

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	UNDP adopted the newly introduced data standards for United Nations and confirmed the publication of information on Humanitarian Assistance as one of the UN system functions to IATI, OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the UN Systems Chief Executive Boards for Coordination (CEB). http://open.undp.org continues to provide easy access to information to the public through an online portal.	The data shared in IATI is available for humanitarian actors and other platforms such as UN's Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) for reuse. open.undp.org now allows using APIs for project data, including humanitarian marker, which makes data retrieval and integration processes easier.			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 http://open.undp.org
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	UNDP continued to strengthen the capacity of institutions at the central, regional and local level to deliver basic services in crisis-affected localities and to develop national and/or local level recovery plans to allow support to local priorities for preparedness, risk reduction, recovery and development.	UNDP existing multi-year investments for national and local institutions were leveraged globally for COVID-response and recovery efforts including in Myanmar, Bangladesh, Somalia, Lebanon, Iraq, and Nepal. In countries such as Nigeria (\$36.7 mil) and Niger (\$3.1 mil), new multi-year investments launched to ensure adequate support to national crisis management in response to COVID-19.	In Afghanistan, the 2-year ABADEI programme aims to benefit more than eight million people over the next two years, including over 23,400 entrepreneurs, and was kicked off with EUR 50 million from Germany. An additional \$16.9 million was received from the EU to safeguard Afghan women's livelihoods and women-led small businesses.		% 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					% 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.	
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	Cash transfers through cash-for-work, temporary basic income and provision of grants (esp. to women-headed households) remained at the core of many UNDP programmes in crisis settings.	By continuing to develop the electronic delivery of cash, UNDP were able to reach more vulnerable people that had suffered a loss of income and livelihoods. Though the recovery from COVID-19 continues to be tentative in many crisis settings,	In Afghanistan, UNDP launched one of its most ambitious cash transfer programmes called ABADEI aimed at contributing to preventing a humanitarian catastrophe and the breakdown of the country's economy by supporting the most vulnerable	In 2021, this includes better data collection and stronger gender responsive analytical frameworks to predict, prevent and/or mitigate new crisis and conflicts and develop gender sensitive	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	
	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	In 2021 UNDP continued its strong support to Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments (RPBAs) and Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs), which are anchored in a tripartite partnership with the EU and WB. Building on the PDNA and RPBA, UNDP also led the development of Covid-19 Recovery Needs Assessments (CRNAs) conducted jointly with partners in several countries in 2021. UNDP also supports MIRAs and MSNAs. It is not the aim of UNDP to aim for one single comprehensive assessment per country. Assessments are context and time specific and need to be done to inform different levels of decision making. However, UNDP is working pro-actively to strengthen the humanitarian-development collaboration on joint assessments and joint analysis to inform overall strategic planning, through its role in supporting the Joint Steering Committee on advancing Humanitarian-Development Collaboration and its role in supporting the high-level groups and technical secretariats for the EU-UN-WB tripartite partnership on RPBAs and PDNAs.	Resources and expertise were deployed (remotely and in person) by UNDP to support the RPBA in Mozambique, the PDNAs respectively in Haiti and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, as well as CRNAs in Ecuador and Eswatini.	The RPBA in Mozambique led to the 'Resilience and Integrated Development Strategy for Northern Mozambique', and a number of the other coordinated assessments (PDNAs and CRNAs) led, or will soon lead, to the development of recovery plans, which result in investments and programming for recovery, peacebuilding, resilience, re-building better societies and livelihoods, also following the impact of Covid-19. Recovery is a long process, and cannot be estimated in a 12 months period, but as an example of results, the CRNAs conducted in Ecuador (first assessment in 2020 and follow up assessment in 2021) mobilized a total of USD 1,791 billion from the tripartite partners and InterAmerican Development Bank and Development Bank of Latin America.	A solid gender analysis is normally an integral component of RPBAs and PDNAs. UNDP supports and contributes to the mainstreaming of gender across these coordinated assessments in complex emergencies and disasters, and now also for Covid-19 assessments. Furthermore, an annex on gender issues was developed in late 2021 to complement the CRNA guidance.	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?	Lessons learned studies are conducted on a regular basis to further improved the methodologies and their processes, and new complementary guidance developed as needed. A lessons learned on the CRNAs conducted in 2020 was finalized in 2021, and follow up to its recommendations is ongoing.
	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.	10

WORK STREAM 6 - PARTICIPATION REVOLUTION

6.1. Improve leadership and governance mechanisms at the level of the	Joint -aid organisations					N/A[5]	N/A
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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
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 2020. Aid organisations reduce earmarking when channelling donor funds with reduced earmarking to their partners.	Individual - Donors	UNDP submits formal documents (Annual review of the financial situation and Status of funding commitments) to its Executive Board, and conducts regular funding dialogues with Member States. It also publishes a Funding Compendium - see link in the next box:	Link to UNDPs funding compendium for 2018, which provides overview of funding and resources: https://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/Partnerships/UNDP-Funding-Compendium-2018.pdf			% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	
	Individual - Aid organisations	In 2018 UNDP produced communications material and Donor brochures explaining the uses of core for UNDP, including how it is spent across focus areas and in crisis contexts, were prepared and shared with top core donors.	Donors were provided with information on a daily basis via the Funding Windows Portal on the contributions, allocations and utilization of thematically earmarked funding. The 2017 Annual Report of UNDP Funding Windows was shared with all contributors and made publicly available. It included a detailed breakdown of funds received and utilized by themes and country. ***			% 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	Contributors to core and softly earmarked funding, and those with multi-year commitments are regularly featured on the UNDP website, with a link to the transparency portal https://open.undp.org . The top contributors are featured on individual profile pages detailing their priorities and projects funded.	In 2018, UNDP's total contributions increased by 7%. Core resources increased by 1%, and non-core increased by 7%. Unearmarked/flexible funds in 2018 still stand as 12% of the overall funds received, hence no major change from 2016.****			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	UNDP is committed to strengthening the HDP Nexus as a vital approach to improving the coherence and complementarity of analysis, strategy, planning and programming to ensure that the immediate needs of vulnerable people are met, while simultaneously tackling the structural drivers and root causes of (protracted) crises over time, to reduce need and contribute to sustainable peace	UNDP's leadership to strengthen nexus approaches through the Joint Steering Committee, the IASC workstream on HD coordination and leading the Task Team of the DAC's INCAF to improve collaboration between UN and donors, This includes promoting joint analysis and scaling up system-wide capacities through the launch of a 'nexus academy' as a 'common good' to provide shared training for all HDP actors	In the Africa Region, UNDP is supporting technical capacity for UNDP programming and work with partners on nexus approaches, through support to the UNDP RBA Resilience Hub Nexus Advisor, and in direct support to RCOs (e.g. Niger). In Myanmar, UNDP is leading on nexus approaches including through the Community First Programme to respond in a multidimensional way to this evolving protracted crisis.		N/A[8]	N/A

