

| CORE COMMITMENT | RESPONSIBILITIES: INDIVIDUAL, LIAISON, DONOR or Aid Organisation or JUNIT (AL, Donor or Aid Organisation) | WHAT ACTION WAS TAKEN IN 2022 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 INTEGRATED IN YOUR INSTITUTIONAL EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT THIS COMMITMENT? | INDICATOR DEVELOPED BY WORKSTREAM CO-OWNERS | PLEASE REPORT THE REQUESTED DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR FOR 2022 | PLEASE REPORT THE REQUESTED DATA 2021 FOR INDICATORS 2.A. 2.1 AND 2.2 (TO ALLOW COMPARISON WITH 2022) - CELLS HIGHLIGHTED IN GREEN |
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| WORK STREAM 1 - TRANSPARENCY | Individual - all | NRC is committed to publishing more open data around its activities and its partners. NRC has prioritised the requirement of a dedicated Product Manager Open Data to push forward the transparency agenda both from a policy and technical standpoint. NORCAP has strengthened its partnership with Statistics Norway (SSB), the main DP Profiling Service (DPS) and the UNHCR. | The Product Manager will conduct an analysis on NRC's systems and identify which data points are needed to automate the reporting process for both IATI and FTS. NORCAP's partnership with Statistics Norway (SSB), the main DP Profiling Service (DPS) and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has increased the quality and enhancing capacity for producing statistical data and analysis in displacement situations. It builds upon UNHCR's mandate to produce relevant statistics and analysis. DPS' mission is to support collaborative profiling exercises in DP situations. NORCAP's ability to facilitate deployments and Norway is helping standardising humanitarian engagement. | | | Are you (or any of your affiliates) using IATI data and accessing IATI compatible data platforms and tools (or different data standards/performance) in order to enable evidence-informed decision-making, greater accountability and learning? [Y] (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 | Individual - all | NRC developed an internal working group looking at the Cascading of Overheads to Implementing Partners. This work commenced in 2022 and NRC aims to roll out a new cascading of overheads policy in mid-2023. NRC clarified and resourced a global-level implementing partnership network. This helps deal with responsible for assisting NRC offices on how to establish and manage quality, effective partnerships with implementing partners. NORCAP Lake Chad Project: multi-annual investment in institutional capacity strengthening of local and national CSOs working across the Triple Nexus, supporting increased CSO participation in coordination and decision-making mechanisms. | There is an increased focus and interest around local partnerships at all levels in NRC. The policy was drafted in January 2022, with aims to be implemented in May 2023. There is a too early to report on outcome. However, this is a very important data in promoting equal partnership and increasing the institutional capacities of local and national responders. In 2022, around 250 partners and CSO community members trained, coached or mentored, leading to their increased participation and access to funding. | | Across NORCAP's Lake Chad project, 4 Gender and Organizational Development Experts support women's rights and women-led organizations in participation and institutional development. | % 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[1] | | |
| 2.A. Achieve by 2023, 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 CSOs to strengthen the delivery of assistance. We collaborate purposefully with local actors to improve outcomes for displacement-affected people, and in 2022 we started reviewing our processes and approaches to partnership in line with our 2022-2025 Global Strategy. | In 2023, we will continue the review of all processes and tools, aiming to incorporate the relevant GB caucus outcome commitments. It is too early to report on outcomes. | | | Total volume, and % 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 national/government funding (95%). As a result, any fund subgrantee is reported to the donor and becomes part of their core commitment reporting. NRC channels approximately 4% of its funding to local and national partners, but averaging this with other reports risks to create double reporting. | NRC institutional/government funding represented 95% of total funding. Any fund subgrantee was reported to the donor and became part of their core commitment reporting. NRC channels approximately 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 | 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 mobility assistance using tools to inform the design of new programmes. The Roll-out of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) and external trends related to CVA has also informed the development of NRC's global strategy for 2022-2025. | There has been a continued trajectory of growth in NRC's delivery of CVA, with preliminary results suggesting a 4% increase in CVA delivery by NRC in 2022 (USD 98.3 million) compared to 2021 (USD 94.4 million). | NRC has a mandatory indicator to monitor volume of CVA at country level. Analysis of preliminary 2022 data suggests that the UK Ukraine response has been a major driver for CVA growth representing 22% of total CVA delivered. | | Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs | USD 94,303,049.20 (NB preliminary 2022 figure) | USD 93,221,661 (NB preliminary 2021 figure) |
