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	RI took steps to build capacity on designing data analysis tools to fit programmatic needs across different operating environments, sectors and staff experience. Taking available tools such as RI's global MEAL database (consolidation), PowerBI (analysis), data collection tools, the approach was to right-size tools to best meet data needs.	Several RI country programs for the first time regularly harness data analysis tools that allow teams to see both detailed granular data as well as aggregated portfolio or country-wide information, allowing for informed decision making at all levels. This allows project management teams and humanitarian leadership to make better evidence-based decisisons with timely and more useful data.	Sudan - Health Facility level data analysis on key health outcomes that leverages automated data visualization tools. Jordan - Data-driven learning and reflection events incorporating participant feedback. Build-out of visual dashboards for regular analysis of education outcomes in humanitarian settings. Bangladesh - Routine monthly data analysis leveraging primary and secondary data as well as patient feedback to inform updated decision making for running health senters and isolation wards in Cox-Bazar during covid-19 pandemic.	Gender disaggregated data is always a minimum standard for any person-level data collected and reported. It is also a component in our teams composition and the design of data collection methodologies such as ensuring female only foxus group discussion when relevant.	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?	
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	RI has strong NGO/CSO/local partner capacity buidling program in a nu,mber of countries, focusing on institutional and technical capacity strengthening of partners to increase the quality of service delivery. Where possible or needed, RI partners with local organizations for delivery of activities.	RI has contributed to capacity strebgthening of many local groups and organizations across its operational areas, many of which are qualuty partners for RI for delivery of the interventions.	Iran: RI has been inplementing NGO capacity raising programs since 2015, where it has been contributing to general and specific knowledge base of the NGOs, thrrough training, mentoring and grant components.	RI ensures inclusion of employees of different genders in the programs, prioritizes female lead / formed organizations, and ensures inclusion of trainings focuesd on gender equality and women empowerment in its programs.	% 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]	
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	As a grass root organization, RI works very closely with local partners and when / where possible, the jointly designed interventions are done with these partners or through them.	In almost all RI country programs, we work with local and national partners for design and delivery of aid.	.Syria: RI proitection programs are done with support of a number of local partners. .Philippines: our emergency assessment and response operations are in close partnmership with a local NGO. .Lebanon: we partner with local health CSOs to deliver the health interventions to people in need. .Iran: we work closely with a number of local NGOs for our emergency and humanitarian operations.	It is one of the indicators RI takes into account in the selection and development of the partnerships.	% 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	RI has brought cash at the center of its sectoral response and wishes to increase the use of cash across its geographical areas of intervention. RI systematically considers CVA alongside other modalities when designing programmes. RI has active programmatic dialogue at global level to improve systematic consideration of cash and is a member of CCD.				Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	2,281,398
	Individual - all		RI has managed to increase utilisation of CVA in its core sector of intervention and MPCA as well as to new countries. In particular it has increased cash for education components, Food security and livelihoods. Also there was new MPCA project launched in new countries of operations.	Jordan has introduced a CVA intervention to cover Education needs. In the Phillipines and Myanmar, RI have extanded its CVA response in 2021(MPCA). CVA intervention represents a large volume of RI's operation in Yemen and Iran.	This is an indicator where it can contribute to vulnerabiluty index. Also, where needed, RI targets its cash intervention to address the inequality based on gender in the communitires it serves.	Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	0
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	RI's work on Enterprise Risk Management continued to evolve during the year. Focus was placed on developing individual Country Risk Registers to capture risks that may impact prgram delivery in each of the RI countries. An formal assessment of the risks with ongoing projects by a cross-functional team is now undertaken on a monthly basis with oversight from the Regional Office.	1. Country Risk Registers 2. List of high risk projects for Management attention.	1. Country Risk Registers 2. List of high risk projects for Management attention.		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	Use of RI standardized and multi sectoral tool when and where relevant, strong focus on joint needs assessments with partners to inform decision making for RI and its partners, as well as broader humanitarian community	more comprehencie assessment that can be used for a number of programming initiatives, reduced cost and time and resources needed for assessment through joint initiatives	Philippines: RI recently responded to Typhoon Rai, after a joint needs assessment with a number of international and local partners. Iran: RI is doing sa multi sectoral assessment to foscus on Afghan refugee influx different sectors impacts, involving a number of loical NGOs.	An indicator in the design of the tool kit as well as theformation of assessment teams and selection of targewt groups for the assessment	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	Better utilization of secondary data sources to reduce survey fatigue and conserve resources for meeting needs rather than conducting repetitive/duplicative primary data collection.		Afghanistan Needs Assessment - existing secondary data acted as important baseline for understanding need in a fluctuating humanitarian crisis. Leveraging existing household-level data complemented KIIs and other sources for assessing need to pinpoint areas of vulnerability.		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	Organizational 5 year strategy names "placing communities at the center" as a central pillar influencing and shaping what we do across countries, departments and sectors.				N/A[5]	N/A
	Joint -aid organisations	RI's global support office conducted a collaborative and participative process for updating organizational guidance on managing community-facing complaint and feedback mechanisms. Designed and rolled out training for MEAL staff on safeguarding and accountability.	The new policy puts a premium on regular analysis and reflection of community feedback provided via CFM channels for designing and adapting programs. It details strategies for leveraging community-based structures and solutions for providing complaints/feedback and requires at a minimum community consultation for designing channels.			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	In countris where the donors have provided such an opportunity (very limuted for RI), RI has always showcased applying it to parners.		Iran: Trough an INTPA funded program, coming to an end, RI partnered with a number of local NGOs through multi year partnership agreements and funding.		% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.
	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	Donors engagement				% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked
	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	Donors engagement. Interbally RI has made tremendous progress in streamlining its reporting requirements and timelines across countries. We have financial and program reporting requirements in place that are fully streamlines across the organization.	Regular and better controls are in place. Countries and regions have a very clear work plan and deloiverable when it comes to internal reporting.			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	RI is a CHS allinace memebr and the nexus approach is in the core of RI's strategic plan.				N/A[8]	N/A