

CORE COMMITMENT	RESPONSIBILITIES: INDIVIDUAL (AI, Donor or Aid Organization) or JOINT (AI, Donor or Aid Organization)	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 EMPOWERMENT INTEGRATED IN YOUR INSTITUTIONAL EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT THIS COMMITMENT?	INDICATOR DEVELOPED BY WORKSTREAM CO-CONVENERS	PLEASE REPORT THE REQUESTED DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR FOR 2022	PLEASE REPORT THE REQUESTED DATA 2022 FOR INDICATORS 2.A, 7.1 AND 8.2 (TO ALLOW COMPARISON WITH 2021) - CELLS HIGHLIGHTED IN GREEN
WORK STREAM 1 - TRANSPARENCY								
1.2. Signatories make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organizations, environments and circumstances.	Individual - all	In line with 2021 commitments to increasing direct funding to local partners, USAID took steps in 2022 to introduce greater precision into its local funding data collection and analysis. This whole-of-agency initiative has led to the development of a common methodology for tracking local partnerships across the Agency.	These local funding data collection and analysis efforts continue, but have already generated internal resources to support more robust data tracking and inform internal target setting. The USG ensured that humanitarian programming responded to assessed needs and targeted the most vulnerable. Timely reporting to IATI and FITS supported transparency of funding decisions and the global effort to prioritize scarce resources.		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/performance 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?	PRM does not currently use IATI data in a systematic fashion. PRM intends to more systematically access and use the data published via IATI in the future as we expand our data analysis capabilities. USAID is publishing and visualizing IATI data in USAID's Development Cooperation Landscape Tool. Wider adoption of the IATI standard among aid organizations and donors is still needed.	
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 multi-year funding to support capacity strengthening among local and national actors. In the Caribbean, BHA funds IFRC in a 2-year Capacity Building Initiative for Disaster Preparedness and Response, supporting 13 national societies. BHA supports WFP in the Caribbean through the Strengthening Emergency Preparedness, Readiness and Response Capacity and builds the capacity of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency.	Across regions, a number of local organizations participating in USG-supported capacity strengthening programs are newly engaging in humanitarian coordination structures, accessing direct donor funding, supporting peer learning and joint advocacy efforts, and demonstrating increased readiness to respond to natural disasters and other crises affecting their communities.	Microprojects in communities are used to complement and expand community-based and livelihoods work, such as supporting the development of business plans to be provided with seed funding. The CERMA Logistics System (CLS) supported national emergency response efforts following the eruption of La Soufriere volcano in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, which facilitated the adoption of the CLS by the national emergency management organization.	Within BHA's two-year 'Local Capacity Strengthening for Response' program, implemented in 16 countries across three regions, targeted recruitment activities aim to engage women-led organizations, and all training activities specifically aim to achieve equitable gender representation among participants.	% 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 FY2022, 3.6% of BHA funding support as directly as possible to local and national responders.	
2.4. Achieve by 2030, 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	In 2022, BHA contributed to 7 country-based pooled funds, which prioritize local humanitarian actors. BHA funds local partners directly in Venezuela, BHA directly funds a local NGO partner for WASH assistance since FY21.	By directly funding a local partner and contributing to the Venezuela Humanitarian Fund (VHF), BHA channels support to local implementers in Venezuela. In 2022, the VHF provided direct funding to 21 national NGOs. Additionally, BHA provided a total of \$2 million to four local partners in DRC, sectors included are WASH, Shelter and Settlements, Food Security and Agriculture, targeting approximately 78,000 beneficiaries, of which 55% are 90%.	Additionally, EMPOWER is a LAC-wide, FY22 award which builds capacity of 16 local NGOs in 24 countries and expands access to rapid response funding, allowing these NGOs to directly respond to acute emergencies within their communities. This program also establishes a DRK sub-granting mechanism supporting community-based interventions, building local capacity and resilience.		Total volume, and % of humanitarian funding awarded as directly as possible to local and national responders, with optional reporting on the % awarded to women-led and/or women rights' organizations.	In FY22, BHA provided more than \$111 million in humanitarian funding directly to local and national responders, representing a 10% increase from FY 2021 and 1% of BHA's funding. More than 89% of State/PRM's overseas assistance was provided to international organizations, some portion of this was disbursed to local implementing partners by the ID. Through PRM's Tailor-Made Fund, the USG funded more than 70 projects in 60 countries to local NGOs totaling \$1.7 million.	USG is exploring how to better gauge overall USG funds, but for now can report separately in FY22, nearly 88% of State/PRM's overseas assistance was provided to international organizations; some portion of this was disbursed to local implementing partners. More than \$53M, or 0.7%, of USAID/BHA humanitarian response funds, went directly to or through a single intermediary to local and national responders.
