

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	Continuously collaborated with donors in responding to aid traceability, key player in UN & global discourse as member of the IATI Board; COVID reporting to IATI; New UNICEF Transparency Portal launched with more comprehensive data on programme results, resources & data insights; ad-hoc support to Country Offices & HQ Divisions to address donor requests related to IATI reporting requirements	More appropriate use of IATI data is leading to efficiency gains, reduced reporting burden, as well as results & funds tracking for better informed decision-making, for instance COVID reporting.		The Gender Marker is consistently reported for all IATI activity UNICEF publishes, as well as continuous investment in the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS), an interagency tool to collect data on incidents of GBV when a service is provided, upholding the highest levels of ethical and safety standards.	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. Both financial and results data at output level are published to IATI. The Humanitarian marker, appeal and cluster information are also included in each output UNICEF publishes.
<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	UNICEF supported its country offices to develop preparedness plan; initiated a consultancy to develop a guidance note on institutional capacity for local actors; developed a framework for education cluster and child area of responsibility on institutional capacity for local actors.	In 2021, the Disability Reference Group started a new project, funded by USAID, to build capacity of local organizations of persons with disabilities to engage in humanitarian action.	The IASC Guidelines on Working With and For Young People in Humanitarian and Protracted Crises, launched in 2020, was rolled out via a hybrid (online and offline) training in Cox's Bazaar, online training for young humanitarians, and other global platforms. Over 100 country office staff and partners were trained to utilise the Adolescent Kit to support adolescents.	The rollout initiatives aims for the implementation of the IASC Youth Guidelines to benefit and support young people affected by humanitarian and protracted crisis and humanitarian actors.  To date, 24 UNICEF Country Offices and partners have been advancing the implementation and integration of the Adolescent Kit in their programming to support the empowerment of adolescents	% 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]	None
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	UNICEF issued its Emergency Procedures to operationalize the CCCs, which include an explicit benchmark on localization to "invest in strengthening the capacities of local actors in humanitarian action."	By the end of 2021, more than 20,000 CSOs, 3/4 of them local and national actors, had registered on the UN Partner Portal. UNICEF continued to promote the use of the Portal for the fair and transparent selection of partners and as a result, many local partners, including many first-time partners, successfully partnered with UNICEF in 2021.	In 2021, 53% of all countries in which UNICEF works transferred at least 25% of all humanitarian funding to local/national responders. Some of the countries with large-scale and notably localized humanitarian response in 2021 included Turkey, Mongolia, Ghana, Bangladesh, Ukraine, India, Mali, Cameroon, Brazil, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Haiti, Somalia, DRC, and Iraq.	UNICEF is working with local women and girl led organisation in GBV risk mitigation. The Global Resilience Fund is a mechanism for resourcing girls and young feminists, building their capacities and supporting their transformative solutions to crises	% 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.	29.3%. Of the humanitarian funding awarded as directly as possible to local and national civil society partners, 8% was awarded to women-led local and national civil society organizations.
<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	UNICEF strengthened staff capacity to implement humanitarian cash transfers through the roll out of its organization-wide training. UNICEF's global beneficiary data management system launched in six countries, dedicated fund under development. Through the UNCCS, UNICEF has contributed to the conceptualisation of a data sharing portal and a wider interoperability approach inclusive of UN and NGOs.	UNICEF-funded HCT programs reached 2.7 million households; 724,439 hh were reached through leveraging national social protection programs, 1.9 million hh through parallel systems. Additionally, 6.7 million hh were reached through UNICEF technical assistance to existing national social protection systems. Total 9 million hh reached.	3 regional and 14 country offices trained. UNICEF provided technical support to 30 country offices and carried out 6 in-country deployments. Afghanistan implemented two humanitarian cash transfer programs reaching 36,459 households in provinces across the country, targeted towards meeting basic household needs, providing emergency winter support, and achieving child protection outcomes.	UNICEF field tested the internal guidance note on gender-based violence risk mitigation for humanitarian cash transfer programs in Bangladesh, Sierra Leone, and Yemen. The finalized guidance note will be launched externally in Q1 2022. Additionally, UNICEF has identified further interagency opportunities for creating learning events on this topic, to be rolled out in 2022.	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs  Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	350 million USD provided as cash transfers  2 million USD provided as vouchers
<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.	UN agencies	In 2021, the UN agencies adopting the UN Partner Portal initiated work to develop new modules to facilitate the sharing of financial and PSEA assessments. The growing alignment of inter-agency assessment tools and the use of the UN Partner Portal as a shared platform will result in even greater time and cost savings for both the UN and partners.	As of end-2021, more than 20,000 civil society organizations have registered on UN Partner Portal, an increase of 40% from the previous year. A CSO profile verified by one UN agency is accorded this same status by other UN agencies.	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.	5
<b>WORK STREAM 5 - NEEDS ASSESSMENTS</b>							
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	UNICEF set up and chaired the JIAF Helpdesk to bring coherence to the understanding of the JIAF method. We also chaired the JIAF Independent Review advisory group, and contributed to it financially. All UNICEF-led clusters have reinforced their guidance on needs assessment, and offered mentoring to countries. Non sectoral assessment and analysis online training created to be rolled out in 2022.	The Helpdesk identified areas where application of the JIAF guidance was incorrect and issued a newsletter to guide Country Office on many of these issues. It also helped identify instances of PIN capping leading to early corrective action. UNICEF-led clusters actively participated and were able to more seamlessly align cluster methods to intersectoral ones	N/A	GBV risk-mitigation expertise at global level advised clusters on how to better integrate these considerations into HNOs and HRP. UNICEF advocated for the relevance of all data, even when not up to a golden standard, particularly considering that women's associations often produce useful evidence that does not meet such standards	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?  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?	UNICEF guidance and policy reflect the commitment to participate in and contribute to interagency assessments. The UNICEF-led clusters similarly are actively involved in the JIAF at Global and Country level. The top challenges are 1) the misalignment of timelines for UNICEF programming and HPC requirements and the non respect of HPC timelines, and 2) the increasing heaviness of the HPC, with a large share of it in the JIAF, and unclear added value.
