

ENDING

SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED
VIOLENCE IN HUMANITARIAN CRISES

OSLO, NORWAY, 23-24 MAY 2019

Oslo commitments on ending sexual and gender-based violence in humanitarian crises

2020 COLLECTIVE PROGRESS REPORT

Table of Contents

Acronyms	3
Executive Summary.....	4
<i>Financial pledges</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Policy commitments.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Perceived results to date</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Emerging areas for action.....</i>	<i>6</i>
1. Introduction	7
1.1. Background	7
1.2. Summary of commitment-makers.....	9
1.3. Methodology.....	11
1.3.1. Pledge forms and self-reporting progress forms.....	11
1.3.2. Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database.....	12
1.3.3. Literature review, interviews and survey.....	12
1.4. Caveats	12
1.5. Structure of this report.....	14
2. Summary of progress by commitment-makers.....	15
2.1. Financial Pledges	15
2.1.1. Overview.....	15
2.1.2. Reported progress	15
2.1.3. Funding categories	20
2.1.4. Tracking SGBV funding	23
2.1.5. Other funding pledges	27
2.1.6. Summary findings.....	28
2.2. Political, Policy and Good Practice Commitments.....	30
2.2.1. Overview.....	30
2.2.2. Progress overview	33
2.2.3. Progress by policy categories.....	37
2.2.4. Summary findings.....	53
3. Beyond the Oslo SGBV Conference.....	56
4. Gaps and challenges	65
4.1 Overview.....	65
4.2 Priorities moving forward	67
5 Conclusion and recommendations	70
5.1 Summary findings.....	70
5.2 Recommendations.....	71
5.2.1 Future tracking of Oslo financial pledges.....	71
5.2.2 Future tracking of Oslo non-financial commitments.....	71
5.2.3 Accountability.....	72
6 References.....	74
7 Annexes	76
<i>Annex 1. Funding Categories Details</i>	<i>76</i>
<i>Annex 2. Non-financial Categories Details</i>	<i>79</i>
<i>Annex 3. Funding Challenges - Local Actors.....</i>	<i>81</i>
<i>Annex 4. Financial Tracking Considerations.....</i>	<i>88</i>

Acronyms

COFEM	Coalition of Feminists for Social Change
GBV	Gender-based violence
GBV AoR	Gender-based Violence Area of Responsibility
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN FTS	United Nations Financial Tracking Service
UN OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WATED	Women Action Towards Economic Development
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WRC	Women's Refugee Commission

Executive Summary

In May 2019, a conference on Ending Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Humanitarian Crises¹ was hosted by the governments of Norway, Iraq, Somalia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

At the Oslo conference, 49 participating governments, UN agencies, international organisations, national organisations, and other entities made financial, operational, good practice, and policy commitments focused on the prevention, protection and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in humanitarian crises. Under its role as conference co-host and convener, the Government of Norway commissioned a research consultancy to compile, systematise, and track progress against the commitments. This collective progress report is the first report in a three-year tracking project to measure annual progress, as self-reported by participants.

A total of 21 government participants made financial pledges, and 46 participants (both government and non-government) made non-financial commitments² at the Oslo SGBV conference.³ As of October 2020, 38 out of the 49 participants (or 78%) have submitted progress reports on their commitments, which were reviewed for this report.

Financial pledges

Financial pledges made at the conference amounted to USD \$366.64 million for 2019 and beyond.⁴

2019 (US\$)	2020 and beyond (US\$)	Total (US\$)
227.45 million	139.2 million	366.64 million

This funding is in addition to unearmarked and core funding to humanitarian partners working to prevent and respond to SGBV, as well as funding to the Central Emergency Response Fund and country-based pooled funds.

The financial commitments for 2019 consisted of 130 separate pledges to various recipients, contexts and funding categories amounting to USD \$227.45 million. A total of 90% of pledges were confirmed as disbursed, amounting to USD \$204.25 million. Of these, 58% of pledge totals were met, 5% of disbursements were under the pledge amount, and 18% of pledges still required confirmation of disbursement. Overall, 18% of disbursements exceeded what was pledged and the additional funding disbursed amounted to a total of USD \$38.96 million. The proportion of pledges disbursed is likely to increase as more disbursements are confirmed by pledgers.

Pledgers had been asked to include any SGBV funding they had planned, committed or disbursed in 2019. Only 15% of funding disbursed was confirmed by pledgers as 'new money', i.e., additional to what was already in the pipeline prior to the pledging conference.⁵ Analysis of the funding targets showed that

¹ Henceforth referred to as the 'Oslo SGBV conference' or the 'Oslo conference'.

² Henceforth, 'non-financial commitments' or 'policy commitments' refers to the category covering political, operational, institutional policy and good practice commitments.

³ Of the total 49 participants, 3 made only financial pledges, 28 only non-financial commitments, and 18 actors made both financial and non-financial commitments.

⁴ This total pledge amount is slightly higher than previously published pledge results as some pledges made at the conference were inadvertently omitted from [previously published results](#). All pledges and disbursements in this summary were converted to US\$ using the UN operational rates of exchange on 1 May 2019.

⁵ A large number of reporters failed to indicate whether pledges were new money or not, so the actual percentage may be higher.

57% of disbursements were targeted at SGBV-related activities, while the remainder went to activities and entities that included SGBV activities, but within a broader remit.

The main recipients of funding were UN agencies (45%) followed by international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) (33%), while less than 1% was reported by Oslo pledgers as having gone *directly* to local entities and systems. Most of the funding was targeted at recipient organisations' country offices, with a significant proportion of the funding disbursed focusing on strengthening efforts to address SGBV in humanitarian responses. A significant focus was also placed on funding sexual and reproductive health services and rights.

In sum, while the financial pledges made at the Oslo SGBV conference were fulfilled at a very high rate, little of the money went *directly* to new activities and actors working at the local level to prevent and respond to SGBV in humanitarian crises. The broad definitions of SGBV-related funding targets and the lack of specificity in reporting mean that we have limited information on how much local actors have benefited from downstream funding, or to what extent field level anti-SGBV activities have increased. Information sought from field level implementing actors through a survey provides some insight into the continued challenges and gaps faced by local actors and entities working to prevent, mitigate and respond to SGBV.

Policy commitments

Of the 242 non-financial commitments made at the Oslo SGBV conference, 182 received progress updates. More than half of these (62%) were not new initiatives, but rather reaffirmations of commitments previously made elsewhere, such as under the Call to Action. In the pledge form, participants were encouraged to make commitments against particular categories and subcategories. Within these categories, most policy commitments fell under 'Operational support' (29%), followed by 'Policies, Standards and Legal Frameworks' (22%) and 'Leadership and Coordination' (20%).

According to evidence of progress provided in the self-reports, most commitments were found to be 'on track', with a few 'planned', 'behind schedule', or 'at risk'. Reports on commitments labelled as 'at risk' typically cited gaps in funding that impeded implementation.

Most activities associated with the policy commitments took place at the global level (65%), i.e., in the sphere of international policy and international organisational headquarters. Where target operational locations were defined, a number of these took place in multiple countries (20%). Where activities were concentrated in a particular region, 10% of reported activities took place in sub-Saharan Africa and a further 8% in Asia. Where individual activities could be specified, most of them related to advocacy and awareness-raising (14%) and institutional strengthening in SGBV understanding and response (11%). As a result of the institutional and advocacy focus of most commitments, the majority of activities reported were not directly targeted at beneficiaries among crisis-affected populations. However, in the cases where beneficiary groups were indicated, women and girls were the primary target group. The majority of activities cited one or multiple partners.

While many commitments were concentrated on large international actors and global level initiatives, a number of commitment-makers highlighted their efforts in localisation and providing support to local actors, including local and national civil society organisations and women-led groups working on SGBV. Moving forward, efforts to tackle SGBV need to build on these efforts and ensure that national and local actors working to address SGBV in humanitarian crises benefit from Oslo commitment-makers' support to international actors and initiatives.

Perceived results to date

An online survey shared with individuals working on SGBV, a majority of whom were local actors, found that, on average, most respondents viewed the Oslo SGBV conference positively, both in terms of benefits from attendance and perceived positive impact stemming from the event. While several respondents noted a positive shift towards more flexible and multi-year funding, survey respondents and commitment-makers noted gaps and challenges, particularly relating to the impact of Covid-19, as well as funding challenges, e.g., continued gaps in total funding directed to addressing SGBV, flexible and multi-year funding, and financial support to local actors working on SGBV.

The focus areas and activities most emphasised in the commitments (e.g., awareness-raising and support for life-saving activities) generally align with the stated priorities of SGBV responders, including local actors. However, a disconnect appears in terms of the level at which the commitments are targeted—largely at international initiatives and organisational headquarters. The need to work more with local communities, leaders, and responders, particularly women-led groups, was a significant finding of the survey results.

Emerging areas for action

Overall, while funding and progress against commitments focused heavily on continuing existing areas of work, continued collaboration with existing partners (both financial and non-financial), and/or internal institutional processes, a promising new development is the coordination among commitment-makers under the Call to Action to discuss gaps and explore innovative solutions to existing problems. Opening the Call to Action to a wider variety of voices, particularly among local actors, would serve to strengthen this platform and the positive outcomes already emerging from it.

With most financial pledges reported as disbursed and most policy commitments ‘on track’, the Oslo SGBV commitment process has generated momentum and demonstrates a positive trend towards meeting the stated needs, challenges and gaps of implementing actors. To further advance the cause of preventing and protecting individuals from SGBV in humanitarian crises, collaboration between key actors under the new Call to Action Road Map 2021-2025 stands to be a key opportunity to strengthen and streamline global efforts while addressing the existing gaps and challenges to more meaningful change on the ground.

The tracking of Oslo commitments is an ongoing piece of work, and the Oslo co-hosts will continue to track the delivery of pledges and commitments on an annual basis over the next two years. Future tracking of the Oslo commitments will aim to strategically align more closely with existing reporting processes, particularly the Call to Action.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

In May 2019, a conference on Ending Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Humanitarian Crises was hosted by the governments of Norway, Iraq, Somalia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).⁶

The objectives of the conference were to:

- mobilise strong political commitment to prevent incidents of, and protect people at risk of, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and conflict-related sexual violence, and promote the needs, rights and dignity of survivors and those at risk;
- mobilise additional financial resources, especially for SGBV response through UN coordinated response plans and for the ICRC's 2019 Special Appeal: the ICRC's Response to Sexual Violence; and
- highlight best practices and lessons learned from efforts to prevent and respond to SGBV in humanitarian situations and help improve the evidence base in this field.⁷

The conference brought together SGBV survivors and specialists, and representatives from 100 countries, global leaders and regional and international organisations. Participants included 167 members of national civil society organisations and 76 members of international civil society organisations and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

At the event, governments and organisations were invited to make financial pledges and political, policy and good practice commitments to support efforts to end sexual and gender-based violence in humanitarian crises.

As a follow-up to the conference, the co-hosts commissioned Humanitarian Outcomes to design and implement a project to track the delivery of the Oslo SGBV commitments⁸ over three years from 2019 to 2022.

The project aims to:

- Compile and systematise the commitments in a database framework;
- Track delivery on commitments made on a yearly basis;
- Provide recommendations on how OCHA can track SGBV in their financial tracking system;
- Provide action-oriented recommendations on how the other co-hosts should continue to ensure future delivery on the SGBV agenda;
- Identify opportunities for integration with other reporting mechanisms to ensure sustainability and avoid duplication of efforts.

This report provides a summary of the self-reported progress by commitment-makers against commitments made, which the researchers triangulated with the perceived changes experienced by implementing actors working on SGBV at field level. The report includes recommendations on priority areas for future delivery of the SGBV agenda, as well as how to improve the financial tracking of SGBV funding and opportunities for integration of Oslo SGBV commitment reporting within existing reporting mechanisms.

⁶ Learn more about the conference background through the conference concept paper, available here: <https://az659834.vo.msecnd.net/eventsairwesteuropod/production-possibility-public/d7a20c22be0145398e4bbb9ed661f2ef>

⁷ For more information see: <https://www.endsgbvoslo.no/>

⁸ In this report 'pledges' refer to financial pledges, while 'commitments' is a general term that is used interchangeably to refer to both financial pledges and non-financial commitments.

A note on language and interpretation

The Oslo SGBV conference used the broader term of sexual and gender-based violence to describe, for example, rape, sexual slavery, trafficking, forced/early marriage and intimate partner violence. In this report SGBV is used as 'an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e., gender) differences between males and females. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in private.'⁹

Activities and responses to SGBV within the conference and among commitment-makers, and therefore within this report, take a very broad interpretation and include, for example, prevention efforts, SGBV risk mitigation activities, advocacy, and sexual and reproductive health services and rights (SRHR). Reports included activities focused on men and boys, risks associated with an individual's sexual orientation, gender identity and expression (SOGIE), and efforts focused on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).¹⁰

Despite this, the researchers recognise that other actors use other terms and categories for these areas, including gender-based violence (GBV) as an overarching term that includes sexual violence, or terms such as violence against women and girls (VAWG) for particular forms of violence. For continuity reasons this report adopts the terminology used at the Oslo SGBV conference.

⁹ IASC (2015). *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action: Reducing risk, promoting resilience and aiding recovery*. IASC. p. 5.

¹⁰ Sometimes broadened to include harassment (PSEAH - Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment).

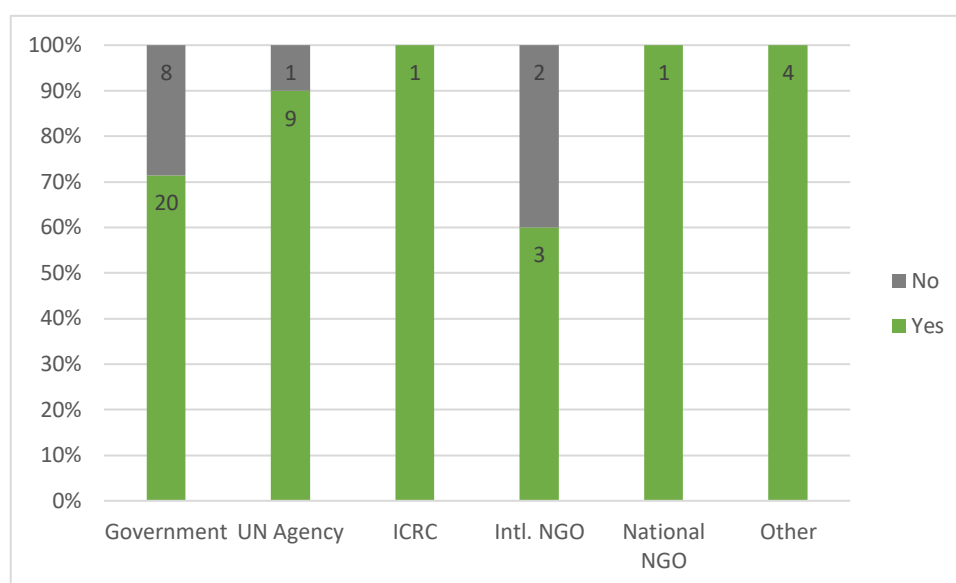
1.2. Summary of commitment-makers

At the conference, the following 49 actors made financial and non-financial commitments (see the following list). Those actors marked with an asterisk had not submitted self-reporting progress forms at the time of writing.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. ACT Alliance* | 19. Italy* | 39. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) |
| 2. Australia | 20. Japan | 40. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) |
| 3. Austria | 21. Republic of Korea | 41. United Arab Emirates (UAE)* |
| 4. Belgium | 22. Liechtenstein* | 42. United Kingdom |
| 5. Burkina Faso* | 23. Luxembourg | 43. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) |
| 6. Canada | 24. Myanmar* | 44. UN Women |
| 7. Coalition of Feminists for Social Change (COFEM) | 25. Namibia | 45. VOICE |
| 8. Denmark | 26. The Netherlands* | 46. WFP |
| 9. European Union | 27. Norway | 47. WHO |
| 10. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)* | 28. The Philippines | 48. Women Action Towards Economic Development (WATED) |
| 11. Finland | 29. Save The Children | 49. Women's Refugee Commission (WRC) |
| 12. Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility (GBV AoR) | 30. Slovenia | |
| 13. Germany | 31. Somalia* | |
| 14. Hungary | 32. Spain* | |
| 15. Iceland | 33. Sweden | |
| 16. ICRC | 34. Switzerland | |
| 17. International Organisation of Migration (IOM) | 35. Terram Pacis* | |
| 18. Ireland | 36. The New Humanitarian | |
| | 37. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) | |
| | 38. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) | |

The commitment-makers included governments, UN agencies, international organisations, national organisations, and others. As of October 2020, 38 participants (or 78%) have submitted self-reporting progress forms.

Figure 1. Number of submitted reports by actor type



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database

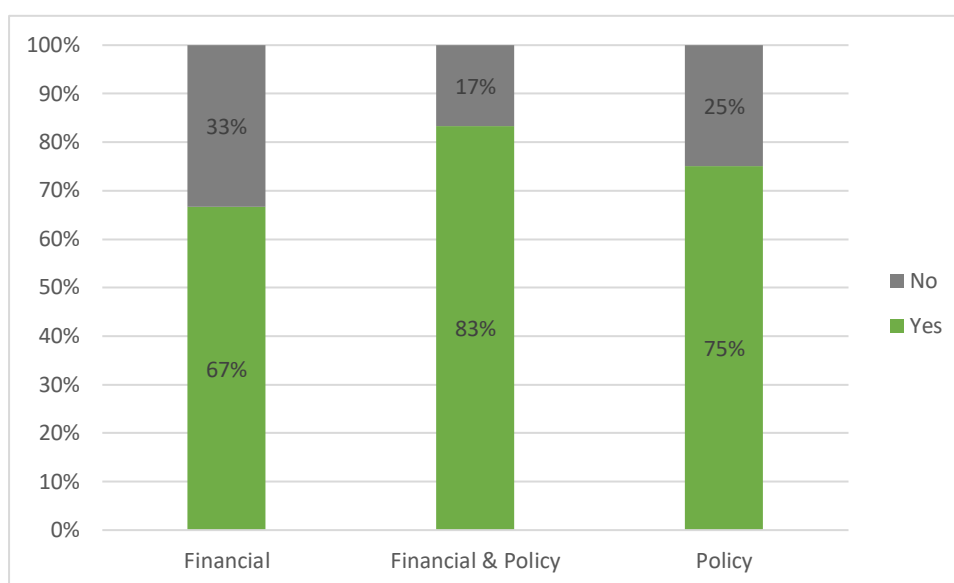
The following table shows the type of commitments made by actor type; note that only government actors made financial pledges.¹¹

Actor Type	Financial only	Non-financial only	Both (Financial & Policy)	Total commitment-makers
Government	3	7	18	28
UN agency	0	10	0	10
International NGO (INGO)	0	5	0	5
National NGO (NNGO)	0	1	0	1
ICRC	0	1	0	1
Other ¹²	0	4	0	4
Totals	3	28	18	49

¹¹ A greater number of commitments were made by governments and UN agencies than other actors. Key informant interviews indicated that this may have been due to confusion among civil society participants on whether they could also make commitments.

¹² Includes interagency mechanisms, coalitions and other entities, including the European Union, COFEM and GBV AoR.

Figure 2. Number of submitted reports by commitment type



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database

1.3. Methodology

A three-person team used a systematic approach to gather and analyse evidence from commitment-makers and external sources to track progress against the Oslo SGBV commitments. The team was supported by a data scientist with the development of the Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database, and a research assistant with the collection of missing information from reporters.

The research team was supported by a core reference group (CRG) that provided ad hoc support and advice on the technical aspects of the project. The CRG was composed of representatives from UN OCHA, UNFPA, GBV AoR, ICRC and the governments of Norway, Iraq, UAE and Somalia.

1.3.1. Pledge forms and self-reporting progress forms

Ahead of the Oslo SGBV conference, participants were invited to make financial and non-financial commitments by completing a pledge form.¹³ A total of 49 participants submitted completed pledge forms. These participants were then asked in May 2020 to complete a self-reporting progress form to report on progress made to date, as well as other key information to help support broader analysis of SGBV priorities, challenges and gaps. As of October 2020, 38 out of 49 actors submitted self-reporting progress forms detailing progress made against their commitments.¹⁴ The quality of reporting varied significantly between actors.

The team requested further details from commitment-makers when:

- Commitments in the completed progress form did not match commitments made in the original pledge form.¹⁵
- The self-reporting progress form did not contain sufficient information to ascertain whether progress had been made against non-financial commitments originally in the pledge form.

¹³ See the pledge form here: <https://az659834.vo.msecnd.net/eventsairwesteuprod/production-possibility-public/73e6048cb86e46759bdfda1d63458ad9>

¹⁴ The information contained in this report is extracted from the 38 completed self-reporting progress forms unless indicated otherwise.

¹⁵ Reporters were encouraged to revisit non-financial commitments made to strengthen language and improve their measurability. Some actors chose to make minor amendments, consolidate overlapping commitments or introduce new ones. The database reflects these changes to non-financial commitments.

- The self-reporting progress form did not indicate disbursement of earmarked funding pledges that were made in the original pledge form.
- The questions around consent to make the information shared public were unanswered.

1.3.2. Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database

The researchers compiled the written financial pledges and non-financial commitments in a database, updating each commitment as progress was reported, and adding new category fields to the database to support analysis. The database is divided into five sections:

1. General information pertaining to each commitment-maker.
2. Data on financial pledges and reported disbursements.
3. Data on non-financial commitments and reported progress against each.
4. A financial dashboard that allows analysis of financial pledges and disbursements.
5. A policy dashboard that allows analysis of non-financial commitments and progress.

The database is housed on the AirTable platform.¹⁶ The dashboard visuals are presented in Microsoft Excel using data extracted from AirTable.

1.3.3. Literature review, interviews and survey

The collective progress report draws on a review of existing literature, where appropriate, to support analysis. Interviews were conducted with 19 individuals within governments, UN agencies, international organisations and national/local civil society organisations to inform the structure of the project, and to gather evidence to inform the analysis and recommendations shared within this report.

Finally, to understand what changes, if any, have been perceived among implementing actors following the Oslo SGBV conference, the researchers designed an online survey targeted at:

- participants of the Oslo SGBV conference;
- individuals who work to address sexual and gender-based violence through their organisations.

The survey was shared with individuals who attended or registered for the Oslo SGBV conference, and with SGBV-focused networks, e.g., the GBV AoR network. Individuals based at field level and representatives of national and local civil society organisations were particularly encouraged to complete the survey. To encourage wider participation among these actors, the survey was made available in English, French, Spanish and Arabic. A total of 239 survey responses were received.¹⁷ The majority of respondents (147) represented national NGOs, community-based organisations, local civil society organisations, and women-led groups.

1.4. Caveats

The quality and measurability of commitments, and the quality and detail of submitted self-reporting progress forms, varied widely. While these gaps affect the results presented in this collective progress report, the researchers felt that sufficient information was shared to analyse information and present generalised findings. Where the information reported was insufficient to assess particular areas, e.g., types of activities, this is marked as 'insufficient information' in the database and the figures included in this report.

The information shared in this report is as it has been presented by commitment-makers, either in the pledge form or the self-reporting progress form. The appropriateness of commitments made, or reported progress against them, were not assessed by the researchers, and, therefore, very much reflect reporters' interpretations of what are relevant actions to address SGBV. Overall, there was no consistency in the way in which commitments were worded or detailed progress shared, which reflects challenges that the Call to Action on

¹⁶ More details about the AirTable platform can be found here: <https://airtable.com/>

¹⁷ 84% of the 239 respondents completed the full survey.

Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies¹⁸ has also faced.¹⁹ Stricter parameters for future commitments can improve tracking and assessment of progress. Nevertheless, while an overly wide interpretation of what falls under SGBV-relevant work was evident in the commitments made and progress reported, none of these appeared wholly inappropriate to the researchers, and they still reflected the focus areas of the Oslo SGBV conference.²⁰

The researchers ensured alignment between earmarked pledges presented in the original pledge form and disbursements reported in the self-reporting progress form. Any discrepancies in earmarked funds were followed up by the researchers with the relevant pledging actor.

A number of pledgers also included 'unearmarked' funding in their pledge forms. Most unearmarked pledges and disbursements to pooled funding mechanisms, such as the OCHA-managed Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs), were not included in the pledge results published in May 2019.²¹ To align with previously published results, this report presents data on those funding disbursements that link to the previously published pledges. This means that the majority of unearmarked funds and disbursements to the CERF and CBPFs are not included. Please note, however, that the pledge totals in this report and those previously published do not align completely due to minor categorisation and data entry errors made in the May 2019 published results, which have been amended in this report. Footnotes are included to explain discrepancies.

Because pooled funds by definition are allocated according to need and donors cannot steer their contributions toward any specific use, it is impossible to link these contributions directly to SGBV-focused activities at the time of disbursement.²² It also creates a comparison problem: other governments, primarily the larger humanitarian donors, did not include their contributions to pooled funds, but only reported on earmarked funding or unearmarked funding that demonstrated a strong link with SGBV activities (e.g., core funding to organisations that have as a central mandate efforts to address SGBV).

This report, nonetheless, includes a section that presents data on pledges and funding disbursements that were not included in the previously published pledge results, including unearmarked funding and contributions to pooled funds.

Regarding the timeframe of reporting, some actors were constrained by internal reporting systems and deadlines, and therefore their reported progress was restricted to particular timeframes, e.g., the calendar year. Other reporters were more flexible and reported on progress made between May 2019 and May 2020, as requested in the self-reporting progress form.

The Oslo conference co-hosts asked for pledges retroactively to January 2019 and, therefore, this report broadly includes financial disbursements and non-financial progress made between January 2019 and June 2020. Two reporters indicated that some of their financial pledges had already been disbursed prior to the Oslo SGBV conference.

At the time of writing the researchers had not received confirmation of disbursements from several reporters. Finally, the USD exchange rates used in this report are UN operational rates on 1 May 2019.²³ These exchange rates were used for the pledge results published in May 2019 and are therefore also used in this report to allow comparison between funding disbursements and the previously published pledge results. For the most accurate

¹⁸ Henceforth referred to as the Call to Action.

¹⁹ Women's Refugee Commission (2019). *Call to Action Commitments: Let's Get to Specific and Measurable*. Women's Refugee Commission. (2020). *Concept Paper: Ending Sexual and Gender-based Violence in Humanitarian Crises*.

²¹ Published pledge results can be found here: <https://az659834.vo.msecnd.net/eventsairwesteuprod/production-possibility-public/d736453498d042a3b77bcfb6845c6ab8>

²² With the arguable partial exception of dedicated funding windows such as the CERF innovation fund. See section 2.1.5. for a more detailed discussion regarding the CERF and CBPFs and their link to SGBV.

²³ Accessible here: <https://treasury.un.org/operationalrates/OperationalRates.php>

numbers, please consult original currency amounts as presented in the Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database.

1.5. Structure of this report

Section 2 summarises the progress reported by commitment-makers against their financial and non-financial Oslo SGBV commitments, and highlights discussion points, such as SGBV financial tracking challenges. Section 3 examines the findings of the survey and analyses these against commitments made and progress reported by commitment-makers. Section 4 focuses on gaps and challenges, as identified by reporters, key informants and survey respondents. Section 5 concludes with a summary of key findings and recommendations. Detailed breakdowns of commitment categories are included as annexes, as are elaborated findings on the challenges faced by local actors and elaborated recommendations on refinements to financial tracking and reporting.

2. Summary of progress by commitment-makers

2.1. Financial Pledges

2.1.1. Overview

A total of 21 actors made financial pledges at the Oslo SGBV conference, all of which were government donors. Table 2, below, gives a breakdown of the financial pledges made at the Oslo SGBV conference for 2019 and 2020 and beyond.²⁴ An asterisk has been added for pledgers who had not submitted self-reporting progress forms at the time of writing.