| Individual - all | NORCAP CashCap supported partners with 41 expert missions in cash coordination and technical advisory roles across all regions, incl. in the Ukraine crisis response. | Harmonization of tools (such as MEB, transfer values, etc.) in approximately 40 Cash Working Groups where CashCap experts were present led to more streamlined use of Multipurpose Cash. | | | | | | |
| Individual - all | CashCap played a technical role in developing cash coordination model through the caucus process and provided transition support to 6 contexts | New cash coordination model endorsed by IASC, transition plan for its implementation agreed and implementation commenced. In Ukraine Ukraine Red Cross, which has received tailored technical support from CashCap, was elected as the third co-chair of the national CWG | | | | | | |
| Individual - all | | | | | | Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs | USD 3,952,385.80 (preliminary figure) | |
| WORK STREAM 4 - REDUCING MANAGEMENT COSTS | Joint - donors | UN agencies | Civil society | | | % of UN agencies adopting the UN Partner Portal to harmonize UN processes for engaging civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations, and reduce duplication information requests of partners. | The reporting responsibility for this specific target is with UN agencies that are using the Portal | The reporting responsibility for this specific target is with UN agencies that are using the Portal |
| 2.A.5. Make joint regular functional monitoring and performance reviews and reduce individual donor assessments, evaluations, verifications, risk management and oversight processes. | Individual - all | NRC continues to promote better offers towards including management costs, and harmonising cost classification and financial reporting costs. NRC influenced UNHCR partnership reforms towards simplification and harmonisation and the reuse of MINEC cost classifications. NRC continues to contribute to numerous other efforts e.g. fair share methodology acceptance, reduced reporting, single audit simplified partnership agreements, both bilaterally, through INGO | UNHCR adopted MINEC cost classification methodology in its 2022 grant agreements and continues its efforts towards further simplification. The UNHCR approach proves that change is possible and that the technical solution to common cost classification proposed under the MoU where it Counts protocol is valid. NRC is currently discussing the fair share methodology with UNHCR, seeking full acceptance of INGO cost classification methodology across all operations. | | | | | |
| WORK STREAM 5 - NEEDS ASSESSMENTS | DCOA TO PROVIDE INPUTS FOR OTHER SIGNATORIES OPTIONAL | NRC developed, with technical input from ACAPS and industry experts, tailored and comprehensive Programme Analysis Process (PAP). The PAP has an analytical framework for diagnostic analysis (including needs assessment) and structured tools and methodology for response analysis. The PAP is in harmony with other industry methodologies such as the IASC. In 2022, NRC has further developed tools for situation analysis and holistic response that will be institutionalised in the coming years. | 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 crisis and understanding internally and externally available information. Similarly, increased awareness and response analysis as structured "thinking moment" necessary before making programme design decisions. | The PAP was piloted in NRC Country Operations in Bangladesh, Kenya, Myanmar and Sudan. Additionally, tools and pieces of the methodology have been used by other NRC Country Offices on an ad hoc basis. | NRC's Life and Inclusive Programming (LIP) framework is composed of four components, values and dignity, meaningful access, accountability and participation and empowerment. It defines a set of minimum standards for NRC country programmes. | | | While the current version of the NRC PAP has moved the organisation and its partners from a reactive to a proactive approach to needs assessment, further improvements are underway to make it more partner-oriented. In addition, the NRC PAP will require organisational culture and transformation. |
| Individual - all | In late 2021, NRC joined the IAP, engaging in the steering committee at strategic level. In 2022, NRC continues this engagement through active representation in the IAP and is continuing to align our working process with what is developed sectorally. | | | | | | | |
