**Core Commitment**

**Responsibility:** Individual (All, Donor or Aid Organization or NGOS (All, Donor or Aid organization)

**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(s) Integrated in your Institutional Efforts to Implement this Commitment?**

**Indicator Developed by Workstream Co-Conveners**

**Please Report the Requested Data for this Indicator**

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**Workstream 1 - Transparency**

1. Norway makes use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances.

   **Individual:** All

   **Country:** Germany continued publishing IATI data and to advocate for full IATI compatibility of EDRIS with FTS.

   **Country:** Germany created a dashboard for internal analysis on the humanitarian situation and the allocation of funding worldwide.

   **Country:** Germany funded the development of a publicly accessible humanitarian dashboard (Chioskight) and better Geodata analysis by MapAction.

   **Country:** The IATI data on humanitarian assistance can be accessed via the website of the German Federal Foreign Office, hence keeping transparency of German humanitarian funding.

   **Country:** N/A

   **Country:** Germany continued its data collection process to collect better-disaggregated data about beneficiaries, including women and persons with disabilities.

   **Country:** 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)

   **Country:** 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?

   **Country:** The internal humanitarian dashboard so far uses other sources of information such as FTS and does not directly draw on IATI. However, as FTS is IATI-compatible, the dashboard can make use of IATI data indirectly.

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**Workstream 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

   **Country:** Germany continued to encourage its international partners to closely collaborate with and forward multi-year funding to their local partners.

   **Country:** Germany supported the ‘ToolKIT’ initiative, a project on capacity strengthening of local actors.

   **Country:** The ‘ToolKIT’ initiative strengthens the capacity of local actors particularly in the areas of preparedness, coordination and advocacy in the following eight countries: Bangladesh, Colombia, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Pakistan and Somalia.

   **Country:** Germany has a main priority in advancing localisation in humanitarian aid. The improvement of the integration of gender aspects. Therefore, Germany uses a Gender, Age and Disability Marker that helps monitor institutional efforts in this regard, including local actors. This marker is relevant to any project proposal.

   **Country:** 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)

   **Country:** 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?

   **Country:** The internal humanitarian dashboard so far uses other sources of information such as FTS and does not directly draw on IATI. However, as FTS is IATI-compatible, the dashboard can make use of IATI data indirectly.

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**Workstream 3 - Cash-based Programming**

3.1. Increase the routine use of cash, where appropriate, alongside other tools. Some may wish to set targets.

   **Individual:** All

   **Country:** Germany funded several projects to increase the use of cash and develop respective capacities (CALP, CASHCat, Cash Barometer, CAREnterprises). Germany actively participated in the German Cash Working Group that includes several German NGOs.

   **Country:** The significant amount of multi-year funding allowed for better planning of activities and pre-positioning of local actors. By supporting the ‘ToolKIT’ initiative, Germany actively improved partnerships between intermediaries and local actors. Germany now further needs-based capacity strengthening of local actors.

   **Country:** Germany has a main priority in advancing localisation in humanitarian aid. The improvement of the integration of gender aspects. Therefore, Germany uses a Gender, Age and Disability Marker that helps monitor institutional efforts in this regard, including local actors. This marker is relevant to any project proposal.

   **Country:** 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)

   **Country:** 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?

   **Country:** The internal humanitarian dashboard so far uses other sources of information such as FTS and does not directly draw on IATI. However, as FTS is IATI-compatible, the dashboard can make use of IATI data indirectly.

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**Workstream 4 - Reducing Management Costs**

4.2. Increase the routine use of cash, where appropriate, alongside other tools. Some may wish to set targets.

   **Individual:** All

   **Country:** Germany actively coordinates with like-minded donors on central policy issues.

   **Country:** Germany actively participated in the German Cash Working Group that includes several German NGOs.

   **Country:** Germany funded the development of a publicly accessible humanitarian dashboard (Chioskight) and better Geodata analysis by MapAction.

