

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
WORK STREAM 1 - TRANSPARENCY							
1.2. Signatories make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances.	Individual - all	The U.S. Government (USG) continued to rely on and support a single comprehensive assessment of need and prioritized appeal for each crisis, and specialized analysis capacities, such as the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).	The USG ensured that humanitarian programming responded to assessed needs and targeted the most vulnerable populations. Timely reporting to IATI and FTS supported transparency regarding funding decisions and supported the global effort to prioritize scarce resources, which was particularly crucial as the COVID-19 pandemic rapidly expanded humanitarian need.		The USG incorporates gender analysis into project funding decisions. Further, all BHA application guidance includes gender equality considerations, including gender integration in all phases of the program cycle, and disaggregation of key indicators by sex and age, or by household composition type as appropriate.	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. USAID is publishing and visualizing IATI data in USAID's Development Cooperation Landscape Tool. However, wider adoption of the IATI standard among aid organizations and donors is still needed to improve this tool and our ability to access system or response-wide data sets to better inform decision making. In 2021, USAID also supported UN OCHA's COVID-19 Funding Dashboard which visualizes IATI data in order to be able to access real time information about commitments and disbursements related to COVID-19 activities. PRM is not currently using/accessing IATI data in a systematic fashion. However, PRM does intend to more systematically access and use the data published via IATI in the future as we expand our data analysis capabilities.
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	The USG continued to provide multiyear funding to support capacity building among local and national actors in FY21. BHA is also taking a look at internal procurement processes and policies to determine how we can conduct these in a manner that makes it easier to work with local partners.	BHA support helped increase local partners' capacity to design/implement awards in line with requirements; and capacity investment expanded emergency response networks. PRM-funded projects in Jordan, South Africa, and Kenya benefited from the skills of refugees, host communities, and governments, and strengthened technical capacities and skills in fields like health, education, and protection.	BHA continued to provide MYF to conduct trainings and develop the capacity of local civil society organizations in Syria, incident coordination and management capacity within the Government of Nigeria, and a regional rapid response program across East and Central Africa for local NGOs. PRM funded projects in Jordan, South Africa, and Kenya to strengthen refugees, host communities, and government.	BHA's 'refine and implement' processes help to co-create programs with consideration for local contexts, such as Gender roundtable events, to explore potential program impact on women and girls. USG Safe from the Start partners focused on empowering women-led and local women's organizations to enhance gender equity in humanitarian response.	% 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]	In FY21, \$1.3M, or 0.02%, of USAID/BHA humanitarian assistance funds, went towards multi-year support to local and national responders.
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	The USG continued to provide funding as directly as possible to local NGOs and national actors. USAID/BHA is also taking a look at internal procurement processes and policies to determine how we can conduct these in a manner that makes it easier to work with local partners	USAID/BHA continued to fund local partners, including organizations which were previously sub-awardees and, through ongoing BHA capacity support, transitioned to direct funding recipients. In addition, an increasing number of BHA global awards incorporated resources for local NGO capacity building activities, including training, mentorship, and peer learning.	In FY20 and FY21, BHA Syria provided a direct award to a local Syrian partner and intends to continue to add one new local partner a year. In Uganda BHA provided \$1.6m in a direct grant to a regional NGO working in DRC. In Nigeria, BHA supported 5 local partner organizations in FY21, as well as contributing to WFP's food distribution program which helps to support 9 Nigerian NGO partners.	The FY22 Supplemental Guidance for Partners in Syria emphasizes that "BHA expects applicants to tailor proposed interventions to the capacities, needs, and interests of women, men, girls, and boys, as well as diverse and marginalized groups."	% 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.	USG is exploring how to better gauge overall USG funds, but for now can report separately: In FY21, more than \$53M, or 0.7%, of USAID/BHA humanitarian response funds (including legacy OFDA and FFP), went directly to or through a single intermediary to local and national responders. In FY21, nearly 88% of State/PRM's overseas assistance was provided to international organizations; some portion of this was disbursed to local implementing partners.
