

Annex 1: Comparative overview of regulatory frameworks for humanitarian donorship

	Grand Bargain	GHD Principles	European Consensus on Aid
Signatories	21 donor governments: Australia; Belgium; Bulgaria; Canada; Czech Republic; Denmark; European Commission; Estonia; Finland; Germany; Italy; Japan; Luxembourg; Netherlands; Norway; Spain; Slovenia; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom; United States of America <i>(and FAO; InterAction; ICRC; ICVA; IFRC; IOM; SCHR; UNICEF; UNDP; UN Women; UNHCR; UNFPA; OCHA; UNRWA; The World Bank; WFP; CARE International; Syria Relief Turkey; IRC; Relief International; Mercy Corps; World Vision; Global Communities; CRS; NRC; Christian Aid; ILO; CAFOD)</i>	17 initially, now 42 members: Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Brazil; Canada; Croatia; Czech Republic; Cyprus; Denmark; Estonia; European Commission; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Latvia; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Mexico; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Republic of Korea; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom; United States of America <i>(and Organisation of Islamic Cooperation)</i>	28 EU Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom
Objectives and Definition of Humanitarian Action		1, 2, 4: the objectives of humanitarian action 3: the humanitarian principles.	1-3: the meaning of humanitarian aid 4-5: the role of the EU in humanitarian aid. 10-14, 93: the humanitarian principles 8: the objective of EU humanitarian aid.
Greater Transparency	1: timely, transparent, harmonised and open high-quality data (possibly using IATI).	23: high degree of accuracy, timeliness, and transparency in donor reporting.	31, 46, 72: transparent allocation and accountability.
More support and funding tools for local and national responders	2: a global aggregated target of at least 25% to local/national responders, by 2020.	6: strengthened capacity of affected countries and local communities.	9, 48, 53, 74: capacity building activities, and support to local disaster response.
Increase the use and coordination of cash-based programming	3: investment in new delivery models & standards and guidelines for cash-based programming.		35: innovative modalities for aid delivery, including non-commodity based approaches (such as cash and vouchers).
Reduce duplication and management costs	4: reduce duplication/costs, harmonise donor assessments.		47, 54-56: efforts within EU to avoid duplication 66: EU commitment to not duplicate international mechanisms.
Improve joint and impartial needs assessments	5: e.g. streamlining data collection, sharing data, and commissioning independent reviews and analysis	6: allocation on the basis of needs assessments. 22: regular evaluations, incl. assessments of donor performance.	8: needs-based emergency response 32, 33, 34, 37, 69,: needs assessments, and to identify 'forgotten crises'.EU understanding of needs assessments 88: the Global Needs Assessment.

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A participation revolution: include people receiving aid in making the decisions which affect their lives	6: engagement with and accountability to affected populations.	7: adequate involvement of beneficiaries 21: learning and accountability initiatives.	43-45: accountability and call for a participatory approach with local populations.
Increase collaborative humanitarian multi-year planning and funding	7: Support in at least five countries by the end of 2017 multi-year collaborative planning and response plans.	5, 12: flexible, timely, and predictable funding.	36: timely, adjusted aid 68: predictability and flexibility 27, 28, 30, 71, 97: collaborative efforts of the EU.
Reduce the earmarking of donor contributions	8: global target of 30% of humanitarian contributions that is softly/non-earmarked by 2020.	13: flexible earmarking, longer-term funding arrangements.	
Harmonise and simplify reporting requirements	9: simplification and harmonisation of reporting requirements by the end of 2018.		52, 94-96: streamlining of procedures.
Enhance engagement between humanitarian and development actors	10: using existing resources to shrink humanitarian needs over the long term with the view of contributing to the outcomes of the SDGs/durable solutions for refugees, IDPs, and migrants/resilience.	9: support recovery and long-term development.	42, 77, 78: ensure that humanitarian, development and other relevant aid instruments work together. 75-76, 90: disaster-preparedness.
Promoting standards and enhancing implementation		15-20: promote guidelines, principles, standards.	40-41, 57-65: internationally recognised standards and principles.
Special needs			23-24, 39: take particular vulnerabilities into account.
Selection of implementing partners			51: EU criteria for selecting implementing partners.
Reference to other commitments/organisations		10: UN, ICRC, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs. 14: burden-sharing.	49: UN, ICRC, the Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies supported by IFRC, and NGOs. 18-22, 73: GHD, partnerships, intl approach. 25-26, 29, 50, 70, 91, 92, 98: Co-ordination within and outside EU.
General		11: funding of humanitarian action in new crises shall not adversely affect the meeting of needs in ongoing crises.	81-87: comparative advantage of the Community. 79, 80, 99, 100, 101: specific EU procedures.