   **Country:** The IATI data on humanitarian assistance can be accessed via the website of the German Federal Foreign Office, hence keeping transparency of German humanitarian funding.

   **Country:** Germany continued its data collection process to collect better-disaggregated data about beneficiaries, including women and persons with disabilities.

   **Country:** 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)

   **Country:** 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?

   **Country:** The internal humanitarian dashboard so far uses other sources of information such as FTS and does not directly draw on IATI. However, as FTS is IATI-compatible, the dashboard can make use of IATI data indirectly.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORK STREAM 5 - NEEDS ASSESSMENTS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joint - donors</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN agencies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Civil society</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**WORK STREAM 5 - NEEDS ASSESSMENTS**

2.3. 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 | Germany follows the roll out and first utilization of OCHA’s “Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework” closely and participated in events with other donors to show support for further improving the Humanitarian Program Cycle. | N/A |
| Joint - all | N/A | Germany supports efforts to make the needs assessment and analysis more gender sensitive through providing support to GenCap. Gender Advisors in the field can help shape the process and include relevant stakeholders. |
| Joint - all | N/A | N/A |

**WORK STREAM 6 - PARTICIPATION REVOLUTION**

3.1. 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 | For Germany, inclusion and accountability to the affected populations is key to effective, principled needs-based humanitarian action. We are committed to closely supporting our partners/projects to honor our commitment to AAP and have established a tool to do so in a systematic way – the German Gender Age and Disability Marker | Accountability to affected populations has increased through 2021. Intermediates as well as local partners are reviewed regarding their commitments to AAP with every project proposal. |
| Joint - aid organisations | N/A | N/A |

**WORK STREAM 7-8 - ENHANCED QUALITY FUNDING**

<p>| Joint - aid organisations | Inclusion of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment is key to AAP | N/A |
| Joint - aid organisations | N/A | N/A |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work Stream</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>% of Multi-year Humanitarian Funding</th>
<th>% of Unmarked/Softly Earmarked Humanitarian Funding</th>
<th>% of Earmarked Humanitarian Funding</th>
<th>Reporting</th>
<th>2021 Contributions</th>
<th>2020 Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Germany continued to provide a high level of multi-year funding (MYF). Germany has systematically included MYF in CBPF agreements since 2020 in order to provide CBPFs with more predictability.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Germany continued to increase the flexibility of its humanitarian funds with reduced earmarking to their partners.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Germany introduced the “8+3” reporting template with flexibility in 2019. Germany continued to use the template as the standard template for NGOs. UN agencies are free to use it in their reporting on German funding. As WS9 Co-Convenor, Germany urged and supported other GB signatories to introduce the template.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Germany further increased its unearmarked and softly earmarked funding to 1.237bn EUR in total which represents 40.7% of its humanitarian funding in 2021. Germany thus exceeded by far the collective goal of 30%.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Germany committed to significantly increase flexible funding when channelling donor contributions that is unearmarked or softly earmarked by 2020. Aid organisations are free to use it in their reporting as well.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Aid organisations have given positive feedback about the introduction of the 8+3 Template: “It made reporting easier for German NGOs that receive English funding. The introduction made reporting easier for German NGOs that receive English funding reports from field level. The harmonisation effect increased further, since more donors introduced the 8+3 Template.”</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Germany provided MYF commitments to eleven country-based pooled funds (CBPF) for the humanitarian COVID-19 response. Germany provided 94% as flexible funding.</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Germany continued to pay particular attention to the flexibility of MYF projects as well as other aspects. Germany included MYF in CBPF agreements since 2020 in order to achieve a shared vision for national, regional and local coordination in humanitarian, development, stabilisation and peacebuilding communities.</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Germany introduced the “8+3” reporting requirements by the end of 2019 and reducing the volume of reporting, jointly developing common terminology, identifying core requirements and developing a common report structure.</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Several other donors have introduced the 8+3 Template. Germany continued to use the 8+3 Template in their reporting as well.</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Germany continued to use the 8+3 Template. Germany continued to use the 8+3 Template.</td>
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