<b>WORK STREAM 6 - PARTICIPATION REVOLUTION</b>							
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	Leading the IASC results group on accountability to affected population; supporting the establishment of collective service for risk communication and community engagement in partnership with WHO and IFRC.	Much of the progress in 2021 has centered around the development and rolling out of a suite of tools to strengthen collective accountability at country level. This includes the development of an AAP framework, the establishment of a results tracker, based on the Core Humanitarian Standard which will allow country teams to track progress over time, as well as the establishment of a portal on accountability and inclusion as the go-to place practitioners. The latter includes a service directory and a helpdesk function.	An inter-agency Working Group on AAP has been operating since 2019 in the Central African Republic with the aim of establishing collective mechanisms to improve humanitarian response quality, humanitarian access and engagement of affected populations in the response. Co-led by UNICEF and OCHA and positioned at the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group.	UNICEF leveraged its inter-agency leadership to support the roll-out of key guidance, including a) the first ever guidance for practitioners on how to adapt gender-based violence case management services to align with COVID-19 infection prevention and control efforts; and b) a tip sheet on GBV risk mitigation in the context of COVID-19, based on the IASC GBV Guidelines.	N/A[5]	N/A
<b>WORK STREAM 7+8 - ENHANCED QUALITY FUNDING</b>							

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[e].	Individual - all	UNICEF enhanced corporate frameworks, policies, procedures and systems in support of effective multi-year planning, adaptive management, financial tracking and results reporting while continuing to strengthen transparency, visibility and recognition for partners supporting humanitarian action. New reports and platforms developed, including GHTF and the COVID-19 Donors and Partners pages.	Provisional data indicate that MY emergency funding slightly increased from \$369m in 2020 to \$418m in 2021 (14% of humanitarian funds committed). When it comes to overall levels of humanitarian funding, UNICEF saw an extraordinary increase in commitments - \$2.96bn, approx. \$806m more than in 2020, mainly due to COVID-19.	The five Country Offices in emergency that received most multi-year funding in 2021 were: South Sudan, Syria, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Lebanon (29% of total humanitarian multi-year commitments). All in all, more than 50 Country Offices benefitted from smaller allocations of this type of funds.	UNICEF has increased the level of reporting of humanitarian resources to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) in 2021 by starting to include gender-based violence in emergencies (GBVIE) funding figures as part of the regular reporting.	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	14% of humanitarian funding were multi-year emergency grants provided by public and private partners. Despite a slight increase in absolute terms (+ \$49m), there was a decline as a proportion of total humanitarian funding from 17% in 2020 to 14% in 2021.
	Individual - all	In support of the Humanitarian Review and the roll out of the revised CCCs, the results framework of UNICEF's 2022-2025 Strategic Plan was fully mapped against the CCCs. Alignment of high-level, multi-year planning with humanitarian planning, including at the indicator level supports the humanitarian-development nexus at the CO level.	Improved collaboration between humanitarian and development planning processes is making approaches to develop planning for adaptive while facilitating more multi-year planning for humanitarian planning.	4 COs participated in MY HRPs (Afghanistan, El Salvador, Guetelama, Madagascar) and one non-HRP (Lebanon). An additional 9 COs participated in MY planning for migrant responses (Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Egypt, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Yemen).	UNICEF's monitoring and reporting systems, including Situation Reports against HAC appeals and the Results Assessment Module (RAM 3.0) now encourage disaggregation by sex, age and other relevant dimensions.	% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	Between 2021 and 2020, there was an increase in 13% in multi-year humanitarian funds received from public and private partners (from \$369m in 2020 to \$418m in 2021).
