

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
WORK STREAM 1 - TRANSPARENCY							
1.2. Signatories make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances.	Individual - all	Germany continued to publish IATI data and to advocate for full IATI compatibility of EDRIS with FTS. Germany created a dashboard for internal analysis on the humanitarian situation and the allocation of funding worldwide. Germany funded the development of a publicly accessible humanitarian dashboard (CrisisInSight) and better Geodata-analysis by MapAction.	IATI data on humanitarian assistance can be accessed via the website of the German Federal Foreign Office, hence keeping transparency of German humanitarian funding.	N/A	Germany continued its data collection process to collect better-disaggregated data about beneficiaries, including women and persons with disabilities.	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?	The internal humanitarian dashboard so far uses other sources of information such as FTS and does not directly draw on IATI. However, as FTS is IATI-compatible, the dashboard can make use of IATI data indirectly.
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	Germany continued to encourage its international partners to closely collaborate with and forward multi-year funding to their local partners. Strengthening local actors is a component in many projects funded by Germany. Germany supported the "ToGETHER" initiative, a project on capacity strengthening of local actors.	The significant amount of multi-year funding allowed for better planning of activities and positioning of local actors. By supporting the ToGETHER initiative, Germany actively improved partnerships between intermediaries and local actors. Germany now furthers needs-based capacity strengthening of local actors.	The "ToGETHER" initiative strengthens capacity of local actors particularly in the areas of preparedness, coordination and advocacy in the following eight countries: Bangladesh, Colombia, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Pakistan and Somalia.	One of Germany's main priorities in advancing localization in humanitarian aid is the improvement of the integration of gender-aspects. Therefore, Germany uses a Gender, Age and Disability Marker that helps monitor institutional efforts in this regard, including local actors. This marker is relevant to any project proposal.	% 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]	Almost 80% of German funding were multi-year investments and therefore helped to strengthen capacities not only of intermediaries but also local actors
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	Germany continued providing significant funding to local and national actors as directly as possible, mostly through intermediaries. The increased funding for country-based pooled funds is a significant part of this effort. Funds were distributed through CCCMs, CBPFs and NGOs/IOs		Indirect support of localization by channeling funds through CBPFs (see Narrative Report).	N/A	% 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.	
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	Germany funded several projects to increase the use of cash and develop respective capacities (CALP, CashCap, Cash Barometer, CaMEALeON). Germany actively participated in the German Cash Working Group that includes several German NGOs.	Financed 32 deployment months of CashCap experts in 2021 to support CVA. Aggregated data regarding the design, planning and implementation of CVA have been collected in 3 countries (NGA, CAR, SOM) (CashBarometer). The CVA of WFP in Lebanon has been further monitored and evaluated, including the accountability and the learning process (CaMEALeON).	N/A	N/A	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	N/A (Data on total cash value not yet available, instruments to collect the data are being developed)
	Individual - all						
WORK STREAM 4 - REDUCING MANAGEMENT COSTS		Germany actively coordinates with like minded donors on central policy issues.					

4.5. Make joint regular functional monitoring and performance reviews and reduce individual donor assessments, evaluations, verifications, risk management and oversight processes.	Joint - donors	Germany increased its engagement with donors and organizations (e.g. ECHO, ICRC and WFP) regarding assessments, evaluations, verifications, risk management and oversight processes, and reporting formats. Germany is on the steering committee of ALNAP and supported their efforts for a library on humanitarian performances/evaluations. Germany is an active	There is closer cooperation and increased understanding of each other's needs and capabilities regarding assessments, valuations, verifications, risk management, etc. There is an ongoing process to exchange these reports and share central findings. Germany encourages its implementing partners to use the coordination platform available to share their reports	N/A	In 2022, Germany will continue to put strong emphasis on questions of gender equality and women's empowerment as well as age and disability when discussing the monitoring and evaluation system used by humanitarian partners. Germany is also striving to support these partners - where applicable - in their own	N/A[4]	N/A
	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	Germany follows the roll out and first utilization of OCHA's „Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework“ closely and participated in events with other donors to show support for further improving the Humanitarian Program Cycle.	N/A	N/A	Germany supports efforts to make the needs assessment and analysis more gender sensitive thorough providing support to GenCap. Gender Advisors in the field can help shape the process and include relevant stakeholders.	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 reporting responsibility for this specific target is with UN agencies.
