



2018 Grand Bargain Annual Self-Reporting – New Zealand

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Work stream 1 - Transparency

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

1. *Publish timely, transparent, harmonised and open high-quality data on humanitarian funding within two years of the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul. We consider IATI to provide a basis for the purpose of a common standard.*
2. *Make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances (for example, protection, conflict-zones).*
3. *Improve the digital platform and engage with the open-data standard community to help ensure:*
 - *accountability of donors and responders with open data for retrieval and analysis;*
 - *improvements in decision-making, based upon the best possible information;*
 - *a reduced workload over time as a result of donors accepting common standard data for some reporting purposes; and*
 - *traceability of donors' funding throughout the transaction chain as far as the final responders and, where feasible, affected people.*
4. *Support the capacity of all partners to access and publish data.*

Transparency work stream co-conveners reporting request: How will you use the data from IATI within your organization including, for example, for monitoring, reporting and vis-à-vis other Grand Bargain commitments?

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

[New Zealand's Grand Bargain Signatory Status was endorsed at the Grand Bargain Joint Facilitation Group Meeting in Berlin on 24 October 2017.](#)

- [New Zealand reports annually to IATI standards.](#)
- [Humanitarian allocations are reported to the UN Financial Tracking Service.](#)

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- [Developed an annual work plan which identifies New Zealand's key priorities and actions to further our Grand Bargain commitments.](#)

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- Improve the speed and quality of data reported by New Zealand to the UN Financial Tracking Service (target: within 10 working days following commitment).
- Adopt an evidence-based approach to developing of New Zealand's 2018-2022 Aid Programme Humanitarian and Disaster Readiness and Response Policy and Strategy including:
 - A review of New Zealand's current and historic humanitarian 'footprint' and analysis of how well our expenditure maps against our strategy and humanitarian needs;
 - A review of traceability of New Zealand humanitarian funding, including the strengths and weaknesses of different partners and modalities.
- Investigate opportunities to communicate humanitarian allocations more transparently on the NZ MFAT website, using the UK 'development tracker' as an example.

4. Efficiency gains

To be reported on next year (Signatory Status endorsed 24 October 2017).

5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

To be reported on next year (Signatory Status endorsed 24 October 2017).

Work stream 2 – Localization

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

1. *Increase and support multi-year investment in the institutional capacities of local and national responders, including preparedness, response and coordination capacities, especially in fragile contexts and where communities are vulnerable to armed conflicts, disasters, recurrent outbreaks and the effects of climate change. We should achieve this through collaboration with development partners and incorporate capacity strengthening in partnership agreements.*
2. *Understand better and work to remove or reduce barriers that prevent organisations and donors from partnering with local and national responders in order to lessen their administrative burden.*
3. *Support and complement national coordination mechanisms where they exist and include local and national responders in international coordination mechanisms as appropriate and in keeping with humanitarian principles.*
4. *Achieve by 2020 a global, aggregated target of at least 25 per cent of humanitarian funding to local and national responders as directly as possible to improve outcomes for affected people and reduce transactional costs.*
5. *Develop, with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), and apply a 'localisation' marker to measure direct and indirect funding to local and national responders.*
6. *Make greater use of funding tools which increase and improve assistance delivered by local and national responders, such as UN-led country-based pooled funds (CBPF), IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and NGO-led and other pooled funds.*

Localisation work stream co-conveners reporting request: What percentage of your humanitarian funding in 2017 was provided to local and national responders (a) directly (b) through pooled funds, or (c) through a single intermediary?¹

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

New Zealand's Grand Bargain Signatory Status was endorsed at the Grand Bargain Joint Facilitation Group Meeting in Berlin on 24 October 2017.

- Introduced a new clause in Grant Contribution Letters to multilateral agencies allowing humanitarian funding to be spent across multiple years (2017).

¹ The "Identified Categories for Tracking Aid Flows" document agreed through silence procedure ([available here](#)) provides relevant definitions. The detailed data collection form ([available here](#)) may also assist you in responding to this question. Returning this form with your self-report is optional, but encouraged.

- Introduced multi-year Grant Funding Arrangements for core funding for selected multilateral agencies (e.g. UNRWA) (2017).
- New Zealand disaster response in the Pacific occurs under the leadership and invitation of Pacific partner governments, and is based on identified needs (ongoing).
- New Zealand participates in the GHD localisation work stream.

