

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								
1.1. Signatories make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances.	Individual - all	In 2021, Italy completely updated the flow of data to IATI aligning it to the new AICS's ERP and updating the IATI standard to the newest 2.03 version. Project information is also published on Institutional platforms/social networks at HQ and local level.	The new flow now includes more information such as SDGs, CRSid and more documents and the data are updated automatically every month	Country offices (CO) publish project documents on OpenAID platform and on their websites, where they also publish articles, vacancies, grants/tenders/Call for proposals. News are also published on social networks. CSOs are requested to report alignment of project proposals to the HRP and to communicate the project HRP code. Information on funded projects are also shared in coordination fora.	Each ongoing initiative contains reference to CRS purpose codes and to DAC markers - including on gender and child and maternal health. In line with the guidelines on Gender Equality of the Italian Cooperation, indicators are to be disaggregated and quantified according to gender. AICS La Habana developed a gender toolkit giving additional instruction to local partners.	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 We use data published via IATI to create statistical reports and analyses on our programmes/projects.	
1.2. Signatories make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances.	Individual - all							
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	In 2021, Italy supported UNDRR, (2,3 million euro) to fund activities to strengthen national and local responders capacities in Africa and in the Caribbean SIDS. Italy is also part of the GFDRR-WB, which Italy supports annually with 2 million euro. Italy also increased its contribution to IFRC (8,800,000 euro) to support first responders in several countries.	UNDRR: The programme aims to institutionalize DRR units at continental, sub-regional and national level. Similar programmes are in the process of being funded in 2022. GFDRR grants address a full range of natural hazards and contribute to achieving the Sendai Framework's goal, supporting also institutional local and national capacities to respond to crises. IN 2021, IFRC activities were implemented in Venezuela, Tunisia, Afghanistan, Haiti, Lybia.	UNDRR: The programme is building a Early Warning System (EWS) at local level. GFDRR: At the end of 2021, the active portfolio included 168 active grants, for a total commitment amount of \$94.3 million	Italy supports local WRO/WLOS. IN 2021, new commitments were registered for a total amount of 1.26 MEUR (development funds), to build local national capacity on gender equality (CRS purpose code 15170). Ex. CO Mozambique launched a gender analysis in rural target communities with the support of a local CSO, and implemented an awareness campaign in partnership with a local CSO .	% 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 available	
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	Procedures have been approved in 2016 to make local CSOs eligible for humanitarian funding. Italy is finalizing the updating of its procedures, which include the translation of Call for proposals and formats into English and French, in order to facilitate the participation of local and national responders.	Italy increased its direct support to local and national responders. 2019. Total 9.6 MEUR: local NGOs - 2 MEUR; CBPF - 6 MEUR; IFRC - 1.6 MEUR. 2020. Total 13.6 MEUR: local NGOs 1.4 MEUR; CBPF 6.75 MEUR; IFRC 6 MEUR. 2021. TOTAL: 27.72 MEUR; CBPF 18.92 MEUR; IFRC 8.8 MEUR. 2 projects were also assigned to local NGOs in Palestine (total 916,714 Euro); contracts to be signed in 2022.	Besides receiving direct funding, usually local CSOs actively participates as partner in AICS projects. The participation of local CSOs has a positive impact on: access to hard to reach areas, sustainability, quality of needs assessments, monitoring (especially during the pandemic and in hard to reach areas); communication with local authorities; stakeholders and conflict analysis.	Numerous women-driven CSOs are involved as implementers and in some cases received direct funding (development and humanitarian, small grants). Ex. In Senegal: AJS, AFEMS; FESTIC; Afri'YAN/GIRLS. In Sudan, women associations are involved in different activities (GBV, economic empowerment, legal assistance).	% 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.	2018: 5% of total humanitarian budget 2019: 12 % of total humanitarian budget. 2020: At least 11% of humanitarian budget. 2021: 13% of total humanitarian budget.	13.6
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	Italy promotes the use of cash-based assistance in humanitarian and fragile contexts, whenever conditions allow it. Italy does not have in place a system to track cash assistance and we cannot quantify the total cash assistance provided. Activities include: cash-for-food, cash-for-training, cash-for hygiene items, cash-for education, cash-for-work, distribution of e-vouchers.	The approach pursued promotes cash for work activities, strengthening ownership and participation of beneficiaries in activities, reducing management costs. The use of cash transfer stimulates local economy and production; it can prevent survival sex or other types of GBV cases. Beneficiaries feel empowered as they can make decisions on how to spend their budget according to their priorities.	The use of the cash-based assistance has been invaluable during the pandemic and in the hard to reach areas (i.e. Mali) to provide food assistance to vulnerable families and training activities, or to support stages and studies (i.e. Senegal). Project implementation follow general procedures established at local level (i.e. registration of beneficiaries, use of PIN codes and ID for purchase).	Cash assistance activities include women - selected depending on vulnerability (ex. Mali; Lybia), skills (ex. Senegal) and to promote gender awareness. The assistance is designed and monitored to prevent negative coping strategies (early marriage, risky sexual behaviours and GBV). Local CSOs are sometimes involved in monitoring. Multilateral projects follow the Organisations' gender policies.	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	not available	
