

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	As previously reported, ICVA continued to use both IATI and OCHA FTS as initial data sources when doing planning and research on humanitarian finance policy issues. These sources were particularly useful in tracking Covid-19 GHRP spending.	Access to consolidated global data on aid flows is critical for policy discussions on humanitarian finance.	N/A - Primary usage for ICVA was in global analysis.	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?	Yes. ICVA registered in the IATI system in 2018, and although we are a non-operational network, have completed some initial reporting on government grants received. We attempt to make regular use of consolidated reporting using the IATA standard. However, it appears that few 3rd party sources are now using the IATI standard for analysis.
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	Through ICVA engagement in IASC RG1 subgroup on Localisation, one of the main deliverables is the articulation of a guidance to strengthen local participation of LNNGOs in HCTs, clusters, and IASC coordination mechanisms. ICVA played a vital role in this, one of the key pillars identified is the institutional capacities of LNNGO.	The IASC guidance is endorsed, different consultations occurred with local and INGOs, on how to consider the institutional capacities as one of the key institutional strategies to strengthening the capacities of LNNGOs in the humanitarian coordination platforms, collective advocacy and other related areas.	ICVA's primary role is at the global level, however, ICVA supported the capacity strengthening for NGO coalitions and networks in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and MENA. Further measurement of country-level localisation progress achieved should be completed in 2022.	The guidance considered the lack of representation of Women-led networks and Org in the leadership and decision-making processes and put a clear recommendation on how to strengthen the participation of women led Org. Other gender elements were well incorporated in the guidance and in the consultation led to articulating the IASC Guidance.	% 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]	N/A - As a non-operational network, ICVA does not track specific funding agreements.
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	Although ICVA is a network and not directly responsible for generating or spending humanitarian funds, advocacy efforts continued in 2021 to increase the % of funds to LNNGOs, namely through: IASC RG dialogue, OCHA pooled fund working group, and bilateral dialogue with UN and government funders.	A complete accounting of humanitarian aid flows is not currently available in aggregate at the global level. However, reported figures in OCHA FTS indicate a slight increase in funding to local NGOs from USD 32.7 million in 2020 to USD 35.6 million in 2021.	N/A	N/A - Gender was not a specific focus for ICVA in this area.	% 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.	N/A - ICVA does not fund humanitarian operations.
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	ICVA is a non-operational network, but has increased engagement with NGO members and other key stakeholders, such as CaLP, on coordination of cash in 2021.	ICVA's engagement on cash coordination culminated in participation in the GB Cash Coordination Caucus that was launched in Dec 2021. This work successfully concluded in early 2022 with key recommendations on coordination of cash (to be reported in 2022 y/e results).	N/A - ICVA's engagement has been at the global level on changes to system-wide policy.	N/A	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	N/A
	Individual - all	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	N/A
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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A[4]	N/A
	UN agencies	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	# 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.	N/A
	Civil society	In 2021 ICVA concluded a series of webinars and briefing papers on risk management with webinars on staff duty of care and risk management in funding partnerships - both with 500+ registrants: duty of care in March and risk in funding in June.	Registration and participation in risk management events continues to be very high, demonstrating ongoing demand for information. A majority of participants in the referenced webinars included participants from the field level - both L/NNGO and INGO.	N/A	Gender was a strong focus in the duty of care webinar and supporting paper, with the final panel selected to provide a balance of perspective from CEOs that included a mix of genders.	% 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	Through representation of NGOs in the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) Steering Group, ICVA supported the rollout and independent review of the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) and joined partners in advocating against the trend towards People in Need (PIN) Capping in HPC processes in certain countries.	Assessment of results is still TBD.	N/A	Gender is a key consideration in the various needs assessment frameworks referenced.	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?	See comments to the left.
	Joint - all	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	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.	8 - See response on line above.