New Zealand participated in a Pacific 'localisation' workshop hosted by Pacific Islands Association of Non-Government Organisation (PIANGO), Australian Council for International Development (ACFID) and New Zealand Council for International Development (CID) in June 2017.

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- Developed an annual work plan which identifies New Zealand's key priorities and actions to further our Grand Bargain commitments.

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- Investigate opportunities to expand multi-year funding arrangements for core funding of humanitarian multilateral agencies.
- Investigate the feasibility of and/or clarify the specific barriers to and opportunities for increasing direct funding to national and local responders in the Pacific region.
- Document a baseline of the proportion of New Zealand humanitarian funding channelled directly and 'as directly as possible' to local and national responders; establish a monitoring mechanism; and set annual targets to monitor progress.
- Determine what is known about the speed, quality and effectiveness of New Zealand's partnerships with international, national and local actors in humanitarian response.
- Investigate opportunities to contribute to Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPF) as a modality alongside NGO funding rounds and soft-tagged funding to multilateral agencies, including reviewing evidence about efficiency and effectiveness. Investigate opportunities for Post to engage in in-country governance structures.

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

To be reported on next year (Signatory Status endorsed 24 October 2017).

5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

To be reported on next year (Signatory Status endorsed 24 October 2017).

Work stream 3 – Cash

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

1. *Increase the routine use of cash alongside other tools, including in-kind assistance, service delivery (such as health and nutrition) and vouchers. Employ markers to measure increase and outcomes.*
2. *Invest in new delivery models which can be increased in scale while identifying best practice and mitigating risks in each context. Employ markers to track their evolution.*
3. *Build an evidence base to assess the costs, benefits, impacts, and risks of cash (including on protection) relative to in-kind assistance, service delivery interventions and vouchers, and combinations thereof.*
4. *Collaborate, share information and develop standards and guidelines for cash programming in order to better understand its risks and benefits.*
5. *Ensure that coordination, delivery, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are put in place for cash transfers.*
6. *Aim to increase use of cash programming beyond current low levels, where appropriate. Some organisations and donors may wish to set targets.*

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

New Zealand's Grand Bargain Signatory Status was endorsed at the Grand Bargain Joint Facilitation Group Meeting in Berlin on 24 October 2017.

- New Zealand routinely considers the use of cash alongside other tools when considering humanitarian proposals
- Cash programming in the Pacific is included in our 2017-18 investment areas in Quality, Evidence and Innovation.

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- Developed an annual work plan which identifies New Zealand's key priorities and actions to further our Grand Bargain commitments.

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- Engage, in consultation with key stakeholders, with at least one Pacific government on increasing the use of cash in disaster response, with particular attention to the role of protection, remittances, and existing nationally-led social safety nets.
- Consider the usefulness and appropriateness of setting a New Zealand target for the use of cash in humanitarian emergencies.

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

To be reported on next year (Signatory Status endorsed 24 October 2017).

5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

To be reported on next year (Signatory Status endorsed 24 October 2017).

Work stream 4 – Management costs

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

1. *Reduce the costs and measure the gained efficiencies of delivering assistance with technology (including green) and innovation. Aid organisations will provide the detailed steps to be taken by the end of 2017.*

Examples where use of technology can be expanded:

- *Mobile technology for needs assessments/post-distribution monitoring;*
 - *Digital platforms and mobile devices for financial transactions;*
 - *Communication with affected people via call centres and other feedback mechanisms such as SMS text messaging;*
 - *Biometrics; and*
 - *Sustainable energy.*
2. *Harmonise partnership agreements and share partner assessment information as well as data about affected people, after data protection safeguards have been met by the end of 2017, in order to save time and avoid duplication in operations.*

Aid organisations commit to:

3. *Provide transparent and comparable cost structures by the end of 2017. We acknowledge that operational management of the Grand Bargain signatories - the United Nations, International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and the NGO sector may require different approaches.*
4. *Reduce duplication of management and other costs through maximising efficiencies in procurement and logistics for commonly required goods and services. Shared procurement should leverage the comparative advantage of the aid organisations and promote innovation.*

Suggested areas for initial focus:

- *Transportation/Travel;*
- *Vehicles and fleet management;*
- *Insurance;*
- *Shipment tracking systems;*
- *Inter-agency/common procurement pipelines (non-food items, shelter, WASH, food);*
- *IT services and equipment;*
- *Commercial consultancies; and*
- *Common support services.*

Donors commit to:

5. *Make joint regular functional monitoring and performance reviews and reduce individual donor assessments, evaluations, verifications, risk management and oversight processes.*
-

Management costs work stream co-conveners reporting request: What steps have you taken to reduce the number of individual donor assessments (if a donor) or partner assessments (if an agency) you conduct on humanitarian partners?

