

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	In 2021 an agreement was reached with Ireland's Central Statistics Office for a 3-year secondment of a statistician and other additional staff resources were assigned to create a dedicated ODA data team. Another team member completed an accredited course on data analytics. A new repository for the ODA annual reports was set up on the website.	The additional staff resources have enabled us to have deeper engagement with the DAC WP-Stat and with IATI, to improve the breadth of data reported; given us more internal data analytical capacity and allowed us to move to regular quarterly publication of data. The new repository for ODA annual reports, including statistical annexes allows for greater accessibility and improved transparency.	Additional capacity has supported the Standard Approach to Grant Management and the Digital Grant Management project - this has helped our missions to have much greater detail on the breakdown of people targeted and reached.	Our increased capacity has been used to strengthen the processing and analysis of gender and age disaggregated data.	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?	No. We are not currently using these tools or platforms however with our additional resources we are examining the feasibility of downloading and converting IATI data into excel to understand better how it is structured so as to inform our own data collection eg. for locations. We would also like to use other members' data to compare with our own outputs in order to find improvements. In addition we intend to add more data in addition to the Covid-19 field such as SDGs, policy Markers and perhaps humanitarian GLIDE numbers.
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	Ireland prioritises mechanisms that support local responders - START Fund, DREF and CBPFs. The new 5-year humanitarian funding to NGOs has a strong focus on localisation. At mission level we increased and strengthened partnerships with local authorities/actors, including greater levels of multi-year funding. We supported an NGO partner to establish a localisation hub in Nairobi.	A greater percentage of our funding is supporting the localised response. Our current 4-year NGO humanitarian funding supported multi-year partnerships with local partners. We expect higher levels of funding, more multi-annual funding, and longer term partnerships in our new NGO funding scheme. This will facilitate innovation and longer term institutional strengthening.	At country level Ireland supported camps services Ireland's long term partnerships are (especially health) being handed over from MSF to guided by our four key policy priorities, Tanzanian Red Cross. In our responses to the crises including gender. It is therefore either the in Ethiopia and Mozambique our funding choices primary focus of our institutional capacity were informed by how we could support local building or mainstreamed. In the case of actors - both NGOs and local authorities. This led funding to IRC for example, focus is on us to support local partners for GBV programming GBV and protection.		% 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]	Aggregated data not available. 51.3% of funding is multi-annual and partners encouraged to work with local partners. Flexible funding allows funding to be spent on capacity strengthening support. Our partnership with IRC has a specific outcome on building and improving capacity of local NGOs. We also supported localisation through our policy funding (see narrative report).
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	Our funding mechanisms are carefully chosen to channel support to national responders - NGOS, IFRC, START, CBPFs. Our funding to CBPFs increased significantly - from €32.48m to €40.0m. Ireland's missions and our HQ Stability Fund fund local responders. In 2021 Ireland supported a pilot localisation pot in the Start Fund enabling national NGOs to directly access global funding.	CBPFs supported by HQ contributed 27% directly to NNGOs in 2021 directly and 37.6% indirectly. This represent an increase in funding reaching local actors (from 33.6%). Of Ireland's funding to NGO partners in the HPP, 26% was on-granted to local or national responders, remaining above the 25% target. IFRC ongranted 100% of its 2020 budget to National Societies.	Our main missions supporting humanitarian action Ethiopia, Mozambique, Nigeria, oPT, Sierra Leone and Uganda - all maintained or increased funding to local partners in 2021. We closely monitored CBPF allocations to local partners and as members of the Advisory Boards of x CBPFs, we advocated for increased funding to local partners. Our decision to increase funding to the EHF was in part due to their significant efforts to support national and local partners (partner base increased by 33%). Our approach in Mozambique was to support local actors to take a central role in the response.	Ireland has regular communication with the CBPF fund managers, and localisation and gender are key topics for discussion. We track the GAM across CBPFs. For ongranting generally, we appraise and monitor how this impacts on our policy commitments on gender equality and empowerment.	% 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.	CBPFs supported by Ireland reached 37.6%, the HPP 26% and IFRC 100%. We would need the breakdown of our core funding to measure this across the entire portfolio. The Stability Fund increased its support to women's led organisations. At the 2021 Generation Equality Forum Ireland committed to invest at least €42m in feminist and women's rights organisations and women peacebuilders over 5 years.
