

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
<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	All MFA ODA activities over EUR 250.000 have to be reported in IATI. Through the METIS platform ( <a href="https://bit.ly/METIS2-PRD">https://bit.ly/METIS2-PRD</a> ) both the Netherlands MFA as well as our partner's IATI data are visualized and can be analyzed on an activity by activity basis. The data is analysed, presented publicly on the internet and shared with our partners. It feeds into decision making.	As MFA formally requires all ODA activities over EUR 250.000 and this is checked by relevant administrators MFA has a wealth of information which can be used by individual policy officers as well as processes such as the result report that is published publicly every year.	N.a.	METIS includes the Gender Marker as reported in IATI. This however is based on the OECD DAC Gender Marker and not on the IASC GAM.	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, as mentioned NL MFA uses the IATI standard, they furthermore are a prominent donor of the UNOCHA's HDX, OCHA's FTS and the Ministry's own METRIS.
<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	In our new policy frameworks with the Dutch red cross and the Dutch Relief Alliance (DRA), localization was included as a priority. Partners are expected to work on equitable partnerships, through for example the sharing of risk and overhead costs.	NL continues to support multi-year investments in the institutional capacities of local and national responders through partners such as DRA, OCHA and the CBPF's. Exact increase/support not yet known.	NL supported capacity building programmes for local responders through partners, for example local capacity building programmes in Sudan and Yemen through DRA.	No action	% 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]	Not yet known
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	The DRA has committed itself to spending at least 35% of its funding through local organisations and the amount of local organisations participating in the alliance has grown to 73 in 2021.	A fully locally designed and implemented programme in Somalia has been wrapped up and evaluated and results were mostly positive, we are investigating how to integrated lessons learned in our work.	NL continues to support Country Based Pooled Funds, in 2021 37% of allocations went to national NGO's (budget USD 300 miljoen for NNGO). As mentioned the DRA has committed itself to 35% funding to local organisations, this target was met in Sudan.	No action	% 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.	Not yet known
<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	Humanitarian assistance is provided through partners, NL has not itself provided cash assistance. NL continues to encourage its partners to use cash where possible. In 2021 the Netherlands did sign the USAID and CALP call to action for strengthening cash	Multiple partners funded by the Netherlands have provided cash/vouchers. For example, CERF allocated 2,5% of its funds via multi-purpose cash programmes.	No Action	No action	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	Not yet known
	Individual - all					Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	Not yet known
<b>WORK STREAM 4 - REDUCING MANAGEMENT COSTS</b>							

4.5. Make joint regular functional monitoring and performance reviews and reduce individual donor assessments, evaluations, verifications, risk management and oversight processes.	Joint - donors	In 2021 NL organised an expert meeting on risk sharing and published a statement on risk sharing together with ICRC in the run up to the Grand Bargain Annual Meeting.	NL has launched a Risk Sharing Platform together with ICRC and InterAction, with the goal to ensure risk management approaches throughout humanitarian action are designed to enable and facilitate the delivery of assistance to people in need, when and where they most need it.	NL continues to support pooled funds, such as DRA and CBPF, which have piloted ways to reduce management costs at country level.	N.a.	N/A[4]	N/A
	UN agencies	N.a.	N.a.	N.a.	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.	n.a.
	Civil society	N.a.	N.a.	N.a.	N.a.	% 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	NL has included an indicator in its own resultsframework on the number of our partners that have conducted a joint needs analysis. As reported in earlier years: NL continues to not conduct individual needs assessments.	No action	No action	No action	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?	NL continues to not conduct individual needs assessments. We do advocate for joint context and risk analysis, prioritized assessments and planning of humanitarian and development partners in preparation for and after a crisis occurs.
	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.	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	NL continues to provide a significant portion of its humanitarian funding through multi-year arrangements.	Exact number of multi-year funding not yet known.	N.a.	NL provides multi-year funding to multiple partners who have reached a age & gender marker score of 3 or 4 in their programmes.	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	Not yet known
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	Individual - all						% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	Not yet known
	Individual - all						% of multi-year humanitarian funding received that is allocated by aid organizations to implementing partners	N.a.
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	NL remains a donor that provides high quality financing in the spirit of the GHD and the Grand Bargain. Increase engagement required to make these contribution visible.	NL exceeds the 30% target for unearmarked or softly earmarked funding. (exact percentages will follow).	NL is the third biggest donor of the CBPF's and through CBPF provides flexible funding at country level.	NL provides flexible funding to multiple partners who have reached a age & gender marker score of 3 or 4 in their programmes		% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	Not yet known
	Individual - Aid organisations	N.A.					% of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners	n.a.
<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	NL continued to use the 8+3 template for its partnerships with INGOs, both at proposal and reporting stage.  NL continues to accept the standard annual reports from UN agencies.  8+3 template was brought under attention of other donors.	Stronger comparison across different programmes.	No action	No action		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]	As was reported in 2020, NL has fully adopted the 8+3 reporting template.
<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	NL continued to make funding available for anticipatory action through pooled funds such as CERF, DREF and the Start Fund. NL continued implementation of the PROSPECTS programme on education, labour, protection and durable solutions for internally displaced in the Horn of Africa and in the Middle East.	In 2021 NL supported CERF with 64 mln, DREF with 1 mln, the Start Fund (including Anticipation & Risk Financing facility) with 4 mln and the OCHA Data center (which provides predictive analytics for CERF) with 3.7 mln.	N.a.	N.a.		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.