Key Goals			
1.	Humanitarian Aid Effectiveness Enhanced: Establishing best practices in Donorship at a system level		
	• Informed by inputs received from implementing partners, GHDI will seek to identify and agree upon a set of good practice regarding:		
	funding, reporting standards, needs assessment and institutional assessments.		
	GHD will initiate a dialogue with other major donors to humanitarian action about how they ensure principled Donorship, including		
	CERF, UN Agencies, and State donors outside the GHDI.		
2.	People in Need Better Served: Incentivizing an enabling environment for effective field action		
GHD will seek to improve donor coordination at the onset of a crisis.			
	GHD will strike the appropriate balance between support for the global coordination platforms, including safety and security, and		
	delivery at field level.		
3.	Humanitarian Solidarity Strengthened: Interface between GHDI, humanitarian principles, and the WHS		
Provide a link between humanitarian donorship and the WHS's priority themes with a view to establishing common message and the west of the stable of th			
	required.		
	Engender new donor partnerships and improve dissemination of key GHD messages to broader humanitarian community.		
4.	Adapting GHDI to evolving humanitarian landscape		
	GHDI membership and tools		
Activity Work-stream membership			

Activity		Work-stream membership			
1.0 I	1.0. Humanitarian Aid Effectiveness Enhanced. Establishing best practices in Departure at a system level				
1.1	Reporting, Information and Accountability Requirements: Identify common core areas of	Co-lead: Canada, ECHO			
	reporting and clarify donor priorities and requirements to identify possibilities for convergence	Members: Australia, Germany, Japan,			
	around best practices. Issues to be considered include:	Mexico, Norway, Sweden,			
	Contractual agreements: Identifying good practice and model clauses	Switzerland, UK, US			
	 Incorporation of accountability to affected populations and other priority cross- 				
	cutting issues (gender equality, environmental sustainability, use of innovative				
	programming tools (cash, vouchers)).				
	 Risk-sharing and flexibility. 				
	 Informal reporting (expected but not required) 				
	Cascading requirements:				
	 Understanding how GHD member requirements of multilateral agencies flow 				
	through to impose additional control mechanisms on NGO partners				
	o Initiate a dialogue with UN agencies and the CERF on their principles for partnership				
	to understand and encourage principled donorship to implementing partners				
	 Incorporate discussion on requirements for pooled funding mechanisms 				

1.2	 Reporting: Use and quality of annual reports from UN and Red Cross for core funding Other required donor reports, both on program results and financial accountability for core, project and program funding Evidence-based decision-making: Information, Needs Assessments and Analysis. Explore further the actual and potential uses of Risk Information for Agencies, Donors and others. Informal exchange of relevant institutional assessment/monitoring information Clarify understanding of current use of needs assessment information by donors, including the Humanitarian Needs Overview as part of the Humanitarian Programme Cycle Information-share on donor-support to needs assessment capacities, methodologies and tools. Funding Modalities: Funding to UN and other partners (NGOs, RC/RC, local governments) - modalities conditionalities timeliness and operational impact 	Co-lead: Germany, Sweden, UK
	 modalities, conditionalities, timeliness and operational impact. Build a shared analysis of the current range of humanitarian financing instruments and test whether they are fit for purpose; Identify good practice with regard to multi-year finance; Provide a platform for discussion of humanitarian financing issues with other relevant initiatives, including the UN panel, WHS and the IASC working groups on improving the linkages between relief and development finance Update of <i>Review of Humanitarian Financing Mechanisms</i> (April 2008) with annex on donor modalities Annual review with OCHA on status of funding for crises. 	Members: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, ECHO, Ireland, Luxemburg, Mexico, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, US
2.0 P	People in Need Better Served: Incentivizing an enabling environment for effective field action	
2.1	 Managing Risk & Crisis Coordination Explore potential for simple information exchange at onset of crisis via Twitter or other internal tool Needs assessment usage for decision-making and alignment with SRPs 	Co-lead: US Members: Canada, Denmark, ECHO, Finland, France, Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, UK

	 Risk sharing – information exchange with partners on risk tolerance among donors Current practice, best practice, need for an ongoing discussion platform with partners Safety and security: Establish set of agreed data for safety and security reporting. Consider most effective funding channel for supporting effective security/safety management. Best practice on donor expectations/requirements and advocacy on safety and security 	
3.0 F	lumanitarian Solidarity Strengthened: Interface between GHDI, humanitarian principles, and the	e WHS
3.1	 Aligning positions for WHS and aid effectiveness Develop and position GHD messaging on humanitarian aid effectiveness, innovation, and other WHS thematic pillars, as appropriate Identify opportunities to communicate to WHS working groups Review and consider recommendations from WHS regional consultations regarding GHD As appropriate, engage with other relevant stakeholders regarding WHS preparatory work 	Co-lead: Switzerland Members: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Republic of Korea, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US
3.2	 Outreach and Engagement Host side events on GHD (ECOSOC, Affected States, Private Sector, SHARE/Non-GHD Members) GHD SHARE Coordination with non-GHD countries on humanitarian aid effectiveness / principled action / GHD principles Identify opportunities to encourage collective and individual re-affirmation of the GHD principles 	Co-lead: Canada, Mexico, US

4.0 A	4.0 Adapting GHDI to evolving humanitarian landscape					
4.1	 Membership and Communication Manage GHDI Website and Twitter account Manage GHDI policy tools Establish key messages on centrality of GHD principles for donor decision-making 	Co-lead: Canada, US				
4.2	 Internal Tools on GHD engagement Annual review of donor practice / Indicators work / Survey Information exchange on DAC Peer Reviews 	Co-lead: Belgium, Czech Republic Members: Estonia, European Union				

Management of Work Plan/Work-Streams

- Frame the requirements for leading each work stream to feed into the identified goals, in coordination with work stream chairs
- Each work-stream should include a problem statement based on existing evidence and field reviews:
 - Year One: Map current practice, identify and define best practices
 - o Year Two: Consultation and deliberation on each best practice for plenary
- IASC may join meetings on a case-by-case basis as determined by co-chairs
- E-mail and Communication: Updates through plenary distribution list two Geneva, one capital
- Meetings for GHD
 - Two to three plenary meetings per year
 - o Work-Stream meetings are ongoing, with management by work stream chair following consultation with co-chairs
 - o Co-chairs to participate in work stream meetings (either Canada or US)