

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	Individual - all	Information on Japan's funding is available to the public through OECD DAC, FTS, IATI and TOSSD databases.	N/A	N/A	Japan continued its effort to integrate and mainstream gender consideration in accordance with Japan's National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace and Security (WPS). Gender analysis and trends in ODA data in conflict affected or fragile countries are included in WPS NAP Annual Report, which is made available on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs website to ensure transparency.	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 understand that IATI data are published primarily for the use by recipient countries. Therefore, we should give attention to assessment on IATI data by recipient countries.
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	Japan continued to implement "Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction Phase 2", where Japan had committed to provide DRR assistance and train national and local responders. At the COP26, Japan announced to double the assistance to approximately 14.8 billion USD in 5 years, from 2021-2025 for adaptation to climate change, such as in the area of disaster risk reduction.	N/A	N/A	N/A	% 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
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	Japan continued its assistance to local and national responders through the Grant Assistance for Grassroots Projects (GGP). Majority of the GGP goes to local responders. In fiscal year 2020 (April 2020- March 2021), Japan contributed USD 63.1M to 607 projects through local responders such as local NGOs and local governments. (Some of the above went to local offices of international NGOs.)	N/A	N/A	Many Grassroots projects are geared toward humanitarian issues (such as demining) and gender issues (such as empowerment of women through vocational training).	% 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.	Japan continues its assistance to the local and national responders through Grant Assistance for Grassroots Projects (GGP). Majority of the GGP goes to local responders.
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	Part of Japan's contribution to aid agencies goes to their cash programs.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	N/A (Japan's cash assistance is accomplished through aid agencies. This data is best obtained through the reporting of those aid agencies.)

	Individual - all						Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	N/A (Japan's cash assistance is accomplished through aid agencies. This data is best obtained through the reporting of those aid agencies.)
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	Japan uses information published by aid agencies such as their annual reports and MOPAN. We generally do not request additional information for individual reviews.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	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	After funding allocation, Japan uses Humanitarian response plans (HRPs), Refugee Response Plans (RRPs) and appeals issued by aid agencies to formulate projects. Japan also has annual policy dialogues with major humanitarian agencies to discuss about humanitarian needs on the ground.	GOJ developed our funding plan for next year and for emergency assistances based on HRP, RRP appeals and dialogues with aid agencies.	N/A	N/A	N/A	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?	Japan did not face any major challenges.
	Joint - all	N/A	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.	N/A
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	Japan continues to approve funding for multi-year projects (projects with duration of more than 13 months) by international aid organizations.	In 2021, Japan provided about USD 178.9M through UN aid agencies such as WFP, IOM, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UNRWA, UNDP to 36 multi-year projects. Furthermore, there are several multi-year programs by Japanese NGOs.	N/A	N/A	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	Although a certain portion of GOJ funding is multi-year, we do not have the data necessary to calculate the rate.
	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
	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
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	Japan made efforts to increase unearmarked/soft earmarked funding as much as possible, despite its limitations.	Contribution to pooled funds such as CERF, CBPF continued. In particular, contribution to CBPF has increased substantially.	N/A	N/A	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	The percentage of unearmarked/softly earmarked funding in 2020 for major humanitarian agencies were as follows: OCHA 13.1%, WFP 1.81%, ICRC 2.7 %, IOM 7.85%, UNHCR 24.39%
	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	Japan uses annual/financial report published by international organizations, and does not request them to produce additional reports. For earmarked projects, GOJ request project completion/financial reports but does not restrict agencies to use any specific forms.	N/A	N/A	N/A	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]	Japan uses annual/financial report published by international organizations, and does not request them to produce additional reports. For earmarked projects, GOJ request project completion/financial reports but does not restrict agencies to use any specific forms.
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	JICA joined DAC-UN Dialogue on the HDP Nexus Recommendation under the OECD DAC (INCAF), and contributed to the CCA (Common Country Assessment) workstream which aims to enhance common understandings of HDP actors in risk analysis and coordinated planning and outcomes.	The DAC-UN Dialogue on the HDP Nexus Recommendation continues in 2022. CCA workstream identified possible pilot countries (Niger and Mozambique) for further discussion/consideration for common understandings on country risks.	N/A	N/A	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_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.