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
WORK STREAM 1 - TRANSPARENCY							
1.2. Signatories make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances.	Individual - all	ZOA continued its leading role in Dutch Relief Alliance for implementing an IATI system data by the 15 member organisations. The data can be viewed in a dashboard, both at financial and results level. This allows for analyses of activities and results of participating organisations.	The dashboard, openly accessible online, has led to improved transparency on the activities, financial- and progress results of ZOA and its DRA partners.	n/a	Where possible and in accordance with the publication exclusion policy, data were published in a gender disaggregated manner.	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 As described under column C, part of the data are used in a dashboard that is openly accesible and can be used for multiple purposes such as accountability and (IATI) reporting compliance. ZOA is currently developing a similar dashboard for its own projects. Data is also being used to for publications (website,brocuhures) and to inform proposal development and country strategic planning
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	Most of ZOA's (institutional) donors provide short term relief funding up till 1 year, except DRA (MoFA NL); hence increasing investments in local and national responders was limited. ZOA strives to collaborate with the same local and national responders throughout the years, with a focus on longterm partnerships & capacity strenghtening.	n/a	n/a	ZOA takes into account women-led organisations for possible partnerships	% 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]	estimate 1%; consolidated data still to receive, but big differences between ZOA countries due to size, different set ups and phases (relief, recovery, development)
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	ZOA continued collaboration with local and national responders, the target of 25% of humanitarian funding to local actors has not been reached during 2021. Changing and challenging contexts and limited funding opportunities for collaboration contribute towards the low % for ZOA, despite our strategic aim to increase and promote localisation.	ZOA has included in its stategic plan to invest into collaboration with local and national responders. Where new ZOA country programs have started a gradual increase in funding % will be expected, to align with exisiting capacity of CSOs.	n/a	n/a	% 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.	6% As most of our recovery programming also takes place in the same fragile countries, you could argue that our recovery programs are actually humanitarian in essence. If those programs are also included, the percentage is 12%
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	Nothing specific to mention	ZOA implemented in 2021 a total of **47 projects** with a CVA component in **11 countries.**	n/a	n/a	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	$ 5,253,660
	Individual - all					Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	$ 1,028,690
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					# 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.	N/A

	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	Nothing specific to mention				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?	Nothing specific to mention
	Joint - all	Nothing specific to mention				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.	5; for Joint Needs assessments: ZOA as a medium sized organisation is usually not in the positon to free up staff to take part in joint assessments, and does not have the means

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	Nothing specific to mention	n/a	No specific results at country level.	Gender equality and women empowerment considerations are integrated in the set up of the Integrity Framework that aims at preventing any kind of abuse in particular sexual exploitation and abuse, empowering women and girls about their rights and to speak up in case of misuse of power.	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	Nothing specific to mention. Basically, most relief funding is still per year with the exception Dutch DRA funding (for Syria and Yemen), and for USAID/BHA funding for Yemen due to the long process in Yemen to get sub-agreements from local authorities.				% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	30% estimate
	Individual - all					% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	0
	Individual - all					% of multi-year humanitarian funding received that is allocated by aid organizations to implementing partners	1%
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	Individual - Donors					% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	0

reduce earmarking when channelling donor funds with reduced earmarking to their partners.	Individual - Aid organisations				% of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners	0
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	The 8+3 teamplate was introduced to our own constituency and the adapted reporting formats have been used since Q1-2021.	nothing specific to mention	Several countries are using the 8+3 template often, for instance with the Country Based Pooled Funding, sometimes without realizing they use the 8+3 template. Other donors such as ECHO, BHA and others are hardly using it or have adapted it in such a way that it is not easily recognizable as 8+3 template nor as a lesser burden.		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; ZOA has accepted the 8+3 format for its own internal use; this means that our country teams and its partners only need to report against this template. However, for some donors the 8+3 format is still not obliged, so sometimes we and our downstream partners still need to provide other reporting. This is especially the case with recovery funding, which is not purely relief/humanitarian
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	Nothing specific to mention				N/A[8]	N/A