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

New Zealand's Grand Bargain Signatory Status was endorsed at the Grand Bargain Joint Facilitation Group Meeting in Berlin on 24 October 2017.

- The use of technology to improve humanitarian data collection and analysis in the Pacific is included in our 2017-18 investment areas in Quality, Evidence and Innovation.
- New Zealand utilises existing assessments (such as the Multilateral Organisation performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) and DFID's Multilateral Development Review) to inform and contribute to our performance monitoring of humanitarian multilateral organisations that New Zealand core funds.

New Zealand participates in quarterly discussions with the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) on issues of humanitarian monitoring and evaluation, and performance of humanitarian partners.

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- Developed an annual work plan which identifies New Zealand's key priorities and actions to further our Grand Bargain commitments.

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- Explore opportunities within the New Zealand aid programme to expand use of technology in sustainable energy to prepared and improve efficiency of response in Pacific emergencies
- Explore opportunities to engage in joint donor evaluations of humanitarian emergencies.

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

To be reported on next year (Signatory Status endorsed 24 October 2017).

5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

To be reported on next year (Signatory Status endorsed 24 October 2017).

Work stream 5 – Needs Assessment

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

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.*
2. *Coordinate and streamline data collection to ensure compatibility, quality and comparability and minimising intrusion into the lives of affected people. Conduct the overall assessment in a transparent, collaborative process led by the Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator with full involvement of the Humanitarian Country Team and the clusters/sectors and in the case of sudden onset disasters, where possible, by the government. Ensure sector-specific assessments for operational planning are undertaken under the umbrella of a coordinated plan of assessments at inter-cluster/sector level.*
3. *Share needs assessment data in a timely manner, with the appropriate mitigation of protection and privacy risks. Jointly decide on assumptions and analytical methods used for projections and estimates.*
4. *Dedicate resources and involve independent specialists within the clusters to strengthen data collection and analysis in a fully transparent, collaborative process, which includes a brief summary of the methodological and analytical limitations of the assessment.*
5. *Prioritise humanitarian response across sectors based on evidence established by the analysis. As part of the IASC Humanitarian Response Plan process on the ground, it is the responsibility of the empowered Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator to ensure the development of the prioritised, evidence-based response plans.*
6. *Commission independent reviews and evaluations of the quality of needs assessment findings and their use in prioritisation to strengthen the confidence of all stakeholders in the needs assessment.*
7. *Conduct risk and vulnerability analysis with development partners and local authorities, in adherence to humanitarian principles, to ensure the alignment of humanitarian and development programming.*

Needs assessment work stream co-conveners reporting request: What hurdles, if any, might be addressed to allow for more effective implementation of the GB commitment?

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

New Zealand's Grand Bargain Signatory Status was endorsed at the Grand Bargain Joint Facilitation Group Meeting in Berlin on 24 October 2017.

- In response to lessons learned from New Zealand's whole-of-government approach to TC Pam (2015) and Winston (2016), New Zealand has adopted a joint needs assessment methodology.

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- Developed an annual work plan which identifies New Zealand's key priorities and actions to further our Grand Bargain commitments.

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- Trial the joint needs assessment methodology and review usefulness and contribution to overall nationally-led needs assessments in Pacific disaster response.
- Investigate opportunities to conduct, jointly with at least one Pacific government, UNOCHA, and relevant members of line ministries and civil society), a pre-disaster vulnerability and needs assessment.
- Investigate, including through leveraging the Quality, Evidence and Innovation Fund, opportunities to strengthen Pacific data collection and analysis in disaster preparedness and response (KoBo Box initiative).

Consider opportunities for funding deep thematic reviews in Pacific humanitarian responses on priorities issues (such as gender equality, accountability to affected populations, protection, disability inclusion, localisation/Grand Bargain, early recovery and the role of DRR activities in reducing disaster risk).

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

To be reported on next year (Signatory Status endorsed 24 October 2017).

5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

To be reported on next year (Signatory Status endorsed 24 October 2017).

