

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	Data analysis have been used as part of developing strategic plans in addition to analysis of data in internal planning processes as well as data from HRP, ICRC and other partners . Data is provided to FTS and OECD/DAC (including IATI) in a timely manner with increasing quality.	Better informed decisions and improved basis for decision making.			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?	YES - Internal data linked to OECD/DAC (and IATI) reporting used for internal planning purposes. External consultants have used IATI compatible data platforms for analysis used in our strategic planning processes. A Mid-Term Review of Norway's Humanitarian Strategy 2019-23 was initiated and will be finalised in 2022.
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	Increased contribution to CBPF's in 2021 to NOK 450 mill. Increased support to DREF in 2021 enabling local first-line response to nat. disasters. Cap. strengthening of local NGOs - twinning with Norwegian NGOs in long-term development. M-y support to NORCAP for strengthening capacity of local civil society org. in the Lake Chad region, also linking up to the global GB workstream.	More predictable and flexible funding mechanisms for national and local partners. NMFA requested reporting from all Norwegian Strategic Partners in 2021 on how much of the support that was channeled to local partners.		Norway requires all humanitarian partners to include gender considerations in their efforts. The gender dimension is embedded in reporting requirements and discussed during annual meetings and on other occasions as a part of the partnership.	% 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]	
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					% 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.	
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	Norway, as one of 95 signatories, sent a joint letter regarding call for action for an agreement that provides accountable, predictable coordination of humanitarian cash in June 2021 to the USG and ERC.	Norway continued to promote the increased use of cash, with a focus on donor coordination, and participated in the monthly informal Donor Cash Forum (DCF) together with like-minded donors, and through this engagement we have supported the	Impact of Strategic partners increased use of cash at country level yet to be evaluated. Donor Cash Forum continued to engage on strengthening donor coordination and following up in selected pilot countries: Nigeria, Somalia, Ethiopia, Norway		Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	The use of cash was a criteria in the vetting process of Norwegian humanitarian partners to enter four year strategic partnership agreements with NMFA for 2020-
	Individual - all	Norway continued to support CashCap and CaLP, and as such contributing to policy development and the strengthening of cash responses globally and at country level. A new three-year agreement was signed with CaLP.	Norway is a board member of CaLP representing donors.	Despite Covid-19 challenges CashCap kept a high rate of deployment of cash-experts in 2021. Norway continued to provide support to the NGO-led network "Cash Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning Organizational Network" (CAMEALEON) in Lebanon ensuring		Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	
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	Norway primarily supports and makes use of joint performance reviews, for example MOPAN, rather than commissioning individual assessments.	In 2021, MOPAN reviews of OCHA and UNICEF were published and taken into consideration in meetings and consultations. Also made use of evaluation reports and reviews of partners throughout the year.			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					% 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	Norway does not carry out its own humanitarian needs assessment, but uses the GHO, HRPs and ICRC appeals as well as independent analytical sources such as ACAPs and ICG to determine needs and support. Norway also provides financial support to ACAPS aiming at providing independent and impartial needs assessments worldwide. We encourage common needs assessments by partners, including JIAF.			Norway stresses that needs assessments should have a gender perspective and always include analysis of needs of women and girls as well as of men and boys.	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?	
	Joint - all					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.	9 - we stress the importance of coordinated needs assessments, but do not provide earmarked support for this.
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					N/A[5]	N/A
	Joint -aid organisations	Norway has included Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) as a crosscutting priority in its humanitarian strategy (2019-2023). AAP is followed up in dialogues with and reporting from partners. Norway entered M-Y agreement with Ground Truth Solution's AAP data collection, AAP awareness and advocacy, incl. engage humanitarian country teams	Strategic multi-year partnership agreements allows 6 Norwegian NGOs to better respond directly to needs as they emerge, and make direct and rapid allocations without donor consultation, including community participation. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, flexible funding was increased to meet unexpected needs.		One of Norway's main objectives is to strengthen the position of women in society and address their needs in humanitarian crisis through mainstreaming the gender perspective and by prompting women's involvement in all humanitarian efforts.	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	NMFA has gradually increased the number and amounts of multi-year agreements. In 2021, 40% of the funding was provided through multi-year agreements, up from 39% the year before. The annual core support to WFP and UNHCR is not included in this overview.	Multi-year funding gives our partners predictability and flexibility, and allows them to engage in more stable relationships with their partners.			Approx. 40% of humanitarian funds are multi-year.	

