

CORE COMMITMENT	RESPONSIBILITIES: 'INDIVIDUAL' (All, Donor or Aid Organisation) or 'JOINT' (All, Donor or Aid organisation)	WHAT ACTION WAS TAKEN IN 2021 TO ACHIEVE THIS COMMITMENT?	WHAT WERE THE RESULTS/OUTCOMES OF THIS ACTION?	WHERE RELEVANT, WHAT RESULTS WERE REPORTED AT COUNTRY LEVEL AGAINST THIS COMMITMENT? (Please specify countries AND results)	HOW WERE CONSIDERATIONS OF GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT[1] INTEGRATED IN YOUR INSTITUTIONAL EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT THIS COMMITMENT?	INDICATOR DEVELOPED BY WORKSTREAM CO-CONVENERS	PLEASE REPORT THE REQUESTED DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR
<b>WORK STREAM 1 - TRANSPARENCY</b>							
1.2. Signatories make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances.	Individual - all	Estonian annual humanitarian aid budget is based on the appropriate data analyses, i.e. Global humanitarian overview, HRPs, input from our embassies and partners from the field.	Special attention was paid to acute and long-time crisis, including nexus projects for Syrian refugees in Syria and neighbourhood and humanitarian needs in Eastern-Ukraine.	For example: Eastern-Ukraine: 1 02 EUR; Syria and its neighborhood: 650 000 EUR; Gaza and Palestine refugees: 160 000 EUR; In 2021 Estonia supported the alleviation of acute humanitarian crises in Yemen, South-Sudan, India, Venezuela, Palestinian Authority.	In its humanitarian aid projects Estonia has paid special attention to helping the most vulnerable groups of the society – women, children, victims of sexual violence, internally displaced persons and refugees – by taking into account their gender, age and state of health. From 2022, Estonia is using a new framework for results monitoring and disaggregating results based on gender.	Are you (or any of your affiliates) using IATI data and accessing IATI-compatible data platforms and tools (or different data standards/platforms/tools) in order to enable evidence-informed decision-making, greater accountability and learning? [2] (Yes/no question)  Can you expand on your above answer, giving an example(s) of how you use or are intending to use data published via IATI, or when applicable via other data standards/platforms/tools?	Estonia does not currently report according to the IATI standards. Estonia publishes timely, transparent, harmonized and open high-quality data on humanitarian funding to EDRIS, the Estonian Development Cooperation Database and to DAC report.
<b>WORK STREAM 2 - LOCALISATION</b>							
2.1. Increase and support multi-year investments in the institutional capacities of local and national responders, including preparedness, response and coordination.	Individual - all	Estonia supports its Disaster and Relief Teams and Humanitarian Partnership experts missions and trainings that support the local capabilities in the disaster response.	Estonia annually supports its experts' participation in UNDAC missions and UNDAC trainings like Assessment and Analysis Course. We have also preparedness to deploy for EUCPM missions.	Estonian expert participated in joint IHP mission to Sudan.	Disaster response takes into account the needs of the most vulnerable groups, including women and children.	% of partnership or funding agreements that incorporate multi-year institutional capacity strengthening support for local and national responders, with optional reporting on the % awarded to women-led and or women rights' organizations[3]	7%, Estonia maintains the same approach and keeps supporting the capacity building in order to participate in disaster response, whenever possible. Protection of the most vulnerable groups such as women and children has always been our priority.
2.4. Achieve by 2020, a global aggregated target of at least 25% of humanitarian funding to local and national responders as directly as possible to improve outcomes for affected people and reduce transaction costs.	Individual - all	Estonia is committed to increase resources available to national and local responders. In bilateral humanitarian aid projects, 1-3 local partner organisations were involved with their own budget. In case of bilateral projects, at least 50% of funding went to local responders, in some cases 80-90% of project budget.	For example, one the the projects outcome was establishment of a sustainable social enterprise which provides sustainable employment also after the end of the project. Also to provide lively hoods oportunities and small grants in Eastern Ukraine.	We have been supporting local responders mainly via national NGOs partnerships and activities in the field in Ukraine and Jordan.	In Lebanon, vocational training courses in three sectors (carpentry, sewing and knitting) targeting vulnerable Syrian refugees are provided.	% of humanitarian funding awarded as directly as possible to local and national responders, with optional reporting on the % of that funding awarded to women-led and/or women rights' organizations.	10%; Salaries and direct costs to local partners in Ukraine, Jordan and Lebanon reached to 7,7% of the humanitarian funding portfolio. In Ukraine and South-Sudan Estonia contributes to OCHA pooled-funds, also CERF and WHO fund.
<b>WORK STREAM 3 - CASH-BASED PROGRAMMING</b>							
3.1+3.6. Increase the routine use of cash, where appropriate, alongside other tools. Some may wish to set targets.	Individual - all	Estonia has supported common principles for multi-purpose cash-based assistance to respond to the humanitarian needs.	Estonian NGOs are using this opportunity on a small scale.	In Ukraine, small cash grants are the most flexible and suitable solution to answer the humanitarian needs of the civilian population affected by the crisis.	Special attention is paid to women and more vulnerable refugees, IDPs in Eastern-Ukraine.	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	2%, Estonia has supported common principles for multi-purpose cash-based assistance to respond to the humanitarian needs. We have not made any
	Individual - all					Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	
<b>WORK STREAM 4 - REDUCING MANAGEMENT COSTS</b>							

