

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
WORK STREAM 1 - TRANSPARENCY							
1.2. Signatories make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances.	Individual - all	FAO has continued to report IATI data for all its projects, on a quarterly basis.	The data is available internally, for FAO colleagues, and externally to countries, donors and other organizations.	FAO IATI data includes projects implemented at country level as well as global and regional activities.	N/A	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?	N/A
WORK STREAM 2 - LOCALISATION							
2.1. Increase and support multi-year investments in the institutional capacities of local and national responders, including preparedness, response and coordination.	Individual - all	FAO has geared up advocacy efforts with donors to secure funding dedicated to strengthening capacities of local actors incl. CSOs in 2022. Work has been initiated to review partnership instruments with local actors in order to facilitate and advance localization. Due Diligence exercises were conducted with CSOs in seven countries namely CAR, Burkina Faso, Mali, DRC, and Nigeria.	Modest but dedicated funding for localization has started to materialize for implementation this year. The country level due diligence exercises have provided a valuable overview of the capacities of local partners in programming, operations, admin and finance which provides an understanding of the level of risk involved and what capacity development needs to be provided.		In close collaboration with the global Food Security Cluster capacity building initiatives of local actors took place in key crisis affected contexts focusing on gender, AAP, PSEA and protection mainstreaming.	% 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]	
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	Building on its long standing presence in many countries, FAO has stepped up efforts to support national Government institutions and local organizations (NGOs, community-based organizations, professional associations, networks, etc.) to engage in technical work, emergency field operations, training and capacity building and advocacy.	A total of approx. 11% of FAO funding received for emergency projects was transferred to local and national responders.	With this funding, local and national responders were able to identify and reach people with humanitarian assistance namely through provision of agriculture inputs, technical training as well as conducting data collection that informs FAO's monitoring and evaluation surveys in the field	At country level, in collaboration with the Food Security cluster, capacity building on gender and protection mainstreaming was undertaken for local partners.	% 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.	11%
WORK STREAM 3 - CASH-BASED PROGRAMMING							
3.1+3.6. Increase the routine use of cash, where appropriate, alongside other tools. Some may wish to set targets.	Individual - all	2021 was the second consecutive full-year of implementation of the FAO manual on Cash Transfers, adopted in 2019. In parallel, a new FAO manual on Vouchers has been developed. Dedicated capacities for cash and voucher assistance have been maintained in HQs, and increased in regional and country offices. CVA remained central in FAO's response to the global COVID-19 crisis.	System-based tracking tools and corporate mechanisms for cash transfer clearance, quality and compliance are in place. The number of CO routinely considering CVA is increasing. Specific considerations exist to facilitate collaboration with UN agencies and local NGOs; support to existing social protection programs, in particularly in the context of Anticipatory Action.	In 2021, 78 new FAO projects with cash transfers and/or vouchers have been approved in 32 countries. This is as of available data in Jan 2022 and subject to final consolidated data (by March 2022)	A qualifier within the FAO project management system requires gender-disaggregated data for individual beneficiaries of cash and voucher assistance. Specific consideration is given to women-headed households across many projects and countries. Special attention is also drawn on women in context where the main CVA modality used by FAO is cash-for-work (e.g. Afghanistan, Somalia).	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	data analysis ongoing - consolidated data will be available in March 2022
	Individual - all	Dedicated training on CVA benefitted 6 new FAO Decentralized Offices in 2021	New programme linking anticipatory actions, cash transfers and social protection systems has been developed and implemented in 2021.	List of 32 countries: Afghanistan; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Djibouti; Ethiopia; Guinea Bissau; Haiti; Kenya; Laos; Lebanon; Lesotho; Madagascar; Mali; Mozambique; Myanmar; Niger; Nigeria; Pakistan;		Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	data analysis ongoing - consolidated data will be available in March 2022
WORK STREAM 4 - REDUCING MANAGEMENT COSTS							