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	Ireland continues to provide a significant part of its funding as core or softly earmarked funds, which allows organisations the flexibility to provide cash-based assistance where appropriate. Ireland extended its support for social protection to Central and West Africa and began a new global partnership with UNICEF to support system strengthening for shock responsive mechanisms. Our missions continued to promote social protection programming. We also continued to advocate for responsive social protection through the USP2030, SPIAC B, EU Social Protection Experts Group, OECD Policy Dialogue on Social Protection and SP Donor Groups at country level where we continue to advocate for domestic resource mobilisation for SP.	Ireland's partners continue to increase the use of cash - such as NGOs, CERF and CBPFs. Our missions spent over €11m on adaptive/shock responsive SP mechanisms in Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda. This supported building resilience of vulnerable communities. In Ethiopia/Sudan this support was redirected to partners providing cash.	Ireland is financing the Malawi Social Cash Transfers in two districts (Balaka and Ntcheu) with monthly payments. Ireland also provides support to households during the Lean Season with our Shock Responsive Social Protection where Irelands SCTP beneficiaries receive a top up on their regular transfers to cushion them during the lean season (Vertical Expansion). Ireland for the first time is responding to both vertical and horizontal expansion in the two districts that we support in 2021/2022 i.e. extending overall number of beneficiaries receiving cash, as well as supporting top ups of existing clients to ensure that the cash is smoothing consumption and building resilience of vulnerable communities.	In 2021, Ireland supported a study on inclusivity in SP responses to Covid-19 looking at women, persons with disabilities, refugees, displaced populations, LGBTQI etc. Ireland also supported research case studies on gender responsive SP in three missions Malawi, Zambia and Ethiopia to further progress inclusion gender responsiveness in SP policies and programmes.	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	Unable to define as this is decided by our partners. In 2021 Ireland provided approximately €11 million for social protection programming. Reprogrammed SP to cash. This does not capture humanitarian cash programming by our partners.

	Individual - all						Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	
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	Ireland was confirmed as Institutional Co-Lead with USAID on MOPANs assessment of the Global Partnership for Education. For major multilateral partners, Ireland regularly participates in joint donor missions and reviews, rather than carrying out individual assessments - however in 2021 this was curtailed due to COVID-19. We used our membership of donor support groups (such as the Pooled Fund Working Group) to assess performance and participated in virtual field visits. We are members of 4 CBPF Advisory Boards and actively engaged in the review of the Global Guidelines for the CBPFs. In 2021 we did not undertake any individual donor assessment. We agreed to accept joint applications and reporting for NGO humanitarian and development funding in fragile contexts.	Engaging in donor groups and joint missions supports common messages and more coherent engagement with partners. It also reduces the need for in-depth bilateral meetings. In 2021, at mission level, our approach has meant fewer separate donor missions and more combined/coordinated missions. In Ethiopia for example we supported joint monitoring between Ireland and ECHO where partners overlapped.	In Mozambique, Ireland's coordination role resulted in coordinated donor/UN planning and monitoring missions in Cabo Delgado - one in July and one in November. This resulted in significantly fewer transaction costs for partners. As co-lead on the Crisis Task Force Ireland supported a structure that coordinated donors and reduced transaction costs on local and national government in Mozambique.	In all donor missions, Ireland ensures that gender is addressed in the ToRs. We invested significant resources in the gender chapter of the CBPF global guidelines. The evaluation of the EHF had a strong focus on gender and GBV.	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	In 2021 Ireland's funding decisions (at HQ and in partner countries) continued to be informed by evidence based, analytical assessments of need, including HRPs. We also drew on common analysis such as the INFORM Index, ECHO's forgotten crises index and the UN FTS. Our NGO funding mechanisms and appraisals promote joint/coordinated needs assessments.	As a result, year on year, Ireland's country specific allocations from the Humanitarian budget prioritise the most severe crises. Annual analysis shows that at least 90% is provided towards the very high risk (5) crises on the INFORM index. Where partners request funding for less severe crises, a strong rationale and targeting approach is provided.	Ireland supported IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix in Mozambique - this informed the design and decisions linked to HRPs. It also helped to strengthen the government registration process of IDPs.	The assessments used all consider gender. When reviewing the HRPs, Ireland appraises to what extent gender has been integrated into the analysis of needs.	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?	Although there have been improvements, a key challenge continues to be the sharing of data and commitment to multi-sectoral needs assessments at country level. This is linked to specific agency mandates. Ireland engages in bilateral discussions on this, specifically with its UN partners.	