	Donor	2019 pledge amount ²⁵	2020 and beyond pledge amount	Total (USD M)
1	Australia	\$10.39M	\$6.13M	\$16.52M
2	Austria	\$2.23M	\$3.34M	\$5.57M
3	Belgium	\$3.34M	\$0M	\$3.34M
4	Canada	\$24.67M	\$2.29M	\$26.96M
5	Denmark	\$5.91M	\$0M	\$5.91M
6	Finland	\$1.9M	\$0.22M	\$2.12M
7	Germany	\$67.85M	\$25.43M	\$93.28M
8	Hungary ²⁶	\$0.04M	\$0M	\$0.04M
9	Iceland	\$0.1M	\$0M	\$0.1M
10	Ireland	\$2.45M	\$3.34M	\$5.8M
11	Italy*	\$6.51M	\$0M	\$6.51M
12	Republic of Korea ²⁷	\$6M	\$5.5M	\$11.5M
13	Liechtenstein*	\$0.8M	\$0M	\$0.8M
14	Luxembourg ²⁸	\$1.93M	\$0M	\$1.93M
15	Norway	\$40.25M	\$74.75M	\$115.44M
16	Slovenia	\$0.09M	\$0.19M	\$0.28M
17	Spain ²⁹	\$2.47M	\$4.46M	\$6.93M
18	Sweden ³⁰	\$28.85M	\$0M	\$28.85M
19	Switzerland	\$6.37M	\$9.79M	\$16.99M
20	United Arab Emirates*	\$6.25M	\$3.75M	\$10M
21	United Kingdom	\$9.03M	\$0M	\$9.03M
	Total USD millions	\$227.45M	\$139.2M	\$366.64M

2.1.2. Reported progress

Financial pledges for 2019 consisted of 130 separate disbursements to various recipients, contexts and funding categories. Of these, the researchers received reports on 106 of them.³¹

The figures and amounts shown in this report include:

²⁴ The total pledge amount is slightly higher than previously published pledge results due to some pledges made at the conference having inadvertently been left out of previously published results. See previously published pledge results here:

<https://az659834.vo.msecnd.net/eventsairwesteuprod/production-possibility-public/d736453498d042a3b77bcbf6845c6ab8>

²⁵ All pledges converted to USD using the UN operational rates of exchange on 1 May 2019.

²⁶ Discrepancy between results published in May 2019 due to exchange rate issues that have been addressed in this report.

²⁷ Discrepancy between results published in May 2019 due to the fact that a part of the Republic of Korea's pledge had not been included in previously published results. The entire pledge amount is included in this report.

²⁸ Discrepancy between results published in May 2019 due data entry error in results previously published.

²⁹ Discrepancy between results published in May 2019 due data entry error in results previously published.

³⁰ Please note that the total presented here includes a pledge to UNDP for 2018, which was included in the original pledge results published in May 2019. For reasons of consistency with these prior published results, it was requested that we include this pledge despite its falling outside the timeframe.

³¹ Please note that disbursements presented in this report are those reported directly by participants to the researchers. The only exception to this is Sweden, which requested that financial disbursements reported draw on information that is publicly available from open sources.

- amounts pledged in the Oslo SGBV conference pledge form;
- disbursements reported in the self-reporting progress forms.

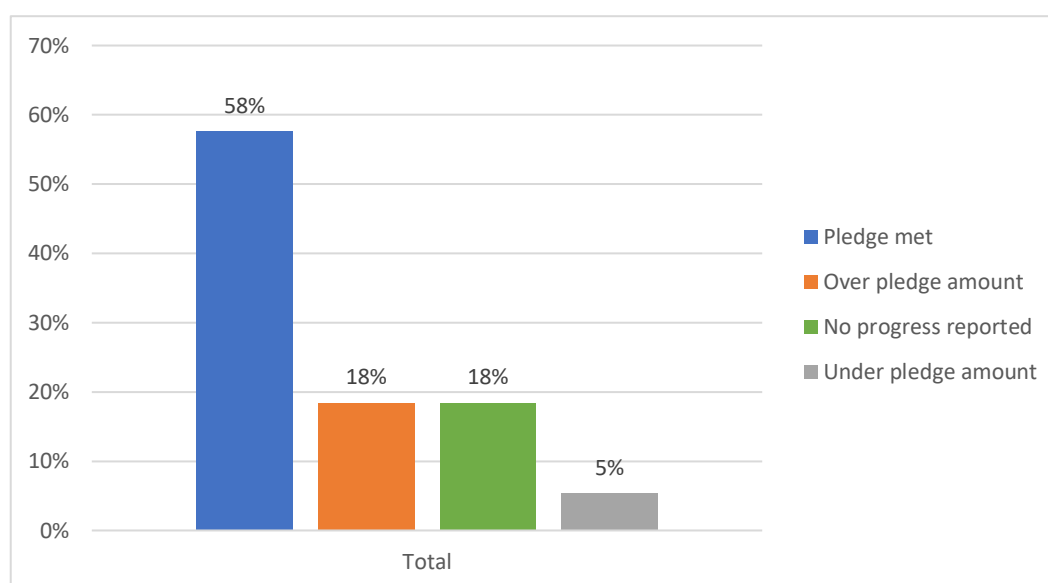
Not all reporters shared detailed information in their self-reporting progress forms and, therefore, some of the figures below include 'no progress reported' – where no data was shared at all – or 'insufficient information' - which indicates that not enough information was shared by reporters to allow sufficient assessment by the researchers.

A total of 90% of pledges were confirmed as disbursed (see Table 3).

<i>Table 3.</i>		
Pledged for 2019 (US\$)	Disbursed for 2019 (US\$)	Disbursement rate (%)
227.45 million	204.25 million	90%

In monetary totals, 58% of pledge totals were met, 18% exceeded what was pledged, and 5% of disbursements were under the pledge amount. No progress was reported on 18% of pledges at the time of this writing (see Figure 3).

Figure 3. Overview of pledges met - 2019



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database

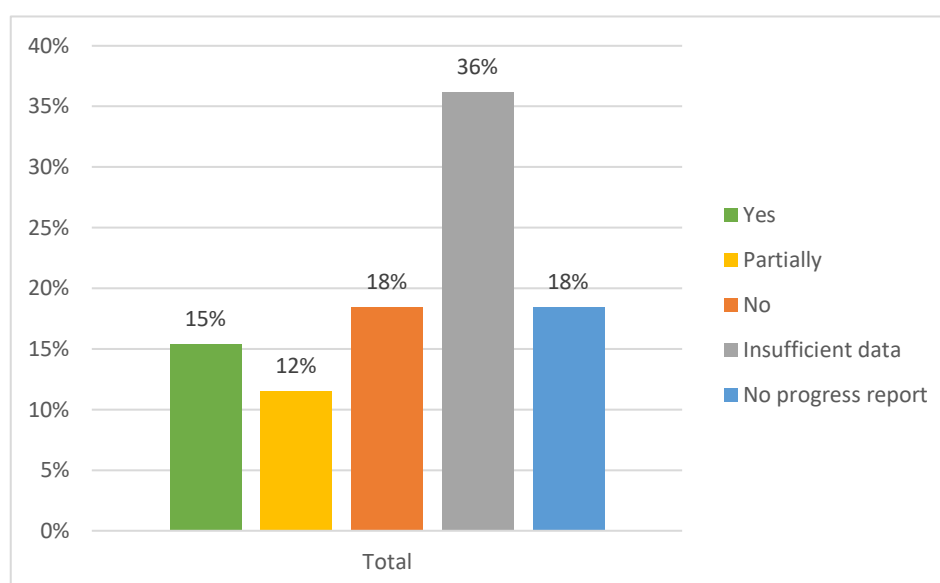
Overall, 18% of disbursements exceeded the original pledge amount and the additional funding disbursed amounted to a total of USD \$38.96 million.

See Table 4 for the total monetary disbursements reported, including the disbursement amounts that exceeded pledge totals.

Table 4.		
	Pledged 2019	Disbursed ³²
Earmarked	\$220,341,701	\$229,308,745
Unearmarked	\$7,104,892	\$13,910,103
Total	\$227,446,593	\$243,218,848

Of the funding disbursed, only 15% of disbursements were confirmed as 'new money' by reporters, meaning that most of what was disbursed had already been planned, committed, or disbursed prior to the time the pledge was made. Unfortunately, a large number of reporters failed to indicate whether pledges were new money (marked as 'insufficient data' in Figure 4).

Figure 4. New money - 2019

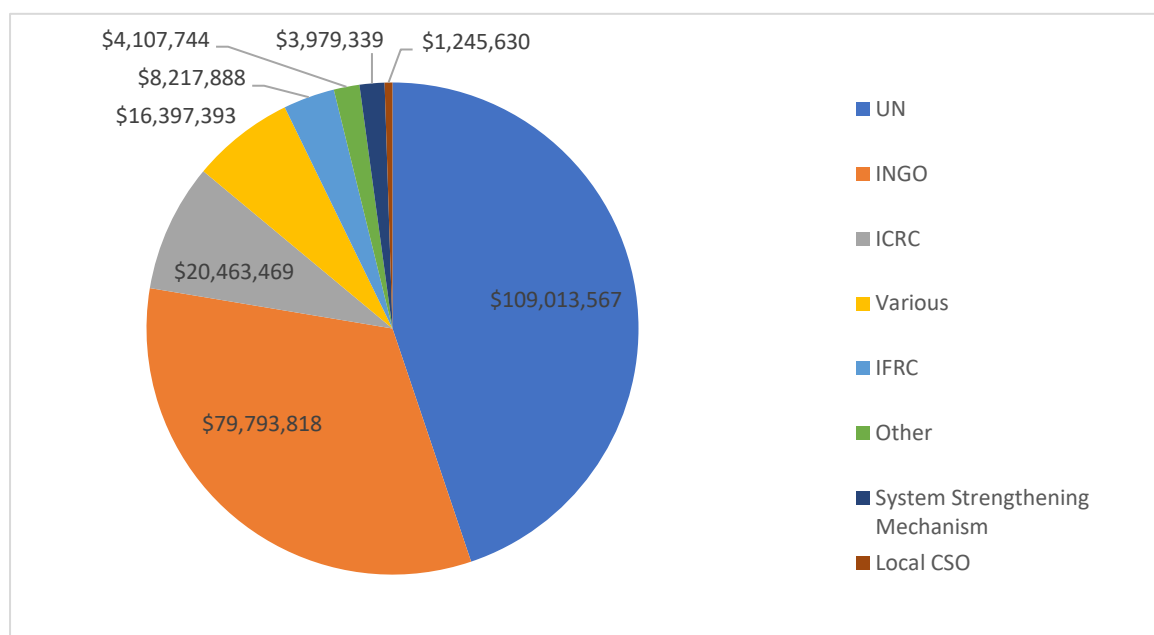


Source: Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database

The following figures provide an overview of the nature of the funding disbursed. These figures include funding disbursements that exceeded the pledged amount. Of the total funding disbursed, the main recipients were UN agencies (45%) followed by international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) (33%), while less than 1% was reported by Oslo pledgers as having gone directly to local entities and systems (Figure 5). From available information it is not possible to discern what proportion of funding given to international actors was then directed to local actors.

³² Some disbursements exceeded the pledge amounts whereas others were less than what was pledged. The disbursement totals presented in this table include the funding amounts that exceeded pledge totals. For an overview of disbursements only up to 100% of pledge amounts, please consult Table 3.

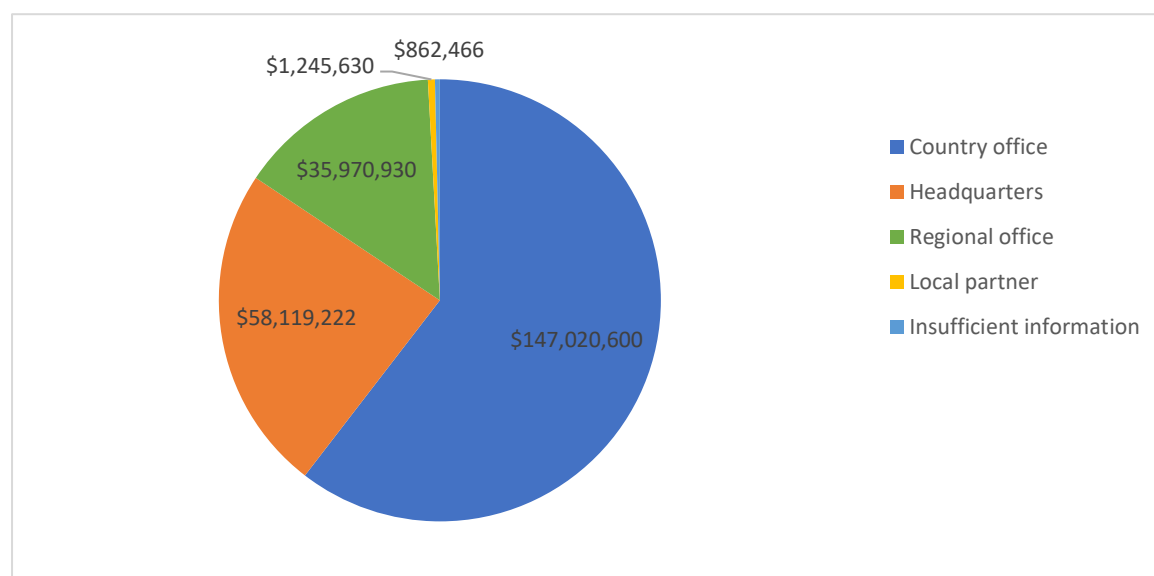
Figure 5. Types of recipients – 2019³³



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database

The majority of funding disbursed was targeted at the country level (60%), followed by 24% targeted at the recipient organisation's headquarters (see Figure 6). From the available data it is not possible to discern the proportion of the disbursement that was given to headquarters and then programmed to the field, versus what was spent at headquarters.

Figure 6. Target levels - 2019



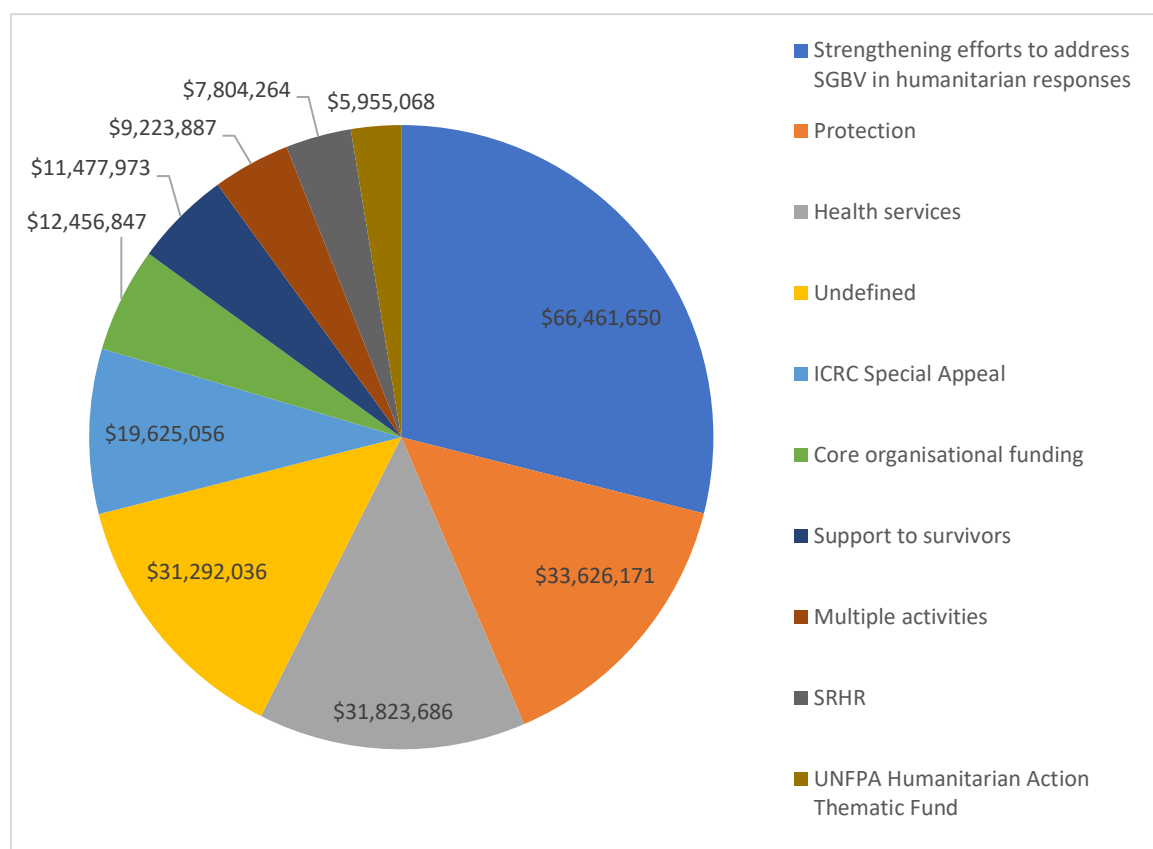
Source: Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database

³³ Please see Annex 1 for more information on system strengthening mechanisms. Please note that funding reported as disbursed to the ICRC here includes funding that went to the ICRC Special Appeal as well as funding that supported ICRC response activities more broadly.

A key message of the Oslo conference was the need to provide more funding to local and national civil society organisations, particularly women-led groups. Overall, only three Oslo SGBV financial commitment-makers³⁴ indicated that they provided *direct* funding to local civil society organisations for SGBV work (this includes funding beyond the Oslo financial disbursements themselves). Nonetheless, the majority of donors indicated that they provide funding to local and national civil society organisations through intermediaries (e.g., INGO partners with localisation as a primary focus) or centralised funding bodies/pooled funds, e.g., the Country Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs) and the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF). Several reporters indicated internal constraints to providing direct funding to national and local civil society organisations, for example, legal funding frameworks and administrative barriers.

With regards to the specific activities funded by the contributions, not all reporters shared enough details to allow the researchers to assess the primary activities funded – these have been marked as 'undefined'. However, based on the information received, a significant proportion of funding was targeted at strengthening efforts to address SGBV in humanitarian responses and protection activities (see Figure 7).³⁵

Figure 7. Top ten activities funded in monetary totals – 2019



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database

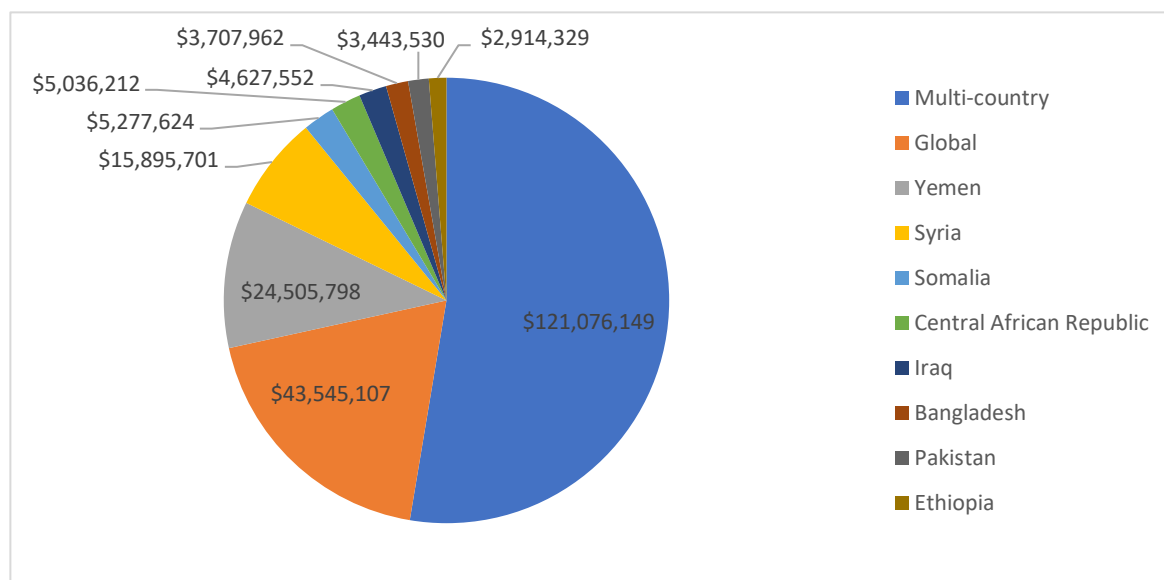
When looking at the total number of individual disbursements themselves, rather than the total monetary allocation per activity, sexual and reproductive health services and rights (SRHR) was the most often cited activity for funding contributions (11%) followed by efforts to strengthen prevention, mitigation and responses to SGBV in humanitarian responses (10%).

³⁴ Out of the 17 donors who responded to the question.

³⁵ Appeals have each been listed here as an 'activity' category for additional transparency. Note, however, that each appeal would contain multiple different activities.

The majority of funding pledged went to multiple countries (multi-country). Where no specific location was shared by reporters, these disbursements were marked as 'global' (see Figure 8).

Figure 8. Top ten funding target locations in monetary totals – 2019



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database

2.1.3. Funding categories

Financial pledgers were encouraged to make financial contributions to specific funding categories. These were detailed in the pledge form and information was provided to pledgers on the stated funding requirements for most of the funding categories (see Table 5 for funding requirements and Annex 1 for further details on each category).

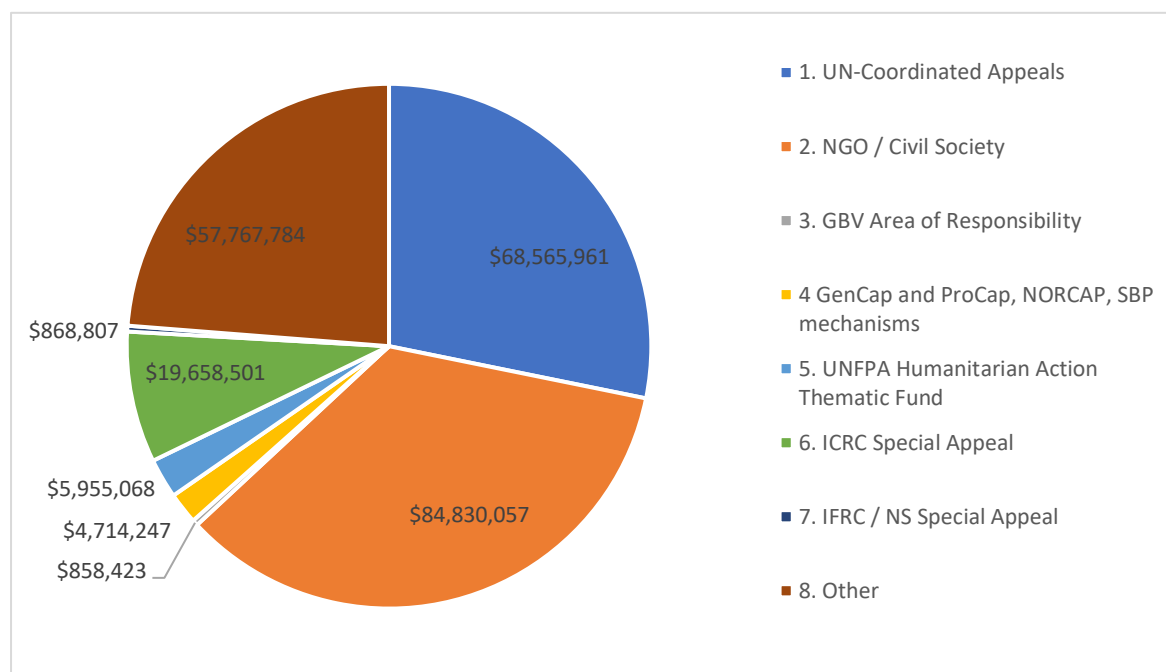
	Funding categories	USD funding required
1	UN-coordinated inter-agency humanitarian appeals (Humanitarian Response Plans, Flash Appeals and equivalent plans, Regional Refugee Response Plans and Country Refugee Response Plans)	572,000,000 USD
2	NGOs and Civil Society ³⁶	No fixed requirement shared at the Oslo SGBV conference
3	GBV Area of Responsibility (AoR) Operational Field Support	8,900,000 USD
4	System strengthening mechanisms: GenCap and ProCap, NORCAP and other Standby Partner Mechanisms	20,500,000 USD
5	UNFPA Humanitarian Action Thematic Fund	No fixed requirement shared at the Oslo SGBV conference
6	Special Appeal 2019: The ICRC's Response to Sexual Violence	27,000,000 USD
7	IFRC – Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies: Sexual and Gender- Based Violence in Humanitarian Crises Appeal 2019 – 2022	5,000,000 USD

³⁶ As noted in the pledge form, funding to NGOs and Civil Society could have been part of UN-coordinated inter-agency appeals. There is, therefore, potential overlap between these two funding categories, which should be noted when analysing the allocations per category totals.

8	Other	No fixed requirement shared at the Oslo SGBV conference
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Most of the funding disbursed by Oslo SGBV commitment-makers went to NGO/Civil Society, followed by funding made to UN-coordinated appeals (see Figure 9).

Figure 9. Funding categories (disbursements) – 2019



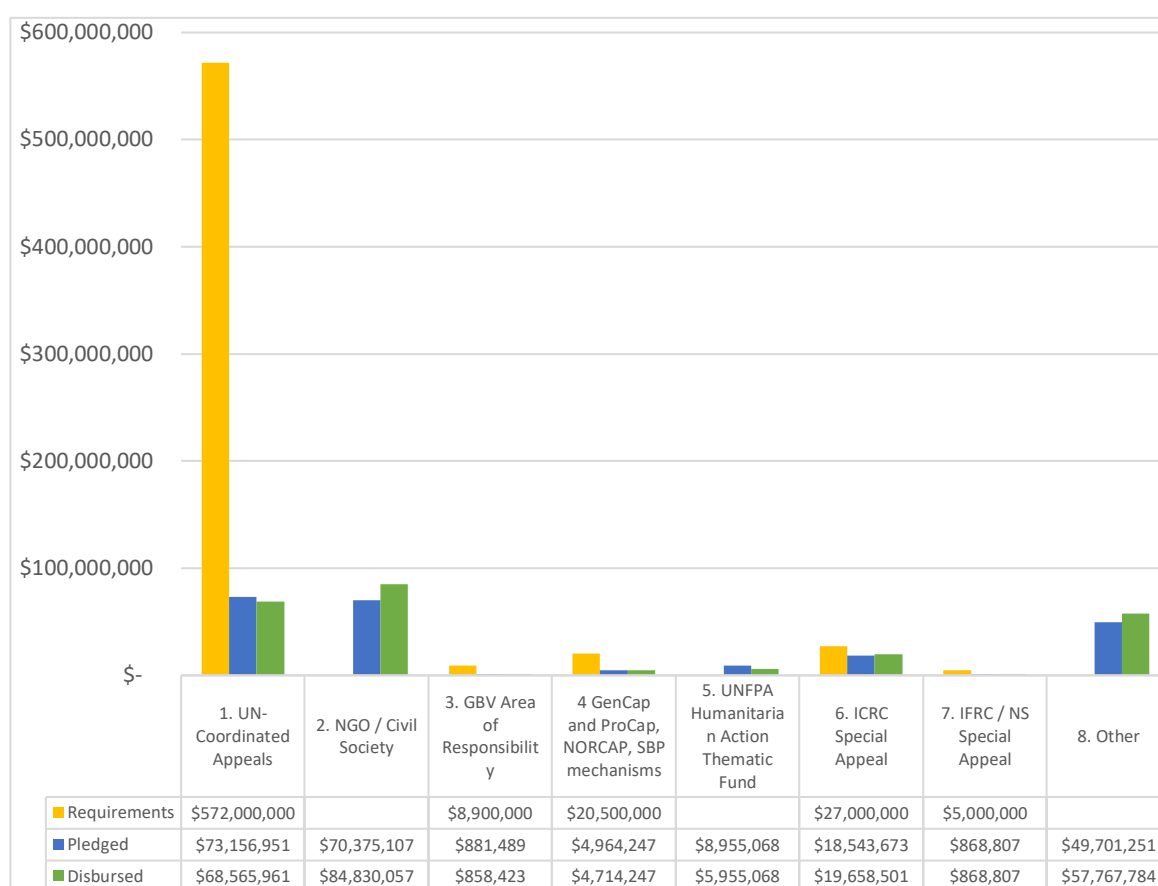
Source: Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database

Disbursements marked as 'Other' were additionally analysed, and the majority of these went towards UN agencies' programme/project-based activities.

Pledges and disbursements were not always clearly linked to particular funding categories by reporters, however. The breakdown of disbursements by category is, therefore, an estimate based on the information provided in the progress self-reporting forms and does not provide a complete picture of funding that may have gone to particular categories. In particular, funding marked as going to NGO/Civil Society may have been allocated as part of a UN-coordinated appeal but not reported as such.

