

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	For OCHA Pooled Funds, real-time data on allocations and contributions is publicly available on the Pooled Fund Data Hub. In 2021, OCHA also launched the CERF Data Hub providing a wide array of interactive visuals, allowing stakeholders easy access to data on how individual contributions have been allocated across global humanitarian operations since CERF's inception.	OCHA maintained IATI Transparency scores of 95% for the CERF and 85% for CBPFs respectively. IATI is a global initiative to improve the transparency of development and humanitarian resources.	The humanitarian stakeholders (donors, NGOs and UN agencies) appreciate that the CBPF has made such data available on public domain.	OCHA has adopted the Gender with Age Marker for its Pooled Funds. The GAM score of projects is tracked in OCHA's Grant Management Systems and made available on the CBPF data hub. GAM is an IASC tool intending to measure the effectiveness of humanitarian projects in addressing gender equality. OCHA also revised the CERF/CBPF project template to strengthen gender information.	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?	The OCHA-managed data repositories are linked with IATI, but OCHA itself does not use IATI data for its decision-making.
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	Since 2017, OCHA's Pooled Funds have consistently increasing their support to local and national actors. This has taken the form of sub-grants from CERF recipients and efforts to enable them to engage successfully with CBPFs processes including funding applications, reporting, etc. A CERF multi-year GBV allocation benefitted local WLOs/WROs with 30% of funds going to them. Localisation was one of the IASC's priorities which endorsed guidance on Local and National Actors in IASC Humanitarian Coordination Mechanisms, drafted by OCHA ICVA	In 2021, 38 percent of overall funding allocated by CBPFs went to local and national actors. UN agencies funded by the Central Emergency Response Fund in turn sub-granted some \$73million, or 14 per cent of annual CERF funding, to national and local partners using 2019 grants, the latest year for which comprehensive data is available. LNAs constituted 44% of the total cluster membership globally in 2020 (16,351 members in total)	The capacity-strengthening support provided to local and national actors increased their access to CBPF funding. In 2021, 38 percent of overall funding went to local and national actors. 14 countries under the CERF GBV allocation received dedicated funding for WLOs/WROs.	CBPFs committed to review its guidelines to encourage access to funding for WRO/WLO (targeted outreach and training; additional consideration in project selection processes, involvement in sub-granting or consortia arrangements). CERF conducted a review of its Gender/GBV allocations. The role of Women-Led and Women-Rights Organisations was particularly highlighted in IASC discussions on localisation where	% 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]	The emergency response mandate of OCHA's Pooled Funds precludes the provision of multi-year institutional capacity strengthening grants to 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, OCHA continued efforts to channel more funding through local and national actors. For example, individual CBPFs had to develop their own strategy, informed by the country contexts, towards localization. OCHA has committed in its Gender Action plan to a goal of at least 30% of CERF allocations for GBV programming to be sub-granted by recipient agencies to local WLOs/WROs.	In 2021, the CBPFs surpassed the 25% benchmark, with 38 percent of overall funding going to local and national actors. CERF can only fund UN agencies and sub-granting to local partners is at the discretion of recipient agencies. The figure as reported by UN agencies remain comparable to previous years with 14% of 2019 funds being sub-granted to national and local partners.		OCHA has committed in its Gender Action plan to a goal of at least 30% of CERF allocations for GBV programming to be sub-granted by recipient agencies to local WLOs/WROs	% 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.	In 2021, CBPFs awarded \$272.3 million to national and local partners (37.6% of total allocations). Of this, \$196.9 million (72.3%) was direct funding and \$75.3 million (27.7%) was sub-granted. For CERF, UN agencies sub-granted \$73.2 million (or 14 per cent of total fund) to national and local actors using 2019 funds.
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	OCHA continues to cash programming its Grant Management Systems for both CERF and CBPF. The CERF made a special \$80 million cash and voucher allocation to combat the food security effects of COVID.	In total, CERF funded 76 projects with cash-based components. A review of CERF's cash allocation found that it had increased the visibility and use of cash approaches in the participating countries.	Post-distribution monitoring data suggest that the CERF cash allocation made a positive contribution to food security outcomes at country level in the six participating countries.		Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	For CERF, of the \$548 million allocated in 2021, \$43.8 million (about 8%) was provided as cash to beneficiaries. For CBPFs, of the \$767.4 million allocated, \$72.1
	Individual - all	- In 2020, OCHA continued to integrate CVA considerations into core coordination products and services including the HRP and OCHA pooled funds	In 2020, 18 out of 23 HRP's utilised the optional MPC Section introduced that year CERF support to CVA tripled, from \$49M in 2019 to \$138M in 2020 \$80M of this was provided via a dedicated allocation for CVA to address rising levels of hunger			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					N/A[4]	N/A
	UN agencies	OCHA continued its engagement with UN Partner Portal lead agencies (UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP) and undertook further analysis of possible collaboration and adoption of measures.	OCHA has standardized the PSC rate for all its Pooled Funds at 2% For some CBPFs, the MA role was provided historically by UNDP at 7% PSC. These have now been consolidated under OCHA management at 2% PSC.			# 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, the primary deliverable of the workstream was the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF). Although joint needs analysis has been highlighted as a priority since 2017, partners have raised concerns about the development of an approach which could undermine sectoral analysis. Significant progress was made in 2021 to elevate the buy-in and support for a more integrated analysis of need.	1. Improved JIAF 1.1 guidance and methodology 2. Independent review by Yale University provided strategic recommendations about the future of JIAF and technical challenges to address. 3. JIAF steering committee approved an 18-month plan for the development of a strengthened JIAF 2.0. 4. An interagency Project Management Unit (PMU) was recruited to lead the development until 1 July 2023.	The multi-partner HPC quality scoring initiative evidenced improvement in the quality of most HNOs. Examples include: 1. 21/24 HNOs include People in Need (PIN) numbers disaggregated by age, gender and population group. 2. Strengthened links with development partners: e.g. Afghanistan, Myanmar. 3. Participation of local actors in the joint analysis process: e.g. Chad, Burundi, Somalia, CAR.	1. Continued focus on data disaggregation (by gender, age, population group), with notable improvement in explaining the differentiated impact of the crisis. 2. Intersectionality was a central consideration for accountability and inclusion within analysis and planning. 3. GenCap review of integration of gender equality issues in 12 HNOs provided key recommendations for the development of JIAF 2.0.	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?	1. Perceived complexity: JIAF 1.0 proved complex for field operations. To ensure JIAF 2.0 is lighter, end-users are engaged in the re-design of the methodology. 2. Linking intersectoral analysis to intersectoral response: JIAF 2.0 prioritizes qualitative over quantitative outputs, to ensure a stronger foundation for intersectoral planning. 3. PIN capping: JIAF partners reaffirmed their commitment to the integrity of JIAF outputs.
	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

