

CORE COMMITMENT	RESPONSIBILITIES: 'INDIVIDUAL' (All, Donor or Aid Organisation) or 'JOINT' (All, Donor or Aid organisation)	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[1] INTEGRATED IN YOUR INSTITUTIONAL EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT THIS COMMITMENT?	INDICATOR DEVELOPED BY WORKSTREAM CO-CONVENERS	PLEASE REPORT THE REQUESTED DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR
WORK STREAM 1 - TRANSPARENCY							
1.2. Signatories make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances.	Individual - all	NRC reports to IATI on FCDO and MINBUSA grants, which constitute only a portion of NRC's global project portfolio. NRC reports only against minimum requirements. As such, no comprehensive analysis is provided. NRC has made important investments in digitalization, including the introduction of a modern project cycle management tool. We are still in the process or rolling this out and making sure it is fully utilised in order to be able to take advantage of this system for more advanced reporting to IATI	N/A	N/A	N/A	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) 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?	
WORK STREAM 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	NORCAP supports capacity strengthening of local and national actors in Lake Chad to participate in preparedness, coordination and response mechanisms, applying a sustained organisational development curriculum. In Greece, NORCAP Capacity Development Project uses local experts to support government agencies and the civil society in managing refugee and migrants flows in the Mediterranean.	In Lake Chad, NORCAP CSO partners secured new funding from international donors; increased participation in coordination and HCT; and participated in regional stabilisation initiatives. Regarding the Greece project, NORCAP has contributed in setting up SOPs for camp management including contingency planning and coordination mechanisms.	Lake Chad: N/A Greece: contribution to 6 processes that were approved as SOPs with nationwide application, as well as to the National Referral Mechanism for victim's of trafficking (under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour)	In Lake Chad, NORCAP gender experts have specifically targeted women led / women's rights organisations for organisational development support, and mainstreamed gender in wider organisations. In Greece, NORCAP provides training and support to build processes that mainstream refugee protection and SGBV principles. Also antitrafficking component	% of partnership or funding agreements that incorporate multi-year institutional capacity strengthening support for local and national responders, with optional reporting on the % awarded to women-led and/or women rights' organizations[3]	Lake Chad: partnerships with UNDP (1), WFP (3) and UNWOMEN (2) the Lake Chad project; whilst over successive years, these are not specifically multi-annual. Greece: 14 experts deployed to the Ministry of Migration including camps, 1 to the Ministry of Labour , 1 to the Ministry of Health, the project has been running since 2018 with fluctuations on the nr of experts
2.4. Achieve by 2020, a global aggregated target of at least 25% of humanitarian funding to local and national responders as directly as possible to improve outcomes for affected people and reduce transaction costs.	Individual - all	NRC continued to explore and enter partnerships with national civil society organizations where it strengthens its ability to deliver the most appropriate type of programming. We collaborate purposefully with local actors to improve outcomes for displacement-affected people. As part of its 2022 – 2025 Global Strategy, NRC has adopted a strategic objective to enhance collaboration with local actors				% of humanitarian funding awarded as directly as possible to local and national responders, with optional reporting on the % of that funding awarded to women-led and/or women rights' organizations.	NRC works almost exclusively with institutional/government funding (98%). As such, any fund subgranted is reported to the donor and becomes part of their core commitment reporting. NRC channels approx 5% of its funding to local and national partners, but averaging this with other reports risks to create double reporting.
WORK STREAM 3 - CASH-BASED PROGRAMMING							
3.1+3.6. Increase the routine use of cash, where appropriate, alongside other tools. Some may wish to set targets.	Individual - all	NRC has continued to foster the routine use of cash, where it is the most appropriate modality. For example, through the roll out of modality decision-making tools to inform the design of new programmes. The role of CVA and external trends related to CVA have also informed the development of NRC's new global strategy for 2022-2025.	There has been a continued trajectory of growth in NRC's delivery of Cash and Voucher assistance, with preliminary results suggesting a 24% increase in CVA delivery by NRC in 2021 (94.4 million USD) compared to 2020 (76.5 million USD). In particular, there has been a growth of Multi-Purpose Cash assistance, which represents nearly half of CVA (46.2 million USD, preliminary figures).	NRC has a mandatory indicator to monitor volume of CVA at a country level. Analysis of preliminary 2021 data suggests that the greatest level of CVA growth for NRC was in the Middle East region and Asia, Europe and Latin America region.	In 2021, NRC developed a new framework for safe and inclusive programming, closely connected to approaches set by the IASC, as well as the CHS and Sphere Standards. The framework, which is comprised of four components; safety and dignity; meaningful access; accountability and participation and empowerment outlines SIP minimum standards for NRC country programmes.	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	93,221,661 USD (NB preliminary 2021 figures)
	Individual - all	NORCAP through CashCap has continued to support humanitarian community with technical and coordination expertise to foster routine use of cash. In 2021 CashCap supported over 30% of Cash Working Groups globally; CashCap experts also provided tailored support to collaborative models for cash provision at scale.	Results from CashCap comprehensive monitoring framework demonstrate high level of application of both knowledge gained through CashCap supported capacity building and use of technical products developed with CashCap expert contribution.	N/A	Integrated in all CashCap placements as a crosscutting concern - including, for example, analysis of data disaggregated by gender in development of core technical products (SMEB, MEB, Feasibility Assessments)	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	N/A