	Individual - all	Programs including cash-based assistance were developed in several countries: Mali: (308,185 Euro); Senegal: (2,100 Euro) ; Sudan WFP (2.5MEuro) and WB for almost 4.5MEuro; Mozambique - WFP 0.5MEuro; Lybia 3.5 Meuro. More activities are implemented in Ethiopia.		In Sudan, the use of cash assistance in the Family Support Program, a financial scheme of direct cash transfer to vulnerable people, supported people to cope with fiscal reforms. In Mozambique, RIAB model implemented by WFP supports local markets development. In Ethiopia, cash assistance proved to be a quick tool to provide assistance during recent crises.	The Sudan Family Support Programme jointly managed by the WFP, World Bank and Sudan's Ministry of Finance outlined dedicated mechanisms to target female headed households, young adolescents and women.	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	Italy actively participates in the pooled fund working group (PFWG). At Country level, Italy participates in Humanitarian CT Clusters; shares partner assessments data; shares info with local and national authorities.	Joint monitoring and assessments generally improved data quality and decreased overall costs for assessment, monitoring and management. Italy regularly supports joint external evaluation conducted on United Nations projects funded or co-funded by Italy.	Joint donor monitoring missions are regularly conducted by AICS offices in accordance with arising needs and outcomes are shared among. In Libya, Baladiyahati Programme activities are jointly assessed and monitored through Third Party Monitoring (TPM) on behalf of both EU and AICS. The latter, is planned and structured on the basis of the EU TPM exercise to avoid overlapping.	Libya:: Within Baladiyahati Programme in Libya, AICS receives updates on the number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated per gender. The awareness campaigns showed that participation of both men and women is balanced.	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	The drafted Guidelines on HDP nexus include specific reference to joint analysis. Italy's needs assessments take into consideration data on vulnerability (HD Index; INFORM index; OECD-DAC fragility framework, EU FCA, HNO and national statistics). Interventions are granted on the basis of assessment performed within sectorial coordination forums set up especially at local level.	Italy formulates initiatives in line with international appeals and plans adopted by local Governments, which enhance ownership and sustainability. Italy participates in Government, Donors and International Agencies joint coordinating tables in different sectors, including Humanitarian CT clusters, where we share assessment information and data.	CO participates in local coordination meetings, including HCT clusters. Ex. Sudan: CO participated in the IA assessment on the crisis in the Eastern Sudan and participates in the meetings on Eastern Sudan lead by UNHCR. CO Cuba participaetd in an extensive assessment within the EU MIP 2021-2027 and regarding the TEI on Ecological Transition. CO Mozambique participates in GHD meetings.	Gender analysis are generally included in all initiatives and are shared between partners at local elvel (ex. crisis Capo Delgado).Multilateral projects follow the Organisations' gender policies. Gender is included among the topics of local working groups, such as in Mali and in Libya. CO CUBA developed a Gender Toolkit, including info on analyses.	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?	Finding appropriate indicators to set baselines and monitor results can be a challenge. Italy is working to set up a RBM system
	Joint - all			Ex. In Libya: The Italian cooperation in Libya considers the findings reported by OCHA and REACH (a multi-donor joint initiative) and the information shared within the different international fora (Nexus, GHD etc) to make evidence-based and informed programming decisions. AICS contributes to these exercises by providing information about the activities within its programmes.	In Libya: CO participates in the Protection sub-sector cluster dedicated exclusively to Gender-Based Violence which is coordinated by UNFPA.	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. Italy participates in Government, Donors and International Agencies joint coordinating tables in different sectors, including Humanitarian CT clusters, where we share assessment information and data.

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	During 2021, Italy funded 10 bilateral interventions lasting 24 months, for a total amount of 44.3 million euro (80% of total bilateral humanitarian contributions). In addition, the Italian cooperation deliberated 4 bilateral programmes - lasting 14/18 months, for a total amount of 7.2 million euro and 5 multilateral programmes lasting 15/18 months (total amount 9 million euro)	/	/		% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	21% of humanitarian programmes lasting 24 months; 27% of humanitarian programmes lasting more than 15 months.