Figure 10 shows in detail the funding amounts required in each category (as shared in the Oslo pledge form), compared with how much was pledged and disbursed by Oslo SGBV commitment-makers.

Figure 10. Funding categories (required vs pledged vs disbursed) – 2019³⁷



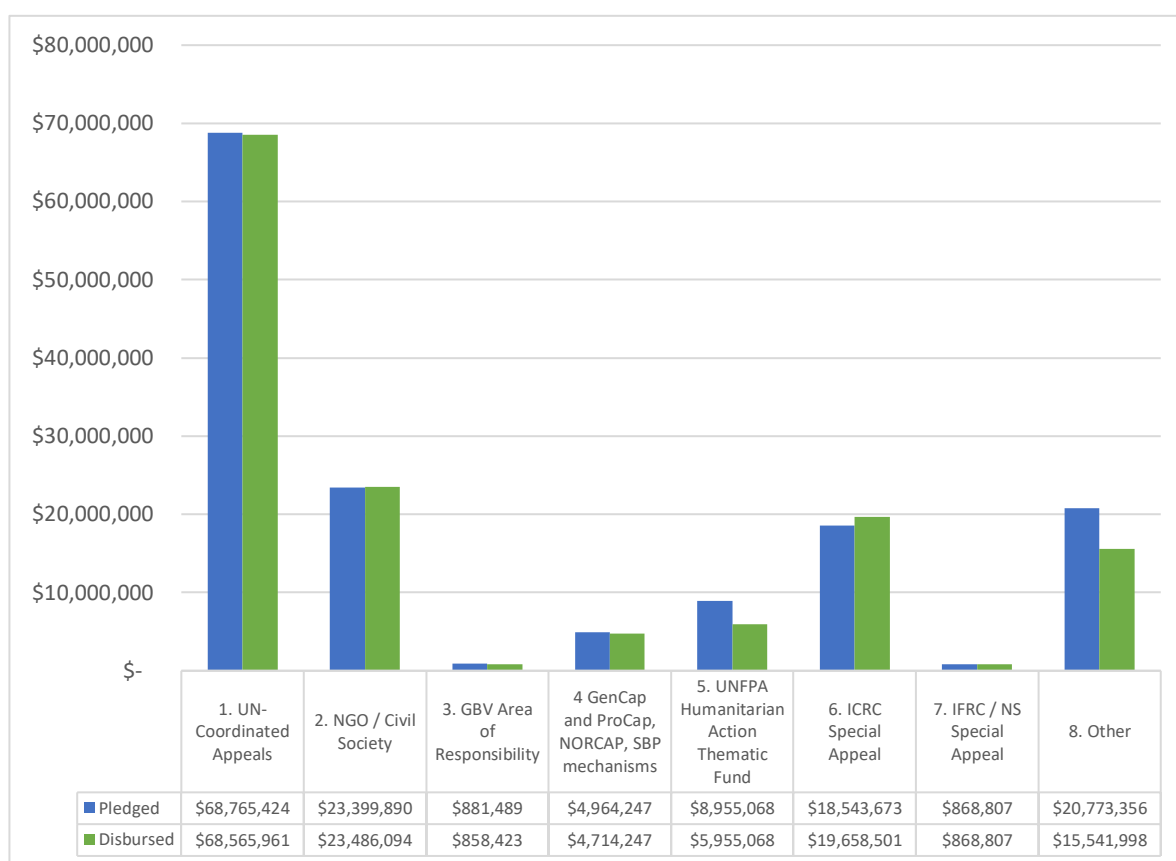
Source: Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database

The information presented in Figure 10 serves as a very general indication only because the criteria for what is considered a 'requirement' and criteria for reported disbursements did not always match, which makes comparisons inaccurate. For example, funding requirements for UN-coordinated appeals were for SGBV targeted activities, as pulled together by UN OCHA ahead of the Oslo conference,³⁸ whereas the reported funding disbursed to these appeals is the total amount provided. Figure 11 provides a more accurate breakdown of targeted SGBV-related funding pledges and disbursements by funding categories (see section 2.1.4 for more details).

³⁷ The pledge amounts in this figure include those of actors who did not submit self-reporting progress forms.

³⁸ More details on the 2019 SGBV requirements in UN-Coordinated Inter-Agency Humanitarian Plans, as shared in May 2019 for the Oslo SGBV conference, can be found here: <https://az659834.vo.msecnd.net/eventsairwesteuprod/production-possibility-public/31ad82e4dde54a5e994971089bd0bf94>

Figure 11. Funding categories (pledged vs disbursed) | Targeted SGBV-related – 2019³⁹



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database

2.1.4. Tracking SGBV funding

Several donors reported on the link between their funding and SGBV. For example, the UK:

“Progress related to DFID’s humanitarian core funding to UN agencies (OCHA, CERF, WHO, Unicef, WFP, UNHCR and IOM) is assessed against a results framework that includes indicators on gender-specific needs, including GBV.”⁴⁰

Overall, however, there was evident disparity in interpretations of what is considered SGBV-relevant funding by the Oslo SGBV commitment-makers, as well as different types of SGBV focused funding. To support analysis, the researchers have assessed the funding against five categories to better understand how the funding disbursements relate to SGBV efforts (Table 6).⁴¹

³⁹ The pledge amounts in this figure include those of actors who did not submit self-reporting progress forms.

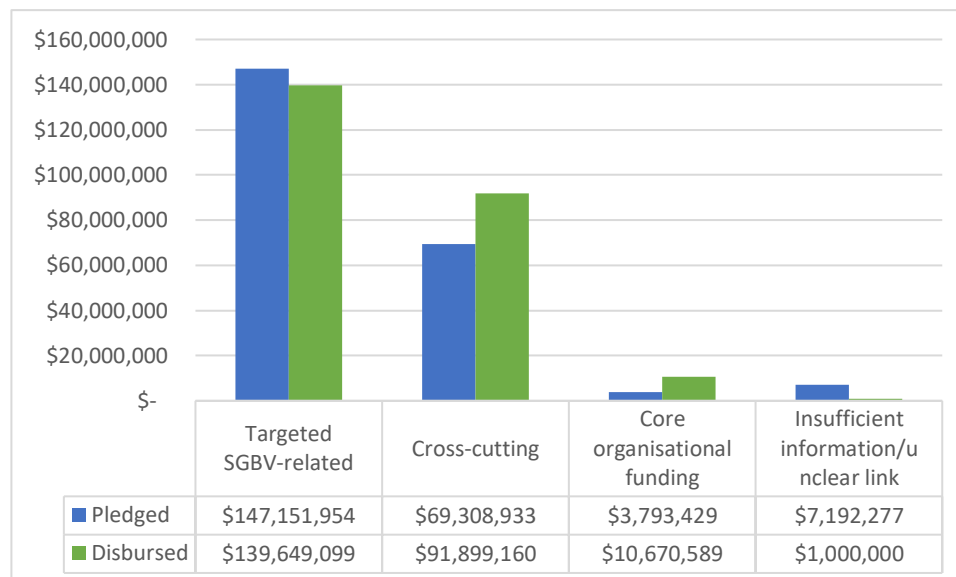
⁴⁰ UK (2020). *Oslo SGBV Commitments Self-reporting Progress Form*.

⁴¹ We devised this categorisation based on the information provided in the self-reporting progress forms. A recommendation for future reporting is for funders to select which category their disbursements fall under to strengthen accuracy.

Table 6.	
Targeted SGBV-related	Refers to funding for programmes and activities reported as directly linked to SGBV. This includes funding to the ICRC Special Appeal on Sexual Violence and NGO SGBV-related projects, including sexual and reproductive health services and protection activities. GenCap, ProCap, REGAs (Regional Emergency GBV Advisors—a strategic partnership between UNFPA, NORCAP and the GBV AoR) and other system-strengthening mechanisms relating to SGBV were also included under targeted SGBV-related funding. This category also includes cross-cutting funding for which the researchers received confirmation that reported amounts only reflect SGBV-relevant activities (see the comment box on Canada funding in this section below).
Cross-cutting	Refers to funding for projects where one component is SGBV-focused. For example, funding to an INGO to support refugees with basic healthcare that includes training and capacity-building for SGBV prevention and support of SGBV survivors.
Core organisational funding	Refers to core funding to organisations, including UN Women, ICRC, IFRC, Women's Refugee Commission and the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF).
Insufficient information/unclear link	Refers to funding where the link between the funding provided and SGBV-related activities could not be determined from the information provided.

Of the funding disbursed in 2019, Figure 12 presents the breakdown of funding across the previously listed categories.

Figure 12. SGBV assessment (pledges vs disbursements) – 2019⁴²

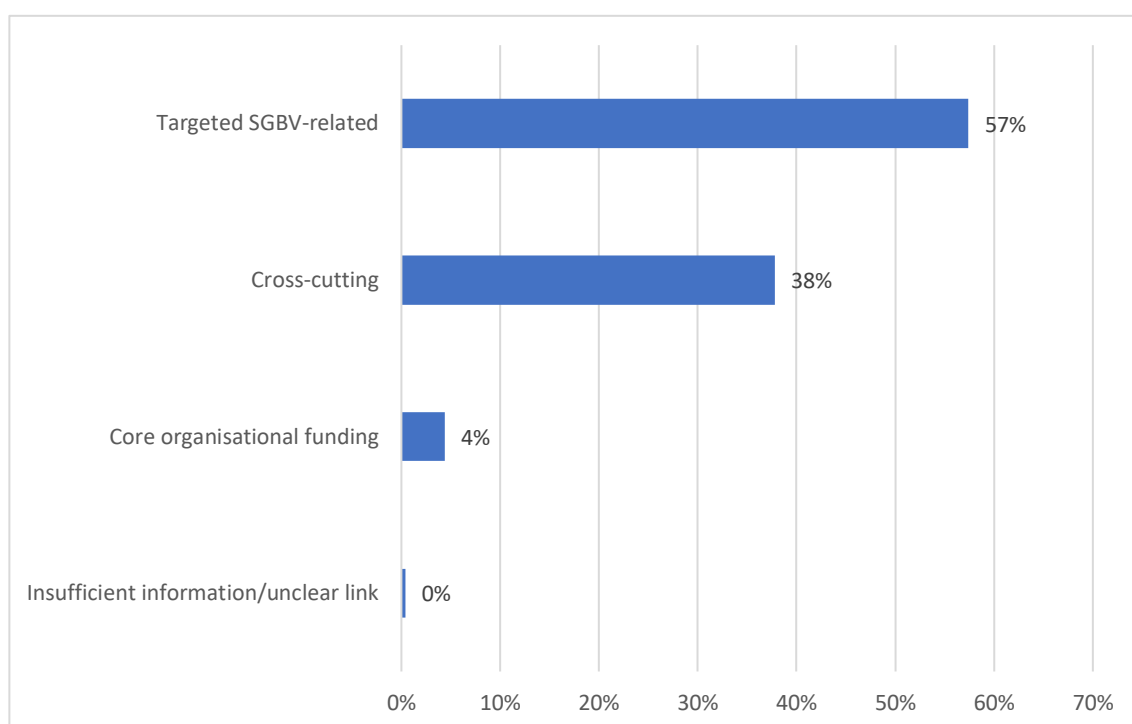


Source: Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database

Most funding disbursements were targeted SGBV-related activities, followed by cross-cutting programmes and projects (Figure 13).

⁴² The pledge amounts in this figure include those of actors who did not submit self-reporting progress forms.

Figure 13. SGBV assessment (percentage of total funding) – 2019



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database

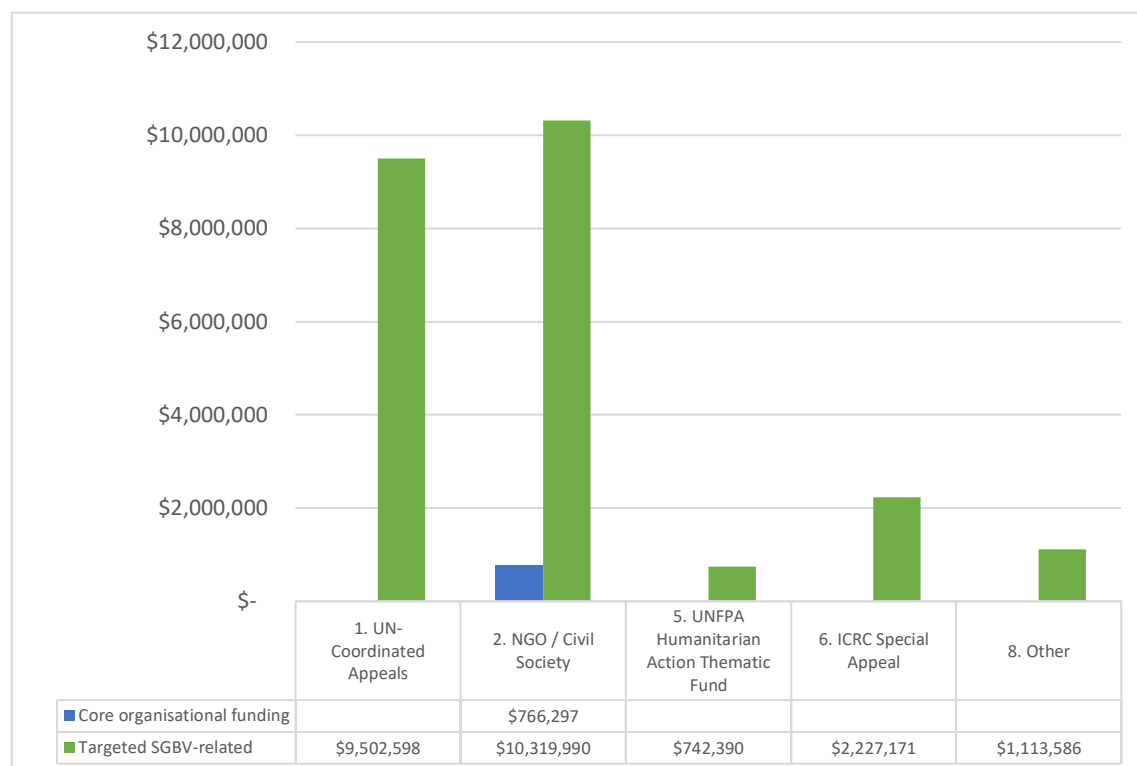
Practitioners have voiced concerns that funding tends to target gender mainstreaming more than SGBV standalone projects. While this is not reflected in the Oslo pledges, this is likely the result of OCHA providing guidance to pledgers on what constituted SGBV-relevant funding and ensuring that SGBV-relevant pledges made by participants were extracted from pledge forms and published as part of the total pledge results in May 2019. The concerns and challenges relating to this are discussed in more detail in Section 3 of this report.

Good practice example

Canada | Calculating SGBV-relevant funding as part of larger disbursements

Many donors report funding totals for cross-cutting projects without calculating the amount of that funding that went to SGBV-relevant activities. This presents a problem for the accurate tracking of targeted SGBV-related funding. A notable exception to this was the funding reported by Canada (see Figure 14).

Figure 14. Disbursement by funding category | Canada – 2019



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database

For funding that went directly to NGO projects, Canada only reported on disbursement amounts that were spent primarily on SGBV-relevant activities (e.g., safe spaces, dignity kits, and income-generating activities for SGBV survivors), rather than reporting on the larger project total. The core organisational funding reported by Canada went to organisations such as the Women's Refugee Commission, which focuses on SGBV-relevant activities.

Canada's approach presents an example of good practice, particularly in terms of internal financial coding to support efforts to track the funding that goes to SGBV. Their approach could potentially be shared with other donors to see if replication is possible, and to inform broader debates on the tracking of SGBV funding.

Finally, Oslo SGBV financial pledgers were asked whether they were also reporting their Oslo financial disbursements through existing fund-tracking mechanisms, such as OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS).

Of the 16 donors who responded to the question, 15 confirmed they had reported disbursements to a tracking mechanism, including the following:⁴³

- OCHA FTS
- EDRIS
- IATI
- OECD DAC
- Open Aid
- PRISMA
- Call to Action

When asked if they had recommendations to improve the financial tracking of SGBV activities, two donors proposed the introduction of a specific code on addressing SGBV or to strengthen existing coding mechanisms. One donor suggested *'adding a specific code on addressing SGBV in emergencies under the 720 'Emergencies Response' series of codes under the OECD-DAC.'* Another donor stated that *'SDC has a sector code for SGBV. However, this does not include GBV mitigation/mainstreaming.'* The OECD-DAC in 2016 introduced three levels of gender equality markers: 'significant', 'principle' or 'not targeted'.⁴⁴

See Annex 4 for more detailed financial tracking considerations.

2.1.5. Other funding pledges

In their pledge forms, a number of donors also included contributions to pooled funds (e.g., the CERF and CBPFs), as well as funding for the core budgets of international organisations. These pledges were not included in the pledge results published in May 2019 and, therefore, are not included in the findings presented previously in this report. However, because pledgers provided progress reports on these pledges, which they see as contributing to SGBV programming, this section provides a brief overview of these funding disbursements. These pledges amounted to a total of \$144.87 million, of which \$140.62 million were confirmed as disbursed by reporters.

The majority of this funding was unearmarked. UN agencies were the primary recipients (79%), followed by the ICRC (21%). The disbursements were primarily core organisational funding (47%) (to entities such as UNFPA, ICRC and UN Women), followed by cross-cutting projects (30%), and centralised funding bodies/pooled funds (20%).

Japan financial contributions

As noted in previously published pledge results, Japan provided support and financial contributions to organisations working to prevent and respond to SGBV, including UN agencies, the ICRC and NGOs. Although Japan did not make a formal pledge at the Oslo conference, it has reported on funding contributions related to addressing SGBV in 2019.

In 2019, Japan provided \$44.3 million to cross-cutting projects, primarily through UN agencies, where SGBV was reported by Japan as an important element of the project. Japan furthermore reported providing UN Women and UNFPA country programmes a total of \$10.1 million for activities such as women's empowerment, sexual and reproductive health, and gender-based violence services.

⁴³ Please note that some donors report to multiple mechanisms. Also note that data reported to EDRIS is transmitted to FTS. The two systems are interconnected through a technical bridge.

⁴⁴ Smith, C. (2018). 'A Preliminary Look at the State of Gender Disaggregated Aid Data', *Publish What You Fund*.

Some Oslo pledgers also reported their CERF and CBPF contributions, while others, despite being pooled fund contributors, did not. This lack of consistency reflects confusion on what is considered SGBV-relevant funding, and whether pooled funds should be considered SGBV relevant. Although in regular allocations neither the CERF nor the CBPF has a minimum expected allocation earmarked for SGBV funding, both have advocated with country teams for a greater consideration of SGBV within funding allocations. This is in large part a result of the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) in 2019 recommending 'an increased focus on four priority areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by Humanitarian Coordinators (HCs) when prioritizing lifesaving needs for inclusion in allocation processes of CBPFs. The four priority areas are: (a) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence (GBV), reproductive health and empowerment; (b) programmes targeting disabled people; (c) education in protracted crises; and (d) other aspects of protection.'⁴⁵

This has been complemented by the introduction of key indicators/questions in proposal templates relating to SGBV (already in place with CERF and planned for CBPF).

Overall, a clearer picture of funding allocated to SGBV within the CERF and CBPF is possible through reporting. OCHA reports that the recent introduction of the Gender with Age Marker (GAM) aims to improve the tracking of the gender responsiveness of projects. A key challenge with the GAM, however, is that it focuses on gender issues more broadly and not on SGBV as a standalone objective.

In 2019, OCHA reports that over 90% of CBPFs-funded projects were likely to contribute to gender equality (based on projects marked in the GAM), and a total of \$24 million was allocated to SGBV in 2019. 'Of this \$24 million that was channelled to specific GBV projects in 2019, \$12.7 million went to NGOs (\$8.2m INGOs and \$4.5m NNGOs).'⁴⁶

There are still limitations in calculating the exact amount allocated to targeted SGBV-related activities where projects have a component of SGBV but are not SGBV-focused specifically—as is the case with all funding modalities.

The Emergency Relief Coordinator has committed an additional \$100 million USD from the CERF's Underfunded Emergencies window to support 10 countries for the current round of funding, of which at least 5.5 million are earmarked for SGBV-focused projects. This incentive fund can be applied to and is on top of regular allocations (within which SGBV should be mainstreamed as advocated by the 'strategic steers' mentioned previously). The initiative is recent and OCHA is currently assessing its uptake in the field before deciding whether to make this incentive fund available in future rounds.

2.1.6. Summary findings

From the evidence provided by the participants in their self-reports, 90% of pledges were confirmed as disbursed. Of these disbursements, 57% demonstrated a clear link to SGBV-related activities.

In terms of recipients, UN agencies and large international organisations and platforms have received most of the direct funding, with just a small fraction going directly to local entities. Donor governments reported challenges in providing direct support to local actors and a number have endeavoured to support these implementers through intermediaries (further efforts in this regard are highlighted in section 2.2.). Moving forward there is need to ensure that funding provided by commitment-makers at the international level benefits the local actors and initiatives working on SGBV, particularly women-led organisations.

While the Grand Bargain commitments to localisation call on donors to fund local organisations 'as directly as possible', for many donors this still means providing funding for these entities through international intermediaries

⁴⁵ OCHA (2020). *Oslo SGBV Commitments Self-reporting Progress Form*.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

and umbrella mechanisms. Tracing these cascading funding flows from donors to end users is outside the remit of this collective progress report, as the commitment-makers can only report on their disbursements as far as their first-level recipients; the downstream disbursements are not visible.

As evidenced by the challenges detailed in this report, there is need to develop formal guidance outlining what should be considered SGBV-relevant funding, as well as further categorisation within this funding (e.g., targeted, cross-cutting, etc.), in order to strengthen common understandings and the financial tracking of SGBV disbursements. Donors should be encouraged to develop internal mechanisms for coding and calculating the amount of funding that is SGBV-relevant from larger project totals. See Annex 4 for additional details on financial tracking of SGBV.

2.2. Political, Policy and Good Practice Commitments

2.2.1. Overview

Using the pledge form, Oslo conference participants submitted written commitments to take political, policy and good practice actions towards ending SGBV in humanitarian crises. The pledge form highlighted the following needs:

‘There is a recognized need to build on good practices in establishing specialized SGBV services and programmes from the onset of emergencies; reduce and mitigate SGBV risk across all levels and sectors of humanitarian response; work towards effective prevention of SGBV; provide sexual and reproductive health services; integrate gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls throughout humanitarian action; and support the activities of civil society, including women’s and youth organizations, to mitigate and respond to SGBV survivors’ needs.’⁴⁷

A total of 46 actors made 242 political, policy and good practice commitments⁴⁸ at the Oslo SGBV conference. The researchers received progress updates for 182 of these commitments. See below a breakdown of the non-financial commitment-makers. An asterisk has been added for those commitment-makers who have not submitted self-reporting progress forms at the time of writing.

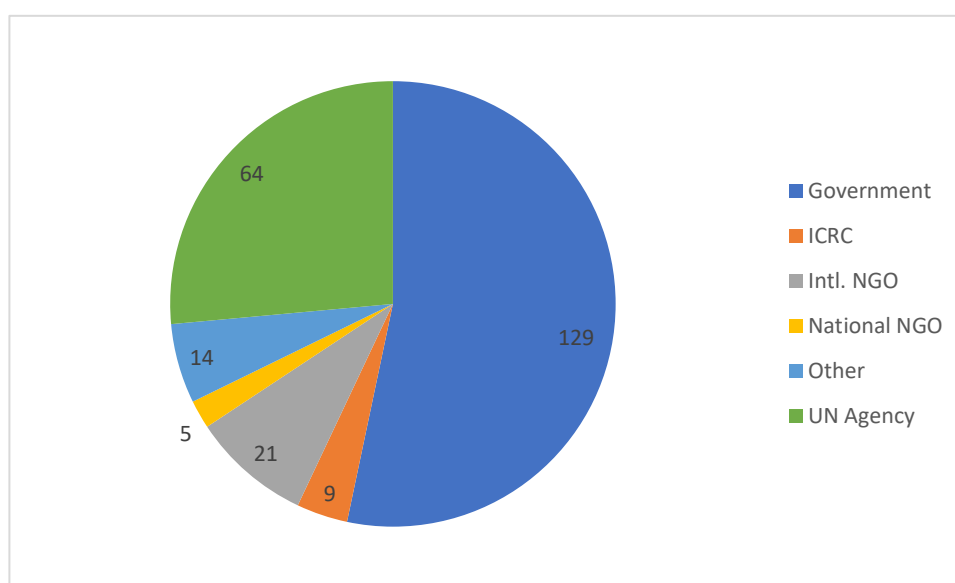
- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ACT Alliance* | 17. Italy* | 33. Terram Pacis* |
| 2. Australia | 18. Japan | 34. The New |
| 3. Austria | 19. Republic of Korea | Humanitarian |
| 4. Belgium | 20. Liechtenstein* | 35. UNDP |
| 5. Burkina Faso* | 21. Luxembourg | 36. UNFPA |
| 6. Canada | 22. Myanmar* | 37. UNHCR |
| 7. COFEM | 23. Namibia | 38. UNICEF |
| 8. European Union | 24. The Netherlands* | 39. United Kingdom |
| 9. FAO* | 25. Norway | 40. UN OCHA |
| 10. Finland | 26. The Philippines | 41. UN Women |
| 11. GBV AoR | 27. Save The Children | 42. VOICE |
| 12. Germany | 28. Slovenia | 43. WFP |
| 13. Iceland | 29. Somalia* | 44. WHO |
| 14. ICRC | 30. Spain* | 45. WATED |
| 15. IOM | 31. Sweden | 46. WRC |
| 16. Ireland | 32. Switzerland | |

The majority of commitments were made by government actors followed by UN agencies (see Figure 15).

⁴⁷ See the pledge form here: <https://az659834.vo.msecnd.net/eventsairwesteuprod/production-possibility-public/73e6048cb86e46759bdfa1d63458ad9>

⁴⁸ Henceforth referred to as either ‘non-financial commitments’ or ‘policy commitments’ for ease.

Figure 15. Number of commitments by actor type



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database

Although the Oslo SGBV conference focused on SGBV in humanitarian settings, several commitments made were broader than the humanitarian space, for instance, those strengthening legislation relating to SGBV in non-emergency settings. Although these commitments do not directly link to ongoing humanitarian emergencies, they contribute to broader efforts to strengthen SGBV prevention, preparedness and response in the event of future humanitarian crises, and therefore are included within the Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database and this collective progress report.

