UNFPA continued sharing the results of IP micro-
results of UNFPA’s humanitarian funding were

In 2020, 39.2% of UNFPA humanitarian funding was
donors assessments, evaluations, verifications,

4.5. Make joint regular functional monitoring

2.4. Achieve by 2020, a global aggregated

1.2. Signatories make use of appropriate data

2.1. Increase and support multi-year

4. Achieve by 2020, a global aggregated

Individual - all

Individual - all

Individual - all

Individual - all

Individual - all

Individual - all

In 2020, 39% of UNFPA humanitarian funding was

UNFPA has continued sharing the results of IP micro-

UNFPA has fully joined the UN Portals, showing its usage in a
donating partners in Bangladesh, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Nepal,

As part of its participation in the UNHCR,

UNFPA has been stepping up efforts to

UNFPA has also conducted joint funding

UNFPA joined the UNPP in 2021 and has been an advocate for

The results reported in the UNPP are based on the Portal process.

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UNFPA (via the GBV AoR) issued standard indicators for Joint aid.

WORK STREAM 9 - HARMONISED REPORTING

Organisations reduce earmarking when 30% of humanitarian contributions that is allocated by N/A

WORK STREAM 8 - PARTICIPATION

Signatories increase multi-year, collaborative and flexible planning and multi-year funding agreements to ensure engagement with and accountability to people and communities affected by crises.

WORK STREAM 7+8 - ENHANCED QUALITY REVOLUTION

The 2021 HPC analysis: 89% of HNOs (19 analysed) had GBV indicators; resulting in stronger humanitarian needs assessments and needs analysis in the field.

The increased flexibility measures were available to all partners in all UNFPA supported countries.

The increased flexibility on the use of UNFPA funding during 2021. Implementing partners benefited from the increased flexibility to the implementing partner for the implementation.

The GBV AoR assessment indicators and guidance build an gender analysis in the definition of needs. Furthermore, the GBV AoR has identified gaps in field level quality assessments and field level quality assessments. Many women's organisations are members of field level of the COVID19 pandemic, UNFPA introduced further flexibility to the implementing partner for the implementation.

All GBV AoR assessment indicators and guidance build an gender analysis in the definition of needs. Furthermore, the GBV AoR has identified gaps in field level quality assessments and field level quality assessments. Many women's organisations are members of field level of the COVID19 pandemic, UNFPA introduced further flexibility to the implementing partner for the implementation.

Implementation partners benefit from increased flexibility on the use of UNFPA funding during 2021.

UNFPA (via the GBV AoR) issued standard indicators for Joint aid.

The global intersectoral assessment tool (JIAT) which is relevant for UNFPA planning across clustered countries was standard GBV indicators, resulting in stronger integration of GBV needs in field level inter-agency planning. The GBV AoR technical support to field GBV sub-clusters (guidance, missions) improved the quality of GBV assessment of needs across UNFPA countries.

WORK STREAM 6 - PARTICIPATION

Inform strategic decisions on how to respond to humanitarian needs in key humanitarian response clusters. The global intersectional assessment tool (JIAF) which is relevant to GBV assessment.

UNFPA campaigned for flexible funding towards its UNFPA programme for USD $17 million. Wherea number of partners provided support against the IASC GHRP and UNSG's socio-economic requirements. Although, due to the rapid scale-up response to COVID19, UNFPA have decreased on account of the rapid scale-up response to COVID-19, there was an increase in the number of MY agreements, the % of overall revenue may have decreased on account of the rapid scale-up response to COVID-19, there was an increase in the number of MY agreements, the % of overall revenue may have decreased on account of the rapid scale-up response to COVID-19, there was an increase.

The number of multi-year agreements rose from 6 signed in 2016 to 13 signed in 2020, to 18 in 2021. In 2016, multi-year funding represented 27.9% of humanitarian funding. Multi-year funding represented 27.9% of humanitarian funding. Multi-year funding represented 27.9% of humanitarian funding. The number of multi-year agreements rose from 6 signed in 2016 to 13 signed in 2020, to 18 in 2021.

The percentage of partner implemented funds went to local NGOs. In 2016, 60% of UNFPA funding represented 35.4% of 2020 humanitarian funding, including Afghanistan, the number of multi-year agreements rose from 6 signed in 2016 to 13 signed in 2020, to 18 in 2021.

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It is too early for field level reporting of results. Yet, the percentage of partner implemented funds went to local NGOs. The percentage of partner implemented funds went to local NGOs. In 2016, 60% of UNFPA funding represented 35.4% of 2020 humanitarian funding, including Afghanistan, the number of multi-year agreements rose from 6 signed in 2016 to 13 signed in 2020, to 18 in 2021.

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| **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:** | **UNFPA** |
| **Activities:** | UNFPA has expanded the Humanitarian Thematic Action Fund (HTF) which is a global pooled, multi-donor funding mechanism for humanitarian that is administered with a minimum of overhead cost. Donor contributions do not require extra result frameworks, or proposals. All UNFPA implementing partners use an online system called GPS for the submission of quarterly progress reports. Funding through the HTF is implemented with a reduced overhead cost even though the projects are quality assured by the Regional Office and UNFPA's Humanitarian Office. One annual report will be produced by the Humanitarian Office describing fund implementation and financial expenditure for multi donors. |
| **Are you using the common reporting template as the standard for reporting by your downstream partners?** | UNFPA has only implemented the 8+3 standard as part of a pilot project. Further adoption is being considered, but the current reporting template used by UNFPA (Workplan Progress report), which is based on the UNDG standard, is much lighter than the 8+3 standard. |
| | **2. 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.** |
| | **Joint:** |
| | In 2021, UNFPA has established a team for drafting the Strategic Guidance Framework for Applying Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus Approach which is reviewed waiting for more consultations with the field colleagues before finalization. Under IASC RLG, UNFPA contributed to the Synthesis Report for Mapping Good Practices in the Implementation of HDPN Approaches published and led one of the podcasts for HDPN dedicated to the gender issues. |
| | In the country office of Venezuela, issued their own publication of “Initial Criteria for a Comprehensive Approach to the Triple Nexus by UNFPA in Venezuela” in Aug 2021, defining the nexus principles and criteria for UNFPA in the country context of Venezuela. |
| | A gender lens and engagement of local civil society, including women-led organisations is an integral and important element of UNFPA's nexus approach. |
| | **N/A** | **N/A** | **N/A** |