

CORE COMMITMENT	RESPONSIBILITIES: INDIVIDUAL (AI, Donor or Aid Organisation) or JOINT (AI, Donor or Aid Organisation)	WHAT ACTION WAS TAKEN IN 2022 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, AID results)	HOW WERE CONSIDERATIONS OF GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENTS INTEGRATED IN YOUR INSTITUTIONAL EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT THIS COMMITMENT?	INDICATOR DEVELOPED BY WORKSTREAM CO-OWNERS	PLEASE REPORT THE REQUESTED DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR FOR 2022	PLEASE REPORT THE REQUESTED DATA 2021 FOR INDICATORS 2.4, 7.1 AND 4.2 (TO ALLOW COMPARISON WITH 2022) - CELLS HIGHLIGHTED IN GREEN
WORK STREAM 1 - TRANSPARENCY								
1.2. Signatories make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances.	Individual - all	Information on Japan's funding is available to the public through OECD DAC, FTS, IATI and TOSSD databases.	N/A	N/A	Japan continued its effort to integrate and mainstream gender perspective in accordance with Japan's National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and the third version of the NAP on WPS is in the process of being formulated. Gender analysis and trends in ODA data in conflict affected or fragile countries are included in WPS NAP Annual Report, available on Mofa's website.	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)	No. We understand that IATI data are published primarily for the use by recipient countries. Therefore, we should give attention to assessment on IATI data by recipient countries.	
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	Japan continued to implement "Sendai Cooperation Initiative for DRR Phase 2", where Japan had committed to provide DRR assistance and train national and local responders. At the COP27, Japan announced a comprehensive assistance package for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage which includes capacity building as well as post disaster stand-by loan to provide rapid assistance.	N/A	N/A		% 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	Japan continued its assistance to local and national responders through the Grant Assistance for Grassroots Projects (GGP), Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects and Japan Platform (JPF) Projects. Majority of the GGP goes to local responders. Japan also made new contributions to the United Nations Country-based Pooled Funds in 2022.	N/A	N/A	Many Grassroots projects are geared toward humanitarian issues (such as demining) and gender issues (such as empowerment of women through vocational training).	Total volume, and % 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.	In fiscal year 2021 (April 2021- March 2022), Japan contributed 66.5M USD to 615 projects through local responders such as local NGOs and local governments. Japan also awarded 6.8M USD to the CBPF such as Ukraine, Iraq and Syria.	In fiscal year 2020 (April 2020- March 2021), Japan contributed USD 63.1M to 607 projects through local responders such as local NGOs and local governments.
WORK STREAM 3 - CASH-BASED PROGRAMMING								
3.10.3. Increase the routine use of cash, where appropriate, alongside other tools. Some may wish to set targets.	Individual - all	Japan continues to provide cash assistance through Japanese NGO projects with mitigated conditions for monitoring. Japan has also approved the use of its contributions to international organizations in their cash assistance projects.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	N/A (Japan's cash assistance is accomplished through aid agencies. This data is best obtained through the reporting of those aid agencies.)	
	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	Japan uses information published by aid agencies such as their annual reports. We generally do not request additional information for individual reviews.	N/A	N/A	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	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 organizations.	DOHA TO PROVIDE INPUTS FOR OTHER SIGNATORIES OPTIONAL							
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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 crisis.	DOHA TO PROVIDE INPUTS FOR OTHER SIGNATORIES OPTIONAL							
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WORK STREAM 7-6 - ENHANCED QUALITY FUNDING								
7.1.2. Signatories increase multi-year, collaborative and flexible planning and multi-year funding. Aid organizations ensure that the same terms of multi-year funding agreements are applied with their implementing partners[4].	Individual - all	Japan continues to approve funding for multi-year projects by international aid organizations.	In 2022, Japan provided about USD 166 million through UN aid agencies such as WFP, JOM, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP to 30 multi-year projects . Furthermore, there are several multi-year programs by Japanese NGOs.	N/A	N/A	Total volume, and % of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	Although a certain portion of GOI funding is multi-year, we do not have the data necessary to calculate the rate.	
	Individual - all					Total volume, and % change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.		
	Individual - all					Total volume, and % of multi-year humanitarian funding received that is allocated by aid organizations to implementing.		

<p>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 2025. Aid organizations reduce earmarking when channelling donor funds with reduced earmarking to their partners.</p>	<p>Individual - Donors</p>	<p>Japan made efforts to increase unearmarked/soft earmarked funding as much as possible, despite its limitations.</p>	<p>Contribution to pooled funds such as CERF, CBPF continued. In particular, contribution to CBPF has increased substantially both in volumes and countries for which Japan's contribution is provided.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Total volume, and % of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked</p>	<p>The percentage of unearmarked/softly earmarked funding in 2022 for major humanitarian agencies were as follows: OCHA 10.6%, WFP 1.8%, ICRC 2.5%, IOM 5.8%, UNHCR 18.7%. Japan made a softly-earmarked contribution \$25.6 million to UNHCR for its relief operation in Ukraine and the neighboring countries in March 2022.</p>	<p>The percentage of unearmarked/softly earmarked funding in 2021 for major humanitarian agencies were as follows: OCHA 13.1%, WFP 1.81%, ICRC 2.7%, IOM 7.85%, UNHCR 24.39%</p>
<p>WORK STREAM 9 - HARMONISED REPORTING</p> <p>9.1. Simplify and harmonise reporting requirements by the end of 2024 by reducing the volume of reporting, jointly deciding on common terminology, identifying core requirements and developing a common report structure.</p>		<p>Individual - all</p>				<p>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?</p>		
<p>HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS</p>								
<p>11.4. 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.</p>	<p>DCMA AND UNDP TO PROVIDE INPUTS - FOR OTHER SIGNATORIES OPTIONAL</p>							

[1] Refer to the IASC definitions of gender equality and women empowerment, available here: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/LadVbc05PM157Ddgl_Kgmc34y20i6A7uspj-sharing

[2] This could include: Using IATI data on humanitarian operations in their own or others' information tools or data visualisations; using IATI data or accessing IATI-compatible data platforms and tools to inform research, advocacy, programme planning, resource mobilization or monitoring; using IATI data for FTS reporting and potentially for EDHS

[3] Capacity strengthening - a deliberate process that supports the ability of organizations and networks to institutionalize new or improved systems and structures, and individuals and groups to acquire or improve knowledge, skills, or attitudes, which are necessary to function effectively, achieve goals, and work towards sustainability and self-reliance

Women led organization - an organization with a humanitarian mandate/mission that is: (1) governed or directed by women or; (2) whose leadership is principally made up of women, demonstrated by 50% or more occupying senior leadership positions

Women's rights organization: 1) an organization that self-identifies as a women's rights organization with primary focus on advancing gender equality, women's empowerment and human rights; or 2) an organization that has, as part of its mission statement, the advancement of women's/girls' interests and rights (or where 'women', 'girls', 'gender' or local language equivalents are prominent in their mission statement); or 3) an organization that has, as part of its mission statement or objectives, to challenge and transform gender inequalities (unjust rules), unequal power relations and promoting positive social norms.

[4] Donors to report on provision of quality funding, indicating if these were provided through direct funding or through pooled funds

UN agencies, INGOs, ICRC and IFRC to report on receiving quality funding and passing it onwards to partners

Local NGOs /Implementing partners to report on receiving quality funding

A **Guidance Document on the Definitions of Multi-Year Funding, Flexible/Unearmarked Funding, and Multi-Year Planning** is available here: <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/grand-bargain-official-website/multi-year-and-flexible-funding-definitions-guidance>