In the pledge form, commitment-makers were encouraged to make commitments against particular categories and subcategories (see Table 7 for a summary, and Annex 2 for more details). These were drawn from a number of documents and existing guidelines, including the Resolution on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence of the 32nd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, the IASC Protection Policy, the Road Map of the Call to Action, and the GBV Accountability Framework.⁴⁹

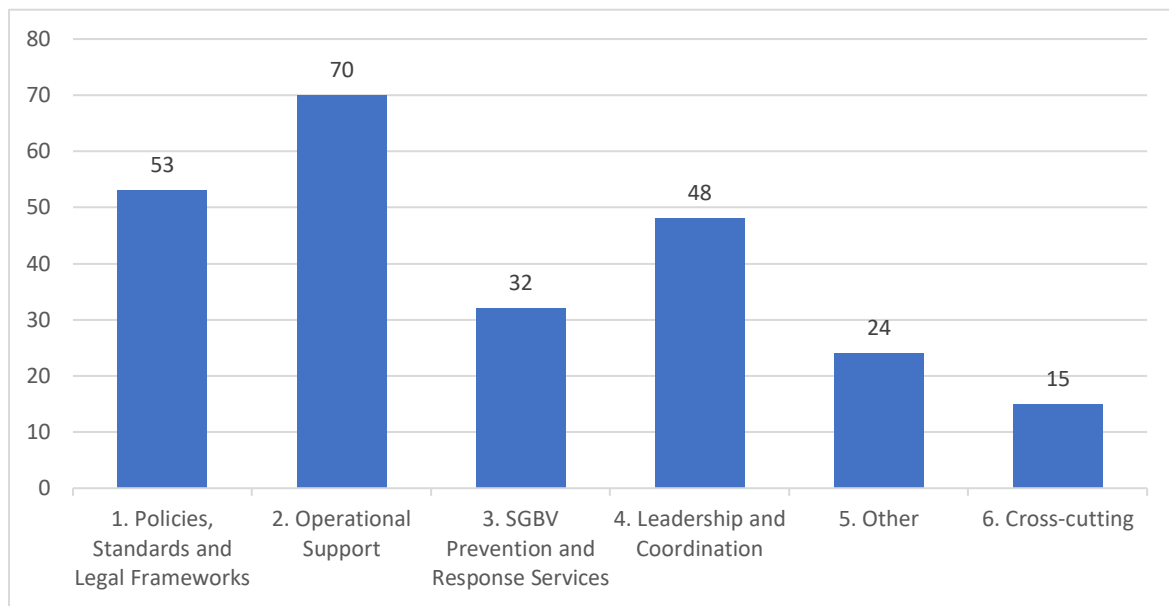
Table 7.	
Category	Sub-category
1. Policies, Standards and Legal Frameworks	1.1. Adopt and implement institutional policies, legal frameworks and standards
	1.2. Review and strengthen domestic legal frameworks
	1.3. Comply with obligations to investigate and prosecute to end impunity
	1.4. Support compliance of international law
	1.5. Ensure authorities monitor and respond
	1.6. Remove access barriers for survivors
2. Operational support	2.1. Support SGBV prevention and response in humanitarian situations
	2.2. Early action
	2.3. Strengthen data collection to inform assessments
	2.4. Address gender inequalities
	2.5. Establish and strengthen GBV incident data

⁴⁹ See the pledge form here: <https://az659834.vo.msecnd.net/eventsairwesteuprod/production-possibility-public/73e6048cb86e46759bdfa1d63458ad9>

3. SGBV Prevention and Response Services	3.1. Invest in resources and access to health care and other services ⁵⁰
	3.2. Put in place training
4. Leadership and Coordination	4.1. Support leadership and coordination of multi-sectoral response
	4.2. Strengthen accountability measures for prevention and response
5. Other	5.1. Other

Several commitments applied to more than one of these categories, so the researchers added a new category: '6. Cross-cutting'. Figure 16 shows the number of commitments against each category.

Figure 16. Commitments by category⁵¹



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database

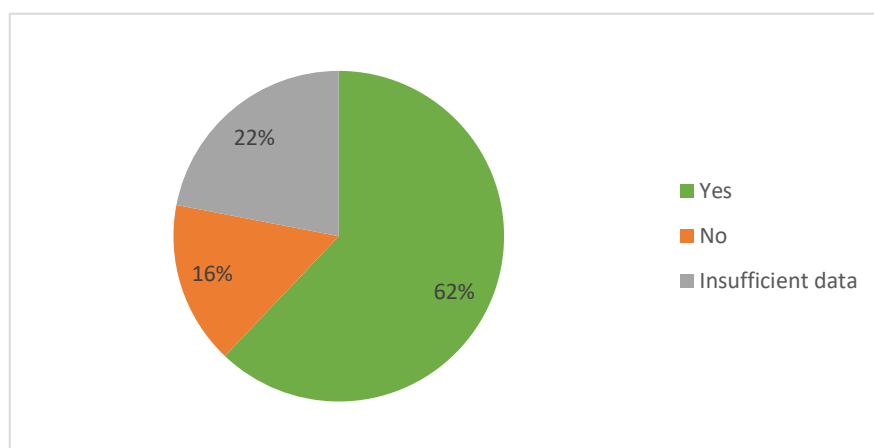
Most policy commitments fell under '2. Operational support' (29%), followed by '1. Policies, Standards and Legal Frameworks' (22%), and '4. Leadership and Coordination' (20%).

Of the 182 commitments that received self-reporting progress forms, 62% were confirmed as reaffirmations of previously made commitments (Figure 17).

⁵⁰ Some commitment-makers appeared to confuse 3.1. with general investment in SGBV-related activities, as opposed to healthcare focused work. Where this confusion seemed to occur, the researchers have placed the commitment under 5.1. Other.

⁵¹ This includes all commitments shared in the pledge forms including those that have not yet been validated through completed self-reporting progress forms.

Figure 17. Is this commitment a reaffirmation of a commitment made prior to the Oslo conference in May 2019?



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database

Thirty-four of all Oslo commitments were confirmed as replicating the Call to Action commitments; 10 were also World Humanitarian Summit commitments. Links were also made to the 32nd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, Women, Peace and Security, as well as national level commitments.

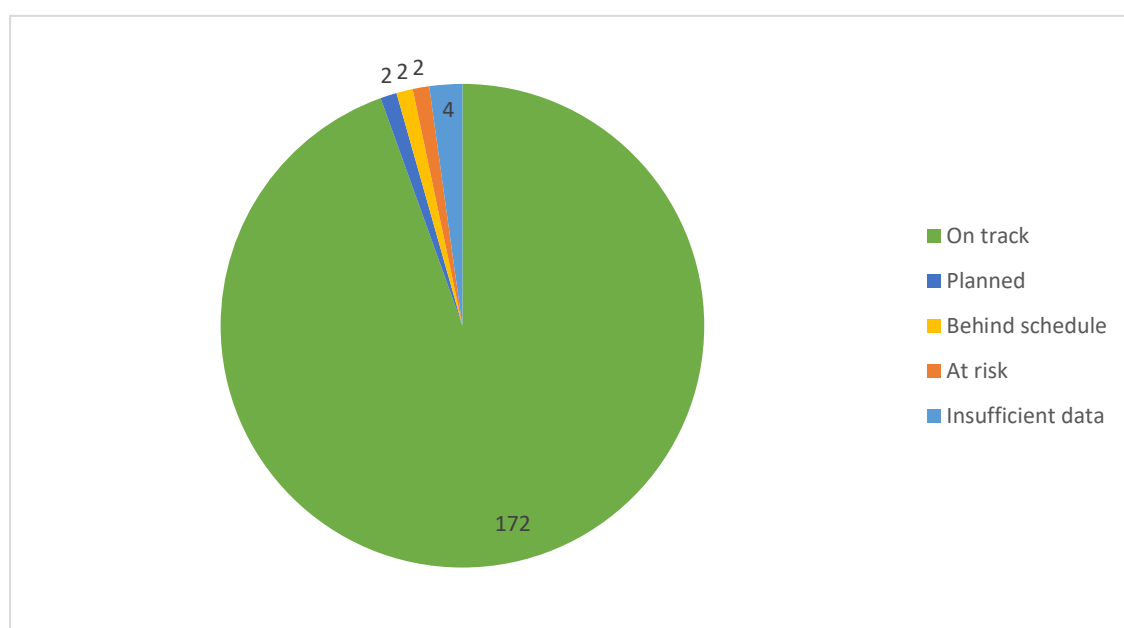
2.2.2. Progress overview

Through the self-reporting progress forms, 75% of commitments received progress updates. Most commitments were not timebound, however, so the researchers developed the following categories to measure progress (see Table 8).

Table 8.	
On track	Refers to commitments where some form of progress was reported by commitment-makers.
Planned	Refers to commitments where reporters indicated that activities are planned for the future.
Behind schedule	Refers to commitments where reporters indicated that they were behind schedule in meeting them.
At risk	Refers to commitments where reporters indicated that no activities took place, e.g., funding was not obtained to carry out work.
Insufficient data	Refers to commitments where reporters did not share sufficient information to ascertain whether progress has been made. For example, if progress reported did not cover the reporting period (2019-2020).

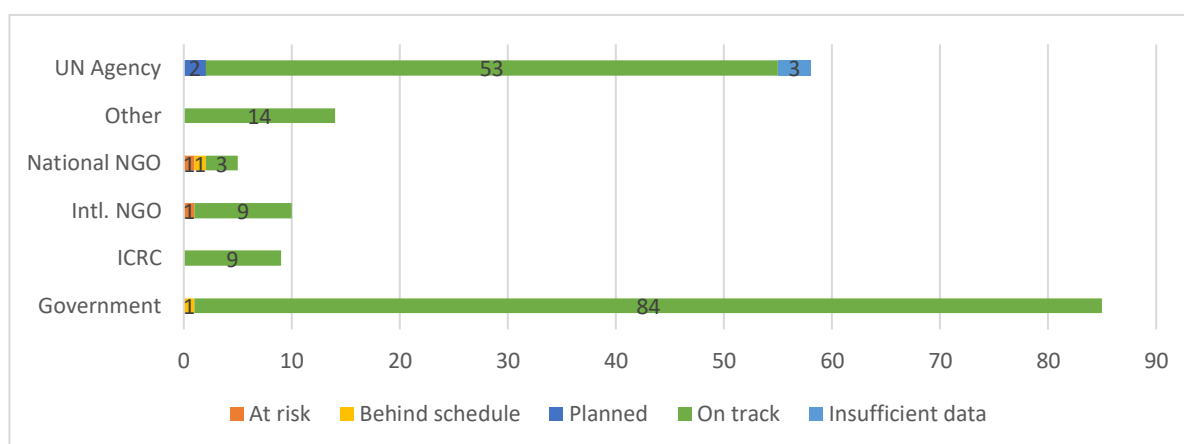
For an overview of progress against each of these categories, see Figures 18 and 19.

Figure 18. Policy commitments progress overview



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database

Figure 19. Policy commitments progress overview by actor type

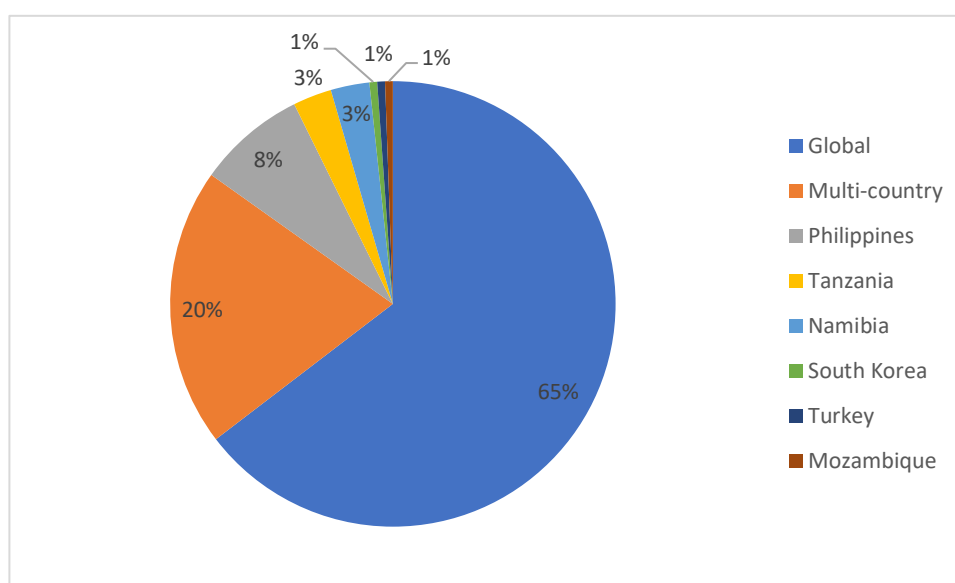


Source: Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database

While governments appear mostly on track with their commitments, this is partly due to 1) governments having the highest total number of commitments, and 2) NGOs facing funding limitations, which hampered their ability to carry out activities in accordance with commitments.

Figure 20 shows a breakdown of where activities took place during the reporting period. Instances where progress had been confirmed but no clear geographical focus reported, for example, global events or advocacy efforts, were marked as 'global'.

Figure 20. Geographical focus of reported activities

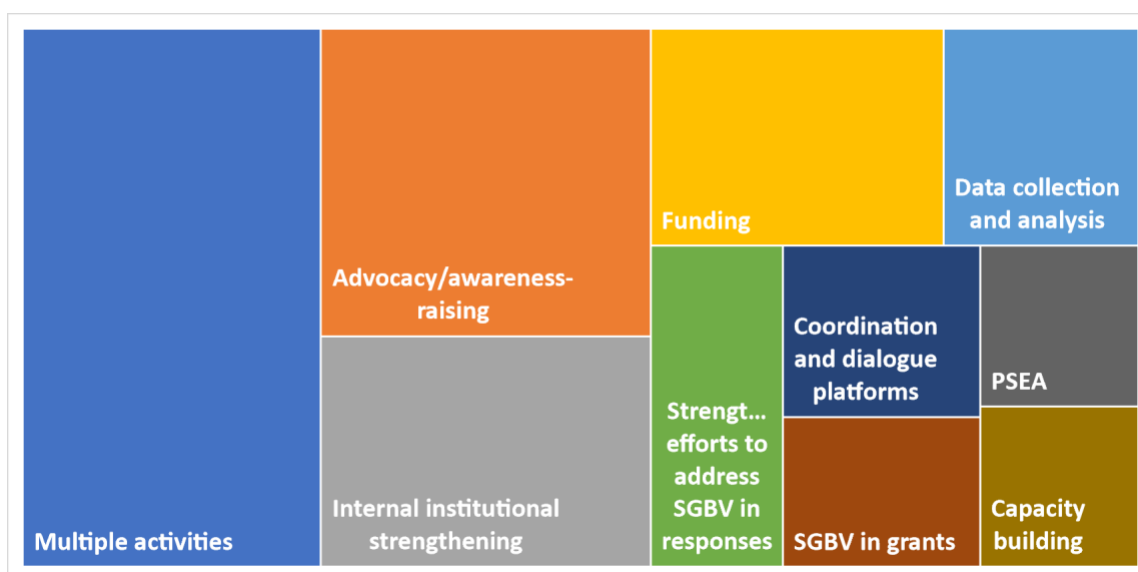


Source: Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database

Most activities (65%) took place at the global level. Where locations were defined, a number of these were multi-country (20%). Where activities were concentrated in a particular region, 10% of reported activities took place in sub-Saharan Africa and a further 8% in Asia. 3% of reported activities were concentrated in the Middle East and North Africa.

The progress reports for each commitment most often included multiple activities (22%). However, when individual activities were specified, the most prominent were in the areas of advocacy and awareness-raising (14%) and internal institutional strengthening focused on improving understanding and responses to SGBV (11%). As a large proportion of commitment-makers were donor governments, many activities focused on the provision of funding for SGBV activities (9%), or to strengthen SGBV within grant management processes (4%). See Figure 21 for further details.

Figure 21. Top ten activities



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database

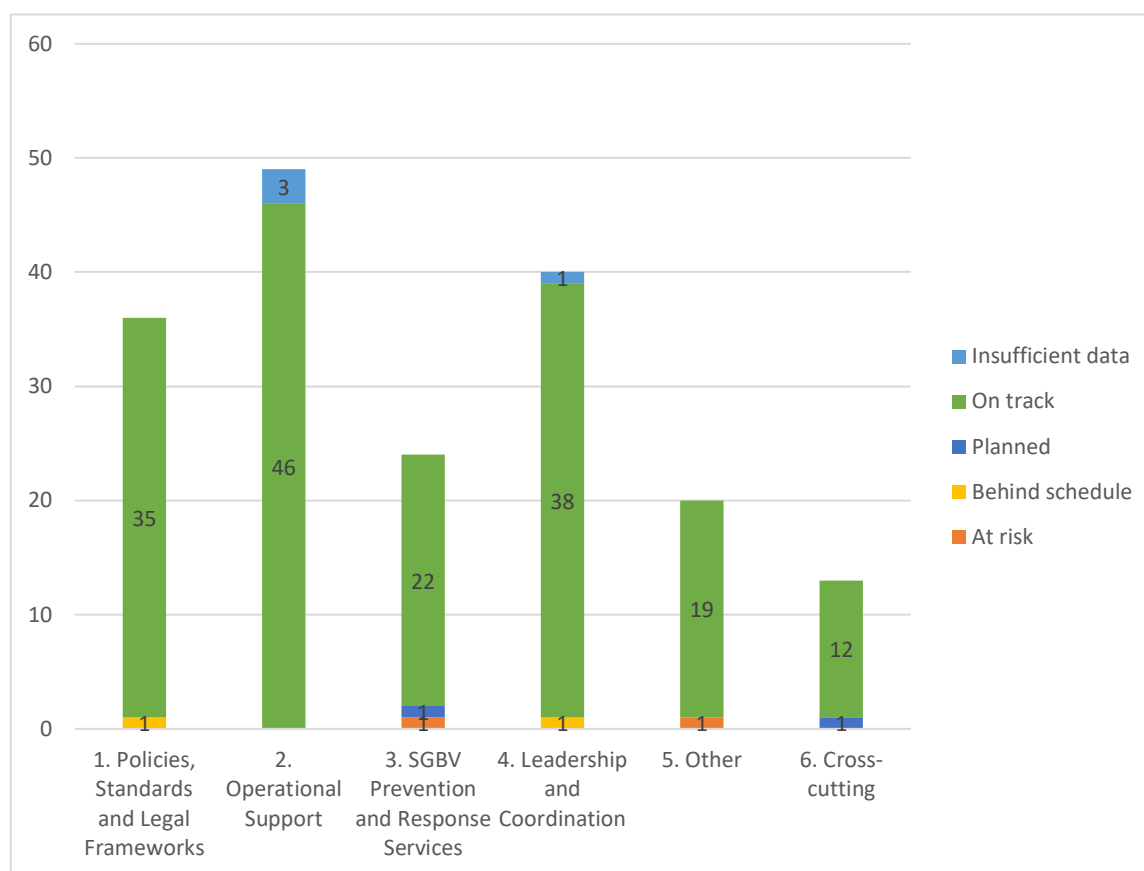
The majority of activities reported had undefined beneficiary targets, e.g., activities focused on advocacy or internal institutional strengthening. However, where beneficiaries were indicated, women and girls were the primary target group, followed by survivors of SGBV. Other beneficiary groups included internally displaced people (IDPs), refugees, men and boys, children, and persons with disabilities.

In all, 58% of activities cited one or multiple partners. Partners mentioned included the Call to Action, GBV AoR, UNFPA, UN Women, IASC, various other UN agencies, international NGOs, national NGOs, the ICRC, IFRC and National Societies, network agencies, and academic/research institutions.

2.2.3. Progress by policy categories

The bulk of commitments across all categories of commitments were found to be on track (see Figure 22).

Figure 22. Progress overview by category



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracking Database

The following section provides a brief overview of the progress reported against each category and sub-category. The researchers recommend publicly sharing the detailed reported progress by commitment-makers to support further external analysis, to promote transparency, and to ensure accountability (see Section 5.2.3. for further details).

Policies, Standards and Legal Frameworks

1.1. Adopt and implement institutional policies, legal frameworks and standards

Adopt and implement institutional policies, legal frameworks and standards to strengthen gender equality, and prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence.

Overview and highlights:

- 30 commitments were made towards this sub-category.
- 21 commitments received progress updates.
- Of these, 20 were on track and 1 was behind schedule.

The majority of commitment-makers were government actors, and internal institutional strengthening was a primary focus of activities. Governments highlighted their progress in passing and strengthening national legislation.

As a donor, Norway has increased its focus on protection this past year, with particular emphasis on combatting sexual and gender-based violence. As of June 2019, Norway has also committed to working towards 50% of all bilateral aid being qualified for use of a gender marker (gender being the principal or a significant goal of the partnership).

Others reported the development of new international standards. Austria—as co-chair of the relevant reference group—successfully prepared the adoption of the first international standard to address Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEAH) in development cooperation by all 30 DAC members.

One of the main achievements for Finland in 2019 was the development and launch of the IASC Guidelines on the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action. The IASC Guidelines include clear and extensive guidance for humanitarian actors also on how to include persons with disabilities in the prevention and elimination of SGBV and in providing support and essential services to the survivors.

While some UN agencies focused on strengthening SGBV in their institutional responses, others focused on the development of reports to improve knowledge. IOM continued to reinforce global efforts to mainstream SGBV risk reduction in shelter operations. The IASC Gender Accountability Framework Report 2018 (IASC 2019) for the first time provided a systematic review of where the IASC stands with respect to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls the global and field levels covering 26 crisis contexts, with specific areas of progress and gaps highlighted.

1.2. Review and strengthen domestic legal frameworks

States to review pertinent domestic legal frameworks to determine whether these cover all applicable obligations, make provision for investigation and prosecution, and offer protection and other essential response to the needs of victims/survivors, while making every feasible effort to give victims/survivors access to justice. Other actors to commit to enhancing their efforts to support these goals.

Overview and highlights:

- 4 commitments were made towards this sub-category.
- 2 commitments received progress updates, and all of these were on track.

The Philippines, for example, improved training among staff on gender-sensitivity and made women- and child-friendly spaces mandatory in evacuation camps and transitional sites. The Tanzanian NGO WATED has worked in coordination with government ministries and a coalition of other organisations to strengthen institutional response to SGBV in Tanzania, including through technological means for follow-up.

1.3. Comply with obligations to investigate and prosecute to end impunity

States to comply with obligations to put an end to impunity for SGBV and to use all appropriate means to thoroughly investigate and prosecute those alleged to have committed SGBV. Other actors to commit to enhancing their efforts to support these goals.

Overview and highlights:

- 6 commitments were made towards this sub-category.
- 3 commitments received progress updates, and all of these were on track.

UN Women has supported deployment of experts from the Justice Rapid Response (JRR)-UN Women Roster, to investigations in Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Kosovo, Mali, Myanmar, South Sudan, Syria, Venezuela and Yemen. Investigators collected evidence showing how sexual violence was used as a tool of genocide in Syria against the Yazidi community and in Myanmar against the Rohingya. They have also documented sexual violence against men and boys in Burundi and Syria. UN Women investigators have further linked conflict-related sexual violence to broader gender inequality in contexts such as Yemen and South Sudan, thereby evidencing gender inequality as a driver of instability and conflict.

1.4. Support compliance with international law

Commit to intensify efforts to end sexual and gender-based violence, including by disseminating and urging compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law, and existing provisions that prohibit sexual violence in armed conflict by all actors and parties of conflict.

Overview and highlights:

- 10 commitments were made towards this sub-category.
- 6 commitments received progress updates, and all of these were on track.

The majority of commitments under this sub-category were made by government entities, including the European Union (EU). These commitment-makers focused heavily on advocacy and the promotion of compliance with international law, particularly international humanitarian law. This was done through a number of fora, including events such as the UN General Assembly.

During its presidency of the EU Council in 2019, Finland used its position to raise awareness of SGBV. In the EU Council Conclusions on Humanitarian Assistance and International Humanitarian Law, adopted in November

2019 on Finland's initiative, the EU 'strongly encourages States to ensure adequate protection for victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict and to investigate and prosecute the perpetrators of such crimes.'⁵² Finland also addressed SGBV during other thematic discussions, giving particular attention to the SGBV-related needs and rights of women and girls with disabilities. During the Presidency, Finland also facilitated discussions on gender mainstreaming, SRHR and SGBV by inviting representatives of UNFPA and UN Women to brief the EU Council working party on Humanitarian Aid and Food Aid (COHAFA).

The EU also focused on the disbursement of funding under this sub-category. For example, the EU's Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP). In 2019, the IcSP supported Nigerian civil society to collectively advocate for better protection of civilians by the military. Actions were funded by the IcSP in a number of eastern European countries with the aim of contributing to the prevention, support, protection and accountability related to SGBV during times of armed conflict or in the aftermath of emergencies (including natural disasters). In 2019, the IcSP started a facility focusing on Justice in Conflict and Transition which in part aims to promote gender-sensitive transitional justice processes to ensure meaningful participation of women and survivors of SGBV and to explicitly address instances of SGBV.⁵³

In late 2019, the ICRC finalised its field guidance on Engaging with State Armed Forces to Prevent Sexual Violence, which is used to facilitate training and dialogue with militaries in a number of contexts. The ICRC also placed commitments to address sexual violence in conflict and other situations of violence in its Institutional Strategy. At the 33rd International Conference, the ICRC hosted a side event, calling for pledges from State Parties to the Geneva Convention to accelerate their efforts on preventing conflict-related sexual violence and SGBV in humanitarian settings. Since 2019, the ICRC has deployed six Sexual Violence Operations Managers in DRC, South Sudan, CAR, Dakar, Bangkok, Bangladesh to guide ICRC's responses including on international humanitarian law (IHL).

1.5. Ensure authorities monitor and respond

States to make every feasible effort to ensure their armed and security forces and their detaining authorities have in place appropriate internal systems for monitoring and responding to sexual violence. Other actors to commit to enhancing their efforts to support these goals.

Overview and highlights:

- 4 commitments were made towards this sub-category.
- 1 commitment received a progress update and was on track.

UN Women reported on financial and non-financial progress under the Elsie Initiative Fund (the Fund), which is hosted by UN Women and was launched on the 28th of March 2019. The Fund is designed to increase the meaningful participation of uniformed women in UN peace operations, particularly police and military roles. UN Women reports positive progress both in engagement as well as funding contributions from donors.

1.6. Remove access barriers for survivors

Take concrete steps to identify and eliminate administrative/procedural barriers to survivors accessing services (i.e. remove requirements for reporting to police as a prerequisite for survivors seeking medical care).

Overview and highlights:

- 4 commitments were made towards this sub-category.
- 3 commitments received progress updates, and all were on track.

⁵² Finland (2020). *Oslo SGBV Conference Self-reporting Progress Form*.

⁵³ European Union (2020). *Progress Report 2019. Call to Action*. Available from: https://1ac32146-ecc0-406e-be7d-301d317d8317.filesusr.com/ugd/1b9009_28f9d05908a9464c92e8a0c37b8fa256.pdf

Iceland reported efforts to review and strengthen internal policies in line with this commitment and continue to engage globally on the subject. For example, the draft of Iceland's Gender Policy for international Development Cooperation takes PSEA into account.

In June 2020, the ICRC and the British Red Cross launched a public facing paper 'Forced to report: The humanitarian impact of mandatory reporting on access to health care for victims/survivors of sexual violence in armed conflict and other situations of violence', which examines the barriers and obstacles presented by mandatory reporting for survivors of sexual violence and its impacts on health care and health-care personnel.⁵⁴

⁵⁴ British Red Cross and ICRC (2020). *Forced to Report*. British Red Cross and ICRC.

Operational Support

2.1. Support SGBV prevention and response in humanitarian situations

Commit to supporting SGBV prevention and response activities in humanitarian situations, including those supporting civil society, women's and youth organizations (a call previously made by States parties to the Geneva Conventions in Resolution 3 on SGBV of the 32nd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent), and in so doing enable genuine participation of women in the design, planning, implementation and monitoring of programmes.

Overview and highlights:

- 25 commitments were made under this sub-category.
- 18 commitments received progress updates for the reporting period, and all of these were on track.

Most commitments under this sub-category were made by UN agencies, followed closely by governments. Activities included internal institutional strengthening, strengthening SGBV in response activities, ensuring SGBV was appropriately considered in funding disbursements and in grant management processes, and the development and dissemination of guidelines, standards and knowledge resources.

Many donors noted their funding contributions towards supporting SGBV in a number of settings, for example, Australia provided essential sexual and reproductive health services support and SGBV assistance to crisis-affected communities in several countries. The EU and Belgium reported on progress with regards to efforts to include SGBV indicators in relevant humanitarian aid.^{55 56}

Of particular note is the scale-up of the Regional Emergency GBV Advisors (REGAs). In large part thanks to funding contributions made at the Oslo SGBV conference, the REGA team was able to significantly scale up, with new profiles and geographic coverage, including increased capacity for GBV preparedness and early warning, and establishing academic partnerships and programmes to develop a new cohort of SGBV responders from the South. Additional key milestones in 2019 for the GBV AoR include the launch of the new GBV AoR website, the revision of the Handbook for Coordinating GBV in Emergencies, the launch of the Minimum Standards for GBV Prevention and Response and the continued technical support through the GBV AoR Helpdesk.

UN OCHA reported on progress within the country-based pooled funds (CBPFs) to improve gender equality programming. In 2019, over 90% of CBPFs-funded projects were seen likely to contribute to gender equality (based on projects marked in the GAM). Additionally, for the first time all annual reports for each CBPF also reported on SGBV response funded by CBPFs.

OCHA furthermore reported on the deployment of senior protection advisors through ProCap and gender advisors through GenCap to a number of contexts, including Afghanistan, Libya, Nigeria and Mozambique, while noting that the lack of sustainable financing for more permanent GBV staffing structures remains a challenge.