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	IASC guidance to strengthen local participation of LNNGOs in HCTs, ICVA played vital role in articulating ICVA Regional research "Profiling National NGO Engagement in International Humanitarian Coordination Structures. ICVA research used as a reference to advocate for enhancing LNNGO participation, documenting the meaningful LNNGOs engagement in the humanitarian coordination structures	discussions with different HCT team at the regional and in country level, dialogues to advocate for a more inclusive and accessible environment. Also, different support was provided to LNNGOs in their efforts to establish Localization baselining in Yemen, Uganda, Cameroon. Turkey, Somalia, Bangladesh reported that referred to the IASC Guidance in their efforts to update their advocacy strategy.	we asked OCHA to articulate indicators to be measured this year, and to report on progress will be achieved at the country level	Yes	N/A[5]	N/A
	Joint -aid organisations	Inclusion of NNGOs in the RG 1 Sub-Group on Localization : adding 8 Local NGO from the 4 Regions in Asia, Africa, MENA and Latin America to participate as members in the IASC RG 1 sub-group on localization	8 LNNGO joined IASC subgroup on Localisation in Sep2021. they were provided with induction that will contribute to having them fully updated and so they can contribute effectively in upcoming discussions	2 LNNGOs from each region joined from MENA, Asia, Africa and Latin America	Yes	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	Through the ICVA Co-chair role in IASC RG5, efforts continued to advocate for flexible funding - particularly budget flexibility. ICVA also worked closely with NGO colleagues to identify a common NGO position on quality funding in preparation for the QF caucus.	IASC funding flexibility measures introduced under Covid-19 response were extended through 2021, final discussions to be held in 2022. A NGO lead for the QF caucus was identified at the end of 2021 with work to continue in 2022.	N/A	Gender was not a specific focus for ICVA in this area.	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	N/A - ICVA is an NGO network, not an operational donor or partner.
	Individual - all	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	N/A - ICVA is an NGO network, not an operational donor or partner.
	Individual - all	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	% of multi-year humanitarian funding received that is allocated by aid organizations to implementing partners	N/A - ICVA is an NGO network, not an operational donor or partner.
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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	N/A - ICVA is an NGO network, not an operational donor or partner.
	Individual - Aid organisations	In 2021 ICVA continued to focus on advocacy around implementation of the flexibility measures outlined above.	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 - ICVA is an NGO network, not an operational donor or partner.
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	ICVA with Germany continued as Co-conveners of WS 9 in 2021. Although it was not a highly active year for the WS, it was jointly agreed to continue the WS moving forward with a focus on expanding use of the 8+3 reporting template. ICVA and Germany both continued bilateral advocacy efforts with donors, UN agencies, and NGOs to expand use of the 8+3 template.	There was no significant increase in the number of signatories using the 8+3 in 2021, several signatories that had previously indicated the intent to apply the 8+3 confirmed the commitment to do so. Updated FAQ and current use of the 8+3 is available at www.harmonizedreporting.com .		As previously reported, gender is included in the 8+3 template as a point of disaggregation among identified affected populations. Gender must be included in project design and planning to be appropriately covered by project work. When this is done, 8+3 reporting is designed to cover gender-focused outputs and outcomes.	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]	N/A - As a non-operational NGO network, ICVA does not have downstream partners conducting reporting relevant to the 8+3 template. ICVA's NGO members will report individually on downstream usage.
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	ICVA has promoted members engagement with the IASC RG4 and with the OECD DAC INCAF aiming at disseminating the DAC recommendations on the Nexus, and at discussing the funding architecture across the pillars and identifying possible adaptations.	Overall NGOs engagement with Donors increased at global and country level. The DAC recommendations have been widely disseminated at global and country level. NGOs have been encouraged to sign off the recommendations and use it as point of reference in relations with Donors.	DRC: discussions with DSRSG RC HC on the review of the funding mechanism aiming at better connecting the 3 pillars in regions where Nexus can be implemented (i.e. Kasai). In Central Sahel, Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger, support to the roll out of a Regional based pool fund that can be part of the collective outcomes planning.	Gender was not a specific focus for ICVA in this area. ICVA members who are signatories will report at an operational level results of gender focus.	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

[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.