4.5. Make joint regular functional monitoring and performance reviews and reduce individual donor assessments, evaluations, verifications, risk management and oversight processes.	Joint - donors					N/A[4]	N/A
	UN agencies	FAO is contributing to: 1. The first of its kind evaluation of HDP in FAO (published) 2. Joint evaluation of RBA collaboration 3. Contribution and planning of two IAHE evaluations (Ethiopia and Afghanistan) 4. Contribution and planning of joint UN agency review of climate security/peace 5. increased recruitment of local and national 3rd	Increased understanding and actionable recommendations for better collaboration and increased effectiveness. Increased collaboration and sharing of information and resources between agencies. Opportunities to access areas in a timely and cost-efficient manner. Increased engagement and collaboration with local and national agencies	Country Programme Evaluations (http://www.fao.org/evaluation/evaluation-digest/recently-completed-evaluations/en) Forthcoming results in Syria, Yemen, DRC and South Sudan (LTA with agency for data collection (Syria and Yemen) and impact studies (DRC and SSD) to be analyzed and reported on in upcoming evaluation. Forthcoming results in Yemen	FAO completes the UN-SWAP on an annual basis, which is led by UN Women and includes gender equality (indicator 4 is on Evaluation). Gender is also a critical cross-cutting evaluation criteria considered in all evaluations.	# 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.	Joining other UN agencies through IAHE to engage and collaborate with CSO and non-CSOs. Consideration to use UN partner portal
	Civil society					% of civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations partners of the UN agencies adopting the common UN Partner Portal process.	The reporting responsibility for this specific target is with UN agencies that are using the Portal

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	FAO with WFP, the IPC GSU, the gFSC, donors, has continued to provide inputs on the development of the JIAF to provide a holistic understanding of inter-sectoral needs to better inform humanitarian response planning. During 2021, FAO was actively involved in providing inputs into a JIAF review process which was undertaken by Yale University and resulted in a number of recommendations for action. These were subsequently endorsed with some modifications by the JIAF Steering Committee and form the basis for Joint analysis for the HNO 2023 (interim methodology) and beyond (from 2024, it is expected that the JIAF 2.0 methodology will be rolled out).	The results of the review process and subsequent endorsement is an agreed workplan for development of JIAF 2.0 to inform the 2024 HNO. In the interim period, whilst the new methodology is being developed, an interim methodology is being developed for the HNO 2023. FAO will continue to play a full part at the technical and strategic levels as this is developed.	During 2021, several countries engaged in a revised harmonised needs assessment process (JIAF 1.0). This is a stepping stone to a revised methodology which will be rolled out over several stages, starting with an interim methodology for HNO 2023 and then being further developed for HNO 2024 and beyond.	The Joint Analysis Framework is constructed to incorporate gender and age disaggregated analysis wherever disaggregated data is available.	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?	The COVID-19 crisis confirmed the need for data on agricultural livelihoods. It also shed light on the difficulties to get data in remote conditions. In 2020 FAO started to develop a system of periodic data collection mainly based on phone surveys. FAO has also strengthened country capacities (recruitment, capacity building). This has been developed substantially in 2021. Our data and analyses fill a gap on the food supply side. They are meant to be made available to the public through a data hub and to feed into other analytical processes, such as the IPC / CH, FEWS NET and the gFSC's JMF.
	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.	7 out of 10. Within the past year, FAO has substantially built its capacity in emergency needs assessment with the recruitment of technical staff at HQ level, together with further strengthening at regional and country levels (8 assessment advisers and over 20 National assessment coordinators have been recruited or had contracted renewed). One of the core tasks of this process has been collaboration with key partners on assessment activities.