Work stream 6 – Participation Revolution

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

- 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.*
- 2. Develop common standards and a coordinated approach for community engagement and participation, with the emphasis on inclusion of the most vulnerable, supported by a common platform for sharing and analysing data to strengthen decision-making, transparency, accountability and limit duplication.*
- 3. Strengthen local dialogue and harness technologies to support more agile, transparent but appropriately secure feedback.*
- 4. Build systematic links between feedback and corrective action to adjust programming.*

Donors commit to:

- 5. Fund flexibly to facilitate programme adaptation in response to community feedback.*
- 6. Invest time and resources to fund these activities.*

Aid organisations commit to:

- 7. Ensure that, by the end of 2017, all humanitarian response plans – and strategic monitoring of them - demonstrate analysis and consideration of inputs from affected communities.*

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

New Zealand's Grand Bargain Signatory Status was endorsed at the Grand Bargain Joint Facilitation Group Meeting in Berlin on 24 October 2017.

- New Zealand embedded the Core Humanitarian Standard in its new M&E Framework for the Pacific (joint, with DFAT).

New Zealand has begun to address slow-onset emergencies through early action and flexible development programming, such as our response to El Niño drought in Papua New Guinea (leveraging humanitarian funding for emergency food security and adapting water and sanitation development programmes to strengthen resilience of local systems).

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- Developed an annual work plan which identifies New Zealand's key priorities and actions to further our Grand Bargain commitments.

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- Ensure that feedback and response mechanisms, including feedback loops into operational decision-making are adequately addressed in NGO reaccreditation for humanitarian response processes in 2018.

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

To be reported on next year (Signatory Status endorsed 24 October 2017).

5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

To be reported on next year (Signatory Status endorsed 24 October 2017).

Work stream 7 - Multi-year planning and funding

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

1. Increase multi-year, collaborative and flexible planning and multi-year funding instruments and document the impacts on programme efficiency and effectiveness, ensuring that recipients apply the same funding arrangements with their implementing partners.
2. Support in at least five countries by the end of 2017 multi-year collaborative planning and response plans through multi-year funding and monitor and evaluate the outcomes of these responses.
3. Strengthen existing coordination efforts to share analysis of needs and risks between the humanitarian and development sectors and to better align humanitarian and development planning tools and interventions while respecting the principles of both.

Multi-year planning and funding work stream co-conveners reporting request: Please report the percentage and total value of multi-year agreements² you have provided (as a donor) or received and provided to humanitarian partners (as an agency) in 2017, and any earmarking conditions.³ When reporting on efficiency gains, please try to provide quantitative examples.

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

New Zealand's Grand Bargain Signatory Status was endorsed at the Grand Bargain Joint Facilitation Group Meeting in Berlin on 24 October 2017.

- New Zealand's core funding to humanitarian agencies is untagged (fully flexible);
- New Zealand contributes untagged fully flexible budget to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF);
- New Zealand frequently earmarks funding for emergencies to country level.

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- Developed an annual work plan which identifies New Zealand's key priorities and actions to further our Grand Bargain commitments.

² Multiyear funding is funding provided for two or more years based on a firm commitment at the outset

³ For the Grand Bargain definitions of earmarking, please see Annex I. Earmarking modalities, as contained with the final agreement, available [here](#).

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- Investigate opportunities to increase multi-year humanitarian planning and funding for protracted crises.
- Develop, in conjunction with development and peace & security colleagues, country strategies for New Zealand's engagement in fragile contexts.

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

To be reported on next year (Signatory Status endorsed 24 October 2017).

5. Good practice and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

To be reported on next year (Signatory Status endorsed 24 October 2017).

Work stream 8 - Earmarking/flexibility

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

- 1. Jointly determine, on an annual basis, the most effective and efficient way of reporting on unearmarked and softly earmarked funding and to initiate this reporting by the end of 2017.*
- 2. Reduce the degree of earmarking of funds contributed by governments and regional groups who currently provide low levels of flexible finance. Aid organisations in turn commit to do the same with their funding when channelling it through partners.*

Aid organisations commit to:

- 3. Be transparent and regularly share information with donors outlining the criteria for how core and unearmarked funding is allocated (for example, urgent needs, emergency preparedness, forgotten contexts, improved management)*
- 4. Increase the visibility of unearmarked and softly earmarked funding, thereby recognising the contribution made by donors.*

Donors commit to:

- 5. Progressively reduce the earmarking of their humanitarian contributions. The aim is to aspire to achieve a global target of 30 per cent of humanitarian contributions that is non earmarked or softly earmarked by 2020⁴.*

Earmarking/flexibility work stream co-conveners reporting request: Please specify if possible the percentages of 2017 vs 2016 of:

- Unearmarked contributions (given/received)
- Softly earmarked contributions (given/received)
- Country earmarked contributions (given/received)
- Tightly earmarked contributions (given/received)

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

[New Zealand's Grand Bargain Signatory Status was endorsed at the Grand Bargain Joint Facilitation Group Meeting in Berlin on 24 October 2017.](#)

[New Zealand's core funding to humanitarian agencies is untagged \(fully flexible\).](#)

⁴ For the Grand Bargain definitions of earmarking, please see Annex I. Earmarking modalities, as contained with the final agreement, available [here](#).

