

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 <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	Decision making in SDC is informed by FTS data and analysis of such data. SDC is also providing inputs to IATI.	FTS as a voluntary information platform for recording international humanitarian funding is strengthened and referred to.	Decisions are informed by this information, both at HQ and at field level.	Switzerland applies the DAC Marker on Gender Equality and Women's Rights. In addition to the Policy Marker on Gender, SDC's internal data system includes two specific gender sector codes aiming at supporting women's equality organisations and institutions and ending violence against women and girls (SGBV).	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?	IATI not systematically used yet. FTS data is referred to and the website "D-portal.org" is occasionally used to get information on activities financed by other donors.
<b>WORK STREAM 2 - LOCALISATION</b>							
	Individual - all	Switzerland funded a study for WS2 that focuses on the future role of intermediary organisations. Switzerland wants to build on the findings of the study and drive change at the political level in the newly formed intermediary caucus. Switzerland has started a "learning journey" with Swiss NGOs to strengthen civil society (together with development colleagues), including localisation elements.	The intermediary study was well received across GB stakeholders. The follow-up to the recommendations of the study is ongoing and the caucus on intermediaries has been started.	Recommendations from the study as well as outputs of the caucus will be conveyed at field level, including for the dialogue with partners.	54% of all GBV programmes incorporate institutional capacity strengthening. There are 12 projects out of 22 projects.	% 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]	Of all direct funding to local actors, 11% were multi-year. Since financial tracking systems are not recording localised funds that go through maximum one intermediary, these multi-year contributions are not reported. 8% of funding to local and national actors is marked with the policy marker "Institutional Development".
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	Contributions to CBPF have increased from 4% (2016) to 11% in 2021. CBPF's are an important intermediary and have become key in supporting principled local humanitarian action.	CBPFs were enabled and encouraged to increase their support to local actors.	SDC engages itself in the Pooled Fund Working Group at global level and in CBPF Advisory Boards in different contexts in order to support principled local humanitarian action.	Switzerland made a new commitment to the Call to Action 2021-2025 that 10% of SDC/HA GBV programme funding is channeled directly to local actors (without any intermediary) and at least 50% with only one intermediary. The final figures for 2021 are not yet available.	% 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.	Direct funding to l/n actors is 3%. Over 15% of this funding is marked with the Policy Marker Gender or SGBV. Funding through pooled funds (w/o CERF) increased to 11%, up from 7% the year before. SDC/HA is currently unable to track funds provided through one single intermediary.
<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	Switzerland advocates for systematic consideration of the cash modality where adequate, and acknowledges benefits of cash as a people-centred and often more efficient instrument. Switzerland worked with like-minded donors to improve donor coordination in humanitarian cash operations, push for adoption of GHD principle on Cash and to support the adoption of a Common Donor Approach.	Switzerland provides core contributions, unearmarked and softly earmarked fundings to partner organisations implementing cash and voucher assistance. Specific funding to advance the cash modality was provided to CashCap, CaLP,WRC, and UNCCS technical field support team, and the cash working groups of some global humanitarian clusters.	Switzerland seconded 13 experts to 8 organisations, including a local organisation, in 8 countries. Switzerland also advocates on country-level for systematic consideration of the cash modality where adequate and funds organisations implementing cash assistance.	Switzerland seconded two GBV & Cash experts to UNFPA. Switzerland is funding a GBV & Cash project in the MENA region.	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	In 2021, projects worth 13m CHF were marked as cash. This is a very slight decrease of 0.25m CHF compared to 2020.
	Individual - all	see above	see above	see above	Switzerland is funding a project to increase cash use in GBV programming and to mainstream GBV risk mitigation into CVA in the MENA region. In addition, SDC deployed an expert to the AoR GBV/UNFPA to promote GBV risk mitigation in CVA and another expert to the UNFPA Humanitarian Office to promote the use of CVA in UNFPA emergency interventions.	Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	N/A

**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	Joint missions in the field were only possible at a reduced number in 2021 due to the COVID19 pandemic. However, joint monitoring and reporting sessions were also held with different agencies virtually both at Geneva and HQ level.	2021 saw the continuation of programmes adapted to the global pandemic. This included monitoring and reporting, with adaptations made in 2020 continued successfully.	Joint assessment and analysis missions are also done at field level by SDC country offices.	N/A	N/A[4]	N/A
	UN agencies				N/A	# 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					N/A	% 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	SDC/HA conducts assessments for direct actions, with results often fed back to partners. Otherwise, SDC funds partners to conduct joint assessments.  SDC/HA support OCHA tasked to coordinate joint needs assessments. Unearmarked Swiss contribution.  SDC/HA supports IFRC in digital transformation of their effective climate-smart risk analysis and forecasting that enable better decisions, sooner.	Continued support provided to partner countries in conducting risk, vulnerability and capacity assessments and the access of quality data and through the deployment of technical experts.	Switzerland is sponsoring 7 UNDAC positions and is sponsoring the UNDAC Global Induction Course.	N/A	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?	N/A
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	Joint - all				N/A	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.	N/A
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**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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A[5]	N/A
	Joint -aid organisations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	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	Since 2016, SDC has been steadily increasing multi-year contributions, which reached a new record-high of 31% in 2021.	Partners receive multi-year funding to maximise project stability and practice equal partnership.	Flexibility in funding and reporting requirements was also provided on a case-by-case basis by SDC field offices.	Switzerland has made a commitment to the Call to Action that 80% of GBV funding will be multi-year - In 2020, all bilateral GBV project contributions were at least for 2 years. - In 2021, this target was reached.	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	The steady increase of multi-year funding provided by SDC continued in 2021, with 31% of all funding provided as multi-year.
	Individual - all	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	Multi year funding in 2021 reached 31% in total (compared to 30% in 2020).
	Individual - all	N/A	N/A	N/A	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	SDC continues to exceed this target, with the quality partnerships highly valued.	Multi-year and unearmarked funding continued to be promoted and the benefits highlighted.		While Switzerland does not require specific reporting on gender related issues, we engage in joint advocacy to ensure that GBV related requirements are covered appropriately.	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	39% of SDC funding is non- or softly earmarked (27% non-; 12% softly earmarked). Of the unearmarked funding, 97% was provided through core contributions, the rest through CERF.
	Individual - Aid organisations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	% of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners	N/A

**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	After recommending the 8+3 template as the standard template to use with partners in 2020, while maintaining the flexibility to accept other forms of reporting if easier and appropriate, SDC has increased the use of 8+3 and the dissemination of knowledge on the use of the template in 2021.	Although, there are no specific data available, the 8+3 template has become more widely known across the organisation.	Projects in country offices increasingly use 8+3, with some cooperation offices acting as champions.		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]	8+3 is the recommended standard at global level since 2020. Other forms of reporting are also accepted to maintain maximum flexibility and ease of reporting.
<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	SDC is undergoing a re-organisation process with the goal to become a Nexus-integrated agency. Geographical desks of humanitarian and development divisions will be combined and the goal is to transition to integrated nexus programming. The transition started in 2021 and will start to take effect in 2022.	Nexus considerations are increasingly integrated in programming and new projects, involving relevant counterparts of all relevant divisions. Although this has been the case previously as well, such activities are considerably increasing now.	SDC works with "integrated" country offices in the field, often combining the whole Swiss presence in one embassy, including humanitarian, development and peace actors of the Swiss Foreign Affairs.		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/1adVbc0SPM157Ddgl\\_Kgmc34ytZ0Jl6Af?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1adVbc0SPM157Ddgl_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.