

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 <u>AT COUNTRY LEVEL</u> 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
<b>WORK STREAM 1 - TRANSPARENCY</b>							
1.2. Signatories make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances.	Individual - all	The humanitarian Office is currently undertaking an internal audit both to enhance transparency by improving and accelerating data collection from the public donors within Spain (Regions, municipalities, universities, etc). All this data will then be accessible to all citizens through the Info@aod platform in accordance with IATI, IASC and ECHO methodologies.	Currently ongoing		Spain has adopted the IASC and ECHO methodologies on gender markers, and it's useful to systematize and monitor the interventions that integrate the gender perspective and to what degree. We use this data for accountability purposes, both for internal reporting and with respect to international initiatives and commitments subscribed to by Spain.	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
<b>WORK STREAM 2 - LOCALISATION</b>							
2.1. Increase and support multi-year investments in the institutional capacities of local and national responders, including preparedness, response and coordination.	Individual - all	Due to the principle of budgetary annuity, Spain allocates most of its humanitarian funding annually. However, our Multiannual agreements incorporate localization requisits for our partners.				% 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	AECID Humanitarian Strategy 2019-2026 establishes the objective "to allocate an increasing percentage of aid to local actors". Taking that into account our programming in 2021 strongly focused on increasing the funds awarded as directly as possible, particularly in case of emergencies.	As a result, we have managed to considerably increase our funds, clearly exceeding the goal established by the Grand Bargain.	To early to report	Gender issues were taken into consideration as much as possible all throughout humanitarian funding in 2020. Moreover, gender issues are a transversal sector always included in our programming.	% 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.	Over 27,1% of the Humanitarian Office Budget (Several projects are still to be added)
<b>WORK STREAM 3 - CASH-BASED PROGRAMMING</b>							
3.1+3.6. Increase the routine use of cash, where appropriate, alongside other tools. Some may wish to set targets.	Individual - all	AECID continues to include Cash and Vouchers in its humanitarian response. Spanish Cooperation Humanitarian Strategy keeps the goal of reaching the 15% of total humanitarian ODA in 2022 and the 18% in 2026 in terms of C&V Cash and Vouchers assistance.	In 2021 all AECID's humanitarian contexts strategies for 2020-2021 included the use of CVA: Syrian Regional Crisis (Cash), Palestine (C&V), Latin America (Cash), Sahel (C&V) and the Saharawi Refugee Camps (Vouchers) Furthermore others contexts have used CVA: Asia (Cash) and Africa (Cash).	According to its contexts strategies AECID has supported C&V Assistance in the following regions and countries: Sahel (Mali, Nigeria, Burkina F); Saharawi Refugee Camps; Latin America (Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Haiti, Guatemala, Panamá, Peru and Venezuela). Palestine. Syrian regional Crisis (Lebanon), Asia (Bangladesh and Philippines),	In february 2021, Spain organized a workshop on Cash and vouchers transfer program. Due to the importance of the potential impact of the use of cash transfers on gender equality, this workshop included a round table discussion on the progress and challenges of gender mainstreaming in this aid modality. An exclusive workshop on this topic is planned for 2022. Vdg and C&V in Colombia and Honduras,	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	In 2021, 3,1 million euros transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs. (This is an estimated amount. Please, take into account that ICRC appeals, COVID appeals and OCHA's HRP support are not included. This amount is estimated based on project proposals)

	Individual - all				C&V were used in several countries to sectors such as protection, food security and basic needs and in some countries C&V were used to support COVID's economic impact in 2021.			Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	In 2021, 1,3 million euros transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs. (This is an estimated amount. Take into account that ICRC appeals, COVID appeals and OCHA's HRP support are not included. This amount is estimated based on project proposals)
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**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	AECID is working internally so that all departments set the same indirect costs in dealing with international organizations. Spain is constantly reviewing its partnership agreements in order to simplify procedures and improve efficiency. The Spanish Master plan includes general yearly evaluations for the Spanish Humanitarian activity while at operations level					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.	

**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	AECID supports the leadership of OCHA and the UN in humanitarian crises and emergencies. AECID centralizes their needs assessments to inform the rest of the central administration.				Spain relies primarily on the gender analysis included needs assessments in OCHA's HNO and HRP as the main element in making financial decisions in our humanitarian targeting contexts. An obstacle is the fact that not all HNOs and HRPs have the same technical quality of 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?	
	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					N/A[5]	N/A
	Joint -aid organisations				Spain has funded a project to the IFRC with €200,000 a project aimed at strengthening gender equality in this organisation, and specifically at promoting the access and permanence of women in leadership positions in the emergency response of this institution in the Americas. given the scarce	N/A[5]	N/A
<b>WORK STREAM 7+8 - ENHANCED QUALITY FUNDING</b>							
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].  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	Individual - all	Due to the principle of budgetary annuity, Spain allocates most of its humanitarian funding annually. The draft of our new cooperation law tries to circumvent the issue so to enhance this aspect of our work.	Apart from the renegotiation of the 6 multi-year agreements with NGOs, Spain is negotiating a new multi year agreement with the WFP.			% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	6% of our humanitarian funds are awarded to multi year agreements (4-year agreements). Most of the other agreements last 18 months.
	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	
	Individual - Donors	After the fulfilment of 2020's commitment, Spain has continued increasing its unearmarked allocations, making sure that contributions are all the more flexible for our partners.			Spain has funded the UNFPA Humanitarian Thematic Fund (300,000 euros), which aims to finance projects targeting women and girls in sudden-onset and chronic humanitarian crises, without prior	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	20% Fully Unearmarked 19% Softly Unearmarked The humanitarian office also allocates funding through unearmarked grants to NGOs.
	Individual - Aid organisations					% of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners	
<b>WORK STREAM 9 - HARMONISED REPORTING</b>							
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	The Spanish Humanitarian office has simplified its reporting for the formulation stage through the 8+3 single form. We are currently studying how to adapt the single form to the justification stage.	Although the Single form is working well for the formulation phase, it is being hard to implement it in the justification stage due to the reluctance of International organizations. Further harmonization of reporting will need more determination from this organizations to adapt to the 8+3 single form.			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. We are using it in all phases with NGO partners.
<b>HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS</b>							
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	Country Partnership Framework (MAP, in Spanish initials) provides broad risk and vulnerability analysis, although it does not include humanitarian action. Humanitarian program formulation includes risk and vulnerability analysis. In some contexts (i.e, Venezuelan migration crisis, Palestine) there is joint analysis and broad long-term planning between humanitarian and development units.	In the specific case of the Venezuelan regional crisis, the joint analysis has permitted AECID to coordinate efforts between humanitarian and development streams, attempting to fill gaps and avoid duplication		As gender equality is a crosscutting approach, it is integrated into program and project formulation. The links with Nexus are usually through strengthening of institutional capacities and working with women's organizations that ensure sustainability of humanitarian efforts. In Palestine, women-headed households were prioritized for CBI.	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\\_Kgmc34ytZ0Jl6Af?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1adVbc0SPM157DdgJ_Kgmc34ytZ0Jl6Af?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.