

CORE COMMITMENT	RESPONSIBILITIES: 'INDIVIDUAL' (All, Donor or Aid Organisation) or 'JOINT' (All, Donor or Aid organisation)	WHAT ACTION WAS TAKEN IN 2021 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	Sida has still not adjusted reporting to be in line with the 2.3 version of the IATI standard. Discussions between the humanitarian reporting team and developers at Sida have been ongoing.	No new outcomes to report for the past year. Sida continues to report using IATI 2.2. There has however been delays due to a shortage of resources.	N/a	Sida's Gender Policy was updated in 2020 and published on Sida's official website. The toolbox on how Sida works on Gender in Humanitarian Assistance is also accessible on Sida's official website and was updated in 2021. Gender is mainstreamed in all interventions supported by Sida and gender is a transversal perspective. All partner organisations use Gender segregated data.	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?	Sida requests information on all data that is included in IATI 2.3, but has no capacity to process the data further at the moment.
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	Through dialogue with Partners and provision of flexible funding there is increased awareness on strengthening institutional capacities of local and national responders as well as increased support to such initiatives. This includes investments in local and national responders technical response capacities.	Increased awareness on strengthening institutional capacities of local and national responders amongst Sida's partners. The Swedish Red Cross, Sida's partner, developed cost-efficient and versatile tools for localized application by Red Cross volunteer groups, and contributed to improved security, safety, and well-being of volunteers working in conflict and emergency contexts.	In Bangladesh the Swedish Red Cross has supported the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) in taking the lead in programme implementation. The transition from international support to localisation of the programme is seen for example in the reduction of international WaSH delegates from six in 2018 to none in 2021, or by the increase of national staff from 2 in 2018 to 11 in 2021.	Through Sida's partner organisations, Sweden supports local organisation to improve their gender analysis and gender mainstreaming. Gender equality is one of Sida's partnership and proposals assessment criteria. Gender is also included into Sidas dialogue and advocacy priorities.	% 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	Sweden encourages UN and INGO partners to increase direct funding to local/national actors. Additionally, approximately 11 % (528 MSEK) of Sida's total humanitarian appropriation is allocated to the country based pool funds. Sida also provided 20 MSEK to the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) of IFRC	Sweden's flexible support to partners contributes to humanitarian funding to local and national responders. For instance, UNICEF transfers more than 30% and UNHCR transfers more than 25% of its humanitarian funding to national and local implementing partners. The CBPFs increased the proportion of funding provided to local humanitarian organizations from 26.6% in 2020 to 38% in 2021.		The Swedish Humanitarian Strategy 2017-2020 includes gender equality as a perspective that needs to be mainstreamed into all supported interventions. The CBPFs have a system to ensure consideration of gender equality and women's empowerment including a gender marker.	% 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	Sida has continued to allow all partners to freely decide the most appropriate and feasible aid modality in any given specific program and context. Partners choices should be well justified and documented in applications and reporting as per Sidas Partner Application and Reporting Guidelines, which reflect Counting Cash Minimum Requirements, MPC indicators, Calp Glossary, cash coordination.	Cash is a substantive part of most humanitarian interventions Sida finances as evidenced by UN and NGO partners own aid modality counting, as well as their reporting on Sida financed programs. However, Sida institutional system for aid statistics does not yet break down financing as per aid modality. Sida however encourages partners to report aid modality in FTS.	Partners detail all their work in their annual reporting to Sida, but Sida's internal system for aid statistics does yet not trace aid modalities.	Gender assessments are part of Sida's application reviews for all aid modalities.	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	N/A
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	Sida partners apply for funding with their own application formats. PBA-partners use their own systems and formats for applications as well as reporting. Sida has increased its ambition to find a reasonable balance between partner's needs and Sida's internal requirements, and to facilitate for partners to be adaptive in their management of their operations.	Sida strives to make use of other donors assessments instead of conducting their own for specific reviews.	n/a	Sida's partner organisations have been evaluated on how they integrate gender in their operations. There is a constant dialogue on how this can be improved. Sida has no specific templates or formats for partners on how to conduct a gender analysis.	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.	

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	Sida has continued to contribute financially to the work of JIAF and is part of the joint advisory committee as well as the steering committee.	An increase in the quality and transparency of the needs assessment process has been reported by HCT. It has also been reported an improvement in the collaboration among HCT:s		Sida has a dialogue with OCHA on how to strengthen gender in HNO/HRP, in needs assessments and humanitarian country teams. Partner organisations identify and respond to the specific needs of girls, women and people in a situation of vulnerability. For partners applying for Sida funding it is mandatory to use Gender with Age Marker (GAM), for those that	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	Sida has continued to participate actively in the JIAF and is now also contributing financially. Sida is further financially supporting other organisations to implement the JIAF methodology.