4.5. Make joint regular functional monitoring and performance reviews and reduce individual donor assessments, evaluations, verifications, risk management and oversight processes.	Joint - donors	Joint field visits and information sharing. In 2021, we continued to coordinate with other donors on the monitoring and donor reviews.	In 2021, one monitoring visit took place to Ukraine. Estonia's goal is to have 1 monitoring visit per year per target country in countries where more than 3 projects are implemented. However, because of Covid-related travel restrictions, less monitoring visits were done during 2021.			N/A[4]	N/A
	UN agencies	In 2021 we continued to coordinate with other aid agencies on the monitoring and donor reviews.		1 monitoring visit to Ukraine took place in 2021.		# of UN agencies adopting the UN Partner Portal to harmonize UN processes for engaging civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations, and reduce duplicate information reviews/requests of partners.	The reporting responsibility for this specific target is with UN agencies that are using the Portal
	Civil society	Estonian Embassy staff in Kiev participated in the monitoring mission with our NGOs to Eastern-Ukraine	In our bi-lateral projects we follow the principle of less than 20 % allocation to HR costs.	HR costs are kept in 20% range and more resources are available for local responders and project activities in Jordan, Lebanon and Ukraine.	During monitoring visits, it is checked whether women and girls participate directly in assessments, negotiations and other decision-making processes, as well as in the developing, implementing and evaluation of project activities.	% of civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations partners of the UN agencies adopting the common UN Partner Portal process.	

**WORK STREAM 5 - NEEDS ASSESSMENTS**

5.1. Provide a single, comprehensive, cross-sectoral, methodologically sound, and impartial overall assessment of needs for each crisis to inform strategic decisions on how to respond and fund, thereby reducing the number of assessments and appeals produced by individual organisations.	Joint - all	For bi-lateral humanitarian aid projects we use data available from open sources, Global Humanitarian Overview, HRP's and also from feedback from our Embassies and also NGO partners in the field.	More accurate annual planning of the humanitarian aid budget and implementation of ad-hoc activities. Coordinate more with other donors and aid organizations on the field. We appreciate coordinated, shared context based needs assessment.	Positive feedback in Ukraine.	Estonia reconfirms its commitment to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 1325 and its follow-up resolutions, and to implement the European Union's (EU's) Gender Action Plan.	Which challenges have you identified and which actions have you been taking over the past year to strengthen humanitarian needs assessments and needs analysis in field locations and at headquarters? To which extent are these actions contributing to better joint (multi-stakeholders) inter-sectoral needs analysis in the field?	When local presence is limited, we rely on other donor reviews and highly appreciate humanitarian coordination meetings and results.
	Joint - all					On a scale of 1 – 10, with 10 being the highest, please identify at what level of priority within your organization you consider the work to support coordinated needs assessments and analysis? What steps has your organization taken over the past year, if any, to ensure the requisite capacity is available to undertake this work.	

**WORK STREAM 6 - PARTICIPATION REVOLUTION**

6.1. Improve leadership and governance mechanisms at the level of the humanitarian country team and cluster/sector mechanisms to ensure engagement with and accountability to people and communities affected by crises.	Joint -aid organisations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A[5]	N/A
	Joint -aid organisations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A[5]	N/A