	Joint - all	We continued to support OCHA to promote/coordinate needs assessments, particularly the roll out of the JIAF. We committed to increased multi-annual funding from 2022-24. Ireland continued to deliver strong messages of support for the strengthened HPC and JIAF at various fora and in our bilateral meetings.	The HRPs for 2022 reflect the progress of the JIAF. There have been significant improvements in the level of analysis.	The number of HRPs underpinned by coordinated multi-sectoral needs assessments has increased. The evidence emerging from our NGO programming and reporting is that even where there is not one multi-sectoral needs assessment, there is improved coordination and planning across the sectors.	Gender is a critical component of needs assessments, and this has been strengthened in the new HPC guidelines. The people centred approach of the JIAF further supports this. In discussions about the need for increased funding for gender, Ireland uses this opportunity to flag that gender needs to be at the centre of needs assessments, not an add-on to a response.	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.	10. It is the basis of well prioritised and targeted humanitarian action. Ireland has invested in building knowledge in this area to be able to engage with our partners on the issue.	

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[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	In 2021 Ireland continued multi-year funding partnerships with several partners - NGO partners, OCHA, ICRC, WFP, Halo Trust, IDA, EU. Application packs were issued for 5-year funding to Irish NGOs in protracted crises. We also began a new multi-annual funding agreement with UNWRA for €6m from 2021-23 and entered into a 5-year funding commitment for the Peacebuilding Fund.	Indicative figures for 2021 show that 51.3% of Ireland's humanitarian funding was multi-annual (compared to 53% in 2019 and 48.2% in 2020). Discussions and reports indicate that multi-annual funding is resulting in our partners moving beyond the delivery of short term humanitarian assistance - with a stronger focus on anticipatory action, localisation and accountability.	The three year funding to IRC in Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan supports longer-term partnerships with local NGOs. Our new multi-year partnership with UNWRA provides a basis for longer term planning and programming. Ireland's MA funding helps all our partners to work more effectively across the nexus.	Please see below regarding gender marker and prioritisation through CERF and CBPFs. Gender is thoroughly appraised in all NGO applications and followed up on in reporting and monitoring visits. With MA funding, we expect our partners to engage more strategically on gender.	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	51.3% of total humanitarian spend was multi-annual in 2021 (indicative).
	Individual - all	Ireland's funding allows flexibility for partners to respond to a changing context. In 2021 our partners were able to quickly adapt programming to the changing situation and evolving needs in Ethiopia and Mozambique. This addressed critical gaps until other funding arrived. We also allowed rapid reallocation of funding across budget lines (and between HQ and missions) as appropriate.	Ireland's partners were able to pivot their programmes in response to evolving needs. The range of NGO funding mechanisms meant they responded rapidly to new needs (using pre-positioned funding) while continuing longer term humanitarian programming. Core funding helps our double and triple hatted partners to support the nexus in a way that is driven by needs.	Core funding meant that OCHA was able to scale down (Iraq, Burundi) and scale up (Myanmar, Burkina Faso, Afghanistan) in response to evolving needs. ERFs funding supported our NGOs to respond rapidly to the fires in Susan's Bay, Sierra Leone, the earthquake in Haiti and conflict in Tigray.	At institutional level, Ireland considers dedicated funding for gender and GBV where there are significant gaps in responses. For example we have a multi-annual partnership with IRC in Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan.	% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	Our level of MA funding has been on a general upward trend since 2018. The indicative figure of 51.3% is above 2020 but slightly lower than 2019. This is due to significant additional humanitarian funding in response to covid. This was provided to partners already in receipt of MA funding - but for a one year duration.
