

CORE COMMITMENT	RESPONSIBILITIES: 'INDIVIDUAL' (All, Donor or Aid)	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	HOW WERE CONSIDERATIONS OF GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT[1] INTEGRATED IN	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	Include LHL data points in IATI and in MIS Include Womens Right organisation in data points in Oxfam. promote IATI publication amongst Oxfams promote the use of humanitarian elements in IATI promote the IATI guidance on COVID-19 publication coloboration amongst DRA members to improve the DRA alliance dashboard	Maintained number of Oxfams publishing (8) Increase in number of activities publishing, increased use of humanitarian elements use Oxfam COVID-19 projects early visible on covid19.humportal.org Oxfam data in Somalia includes local actor information https://iati-3w.humportal.org/ Plan to further improve DRA dashboard approved.	All countries reported on LHL targets as part of regular Management Information available on intranet. Oxfam data in Somalia includes local actor information, shown on https://iati-3w.humportal.org/	Womens rights organisations are specifically identified in data sets and analysis. Two Oxfams are capable of providing gender specific information in IATI, at least one also against ECHO result framework.	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 Oxfam made LHL dashboard available on intranet. Oxfams use ATLAS.OXFAM.ORG to provide insight to eachother and to the public what Oxfam does where and with whom. Oxfam Novib uses the Dutch Relief Alliance Dashboard to monitor joint reponse progress where alliance members participate.
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 two multi-year programs focused on strengthening institutional capacity came to an end. However strengthening capacity of local responders was a core focus of 8 other projects implemented in 13 countries, and 8 more multi-year projects included components of local actor capacity strengthening across 12 countries. Dedicated funding aimed primarily at strengthening local capacity and leadership is difficult to mobilise.	In country programs where dedicated multi-year capacity strengthening has taken place, local actors and Oxfam teams were able to further embed locally led action in regular humanitarian programs, and inform further shifts to partner led programming in complex contexts. Multi-year investments allowed continued strong local actor led DRR, resilience, response and recovery in Asia, Pacific, and Latin American programs, and innovative locally led networked response approaches in Eastern Africa.	Local actor led DRR, disaster readiness, risk management and response in El Salvador, Guatemala, Philippines, Indonesia, Nepal, Bangladesh, Timor Leste, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, DRC, CAR. The investments in Lebanon, Iraq, Chad allowed stronger partnership based programming in WASH and Protection, in Chad with grassroots women-led orgs, in Kenya a local network led drought assessment and response	In most of the multi-year programs, Oxfam has explicitly sought to partner with women's-led and women's rights organisations. The multi-year disaster preparedness and response programs included a strong focus on strengthening women's leadership in DRR and disaster preparedness, while in the protection programs the focus was on WRO and grassroots women-led actors.	% 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]	Our systems do not collect this data systematically. Beyond the multi-year capacity strengthening focused programs mentioned, most Oxfam country programs aimed to include institutional strengthening as a focus under all grants, even if not multi-year.
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	Oxfam continued to strengthen the role of local and national responders in our programming, programs in fragile centering equitable partnering and programs in non-fragile contexts centering locally led action. Oxfam restructured its organizational presence to reduce our own organizational size and support partner led programming in Southern Africa, East Asia and Central America.	Oxfam saw further increases of the % of humanitarian spend transferred to local/national NGOs/CSO across all the regions it operates in. The largest shift was in Southern Africa, followed by further rise in the % of funding to partners in LAC, Asia, and MENA. The smallest increase was in West Africa and Horn and East Africa, although these regions still saw positive shift overall.	Countries with the highest increases (from FY19-20) in proportion-shared were: Indonesia (+23%), Bangladesh (+21%), Iraq (+17%), Lebanon (+17%), Myanmar, Nepal and the Philippines (all +12%). Oxfam country programs that continue to struggle with meeting funding to partners targets include DRC, South Sudan, Syria, Yemen, CAR and Burkina Faso.	Women's leadership in humanitarian action continued to feature strongly in Oxfam's humanitarian approach, however the funding to WROs – both in total volume and in % of humanitarian spend – dropped in FY20-21. This may be due to overreporting in FY19-20 in Asia region. Programs with promising increases in % spend to WROs in 2021 include: Yemen, Jordan, and Nepal.	% 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.	Out of the total of Oxfam's humanitarian funding transferred to LLNGOs, 19% was awarded to women-led and/or women's rights organisations in FY20-21, a slight drop as compared to the previous year.