The Women's Refugee Commission reported on its role in helping draft a section on preventing SGBV in the new IASC Guidelines on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action.

ICRC Special Report 2019

In 2019, the ICRC continued to implement its strategy to address sexual violence through operational activities, humanitarian diplomacy, and concerted and complementary efforts with other components of the

⁵⁵ Please note that progress against this was noted by quite a few donors and mentioned in a number of sub-categories.

⁵⁶ European Union (2020). *Progress Report 2019*. Call to Action. Available from: https://1ac32146-ecc0-406e-be7d-301d317d8317.filesusr.com/ugd/1b9009_28f9d05908a9464c92e8a0c37b8fa256.pdf

International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The activities carried out by ICRC team took place at headquarters as well as in 14 contexts: Bangladesh, Venezuela, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Nigeria, South Sudan, Syria, and several countries covered by the Mexico City regional delegation. A number of pledgers supported the ICRC's Annual Appeal on Sexual violence to support work in designated priority country contexts.

The ICRC included activities to prevent sexual violence and efforts to address its consequences to assist and protect people affected by conflict and other forms of violence. For a detailed account of progress made by the ICRC, please consult their Special Report 2019.⁵⁷

2.2. Early action

Commit to act early upon potential conflict situations based on early warning findings and shared conflict analysis, in accordance with international law to prevent sexual and gender-based violence.

Overview and highlights:

- 7 commitments were made under this sub-category.
- 3 commitments received progress updates. Of these, all were on track.

Under this commitment sub-category, UNFPA noted their ability to deploy more quickly as a result of the expansion of the pool of skilled and qualified SGBV specialists. For all types of emergencies, the UNFPA reported it can get specialists on the ground in an average of 15 days. A fully operational team was on the ground in 72 hours in Mozambique, and a similar timeframe in the Bahamas, to respond to rapid onset emergencies in 2019.

2.3. Strengthen data collection to inform assessments

Commit to strengthening sex- and age- disaggregated data (a call previously made by States parties to the Geneva Conventions in Resolution 3 on SGBV of the 32nd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent) and data to support safe and ethical SGBV risk/vulnerability assessments to inform strategic planning, monitoring and advocacy efforts, ensuring SGBV needs are adequately included in Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP).

Overview and highlights:

- 12 commitments were made under this sub-category.
- 9 commitments received progress updates. Of these, all were on track.

The majority of commitments under this sub-category were made by UN agencies who noted efforts to improve the collection of SGBV-relevant data to inform analysis and decision-making. While the majority of actors referred to improvements or plans to improve sex- and age- disaggregated data collection, a number of reporters included diversity and disability as well.

Disaggregating data by age and sex is now standard practice across all UNHCR-led operations. UNICEF reported on its efforts to help ensure the key action areas and indicators within the new Call to Action Road Map are designed in a way that helps advance this area of work more broadly. WHO also led an initiative to develop a standard set of indicators to monitor SGBV services as part of a larger project on sexual and reproductive health.

⁵⁷ Available here: https://www.icrc.org/sites/default/files/wysiwyg/Activities/Sexual-violence/addressing_sexual_violence_special_report_2019.pdf

In part due to the learning from the Oslo conference, the ICRC is also exploring ways to consolidate the multiple data collection processes in the organisation.

Improvements in data collection within the 2020 Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) were also reported, which included:

- People in need (PIN) figures disaggregated by sex and age;
- Explanation of the differential impacts of the crisis on women and girls;
- Analysis of existing capacities and coping mechanisms of women and girls;
- Description of underlying factors affecting vulnerability and risk of women and girls;
- Information on specific needs of women and girls;
- Identification of barriers to accessing services by women and girls;
- Analysis of factors contributing to heightened risk for women and girls.

OCHA reported that following the Oslo SGBV conference, the Emergency Relief Coordinator requested Humanitarian Coordinators to ensure that programmatic and financial requirements for SGBV prevention and response were clearly identified in the 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs) and Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs). Fourteen of the 16 HNOs reviewed provided information required to understand the prevalence, contributing factors and effects of SGBV and explained what is exacerbating the protection situation. The GBV AoR reported that in 2019, 82% of HRPs had a SGBV-specific section in the response strategy, which has been an improvement compared to the previous year. 81% of HRPs included at least one response monitoring indicator that was specific to GBV.

The GBV AoR also noted that financial tracking on SGBV requirements within FTS remains significantly challenged, and states that close attention will need to be paid in each country to continue to explore and implement options to track SGBV funding.

ICRC reports that it is establishing a Gender and Diversity Assessment and recommendations for accountability to affected populations, including SADD and participation markers.

A number of commitment-makers noted the introduction of a gender and age marker (GAM) as an important tool for promoting quality and consideration of gender in programming. In addition to facilitating tracking and measurement, at least one donor has used the GAM framework as a guide to ensure gender is accurately reflected in funding distributions.

2.4. Address gender inequalities

Commit to take measures to address gender inequalities and promote the empowerment and meaningful participation of women and girls by including them in decision-making processes.

Overview and highlights:

- 22 commitments were made under this sub-category.
- 13 commitments received progress updates for the reporting period. Of these, all were on track.

A number of commitment-makers cited efforts to raise awareness and engage in advocacy to address gender inequality. Norway's political representatives have continued to keep SGBV high on the agenda in several fora. Australia and Austria note contributions to the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund, as well as advocacy and awareness raising through events and coalitions to strengthen diverse women's voices, agency and decision-making in humanitarian contexts, as well as peacebuilding initiatives.

COFEM reported on a number of activities it has undertaken through collective advocacy to promote feminist-informed and women-centred efforts to end violence against women and girls by enhancing learning and building partnerships.

Finally, many commitment-makers noted progress in improving female representation. Of the 46 operations reporting on UNHCR's global strategic priority indicator for female participation, 56% had either improved or maintained the percentage of female participants in leadership and management structures.

Localisation and support to local actors, including women-led groups

A number of commitment-makers highlighted their efforts in localisation and providing support to local actors, including local and national civil society organisations and women-led groups working on SGBV.

The GBV AoR Localisation Task Team, which is co-chaired by Care USA and ActionAid, convened in 2019 three regional workshops in the Middle East and North Africa, Asia and Africa. The primary focus of these workshops was to 'share learning and areas of promising practice regarding localisation within the context of GBV prevention and response, and identify next steps for future action.'⁵⁸

The GBV AoR has also worked with the Call to Action Steering Committee to influence the indicators of the new Call to Action Road Map 2021-2025 to include measurement of the pace at which local actors take on co-leadership of SGBV coordination. The upcoming GBV AoR Strategy will explore how to open up the global core membership of the sub-cluster to local actors in a way that ensures meaningful participation of all while keeping decision-making agile.

UNFPA and partners are also developing a facilitator's guide to roll out the GBV in Emergencies Minimum Standards to local organisations. The GBV Minimum Standards are designed for the needs of frontline practitioners, and are centred on leveraging and enhancing the agency of women and girls, thus the roll out activities will prioritise meaningful participation of women's organisations and local SGBV actors, to deepen their participation in achieving the GBV Minimum Standards through increased accountability.

In 2019, UN Women reported partnering with 10 UN agencies across humanitarian settings and supported 752 local women-led and women's rights organisations and networks, enabling them to participate in humanitarian response, including in relation to SGBV programming and prioritisation.

UNICEF has reported an initiative to review its internal systems to determine how to more systematically track support provided to local women's organisations based on existing data and processes. UNICEF has, furthermore, included guidance on working with local women's groups as part of its Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action (CCCs) and recently finalised GBV Guidance for Emergency Preparedness Planning. A new partnership between UNICEF and VOICE focuses specifically on strengthening accountability within the humanitarian system towards women and girls, including institutional capacity strengthening to help facilitate their access to funding.

With regards to funding, UNFPA allocated 38.6% of its humanitarian funds in 2019 to national and local partners, including women-led and women's rights groups. Furthermore, in 2019, 29% of total CERF allocations to UNFPA went to local or national partners: 27% to local NGOs and 2% to governments. Through CBPFs, of the \$24 million that was channelled to specific SGBV projects in 2019, \$4.5m went to national NGOs. CBPFs, furthermore, invested notable resources in supporting the capacity of local and national NGO partners including local women's organisations. Overall in 2019, the CBPFs organised over 150 training sessions to more than 560 national and local partners, including local women's organisations.

⁵⁸ GBV AoR (2020). *Oslo SGBV Commitments Self-reporting Progress Form*.

Several donors, including Austria and Canada, noted funding contributions to the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF), which is a global partnership that aims to stimulate funding for women's participation, leadership and empowerment in situations of conflict and humanitarian crises around the world.⁵⁹ UN Women as Secretariat of the WPHF, committed to continue funding local and women's organisations in conflict and/or humanitarian settings. UN Women reported that by end of 2019, WPHF supported over 140 civil society organisations, and by July 2020, the fund supported close to 200 civil society organisations across 20 countries.

2.5. Establish and strengthen GBV incident data

Commit to establishing and strengthening safe and ethical systems for collecting and managing GBV incident data (i.e., the GBVIMS).

Overview and highlights:

- 6 commitments were made under this sub-category.
- 4 commitments received progress updates. Of these, all were on track.

UN agencies noted progress relating to the GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS).⁶⁰ In 2019, UNHCR, as part of the GBVIMS Steering Committee, conducted two data analysis trainings in Somalia and Ethiopia to strengthen the quality of GBVIMS reporting. Similarly, UNFPA supported 23 countries in establishing information management systems for SGBV. UNFPA reported that the first inter-agency launches of Primero/GBVIMS+ took place in Bangladesh, Libya and Nigeria.

UNFPA plans to continue to provide support to existing inter-agency GBVIMS rollouts and further new rollouts.

In 2019, the ICRC reported that its sexual violence unit revised all data entry points for survivor-centred information and has undertaken work to resolve data sharing, confidentiality and survivor-centred approaches between departments to ensure no duplication of disclosure is required. The ICRC reported that new guidance and toolkits for the safe and ethical collection of data have been drafted with publication forthcoming.

The Philippines reported that it is still enhancing the capacity of internal staff and existing partners on the collection and management of SGBV data in terms of sex- and age- disaggregation.

⁵⁹ Learn more here: <https://wphfund.org/our-mission/>

⁶⁰ The GBVIMS is a system that allows humanitarian actors to safely collect, store and analyse reported SGBV incident data in humanitarian settings.

SGBV Prevention and Response Services

3.1. Invest in resources and access to health care and other services

Commit to investing resources for and improving access to non-discriminatory, gender-sensitive, age-appropriate and comprehensive health care including for life-saving sexual and reproductive health, mental health and psychosocial support and other relevant services, keeping in mind the need to ensure the dignity and safety of victims/survivors, and the importance of confidentiality and privacy, including addressing issues such as social stigmatization of victims/survivors.

Overview and highlights:

- 19 commitments were made under this sub-category.
- 14 commitments received progress updates. Of these, all were on track.

Australia, Belgium, Norway and the UK reported significant funding contributions, including multi-year funding, towards SGBV activities, with several noting an increase in 2019. Governments noted particular support, both financial and through advocacy, towards sexual and reproductive health services and rights in crisis settings.

The ICRC reported that it has developed further field guidance and whole of team training on quality health services. In 2019, IOM undertook an assessment of the integration of SGBV considerations in its migration health assistance programmes in northeast Nigeria, Iraq, South Sudan, and Bangladesh, which resulted in standard-setting guidance to elaborate strategic approaches and essential service standards for survivors of SGBV in primary health care, including mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS).

UNFPA reported on its capacity development efforts to rapidly respond to emergencies, strengthening expertise in SGBV programming and coordination, including clinical management of rape (CMR), mental health and psychosocial support, referral mechanisms and information management.

*'In 2019, 33,744 rape survivors had supplies for the clinical management of rape.'*⁶¹

In 2019, WHO reported that it trained over 1,000 frontline health providers on first-line support for intimate partner/domestic and sexual violence, clinical management of rape, mental health and psychosocial support, and coordination. WHO has also undertaken research to adapt existing frameworks to humanitarian settings and to assess the capacity, readiness and quality of health services for survivors of SGBV.

3.2. Put in place training

Commit to putting in place specific training for personnel who may need to respond to deliver quality and survivor-centred services to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (a call previously made by States parties to the Geneva Conventions in Resolution 3 on SGBV of the 32nd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent) as well as training for frontline humanitarian staff working in other sectors on how to safely and appropriately provide referrals to survivors who choose to seek support.

Overview and highlights:

- 13 commitments were made under this sub-category.
- 10 commitments received progress updates. Of these, 8 were on track, one was planned, and another at risk due to a lack of funding.

Commitment-makers reported on progress towards building internal and external capacity through the provision of training and the development and dissemination of guidelines.

⁶¹ UNFPA (2020). Oslo SGBV Commitments Self-reporting Progress Form.

The Philippines reported on progress to improve training among staff on SGBV-related issues, including how to provide support to victims of trafficking.

An internal evaluation conducted in 2017 by the ICRC demonstrated that many staff felt under-confident to respond to the needs of sexual violence survivors, noting that they felt training and technical guidance would ameliorate these confidence gaps. As a result, in 2019, a toolkit of guidance materials was developed.

IOM, UNHCR, UNFPA and WHO reported on progress made towards improving knowledge of SGBV among staff and external actors. UNFPA, for example, provided training on SGBV risk mitigation and other aspects of SGBV for frontline and field-based practitioners, in contexts such as Jordan, Kenya, Serbia, Malawi, Ethiopia, DRC and Zimbabwe.

Leadership and Coordination

4.1. Support leadership and coordination of multi-sectoral response

Commit to support effective leadership and coordination of multi-sectoral response for SGBV survivors.

Overview and highlights:

- 26 commitments were made under this sub-category.
- 22 commitments received progress updates for the reporting period. Of these, 21 were on track and one behind schedule.

A number of commitment-makers noted their involvement within the Call to Action to support effective coordination on SGBV issues, including support to the new Call to Action Road Map 2021-2025.

Norway engaged in awareness-raising and advocacy by raising the issue of SGBV in relevant fora and negotiations, most notably the global humanitarian response plan for Covid-19 and in the ECOSOC humanitarian affairs segment in 2020. Australia noted its SGBV-related advocacy as a member of the Human Rights Council, such as co-sponsoring a number of resolutions and statements including on ending violence against women, SGBV and elimination of female genital mutilation.

The UK's Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative (PSVI) Conference was scheduled to take place in the spring of 2020 but has been postponed due to Covid-19.

4.2. Strengthen accountability measures for prevention and response

Commit to strengthening accountability measures for prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence.

Overview:

- 23 commitments were made under this sub-category.
- 18 commitments received progress updates. Of these, all were on track.

Progress against efforts related to Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and support related to the GBV Accountability Framework were noted by a number of commitment-makers. Both UNICEF and the UK reported on efforts to incorporate the GBV Accountability Framework into the new Call to Action Road Map and the Call to Action field implementation strategy.

Commitment-makers also noted other work under the global Call to Action Road Map, as well as country-level Call to Action Road Maps in DRC and Nigeria. In DRC, the Road Map engaged development actors as a way to

integrate humanitarian priorities in the revision of the National Strategy to Combat Sexual Violence. The inclusion of local actors allowed the Call to Action Road Map to be seen as a blueprint for the National Strategy, to cover both development and crisis actions. Call to Action pilots were implemented with DG ECHO funding to generate learning on field implementation, and with dedicated support from UNFPA and the GBV AoR.

IOM launched a public, confidential reporting platform, as a part of its We Are All In campaign against sexual misconduct.

Other

5.1. Other

Commitments that do not fall within previous categories.

Overview:

- 24 commitments were made under this sub-category.
- 20 commitments received progress updates. Of these, 19 were on track and one commitment was at risk due to lack of funding.

IOM noted advancements on efforts relating to the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

Canada made advancements, as Lead of the Call to Action for 2019-2020, in strengthening the link with the women, peace, and security agenda through the development of the next multi-year Call to Action Road Map. The new Road Map now features gender equality, PSEA and engagement with local and women's organisations more prominently. Canada also initiated the development of an internal toolkit on eliminating sexual and gender-based violence for internal institutional strengthening, as well as the provision of dedicated, multi-year funding towards SGBV prevention and response in humanitarian contexts.

Similarly, Luxembourg reported its funding towards the fight against SGBV, including a contribution of 5 million EUR to the Panzi Hospital in the DRC, which provides a holistic and comprehensive approach to the treatment of survivors of rape and other forms of SGBV. Luxembourg reports that this made it the first international donor to confirm its support for this large-scale project.

Good Practice Example

Media coverage of SGBV | The New Humanitarian

The New Humanitarian reported on its commitment to continue to pay particular attention to the impact of crises on women and girls by encouraging more representative media coverage on gender issues and of humanitarian crises in general. In their progress report they provided the following examples:

'From murder to maternal mortality, from forced sex work to being sexually abused in prison, TNH explored the high price Venezuelan women are paying as the country continues its downward spiral. Looking towards the US-Mexico border, a TNH film from Juárez explored the particular risks faced by women and members of the LGBTI community who are asylum seekers – stuck in a dangerous limbo between the violence they faced at home and the violence they face now. We have shined a light on sexual and gender-based violence in Rohingya refugee camps, where it is driving women and girls towards dangerous smuggling routes, and Greek migrant camps, where overcrowding is putting women and girls at increased risk. In The Gambia, we highlighted how a group of women breaking taboos by revealing the alleged abuse they endured at the hands of some of the country's once most powerful men is leading the country to begin to confront a culture of silence around sexual violence.

In 2018, we revealed that few of the women and girls allegedly raped, sexually abused, and exploited by UN peacekeepers in 2015-16 in Central African Republic knew the status of their claims for compensation. In 2019, we obtained the draft report of an internal review commissioned by the UN, which revealed a litany of mistakes made by investigators that may explain why so many cases have been dismissed and why, according to UN data, there hasn't been a single prosecution. In a follow up personal account, lawyer, researcher, and former member of the UN's Panel of Experts in Central African Republic, Enrica Picco, described her recent experience assisting victims in a system stacked against them.'⁶²

⁶² The New Humanitarian (2020). *Oslo SGBV Commitments Self-reporting Progress Form*.

From the beginning of September 2019, The New Humanitarian also reported that it began internally tracking the number of women and local voices quoted in their reporting, in a conscious effort to ensure they are diversifying their sources.

Cross-cutting

6.1. Cross-cutting

Commitments that apply to multiple policy categories.

Overview:

- 15 commitments were made under this sub-category.
- 13 commitments received progress updates. Of these, 12 were on track and one commitment was planned.

A number of donors noted their funding contributions to SGBV activities. For example, Ireland reported providing 14.9 million EUR to support Irish NGOs' response to humanitarian crises with an estimated 10% of the programming prioritising protection, gender mainstreaming, and the prevention of SGBV. Ireland also reported its engagement with the Irish Consortium on Gender Based Violence (ICGBV), which in 2019 supported training for 60 representatives from 27 organisations across 12 countries on 'Integrating GBV in Emergencies'.

Save the Children reported the publication of its 3rd annual report 'Stop the War on Children', which focused on the differences between boys' and girls' experiences of conflict through a gendered analysis of verified grave violations. Save the Children also carried out training for staff on how to support child survivors.

Sweden reported on its work to increase the integration of a gender equality analysis in the Humanitarian Response Plans by the UN, through participation in relevant work streams within the Grand Bargain, led by UN Women, and by being a member in the Sida-funded GenCap. Sweden has also taken an active role in supporting the operationalisation of the GAM.

The UK also reported on the continuation of its What Works to Prevent Violence research and innovation programme, which researches the prevalence, drivers, and effective responses to violence against women and girls (VAWG) in conflict and humanitarian emergencies. The UK's Department for International Development (DFID) announced in November 2019 its intention to fund a new 67.5 million GBP programme – What Works to Prevent Violence: Impact at Scale, which will, among other things, continue expanding the evidence base. The UK reports this to be the largest investment by any donor government in programming and research to prevent VAWG globally.

Progress reported by statement-makers

Actors who made statements (as opposed to written commitments) at the Oslo SGBV conference were invited to change their statements into commitments. Three actors stated that they would consult with their leaders about making this change. At the time of writing no statement-maker had confirmed their intent to make this change. One actor stated that their commitments would only be reaffirmations of existing commitments and therefore reported against through existing reporting mechanisms.

Iraq, although not a formal commitment-maker, shared a completed progress form and reported on 16 SGBV-relevant commitments under existing frameworks, including international conventions, national strategies and UN Security Council Resolution 1325. As a statement-maker, their details are not included within the Oslo SGBV Tracking Database or included in the data shared in this collective progress report. This section, nonetheless, includes some key highlights shared by Iraq.

Iraq reported that the Iraqi people were subjected to wide and different violations by ISIS, which included slavery and sexual violence. The government is working to address legislative weaknesses and implement legislations prohibiting all forms of sexual and gender-based violence. In this framework, many proposals and studies have been submitted to amend Iraqi laws and consider the Iraqi legalisation system to provide legal texts criminalising some types of sexual violence crimes.

Iraq reported that it enacted a law to reduce sexual violence and that work continues in government institutions to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy their rights and protections, and can meaningfully participate in shaping policies that affect them. It has further finalised a draft law on the rights of women survivors of ISIS crimes, and worked to support survivors of sexual violence, including those from the Yazidi community.

Iraq also reported on the involvement of clans, religious leaders, civil society, women, defenders, and human rights defenders to prevent sexual violence and facilitate the return and reintegration of survivors. Iraq is working to increase awareness and deepen the knowledge associated with crimes of sexual violence related to conflicts. Iraq is also working to promote national reconciliation efforts, the participation of women leaders in peace and reconciliation, and publicise sexual violence.

Future priority areas for Iraq moving forward include:

- Strengthening legislation relating to sexual violence;
- The formation of the National Council for Women's Affairs headed by the Prime Minister and membership of representatives of all relevant sectorial bodies;
- Continue work on launching the national policy to empower Iraqi women based on the terms and requirements of resolution 1325;
- Complete work on launching the National Human Rights Plan for Iraq (2020 - 2024).

2.2.4. Summary findings

The majority of non-financial commitments made at the Oslo SGBV conference are on track. Activities undertaken were numerous and wide-ranging: from gender equality and prevention efforts, to sexual and reproductive health services and rights, addressing PSEA internally and the development and roll-out of standards and guidance.

Donor governments focused their activities on improving SGBV considerations within funding and partnership arrangements, engaging in advocacy and improving awareness through global fora, promoting international law, and funding their UN agency and NGO partners to carry out SGBV-relevant activities.

National governments, particularly those based in the Global South, focused their activities on developing and strengthening national legislation, promoting gender equality (e.g., through awareness-raising and engagement with men and boys), and SGBV responses within their own countries, including providing support to survivors and efforts to combat human trafficking. A number of governments have linked their activities and commitments to the Women, Peace and Security agenda and UN Security Council Resolution 1325.

UN agencies focused their activities on internal institutional strengthening, building the capacity of staff and partners, and strengthening SGBV within their responses (including risk mitigation). UN agencies have notably made significant efforts towards improving data collection, particularly sex- and age- disaggregated data, to inform SGBV requirements and needs to improve analysis and decision-making on SGBV. UN agencies, as well as the GBV AoR, have taken a notable role in the development and dissemination of standards, guidelines and knowledge resources relating to SGBV and providing technical support, including through the deployment of experts to the field. Of particular note is the positive impact that Oslo SGBV pledge disbursements have had on the scale up of the REGAs.

National and international NGOs, including the ICRC, have aimed to carry out SGBV activities and strengthen SGBV in humanitarian responses. These organisations have also focused on improving knowledge on the needs, challenges and gaps relating to SGBV within humanitarian response, and particularly in conflict settings.

While most activities had undefined beneficiary targets, a large amount focused on women and girls. A significant number of commitment-makers have included efforts to engage with men and boys and persons with disabilities. Commitments and progress linked to SOGIE were not as frequent, but still present.

The majority of reported progress took place either at a global level or in multiple countries, and a significant proportion was carried out in partnership with other organisations or platforms, most notably the Call to Action.

Covid-19

A number of commitment-makers reported on efforts to address SGBV within the current Covid-19 pandemic.

The GBV AoR Helpdesk received a stark increase of inquiries and produced short research and guidance pieces on various aspects of the Covid-19 response. The GBV AoR focused its efforts on swiftly developing guidance to adjust life-saving SGBV interventions. In addition to weekly webinars, the GBV AoR also established a knowledge hub for SGBV-related Covid-19 guidance and resources, gathering country adaptations and acting as a platform for exchange for SGBV practitioners.

Donor governments, including Australia, Canada, Norway, and the UK, reported advocating for a strong focus on addressing SGBV in international fora as part of the global Covid-19 response, and also pledged additional funding towards SGBV in the Covid-19 response. This included a new resolution led by Spain in the General Assembly on 'Women and Girls and the Response to COVID-19', which expressed concern about the increase in violence against women and girls during the pandemic and urged governments to integrate prevention and response efforts on sexual, gender-based and domestic violence.

Funding has also focused on supporting sexual and reproductive health services and rights during the pandemic. The UK, for example, provided 10 million GBP to UNFPA to address the needs of women and girls, providing personal protective equipment (PPE) for sexual and reproductive health workers and access to SGBV services.

In April 2020, several Oslo commitment-makers were part of a Call to Action joint statement on SGBV and Covid-19. The statement focused on concrete steps that can be taken by humanitarian actors to ensure continued focus on SGBV throughout the humanitarian response to the Covid-19 pandemic, particularly in light of a global increase in SGBV and, particularly, violence against women and girls.

Several implementing actors, including the ICRC, UNFPA, UNICEF, The New Humanitarian, WHO, WRC, and UN Women, reported on new activities to address the risk of SGBV as a result of Covid-19. In May 2020, The New Humanitarian, for example, launched a new series, 'She Said', in which women offer glimpses of their lives from Covid-19 lockdowns, situations of conflict and displacement, and other emergencies around the globe. UNFPA undertook joint assessments, prioritised specific programming approaches for responding to the impacts of Covid-19 and identified where to adapt or scale-up existing programmes, such as the Spotlight Initiative.

In April 2020, WPHF launched a Covid-19 Emergency Window to support women's organisations' projects in 25 countries, and provide organisations working on women, peace and security issues with institutional funding to help them sustain themselves through the crisis. The WPHF was able to support 28 national and local civil society organisations in 12 countries to prevent and respond to the gendered impacts of the pandemic.

3. Beyond the Oslo SGBV Conference

*'I think that we have improved a lot on prioritizing GBV over the last years and Oslo gave a big push and helped substantially on empowering the GBV accountability framework and the GBV Call to Action.'*⁶³

Several commitment-makers noted the positive impact that the Oslo SGBV conference had in pushing forward SGBV-related efforts both internally within their organisations and externally in the broader humanitarian space.

Through their commitments under Oslo, UNFPA and the GBV AoR were able to integrate information management (IM) support more systematically across regions. By 2020, UNGA, UNFPA and GBV AoR expect to have IM experts for field support in four regions. UNFPA furthermore reports that pledges made at the Oslo SGBV conference have provided the resources necessary to recruit and position GBV Coordinators on long-term contracts in priority countries.

Because of its commitment at the Oslo conference, IOM strived to strengthen its support to coordination forums both technically and financially through funding key positions within the AoR and the GBV Guidelines.

OCHA reported that following the Oslo SGBV conference, there was a push internally to ensure that programmatic and financial requirements for SGBV prevention and response were clearly identified in the 2020 HNOs and HRP.

As part of their self-reporting progress forms, twelve commitment-makers noted that they have used the Oslo SGBV commitments to inform new commitments made in other fora after May 2019 or that they intend to do so in the near future. Several noted that they will use their Oslo commitments to inform the development of their commitments under the new Call to Action Road Map 2021-2025.

Oslo SGBV Conference Impact

Regional Emergency GBV Advisors (REGAs)

Funding contributions by Oslo pledgers, as well as contributions from other donors, allowed the REGA team to almost triple in size.

In May 2019, the GBV AoR team of REGAs counted four staff, with regional portfolios of support to GBV sub-clusters in Cairo, Nairobi, Dakar and dedicated to the Call to Action Road Maps. Since then, the REGA team has expanded with the addition of new profiles and with increased geographical reach. REGA field support now covers Arab States and North Africa, East Africa, Asia and Asia Pacific, West and Central Africa as well as the Latin America region.

