

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	1. LU continued reporting according to IATI standards; 2. LU continued reporting to EDRIS, feeding directly into the FTS; 3. LU started the process of developing a new integrated information management system, further facilitating reporting according to IATI standards; 4. LU continued its support of the OCHA Centre for Humanitarian Data, and UNHCR's Global Data Unit	Increased accountability, coordination and ultimately effectiveness in delivering aid to people in need by better understanding funding needs through contributing to a better informed humanitarian aid sector. LU's highly standardised data-based approach is a tangible step towards enhanced and target-oriented aid effectiveness.		In all our needs assessments and data analysis exercises, we accentuate the principles of gender neutrality and women's empowerment.	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
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	1. Involvement and coordination with local actors deeply rooted in LU's revised General Terms and Conditions governing funding attribution by NGO partners; 2. LU further increased CBPF funding by 27% in 2021 compared to 2020; 3. Continued funding to CERF; 4. Increased funding of IFRC's DREF; 5. Increased direct funding to local NGOs compared to 2020.	The General Terms and Conditions for receiving Ministry funding for humanitarian projects outline the question of involvement of local actors and local capacity building in order to increase of the capacities of our partners and enable them to implement broadly this commitment.		To maintain sustainability and accountability, our funding is considering implications on gender neutrality and women's empowerment.	% 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]	Approximately 50% of funding agreements incorporate partly or fully multi-year institutional capacity strengthening support for local and national responders.
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	In 2021, LU's humanitarian budget was geographically allocated as follows: 67% through one single intermediary, 27% through pooled funding mechanisms and 6% directly through a local NGO or CSO.	LU for example directly funded the Suwannimit Foundation in Thailand as well as the Yazda Foundation in Iraq.			% 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.	6% directly to local and national 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 Individual - all	Through its strategic partnership agreements with UNHCR, WFP and the ICRC, LU directly supports cash based interventions on the ground. In addition, LU supports NGO programmes that incorporate cash based programming.	Durable solutions for protracted crisis (Syria, Yemen, Ethiopia, Afghanistan). Contributing to the beneficiaries empowerment and resilience.			Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs 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 UN agencies Civil society	In 2021, LU continued supporting the Humanitarian Quality Assurance Initiative (HQAI). LU also stressed all its NGO partners to reflect the Core Humanitarian Standards in their policy, procedures and practices. In addition, LU supports the work of MOPAN in the field of organizational performance assessment.	With LU's support, efficiency and respect for standards have been improved throughout 2021. In addition UNHCR's implementation of the humanitarian-development Nexus has been conducted with LU's support.		Luxembourg takes a gender-responsive lens to SEAH risk management and response and has developed a government specific policy for the development and humanitarian sectors in 2021. In addition the wording on SEAH risk management has been updated in all of LU's strategic partnership agreements.	N/A[4] # 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. % of civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations partners of the UN agencies adopting the common UN Partner Portal process.	N/A 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 Joint - all	LU does not conduct needs assessments itself but supports its partners through strategic partnership frameworks in doing so. LU supports UNDAC financially and with human resources if needed and is member of the IHP. In addition, Luxembourgish NGOs have been encouraged throughout the year to participate in joint needs assessments in their respective country of operations.	Coordination is enhanced through improved information dissemination to a maximum of humanitarian 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? No 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: LU does not conduct needs assessments itself.
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 Joint -aid organisations	LU is in constant contact with its local embassies and representations and continues strengthening local dialogue. In addition, LU is a strong supporter of ICVA's NGO Forum programme which aims at strengthening local leadership and dialogue with local NGO's and CSO on multiple topics. LU continued support of local coordination mechanisms in 2021 through its partnership with OCHA as well as its role in the ETC.				N/A[5] N/A[5]	N/A 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	LU has renewed its flexible multi-year funding partnerships with UNHCR, WFP, OCHA, UNDRR and ICRC in 2021 for 2022 to 2025. In addition, several multi-year programmes have been formalized in 2021. The total share of multi-year partnership fundings in 2021 was roughly 62% of LU's annual humanitarian budget.	Greater financial stability and planning for LU's partners.			% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	roughly 62% of LU's funding to its partners are multi-year funding frameworks

	Individual - all	LU has for the first time allocated funding to the DG ECHO's HIP in Myanmar and the Central Americas for 2,000,000 EUR.				% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	
	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	Earmarking has been further reduced compared to 2020.	Flexible use of funds by LU's partners and according to the needs on the ground.			% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	77% of LU's humanitarian budget: 16% of fully un-earmarked funding and 61% of softly earmarked funding (mainly geographic earmarking)
	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	With LU's new humanitarian strategy to be published in early 2022, the 8+3 reporting template will be implemented by all of its national NGO partners . National NGOs have been integrated in the implementation process and have all agreed to unify their reporting beginning 2022 according to the 8+3 template. Simplified reporting accepted for selected partners.	The integration process of the simplified 8+3 reporting template has been finished and is up and running. Luxembourgish NGOs use the standardized template. Consolidating reporting data is streamlined.			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]	Harmonised 8+3 reporting template used by Luxembourgish NGOs on a global level.
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	LU has continued its support to UNHCR's HD Nexus evaluation in 2021. In addition, LU's contributed to OCHA's civil-military coordination efforts (mainly in Mali) and continued its support to the UNDP peacebuilding fund .				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/1adVbc0SPM157Ddg1_Kgmc34yt20I6AF?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.