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	Dedicated technical support and advise continued to technical sectors and country programs across the confederation to uptake CVA in humanitarian responses. Launch of CVA SOPs is planned for March 22 to guide both program and operation department for quality CVA. Produced an internal guidance on CVA for Protection outcomes, facilitating the uptake of CVA in Protection programs.	Majority of Oxfam country offices reported CVA as as primary response modality. Overall, CVA spending increased by 24% even when the percentage of humanitarian response decreased by 7%. This indicates that CVA has been prioritised as a primary response modality replacing in-kinds distribution where feasible.	Papua New Guinea and Solomen Island added CVA to their humanitarian toolkit while responding to Covid-19 and flood responses. Increase in use of CVA for Protection progrrming in Iraq, Lebabon, Jordan and Syria to achieve protection outcomes.	As an active member of GB Gender sub-group, in its closing Oxfam supported to roll out sectoral reourse and learning of Gender in CVA. Dedicated section in Gender inclusion & empowerment in CVA SOPs and updated CVA project cycle with gender mainstreaming Use of CVA to mitigate the risks of gender-based violence and strengthen women's economic empowerment.	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	47,967,184 Euro (54,202,818 USD) for year 2020/21 FY. NOTE: Oxfam systems still do not separate Cash and Voucher data or overhead and support costs. Setting up the segregated reporting is prioritised for fiscal year 2022/23.
	Individual - all	Technical advise, support and tool kit for uptaking digital technology for efficient and accountable CVA. Local Humanitarian Leadership (LHL) and Cash Tool kit is produced and rolled out to support INGOs to uptake LHL in CVA. Piloted Community Cash Grants (GCT) in 3 countries focusing on localisation, women empowerment and nexus programming.	Framework agreement with Emerging Impact (a technology service provider) supporting Oxfam for innovative digital CVA (using block chain technology) Conducted 12 weeks Core CVA Training Oxfam and Partner staff Operations Staff stenghthening localaiton within CVA.	Feasibility Study undertaken in Zimbabwe and Malawi for uptake of blockchian powered delivery mechanism for CVA. The report indicated feasible environment for use of block chain in Zimbabwe.	Womens' empowerment has been core to the strategic focus on community cash grants (Group cash transfers). This is also a strategic priority for Oxfams global cash team for 2021-23. Oxfam and partners completed GBV risk mitigation and EFSVL programming linked to CVA modalities in CAR and the Philippines.	Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	Same figure as above
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	Oxfam advocated for donors to ensure cross-reliance on other certification/assessment process as a way to contribute to the reduction of management costs. As part of this effort, during the ECHO certification process Oxfam attempted to rely on its CHS certification with mixed results.	No clear result			N/A[4]	N/A
	UN agencies	Oxfam has been actively contributing to UN Harmonization and Simplification workstream under ICVA's HFWG. Along with Save UK and World Vision we led the process of Contractual Analysis and Recommendation for UNICEF and WFP to advocate and influence UN agencies, and through UN agencies back donors, to bring simplification and harmonization in their partnership approaches, practices and rules.	Along with peer organizations, we presented this analysis to UNICEF and WFP, and are having series of consultations to bring changes in the partnership documents			# 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 strengthening the process and quality of multi-sectoral needs assessments was a priority area of work. A Multi-Sectoral Household Assessment Form was developed, along with a guidance note and added to the digital survey bank. Training webinars were also conducted in several languages for over 100 colleagues, most of whom are country-based.	It is to early to report on outcomes of this action, but the expectation is that the additional guidance and support leads to a increased quality of multi-sectoral needs assessments, and consequently, more evidence-based programming.	On the question whether local and national partners are structurally involved in needs assessment activities, 89% of the Oxfam country programmes who responded confirmed this is often or always the case. Several MSNA are currently taking place using the new tools and guidance, including in Bangladesh and Mozambique.	Yes, the new Multi-sectoral needs assessments guidance, form and training consider gender equality and women's empowerment throughout. This in addition to countries implementing context analysis (incl. e.g. protection and gender analysis) .	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?	The quality and accuracy of needs assessments due to gaps in technical capacity. Strengthen guidance and prioritise support by technical experts to ensure quality of needs assessments. This includes increasing awareness on the resources needed to conduct needs assessments as an organisation or jointly.
