| 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 |
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| **WORK STREAM 1 - TRANSPARENCY** | | | | | | | |
| 1.2. Signatories make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances. | Individual - all | UNHCR enhanced the quality of data provided to IATI by publishing the earmarking level of all donor contributions and, where possible, including reference to the donor's own IATI data. Additionally, sectorial breakdowns by the OECD DAC and UN System Function were given for all IATI activities. | This has helped ensure progress - UNHCR now meets all five indicators used to track progress against the Grand Bargain data publication commitment. Over half of all UNHCR activities in IATI have traceability with transactions that include the provider's activity identifier. | N/A | N/A | 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) No<br><br>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? | While UNHCR does not currently perform analysis on IATI data, it could potentially be very useful to track funding for refugees and overcome limitations in the OCHA FTS platform. UNHCR are aware of the efforts being taken to improve the quality and comparability of data in IATI and fully support these initiatives. |
| **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 | UNHCR's has established a Task Team to systematise engagement and partnership with organizations led by refugees, IDPs and stateless. The task team has firm objectives including the development of capacity building material and partnership modalities. An Interim Advisory Group comprised of diverse orgs led by refugees, IDPs and stateless persons is in place to advise. | While UNHCR has engaged with organisations led by refugees, IDPs and stateless this has sometimes been constrained by partnership requirements and may vary in approach. The task team objectives aim to develop central resources to enable meaningful engagement. The introduction of a pilot agreement directly supporting RLOs (detailed below) is one concrete achievement of the task team. | | As part of its membership within the Call to Action International Organization Working Group, UNHCR supported the mapping of policies and practices on the engagement with Women-led Organizations. Internal reviews focused on adapting our systems to facilitate better engagement with organizations and groups led by forcibly displaced or stateless women and girls. | % 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] | Of 26 multi-year partnership agreements in 2021, 22 have been concluded with national NGOs, 1 with a government partner and 3 with international NGOs. |
| 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 | Eligibility and selection criteria were formalised for funding of organisations led by refugees, IDPs and stateless persons in 2021, with the piloting of simplified small-grant partnership arrangements through 15 refugee led organisations (RLOs) in 8 country operations in Q4. Pilot agreements were signed in Argentina, Greece, Malawi, Mali, Uganda, Chile, Uruguay and Switzerland. | Following the success of this pilot (80% satisfaction rate noted by partners), the agreement will be promoted as a tool for all UNHCR operations from January 2022. The grant agreement allows UNHCR to work directly with refugees, IDPs and stateless persons without using intermediaries. A link to briefing note with more information on this initiative can be found in the comments. | Seven RLOs (one from each region) received an Innovation Award in 2021 - grants of USD 15,000 - for their creative frontline responses to the pandemic. Information about the award and organisations can be found here: https://www.unhcr.org/innovation/unhcr-ngo-innovation-award-2020/. A regional overview of engagement with RLOs in Europe can be found here: https://www.unhcr.org/6155893a4.pdf. | UNHCR's 2022 NGO Innovation award will focus on women and girl-led organisations supporting UNHCR persons of concern and host communities. In 2021, 15 local NGO projects were funded through the UNHCR ICVA PSEA fund to mitigate the impact of the pandemic, considering its disproportionate impact on women and girls. https://www.unhcr.org/psea-community-outreach-and-communication- | % 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. | In 2021, 28 % of UNHCR's operational funding was allocated to local and national responders (NGOs and governments). (provisional figures) |
| **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 | UNHCR delivered some USD 670 million to some 8.5 million people in 100 countries in 2021, with a scale up in 65 countries to address COVID needs. UNHCR cash assistance now exceeds in-kind assistance. 95% of the cash was unrestricted. 6 million persons of concern accessed digital payments in 48 countries. Two guidance notes on Access to Financial Services and Cash and Protection were launched. | UNHCR has solidified policies, systems and tools to provide cash assistance, and trained more than 6,000 staff and partners. The agency was able to leverage cash in challenging emergency contexts including Afghanistan, DRC, Yemen and Iran. We continue to move further toward the routine use of cash, and collaborative arrangements in line with the UN Common Cash Statement Statement in 25 countries. | UNHCR largest operations delivering cash assistance were: Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen, Greece, Iraq, Egypt, Mexico, Afghanistan, Burundi and Somalia. Post distribution monitoring took place in over 60 countries. 95% of respondents in 44 countries reported that cash assistance improved living conditions and reduced feelings of stress. | 48.5 per cent of the 6.6 million people whose transactions are tracked in UNHCR's cash assistance management system, CashAssist, are women. Operations which reported reaching 50 per cent female recipients in some or all material or cash-based assistance include Cuba, India and Yemen. Gender considerations are highlighted in the new guidance on cash and protection. | Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs | USD 670 million was provided to 8.5 million people. |
| | Individual - all | | | | | Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs | |
| **WORK STREAM 4 - REDUCING MANAGEMENT COSTS** | | | | | | | |