	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, Ireland provided unearmarked/softly earmarked funding to UN and other organisations, including UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, OCHA, IFRC, ICRC, EU and NGOs. We significantly increased our support to pooled funds - from €32.48 to €40.00m. At the end of 2021 we provided additional funding to the CERF and several UN partners in response to increasing needs - all of this was flexible funding.	51% of Ireland's total Humanitarian Assistance was provide a core funding in 2021. 100% was softly or unearmarked (compared to 91% in 2020) (this includes CBPFs and country specific funding).	Partners report that flexible funding supports efficient and responsive humanitarian actions, and allows them to address areas with funding gaps such as GBV and protection. OCHA was able to use the flexible funding to scale up its presence in Mozambique and in the Central Sahel.	Ireland ensures gender is prioritised in Strategic Plans and programming of agencies in receipt of unearmarked funding. Ireland monitors the application of the gender and age marker in CERF and CBFP funded programmes. We advocate for gender to be an integral part of needs assessments, HNOs, and HRP.	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	100% (indicative) of Ireland's total humanitarian funding was unearmarked or softly earmarked in 2021.
	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							
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	Ireland accepts annual reports for UN agencies, the ICRC and IFRC. We use the 8+3 reporting template for all NGO partners in receipt of ERFs. In new NGO funding scheme NGO partners will be able to submit one joint report for humanitarian and development funding. Our missions have the ability to make decisions to support harmonised reporting.	This results in efficiencies for our global partners. For the most part reporting meets our requirements - where additional information is required this is requested. For example in a separate technical session with OCHA we discuss in detail aspects of M&E. At mission level it means that decisions are made relevant to the context, programme and partner.	The mission in Mozambique continued to accept harmonised UN reporting formats agreed across donors; these reports are complemented by agencies' annual country reports. The mission supported the cluster system to promote and encourage joint reporting and progressed TEI initiatives to reduce transaction costs with EU members, particularly with local partners.	Gender is included in annual global reports - if necessary Ireland requests additional information. We have an advisor on gender in humanitarian action who reviews all reporting.	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]	We use the 8+3 template for our ERFs partners. For the majority of our partners we accept standard annual reports and do not want to make additional requests. We have found the 8+3 template more suited to project type activities - and not to useful for NGOs implementing programmes or pooled funds.
HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS							

<p>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.</p>	<p>Joint - all</p>	<p>Nexus guidance note developed. High levels of core and MA funding supports a nexus approach. Joint analyses at mission level as part of the strategic planning process has promoted a nexus approach. Increased capacity and a fragility team better links our engagements in fragile contexts. Increased budget for peace-building window of the Stability Fund to support the P part of the nexus.</p>	<p>Our UN partners (esp. double-hatted) are making progress - and engaging on the INCAF HDPN WG. At mission level we are increasingly supporting programming across the nexus. Our NGO partners using MA humanitarian funding to join up humanitarian and development programming - the new funding scheme will further strengthen this. The Stability Fund is strengthening the peace part of the nexus.</p>	<p>Strong UN nexus work in Kigoma, Tanzania and NGO work in Ethiopia, South Sudan and DRC. Shock responsive social protection programming in many missions (see cash). Increased support for peacebuilding in Colombia, Israel/oPT, Afghanistan and the WPS/YPS agenda. Mission in Mozambique strongly supporting a triple nexus approach through coordination, policy dialogue and programming.</p>	<p>Gender is a policy priority for Ireland. It is a core component of all mission strategies, and particularly strong in initiatives such as social protection that work across the nexus. The Stability Fund funds women led organisations and programmes that support Ireland's NAP.</p>	<p>N/A[8]</p>	<p>N/A</p>
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[1] Refer to the IASC definitions of gender equality and women empowerment, available here: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1adVbc0SPM157DdgJ_Kgmc34ytZ0l6Af?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.