

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
WORK STREAM 1 - TRANSPARENCY							
1.2. Signatories make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances.	Individual - all					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	
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	In some cases, funding sources for UN Women programs in crisis settings enabled country offices to engage in partnership agreements with WLOs/WROs with duration of over one year. This has enabled long term investment in WLO/WRO capacities, operations and programs.	Across several countries, including Myanmar, Ethiopia, oPT, Cameroon, Papua New Guinea, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Jordan, Uganda local women's organizations receive financial and technical support from UN Women to scale up their COVID 19 and humanitarian programming, advocacy and participation across the cluster system, including in tracking progress towards localisation commitments.	oPT: Adopting the LEAP approach and since 2015, UN Women has been partnering with women-led organizations in the West Bank and Gaza to ensure the systematic provision of GBV services in emergencies particularly scaling up efforts in the aftermath of major crises such as conflict escalations and in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. As of today, UN Women in the oPT has 16 ongoing partnerships with 18 different women led organizations under its humanitarian portfolio. 12 of those are partners under the women, peace and humanitarian fund (WPHF) for around 2,400,000 USD in funding directly going to women-led organizations in the West Bank and Gaza .	Focus of UN Women funding/institutional strengthening support is on local women's organizations and networks that act as first responders in humanitarian settings and crisis. In Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, oPT, Yemen, Papua New Guinea, Libya, Turkey, Nigeria and other countries invested in capacity strengthening of WLOs/WROs to engage in humanitarian/refugee response and recovery.	% 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]	Afghanistan: In 2021, the HCT Afghan Women's and Girls' Advisory Group (WAG) was established with the support of the GiHA WG as its secretariat. This represented a key achievement in terms of ensuring women voices are heard in decision making mechanisms. The WAG is formed by 9 members representing Afghan women activists and women led-CSOs that will act as an independent source of expertise to advise the Humanitarian Country Team, in better responding to the needs of women and girls, as well inform strategic, tactical and operational level engagement of the humanitarian community, with the de facto administration. Uganda: 21 Women led organisations (11 in Adjumani and 10 in Yumbe) including 2 for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) are effectively engaged in humanitarian programming after their capacity to engage in humanitarian work was strengthened through UN Women support. UN Women provided technical support to these organisations through trainings on gender in humanitarian action. This has resulted into increased involvement of women led organisations in raising awareness and rallying communities in Adjumani and Yumbe to collectively mitigate the escalating teenage pregnancies and early marriages, impact of and mitigation of mental health on women; empowered bodies; health education; sensitization on GBV. UN Women supported the organisations to facilitate local level dialogues among women's groups, government authorities and humanitarian actors on strategic prioritization in support of gender equality and empowerment of refugee and host community women and girls.
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	30 percent of the funding under the total CERF Global Grant allocation was allocated directly to local women's organizations and networks in support of their programs and operational capacity strengthening on issues related to GBV prevention and response (Cameroon, Colombia, Ethiopia, oPT, Bangladesh and Myanmar).	Country examples: 11 WRO/WLOs working in Kachin and Kayin States increased their knowledge and understanding of Myanmar Humanitarian Fund eligibility criteria and diligence processes required to access humanitarian funding. In Ethiopia , 23 WLOs/WROs accessed tools, information and training on GBV mitigation and response, country level humanitarian architecture and localization principles.	Under the CERF Global Grant allocation, over 70 local women's organizations and networks report increased knowledge and skills to engage in humanitarian planning processes and access humanitarian funding; accessed tools and training on GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response strategies as result of UN Women supported interventions.	UN Women focuses on strengthening capacities, resources and participation of local women's organizations and networks in humanitarian planning processes and AAP mechanisms in oPT, Colombia, Ethiopia, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Cameroon and South Sudan . Capacity needs assessments in Cameroon, Myanmar and oPT fed into the design of institutional strengthening interventions to respond to WLO/WRO needs.	% 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[3]	Libya: UN Women has empowered 26 women humanitarian activists from 20 municipalities through a Training of Trainers on Gender in Humanitarian Action. These women as Humanitarian activists and first responders have the capacity to support their municipalities in the planning, implementation, and assessment of humanitarian response and recovery activities. Jordan: On 1 July 2021, the HPF endorsed the Localization Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) framework and operational plan which will support the implementation and tracking of the Localisation Agenda in Jordan. In relation to this initiative, strong collaboration between UNHCR and UN Women is a key component ensuring strategic direction and alignment with refugee related coordination mechanisms and processes.