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| 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 | UN Partner Portal agencies jointly designed a dashboard to capture risk and partner capacity information. A functionality to capture PSEA partner-self assessment and UN common assessment was also designed, enabling systematic evaluation criteria for civil society partners. | The risk and capacity dashboard is currently being developed by UNICC and will be launched in Q1 2022. The functionality to evaluate partners in relation to PSEA will also be launched in Q1 2022. | N/A | UNHCR together with other agencies successfully advocated for the amendment to the UN Partner Portal to include women-led organizations as a category. | # 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. | UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR, UNFPA, The UN Secretariat (DESA, OCHA, OHCHR, UN Habitat, UNEP, UNODC) and UNICC |
| | Civil society | | | | | % of civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations partners of the UN agencies adopting the common UN Partner Portal process. | |

**WORK STREAM 5 - NEEDS ASSESSMENTS**

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| 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 | Under Common Good Data Initiative's WS2 an analysis framework, the RBM approach and the joint SitAn were introduced to support country assessment findings. UNHCR supported the piloting of the JIAF. Along with OCHA, IOM and WHO, UNHCR co-led GIMAC, a global level needs assessment cell responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Microdata Library was made publicly available with data from 359 studies. | UNCHR led/co-led 64% of the joint multi-sectoral needs assessments (JMSNA) they participated in, an increase from 62% in 2020, 59% in 2019 and 46% in 2018. 78 Assessments out of 107 were made publicly available. GIMAC managed and analysed. COVID-19 related information; providing technical support to prioritised countries and global decision making. | In Myanmar, UNHCR with support of UNICEF, UNFPA, MI, CFSI carried out 86 assessment visits to IDP locations in two townships, reaching 35067 people in 26 villages. UNHCR and WFP led a joint assessment to review the needs of Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazaar. These are just a few examples. | Selection of the targeted respondents and methodology used in the data collection process ensure representational balance in gender and a safe space for women to voice their views, priorities and specific concerns. Some questionnaires have also been designed to capture women's perception on safety. UN Women also engaged in gender analysis in Lebanon, disaggregating data by gender. | 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? | The Covid 19 pandemic continued to present challenges in data collection. A combined approach of face to face and virtual discussions enabled effective communication with the UNHCR persons of concern during the pandemic. UNHCR also maximized its use of secondary data and phone surveys, and developed blogs and webinars to share good practices with others on modalities for remote |
| | 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. | Data, Identity Management and Analysis cells have been established in all regional bureaux. Through the Commong Good Data Initiative's Work stream 1, UNHCR launched a new series of standardized household surveys with the RMS and the flagship. Addtionally, the updated SitAn will support operations in their work on coordinated needs assessments and analysis. The level of priority for supporting coordinated needs |