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	USG continues to enable the environment and requirements for CVA. We represented donors in the successful CB Cash Coordination Caucus, re-aligned MPC sector indicators with the 2021 revisions to the Grand Bargain MPC Outcome Indicators, and took on the leading chairmanship of the Donor Cash Forum.	In FY 2022, PRM provided \$2.3 billion to UNHCR and \$62.6 million to ICRC. UNHCR distributed \$777 million in CVA, 95% in cash, to 35 million people in 100 countries. In CY 2022, ICRC transferred approximately CHF 227 million in CVA, over 85% in cash. USAID/BHA supported \$2.6 billion in CVA programming. In FY22, USAID/BHA NGO partners transferred \$161,200,859 in cash and \$97,609,885 in vouchers.	In Somalia, BHA prioritized MPCA in 2022, increasing from \$2m in FY21 to \$16m in FY22. In Central America in FY22, 100% of food assistance was provided through CVA. The region also saw an increase in cash programming for other sectors, and 20 out of 21 new emergency awards incorporated cash in their programming.	All BHA awards require gender analysis and integration. Specific to CVA, all proposed cash or voucher interventions must address gender dimensions of the appropriateness of either cash or vouchers as they relate to affected people's preferences, cultural appropriateness, and protection concerns.	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	\$161.1 million (These figures are self-reported by NGO partners; some reporting deadlines may cross fiscal years)	
	Individual - all					Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	\$97,609,885 (These figures are self-reported by NGO partners; some reporting deadlines may cross fiscal years)	
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	The USG continued to prioritize joint monitoring and performance reviews. In FY22, the USG continued support for the WFP-UNHCR Joint Program Excellence and Targeting hub 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.	The continued USG efforts, including joint monitoring, increased information sharing, and co-planning and co-budgeting, allow us to better coordinate and improve USG responses.	During the 2022 Yemen response, the Technical Monitoring Group (TMG) continued to convene, with BHA and FICD as co-chairs. The TMG is a donor-led forum which monitors the operating environment in Yemen based on a limited number of benchmarks. In 2022 in Kenya, all USG trips to refugee camps were joint BHA-PRM trips.	USG requires the integration of gender throughout the program cycle. By sharing lessons learned, the USG is helping improve technical quality and award performance.	# 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.		
	UN agencies					% 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/sector mechanisms to ensure how to respond and fund, thereby reducing the number of assessments and appeals produced by individual organizations.	DOCHA TO PROVIDE INPUTS FOR OTHER SIGNATORIES OPTIONAL	BHA provided strategic and financial support for multi-sector needs assessments (MSNA) in partnership with REACH initiative. BHA also provided multi-sectoral needs assessments (MSNA) and sectoral Analysis Framework (SAF).	The MSNA provided strong, evidence-based information on the humanitarian needs of affected populations and the areas needed a core source for UNHCR and WFP analyses. The joint inter-organizational MSNA in a variety of countries, such as Mali, Haiti, Lebanon, and Somalia among others.					
	DOCHA TO PROVIDE INPUTS FOR OTHER SIGNATORIES OPTIONAL							
WORK STREAM 6 - PARTICIPATION REVOLUTION								
6.1. Improve leadership and governance mechanisms at the level of the humanitarian country teams and cluster/sector mechanisms to ensure engagement with and accountability to people and communities affected by crisis.	DOCHA TO PROVIDE INPUTS FOR OTHER SIGNATORIES OPTIONAL	BHA funds partners to deliver components of the USG Task Force 2 Work Plan particularly to promote commitment and action among humanitarian leadership, including ICA, UN/UNICEF, and clusters. This includes the Task Force Coordinator and other Task Force support funded through IOM, UNICEF, and ACTED/CHS Alliance to advance collective AAP.	BHA supported to the organization of AAP workshops and the development of action plans in Ethiopia and Bangladesh, which incorporate priority collective actions for response planning, implementation, resourcing and monitoring. Additionally, the AAP Results Tracker (in development) will provide a framework for monitoring collective accountability for humanitarian responses.					
	DOCHA TO PROVIDE INPUTS FOR OTHER SIGNATORIES OPTIONAL							
WORK STREAM 7+8 - ENHANCED QUALITY FUNDING								
7.1.a. 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	USG funding is timely, predictable and supports multi-year awards where appropriate. BHA continues to use a range of tools that help facilitate a flexible response, including pre-award letters and options to adapt to contextual changes. BHA increased flexible funding for WFP to over \$27m, more than double since 2017.	The USG increased its multi-year humanitarian funding by approximately 60 percent from Fiscal Year 2021 to Fiscal Year 2022, increasing from \$1.06 billion to more than \$1.6 billion. USG MYA provide partners with flexibility 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 FY22, BHA issued a new multi-sector resilience-building award in Somalia, incrementally funded for 36 months, with a total TEC ceiling of \$16m. In FY22, the Central America team obligated 14 incrementally funded, multi-year awards with a duration of 24-36 months in the region. This represents 48% of all awarded awards. The DRC expanded the number of multi-year awards obligated in FY22. It currently has over 20+ awards of two years or longer.	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.	Total volume, and % of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	Of the 225 overseas assistance awards State/PRM funded in FY22, 200 were multi-year awards totaling approximately \$422.8 million, representing 89% of State/PRM's overseas assistance cooperative agreements spending by quantity and value. In FY 2022, BHA provided over \$1.2 billion in multi-year humanitarian funds. This represents 1.5% of BHA's overall humanitarian funds.	In FY 21, USAID/BHA's multiyear humanitarian response funding was over \$650 million - 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 \$429.4 million, representing 82% and 86% of State/PRM's overseas assistance cooperative agreements spending by quantity and value respectively.