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	USG continues to enable an environment for cash and voucher assistance (CVA) and multi-purpose cash assistance. We have been active in updating the Grand Bargain MPC outcome indicators, in the GB 2.0 cash coordination caucus, and taking forward other commitments.	In FY21, BHA supported an estimated \$1.9B in programming cash and voucher assistance. With BHA support, NGO partners reported cash transfer values of \$87M and voucher transfer values of \$23.5M (these preliminary figures are self-reported, and reporting deadlines may cross fiscal years). In FY21, PRM contributed over \$1.9B to UNHCR and nearly \$604M to ICRC. These organizations transferred \$765M in cash and \$8.7M in vouchers. Of PRM's other NGO and IO awards in FY21, nearly \$30.7M was transferred to beneficiaries through cash and vouchers.	In FY21, BHA increased the use of cash programming in Afghanistan; \$15 million was provided in FY22 support for MPCA to UNICEF in December 2021. As a comparison, previous fiscal year MPCA commitments were less than \$4 million.		Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	
				In FY21, BHA awarded Syria over \$29M in multi-purpose cash assistance, \$76M in cash for food to 16 implementing partners to meet the urgent basic needs of vulnerable populations in Syria.			
				In FY21, BHA provided El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, nearly \$79M in FY21 funding for the delivery of cash assistance for food and other basic necessities. The programming targets more than 835,000 beneficiaries across the four countries.			
	Individual - all			In FY21, BHA provided \$83.3M of food vouchers in Nigeria. In addition, BHA provided \$100M in food vouchers to Syria.		Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	
				In FY 21, USAID/BHA provided nearly \$8.3M in cash based humanitarian assistance in Sudan to mitigate the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and acute shocks such as seasonal flooding. In addition, more than \$51M of food assistance was provided in the form of vouchers.			
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	USAID and State continued to prioritize joint monitoring and performance reviews. While COVID-19 impacted the frequency and type of monitoring, both agencies have committed to resume these joint efforts once travel normalizes. The USG worked with other donors as feasible on third-party monitoring efforts and to share assessments and evaluations.	In 2020, USAID and State continued efforts -- including joint monitoring, increased information sharing, and co-planning and co-budgeting -- to better coordinate and improve USG responses.	In FY21, BHA and PRM continued support for the WFP-UNHCR Joint Program Excellence and Targeting Hub with BHA providing an additional \$1.6 million to WFP for improved coordination at country, regional, and global levels for refugee assistance particularly for joint assessments, monitoring, analysis and targeting leading to more consistent and coherent programming.	USG requires the integration of gender throughout the program cycle. By sharing lessons learned, the USG is helping improve technical quality and award performance.	N/A[4]	N/A
	UN agencies	Not Applicable as Donor	Not Applicable as Donor	Not Applicable as Donor	Not Applicable as Donor	# 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.	Not Applicable as Donor
	Civil society	Not Applicable as Donor	Not Applicable as Donor	Not Applicable as Donor	Not Applicable as Donor	% 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	The USG continued to rely on and support the comprehensive analysis of needs, informing prioritized appeals, including regional refugee response plans and humanitarian response plans. The USG also provided strategic and financial support to support the workstreams efforts, including supporting the development and revision of the Joint Inter-sectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF).		BHA provides strategic and financial support for multi-sector needs assessments (MSNAs) in partnership with the ACTED/REACH initiative. The assessments provide strong, evidence-based information on the humanitarian needs of affected populations and the data is used to help develop the HNO and HRP. In FY21 BHA funding supported MSNAs in Burkina Faso, CAR, Colombia, Niger, Somalia, and South Sudan.	USG application guidance requires partners to integrate a gender analysis in all phases of design and implementation, and incorporate the findings into their applications. Other diversity factors are included in USG proposals, such as age, disability, ethnicity, religion, class, and location, and how they aim to combat discrimination and inequality.	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 USG continues to emphasize the need for prioritized response appeals. At the country level, funding for response-specific MSNAs and analysis has contributed to an increased quantity and quality of assessment data to inform response appeals. At the global level, the USG has taken an active role in supporting the work of the JIAF and urge all stakeholders to engage meaningfully in the process.