| WORK STREAM 6 - PARTICIPATION | DCOA TO PROVIDE INPUTS FOR OTHER SIGNATORIES OPTIONAL | NRC Youth Solidarity project in Romania and Moldova highlights the importance of working with and for youth in humanitarian action. The project has supported local youth-led organisations in Romania, Moldova, Ukraine and youth who have the war to access social engagement, education and livelihood opportunities, improving their overall wellbeing. | Through this project NRC is providing skills training, mentoring and funding. The project has provided EUR 350,000 to Romanian and Moldovan youth-led organisations. In Romania, National Youth Council of Moldova, and Romanian Angel Appeal (Foundation) bring Ukrainian and Romanian youth project opportunities to identify Ukrainian youth in the local communities, conduct assessments and design and deliver projects which meet their needs and priorities. Displacement affected youth have been able to improve their wellbeing by connecting with their peers in safe spaces and provide psychosocial support to each other. A "Youth Resilience", developed with Ukrainian youth and endorsed by all youth CSOs in Moldova, was presented to the Moldovan Prime Minister contributing to an Adolescent and Youth Taskforce established to coordinate and mobilise additional humanitarian support for Ukrainian youth. The Women's Refugee Commission and NRC partner with the Global Refugee Youth Network to establish a Ukrainian Refugee Youth Action Fund, to provide funding and mentoring directly to Ukrainian refugee youth for their own community projects in rural and urban settings, across Moldova, Romania and Poland. | In Romania, projects include "Tut-Tut" social events for Ukrainian youth to tell their stories. In Moldova, youth have arranged local Christmas markets to sell their home-made products. | | | | |
| Individual - all | By utilising an integrated approach of mobile communication tools and apps, NRC is developing an integrated digital platform to provide in and out channels of communication for people that are displaced, both internally and externally, in any written or spoken language and via both smart and basic phone technologies. NRC built the Digital Community Hub (DCH) a system NRC expects to use in the next years to re-invent the business model of aid founded on people's voices, needs and preferences. The next three phases of the scaling approach for the Digital Community Hub (1 to 1) integrate with relevant NRC tools to further provide more distinct capabilities and integration of services across the organization, and 2) integrate non-NRC humanitarian tools to allow for scale across other agencies and their operations, and 3) a template for a plug-and-play Digital Toolbox that will allow for standardised integration in any response, led by any agency that is coordinating humanitarian response activities. | Most countries have prioritised CFM as part of their SIP Action Plans. Work will start soon on the roll-out of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) in the sector and a second looking at Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM). Building on the findings, NRC will aim to further strengthen our approach to CEA as both policy and tool level. This will kick off in 2023, prioritising CFM. CEA is a key element of the 2022-2025 Global Strategy under the Sub-Objective "Quality, Learning and Accountability", meaning that the organization is also planning to invest on making progress in this regard. | Country's conducted workshops and capacity building sessions to self-assess priorities and develop Country Office Action Plans for SIP. | In 2022, most NRC country offices have carried out a self-assessment, with approximately 75% having completed or in the process of finalising the development of the Action Plan. | | | | |
| Individual - all | In October 2022, NRC's Senior Management Group approved NRC to apply for the CHS Alliance membership. NRC will undertake verification in 2023. | | | | | | | |
| Individual - all | NORCAP Lake Chad Project: multi-annual support to increase CSO participation in coordination and decision-making mechanisms and localisation agenda in UN agencies, including CSO participation in NRC | | | | | | | |

| WORK STREAM 7-8 - FINANCED QUALITY FUNDING | | | | | | | | | |
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| 7.1. A. Signatories increase multi-year, collaborative and flexible planning and multi-year funding. Aid organizations ensure that the same terms of multi-year funding agreements are applied with their implementing partners(4) | Individual - all | NRC continued to lead in discussions on pooled funds and quality funding as a key objective linked to more effective humanitarian action. NRC continues its advocacy work for better quality funding at several events/NGO consultations in Geneva, Brussels, London and Addis, as well as through the GB. | NRC played a key role in ensuring that quality funding was integrated within the GB 2.0 identified priorities. In relation to OCHA CIPF, 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 