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	Various guidance tools and knowledge products were developed, a global Community of Practice (CoP) was set up, in addition to training and mentoring provided to staff in the areas of accountability to affected populations and community engagement. Specifically effective were the cross country/region sharing of experiences through the CoP platform.	A noticeable trend has been seen in more mainstreamed, people-centred and accountable approaches embedded into programmes, projects and initiatives at country level. The global network of Accountability focal points and thematic champions have played a key role in promoting knowledge exchange and showcasing of good practice.	At country level, in Yemen FAO has greatly enhanced the feedback and complaints mechanism in place offering multiple channels for beneficiaries to use: SMS, toll-free, email and WhatsApp. A Call Center has also been set up to proactively reach out to beneficiaries to collect their feedback. Please see below for a further example.	Gender remains at the core of any AAP and community engagement activity. With the COVID-19 pandemic which posed new challenges to rural women, FAO scaled up work to help them retain their essential roles in maintaining household food security, in addition to protecting them from the risks of gender based violence.	N/A[5]	N/A
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	Joint -aid organisations			Another country level example comes from north-east Nigeria, where FAO developed a series of key community engagement and feedback products for households. The products were mostly pictorial (considering the low levels of literacy in the region) with limited but essential messaging in the local languages of Hausa, Kanuri, as well as in English.		N/A[5]	N/A
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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	In 2021, FAO received multi-year contributions from 13 resource partners, for a total of USD 135 million, in support of 24 countries/regions. FAO continued to deepen its engagement with multi-lateral donors (e.g. WB, PBF) for multi-year projects. For example, this includes a WB-funded project in Yemen implemented with WFP and UNDP, as well as 7 PBF projects with 3 partners (IOM, WFP, UNDP).	Multi-year, multi-partner funding led to more holistic programming in response to needs.	FAO's HDP Nexus Evaluation (https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb4874en) highlighted progress on multi-year and collaborative funding, including good practices such as with Sida multi-year funding in Sahel, PBF multi-partner projects, Global Network collaboration, etc. A FAO-PBF Synthesis Evaluation on FAO's contribution to sustaining peace is under development.	FAO's policy on Gender Equality (GE) requires that gender analysis be incorporated in the identification and formulation of all projects, and gender-related issues be taken into account in implementation processes such as collecting base-line data and in project monitoring and evaluation.	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	19%
	Individual - all					% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	97 million vs 130
	Individual - all					% of multi-year humanitarian funding received that is allocated by aid organizations to implementing partners	None. For FAO, maximum duration of LoAs with IPs cannot exceed 1 year (but can be renewed).
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	FAO received USD 14 million in unearmarked/softly earmarked funds to its Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities (SFERA). These funds contributed to emergency coordination, agricultural input distributions, desert locust operations and anticipatory action, among other time sensitive needs.	Unearmarked/softly earmarked funds allowed for effective rapid response and anticipatory actions. More than one-third of funding to SFERA in 2021 went to the fund's Anticipatory Action window (USD 5.5 million), which helped to mitigate the impacts of crisis on at risk and vulnerable populations in 12 countries.	The annual report of the use of SFERA, highlighting achievement in recipient countries, is planned for release in May 2022.	Gender aspects were considered using the gender marker.	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	2% (compared to 12% in 2020 when FAO received a substantial amount of unearmarked/softly earmarked funds for Desert Locust. This figure for 2019 was 2%).
	Individual - Aid organisations					% of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners	None. FAO cannot pass on unearmarked funding to IPs.

WORK STREAM 9 - HARMONISED REPORTING

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	Further internal discussions on how to use the 8+3 template more widely and accelerate this process have taken place. For example, the 8+3 template will be used for the consolidated terminal report of the Canada-funded COVID-19 response umbrella programme (nine projects); discussions and steps were also taken on integrating the 8+3 in EU's e-single form reporting template.	As the 8+3 template isn't used for the majority of narrative reports, efficiency gains can only be observed in cases in which the template is being applied.	Terminal reports for humanitarian contributions from Canada, Germany, the Netherlands and the United States (as of 2021) should be drafted using the 8+3 template. So far, this has only been the case for projects implemented in Afghanistan, Nigeria and Somalia.	To mainstream gender, FAO has included requests for gender-disaggregated data in the 8+3 reporting template being used.	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]	FAO is not using the 8+3 template for implementing partners.
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HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS

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	FAO participated in the UN High level Joint Steering Committee to advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration led by the DSG. At the IASC level, FAO continues to be an active partner in various subsidiary bodies such as the IASC Results Group on Humanitarian-Development Collaboration (RG4), and the SRG-SDGs' Task Team on Transitions and Recovery (TT4).	FAO chaired the Financing the Nexus sub-group of IASC RG4. Through the Global Network against Food Crisis, FAO, WFP and the EU are jointly promoting consensual, harmonized and country-owned food insecurity, resilience and risk analyses monitoring of contexts (countries and regions) at risk of food crises to inform timely decision making and advocacy for action.			N/A[8]	N/A
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