New Zealand contributes untagged fully flexible budget to the CERF.

New Zealand frequently earmarks funding for emergencies to country level.

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- Developed an annual work plan which identifies New Zealand's key priorities and actions to further our Grand Bargain commitments.

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- Review current funding and establish a baseline for the proportion of New Zealand humanitarian funding which is currently un-earmarked, softly earmarked, earmarked and tightly earmarked. Consider establishing annual targets to progressively achieve the 2020 target of 30 percent non-earmarked/softly earmarked.
- Review the compatibility of un-earmarked funding with other Good Humanitarian Donorship drivers, particularly efficacy.
- Investigate opportunities to shift funding approach from bilateral country-level earmarking (earmarked) to CBPFs (soft earmarked).

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

To be reported on next year (Signatory Status endorsed 24 October 2017).

5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

To be reported on next year (Signatory Status endorsed 24 October 2017).

Work stream 9 – Reporting requirements

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

- 1. Simplify and harmonise reporting requirements by the end of 2018 by reducing its volume, jointly deciding on common terminology, identifying core requirements and developing a common report structure.*
- 2. Invest in technology and reporting systems to enable better access to information.*
- 3. Enhance the quality of reporting to better capture results, enable learning and increase the efficiency of reporting.*

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

New Zealand's Grand Bargain Signatory Status was endorsed at the Grand Bargain Joint Facilitation Group Meeting in Berlin on 24 October 2017.

New Zealand accepts annual consolidated reporting from multilateral agencies, including for funds earmarked to country level.

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- Developed an annual work plan which identifies New Zealand's key priorities and actions to further our Grand Bargain commitments.

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- Continue to work with UNOCHA, via the OCHA Donor Support Group, to improve results-based management and reporting.
- Monitor New Zealand's results in Pacific disaster response using the Pilot Monitoring and Evaluation framework.

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

To be reported on next year (Signatory Status endorsed 24 October 2017).

5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

To be reported on next year (Signatory Status endorsed 24 October 2017).

Work stream 10 – Humanitarian – Development engagement

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

1. *Use existing resources and capabilities better to shrink humanitarian needs over the long term with the view of contributing to the outcomes of the Sustainable Development Goals. Significantly increase prevention, mitigation and preparedness for early action to anticipate and secure resources for recovery. This will need to be the focus not only of aid organisations and donors but also of national governments at all levels, civil society, and the private sector.*
2. *Invest in durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced people and sustainable support to migrants, returnees and host/receiving communities, as well as for other situations of recurring vulnerabilities.*
3. *Increase social protection programmes and strengthen national and local systems and coping mechanisms in order to build resilience in fragile contexts.*
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.*
5. *Galvanise new partnerships that bring additional capabilities and resources to crisis affected states through Multilateral Development Banks within their mandate and foster innovative partnerships with the private sector.*

Humanitarian-Development engagement work stream co-conveners reporting request:

What has your organisation done to operationalise the humanitarian-development nexus at country level?"

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

[New Zealand's Grand Bargain Signatory Status was endorsed at the Grand Bargain Joint Facilitation Group Meeting in Berlin on 24 October 2017.](#)

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- [Developed an annual work plan which identifies New Zealand's key priorities and actions to further our Grand Bargain commitments.](#)

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- Investigate opportunities to further strengthen early warning-early action by activating cross-functional pre-crisis reviews and working with development partners to flexibly respond to changes in weather patterns and context.
- Investigate opportunities to conduct, jointly with at least one Pacific government, UNOCHA, and relevant members of line ministries and civil society), a pre-disaster vulnerability and needs assessment (joint action with work stream 5).
- Develop, in conjunction with development and peace & security colleagues, country strategies for New Zealand's engagement in fragile contexts (joint action with work stream 7).

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

To be reported on next year (Signatory Status endorsed 24 October 2017).

5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

To be reported on next year (Signatory Status endorsed 24 October 2017).