**WORK STREAM 6 - PARTICIPATION REVOLUTION**

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| 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[5] | N/A |
| | Joint -aid organisations | The global protection cluster developed a tool to track progress against HRP strategic objectives, including AAP, in field operations. UNHCR led global initiatives promoting AAP, eg. RG2, GP2.0, Prospects Partnership. A new partnership has been established with the International Disability Alliance. See also above under localisation for RLO grant agreements and internal task team. | The GPC tool aims to have better analysis for enhanced coordination, strategic planning and advocacy, including AAP. The partnership with the IDA will pursue mutual capacity building, and aim to strengthen the role of organizations of persons with disabilities in humanitarian coordination. | At the country and regional level, examples include a community-based protection monitoring system was established by the protection cluster in Mali; a community of practice on gender and AAP established in the EHAGL region, the scaling of two-way digital communication tools in seven countries, and digital inclusion of persons with disabilities supported through an accelerator in four countries. | UNHCR has conducted an internal review to assess engagement with WLOs, including organisations led by refugees, IDPs and stateless

The Intersectionality and Gender Audit Team with diverse refugee members continues to collaborate and audit UNHCR events and processes. | N/A[5] | N/A |

**WORK STREAM 7+8 - ENHANCED QUALITY FUNDING**

| Commitment | Type | Narrative | | | | Indicator | Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | A new multi-year approach to planning was rolled out. The roll-out of multi-year planning will take place in a staggered way to faciliate integration with national programme cycles, UNSDCFs and HRPs. | 24 operations have developed MY strategies for 2022 and beyond, while 50 operations are preparing for MY strategies for 2023 and beyond. The entire organisation will have moved to MY programming cycle by 2024. | | | % 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. | A total of $575.1 million funds were available in 2021 from multi-year contributions. This represents a decrease of 7% from the 2020 total of $617.9 million. |
| | Individual - all | | | | | % of multi-year humanitarian funding received that is allocated by aid organizations to implementing partners | At the end of 2021, there was a total of 26 multi-year partnership agreements in place. |
| 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 | 15% of volunary contributions received by UNHCR in 2021 were unearmarked, and 21% softly earmarked. This is increase from 2020 where 14% and 15% (respectively) were given. The increase is notably thanks to the flexibility of governmental donors who provided funds that can be allocated as needed. |
| | Individual - Aid organisations | In 2021, UNHCR enhanced the quality of the data provided to IATI, by publishing the earmarking level of all donor contributions and, where possible, including reference to the donor's own IATI data. Additionally, breakdowns by the OECD DAC and UN System Function were given for all IATI activities. | This has helped ensure progress to the extent that today, according to data published on the Humanitarian Data Portal, UNHCR is one of few signatories meeting all five indicators used to track progress against the Grand Bargain data publication commitment. | | | % of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners | Indirect Support Cost provided to NGOs (7% to international NGOs and 4% to national NGOs) have no restriction for its use |

**WORK STREAM 9 - HARMONISED REPORTING**

| Commitment | Type | Narrative | | | | Indicator | Response |
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| 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 | No further update, as UNHCR mainstreamed the 8+3 reporing template for NGO reporting as of 2019 result reporting. | | | | 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] | Yes |

**HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS**

| Commitment | Type | Narrative | | | | Indicator | Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | Internal guidance was issued to ensure alignment with the UN Management and Accountability Framework and a series of webinars held to guide staff to work with the empowered RC system and inclusion of refugees in development plans at country level. UNHCR signed on to the OECD DAC Recommendation on the HDP Nexus, and strengthened collaboration with International Financial Institutions. | See narrative report for details of partnerships with IFIs/Multilateral Development Banks. UNHCR provides the WB with regular protection assessments for low-income countries eligible for support. Support to Nexus Academy developed under UN DAC. | 86% of UNSDCFs in refugee hosting countries mentioned refugees in their outcome statements (see https://globalcompactrefugees.org/article/road-2023). Regional Refugee Response Plans also continued to ensure links between humanitarian action, resilience activities and development approaches, for example the 3RP for the Syria crises which is co-led with UNDP. | | N/A[8] | N/A |