

CORE COMMITMENT	RESPONSIBILITIES: 'INDIVIDUAL' (All, Donor or Aid Organisation) or 'JOINT' (All, Donor or Aid organisation)	WHAT ACTION WAS TAKEN IN 2020 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	UNRWA continued to provide donors with integrated financial and results reporting, articulating minimum and critical funding needs between the Agency's three funding portals (programme budget, emergency appeals, and projects). An annual report against the two COVID-19 dedicated appeals (issued in 2020), was included in the Agency-wide Annual operational report (AOR) 2020 (issued in May 2021).	During 2021, UNRWA continued to produce regular donor updates to provide clear and transparent information on its financial situation, including critical requirements and minimum needs to avoid a disruption in services, as well as COVID response interventions. In 2021, UNRWA published data on the IATI platform on a quarterly basis.	Financial updates were provided articulating funding requirements across UNRWA funding portals (programme budget, emergency appeals, projects) and the Agency five fields, highlighting priority projects, critical needs (esp in relation to emergency appeals) and funding gaps in each area of operation (West Bank, Gaza, Lebanon, Jordan, Syria).		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, data was published in IATI. UNRWA uses the IATI Validator, D-portal, H-portal for learning and reference purposes.
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	UNRWA is not reporting under workstream 2				% 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	A total of 750,000 persons received cash assistance under UNRWA's regular social safety net programme and emergency humanitarian programmes implemented to address rising poverty levels and increased humanitarian needs.	Cash assistance to income constrained populations as well as populations affected by humanitarian and socio-economic crisis induced through displacement, economic blockade, armed conflict, political turmoil and collapse of the wider economy in the region has alleviated hardship and provided an ultra basic minimum income floor.	In Lebanon, a total of 160,000 persons, in West Bank a total of 60,000 persons, in Jordan, a total of 80,000 persons, in Syria a total of 400,000 persons, in Gaza, a total of 50,000 persons received cash assistance through UNRWA regular funds or emergency appeals. An additional 10,193 families were assisted with multi-	Cash-based programming within UNRWA gives priority to vulnerable groups, including female head of families across the five fields of UNRWA operations. Based on the priority focus of programmes on gender equity, around one-half of the Social Safety Net	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	Approximately USD 52 million was expended on cash assistance from UNRWA's regular programme budget and an additional USD 97.6m was spent against humanitarian appeals for cash transfers. The amount of
	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	In 2021, UNRWA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> continued use of health and education electronic management information systems; rolled out INSPIRA, the UN Secretariat's recruitment platform; operationalized an Office of the Ombudsperson; completed a procurement review; commenced with the process leading to the development of the UNRWA Strategic Plan 2023-28. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health/education info. systems contribute to efficient service delivery / the collection of high-quality data; INSPIRA enhances recruitment effectiveness; The Ombuds function reduces burdens on the formal administration of justice; Procurement systems are being simplified/modernized; Modernization/digitalization opportunities under the Strategic Plan will enhance organizational efficiencies. 				# 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	UNRWA is not reporting under workstream 5					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?	
	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 REVOLUTION

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	UNRWA continued to take part in relevant humanitarian coordination and HPC mechanisms, including common analysis documents such as the HNO. UNRWA continued to inform relevant plans and discussions with Palestine refugees' perspectives and specific needs, including in relation to the additional needs caused by the socio-economic crisis in Lebanon and the COVID-19 pandemic.	Inputs on Palestine refugees' needs and protection concerns were also included in regional discussions under the 3RP and the Regional Durable Solution Working Group. Specific sections highlighting the needs of Palestine refugees were included in the Regional Needs Overview 2021.				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	UNRWA continues to advocate for multi-year funding from donors to provide for more predictable and longer-term planning horizons. Specifically in 2021, the need for and benefits of MY commitments was highlighted to the donor community during International Conference for UNRWA, organized by Jordan and Sweden in November 2021. Since the signing of the Grand Bargain, however	In 2021, UNRWA had agreements with 23 donor countries (including EU and Kuwait FAED) with 32 multiyear commitments in place - 23 corresponding to the PB and 9 to emergency response activities.	n/a	In 2021, UNRWA ensured the use of the gender marker for all project proposals, including for multi-year funding.	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	28%
	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					% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	
	Individual - Aid organisations	UNRWA continues to actively engage with all its donors to advocate for unearmarked funding.	Contributions towards UNRWA's core funding were unearmarked in most cases. Contributions to the Agency's emergency response activities were mostly earmarked, which continues to require advocacy with donors. In 2021, 30% of humanitarian funding received by UNRWA was fully unearmarked.	n/a	n/a	% of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners	50%
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	UNRWA's Annual Operational Report (AOR) provides a holistic overview of UNRWA's operations across its humanitarian and human development portals. Through this approach, the AOR reduces reporting burdens and responses to donor requirements as it is based on a structure and format that were pre-agreed with donor and host government partners.	The 2021 AOR will be issued in June 2022. In combining six standalone reports into one document, the AOR enhances transparency without sacrificing information. The inclusion of a separate 'statistics bulletin' as an annex to the AOR serves to provide additional information that was previously not disclosed. The 2021 AOR reports on achievements and provides an operational update across all fields of UNRWA Strategy 2016-2022. In addition, sex-of indicators that had been previously reported against under five operation (Gaza, the West Bank, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan). Some 199 of the 218 indicators in the 2021 report are either field-specific indicators or the result of the above referenced six reports and, in bringing together these reports and the statistics bulletin under one umbrella document with a more structured analysis, duplication has decreased and transaction costs for UNRWA, donor and host government partners have been reduced. Through the 2021 AOR, UNRWA continues to provide results analysis based on reporting against performance indicators to inform overall progress.		The 2021 AOR will continue to include a dedicated section reporting on the implementation of UNRWA's Gender Equality Strategy 2016-2022. In addition, sex-disaggregated results will be reported against 87 of the 218 indicators in the report. The 2021 AOR also includes a dedicated section on the Agency's efforts to protect against Sexual Harassment and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.	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]	N/A
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	UNRWA continued to take part in humanitarian coordination and planning mechanisms such as the HNO and HRP. Coordination was also maintained at regional level through regular participation in the 3RP. In 2021, UNRWA coordinated its humanitarian and early recovery response to the May 2021 hostilities in Gaza with relevant sectors. The damage assessment and the shelter rehabilitation and reconstruction intervention were coordinated with the shelter sector and the Ministry of Public Works.	Through participation in the HCT and cluster coordination mechanisms, UNRWA ensured that its interventions, both for humanitarian and recovery programmes, were aligned with the HCT common analysis and priorities, in particular in protracted humanitarian crisis such as the Syria crisis and Gaza. UNRWA also participated in a joint after action review in Gaza, following the May 2021 hostilities.	In 2021, UNRWA continued to deliver both humanitarian and human development services using a mix of approaches to adjust to changing realities. COVID-19 response and prevention measures were fully integrated into UNRWA's existing structure and services, to ensure continued delivery of assistance.	As part of the HRP process, all UNRWA projects are reviewed and scored under the Gender with Age Marker (GAM) system, with a number of projects significantly contributing to gender equality. A number of indicators collecting sex and age disaggregated data were included in UNRWA's emergency appeals 2021, to better account for the different impact of the crises (including COVID) on women and girls.	N/A[8]	N/A

