

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	FCDO reporting to FTS and OECD Hosting GHO launch, with focus on data Input to Wilton Park event in 2021 re data responsibility. Continued publication of IATI data and documents explaining programmes.	Country-level reporting to FTS and central level reporting to OECD and IATI. Publication of FCDO Statistics for International Development. FTS data regularly used in FCDO internal meetings regards resource allocation to coordinate understanding and funding decisions. FTS data used during UK G7 presidency to support resource mobilisation amongst donors in support of famine risk countries.	N/A	Disaggregated data and data on vulnerable populations are key FCDO commitments, both in terms of own policy and programme as well as advocacy efforts. Input to Wilton Park event in 2021 re data responsibility. Commission data protection study in 2020 (internal) that has informed FCDO policy re protection of data of crisis affected people	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?	FCDO continues to report and draw on data from FTS to support understanding and resource allocation decisions. HDX is used for more needs based analysis.
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	- Start Fund Nepal was set up with six local and national organisations have also been elected to the fund's country-based governance bodies - Start Network has set up regional hubs in - FCDO support Grand Bargain national level dialogue as co-facilitator in Syria, South Sudan and Nigeria - In 2020, 85% of Start Fund Bangladesh's funding went directly to local and national organisations	The UK is one of the leading supporters of CERF and welcomed the decision to make its first ever allocation to NGOs during the COVID 19 response, with one third of the \$25m allocated being passed to local and national actors.			% 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]	N/A
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	The UK continues to support cash programming with significant ongoing cash transfer programmes in Somalia, Syria, and Lebanon. In addition the UK has been a strong supporter of the first GB 2.0 cash coordination caucus, providing significant inputs into	The cash coordination caucus, a result of considering inputs from FCDO in the design stage including support establishing the caucus as co-convenor of the GB workstream, has moved through a number of technical meetings and	FCDO continues to drive increased use of cash at the country level in a number of contexts, including Uganda, Jordan, and Lebanon. We continue to support digital transfer mechanisms in a range of contexts, including Uganda.		Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	Unable to get this data in time for reporting.
	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	Throughout 2021, FCDO continued to work with Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) to undertake joint Central Assurance Assessments of Humanitarian partners in areas of common interest. This exercise saved resources for partner agencies who otherwise would have gone through the process twice for each country.	Due Diligence at the global-level, via a CCA every three years, is only performed for organisations receiving FCDO core funding. We anticipate that our agreement with DFAT will significantly lessen the burden of CCAs on UN and Red Cross partners as they will not have to support assessments by two donors, reducing the number of assessment visits with only one common report per partner	FCDO encourages all country-teams to consult the central assurance assessment before undertaking a Due Diligence Assessment in order to ensure they are familiar with centrally agreed policies and processes. This approach should limit the risk of duplicate requests from within FCDO and minimise the burden on agencies.	N/a	N/A[4]	N/A

	UN agencies					# 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	The UK continues to support comprehensive, high-quality, transparent joint-need-assessments. This includes through: -JIAF strategic advisory group member - G7 Presidency and Famine Data Compact (IPC) -Input to OCHA HPC 2022 review - Funding to CERF, other UN agencies, INGO data providers (centrally) - Support to MCNAs and relevant data actors at country-level	-Technical Input to JIAF 1.0 review and JIAF 2.0 development - G7 Famine Compact commitments re supporting country-level multi-sectoral data coordination -Development/tracking of JNA indicators within CERF logframe -Support to REACH for MCNA roll-out. -Hosted GHO launch, with focus on data.	N/A	Disaggregated data and data on vulnerable populations are key FCDO commitments , both in terms of own policy and programme as well as advocacy efforts. Commission data protection study in 2020 (internal) that has informed FCDO policy re protection of data of crisis affected people. Input to Wilton Park event in 2021 re data responsibility.	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?	Push back on JIAF in number of contexts. Mixed methodologies being used across different contexts to measure PIN. Intersectoral analysis and links to intergrated response remain weak Limited inclusion of non-humanitarian data into needs analysis. Regular response & outcome monitoring significant gap Continued agency control over sector specific data, lack of transparency in process Actions : JIAF engagement, G7 , funding at country level
	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.	7. We face significant resourcing constraints hindering our engagement.

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	The UK continues to support the Participation Revolution worksteam, and partiticipated in 2021 in a number of IASC Results Group 2 sessions and PR workstream meetings. The UK remains a significant contributor to the CERF, which has scaled up investment in accountability mechanisms at the country level	The UK's support to global AAP conversations has supported the continuation of the Grand Bargain Participation Revolution workstream.	The UK supports accountability and participation initiatives in a number of countries. In 2021 we supported the ULEARN facility in Uganda, which produced a number of studies and learning exercises to support the Uganda refugee response.	The UK's participation and accountability programming focuses on inclusion of marginalised and vulnerable groups including women. Learning produced by ULEARN in Uganda supported the inclusion of female refugee voices in high level response planning.	N/A[5]	N/A
	Joint -aid organisations					N/A[5]	N/A

WORK STREAM 7+8 - ENHANCED QUALITY

FUNDING