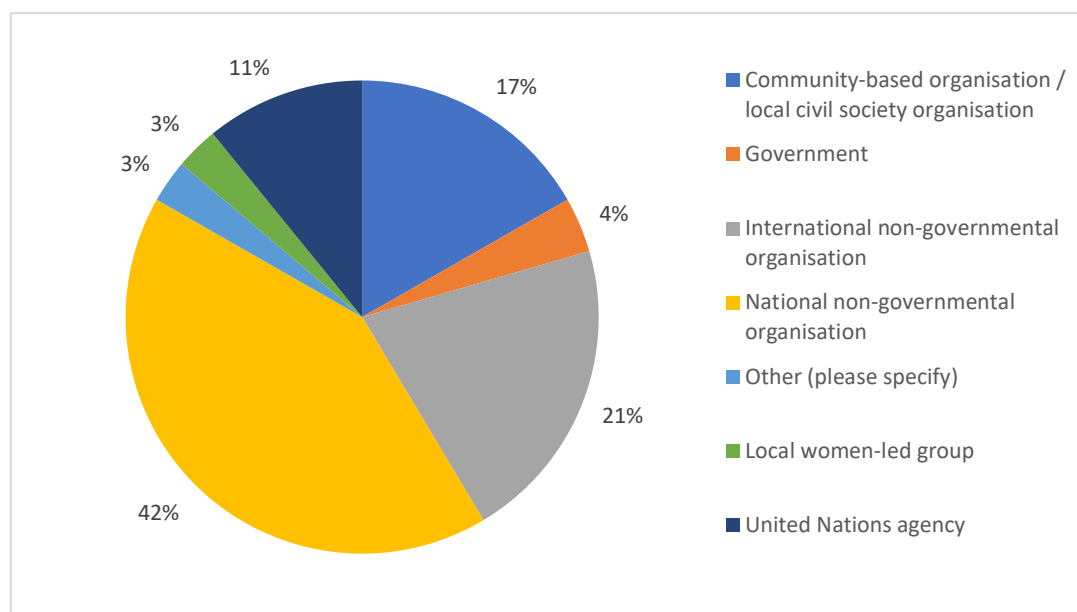
The GBV AoR is now scaling up its REGA teams with regional GBV Information Management officers as well. By August 2020, GBV AoR expect to have regional GBV IM profiles across four regions supporting GBV sub-clusters with data and needs analysis.

As a result of the REGA scale up, GBV sub-clusters have increased capacity to perform and improve responses to survivors, and humanitarian actors are supported in their SGBV efforts. The REGA scale up has also allowed advancement in academic partnerships with the Nairobi University Program and the University in Yola, Nigeria.

⁶³ SGBV specialist.

To further support analysis of changes that the Oslo conference and its outcomes have had on SGBV more broadly, particularly at the field level, a survey was shared with individuals whose work focused on SGBV. The survey received 239 responses, with the majority of responses from local actors, such as national non-governmental organisations (42%), community-based organisations/local civil society organisations (17%), and local women-led groups (3%) (see Figure 23).

Figure 23. Survey respondents by actor type⁶⁴



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitments Tracking Survey

The majority of respondents' organisations focused on protection, prevention and risk mitigation activities, followed closely by awareness-raising efforts related to SGBV.

While many respondents were unsure whether their organisation received funding from financial pledges made at the Oslo conference, 11% of survey respondents confirmed that they had. The majority of local actors reported not receiving funding from pledges made at Oslo. Those actors who did report the receipt of funding mentioned the following donors: UNICEF, UNFPA, Norway, UN Women, and funding from the EU through an intermediary INGO.

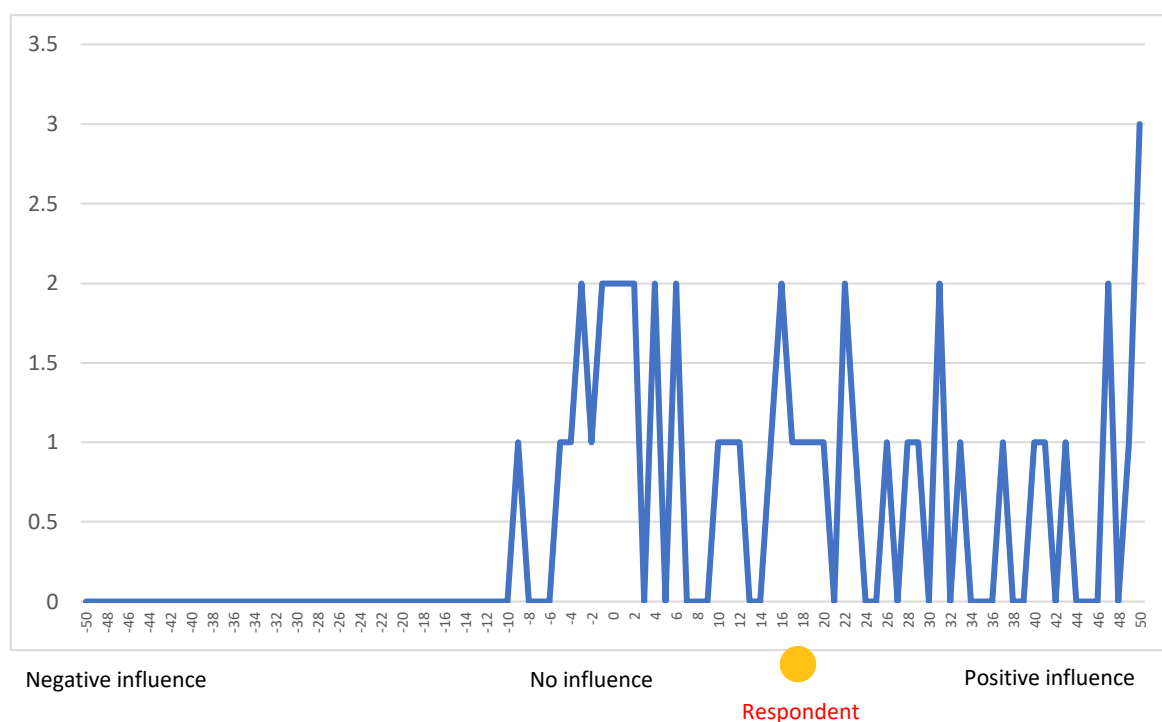
Only 15% of respondents confirmed that their organisation received non-financial support as a result of the Oslo conference (for example, greater engagement or guidance from participants, technical support from the GBV AoR). Slightly more than half (52%) of respondents, particularly local actors, reported that they did not.

The respondents who reported that they had received non-financial support shared several examples, including technical support, particularly from the GBV AoR, and participation in GBV AoR trainings. One respondent reported that their international organisation now had greater clarity on how to engage with the GBV AoR locally and have already found the GBV AoR's Covid-19 resources relevant and useful.

⁶⁴ Other includes network organisations, the ICRC, cluster mechanism, individuals working on SGBV, and Red Cross/Red Crescent National Societies.

A total of 47 respondents (20%) confirmed that they had attended the Oslo SGBV conference in May 2019. Those who attended the conference were asked to share their opinion on the influence the Oslo SGBV conference had on the broader SGBV space (Figure 24).

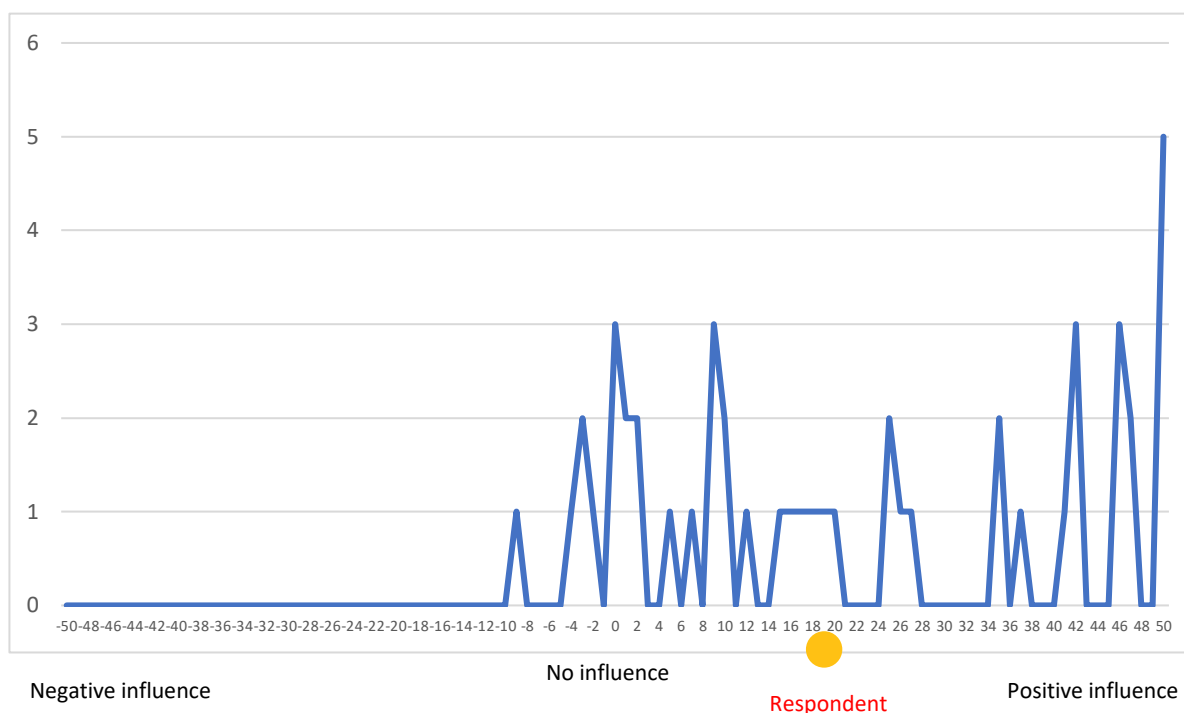
Figure 24. In your opinion, how much change (positive or negative) have the Oslo conference and its outcomes had on the broader SGBV space? (from a scale of -50 to 50, where -50 was negative, 0 was neutral/no influence and 50 was positive)



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitments Tracking Survey

Most respondents who confirmed they attended the Oslo conference felt that the conference and its outcomes had a positive effect on the broader SGBV space (the average was 18). Most respondents who attended the conference also felt that Oslo and its outcomes had a positive influence on their organisation's SGBV work (the average was 19) (Figure 25).

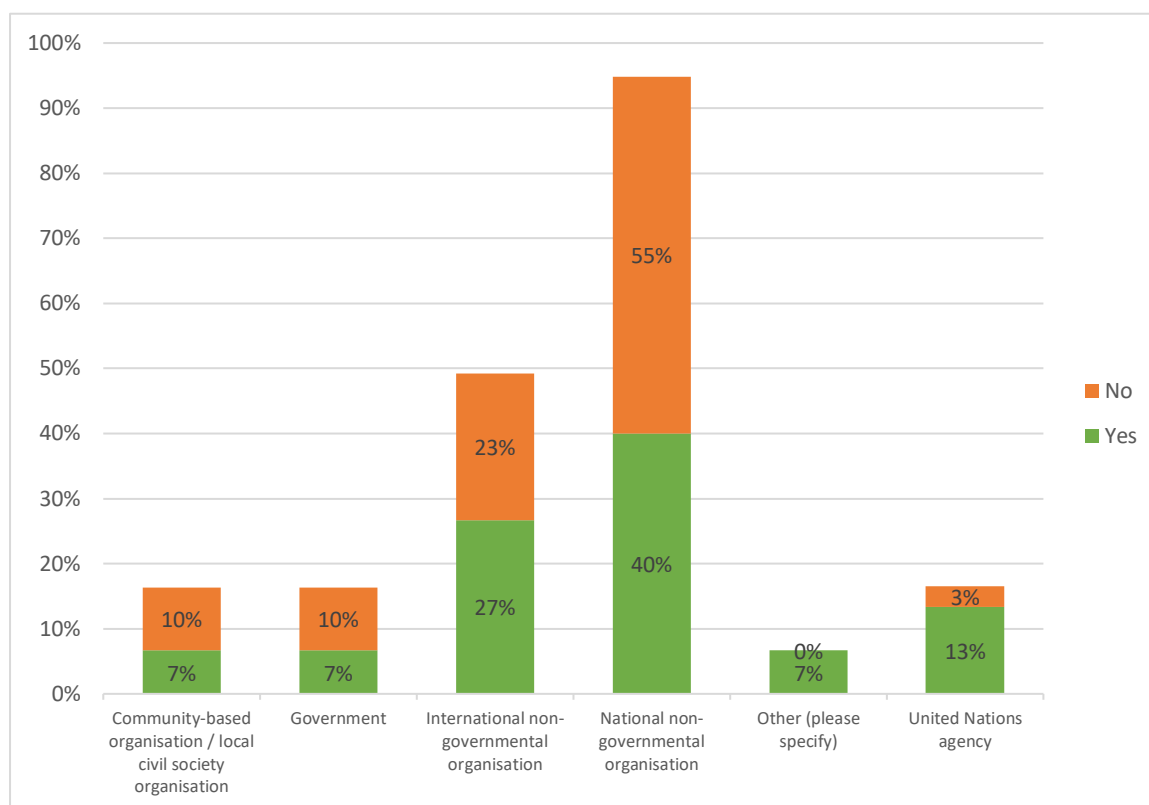
Figure 25. What kind of influence do you believe the Oslo conference and its outcomes had on your organisation's SGBV work? (from a scale of -50 to 50, where -50 was negative, 0 was neutral/no influence and 50 was positive)



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitments Tracking Survey

Finally, respondents who attended the Oslo SGBV conference were asked whether they had seen any changes outside of their organisation (Figure 26).

Figure 26. Have you seen any influence in the SGBV work carried out by others outside of your organisation that you believe is the result of the Oslo conference?⁶⁵



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitments Tracking Survey

Overall, 33% of those who responded to the question noted that they had seen changes in the SGBV work carried out by others that they believe are the result of the Oslo conference.

Several respondents shared examples relating to changes they perceived to have been the result of the Oslo SGBV conference and its outcomes within their organisations and more broadly. For example, local and international actors noted that their attendance allowed them to network with individuals working on similar issues and maintain this contact after the conclusion of the conference. A broader network has reportedly increased one local actor's influence within their country among UN colleagues. The conference also allowed attendees to gather more information from other actors and regions on shared areas of work.

*'My organization is definitely better equipped as a result of my attendance at the conference.'*⁶⁶

Several respondents, particularly within international organisations, noted that the conference allowed them to lobby for greater attention on SGBV within their organisations in order to follow global trends.

In general, respondents perceived that the conference created momentum within governments and among civil society actors on SGBV, which has resulted in a renewed enthusiasm, increased attention and prioritisation, strengthened collaboration and greater awareness of existing tools. One respondent noted that the conference provided a key moment to make new commitments.

⁶⁵ Percentage of total respondents who answered the question.

⁶⁶ Survey respondent representing a national NGO.

A significant number of respondents noted changes they made within their own programming, activities and/or priorities because of the Oslo SGBV conference, including:

- Creating a stronger link between SGBV and child protection, considering the particular needs of child survivors;
- Updating guidelines and protocols, such as incorporating SGBV counselling in all medical consultations;
- Greater engagement with men in SGBV-related work;
- Using some of the key learnings to advocate for zero tolerance of SGBV in schools;
- Pushing for a more survivor-centred approach.

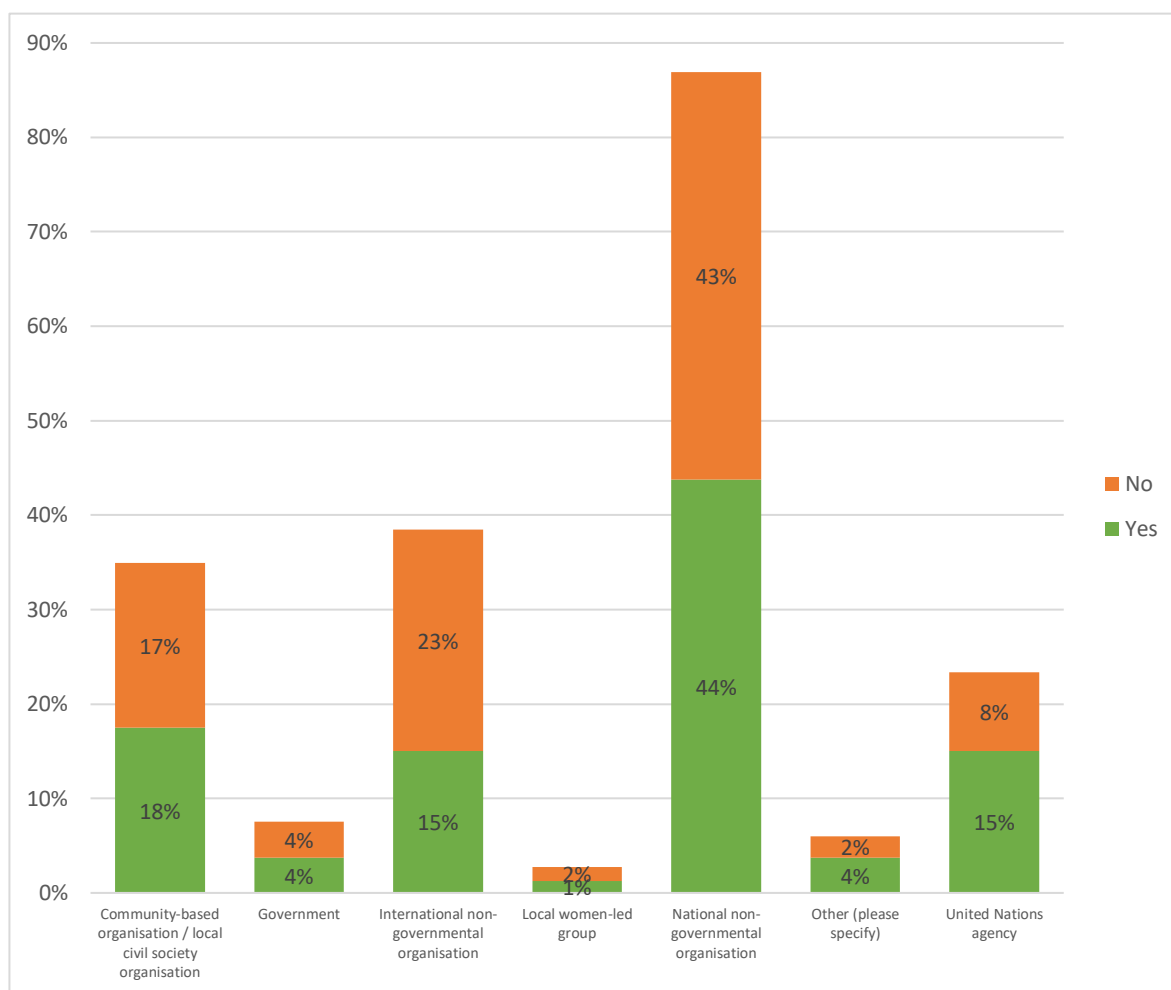
Respondents also noted changes they observed outside of their organisations, such as new funding for SGBV projects; stronger coordination and collaboration on SGBV across organisations/agencies with increased support for SGBV resources; increased attention and prioritisation of SGBV; and a greater focus on localisation and local actors which one international NGO respondent felt was a direct result of the Oslo conference.

One respondent noted that the message from the Oslo conference about the critical importance of direct funding to women's organisations has influenced internal thinking about partnership strategies. One local actor noted that by attending the conference they were able to raise the profile of their organisation which resulted in funding.

Another respondent reported seeing UNICEF follow up on their Oslo commitments through the receipt of funding for work on building the localisation agenda with a women's rights organisation. Another respondent has seen a change in their engagement with donors, noting that donors are speaking more about SGBV and the need to include it within funding provided.

For those respondents who did not attend the Oslo conference or were unsure of the link between the Oslo conference and perceived changes, a question was included in the survey asking in general whether any positive changes had been perceived since May 2019 (Figure 27).

Figure 27. Have you seen any positive changes in your work and/or collaboration with other actors/donors working on SGBV since May 2019? For example, more flexible funding or multi-year funding?⁶⁷



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitments Tracking Survey

Overall, 38% of those who responded to the question stated that they had seen positive changes in their work or collaboration with other actors on SGBV since May 2019.

The findings echo what has been shared previously about an increased interest and commitment among international agencies to address SGBV as well as greater coordination and more opportunities for dialogue. One donor government respondent noted:

*'greater collaboration from partners through the Call to Action, particularly the GBV community coming together to strengthen GBV as part of the GHRP and the COVID response.'*⁶⁸

Respondents stated that they have seen increases in their budgets, e.g., from the EU, UNICEF and UNFPA. They also report additional support, e.g., from UNFPA, as well as positive changes resulting from Oslo funded

⁶⁷ Percentage of total respondents who answered the question.

⁶⁸ Survey respondent from a donor government.

work, e.g., the scale up of the REGA programme, which has enabled actors to build effective capacity building initiatives that can have a longer-term impact.

Overall, respondents noted that they perceive donors are more aware of SGBV funding challenges and are also more engaged in dialogue on these issues and how to overcome them. Several perceived a positive shift towards more flexible and multi-year funding, with one UN respondent stating that Norway's approach to flexible funding within this space is commendable and they believe that donors will follow the good example set.

A key informant from a national NGO, nonetheless, reported that many donors put emphasis on mainstreaming gender across all programmes. While this is important, this emergency-focused, cross-cutting funding is by nature short-term, and, therefore, does not allow organisations to tackle root causes, which requires long-term implementation to change human behaviour. There is a call among practitioners to prioritise funding for standalone SGBV programming.⁶⁹

Many respondents felt that, to have the most impact, changes at the local level needed to be prioritised and involve community members (women, men, boys and girls) to address root causes and change behaviour. One respondent shared their experience as an international NGO working on SGBV:

*'First is having high levels of acceptance with communities so staff can implement SGBV activities and can work with communities to reduce incidents. In my experience, it was partnering with a local NGO who had access to communities, local staff who could speak the language and understand the culture and implement activities in a sensitive manner as they understood the communities. The activities in the communities were woman and girl friendly spaces where women and girls could receive psycho-social support and referrals. Ensuring all staff consider it in their work where there is considerable SGBV risks is essential [to] making sure that communities are not put at risk (such as minimising information circulating on a "need to know" basis for distribution). It is important to know your communities through your local staff so they can inform the NGO if they have safety concerns.'*⁷⁰

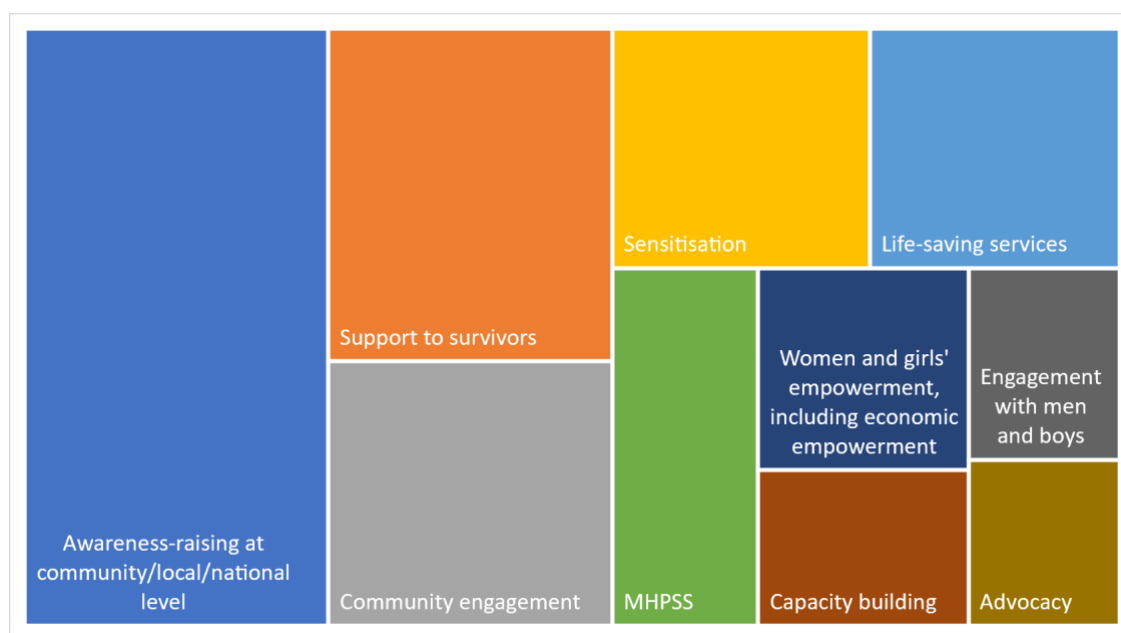
The need to work with communities and leaders, and with responders who understand local culture and social norms, was a significant finding of the survey results.

Survey respondents were furthermore asked what activities to address SGBV by implementing organisations – for example, awareness-raising campaigns, life-saving services to survivors, etc. – they believe have resulted in the most positive outcomes at field-level for SGBV efforts. Almost all respondents who responded to the question mentioned more than one activity. Many respondents noted the need to have a holistic response that aims to prevent SGBV in the first instance but also to be well-positioned to support survivors (Figure 28).

⁶⁹ Call to Action (2019). *Call to Action Joint Statement in Oslo, Norway*. Call to Action.

⁷⁰ Survey respondent from an international NGO.

Figure 28. Actions that have the most positive outcomes at the field level for SGBV efforts (top 10)



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitments Tracking Survey

An overwhelming number of respondents cited awareness-raising, sensitisation and community engagement as having positive outcomes for SGBV efforts at field-level. One survey respondent from an international NGO noted, however, that awareness-raising campaigns have very little impact and should be changed to 'social norms changing programmes', and that these programmes should be combined with life-saving SGBV services.

While a significant proportion of activities focused on advocacy and awareness-raising under the Oslo SGBV commitments, the majority of Oslo related advocacy and awareness-raising activities were concentrated at the global level.

Survey respondents also felt that life-saving services, mental health and psycho-social support, and more general support to survivors have a positive outcome for SGBV efforts at the field level. Support to survivors featured prominently among activities carried out and funded by Oslo SGBV commitment-makers, particularly sexual and reproductive health services and rights.

Moving forward, greater support to local awareness-raising efforts and field level life-saving efforts and more general support to survivors at the field level – whether directly or through intermediaries – would ensure strong alignment between the efforts of Oslo commitment-makers and the voiced needs of surveyed practitioners.

4. Gaps and challenges

4.1 Overview

Nine Oslo commitment-makers reported challenges in meeting their financial pledges and commitments. Broadly, these challenges were related to the current Covid-19 pandemic, which delayed strategic planning efforts as well as planned activities. For example, due to the pandemic the UK had to postpone the PSVI Conference, originally planned for Spring 2020. One donor noted that the socio-economic impact of Covid-19 may affect their future pledges and financial contributions across their entire humanitarian portfolio.

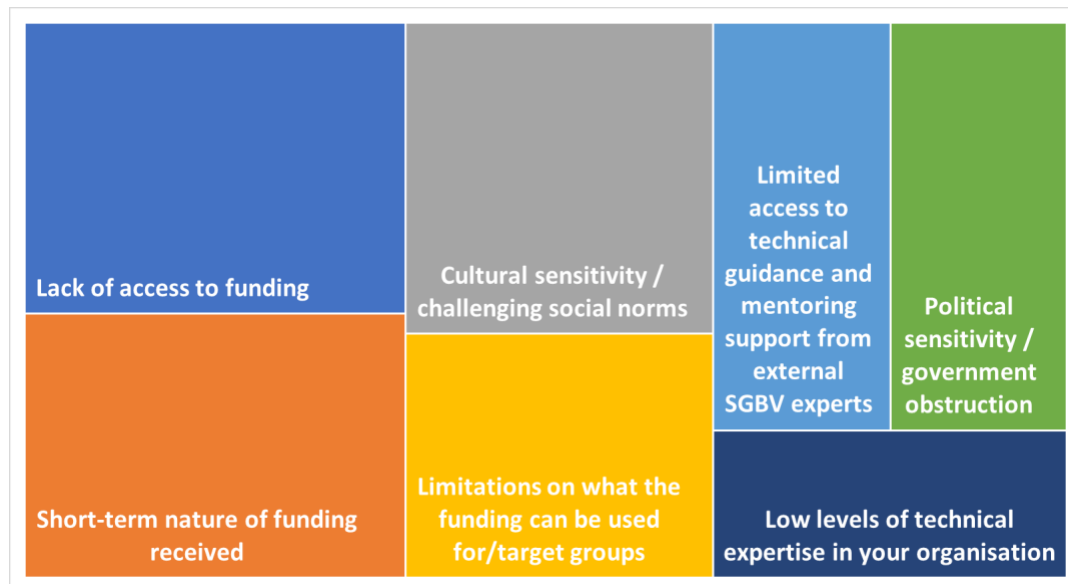
Despite this, as noted previously, commitment-makers are instituting new activities to respond to SGBV, which has increased as a result of Covid-19, and are finding innovative ways to adapt existing work where possible.

