

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 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	WHAT INSTITUTIONAL PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE TO ACHIEVE THIS COMMITMENT BETWEEN 2016 AND 2021	
								What was the status of this commitment in 2016? (please provide quantitative and/or qualitative data)	What was the status of this commitment in 2021? (please provide quantitative and/or qualitative data)
WORK STREAM 1 - TRANSPARENCY									
1.2. Signatories make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances.	Individual - all	Currently, Syria Relief is using its website, the charity commission platform and other web platforms to publish its annual achievements. With the limited capacity it seems that benefiting from IATI in publishing the data and reports will be postponed later on	As partners, local communities and donors have access to our reports, we believe that strong partnerships and trust maintain the relationships that we have.	Each of Syria Relief's country offices reports activities through the official coordination channels like 4Ws, and other reports. In addition to the annual audit that is conducted by the respective national governmental bodies and independent auditors.	Data that is collected by Syria Relief is always analysed by gender and age to ensure that we respond and report in the most effective possible way.	Are you (or any of your affiliates) using IATI data and accessing IATI-compatible data platforms and tools in order to enable evidence-informed decision-making, greater accountability and learning?[2] (Yes/no question) Can you give an example(s) of how you use or are intending to use data published via IATI?	annual report, 4Ws, public research	The status in 2016 was the same as it is now. As we used to publish the documents on the Syria Relief website, the Charity Commission platform and other web platforms.	The same as it was in 2016. At the end of 2021, we could not manage to use IATI for publishing the documents. Instead we are still relying on the Syria Relief website and the Charity Commission platform.
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	Syria Relief has just formulated its 5-year strategy in which Localisation has been given priority as we have done in the past to ensure that all of our operations are linked directly with localisation. Syria Relief is continuing to grow our capacity strengthening activities for local CBOs and institutions .	Funds received from institutional donors for voucher distribution has supported the local communities based upon the need to cover previously unmet requirements.	All of the training and capacity development activities made where within the country offices in Turkey, Syria and Iraq.	The activities have targeted both gender and extra effort was made to ensure greater female participation. As some training were specifically targeting women.	% 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]	training reports, annual report	There was so limited capacity development activities that encourage the localisation before 2016.	Tens of training sessions and hundreds of trainees were targeted by the end of 2021. tens of local NGOs benefited from Syria Relief's capacity development efforts that were linked directly to enhance the led by locals.
2.4. Achieve by 2021, 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	Although Syria Relief is a subrecipient from prime donors, we still did our best to fund local actors in Yemen, Lebanon and Jordan in response to the needs of refugees based there. The total funds transferred is less than 10% of the total annual funds received thus more effort can be made in 2021.	Empowerment for local actors, and giving them the opportunity to put into practice the capacity development efforts.	The total funds transferred is less than 10% of the total annual funds received, thus better efforts can be made in 2021.	Within the projects funded, we are ensuring that women were targeted as much as possible.	% 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.	projects reports, annual report	Previously Syria Relief was directly implementing the projects with limited funds allocated to local NGOs.	At the end of 2021, Syria Relief has the opportunity to work with local charities in other contexts such as Yemen, Lebanon and Jordan.
WORK STREAM 3 - CASH-BASED PROGRAMMING									
3.1+3.5. Increase the routine use of cash, where appropriate, alongside other tools. Some may wish to set targets.	Individual - all	Syria Relief worked with its partners to advocate using the CVA modality where it is applicable, as the cash modality the most preferred modality to the beneficiaries given the flexibility it provide to beneficiaries to choose what they really need. And the positive impacts in strengthening local markets. Moreover, in NWS hub, SR was elected as senior advisory member in the CWG	Funds received from institutional donors using CVA modality has supported the local communities based upon the need to cover previously unmet requirements.	The level of cash and voucher projects is increasing to an unprecedented level. This means than beneficiaries have more freedom with selecting the required items, and thus greater dignity.	The programmes had an emphasis on female headed households, as they are high in the vulnerability criteria, that was designed to ensure gender equality.	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	projects reports,	By 2016, the cash and voucher projects within Syria Relief particularly and within the Syrian response in general was too limited. NGOs and donors prefer to implement in kind distributions.	By the end of 2021, it is clear that NGOs and donors are becoming more confident with cash and voucher projects due to the capacity development activities which were conducted on the topics of best practice as well as procedures. More than 80% of SR responses were delivered through the CVA modality.
	Individual - all					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					# 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	Syria Relief joins other agencies in the Syria Multisectoral Needs Assessment, led by OCHA. This aids the Syria Humanitarian needs overview annual report. Moreover, Syria Relief is now part of the AAWG (Assessment & Analysis Working Group) to support the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) by developing and implementing inter-sector/multi-sector needs assessment processes	The development of a Syria HNO that reflects relevant needs. To support ICCG identify the immediate impact, hotspots, and priority needs of the people living in NW Syria because of the sudden onset and escalation in the conflict, or natural hazards, i.e. rains, floods, etc.	Syria Relief's Country Offices in Turkey and Iraq were the ones who led this effort by contributing with OCHA.	Gender and age were the paramount criteria that were mainstreamed during the data collection, analysis and reporting.	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?	Syria HNO, ICCG Led RNA	Syria Relief used to participate with OCHA and other agencies on the multisectoral needs assessment before 2016.	Syria Relief continued joining other agencies under OCHA's leadership to develop multisectoral needs reports. In addition to being an active member in AAWG
	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	Syria Relief is an active member in almost all of the clusters and working groups for the Syrian Response. We represent the voices and the needs of the local communities in all such networks and groups.(BOND, ICVA) We also worked with other Syrian NGOs to form regional network for refugees. As well as continuing advocacy efforts on behalf of local NGOs in global fora that we are a member of.	This strengthens the bonds between the local communities and humanitarian actors.	This is done predominantly through our two country offices in Turkey and Iraq, in addition to the area field offices inside Syria under the close coordination of HQ.		N/A[5]	N/A	There was one network that Syria Relief has supported to establish as well as Syria Relief was a steering committee of the NGO forum for NW Syria and most of the clusters and working groups.	Syria Relief continued to be active member in the clusters and working groups as well as NGO Forum and the other Syrian Network. Though we supported with establishing another working group that promotes the principles of partnerships and another network for the refugees rights.
	Joint -aid organisations					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					% 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 2021. 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					% 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					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	Syria Relief is not only responding to the urgent needs of the vulnerable people inside Syria and neighbouring countries, but we are shifting to the next level of response leading to sustainable development. In our 5-year strategy, we have added triple nexus approach to be there in all our programming. .	More reliant interventions that are of greater duration and are more efficient. Furthermore, communities are self-sustainable and have less dependence upon humanitarian aid	This is done predominantly through our two country offices in Turkey and Iraq, in addition to the area field offices inside Syria.	All genders are benefiting equally from the emergency and development interventions that we are providing.	N/A[8]	projects reports	The development projects by 2016 were limited with its value, time of intervention and the linkage with the humanitarian ones.	By the end of 2021, Syria Relief increased the number of development projects. Syria Relief is the lead NGO in education working inside NW Syria with the support of 306 school. Additionally new types of interventions were started in Syria Relief ie to focus more on development projects such as livelihoods and climate change