**WORK STREAM 7+8 - ENHANCED QUALITY FUNDING**

7.1.a. Signatories increase multi-year, collaborative and flexible planning and multi-year funding. Aid organisations ensure that the same terms of multi-year funding agreements are applied with their implementing partners[6].	Individual - all	Annual commitment is made to the international humanitarian organisations and programs (OCHA, UNCHR, UNICEF, CERF, WHO, WFP, ICRC, UNDAC, WHO, UNICEF).	Estonia makes its yearly non-earmarked transfers at the end of each year, in order to make the planning process more predictable.	Non-earmarked funding, no countries.	Aid agencies respond to the same commitments to empower women via their activities.	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	22%
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	Individual - all	Estonia also supports longer-term project based activities (for example in humanitarian innovation and prevention)		Ukraine, Syria and its neighbourhood, Gaza/Palestine		% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	0
	Individual - all	We find it extremely important that international aid organisations constantly seek solutions to operate more efficiently.	Estonian Development-Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid Programme sets goals for 4 years and it goes hand-in-hand with the results indicators for budget allocation. The programme is revised	Currently for example as a response to Syrian crisis in its neighbourhood countries and the humanitarian crisis in Eastern-Ukraine.	Estonia, among the EU and its Member States are committed to ensure the full and equal participation and representation of women and girls and	% of multi-year humanitarian funding received that is allocated by aid organizations to implementing partners	N/A
8.2. and 8.5. Donors progressively reduce earmarking, aiming to achieve a global target of 30% of humanitarian contributions that is unearmarked or softly earmarked by 2020. Aid organisations reduce earmarking when channelling donor funds with reduced earmarking to their partners.	Individual - Donors	Estonia supports flexible funding.	In 2021 Estonian non-earmarked core contributions were 22 % and softly earmarked funds were 41% in proportion to the overall funding portfolio.	For example as a response to Syrian crisis in its neighbourhood countries and the humanitarian crisis in Eastern-Ukraine.		% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	22%
	Individual - Aid organisations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	% of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners	N/A
<b>WORK STREAM 9 - HARMONISED REPORTING</b>							
9.1. Simplify and harmonise reporting requirements by the end of 2019 by reducing the volume of reporting, jointly deciding on common terminology, identifying core requirements and developing a common report structure.	Individual - all	Estonia has reduced the reporting requirements for bi-lateral projects and co-financing for the ECHO projects for Estonian NGO-s. Estonian NGOs were involved in designing a joint core indicator framework taking into account the current reporting mechanisms and with the goal not to increase the reporting burden significantly, but to harmonize it.	Simplified forms for reporting. Concrete changes have been made to the rules of procedures for financing Estonian development cooperation and humanitarian aid projects. A common indicator framework has been designed for NGOs.		In project proposals and reports we ask to describe how project activities contribute to the empowerment of women.	Are you using the common reporting template as the standard for reporting by your downstream partners?  if yes, on which level (global, limited scope (e.g. regional))  If your scope is limited, please specify how and why?[7]	Yes, we are using common reporting templates for MFAs financed humanitarian aid projects.  Estonia has reduced the reporting requirements for bi-lateral projects and co-financing for the ECHO projects for Estonian NGO-s. Simplified forms for reporting. Concrete changes have been made to the rules of procedures for financing Estonian development
<b>HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS</b>							
10.4. Perform joint multi-hazard risk and vulnerability analysis, and multi-year planning where feasible and relevant, with national, regional and local coordination in order to achieve a shared vision for outcomes. Such a shared vision for outcomes will be developed on the basis of shared risk analysis between humanitarian, development, stabilisation and peacebuilding communities.	Joint - all	Estonian Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid is under one structure in the MFA. We have 4 years' strategic planning in the same programme document for both. From 1st of February 2022 we have Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid Department (before Division) and 2 separate divisions: Humanitarian Aid Division and Development Cooperation Division.	Synergies between the activities in both fields are visible in the bi-lateral projects. Nexus projects are managed by the Estonian Development Cooperation Center EstDev.	Estonia supports sustainable livelihoods, vocational education and psychosocial support of Syrian refugees living in Lebanon, Jordan.	Women are provided with sewing and handicraft courses, from which they earn a small income. Whole families receive full psychosocial support to help overcome the traumas of war.	N/A[8]	N/A

[1] Refer to the IASC definitions of gender equality and women empowerment, available here: [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1adVbc0SPM157DdgJ\\_Kgmc34ytZ0Jl6Af?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1adVbc0SPM157DdgJ_Kgmc34ytZ0Jl6Af?usp=sharing)

[2] This could include: Using IATI data on humanitarian operations in their own or others' information tools or data visualisations; using IATI data or accessing IATI-compatible data platforms and tools to inform research, advocacy, programme planning, resource mobilization or monitoring; using IATI data for FTS reporting and potentially for EDRIS

[3] Capacity strengthening - a deliberate process that supports the ability of organizations and networks to institutionalize new or improved systems and structures, and individuals and groups to acquire or improve knowledge, skills, or attitudes, which are necessary to function effectively, achieve goals, and work towards sustainability and self-reliance

Women-led organization - an organization with a humanitarian mandate/mission that is (1) governed or directed by women or; 2) whose leadership is principally made up of women, demonstrated by 50% or more occupying senior leadership positions

Women's rights organization: 1) an organization that self-identifies as a woman's rights organization with primary focus on advancing gender equality, women's empowerment and human rights; or 2) an organization that has, as part of its mission statement, the advancement of women's/girls' interests and rights (or where 'women,' 'girls', 'gender' or local language equivalents are prominent in their mission statement); or 3) an organization that has, as part of its mission statement or objectives, to challenge and transform gender inequalities (unjust rules), unequal power relations and promoting positive social norms.

[4] Co-convenors are conducting separate research on this target .

[5] OCHA will be requested to help provide this data on behalf of the wider group of aid organisations.

[6] Donors to report on provision of quality funding, indicating if these were provided through direct funding or through pooled funds

UN agencies, INGOs, ICRC and IFRC to report on receiving quality funding and passing it onwards to partners

Local NGOs /Implementing partners to report on receiving quality funding

**A Guidance Document on the Definitions of Multi-Year Funding, Flexible/Unearmarked Funding, and Multi-Year Planning** will be shared in January 2020, ahead of the submission of the self-reports. I THINK THIS DOC WAS SHARED AT LAST MINUTE - WILL IT BE REVISED AGAIN OR WILL THEY CONTINUE TO USE THIS VERSION?

[7] The consultant will calculate the # or %

[8] OCHA and UNDP will be requested to help provide this data on behalf of the wider group of aid organisations.