

CORE COMMITMENT	RESPONSIBILITIES:	WHAT ACTION WAS TAKEN IN 2021 TO ACHIEVE THIS	WHAT WERE THE RESULTS/OUTCOMES OF THIS	WHERE RELEVANT, WHAT RESULTS WERE REPORTED	HOW WERE CONSIDERATIONS OF GENDER	INDICATOR DEVELOPED BY	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	During 2021, UNFPA continued to collect and analyse financial and programmatic data at the activity level, and report it transparently using different mechanisms (IATI, OECD, FTS, etc). It is expected that the 2021 Financial and Statistical Review (annex to the Executive Director's report to the Executive Board) will present disaggregated information in on humanitarian expenditures.	UNFPA data in IATI, OECD, etc continues to be up to date and of good quality. Coverage and quality of FTS data is also being improved.	All data is available with country level disaggregation, for all countries supported by UNFPA	UNFPA implements the Gender Marked for 100% of programme funded activities. Gender Marker data is constantly published in internal and external reports.	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. UNFPA reports data to IATI and is preparing to utilize IATI data for internal analysis of funding and investments by other actors in key priority countries.
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	UNFPA framework agreements with partners are multi-year by nature and they often lead to sustained investment in institutional capacity for national NGOs and in particular CBOs. UNFPA has a strong focus on capacity strengthening and training of our partners.		Women-led organizations at the national and local level are among the recipients of UNFPA grants for capacity building. As part of the process of registration as a potential implementing partner, organizations are required to self-identified women led organizations if they meet the requirements.		% 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]	63% of the workplans signed between UNFPA and local and national responders for humanitarian action include at least one activity classified as 'capacity development', in many cases with a multi-year dimension
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	In 2020, 39.2% of UNFPA humanitarian funding was provided to local and national actors (preliminary figures). UNFPA has included corresponding target in funding proposals, such as the recent application for CERF. Additionally, UNFPA has strengthened its financial and programmatic tracking systems for more disaggregated visibility over the type of organizations receiving funding.	UNFPA surpassed the target of 25% of humanitarian funding allocated to national actors. UNFPA has joined the United Nations Partner Portal, which will give better visibility to local partners over the funding opportunities.		UNFPA recognizes the central role of women-led organizations and has included provisions in recent funding proposal to increase the percentage of funding allocated to WLOs	% 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.	Although UNFPA currently is unable to track expenditures to women-led organizations, UNFPA has led the initiative to include a women-led tracker in the UNPP. The tracker and UNFPA partner information is estimated to achieve readiness for reporting purposes during 2022
WORK STREAM 3 - CASH-BASED							
3.1+3.6. Increase the routine use of cash, where appropriate, alongside other tools. Some may wish to set targets.	Individual - all	UNFPA continued to scale up its use of cash for women and girls in refugee and IDP settings in 2021 with dedicated regional support in the Arab States, Asia and Latin America regions.	Cash was integrated into UNFPA's responses for GBV prevention and response and access to sexual and reproductive health in over 20% of its humanitarian settings in 2021.	Cash was used in contexts ranging from Jordan to Colombia to the Philippines.	Institutional guidance and support is focused on using cash programming to specifically contribute to women's protection and health, and where possible is linked to gender-transformative programming.	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	Approximately US\$10 million of humanitarian funding spent on cash programming in 2021. DISCLAIMER: No disaggregation between cash and voucher is possible at the moment. This is a provisional figure, subject to change.
WORK STREAM 4 - REDUCING MANAGEMENT							
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	UNFPA continued sharing the results of IP micro-assessments with other UN organizations, and accepts the assessment of other agencies for common implementing partners. UNFPA is also conducting joint IP audits with other UN organizations and shares Long-Term Agreements with them. UNFPA is part of the United Nations Partners Portal for better information sharing and coordination.	UNFPA has fully joined the UNPP, allowing its usage as a repository of information from potential partners who are already working with other UN agencies. This simplifies the retrieval and use of existing information (such as assessments and joint audits) across the agencies.	In 2021, 16 joint audits of IPs were conducted, benefiting partners in Bangladesh, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Niger, Somalia, Sudan and Syria.	As part of its participation in the UNPP, UNFPA has been spearheading efforts to better identify women-led organizations, which would allow for promoting common assessments and audits specially for women-led organizations. Data is expected to be available for reporting at the end 2022.	# 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.	UNFPA joined the UNPP in 2021 and has been an advocate for other UN entities to join.
	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 As of 31 December 2021, all of UNFPA partners have been migrated into the UNPP and, with only a few exceptions, will be required to have a UNPP profile.
