

CORE COMMITMENT	RESPONSIBILITIES: 'INDIVIDUAL' (All, Donor or Aid Organisation) or 'JOINT' (All, Donor or Aid organisation)	WHAT ACTION WAS TAKEN IN 2020 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	As it is one of the commitments of the French Humanitarian Strategy (2018-2022) France has made an evaluation of the humanitarian financial instrument (FUHS) to improve its efficiency and functioning.  FR continues to report on EDRIS and formalised the reporting process by appointing a person responsible for filling in the data.	Recommendations developed and being implemented - evaluation published on France Diplomatie : <a href="https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/politique-etrangere-de-la-france/action-humanitaire-d-urgence/actualites-et-evenements/article/synthese-evaluation-du-fonds-d-urgence-humanitaire-14-01-21">https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/politique-etrangere-de-la-france/action-humanitaire-d-urgence/actualites-et-evenements/article/synthese-evaluation-du-fonds-d-urgence-humanitaire-14-01-21</a>		Use of the Gender marker on all humanitarian projects funded, review of progress, inclusion of gender equality as one of the commitments of FR humanitarian strategy Contacts have been made with the EU to strengthen this marker and France has put in place a gender strategy.	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?	EDRIS platform
<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	France directly funds local NGOs and also indirectly supports local civil society, via international NGOs acting in partnership with local NGOs, or other mechanisms, France has also launched a fund to support structuring humanitarian initiatives, including localisation preparedness, response and coordination.	The enhancement of French contributions to the country-based pooled funds contributes to the objective of localisation of aid.	In very complex environment, work on specific mechanisms (Third party monitoring) to ensure risk management. FR encourages all French and international NGOs to invest in partnerships with local partners rather than service contracts.	Specific focus on women-led organizations	% 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]	Not tracked
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	In 2020 and 2021, France has started a risk-mapping procedure to assess the level of compliance of its partners. Local partners have been assessed and an accompaniment by an external firm was financed to help them receive funds from institutional donors.	Local NGOs were given the same opportunities to receive funds from France and have increase their capacity to receive and manage funds from other institutional donors by implementing recommendations from the risk mapping procedure or by being helped by an external firm.	In Sudan, 3 NGOs specialized in the defense of Human Rights have received funds. While implementinf projects funded by France, they have scaled up their level of compliance and were able fill donors requirements.	Specific focus on women-led organizations	% 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.	8% of direct funding for the French crisis and support centre to local and national responders 28% of indirect funding from local partners (NGOs, others) via an international partner :
<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	In 2021, the French Food Assistance Program (totalling €90.4m) allocated €66.38m to UN agencies (73%): €56.2m to the WFP; €4.3m to the UNRWA; €3.4m to UNICEF; €2m to the FAO and €0.5m to the IOM. These organizations favor the cash and voucher modality.	In 2021, the French Food Assistance Program (FAP) allocated around €12.5m to cash and vouchers activities, of which 70% through UN agencies: amount to be confirmed within the framework of the London Food Assistance Convention reporting exercise for 2021.		In connection with the French commitment to gender equality and for a feminist diplomacy, more than 86% of projects funded by the FAP in 2021 integrated a gender dimension (OECD DAC 1 or 2).	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	Not in our visibility on the programmes implemented by the international assistance.
	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	Working group with French NGOs to work on accountability, trying not to over-control the work of humanitarian actors. With this working group, procedures were put in place along the same lines as those of other major donors, notably ECHO.		Support to various logistics initiatives to improve efficiency of procurement and transportation in difficult contexts such as the Covid-19 crisis (i.e. Atlas logistique, Réseau logistique humanitaire)		N/A[4]	
	UN agencies					# 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.	
	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	France does not conduct formal needs assesment. FR encourages UN agencies and NGOs to coordinate on this issue to save time and ressources FR works to improve analysis sharing between humanitarian and development desks to make sure the analysis on root causes and ways forward for a crisis are shared as early as possible				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?	
	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	Increased support to humanitarian structures through advocacy and diplomacy. Encourages the implementation of complaints mechanisms to enable beneficiaries to assess the accountability of the assistance they receive				N/A[5]	N/A
	Joint -aid organisations					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	Although multi-year funding is difficult for France to implement due to administrative constraints, FR goes increasingly through unearmarked/softly earmarked funding				% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	
	Individual - all					% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	
	Individual - all					% of multi-year humanitarian funding received that is allocated by aid organizations to implementing partners	
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	In 2021, France has tripled its contributions to the Central Emergency Response Fund (OCHA) : 3M euros. It has also greatly enhanced its contributions to some country-based pooled funds : Afghanistan ; Syria crossborder ; Ethiopia ; Yemen ; oPt ; Lebanon ; CAR ; regionally-hosted pooled fund in Central and West Africa. Also, for the first time, France has contributed (2 million euros) to the Immediate Response Account of the World Food Programme (WFP).				% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	
	Individual - Aid organisations					% of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners	
<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	Since 2019, France is using the final report template called 8+3. This template is shared by major donors such as DG ECHO. France is fully involved in the harmonization process. For example, France has implemented a new financial report template since 2021, based on the european template from the DG ECHO.	France has place the procedures harmonization at the center of its action. For example, the final report 8+3 template is used for each project.			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]	
<b>HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS</b>			The main donors are consulted as soon as a need in terms of procedures is identified and in order to harmonize procedures with those of other donors.				
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.		Integrated approach and coordination				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.