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	Accountability and Inclusion, OCHA continued playing a convening role, bringing normative efforts - including guidance, tools and commitments on AAP related initiatives - to country-level operations and coordination structures, including the AAP Working Groups (and equivalent), the ICCG and the HCT. OCHA provides a conduit for IASC endorsed tools and guidance and commitments to be translated into practical action, through the championship of the HC, the coordination and country teams and interagency initiatives at global and country levels. OCHA also contributed to the development of the OPAG TF proposal to strengthen system-wide AAP over the next three years. The proposal - to be endorsed by OPAG members in 2022 - puts forward a number of recommendations to the IASC Principals under three key areas of action: an accountable and enhanced leadership; an inclusive system and architecture; and quality funding. Ongoing efforts with and by coordination colleagues in country offices to increase our participation in, and support of, locally-led coordination platforms and local leadership, and ensure greater gender balance and representation of local leadership and local voices, in all their diversity, at every level of humanitarian decision-making. OCHA continued to strengthen its representation of local	mapping, 41% of HCTs have an AAP strategy or response-wide AAP framework. In June 2021, a number of RC/HCs convened in a virtual workshop to (a) identify the critical barriers in the system's ability to deliver system-wide AAP, (b) agree on the "gold standard" that the system should work towards, and (c) propose concrete practical steps to make the required progress, by drawing on some best practices and reflecting on the evolving challenges that would need to be addressed to facilitate the required step change in AAP. At the HC retreat (November), during a session on AAP, RC/HCs exchanged on existing challenges at country levels and on good practices and lessons learnt. Some of those have been documented and will be published in 2022. At the bi-annual IASC Principals meeting (November), the Principals agreed to issue a statement to re-affirm their commitment to AAP and their support HCs, HCTs, Clusters and individual agencies to prioritize and implement this long-standing commitment in all humanitarian operations (to be published in 2022). In December, in Gaziantep, Turkey, for the Syria cross-border response, the first HCT workshop to develop, implement and monitor an AAP country-level Action Plan was held. The workshop resulted	In 2021 in CAR, through the leadership of OCHA, The Collective AAP Framework developed AAP was effectively integrated within the in 2021 outlines five Outcomes and humanitarian coordination architecture and related Actions aligned to the strategic planning processes. The latter includes Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC). the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC), the The Framework enables improvements in 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the the quality, accountability and 2022 CAR Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). Last effectiveness of the humanitarian year, the CAR Humanitarian Fund (HF) became part architecture in support of local and of a pilot for a new OCHA Country-Based Pooled national systems, to deliver a more Funds (CBPF) initiative to strengthen AAP in OCHA- responsive and people-centred approach managed funded tools. This was done to varying to humanitarian action. It complements degrees in other country level operations. commitments and approaches to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), inclusion and other cross cutting issues, including the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Commitments on AAP and PSEA, the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS), the Grand Bargain Participation Revolution commitments. OCHA committed to promote WLO/WRO in governance arrangements and CBPF processes, including ABs and project review committees. As part of a GBV-oriented thematic allocation, CERF stipulated that at least 30% of funds should go to WLO/WROs.	N/A[5]	N/A
	Joint -aid organisations					N/A[5]

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	OCHA collected lessons learned from its CBPFs (DRC, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Yemen) that have had multi-year projects in the past.	As a result, OCHA introduced a new funding modality for its CBPFs that allow for implementation timeframes of 12 to 24 months.			% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	In 2021, CBPFs received \$1.1 billion in donor contributions of which \$154 million (14%) was multiyear. The CERF received \$638 million of which \$444 million (69%) were multiyear.
	Individual - all					% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	The share of multi-year contributions for CBPFs was 15% in 2020 and 14% in 2021. For CERF, the figures were 63% in 2020 and 70% in 2021.
	Individual - all					% of multi-year humanitarian funding received that is allocated by aid organizations to implementing partners	All MY funding received by OCHA's pooled funds is allocated to recipients minus 2% PSC.
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					% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	All funds received by OCHA for its pooled funds is considered softly earmarked.
	Individual - Aid organisations					% of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners	All funding provided by OCHA's pooled funds to recipients is considered softly earmarked and is highly flexible.

WORK STREAM 9 - HARMONISED REPORTING

<p>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.</p>	<p>Individual - all</p>					<p>Are you using the common reporting template as the standard for reporting by your downstream partners?</p> <p>if yes, on which level (global, limited scope (e.g. regional))</p> <p>If your scope is limited, please specify how and why?[7]</p>	<p>Yes, globally.</p>
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<p>HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS</p>							
<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>N/A[8]</p>	<p>N/A</p>