

| 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 |
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| WORK STREAM 1 - TRANSPARENCY | | | | | | | |
| 1.2. Signatories make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances. | Individual - all | <p>In 2021 Aotearoa New Zealand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) continued to provide information to IATI about our International Development Cooperation programme. We also report our humanitarian investments on OCHA's financial tracking service.</p> <p>New Zealand's Humanitarian Action Policy provides transparency on how New Zealand prioritises humanitarian aid funding.</p> | Sharing of information provides transparency for humanitarian actors around what New Zealand's humanitarian aid funding is supporting and what factors inform our funding decisions. | | New Zealand's reporting to IATI includes gender marker information. | <p>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)</p> <p>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?</p> | Yes - we continue to regularly publish data to IATI about Aotearoa New Zealand's international development cooperation investments, including our humanitarian investments. |
| 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 | NZ's multi-year capacity investments include: Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance (PIEMA) (5 yrs); Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) in Emergencies (3 yrs); Support to Pacific Red Cross National Societies (5 yrs); Support to Pacific Disaster Management Agencies (5 years); WHO EMT initiative (3 yrs); Disability Inclusion in Pacific Humanitarian Action (3 yrs). | in progress | | New Zealand has considered gender equity in its institutional strengthening investments. The SRH investment has a direct focus on improving access to services for women during emergencies. Gender is mainstreamed elsewhere. E.G. the PIEMA initiative has developed a detailed gender strategy to promote greater the participation of women in Pacific emergency management agencies. | % 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] | 11% of funding arrangements. |
| 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 | <p>In the Pacific we regularly support local and national responders directly, or through one intermediary such as NZ NGOs and NZ Red Cross).</p> <p>Further afield, in areas where we have a limited diplomatic presence, we support local actors through mechanisms such as country-based pooled funds.</p> | in progress | | NGOs applying for contestable funding under the New Zealand Disaster Response Partnership must address how gender equality and women's empowerment will be addressed in their activity proposals. Reported data is disaggregated by sex, age and where possible, disability status. | % 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. | |
| 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 | The majority of NZ's humanitarian response funding is not tightly earmarked to specific modalities, which provides our partners with flexibility to utilise cash assistance when they deem it appropriate. | in progress | | | Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs | |
| | Individual - all | | | | | Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs | |
| WORK STREAM 4 - REDUCING MANAGEMENT COSTS | | | | | | | |

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|---|----------------|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| 4.5. Make joint regular functional monitoring and performance reviews and reduce individual donor assessments, evaluations, verifications, risk management and oversight processes. | Joint - donors | Aotearoa New Zealand draws on the findings of MOPAN assessments and engages in governance mechanisms (Boards, Donor Support Groups) to jointly assess the performance of key partners. We also engage in bilateral dialogue and joint high level meetings with other donors. | By using joint approaches we are not duplicating other performance review processes | | | 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

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| 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 Aotearoa New Zealand relied on coordinated needs assessments and encouraged our partners to undertake needs assessments on a coordinated basis with other humanitarian actors. | | | | 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? | |
| | Joint - all | | | | | 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. | |

WORK STREAM 6 - PARTICIPATION REVOLUTION

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| 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

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|--|--------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|-----------------|
| 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 | The total value of Aotearoa New Zealand's unearmarked, multi-year core funding commitments to multilateral humanitarian partners in our new funding triennium has increased slightly from the previous triennium. When making contributions to specific crises/appeals, we allow partners to carry over any unutilised funding into the next year. | This provides certainty for our humanitarian partners | | | % of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year. | 36% |
| | Individual - all | | | | | % 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 | The total value of Aotearoa New Zealand's unearmarked, multi-year core funding commitments to multilateral humanitarian partners in our new funding triennium has increased slightly from the previous triennium. | This provides flexibility for our humanitarian partners | | | % of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked | 31% unearmarked |
| | 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 | New Zealand maintains our long-standing practice of accepting consolidated donor reporting from multilateral agencies, which use their own reporting templates. This holds for both core contributions and appeals funding. | This eases the reporting burden on humanitarian organisations | | | 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 |
| 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 | In the Pacific MFAT works to ensure New Zealand's humanitarian preparedness and response investments are aligned to our development programming and investments in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. We have multi-year investments with local and national partners to support effective action throughout the disaster cycle (risk reduction, readiness, response and recovery). | | | | 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_Kgmc34ytZ0JI6Af?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.