Several UN agencies noted that while they have made bold commitments under the Oslo conference, these are dependent on funding. One UN agency noted:

‘all of the achievements over the past year have relied on financial contributions we had secured prior to Oslo. Based on feedback from multiple partners, there seems to be a lack of clarity on how much of the \$363 million pledged represented new funding and where it was allocated.’⁷¹

Non-governmental organisations also reported challenges meeting commitments due to funding gaps. This was echoed by survey respondents who noted the lack of access to funding as their primary challenge, followed by the short-term nature of funding received (see Figure 29).⁷²

Figure 29. Challenges faced by organisations



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitments Tracking Survey

A total of 92 respondents, particularly local actors, cited a lack of access to funding as a ‘significant challenge’. In addition, 76 respondents reported the short-term nature of funding received as also a ‘significant challenge’, and again the majority were representatives of local organisations. Local actors particularly noted challenges relating

⁷¹ UN agency representative.

⁷² See Annex 3 for more detailed information on the funding challenges reported by local actors through the survey.

to cultural-sensitivity and challenging social norms (a total of 44 local actors cited this as a significant challenge – comprising 63% of all respondents who noted this as a significant challenge). A large number of actors found limitations on what the funding received can be used for as a challenge, which reflects previous findings on the limited nature of flexible funding.

Other challenges reported by survey respondents included:

- Challenges with engaging survivors, as they are unaware of their rights or they fear reporting.
- Recruitment challenges at the international and national levels in finding competent SGBV experts.
- Challenges with internal leadership buy-in on the importance and value of SGBV coordination.
- Challenges when local staff are predominantly male with deeply entrenched viewpoints on gender and even SGBV.
- The concentration of resources within intermediaries rather than on the development of programmes focused on survivors.
- Funding challenges, including insufficient and overly short-term funding, sporadic funding allocations, and a lack of core funding which results in high staff turnover and an inability to support core functions like monitoring and evaluation. This is linked to a loss of institutional knowledge as staff leave the organisation when the project ends.
- One respondent noted bottlenecks in SGBV funding, particularly in multilateral and multisectoral fund allocations because the humanitarian architecture defines SGBV as a sub-sector or mainstreams it in other sectors. Work on SGBV, therefore, must pass many more validation hurdles than other sectors.
- External challenges, such as access challenges, insecurity in the operating environment and restrictions due to Covid-19.
- Further challenges mentioned include barriers to accessing funding, as well as some local actors reporting an unwillingness among UN agencies and INGOs to partner with local institutions.
- A number of local organisations, including national NGOs and community-based organisations, note a gap in coordination, cooperation and networking among the actors at national, regional and international levels, partly due to language and communication barriers.
- A number of respondents also noted legal weaknesses, in terms of the absence of appropriate legislation, ineffective compliance by state actors, as well as unfavourable/oppressive political environments.
- One respondent wrote that more women-led organisations are now accessing funding and becoming influential—with a positive impact on equity, equality and efficiency of humanitarian aid – but that overall their access to funding relative to other organisations remains low.
- As the world is facing a global crisis, funding has mostly been directed to respond to the Covid-19 pandemic. As such funding has been limited for other sectors including SGBV, leading to the closure of some recovery projects.

A number of local actors noted that they were still unable to access funding after the conference – including through previous INGO partners – despite the discussions at the Oslo conference regarding increasing funding and support to local organisations and women-led groups.

‘The support that is provided is mostly directed to the United Nations organizations, and this is not reflected on the ground in supporting effective local institutions on the ground, where the majority of the funding source is controlled by these organizations.’⁷³

⁷³ Survey respondent from a community-based organisation.

*'The result obtained was situated at the technical level only. I was greatly disappointed to see that after the conference the donors or International NGOs which should support the local NGOs in the South could not do so after this conference. As far as we are concerned, for example, the NCA (Norwegian Church Aid) which has been our partner since 2012 stopped funding us in December 2020 arguing that it had not been able to mobilize enough funds for its partners. By the time we agreed to more support from partners we had been cut off from all funding without any financial embezzlement on our part because our audit reports for the year are very good. And yet the organizations present at this forum stated their difficulties to access funding by criticizing the fact that all the funding mobilized in the North was found between the International NGOs of the North and this has been repeated. This is our disappointment.'*⁷⁴

In all, 55% of respondents were aware that participants at the Oslo conference (governments and organisations) made policy commitments and financial pledges to help end SGBV in humanitarian settings, compared with 34% who stated they were not aware. However, a respondent noted the disconnect between progress made at a global level and the absence of perceived change in their country, in particular confusion on how local actors should draw from or engage with the pledges and commitments made at the global level. One respondent noted:

*'After the conference, we did not see the change in the process of funding women's organizations and groups. We did not know, or we are not informed, where the funds mobilized at the conference went. The follow-up was difficult because we do not know who to contact. I personally wrote to ask the question, no answer. Many women's organizations closed after the conference for lack of resources. Some INGOs continue to recognize the work of local organizations and give the funding crumbs to them. No stable work for local organizations is envisaged! And yet the conference recognized their work and promised to fund them directly, an envelope was going to be allocated for that.'*⁷⁵

See Annex 3 for further details on the funding challenges reported by survey respondents, particularly local actors.

4.2 Priorities moving forward

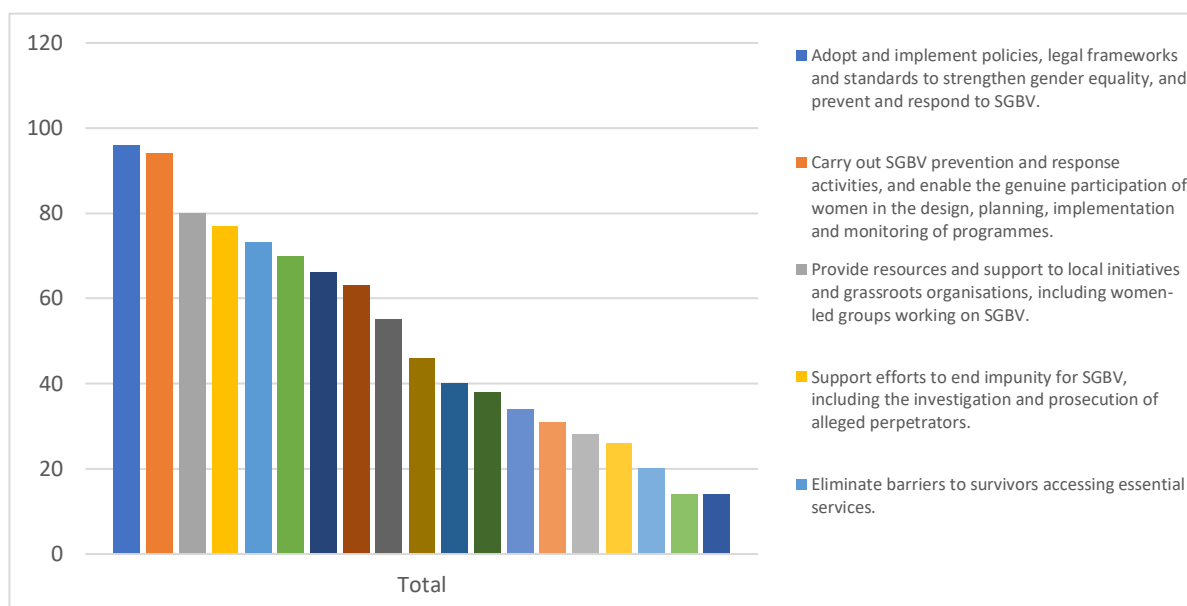
Survey respondents were asked to rank the top five priority areas of work that international actors, particularly government donors, international NGOs, and United Nations agencies, should prioritise in the coming year to have the most positive impact on SGBV work at the field level. The options shared in the survey included the original list of Oslo commitment sub-categories, as well as the following additional areas:

- Provide funding for SGBV prevention and response activities.
- Engage in advocacy and awareness-raising of SGBV.
- Raise awareness of, and provide support to, groups also at risk of SGBV, such as men and boys, people with disabilities, and those at risk due to their sexual orientation, gender identity and expression (SOGIE).
- Provide resources and support to local initiatives and grassroots organisations, including women-led groups working on SGBV.

⁷⁴ Survey respondent from a local organisation.

⁷⁵ Survey respondent from a national NGO.

Figure 30. *In your opinion, what areas of work should international actors, particularly government donors, international NGOs, and United Nations agencies, prioritise in the coming year to have the most positive impact on SGBV work at the field level? (top 5 priority areas)*



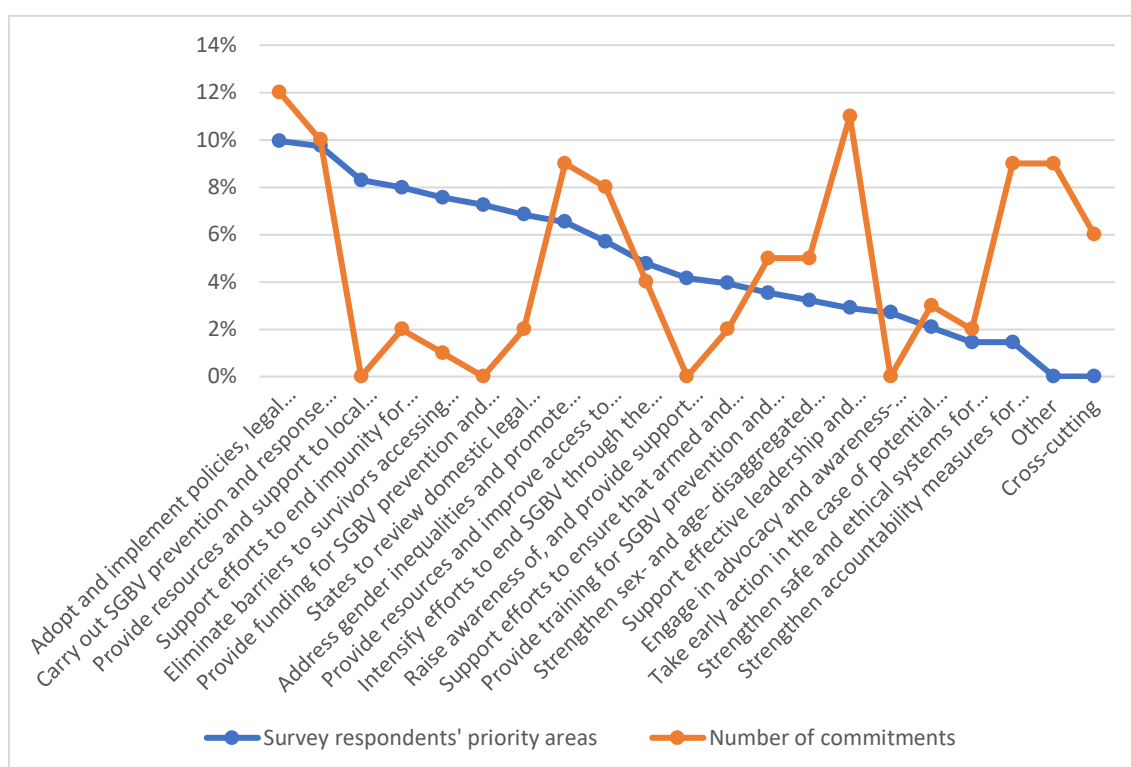
Source: Oslo SGBV Commitments Tracking Survey

The top priority area of work for survey respondents was to adopt and implement policies, legal frameworks and standards to strengthen gender equality, and prevent and respond to SGBV. Figure 30, above, shows the areas most emphasised and Table 9 lists the top five priority areas.

Table 9.		
1	Adopt and implement policies, legal frameworks and standards to strengthen gender equality, and prevent and respond to SGBV.	Oslo Commitment sub-category 1.1.
2	Carry out SGBV prevention and response activities and enable the genuine participation of women in the design, planning, implementation and monitoring of programmes.	Oslo Commitment sub-category 2.1.
3	Provide resources and support to local initiatives and grassroots organisations, including women-led groups working on SGBV.	Not an Oslo SGBV commitment category.
4	Support efforts to end impunity for SGBV, including the investigation and prosecution of alleged perpetrators.	Oslo Commitment sub-category 1.3.
5	Eliminate barriers to survivors accessing essential services.	Oslo Commitment sub-category 1.6.

Four of the five top priority areas according to survey respondents align with Oslo SGBV commitment categories.

Figure 31. Survey respondent priority areas vs number of commitments



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitments Tracking Survey and the Oslo SGBV Commitment Database

The top two priority areas for survey respondents, furthermore, closely align with the percentage of commitments focused on those areas of work. A notable difference, however, is the absence of a commitment category focused on providing resources and support to local organisations. Another divergence is the heavy focus by commitment-makers on supporting effective coordination and leadership, a priority not shared by survey respondents (see Figure 31).

Based on survey responses, efforts should be made to provide more flexible and multi-year funding for SGBV activities and make these funds more accessible to local actors – either directly or by ensuring funding provided at the international level supports the work of local actors (e.g., through intermediaries). At country-level an important first step would be to undertake an inventory of local actors working (or seeking to work) in SGBV and their existing and potential capacities. INGOs could be incentivised to add a mentoring component to their programming which provides funding and technical support to these actors and helps develop and realise their project ideas. Furthermore, greater coordination is needed outside of the usual suspects (UN agencies and INGOs) and should aim to include various stakeholders (including government and the business community) at all levels (including district, regional, national and international levels).

Commitment-makers' prominent focus on sexual and reproductive health services and rights is in particular alignment with the voiced need of SGBV responders. Combining this with direct or indirect support to local awareness-raising efforts and field level life-saving efforts, building on the positive initiatives already carried out by several Oslo commitment-makers, would ensure that Oslo commitment-makers' efforts meet the voiced needs of practitioners. There is heightened risk that due to Covid-19, funding and attention will move away from SGBV, affecting not only commitment-makers' ability to progress on their commitments, but also on broader efforts by actors trying to address SGBV in humanitarian crises. It is imperative that this does not happen, and commitment-makers have, fortunately, noted this challenge and reported on efforts to address this risk.

5 Conclusion and recommendations

5.1 Summary findings

On the basis of progress reported against the Oslo SGBV commitments, the researchers were able to determine that most financial pledges have been disbursed and most non-financial commitments are on track.

A number of Oslo commitment-makers have confirmed that addressing SGBV will continue to be a priority for them moving forward, with many giving examples of key work areas they have planned for the future, with many priorities building on the progress made during 2019 and efforts to respond to SGBV as a result of Covid-19. Several commitment-makers noted their continued focus and work on SGBV within the Call to Action, particularly as part of the new Road Map.

The focus areas and activities carried out by commitment-makers align to a significant extent with priorities voiced by SGBV responders, including local actors. Greater support to local awareness-raising efforts – which aim to change negative behaviour and social norms – and field level life-saving efforts and more general support to survivors would meet the voiced needs and priorities of surveyed practitioners.

On the whole, the Oslo SGBV conference has been celebrated as an important event and an occasion that has sparked renewed momentum towards ending SGBV in humanitarian crises. Most practitioners perceive the Oslo SGBV conference, as well as the impact it and its outcomes have had after the event, as positive, with many commitment-makers and survey respondents sharing examples of changes they have seen which they attribute to the conference and its outcomes. Several local actors, however, continue to experience funding challenges, with a number noting that despite commitment at the Oslo conference to provide additional support to local organisations, this change has not been seen by a number of local actors in various contexts.

Overall, while funding and progress against commitments focused very much on continuing existing areas of work, continued collaboration with existing partners (both financial and non-financial), and/or internal institutional processes, of particular note is the coordination among commitment-makers under the Call to Action to discuss gaps and explore innovative solutions to existing problems. Opening the Call to Action to a wider variety of voices, particularly among local actors, would serve to strengthen this platform and the positive outcomes already emerging from it.⁷⁶

The need to work with communities and leaders, and with responders, particularly women, who understand local culture and social norms, was a significant finding of the survey results. Particular priorities for international actors moving forward should be:

- greater financial and non-financial support to local actors, particularly women-led groups/organisations, either directly or through intermediaries;
- to ensure that commitments at the international level benefit the work of implementers at field level, including local actors;
- more flexible and multi-year funding towards SGBV-relevant work, particularly programmes that have as a core objective addressing SGBV (i.e., standalone SGBV programming);
- continued progress on commitments made at the Oslo SGBV conference;
- to ensure that the Covid-19 pandemic does not result in a de-prioritisation of SGBV work, both financially and non-financially, but instead results in more attention, funding and programmes focused on meeting the heightened SGBV-related needs resulting from the pandemic;
- to provide technical support in the form of online resources, trainings, and conferences, as is being done by some commitment-makers;

⁷⁶ Call to Action (2020). *Draft Road Map 2021-2025*. Call to Action.

- disaggregating data through FTS that can track SGBV requirements and funding received within FTS towards SGBV work;
- exploring how to improve financial reporting and tracking through the full spectrum of SGBV interventions (health, child protection, etc.); and
- to consider the creation of an annual target for the UN Pooled Funds.

While much still needs to be done, the Oslo commitments, their progress, and the priority areas reported by commitment-makers indicate a positive trend towards meeting the stated needs, challenges and gaps of implementing actors. With the positive momentum brought on by the Oslo conference and the positive collaboration between key actors under the new Call to Action Road Map, this is the time to continue to work towards ending SGBV in humanitarian crises by meeting voiced needs, addressing gaps and finding innovative solutions to existing challenges.

5.2 Recommendations

Future tracking of the Oslo commitments should aim to strategically align more closely with existing reporting processes, particularly the Call to Action.

5.2.1 Future tracking of Oslo financial pledges

For the future tracking of disbursements against the Oslo SGBV pledges, the researchers recommend that reporters be asked to report their Oslo SGBV pledge disbursements directly to OCHA FTS. The reporters should select the Gender Based Violence sector, and include in the funding details:

1. Written confirmation that the funding is a disbursement against Oslo SGBV conference pledges;
2. A description of the link to SGBV in accordance with pre-approved categories (e.g., targeted, cross-cutting, core organisational);
3. Provide details if the disbursement is cross-cutting and a particular amount has been earmarked for SGBV. Reporters should share in the funding description the amount of the total disbursement that is SGBV-specific, if possible.

See Annex 4 for broader considerations on the financial tracking of SGBV funding.

5.2.2 Future tracking of Oslo non-financial commitments

A total of 30 Oslo commitment-makers are also Call to Action partners. A total of 74 out of 242 non-financial commitments were confirmed as having been reported to the Call to Action, while reporters stated that a further 8 commitments would be reported to the Call to Action in the future. Several commitment-makers stated that they would align their Oslo commitments to their future commitments under the new Call to Action Road Map 2021-2025.

The researchers recommend that Call to Action partners be formally requested to:

1. Incorporate their Oslo commitments into future Call to Action commitments under the new Road Map.
2. Where this is not possible, to still commit to reporting against their Oslo commitments through the Call to Action reporting mechanism.

Using the co-hosts' feedback on the data gathered for this year's Oslo reporting, the researchers suggest conversations with the Call to Action leadership to determine whether learnings from the Oslo SGBV commitments tracking project can be used to request additional information through the Call to Action reporting form.

On the basis of this, the Oslo SGBV Tracking Database can either exclude commitments that are already reported and published by the Call to Action in future years, or alternatively include these in the database to the extent that information has been gathered and shared through the Call to Action reporting process.

Non-Call to Action Oslo commitment-makers should, furthermore, be encouraged to join the Call to Action where feasible. Where this is still not possible, the researchers propose sharing a simplified self-reporting form next year with Oslo commitment-makers which seeks to gather the following information:

- Progress in the last calendar year;⁷⁷
- Future priority areas;
- Primary activities;
- Primary beneficiary target groups;
- Location;
- Primary partners;
- Self-assessment as to whether their activities are on track, planned, behind schedule or at risk.

While the form can be shared in document form, commitment-makers will be encouraged to submit their progress through an online survey to ease reporting.

5.2.3 Accountability

To support transparency and accountability, the researchers recommend the publication of some data from the Oslo SGBV Tracking Database on a website. Specifically, the researchers recommend publishing the following information in table format:

- An overview of commitment-makers and the type of commitments made;
- A summary of each actors' financial pledge amount and confirmed disbursement;
- A summary of each actors' non-financial commitments and self-reported progress.

Please find below visual examples.

Overview		
Commitment-maker	Number of financial pledges	Number of non-financial commitments
Country X	16	11
Country Y	5	5

Oslo SGBV Financial Pledges – 2020 progress						
Commitment-maker	Pledge number	Funding category	Recipient	Pledge amount	Disbursement amount	SGBV link
Country X	01	UNFPA Humanitarian Action Thematic Fund	UNFPA	<i>Insert amount</i>	<i>Insert amount</i>	Targeted SGBV-related
Country X	02	UN Coordinated Appeals	UNFPA	<i>Insert amount</i>	<i>Insert amount</i>	Targeted SGBV-related
Country Y	01	ICRC Special Appeal 2019	ICRC	<i>Insert amount</i>	No progress form received	No progress form received

⁷⁷ Some reporters found it challenging to report on progress between May 2019-May 2020. As most reporting is done annually by different actors, the researchers propose shifting the reporting to match the calendar year.

Oslo SGBV Non-financial Commitments – 2020 progress						
Commitment-maker	Commitment number	Commitment category	Commitment	Reported progress	Future priorities	Progress status
Country X	01	1. Policies, Standards and Legal Frameworks	<i>Text of commitment</i>	<i>Text as shared in self-reporting progress form</i>	<i>Text as shared in self-reporting progress form</i>	On track
Country X	02	4. Leadership and Coordination	<i>Text of commitment</i>	<i>Text as shared in self-reporting progress form</i>	<i>Text as shared in self-reporting progress form</i>	On track
Country Y	01	1. Policies, Standards and Legal Frameworks	<i>Text of commitment</i>	No progress form received	No progress form received	No progress reported

Commitment-makers should be asked to once again confirm this summary data before it is published on a website. A dashboard, similar to what has been developed for the Oslo SGBV Commitment Tracker, could also be developed and published on a website alongside the raw data to allow for more detailed analysis.

Finally, a number of local actors who responded to the survey requested additional engagement with international actors and dialogue platforms. The researchers can provide the co-hosts with a list of survey respondents who were willing to be contacted again in the future to be invited, where appropriate, to future events. This will help ensure that these actors are given the opportunity to further engage with international efforts relating to SGBV and, in turn, would provide international actors with the opportunity to learn more about the needs, challenges and experiences of local responders working on SGBV.

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7 Annexes

Annex 1. Funding Categories Details

	Funding categories	Detailed description of category
1	UN-coordinated inter-agency humanitarian appeals (Humanitarian Response Plans, Flash Appeals and equivalent plans, Regional Refugee Response Plans and Country Refugee Response Plans)	UN-coordinated humanitarian response plans and refugee response plans are detailed, prioritised and costed plans for meeting the needs of affected people. Since 2018, several plans have presented the financial requirements to specifically address SGBV as part of a GBV sub-cluster, while in other plans, requirements are included under protection, health, or other clusters. Requirements of more than \$572 million have been calculated in 31 response plans.
2	NGOs and Civil Society	NGOs and civil society organizations, in particular local women's groups, are at the heart of programming and action to prevent and respond to gender-based violence. Their involvement in the design and implementation of interventions necessitates financial resources. While some local, national and international civil society organizations and NGOs participate in inter-agency response plans coordinated by the UN and are therefore included in these plans (see above), hundreds more are active in all aspects of SGBV programming in humanitarian crises throughout the world. Funding of local and national responders is aligned with commitments made by signatories to the Grand Bargain.
3	GBV Area of Responsibility (AoR) Operational Field Support	The Gender-based Violence Area of Responsibility is the global forum for coordination and collaboration on GBV prevention and response activities in humanitarian settings under the IASC cluster approach and constitutes a focus area within the Global Protection Cluster. The GBV AoR brings together non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies, academics and others to ensure life-saving, coordinated, predictable, accountable and effective GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response in emergencies, in both natural disasters and conflict-related humanitarian contexts. The GBV AoR is appealing for \$8.9 million (2019-2020) to strengthen system-wide GBV response through surge deployments, as well as operational and strategic in-country support, by a team of senior Regional GBV in Emergency Advisors (REGA) and GBV information management specialists.
4	System strengthening mechanisms: GenCap and ProCap, NORCAP and other Standby Partner Mechanisms	These mechanisms equip humanitarian actors to prevent and respond to SGBV. The inter-agency Protection and Gender Capacity Projects - GenCap and ProCap - deploy senior experts to ensure that protection and gender are at the core of humanitarian action. Through inter-agency deployments in support of humanitarian leadership, the projects aim to reinforce leadership accountabilities, programmes and localization strategies on protection and gender, including SGBV. The projects also provide training,

		<p>develop policies and share good practices. The projects' primary focus is at country level but GenCap and ProCap experts can also support regional or global processes. The overall GenCap and ProCap appeal for 2019 is for \$9 million.</p> <p>The Standby Partner (SBP) mechanisms comprise a network of fifteen organizations and United Nations agencies with bilateral agreements whereby UN agencies responding to humanitarian emergencies can benefit from the expertise of seconded personnel. NORCAP is among those who specifically provide surge capacity in protection, gender, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and SGBV programming and coordination in order to strengthen individual agencies and inter-agency initiatives. The use of standby partner support contributes to sharing good practices and lessons learned across contexts and organizations. Through its specialized projects NORCAP is able to strengthen capacity, policies and legal frameworks in partnership with national authorities and institutions. It equips local NGOs and civil society to engage as active partners in addressing SGBV and to promote survivors' access to services. In 2019-2020 NORCAP will strengthen SGBV capacity in humanitarian country teams, programmes and clusters through deployment of 25 designated experts in teams with senior ProCap advisers. This and wider SBP support to GBV programme, coordination and mainstreaming requires \$11.5 million to cover gaps.</p>
5	UNFPA Humanitarian Action Thematic Fund	<p>This fund gives donors an opportunity to provide funding to the thematic areas of GBV and sexual and reproductive health specifically targeting women and girls for the purposes of quickly responding to acute emergencies, providing lifesaving support to rapid onset emergencies, sustaining humanitarian relief to protracted and underfunded humanitarian situations, as well as supporting preparedness planning. All resources are disbursed by UNFPA country offices to be implemented mainly by civil society partners. This pooled fund is in line with Grand Bargain commitments designed to ensure efficient financing of humanitarian operation.</p>
6	Special Appeal 2019: The ICRC's Response to Sexual Violence	<p>The Special Appeal 2019 seeks \$27 million to cover the activities that the ICRC will carry out at headquarters and in 14 contexts where the ICRC is sustaining, improving or expanding its efforts to prevent sexual violence and respond to the needs of the people affected and communities at risk.</p>
7	IFRC - Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies: Sexual and Gender- Based Violence in Humanitarian Crises Appeal 2019 – 2022	<p>The 2019 portion of the Humanitarian Crises Appeal for 2019 - 2022 seeks \$5 million (out of a total of \$17 million) to cover the activities that the IFRC and eight National Societies/operations will carry out to work on prevention and response to SGBV in humanitarian crises. The work centres around localization</p>

		through volunteerism, knowledge and implementation of standards, strengthening gender and diversity sensitive organizational structures, and safeguarding of affected and at-risk persons.
8	Other	Any additional pledges that directly support response to an ending of sexual and gender-based violence in humanitarian crisis can also be noted under this category, e.g., trust funds, foundations or other channels.