	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	- Oxfam's Your Word Counts digital feedback system remains active in 12 countries - UNICEF-funded AAP project in OPTI was ongoing to understand the context of accountability to affected people in OPT, assess and address capacity gaps of 12 UNICEF implementing partners and design and roll-out a version of Oxfam's Your Word Counts digital feedback system to each partner.	- Over 16000 pieces of feedback were logged in 2021. -A context analysis will be published, outlining the cultural approaches and barriers to accountability. Capacity gaps were identified and bespoke training developed and delivered to all partners in West Bank and in Gaza, on AAP, PSEA, ICT, Communicating with Communities and the Core Humanitarian Standard. The digital system was designed.		Lack of knowledge and implementation of AAP as it applies to women and girls was a specific finding in the gap analysis, and was mainstreamed throughout the training sessions.	N/A[5]	N/A
	Joint -aid organisations	The Community Perception Tracker (CPT) has been used in 2021 for COVID-19 pandemic. An operational research project on the usefulness of using the CPT in humanitarian response led by Oxfam and in partnership with LSHTM and ACF has been finalised. Research findings will be available in the course of 2022.	•Implemented in 13 countries across 4 Regions- Asia, MENA, WAF, LAC •In 2021, we have trained another around 100 staff and/or partners members increasing the number of areas where the CPT is implemented •Collected over 25000 perceptions from communities on COVID -19	The CPT in Lebanon as been instrumental in 2021 for the country team to design a vaccination promotion programme and support access to vaccines for refugees. CPT data has also been used to produce a paper on Access to vaccine for refugees for Lebanon.		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	Thanks to an already existing but increasingly flexible multi-year (referred to as 'humanitarian programs') budget line from the Belgian DGD, Oxfam could develop a 24-month multi-country humanitarian Protection program. The same terms of multi-year funding are applied to our implementing partners.	The Belgian DGD program got granted and for the first time a relatively lower number of details was asked by the Donor. Besides, they had revoked the usually competitive CfP to make the place for a constructive discussion around the programme design. The envelop was pre-attributed to their	The 6 countries of implementation (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, the DRC, the oPt and Yemen) of the Belgian DGD funded Protection programme were then given more time to work out a more specific response plan together with their national and local partners as well as community reps.	The Protection program considers gender equality and women's empowerment throughout. This in addition to countries implementing context analysis that do include Conflict, Protection and Gender analyses) .	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.		
	Individual - all	In the frame of discussions on the Humanitarian - Development Nexus, through direct and indirect, informal and formal briefings, Oxfam and other BE organisations pushed Belgian DGD development representatives to consider crisis modifiers.	Oxfam eventually managed to get crises modifiers embedded into the new Belgian-funded 5 year development programs to be implemented from 2022 to 2026 in 7 countries.	The crisis modifiers will certainly support Oxfam country offices in their efforts to be as agile and meaningful as possible in the central Sahel countries as well as the DRC or the oPt where the 5 year development program will be implemented		% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.		
	Individual - all	Oxfam through relevant NGO coordination platforms (VOICE, ICVA, ...) and working groups, ensured continuous advocacy towards donors to enhance the quality and efficiency of humanitarian funding .	Oxfam actively contributed to the renewal of the ECHO Framework Partnership Agreement through the VOICE FPA Watch Group and to the initial development of a new programmatic partnership approach which is currently being piloted by ECHO and expected to bring further quality and efficiency.					
	Individual - all	As part of the development of the Dutch Relief Alliance (DRA) 2022-2026 strategy, agreement was reached to start working with 2-year contracts in protracted Joint Responses (JRs) from 2022 onwards.	All fourteen DRA-members, incl. Oxfam Novib (NL), will use 2-year contracts in 9 protracted Joint Responses. As such, Oxfam Novib and local partners have jointly developed 2-year programs in the 3 protracted JRs we are part of (Somalia, Syria, Yemen).	N/A	N/A	% 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					% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked		
	Individual - Aid organisations	Oxfam is co-chairing (along with UNICEF) a sub-group of IASC RGS on humanitarian financing, on transfer of overhead costs.	In 2021 the sub-group began work on the project to identify best-practices on sharing overheads from UN agencies and INGOs to national and local partners. A workplan was developed to continue this work in 2022 and to develop best-practices.	NA		% 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	Building on from the automated sitrep focused on COVID-19, internal work was done to streamline the template to cover all responses, to support the needs of various Oxfam teams.	This is currently still in development.		We have included indicators related to gender in emergencies and feminist principles capacity strengthening, gender targeted actions, and metrics on number of women's rights organisations Oxfam is working with and % of funding transmitted to them.	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]		
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	co-chaired the IASAC RG4. Co-chaired as well an IASC group. Oxfam agreed on a strategic plan for fragile countries, develop program guidance and countries are adapting their plans .	IASC RG4 delivered a mapping of good practice, contributed to the Nexus academy and INCAF research on financing the Nexus, produced a podcast series on the Nexus, and is working on a mapping of guidance and tools related to peace. Oxfam published a briefing paper on programming across the Nexus and a specific project to support countries is ongoing.		The IASC gender and nexus group we co-chair is aiming at having practical contribution to the integration of gender across the Nexus Gender considerations are incorporated into the strategic plan for Oxfam.	N/A[8]	N/A	