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					Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding	
	Individual - all					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	
	Civil society					% of civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations partners of the UN agencies adopting the common UN	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					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?	
	Joint - all	In x countries, UN-Women developed gender analysis that directly contributed to Humanitarian Needs Overviews, Humanitarian Response Plans and Refugee Response Plans in partnership with INGOs and UN agencies. In Afghanistan , UN Women published a guide on ensuring women's safe participation in survey to inform humanitarian response plans.	Increased availability of data and analysis focusing on gender inequalities and barriers facing women and girls to access life saving, humanitarian services inform planning and prioritisation across the cluster system.	Nigeria: In the wake of attacks on Yobe State by non-state armed groups (NSAGs), technical support was provided to the Yobe State Network of Women-Led Organizations to participate and contribute to the multi-sectoral needs assessment conducted in May 2021 focusing on the differentiated impact of the attack on women, especially those who are displaced and heading households.	Women-led, participatory assessments and gender analysis are UN Women corporate commitments across several crisis settings with a view to informing and shaping the priorities and funding under Humanitarian and Refugee Response Plans, in several countries/regions, including Asia-Pacific, Arab States, Latin America and the Caribbean.	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	https://afghanistan.un.org/en/160863-guidance-ensuring-womens-safe-participation-surveys Country perspective: For example in Afghanistan , UN Women engaged in joint development of statistical factsheets through the collection of sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data (SADD) to strengthen data collection and dissemination in specific and jointly agreed refugee, IDP, statelessness or other displacement settings. In Turkey , UN Women provided technical support to mainstream gender in the 3RP Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan for the Turkey Chapter (2020-2021). As a result, the plan fully included elements of gender analysis per specific thematic area, along with the systematic inclusion gender-age disaggregated data and analysis based on the specific needs of Syrian refugee women and girls under temporary protection in Turkey.
WORK STREAM 6 - PARTICIPATION REVOLUTION							
							Regional perspective: In response to the Syria crisis and the Regional Refugee and Response Plan , UN Women plays a fundamental role in coordinating gender-related advocacy efforts and in the provision of technical expertise (at both regional and country levels) to humanitarian and resilience actors such as UNHCR, OCHA, UNICEF and WFP under the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) response framework to the Syria crisis. Each year, UN Women - in consultation with key stakeholders - leads the development of the emerging gender-specific trends and developments so that they may be addressed under the 3RP's regional needs overviews (RNOs) and regional strategic overviews (RSOs).