	Individual - all	In 2021, UNICEF issued its Emergency Procedures to highlight existing and introduce new simplifications of global policies and procedures to facilitate a more timely, predictable and efficient humanitarian response. The Emergency Procedures drew on the experience of COVID, findings of internal reviews like the Humanitarian Review, as well as partner surveys and consultations.	In 2021, UNICEF transferred \$176.4M to IPs from MY emergency funding, of which \$52.5M went to governments and \$117.7M to CSOs, with the remaining \$6.2M going to UN agencies and multilateral organizations. Of that amount, \$65.2M was transferred to IPs implementing multi-year humanitarian interventions.	In 2021, some of the countries with especially notable success in developing multi year partnerships were Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Lebanon and South Sudan. Myanmar, Sudan, Syria and Yemen also had multi year partnerships.	UNICEF is committed to increasing funding to local women's organisations and developing tools to track that as per the Call to Action on Protection from GBVIE.	% of multi-year humanitarian funding received that is allocated by aid organizations to implementing partners	In 2021, 38% of UNICEF's multi-year humanitarian funding was transferred 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	Produced reports that enhance the visibility of flexible funding: Annual Regular Resources Report and ABR on Humanitarian Action. Coordinated with RGS members the Annotated bibliography on Reports enhancing the visibility of flexible funding. Introduced changes in its financial system that include a new type of grant coding for funds from non-emergency partners.	Humanitarian flexible funding received at the global, regional and country levels more than doubled - at 14% (\$410m) of overall humanitarian commitments in 2021, mainly due to the generous contributions from the private sector (\$351m), mostly towards COVID-19 response. Global humanitarian thematic funding (GHTF) reached \$39.5m (1.33% of humanitarian funding).	Global thematic funding received was \$39.5m (1.33%), regional thematic received was \$51.5m (9%), country thematic received was \$396m (66%). When it comes to Regular Resources, \$44m were allocated as loans via the Emergency Programme Fund loan mechanism to 26 Country Offices.	UNICEF ensured that 93% of its 2021 Humanitarian Appeals have a GBVIE programme indicator and clear funding ask. The total funding ask for specialised programming is \$134,224,975 and the total ask for risk mitigation is: \$316,279,941	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	The amount of flexible thematic funding received for humanitarian responses at the global, regional and country levels increased slightly as a share of total humanitarian funding received in 2021 at 14% (\$410m in 2021 vs \$202m in 2020).
	Individual - Aid organisations	UNICEF continued to improve results reporting (such as FTS), transparency, visibility and recognition for donors supporting humanitarian action. In 2021, UNICEF continued to activate simplification and flexibility measures globally to expedite and streamline the processing and internal review of reprogramming requests.	In 2021, UNICEF cash transfers to civil society implementing partners reached historic highs, surpassing the previously record-setting 2020 figures, once more suggesting the continued capacity and willingness of partners to deliver in collaboration with UNICEF, even amidst difficult programming contexts.	UNICEF continued to advance its commitment to transfer funds to local partners in humanitarian context: overall, 29.3% of ORE funds were transferred in cash to local partners. At the country level, 53% of all UNICEF country offices had at least 25% of their humanitarian funding transferred to local/national responders. IPs can freely implement up to 20% flexibility at the activity level.	UNICEF has a commitment that 15% of its funding will contribute to gender priorities in line with UN benchmarks.	% of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners	UNICEF provided cash, supplies and technical assistance to partners for jointly designed programme activities. All funds provided to IPs are earmarked against agreed Programme Documents. All Programme Documents have built-in flexibility - IPs can freely implement up to 20% flexibility at the activity level without additional review/approval from UNICEF.
<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	In 2021, UNICEF offices and partners progressively increased adoption of the Partner Reporting Portal (www.partnerreportingportal.org), which aims to shift from heavy narrative reporting to a reporting structure more focused on managing for results, whose template is fully aligned with—but simpler than—the 8+3 model.	At present, the Partner Reporting Portal is being used by UNICEF offices and partners in 30 countries.	The countries where UNICEF offices and partners are using Partner Reporting Portal are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burundi, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, State of Palestine, PNG, Philippines, Rwanda, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Zambia and Zimbabwe	N/A	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 (the Partner Reporting Portal template is fully aligned with the common reporting template, but has fewer questions)
<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	Efforts to improve the harmonization of humanitarian and development situation analysis and planning are also under way. The simplification and digitization of the situation analysis of children and of the country programme document development processes promote the inclusion of humanitarian concerns and preparedness from an early stage. Frequent reviews and adaptation of analytical and planning tools will allow integration into regular programming of sudden emergencies and improved responses to protracted crises		Using CERF anticipatory action funds, UNICEF has stepped up preparedness efforts across the sectors it leads, in anticipation of droughts in Ethiopia and Somalia. Supplies have been pre-positioned, partner capacity strengthened and triggers defined to allow for rapid action as soon as a drought alert occurs	Across the humanitarian-development nexus, UNICEF invested in rigorous gender analysis, data collection and reporting, as well as evidence-based solutions that hold UNICEF accountable to the children and women it serves. UNICEF will expand its partnerships with feminist organizations and networks led by women and girls, raising their voices as agents of change and partners. UNICEF will continue to integrate GBV risk mitigation across all of its programmatic sectors and the clusters it leads.	N/A[B]	N/A

[1] Refer to the IASC definitions of gender equality and women empowerment, available here: [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1adVbc0SPM157Ddgl\\_Kgmc34ytZ0J6AF?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1adVbc0SPM157Ddgl_Kgmc34ytZ0J6AF?usp=sharing)

