

2016

2019

2020

2021

WHAT WE AGREED IN 2016:

HOW DO WE MOVE FORWARD ON THE PRIORITIES? (BASED ON THE ANNUAL MEETING 2019)

PROGRESS (BASED ON THE ANNUAL INDEPENDENT REPORT 2020)

MOVING FORWARD (BASED ON THE ANNUAL MEETING 2020)

OBJECTIVES (OBJECTIVES FROM EP SPEECH AT THE ANNUAL MEETING 2019)

INDICATORS (DEVELOPED BY CO-CONVENORS IN 2018)

EXPECTED RESULTS (BASED ON CO-CONVENOR MEETING 2020 AND AIR 2020)

TARGETS (AGREED BY CO-CONVENORS AND FG IN 2018)

TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGES	WHAT WE AGREED IN 2016:	HOW DO WE MOVE FORWARD ON THE PRIORITIES? (BASED ON THE ANNUAL MEETING 2019)	PROGRESS (BASED ON THE ANNUAL INDEPENDENT REPORT 2020)	MOVING FORWARD (BASED ON THE ANNUAL MEETING 2020)	OBJECTIVES (OBJECTIVES FROM EP SPEECH AT THE ANNUAL MEETING 2019)	INDICATORS (DEVELOPED BY CO-CONVENORS IN 2018)	EXPECTED RESULTS (BASED ON CO-CONVENOR MEETING 2020 AND AIR 2020)	TARGETS (AGREED BY CO-CONVENORS AND FG IN 2018)
TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGES	WS2 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, and help managing the risks adequately, including by addressing compliance obstacles, such as counterterrorism legislation, and building trust.	A growing normative shift towards more localised responses with emerging positive practice that could be scaled up.	Increase investments in capacities of local actors, based on their priorities. And seek ways to pass on overhead costs. Ensure funding for local actors, including through pooled funds.	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	1) In new agreements between donors and intermediaries the role of the latter is mutually understood to be one of supporting, nurturing and overseeing local partners 2) Funding for institutional capacity strengthening activities increased.	25% of humanitarian funding awarded as directly as possible to local and national responders
	WS3 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.	2,7 bn \$ World Bank, 2,1 bn \$ from WFP, 650 M \$ UNCHR, 241 M \$ UNICEF	Agree on a commitment to improve cash coordination, based on inter-sector response analysis, facilitating a scale-up in the use of cash assistance and more efficient, effective and accountability aid.	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	Progress on the cash coordination debate with high-level backing	N/A
	WS5 Improve joint and impartial needs assessments	Roll out joint needs analysis and supporting tools collectively, ensuring adequate capacities are in place to do so.	Finalised quality criteria and methodology 75 % of HNOs meet at least 75 % of the quality criteria	Continue investment, work and efforts to further develop and apply the JIAF in field locations in the current HPC, including protection considerations; and, for donors, ensure funding decisions are aligned with needs assessments and analysis results.	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	JIAF further developed and applied in field locations through HPC	Agreed-upon quality criteria and methodology 80% of HNOs meet at least 75% of the quality criteria 80% of MSNAs meet at least 75% of the quality criteria
	WS6 Participation revolution	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).	88 % of HRP include joint approach to accountability to affected population (+29 % compared to 2018).	Strengthen engagement between the participation and localisation workstreams, ensuring political support for greater accountability to affected populations.	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.	95% of HRPs include a joint approach to accountability to affected populations	Introduce revised six-part indicator that reflects more detailed HRP content requirements Ensure 100% of HRPS score 4 or more out of 6 by 2022
	WS7&8 Enhance quality funding	Develop and refine the evidence base for both multi-year funding and reduced earmarking Reinforce high-level political dialogue among donors and other Signatories, to address the outstanding barriers and obstacles to progress in enhancing quality funding Come to agreement on common definitions	7 donors increased multi-year funding compared to 2018.	Convene a series of dialogues at technical and political level, to (1) clarify donors' accountability and visibility requirements; (2) identify and agree on how to apply an expanded concept of QF; (3) scale-up good practices; and (4) address barriers to cascading QF.	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	1) Increase flexibility across funding instruments and agreements 2) Provide a critical mass of quality predictable funding 3)Scale-up quality funding tools and approaches 4) Address donor accountability and visibility concerns 5) Identify and address barriers to cascading quality funding	N/A
INVESTMENTS FOR EFFICIENCY	WS1 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	92% of signatory publishers are publishing open data on their humanitarian activities, 25% of signatories are publishing more useable humanitarian data, 39% of signatories are publishing more timely data.	Increase granularity of data published in IATI. Make IATI more inclusive. Encourage partners to publish downstream partner data through IATI. Create a "one stop shop" for funding data.	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	1) Increased number of signatories publish more useable data to IATI 2) IATI data being increasingly used by digital platforms and service providers in the humanitarian sector	100% of Signatories are publishing humanitarian data to IATI, and of these 50% are publishing more useable humanitarian data
	WS4 Reduce duplication and management costs	Conduct a survey and analysis of individual donor assessments on the scale of the problem, the impact on operations (including partnering) and develop recommendations.	4 UN agencies adopted the UN Partner Portal (+1 compared to last year) and some 12.000 partners are registered on the UN Partner Portal (87 % UNHCR, 50 % UNICEF) as of mid-2020.	Analyse recommendations of the GPPI study on individual donor assessments and identify next steps to ensure they are translated into fewer donor and UN assessments at country level. Seek greater alignment of different initiatives in reducing management costs.	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	1) Increase in the number of UN agencies using the portal and the number of I/NNGOs registered 2) Application of GPPI recommendations from both aid organizations and donor governments. 3) Change in assessment practice based on the above.	6 UN agencies adopt the UN Partner Portal with consequent increase of CSO/NGO partners of UN agencies adopting the common UN Partner Portal process The actual reduction in the number of assessments
	WS9 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.	6 Signatories using the 8+3 template completely, 8 partially .	Donors and UN agencies should adopt the 8+3 template for their implementing NGO partners. Donors that have already adopted it should proactively lobby and challenge peers to rapidly adopt the template.	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	8+3 template rolled out globally by donors and UN agencies for the use of all downstream NGO partners	80% of signatories / 50% of INGO Signatories who have a grant-giving role use the common reporting template as the reporting standard for agreement with partners

2020 OVERARCHING THEMES

FUTURE OF THE GRAND BARGAIN

the Facilitation Group will develop a proposal on the future of the Grand Bargain by December 2020.

RISK SHARING

Engage relevant workstreams to address key elements of the risk initiative including workstream 4 on certification process and workstream 2 on involvement of local actors.

Initiate a discussion with the Good Humanitarian Donor (GHD) group members on "zero tolerance for non-action".

Liaise with the IASC Results Group 5 to identify synergies on risk initiatives and discuss harmonizing due diligence requirements.

Convene an expert-level meeting on risk sharing in second half of 2020 with the aim to facilitate a dialogue among key stakeholders, ensuring that the initiative is focused on practical issues, grounded in concrete operational contexts and enables participation of local actors.

Propose a "risk sharing agenda" to the Eminent Person by December 2020.