2019 → 2021

OCTOBER 2019 FG HANDOVER

FEBRUARY 2020 GB SELF-REPORTING PROCESS

MAY 2020 MEETINGS FG AND EP, FG AND CO-CONVENORS

12 JUNE 2020 ANNUAL MEETING, NEW YORK

FEBRUARY 2021 GB SELF-REPORTING PROCESS

MAY 2021 ANNUAL MEETING, AMSTERDAM

WHAT WE AGREED IN 2016:

HOW DO WE MOVE FORWARD ON THE PRIORITIES?
(BASED ON THE ANNUAL MEETING 2019)
COLLECTIVE ACTION POINTS:

INDIVIDUAL ACTION POINTS:

OBJECTIVES
(OBJECTIVES FROM EMINENT PERSON'S SPEECH AT THE ANNUAL MEETING 2019)

INDICATORS
(INDICATORS AGREED BY THE CO-CONVENORS AND FACILITATION GROUP IN 2018)

1 — Greater transparency

Align or better connect data platforms, ensure complementarity, simplify data and reporting requirements, focus on data for a purpose, and on user-driven data needs.

A coalition (with technical inputs) to determine how FTS and IATI could interface to avoid duplication and maximize availability and usability of information, without increasing reporting burdens.

Determine ways to reduce the burden and duplicative reporting of financial data.

- Design a prototype to demonstrate the add value of publishing quality data
- Work with donors to harmonize approaches
- Establish a centralized data management system among donors
- Ensure complementarity between IATI and FTS
- Support pilot around IATI, FTS and EU systems, with a focus on data analysis
- Provide a clear timeline for the IATI/FTS pilot
- Make FTS/IATI pilot user-needs driven
- Encourage partners to more consistently share data
- Look into differentiated requirements for reporting
- Work on the inter-operability of IATI and EDRIS

1. Greater transparency ensured, and a shared data standard for evidence-based decision-making used.

% of Signatories publishing humanitarian data to IATI, and % publishing more useable data; and % of Signatories using IATI data

2 — More support and funding tools for local and national responders

Focus on quality in partnerships and support, through capacity development, engagement of women and youth organizations, involvement of organizations championing results for other marginalized groups and help managing the risks adequately, including by addressing compliance obstacles, such as counterterrorism legislation, and building trust.

- Promote true localization of aid, including through capacity building of local partners
- Give visibility to the total percentage of funds allocated to local responders
- Expand dialogue with local actors on core issues
- IATI and other reporting systems establish linkages between databases
- Build collective capacity of local actors; build alliances for engaging local actors in policy

2. Local and national responders to disasters and emergencies are credibly strengthened.

% of agreements that incorporate capacity strengthening support, and % of funding for local and national responders

3 — Increase the use and coordination of cash-based programming

Focus on coordination, including more inclusive participation, and continue working towards the improvement of cost management and enhancing the quality of cash funding.

Endorse a global collaboration for greater efficiency and effectiveness in cash programming

- Explore ways to design responses locally and ensure leadership of local actors
- Work with partners to establish a common service to support country cooperations
- Facilitate dialogues between Signatories with national NGOs

3. Those affected by a crisis are enabled to make their own choices to meet their humanitarian needs through more quality cash-based programming.

Total volume transferred through cash and vouchers

4 — Reduce duplication and management costs with periodic functional reviews

Conduct a survey and analysis of individual donor assessments on the scale of the problem, the impact on operations (including partnering) and develop recommendations.

Continue Money where it counts initiative to harmonize cost classification

4. Costs saved through innovation and alignment of our processes.

% variance on number of individual donor assessments compared to 2016
% of UN agencies and NGOs adopting the UN Partner Portal

5 — Improve joint and impartial needs assessments

Roll out joint needs analysis and supporting tools collectively, ensuring adequate capacities are in place to do so.

A systemwide pilot was proposed and debated in one or two countries, however it was emphasized that country-based pilots should not inhibit the ongoing rollout and operationalization of tools (including the current IASC guidance and tools) and workstream priorities in other response settings. Should they be implemented, the country-based pilots should also aim to assess collectively the tools and their impact to improve effectiveness and efficiency of the humanitarian response – in particular to ensure that coordinated needs assessments and joint analysis enable a more principled humanitarian action.

- Support the validation and operationalization of an impartial JNA methodology and standards through IASC
- Leverage political will in order to promote joint needs assessments
- Identify pilot countries where testing the joint needs analysis tools, looking primarily at contexts where some preparatory work is already done
- Look more into JNA and analysis and how best to promote them
- Host a training for NGOs on HPC tools

5. The short- and long-term needs of affected people are better reflected in our responses through better assessments of their needs.

Actions taken that contribute to better joint needs analysis
Level of prioritisation to invest in capacities to support within organisations

6 — Participation revolution: include people receiving aid in making the decisions which affect their lives

Incentivize participation of local actors in program planning and implementation, for example through compliance if deemed appropriate with Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS).

- Gather a small group of senior decision-makers to unblock identified barriers
- Continue providing flexible funds

6. Affected people are more engaged with and listened to, and are better included in our responses.

% of HRPs where operational decision-making is informed by views of affected people; % of HRPs that integrate strategies/plans on gender etc.

7 & 8 — Enhance quality funding through reduced earmarking and multi-year planning and funding

Develop and refine the evidence base for both multi-year funding and reduced earmarking, including by following up on the study (Money where it counts) currently underway by the Norwegian Refugee Council, on gathering financial figures on existing multi-year funding mechanisms.

Reinforce high-level political dialogue among donors and other Signatories, to address the outstanding barriers and obstacles to progress in enhancing quality funding through reduced earmarking and multi-year planning.

Come to agreement on common definitions, identify institutional constraints related to tracking and passing on quality funding once common definitions agreed, and identify workable solutions and ways forward.

- Review internal systems to find solutions in providing more quality resources to implementing partners
- Work with the Eminent Person to address the political barriers around quality funding
- Organize a WS 7+8 workshop in September 2019 to further unpack the barriers around quality funding and propose solutions
- A case study on implications of MYF on programmatic outcomes
- Case studies on relevance and importance of quality funding
- Share management insights regarding quality funding

7. & 8. More flexible and predictable financing provided.

% of humanitarian funds available that are multi-year
% change of humanitarian funds available that are multi-year
% of unearmarked/ softly earmarked funding going to implementing partners

9 — Harmonize and simplify reporting requirements

Scale-up the adoption of the 8+3 reporting template, supported by political leadership for Signatories to agree to use it.

- Look into the 8+3 reporting template and ensure alignment on the issue
- Urged to adopt the 8+3 template as the pilot is largely positive
- Address the issue of cascading requirements between UN agencies and NGO partners, including local NGOs
- Work with partner NGOs to assess if it is possible to use the 8+3 template as the standard reporting format for joint responses to crisis

9. Humanitarian workers have more time to help those affected by only having to use a simplified reporting format.

Use of common reporting template as the reporting standard for agreements with partners in pilot countries