	Individual - all					Total volume, and % change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	State/PRM multi-year funding has increased from 59% of overseas assistance awards in 2018 to 89% in 2022. In FY 2022, BHA provided over \$1.2 billion in multi-year humanitarian funds. This represents an 86% increase over	State/PRM multi-year funding has increased from 59% of overseas assistance awards in 2018 to 82% in 2021.
	Individual - all					Total volume, and % of multi-year humanitarian funding received that is allocated by aid organizations to implementing		
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.	Individual - Donors	USG continues to provide flexible earmarked funds when possible. Further reduction in earmarking is contingent or significant advancements by partners in joint needs assessments and prioritized appeals, reducing management costs, transparency and multi-year planning.				Total volume, and % of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	In FY 2022, 81.4% of PRM funds contributed to POCs were earmarked or tightly earmarked, while 18.6% of funds were softly earmarked or unearmarked. In FY 2022, BHA provided \$94.7 million in unearmarked/softly earmarked funding, which represents 9.82% of BHA's humanitarian funding [5].	In FY 2021, 83.2% of PRM funds provided to POCs were earmarked or tightly earmarked, while 16.8% of funds were softly earmarked or unearmarked. In FY21, BHA provided over \$126 million in unearmarked or softly earmarked funding representing 1.66% of total USAID humanitarian response funding.
	Individual - Aid organizations					Total volume, and % of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners		
WORK STREAM 9 - HARMONISED REPORTING								
9.3. 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	BHA's annual report narrative template was drafted in 2022 and used for FY21 and FY22 annual reporting. This report template is highly influenced by GB's B-3 reporting format. All NGO partners across the globe are using this template for emergency reporting to BHA.	The result was a significant reduction in the amount of time, from weekly to less than monthly, spent by both parties reviewing and clearing materials.			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?		
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.	DOCKA AND UNDP TO PROVIDE INPUTS - FOR OTHER SIGNATORIES OPTIONAL	BHA included 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.	School-aged beneficiaries were provided nutritional food assistance in the interim.					

[1] Refer to the IASC definitions of gender equality and women empowerment, available here: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/LadVbc05PM157Ddgl_Kgm-c34Y20I6A7?usp=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 ITS reporting and potentially for EDMS

[3] Capacity strengthening → 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 woman'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 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 IPRC 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>

[5] BHA has updated its processes for tracking softly earmarked and unearmarked funding to more closely align with the Grand Bargain definitions.