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	UNFPA (via the GBV AoR) issued standard indicators for the JIAF (intersector assessment HPC tool) and started the development of an analytical framework, to help standardise GBV analysis in HNOs across all field locations. The GBV AoR issued revised HPC guidance to improve analysis and evidence based planning. All sub-clusters had access to ongoing technical field support on GBV assessment.	The global intersectional assessment tool (JIAF) which is relevant for HRP planning across clusterised countries has standard GBV indicators; resulting in stronger integration of GBV needs in field level inter-agency planning. The GBV AoR technical support to field GBV sub-clusters (guidance, missions) improved the quality of GBV assessment of needs across HRP countries.	The 2021 HPC analysis: 89% of HNOs (19 analysed) had GBV integrated throughout the crisis and impact sections, which allowed for a clearer understanding of how emergencies disproportionately impact women and girls. 84% of HNOs had People in Need calculated separately for GBV, enabling clear targets and more accurate estimates of financial requirements.	All GBV AoR assessment indicators and guidance build on gender analysis in the definition of needs. Furthermore, the GBV sub-clusters use qualitative assessments. Many women's organisations are members of field coordination and contribute to analysis.	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?	Main challenge over the past years has been lack of consideration for GBV needs in intersector assessments. These are the actions to address this challenge: The standard GBV indicators for the JIAF (the intersector assessment) will strengthen the integration of GBV needs into joint humanitarian assessments in all IASC (HPC) countries. The 2021 HPC analysis of the quality of GBV integration in 2020 HNOs and HRP's lays the ground for targeted technical support to all IDP contexts, addressing data capacity gaps and strengthening system-wide GBV response, via standardised processes. The process to develop a GBV Analytical Framework will once completed, provide a standard approach to analysis across for all GBV coordination groups (field, across five regions).
	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							
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	Global GBV AoR governance review integrates local actors into the global members, to influence strategy implementation, advocacy and prioritisation. In 2021, a similar programmatic approach was initiated at field level, to increase the role of Women-led Organisations in GBV coordination.	Local actors (WLOs) help determine global GBV AoR membership. Stronger participation of local actors, in particular WLOs, in GBV coordination, influencing analysis of needs and operational capacities.	It is too early for field level reporting of results.	Women-focused organisations and WLOs (local actors) are empowered/integrated into global and field level GBV coordination giving them a voice to directly influence humanitarian action.	N/A[5]	N/A
	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	In 2021, UNFPA continued to encourage contributions to the Humanitarian Thematic Fund (HTF). To address humanitarian needs in key humanitarian response countries, UNFPA advocated for flexible and multi-year contributions.	UNFPA campaigned for flexible funding toward its COVID-19 response and ensured proper alignment with the IASC GHRP and UNSG's socio-economic response plan.		UNFPA has consistently worked with partners to raise political awareness around shortfalls in funding for GBV and gender across the humanitarian sector. 63% of all HTF funds provided to partners went to local NGOs. In 13 of the HTF supported countries, the totality of partner implemented funds went to local NGOs.	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	The number of multi-year agreements rose from 6 signed in 2016 to 13 signed in 2020, to 18 in 2021. In 2016, multi-year funding represented 27.9% of humanitarian funding. Multi-year funding represented 35.4% of 2020 humanitarian funding, while in 2021, it represented 25%. While there was an increase in the number of MY agreements, the % of overall revenue may have decreased on account of the rapid scale-up response to several large emergencies in 2021, including Afghanistan,
	Individual - all					% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	N/A
	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					% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	N/A
	Individual - Aid organisations	Even during the pandemic, UNFPA made continuous efforts to work with implementing partners, especially women-led organizations. Additionally, and in the context of the COVID19 pandemic, UNFPA introduced further flexibility to the implementing partner for the management.	Implementing partners benefited from the increased flexibility on the use of UNFPA funding during 2021.	The increased flexibility measures were available to all partners	Partners with access to the increased flexibility include women-led organizations, who have been identified as primary type of partners to be sought in proposals such as the CERF envelope for US\$17M.	% of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners	All funds provided by UNFPA to implementing partners are considered soft-earmarked.
WORK STREAM 9 - HARMONISED REPORTING							

<p>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.</p>	<p>Individual - all</p>	<p>UNFPA has expanded the Humanitarian Thematic Action Fund (HTF) which is a global pooled, multi-donor funding mechanism for humanitarian that is administered with a minimum of overhead cost. Donor contributions do not require extra results frameworks, or proposals. All UNFPA implementing partners use an online system called GPS for the submission of quarterly progress reports.</p>	<p>Funding through the HTF is implemented with a reduced overhead cost even though the projects are quality assured by the Regional Office and UNFPA's Humanitarian Office. One annual report will be produced by the Humanitarian Office describing fund implementation and financial expenditure for multi donors.</p>	<p>All UNFPA and their implementing partners follow the same reporting framework and policy</p>		<p>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]</p>	<p>UNFPA has only implemented the 8+3 standard as part of a pilot project. Further adoption is being considered, but the current reporting template used by UNFPA (Workplan Progress report), which is based on the UNDG standard, is much lighter than the 8+3 standard</p>
<p>HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS</p>							
<p>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.</p>	<p>Joint - all</p>	<p>In 2021, UNFPA has established a team for drafting the Strategic Guidance Framework for Applying Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus Approach for providing a corporate framework for the HDPN and operational guidelines for the field implementations. UNFPA strengthened its contributions to the HDPN facilitation especially through subgroups of the global frameworks.</p>	<p>The draft Strategic Guidance Framework for Applying Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus Approach was reviewed waiting for more consultations with the field colleagues before finalization. Under IASC RG4, UNFPA contributed to the Synthesis Report for Mapping Good Practices in the Implementation of HDPN Approaches published and led one of the podcasts for HDPN dedicated to the gender issues.</p>	<p>The country office of Venezuela issued their own publication of "Initial Criteria for a Comprehensive Approach to the Triple Nexus by UNFPA in Venezuela" in Aug 2021, defining the nexus principles and criteria for UNFPA in the country context of Venezuela.</p>	<p>A gender lens and engagement of local civil society, including women-led organisations is an integral and important element of UNFPA's nexus approach.</p>	<p>N/A[8]</p>	<p>N/A</p>