	Individual - all					% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	
	Individual - all					% of multi-year humanitarian funding received that is allocated by aid organizations to implementing partners	
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	NMFA provides core contributions to WFP and UNHCR and unearmarked funding to WHO, ICRC, CERF and OCHA as well as softly earmarked contributions. The target of 30% was achieved already in 2016. In 2021, approx. 46% was provided as	Unearmarked and softly earmarked support are key for the humanitarian organization, and makes them respond quickly and adjust their priorities according to rapidly shifting needs.			% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	Approx. 46% of Norway's hum. funding was provided as unearmarked and softly earmarked.
	Individual - Aid organisations					% of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners	
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	Norway's reporting requirements are flexible and we do not demand a specific reporting template. The harmonized reporting template (8+3) is acceptable, and we accept that our partners use this template. However, it is not mandatory to use it as is. Partners' application and results framework together with the legal agreement govern the reporting requirements.				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]	Norway does not demand a specific reporting template by downstream partners. The harmonised template (8+3) is acceptable but not mandatory.
HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS							
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.	Joint - all	Norway encourages joint risk analysis and M-Y planning internationally and in own org. Partners with dual mandates and work across the nexus supported. EiE, refugee/IDP-response and health are priority areas.	Nexus mainstreamed in policies and partner dialogues: Dev/Hum had meeting with strategic partners on nexus and lessons learned. Nexus central in new Sahel strategy of 2021. Nexus one of the main priorities for Norway's membership in WFP's Executive Board (2020-22).	Fast reallocation from dev to hum in the Afgh crisis after TB takeover. As needs change towards more early recovery activities in the Syria-response, funding decreased from humanitarian sources and increased from dev.	Norway stresses the importance of the gender perspective in all its assistance, including in nexus efforts.	N/A[8]	N/A

[1] Refer to the IASC definitions of gender equality and women empowerment, available here: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1adVbc0SPM157DdgJ_Kgmc34ytZ0Jl6Af?usp=sharing

[2] This could include: Using IATI data on humanitarian operations in their own or others' information tools or data visualisations; using IATI data or accessing IATI-compatible data platforms and tools to inform research, advocacy, programme planning, resource mobilization or monitoring; using IATI data for FTS reporting and potentially for EDRIS

[3] Capacity strengthening - a deliberate process that supports the ability of organizations and networks to institutionalize new or improved systems and structures, and individuals and groups to acquire or improve knowledge, skills, or attitudes, which are necessary to function effectively, achieve goals, and work towards sustainability and self-reliance

Women-led organization - an organization with a humanitarian mandate/mission that is (1) governed or directed by women or; 2) whose leadership is principally made up of women, demonstrated by 50% or more occupying senior leadership positions

Women's rights organization: 1) an organization that self-identifies as a woman's rights organization with primary focus on advancing gender equality, women's empowerment and human rights; or 2) an organization that has, as part of its mission statement, the advancement of women's/girls' interests and rights (or where 'women,' 'girls', 'gender' or local language equivalents are prominent in their mission statement); or 3) an organization that has, as part of its mission statement or objectives, to challenge and transform gender inequalities (unjust rules), unequal power relations and promoting positive social norms.

[4] Co-convenors are conducting separate research on this target .

[5] OCHA will be requested to help provide this data on behalf of the wider group of aid organisations.

[6] Donors to report on provision of quality funding, indicating if these were provided through direct funding or through pooled funds

UN agencies, INGOs, ICRC and IFRC to report on receiving quality funding and passing it onwards to partners

Local NGOs /Implementing partners to report on receiving quality funding

A **Guidance Document on the Definitions of Multi-Year Funding, Flexible/Unearmarked Funding, and Multi-Year Planning** will be shared in January 2020, ahead of the submission of the self-reports. I THINK THIS DOC WAS SHARED AT LAST MINUTE - WILL IT BE REVISED AGAIN OR WILL THEY CONTINUE TO USE THIS VERSION?

[7] The consultant will calculate the # or %

[8] OCHA and UNDP will be requested to help provide this data on behalf of the wider group of aid organisations.