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	In OpT, Colombia, Ethiopia, Myanmar , UN Women has been supporting the establishment of women-, community-led protection mechanisms and feedback mechanisms. In Ethiopia , UN Women and UNFPA co-lead the PSEA Network, which has resulted in strengthening the response and prevention of SEA both at a national and regional level.	Increased financial and technical support for scaling up reporting mechanisms/national and regional networks on PSEA, and/or women-led community led reporting and feedback mechanisms. Gender analysis and perspectives is key to ensuring that women's needs and priorities are reflected in the design and roll out of accountability and PSEA reporting mechanisms; and synergies are created with other protection/GBV related interventions and services.	In Ethiopia, 3000 community members increased their knowledge on PSEA, the role of the PSEA network and their awareness on PSEA incidents reporting mechanisms; 34 community protection and women's group representatives strengthened their capacities to prevent and respond to GBV; and increased their knowledge on global and national humanitarian architecture, inter-cluster system, PSEA, and Grand Bargain to ensure common understanding on the humanitarian system and architecture; and 458 service providers have strengthened capacities to respond to GBV cases and provide services to GBV survivors as per international standards and do no-harm principles.	Women and girls in Amhara, Tigray and the Afar regions of Ethiopia have reported being sexually assaulted and raped during the conflict and while fleeing from the conflict. Women and girls have been severely to gender-based violence (GBV), sexual harassment, assault, rape, intimate partner violence and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) The level of vulnerability of internally displaced women and girls and of those in host communities in Amhara, Afar and Tigray regions is so severe and there are huge existing challenges and gaps for the provision of services to survivors of GBV and SEA as well as those linked to women and girls' protection, which needs urgent intervention.	N/A[S]	Ethiopia PSEA Network 2021-2022: Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Strategy and Workplan - Ethiopia ReliefWeb
	Joint -aid organisations					N/A[S]	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
	Individual - all						% of multi-year humanitarian funding received that is allocated by aid organizations
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						% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are
	Individual - Aid organisations						% of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to
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))
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	Across over 30 countries, including Guatemala, Brazil, Mexico, Barbados, Afghanistan, Cameroon, Nigeria, Iraq, Myanmar, Colombia, Haiti, Uganda, Jordan, Ethiopia, South Sudan, UN Women adopts a strong HDP nexus approach addressing the underlying causes and gender inequalities related to conflict and crisis; and responding to the needs of women refugees, IDPs, returnees and those at risk.	Through partnerships, coordination efforts, programming and data collection/analysis, UN Women increases conflict and crisis affected women's and girls' access to resources and protection services, livelihoods, social protection and employment opportunities in close partnership with peace actors, humanitarian agencies, security sector, national/local government authorities as well as WLOs/WROs.	The agency's work in the Pacific uses both humanitarian and development frameworks to develop multi-sector VAWG response systems that adapt and flex during emergencies. This 'whole of' multi-sector systems approach focuses on three interrelated interventions: (1) the development of national service delivery protocols for health, social services, police and justice; (2) the development of multi-sector administrative data systems; and (3) the development of national and sub-national coordination structures led by the National Women's Machinery. This approach integrates both gender-based violence in emergencies (GBVIE) interventions (i.e., the IASC minimum standards for multisector protocols and the adaption of the GBVIMS admin data system) and VAWG systems-strengthening in development contexts (i.e., the Essential Services Package) to deliver a coherent, cost-effective approach to provide services to women and girls before, during and after weather-related crises.	Policy and legal change in support of women's human rights, humanitarian needs and resilience as well as crisis/conflict prevention is at the center of UN Women's approach in countries representing protracted crises resulting from conflict, climate change, violent extremism, natural disasters. UN Women programs and partnerships are anchored on HRRPs/CRRPs, UNSDCFs as well as NAPs on SCR 1325.	N/A[8]	In Cameroon, Mali, Indonesia, Myanmar, Jordan and Lebanon—all countries that experience complex crises—UN Women advances the role of women in social cohesion, conflict prevention, resolution and recovery through community-based approaches to early warning and recovery, youth engagement, and promotion of economic empowerment and livelihood opportunities. UN Women interventions also aim at preventing conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), reforming the security sector, improving service provision to survivors, increasing substantive access to justice for survivors, promoting non-amnesty for perpetrators and combatting conflict-related human trafficking. In several ethnically diverse territories in Colombia, characterised by conflict and vulnerability to natural disasters, the humanitarian response led by UN Women has had a catalytic effect toward building peace and promoting development through women's empowerment. and leadership promotion. In close collaboration with local women leaders, protective spaces have been enabled in the departments of Nariño and Chocó for women's rights defenders to support their safe participation and leadership in community protection, humanitarian action, peacebuilding, and local development. Such measures included strengthening capacities of local actors to promote women's perspectives and voices in decision-making processes (including advocacy actions with relevant State institutions) in response to the armed conflict.