	Individual - all	Italy funds multiyear CSOs projects, allowing project duration up to 24 months for relief and emergency programs and up to 36 months LRRD programs. Italy considers multiyear projects, those projects lasting for more than 12 months.	Multi-year CSOs projects funded by Italy: In 2019, 23 multi-year projects for a total amount of 20.791.129 Euro (average duration 18 months). In 2020, projects lasting 18 months, for a total amount of 4.2 million euro (60% of total projects approved). In 2021, 25 multi-year projects for a total amount of 18.3 Meur (average duration 18 months, 2 projects lasting 24 months).	2019. Projects were launched in 8 countries (Ethiopia, Chad, Niger, South Sudan, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon). 2020. Projects were launched in 7 countries (Cameroon, Chad, Mozambique, Mali, Sudan, Ethiopia, Jordan) 2021. Projects were launched in 7 countries (Iraq, Giordania, Siria).	/	% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	
	Individual - all	Triple Nexus Guidelines have been drafted. The document will be approved in 2022. The guidelines will provide specific overall policy strategy coordination, programming and financing.	/	/	the new Guidelines include gender considerations, with regard to the Agenda WPS, to the role of women in humanitarian settings and to gender analysis.		% 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, Italy further increased total unearmarked and softly unearmarked contributions: Unearmarked + softly unearmarked: 2018 11,775,000 euro (9%); 2019 - 16,187,503 euro (13%); 2020 - 20,637,526 euro (16%) 2021 - euro 41.356.231 euro (19%). Core contributions to OO.II working on humanitarian issues: 2021: UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNRWA, OMS, OIM, CICR, PAM. (40.500.000 euro).	/	\		% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	19% of total humanitarian budget
	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	In 2021, Italy worked to develop an IT platform for project management, including the 8+3 Template. The new platform is still to be finalised. AICS uses the 8+3 Template in all countries and is planning to adopt it in the new general procedures being discussed by CSOs.	CSOs also proposed the use of other local languages (i.e. French, Spanish, Portuguese) and in some context the use of the Italian language. The use of the English language does not fit to countries where French, Spanish or Portuguese are the main international language (ex. Senegal, Mozambique, Latin America).	During the piloting, CSOs generally appreciated the introduction of a common template by different donors and the use of the English language, as it enabled Programme managers to involve local/field staff in the phase of collecting and writing the information and reviewing data.	According to the common reporting format used in the pilot exercise, implementing partners are requested to specify how gender considerations are taken into account in projects, how they are mainstreamed and provide number on affected persons disaggregating by gender & age	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. The format is used in all call for proposals
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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	Guidelines on HDP Nexus have been finalised and the draft is going to be shared with national stakeholders, to be approved in 2022. Together with EU and EU Member States, Italy participates to the nexus meetings carried out in pilot countries and to the TEAM EUROPE INITIATIVE.	Italy participates in informal discussions on the nexus and to coordination meetings at HQ and local level. Italy coordinates his humanitarian and development initiatives with initiatives carried out by other donors, agencies and local governments.	CO participated in the EU Joint Programming (2020-2024) in Mali contributing to set the 3 main priorities of the joint action. CO attends also TEI meeting targeting young development and environment/climate change. In Sudan Italy co-chairs the EU+ migration WG, provides strategic guidance to the health cluster, SUN movement and country specific coordination exercises. Co CUBa participates in EU joint analysis mechanism with a participatory approach. It is member on the TEI on Ecological Transition and of the EU cooperation Counsellors Team, on the topics related to both development and crisis	The Nexus Guidelines include gender considerations (ex. Agenda WPS, the role of women in humanitarian settings, gender analysis). Ex. DAKAR: Gender mainstreaming is included in all the expected results of the actions listed in the EU joint programming as well as in the TEI youth planning. CO Cuba is leading the Gender Group composed by UE Member States, implementing GAP III (CLIP).	N/A[8]	N/A
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	Joint - all			CO Libya actively participates in the Nexus WG. and in the Team Europe Initiative. AICS Addis Abeba participates to working groups and round tables that include the Triple Nexus (Humanitarian Resilience Donor Group ETH, Hum. Donor Group SSD, Refugees Donor Group ETH)	CO Libya takes into consideration for its programming the disaggregated data on risk hazard and vulnerability analysis presented by international organisations such as OCHA and REACH during the recurring meetings of the different international fora put in place to enhance the humanitarian response in Libya.		

[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.