	Joint - all	Leave empty	Leave empty	Leave empty	Leave empty	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.	Leave empty
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	In its role as workstream co-convenor, the U.S. contributed to the development of the concept note for an new IASC OPAG Taskforce on System-Wide AAP and strengthening institutional commitments to IASC leadership and commitment at the country-level and pilot projects to advance this new approach.	Not Applicable as Donor	The BHA Syria team advocates for local actors to play key roles in humanitarian coordination fora and other decision-making bodies, such as the Northwest Syria NGO Forum's Steering Committee. BHA provides financial support to a local Syrian NGO to serve as a co-host for the NGO Forum through an award to an INGO partner.	Not Applicable as Donor	N/A[5]	N/A
	Joint -aid organisations	Not Applicable as Donor	Not Applicable as Donor	Not Applicable as Donor	Not Applicable as Donor	N/A[5]	N/A
WORK STREAM 7+8 - ENHANCED QUALITY							
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	USG funding supports MYF where appropriate. USAID/BHA uses a range of tools that help facilitate a flexible response, including pre-award letters and options to adapt to contextual changes. State/PRM support MYA NGO projects based on availability of out-year funding in certain contexts, enhancing longer-term planning and has encouraged IO partners to extend this to their implementing partners.	USG MYA can provide partners with flexibility so that they are able to expand their work, cultivate expertise and adapt interventions ranging from life-saving food assistance to recovery and resilience depending on the partner project.	In FY21, BHA supported 16 partners in Syria, of which two used a multi-sector consortia approach, through 23 awards with a duration between 18-36 months. BHA supported UNICEF with a 24-month centrally managed award and WHO with a 3-year Fixed Amount Award for increased flexibility and predictability of funding.	USG partners are required to conduct and integrate the findings from gender analyses into their programs and propose activities that support gender equality. These requirements ensure that programming is not only gender-responsive, but also addresses other diversity factors such as age, disability, class, race, ethnicity, religion, language, or displacement status.	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	In FY 21, USAID/BHA's multiyear humanitarian response funding was over \$650 million, which represents 8.5% of total USAID humanitarian response funding. Of the 248 overseas assistance awards State/PRM funded in FY21, 204 were multi-year awards totaling approximately \$409.4 million, representing 82% and 86% of State/PRM's overseas assistance cooperative agreements spending by quantity and value respectively.
	Individual - all					% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	USAID/BHA multiyear humanitarian response funding in FY21 represented a 61% increase over FY20. State/PRM multi-year funding has increased from 59% of overseas assistance awards in 2018 to 82% in 2021.
	Individual - all	Not Applicable as Donor	Not Applicable as Donor	Not Applicable as Donor	Not Applicable as Donor	Not Applicable as Donor	% 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	USG continues to provide flexible earmarked funds when possible. Reduction in earmarking is contingent on significant advancements by partners in joint needs assessments and prioritized appeals, reducing management costs, transparency and multi-year planning. State/PRM provides international organizations flexibility via broad regional or sub-regional earmarks where relevant and appropriate.	Flexible PRM funding allowed international organization partners to move funds to meet the most pressing needs in changing contexts through the year and fill gaps in underfunded situations.			% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	In FY21, BHA provided over \$126 million in unearmarked or softly earmarked funding, representing 1.66% of total USAID humanitarian response funding. In FY 2021, 83.2% of PRM funds provided to PIOs were earmarked or tightly earmarked, while 16.8% of funds were softly earmarked or unearmarked.
	Individual - Aid organisations	Not Applicable as Donor	Not Applicable as Donor	Not Applicable as Donor	Not Applicable as Donor	% of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners	Not Applicable as Donor
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	USAID/BHA continued to streamline reporting requirements for its public international organizations (PIOs), shifting to a unified approach based on the harmonized reporting template (8+3 template). BHA also shifted from quarterly to semi-annual for NGO reports.	Beginning January 1, 2021, USAID/BHA applied streamlined reporting requirements based on the harmonized reporting template to all new awards made to PIO partners.			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]	State/PRM uses the common reporting template as a standard for reporting from NGO partners on a global scale.
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	USG continues strengthening the HDP nexus through the interagency Relief-Development Coherence WG. USAID/BHA invests in mechanisms to support cost-effective coordination across humanitarian, development and peace actors. State/PRM supports MYPs to ensure long-term planning and programming, and provides policy and diplomatic engagement to encourage development assistance for forced displacement.	USAID/BHA supports coordination mechanisms in several countries that facilitate joint program mapping and planning and other collective efforts across the HDP nexus, such as the Partnership for Recovery and Resilience in South Sudan. State/PRM provided support for the UNHCR-World Bank Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement to help stakeholders make timely and evidence-informed decisions.	USAID/BHA provides support for the United Nations (UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and in some cases Resident Coordinators/Humanitarian Coordinators (RC/HCs), to facilitate joint problem statements; identify, implement, and finance collective outcomes; engage with national and local authorities; and support connectivity and coordination among all actors in country.	USAID/BHA provided emergency assistance resources to WFP Chad that supported interim measures such as school feeding activities with the understanding that as these beneficiaries improve their situation, WFP would transition them to development-focused activities supported by other donor funding.	N/A[8]	N/A