	Joint - all				For Sida, gender mainstreaming is a core characteristic of needs assessment and a prerequisite for responses to reach those most in need with adequate programs.	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	Sweden through Sida supported capacity building efforts to develop community engagement in partner's work and within the humanitarian system. Sida collaborated with and financially supported CHS Alliance and Ground Truth Solutions to strengthen AAP and adherence to Common Humanitarian Standards.		In Chad CHSA/GTS project continued to provide the Humanitarian Country Team with data on the views of affected people who receive humanitarian aid. It has contributed to practically integrating AAP in the Chad 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and Chad Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) by including perceptual indicators that specifically reference and track the views of affected people.	Sida's NGO Guidelines strongly emphasize the need to consult with all people in need, boys and men, women and girls. GAM focus on participation. Sida has an active discussion with OCHA and other partners on how to strengthen gender in the HCTs.	N/A[5]	N/A
	Joint -aid organisations	Through dialogue with Sida's partners and as part of Sida's contribution appraisal process, strong engagement with and accountability to people affected by crisis is ensured. Partners participation in collective accountability frameworks has been promoted.	Sida's flexible funding to humanitarian partners has supported inter-agency coordination and collective approaches, including within the HCTs, on AAP.		Increased participation of marginalized groups is a priority within Sweden's feminist foreign policy and in Sida supported interventions. Surveys show that all partners emphasize the need for women and girls to access AAP and complaint mechanisms. Sida has also improved its policies with regards to sexual harassment and abuse in humanitarian assistance.	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	Sweden's core support to the UN organizations via the MFA is multiyear support which is a large portion of Sweden's total humanitarian allocation.MFA entered new multi-year agreements with UN humanitarian organisations and ICRC for 2022-2025. During 2021 Sida decided take measures to increase the share of the allocation that is multiyear and guidelines for MYF to partners was developed.	With a new strategy in place Sida could slightly increase the share of the funding to multi-year programmes and projects, which has resulted in an increase from 4% in 2020 to 4,85% in 2021.		Only humanitarian organizations that include a gender equality perspective in their operations can become strategic partners to Sida.	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	Out of Sweden's total humanitarian assistance 37 % was provided as multi-year support; 88 % of the allocations from MFA are multi-year, and 4,85 % of Sida's allocations.
	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	Sweden has provided core support to a large number of multilateral organisations, which means that Sweden exceeds the global target for unearmarked funding. Sida has reduced its earmarking with more funding with a program based approach (PBA) and as opened up for PBA-cooperation to new strategic NGO partners.	In addition to the MFA-unearmarked support, Sida has provided un-allocated funding to six UN-partners, and has increased its Pogram Based-funding (PBA) from 13% in 2020 to 18% in 2021. Sida also provides un-allocated support to ICRC, its largest partner in terms of funding.		Sweden does not earmark funding for gender.	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	Sweden provided 3 175 000 000 SEK in unearmarked funding/core recources including 600 000 000 SEK that was allocated to the CERF. That equals 97 % unearmarked funding and 3 percent softly earmarked. 35 % of Sida's humanitarian funds was provided as softly earmarked, including 528 000 000 SEK that was allocated to the CBPFs which equals to 11 % of Sida's total allocation in 2021
	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	A comparison between the 8+3 reporting template and the guidance note currently in use has been made. Some internal questions remain in order for it to be possible to actively advocate for the use of the 8+3 template.	So far there are no outcomes to report.	Since our reporting requirements are relatively few partners could already submit reports using a slightly modified version of the 8+3 template.	Gender is reported on as a cross-cutting issue, integrated in the reporting.	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]	Sida has reporting standards that are much aligned with the 8+3 reporting template.
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	In 2021 Sida has focused on supporting the operationalisation of it nexus guiding note on HQ level and as well as field level. Several learning occasion for the staff has taken place sharing best practice and discussing challenged	A common understanding of how to increase and improve joint analysis, planning and implementation between humanitarian, development and peace operations at Sida has been established. Sidas annual humanitarian crisis analysis has a specific paragraph for joint analysis on synergies/complementarities with development and peace efforts (HDP nexus).	N/A - no such result frame work in place.	Women's participation in peace processes is a prioritized area in Sweden's feminist foregin policy. Sida supports interventions that strengthens women's participation and interventions that include both humanitarian and development elements. The new action plan for gender equality focuses particularly on the nexus.	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.