MYF. NRC also published the report "Pooled funds: the new humanitarian silver bullet?" to identify ways to improve pooled fund efficiency. Following the release, NRC organized workshops with interested donors on the findings. Together with AHA and IRC, NRC also released the report "Quality Funding: From pilot to practice" with the key lessons learned on the Programme Based Approach (PBA). NRC is supporting donors in promoting the PBA across the wider system. | | | | Total volume, and % of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year. | Estimated figures show that in 2022, 29% 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 | Estimated figures show that in 2022, 27% of NRC's funding came from multi-year projects (greater than 24 months) based on expenditure. |
| | Individual - all | In Jan Espeland's role as EP, NRC provided background support to organise 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. | | | | Total volume, and % change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year. | | | |
| | Individual - all | | | | | Total volume, and % 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 4% of funding onwards (the rest is directly implemented) this number is bound to be almost negligible. | NRC was not able to measure this indicator. NRC only channels 5% of funding onwards (the rest is directly implemented) this number is bound to be almost negligible. | |
| 8.3. 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 2025. Aid organizations reduce channelling donor funds with reduced earmarking to their partners. | Individual - Donors | | | | | Total volume, and % of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked | | | |
| | Individual - Aid organizations | NRC does not receive this type of funding. NRC partners with SIDA and NMFA on the Programme Based Approach, which provides the organization with vital country-level funding according to the NRC-act strategy. | However, this type of funding - the best an NGO can aspire to have - is classified as earmarked in the GB and ends up disincentivizing donors from labelling it, in favour of other practices such as core funding to UN agencies or pooled funds. | | | Total volume, and % of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners | NRC is not in a position to provide such funding since it doesn't receive any. | | |
| WORK STREAM 9 - HARMONISED REPORTING | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.1. Simplify and harmonize reporting requirements by the end of 2023 by reducing the volume of reporting, jointly deciding on common terminology, identifying core requirements and developing a common report structure. | Individual - all | NRC has launched an updated version of the Organizational Assessment Tool, the OAT. The purpose of this tool is to assess the operational and compliance capacities of all implementing partners, as well as consortium members. To avoid duplication of work, NRC will consider recent capacity evaluations that potential partners may have undertaken with other organizations. NRC is also introducing the possibility to allow our most frequent partners to have a valid, globally applicable assessment that is valid for three years, eliminating time-consuming duplications of work. | | | | | When working with downstream partners, NRC uses the same reporting template required by the upstream donors. | | |
| | Individual - all | NRC continues to push for additional harmonization (of cost classification and financial reporting). NRC has also been advocating for UN agencies to mutually recognise PSOA and capacity assessments. | | | | 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. regions)) If your scope is limited, please specify how and why? | | | |
| HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENT NEXUS | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.A. 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 analyses between humanitarian, development, collaboration and peacebuilding communities. | OCOA AND UNDER INPUTS - FOR OTHER SIGNATORIES OPTIONAL | NRC is conducting research in 5 contexts on the impact of the HDP Nexus on PBA. NRC has also finalised the recruitment of a Nexus advisor and is committed to developing an internal approach to the nexus through extensive consultation with the broader humanitarian community, including with donors. | | | | | | | |

[1] Refer to the IASC definitions of gender equality and women empowerment, available here: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1sdvbc05PM157DdJg_fgmc342D8647up-w4rhing

[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 mobilisation or monitoring; using IATI data for PFS reporting and potentially for EDHS

[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 roles, unequal power relations and promoting positive social norms).

[4] 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 is available here: <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/and-bargain-official-website/multi-year-and-flexible-funding-definitions-guidance>