	Individual - all						Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	1,765,737 USD (NB preliminary 2021 figures)
WORK STREAM 4 - REDUCING MANAGEMENT COSTS								
4.5. Make joint regular functional monitoring and performance reviews and reduce individual donor assessments, evaluations, verifications, risk management and oversight processes.	Joint - donors						N/A[4]	N/A
	UN agencies						# of UN agencies adopting the UN Partner Portal to harmonize UN processes for engaging civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations, and reduce duplicate information reviews/requests of partners.	
	Civil society	NRC continues to promote bolder efforts towards reducing management, harmonising the cost classification and financial reporting costs like its MWiC. NRC has also contributed to numerous other efforts (eg PCA, reporting, single audit, partnership agreement) and supports or leads numerous harmonisation initiatives ranging from the UNPP to	. UNHCR adopted the cost classification methodology in its 2021 grant agreements. UNHCR approach proves that change is possible, and that the technical solution proposed by the Money Where it Counts protocol is valid				% of civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations partners of the UN agencies adopting the common UN Partner Portal process.	The reporting responsibility for this specific target is with UN agencies that are using the Portal
WORK STREAM 5 - NEEDS ASSESSMENTS								
5.1. 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.	Joint - all	NRC developed, with technical input from ACAPS and industry experts, a tailored and comprehensive Programme Analysis Process (PAP). The NRC PAP has an analytical framework for situation analysis (including needs assessment) and structured tools and methodology for response analysis. The PAP is in harmony with other industry methodologies such as the JIAF.	There has been a continued awareness of the importance of the processes surrounding needs assessment. Recognising that needs assessment is one part of a comprehensive approach to collating and understanding internal and externally available situation information. Similarly, increased awareness response analysis as a structured 'thinking moment' necessary before making programme design decisions.	The Programme Analysis Process was piloted in NRC Country Operations in Bangladesh, Kenya, Myanmar and Sudan. Additionally, tools and pieces of methodology have been utilised by other NRC Country offices on an ad-hoc basis.	In 2021, NRC developed a new framework for safe and inclusive programming (SIP), closely connected to approaches set by the IASC, as well as the CHS and Sphere Standards. The framework, which is comprised of four components; safety and dignity; meaningful access; accountability and participation and empowerment outlines SIP minimum standards for NRC country programmes.	Which challenges have you identified and which actions have you been taking over the past year to strengthen humanitarian needs assessments and needs analysis in field locations and at headquarters? To which extent are these actions contributing to better joint (multi-stakeholders) inter-sectoral needs analysis in the field?	While the current version of the NRC Programme Analysis Process has moved the organisation and its partners forward considerably on situation and response analysis, further improvements are underway to make it more people-centered. In addition, the NRC Programme Analysis Process still requires organisational rollout and institutionalisation.	
	Joint - all	In late 2021, NRC joined the JIAF, engaging in the steering committee at strategic level.				On a scale of 1 – 10, with 10 being the highest, please identify at what level of priority within your organization you consider the work to support coordinated needs assessments and analysis? What steps has your organization taken over the past year, if any, to ensure the requisite capacity is available to undertake this work.		
WORK STREAM 6 - PARTICIPATION REVOLUTION								
6.1. 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	In the Lake Chad region, NORCAP enables local and national actors to participate in coordination, decision making and the Humanitarian Programme Cycle through encouragement and support in relevant mechanisms at local, national and regional levels.	NORCAP supported a Localisation Donor Working Group, coordinating with UN and donor agencies, and supported a national partner in joining at HCT. Through capacity strengthening training, national CSO partners are equipped in terms of their leadership and governance to better understand, participate and contribute to the wider humanitarian architecture.	N/A	In Lake Chad, NORCAP gender experts have specifically targeted women led / women's rights organisations for organisational development support, and mainstreamed gender in wider organisations and provided community engagement and accountability training and support.	N/A[5]	N/A	