	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	For Germany, inclusion and accountability to the affected populations is key to effective, principled, needs-based humanitarian action. We are committed to closely supporting our partners/projects to honor our commitment to AAP and have established a tool to do so in a systematic way – the German Gender Age and Disability Marker	Accountability to affected populations has increased through 2021. Intermediates as well as local partners are reviewed regarding their commitments to APP with every project proposal	N/A	Inclusion of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment is key to APP	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	Germany continued to provide a high level of multi-year funding (MYF). Germany has systematically included MYF in CBPF agreements since 2020 in order to provide CBPFs with more predictability.	Germany provided MYF commitments to eleven country-based pooled funds amounting to 44.9m EUR for 2022 - 2024			% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	In 2021, 61.74% (1.62bn EUR) of the overall humanitarian budget was provided for 24 months or longer. In 223 programmes and projects, funding was provided for at least 24 months.
	Individual - all					% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	The share of MYF projects decreased by 2.66 percentage points from 2020 to 2021. By contrast, the absolute amount of MYF increased from 1.34bn EUR in 2019 to 1.62bn EUR in 2021.
	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	Germany continued to increase the flexibility of its funding both regarding unearmarked and softly earmarked funding as well as other aspects. Germany continued to pay particular attention to the flexibility of funds for the humanitarian COVID-19 response. With a combined contribution of 337.3m EUR, Germany was the largest contributor to CBPFs.	Germany further increased its unearmarked and softly earmarked funding to 1,237m EUR in total which represent 40,7% of its humanitarian funding in 2021. Germany thus exceeded by far the collective goal of 30%. Of 226.1 million EUR additional funding for the humanitarian COVID-19 response, Germany provided 94% as flexible funding.			% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	In 2021, Germany provided 19.8% of its funding as unearmarked (38.4% of these funds were core contributions and 61.6% contributions to the CERF) and 80.2% as softly earmarked (39.4% of these funds were contributions to CBPFs).The total share of flexible funding was 40.7%.
	Individual - Aid organisations					% of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners	
WORK STREAM 9 - HARMONISED REPORTING		Germany continued to paid particular attention to the flexibility of funds for the humanitarian COVID-19 response.					
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	Following the introduction of the "8+3" reporting template in 2019, Germany continued to use the template as the standard template for NGOs. UN agencies are free to use it in their reporting on German funding. As WS9 Co-Convenor, Germany urged and supported other GB signatories to introduce the template.	All partner NGOs (and UN agencies if they wish so) benefit from the simpler and harmonized reporting requirements due to the use of the 8+3 Template. Several other donors have introduced the 8+3 Template at least partly, after advocacy and support from Germany.	German partner NGOs have given positive feedback about the introduction of the 8+3 Template, including the possibility of reporting in English. The introduction thus made reporting easier for German NGOs that receive English reports from field level. The harmonisation effect increased further, since more donors introduced the 8+3 Template.	The 8+3 Template specifically contains questions on participation aspects and impact of the project regarding gender equality and how gender issues were taken into consideration. It asks partners to provide sex- and age-disaggregated data regarding project implementation and results achieved.	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 - since 2020, the 8+3 Template is used as the standard for German humanitarian funding to NGOs. UN agencies are free to use the template in their reporting as well.
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	German humanitarian assistance and development cooperation funded several nexus projects by linking humanitarian and development projects of the same NGO with an overarching concept paper that defines collective outcomes.	Receiving humanitarian and development funds for an intervention that links humanitarian and development components in related sectors and regions through collective outcomes from the start allows NGOs to better allocate resources and increase coherence and coordination. It also contributes to joint analysis as the starting point for defining collective outcomes.	Dedicated nexus projects were conducted worldwide, however most nexus initiatives were carried out in African countries	Considerations on gender equality and women's empowerment are part of the analyses that are conducted to inform the programming of the German government. Such considerations are also taken into account directly at the programming stage. For these purposes a dedicated Gender, Age, Disability Marker was introduced.	N/A[8]	N/A