	Joint aid organisations	In 2021, NORCAP carried out a review to assess the internal and external barriers to more effective community engagement and accountability (CEA). Recommendations from this review included mainstreaming CEA internally and across all thematic areas and scaling up external CEA coordination and leadership support.	NORCAP added CEA to its new strategic plan and created a CEA thematic team and Theory of Change. Results include: an increase in CEA deployments from 2020 to 2021 (+27.5 more months) into more interagency coordination and advisor roles. Development and delivery of a CEA mainstreaming training package for all NORCAP teams. Creating a community of practice to support peer learning amongst NORCAP CEA experts.		Of the 21 CEA deployments in 2021, five were shared roles integrating gender, PSEA or protection with CEA/AAP. By its nature CEA increases the meaningful participation of all sectors of the community, including women, older people and marginalized or at-risk groups.		
	Joint -aid organisations	Triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic, NRC accelerated the development of an omnichannel communication platform for remote community engagement and remote service delivery. Partnering with private sector partners we built the Digital Community Hub (DCH) a system we expect to use in the next years to re-invent the business model of aid founded on people's voices, needs and preferences.	The DCH is operational in 21 countries where NRC has engaged with hundreds of thousands of individuals providing them with life-saving information, engaging them from the design phase of the humanitarian responses being delivered and acting as a gateway to critical services. We are currently partnering with the IFRC to roll out the DCH model to be used in all of their global operations.	We have had a total of 3,839,947 interactions across a multitude of communication channels globally. In Kenya, for example we have built a community based digital communication infrastructure for timely, reliable, and accurate information on accessing basic services. In Somalia, NRC is developing the first USSD complaints and feedback mechanism in Somali across all networks.	In Uganda, for example, the DCH has been specifically tailored to address the needs of the urban refugee population, which in Kampala is highly diverse with female headed households, single women, and LGBTQ communities- providing a conduit for information for vulnerable populations about their status, to address their needs and target their concerns directly.	N/A[5]	N/A

WORK STREAM 7+8 - ENHANCED QUALITY FUNDING

7.1.a. Signatories increase multi-year, collaborative and flexible planning and multi-year funding. Aid organisations ensure that the same terms of multi-year funding agreements are applied with their implementing partners[6].	Individual - all	As a co-convenor of WS 7&8, NRC facilitated the organisation of a closed-door senior-level meeting of key signatories to discuss the advancement of the quality funding agenda by proposing a set of key recommendations for all GB signatories to take forward in order to further advance quality funding in the next iteration of the GB. NRC also continued to lead in discussions on pooled funds.	NRC played a key role in ensuring that quality funding was integrated within the GB 2.0 identified priorities. In relations to OCHA CBPF, through the adoption of the Covid-19 flexibility guidance and the update of the Global Guidelines, NRC advocated for inclusion of important elements of flexibility and of MYF.			% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	Estimate figures show that in 2021 27% of NRC's funding comes from multi-year projects (greater than 24 months) based on expenditure. However, currently we do not have a way to track which are true multi-year projects, and which funding represents projects originally funded for less than 24 months, that have been extended. This is the same methodology that was used last year and so is comparable
	Individual - all					% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	2020 - 26%
	Individual - all					% of multi-year humanitarian funding received that is allocated by aid organizations to implementing partners	Unfortunately we are unable to measure this indicator. Bearing in mind that NRC only channels 5% of funding onwards (the rest is directly implemented) this number is bound to be almost negligible.
8.2. and 8.5. Donors progressively reduce earmarking, aiming to achieve a global target of 30% of humanitarian contributions that is unearmarked or softly earmarked by 2020. Aid organisations reduce earmarking when channelling donor funds with reduced earmarking to their partners.	Individual - Donors					% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	
	Individual - Aid organisations	NRC does not receive this type of funding. NRC partners with Sida and NMFA on the Programme Based Approach, that provides the organisation with vital country-level funding according to the NRC-set strategy.	However, this type of funding - the best an NGO can aspire to, is classified as earmarked in the GB and ends up disincentivizing donors from adopting it, in favor of other practices such as core funding to UN agencies or pooled funds.			% of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners	NRC is not in a condition to provide any such funding since it doesn't receive any.

WORK STREAM 9 - HARMONISED REPORTING

9.1. 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 - all	NRC participated in the pilot and continues to push for additional harmonization (of cost classification and financial reporting) as a natural continuation of the ongoing pilot. NRC has also been advocating for an increase in the number of countries and donors adopting the template.	NRC supports or leads numerous harmonisation initiatives ranging from the UN Partner Portal to the UN contract analysis. An early adopter of the harmonised narrative reporting template, we currently spearhead the efforts to harmonise the cost classification and financial reporting through the MWIC.			Are you using the common reporting template as the standard for reporting by your downstream partners? if yes, on which level (global, limited scope (e.g. regional) if your scope is limited, please specify how and why?[7]	When working with DP, NRC uses the same reporting template required by the upstream donors.
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HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS

<p>10.4. 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.</p>	<p>Joint - all</p>	<p>Through its engagement with the ReDSS, Syria DSP and theADSP, NRC has supported discussions on safeguarding humanitarian assistance while maintaining development assistance and peacebuilding/conflict prevention efforts. To stimulate reflections at policy level, NRC worked on a research with DI and FAO to explore how to operationalise the 'triple nexus' of humanitarian-development-peace action.</p>	<p>These platforms provided research and analysis to organisations to assist in programme planning and coordinated response. The activities have led to increased coordination with donor governments and joint research on the outcomes of resilience and social protection programming.</p>		<p>A gendered perspective was taken in all research and analysis conducted by Durable Solutions platforms. The NRC Gender Policy states that a gendered analysis must be conducted as a part of programme planning.</p>	<p>N/A[8]</p>	
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