Annex 2. Non-financial Categories Details

Category	Sub-category	Detailed description
1. Policies, Standards and Legal Frameworks	1.1. Adopt and implement institutional policies, legal frameworks and standards	Adopt and implement institutional policies, legal frameworks and standards to strengthen gender equality, and prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence.
	1.2. Review and strengthen domestic legal frameworks	States to review pertinent domestic legal frameworks to determine whether these cover all applicable obligations, make provision for investigation and prosecution, and offer
	1.3. Comply with obligations to investigate and prosecute to end impunity	protection and other essential response to the needs of victims/survivors, while making every feasible effort to give victims/survivors access to justice. Other actors to commit to enhancing their efforts to support these goals.
	1.4. Support compliance of international law	States to comply with obligations to put an end to impunity for SGBV and to use all appropriate means to thoroughly investigate and prosecute those alleged to have committed SGBV. Other actors to commit to enhancing their efforts to support these goals.
	1.5. Ensure authorities monitor and respond	Commit to intensify efforts to end sexual and gender-based violence, including by disseminating and urging compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law, and existing provisions that prohibit sexual violence in armed conflict by all actors and parties of conflict.
	1.6. Remove access barriers for survivors	States to make every feasible effort to ensure their armed and security forces and their detaining authorities have in place appropriate internal systems for monitoring and responding to sexual violence. Other actors to commit to enhancing their efforts to support these goals.
2. Operational Support	2.1. Support SGBV prevention and response in humanitarian situations	Take concrete steps to identify and eliminate administrative/procedural barriers to survivors accessing services (i.e., remove requirements for reporting to police as a prerequisite for survivors seeking medical care).
	2.2. Early action	Commit to supporting SGBV prevention and response activities in humanitarian situations, including those supporting civil society, women's and youth organizations (a call previously made by States parties to the Geneva Conventions in Resolution 3 on SGBV of the 32nd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent), and in so doing enable genuine participation of women in the design, planning, implementation and monitoring of programmes.

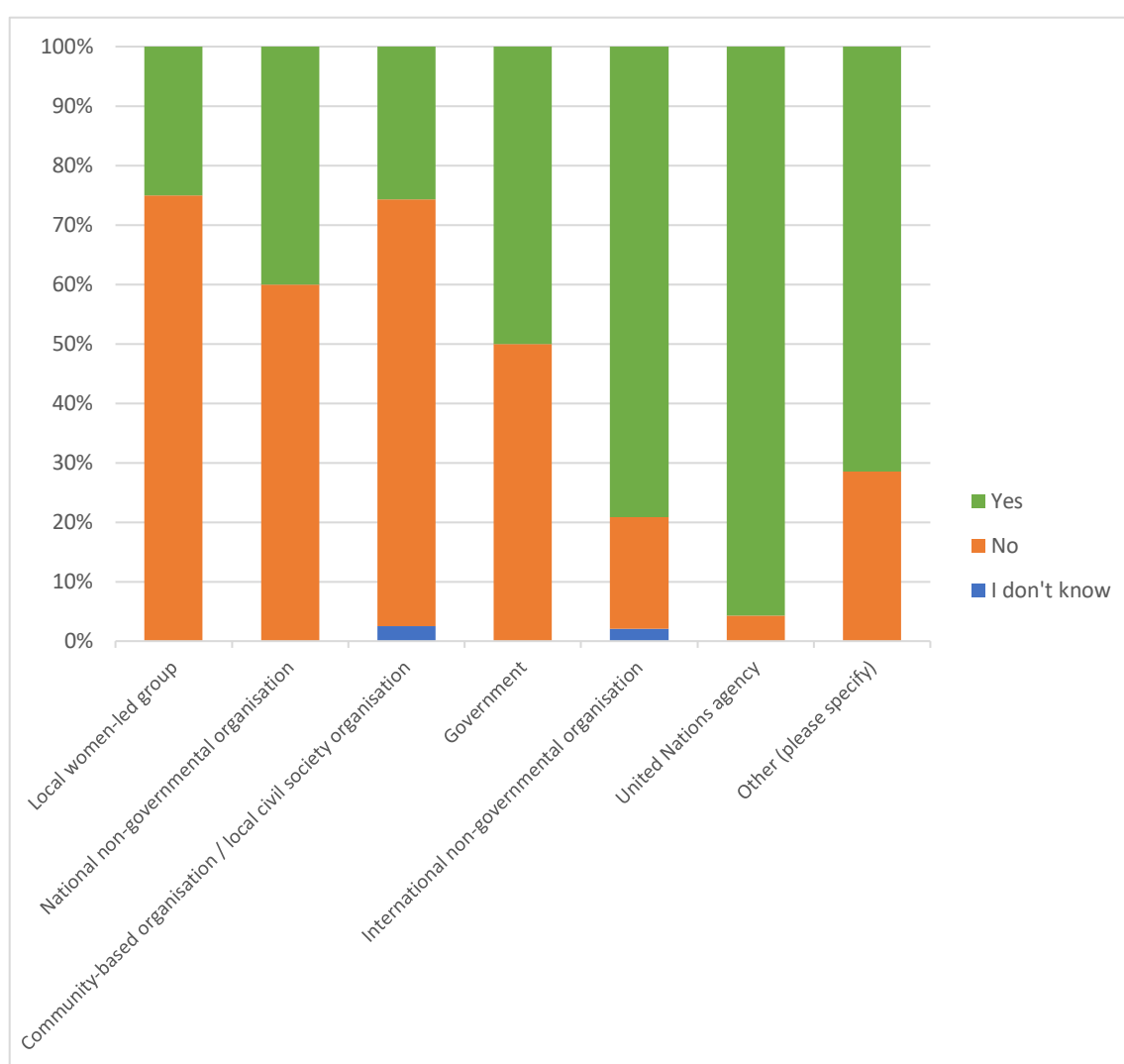
	2.3. Strengthen data collection to inform assessments	Commit to act early upon potential conflict situations based on early warning findings and shared conflict analysis, in accordance with international law to prevent sexual and gender-based violence.
	2.4. Address gender inequalities	Commit to strengthening sex- and age- disaggregated data (a call previously made by States parties to the Geneva Conventions in Resolution 3 on SGBV of the 32nd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent) and data to support safe and ethical SGBV risk/vulnerability assessments to inform strategic planning, monitoring and advocacy efforts, ensuring SGBV needs are adequately included in Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP).
	2.5. Establish and strengthen GBV incident data	Commit to take measures to address gender inequalities and promote the empowerment and meaningful participation of women and girls by including them in decision-making processes.
3. SGBV Prevention and Response Services	3.1. Invest in resources and access to health care and other services	Commit to establishing and strengthening safe and ethical systems for collecting and managing GBV incident data (i.e., the GBVIMS).
	3.2. Put in place training	Commit to investing resources for and improving access to non-discriminatory, gender- sensitive, age- appropriate and comprehensive health care including for life-saving sexual
4. Leadership and Coordination	4.1. Support leadership and coordination of multi-sectoral response	and reproductive health, mental health and psychosocial support and other relevant services, keeping in mind the need to ensure the dignity and safety of victims/survivors,
	4.2. Strengthen accountability measures for prevention and response	and the importance of confidentiality and privacy, including addressing issues such as social stigmatization of victims/survivors.
5. Other	5.1. Other	Commitments that fall outside of the categories listed previously.
6. Cross-cutting	6.1. Cross-cutting	Multiple categories apply.

Annex 3. Funding Challenges - Local Actors

A key gap that has been highlighted throughout the literature, key informant interviews and through different platforms is the funding access restrictions local actors face for SGBV-related work.

While the majority of Oslo pledge disbursements went directly to UN agencies, a number of these agencies have noted in their commitments efforts to improve local actors' access to funding. This was confirmed by survey respondents, who were asked if they provide funding to local actors to carry out SGBV-related work (see Figure 1).

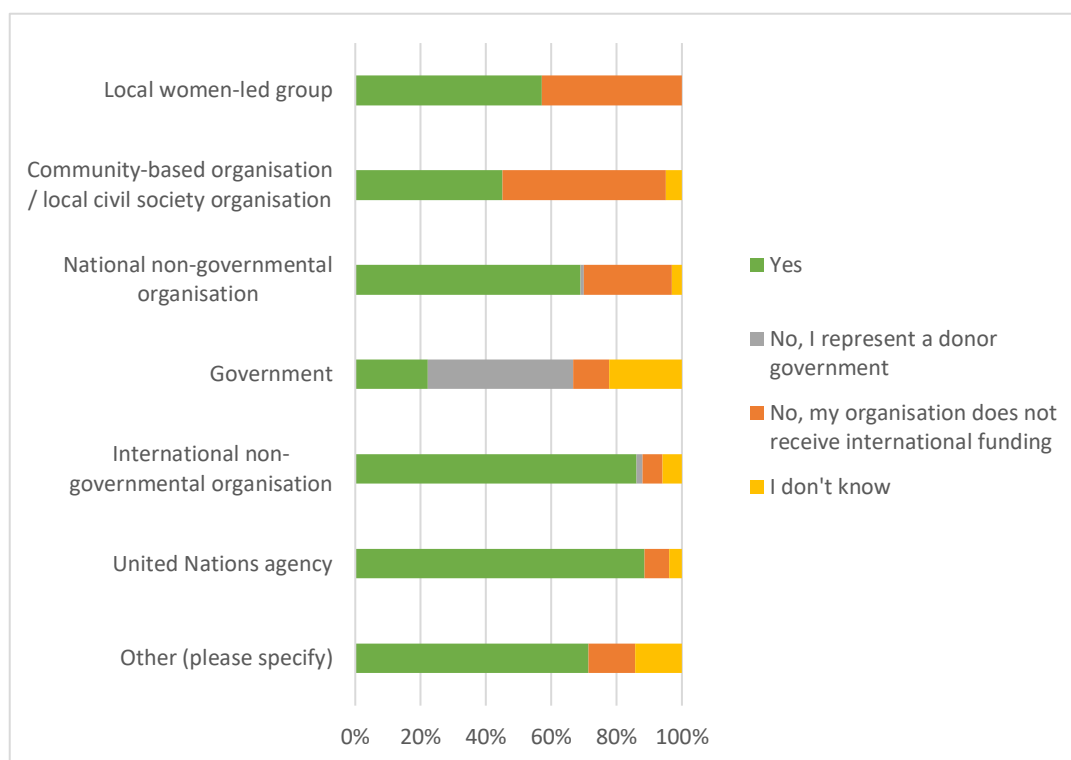
Figure 1. Does your organisation provide funding for SGBV activities to local partner organisations, for example, community-based organisations, local women-led groups, national NGOs?



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitments Tracking Survey

Please note, however, that some respondents responded 'yes' to the question if funding made to an intermediary was then made to a local partner. In terms of receiving funding, around half of the survey respondents who represented local women-led groups stated they had access to international funding and the other half stated that they did not. Similar findings were found for community based-organisations and local civil society organisations. In comparison, 69% of national NGOs, 86% of international NGOs and 88% of UN agencies reported receiving international funding (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Does your organisation have access to international funding for your SGBV work? (by actor type)



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitments Tracking Survey

Several local actors noted challenges in obtaining funding. One respondent from a national non-governmental organisation noted that it is difficult to raise international funds for SGBV work in the absence of a regional or international office to advocate on the organisation's behalf. The respondent notes that it is particularly hard to get standalone funding to address SGBV as most donors do not specify SGBV and many see SGBV as a soft component. The respondent also noted that they are restricted from accessing funding due to the donor requirements, e.g., EU funding requiring that the organisation is EU registered or the application must be made with an organisation that is from the EU.

Several respondents noted the short-term nature of funding, as well as the fact that what has been received does not always match the needs in this area of work.

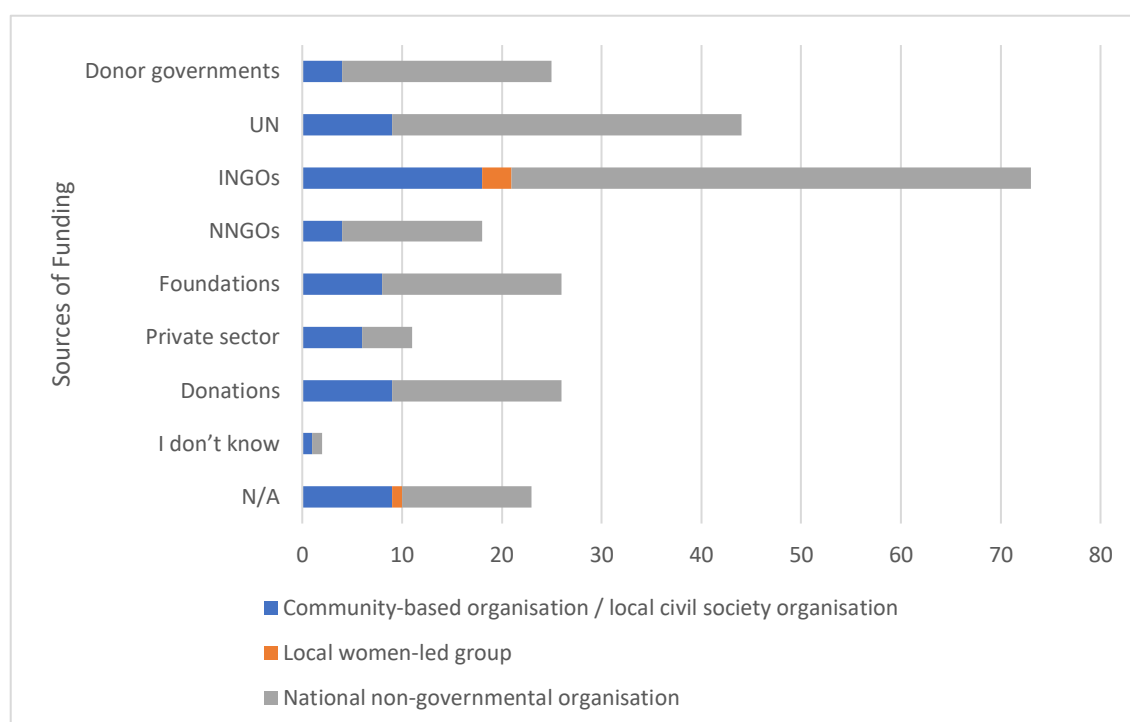
*'Yes, we have international donors but the need is bigger than the funds we receive.'*⁷⁸

Survey respondents were also asked to note where they received their funding from in order to carry out their SGBV work. Most funding was received from donor governments, followed closely by international NGOs. However, looking specifically at local actors, the majority of funding was received from international NGOs, followed by UN agencies. Among local actors, national non-governmental organisations noted the broadest access to a variety of funding sources, including donations, private sector, foundations, national NGOs, international NGOs, the UN and donor governments. No local women-led groups noted receiving funding from either donor governments or UN agencies.⁷⁹ See Figure 3.

⁷⁸ Survey respondent from a national non-governmental organisation.

⁷⁹ Please note that the sample size for women-led groups was particularly small and therefore not representative.

Figure 3. What are the sources of the international funding your organisation receives to carry out SGBV work? (responses by local actors)⁸⁰

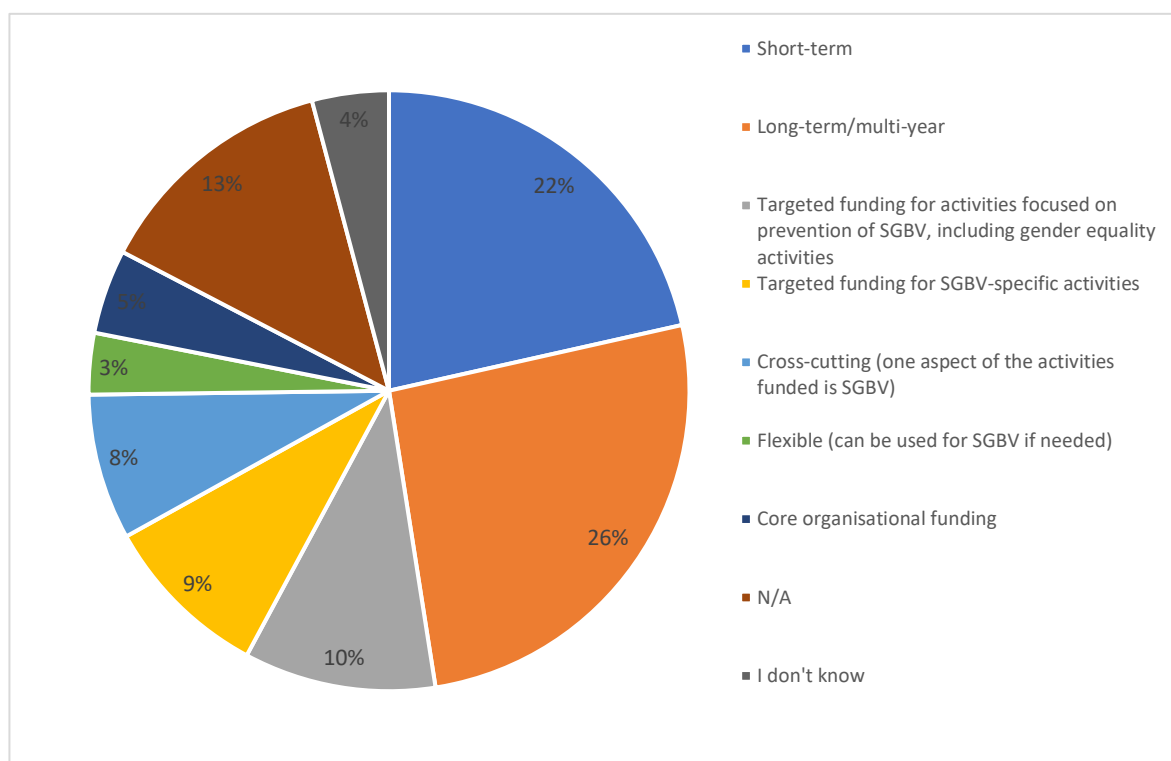


Source: Oslo SGBV Commitments Tracking Survey

With regards to the form that funding takes, most of the funding was noted as long-term and multi-year, followed by short-term funding. Respondents noted more funding targeted at the prevention of SGBV, especially gender equality focused activities, than more targeted SGBV-specific activities, although the difference was minimal. Respondents noted a smaller amount of funding taking the form of cross-cutting allocations (where one aspect of the activities funded is SGBV). Flexible and core organisational funding was the least cited by respondents (see Figure 4).

⁸⁰ Respondents could choose multiple options to appropriately reflect the diverse type of funding their organisations receive.

Figure 4. If your organisation receives international funding for SGBV work, what form does it take?⁸¹

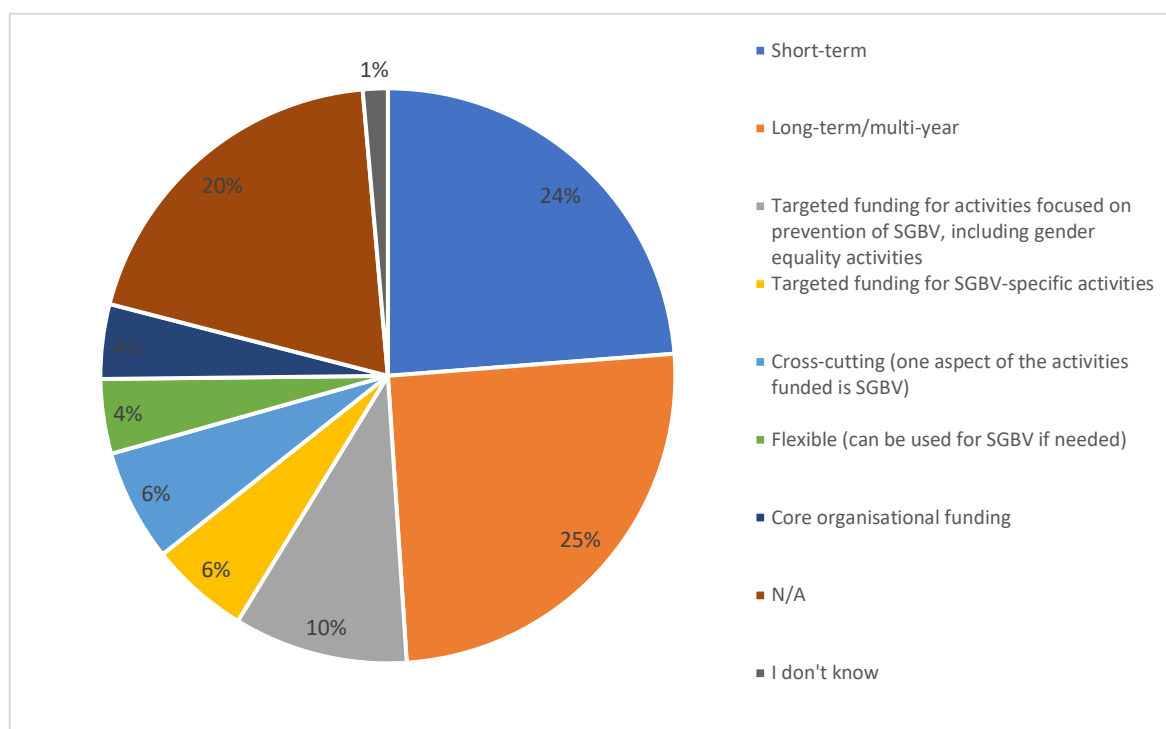


Source: Oslo SGBV Commitments Tracking Survey

With the exception of women-led groups, which noted that funding tends to be short-term for them, local actors reported that they receive similar amounts of long-term and short-term funding.

⁸¹ Some respondents selected multiple options to appropriately reflect the diverse type of funding their organisations receive.

Figure 5. If your organisation receives international funding for SGBV work, what form does it take?⁸² (local actors⁸³)



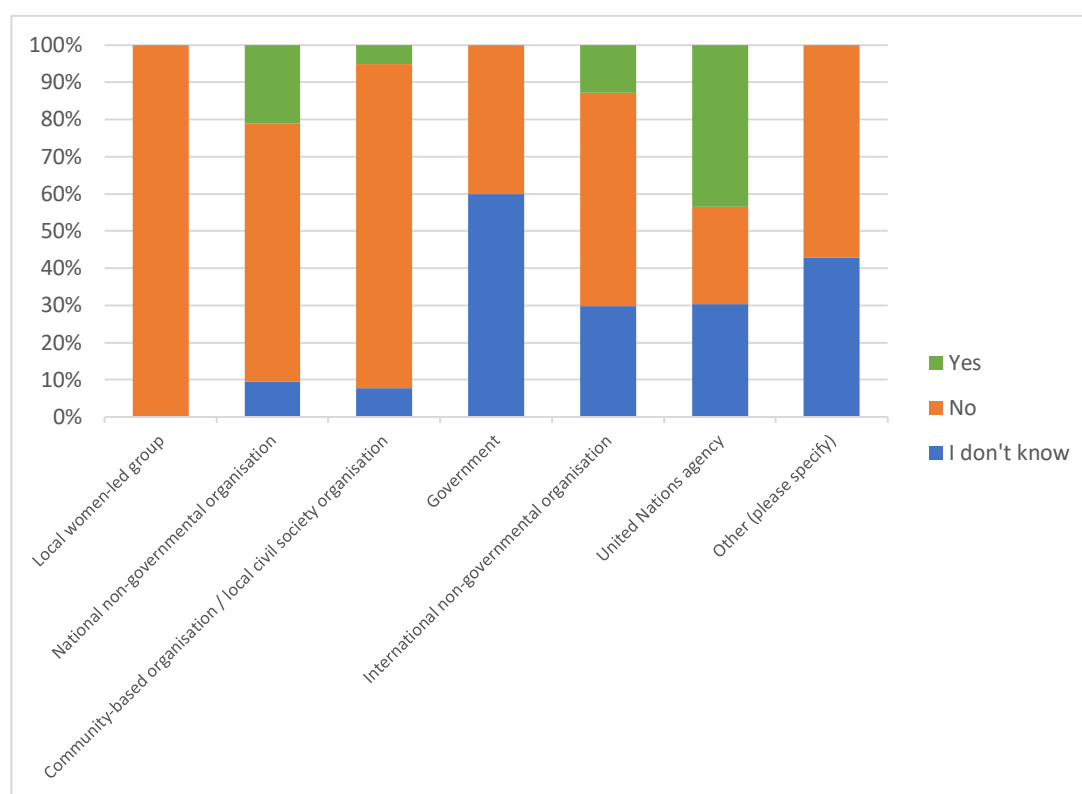
Source: Oslo SGBV Commitments Tracking Survey

With regards to CBPFs, respondents were asked if they had access to country-based pooled funds. 143 respondents noted that they do not have access, compared with 38 who stated that they did. The majority of local actors noted that they do not have access to CBPFs (104). However, twenty representatives of national NGOs said that they did (see Figure 6).

⁸² Some respondents selected multiple options to appropriately reflect the diverse type of funding their organisations receive.

⁸³ Including community-based organisations, local civil society organisations, local women-led groups and national NGOs.

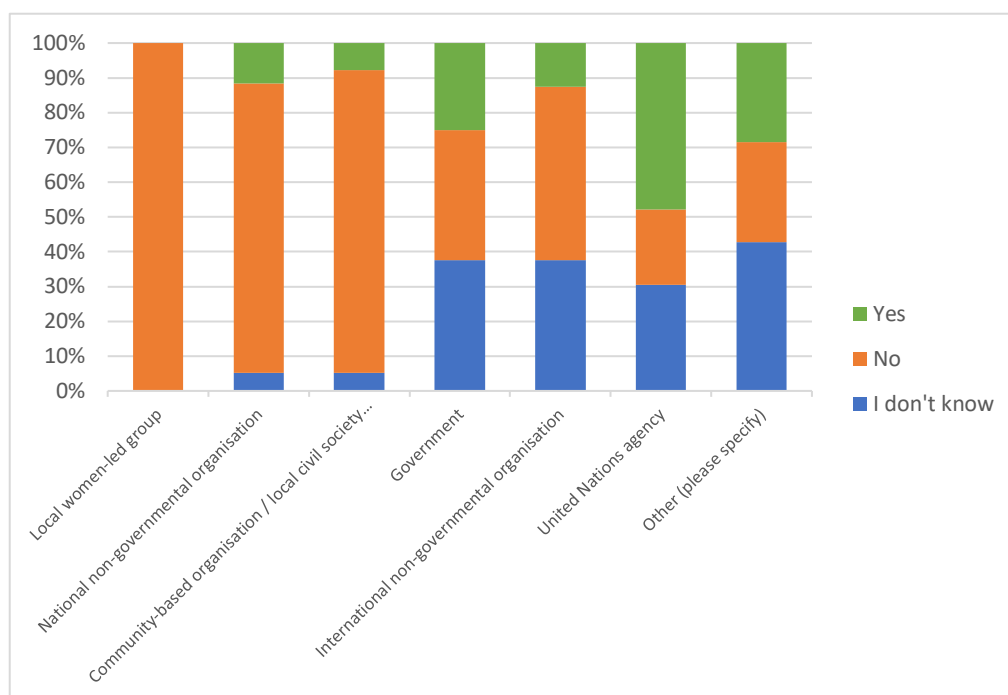
Figure 6. Has your organisation accessed funding from the Country Based Pooled Funds for SGBV work?



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitments Tracking Survey

Respondents were also asked to indicate if their organisation has influence over where funds are directed at country-level (for example, is your organisation part of the Country Based Pooled Funds Advisory Board). The majority of respondents noted that they did not, particularly local actors (see Figure 7).

Figure 7. Does your organisation have influence over where funds are directed at country-level (for example, is your organisation part of the Country Based Pooled Funds Advisory Board)?



Source: Oslo SGBV Commitments Tracking Survey

Annex 4. Financial Tracking Considerations

There are a significant number of inter-agency groups that are currently looking into improving the reporting and tracking of SGBV-related funding.⁸⁴ The challenges to accurate and meaningful financial tracking observed in this project echo those previously cited in existing literature:⁸⁵

- Broad and varied interpretations of what is considered SGBV-relevant funding.
- Inconsistency in reporting. For instance, some donors reported their CERF contributions against their SGBV pledges while others did not.
- Lack of specificity. Donors will report funding for cross-cutting projects, where one or more components are SGBV-focused, but most do not detail what proportion of the total funding was actually directed to targeted SGBV-related activities.⁸⁶
- Lack of a discrete category for SGBV action. While there are good reasons to support the mainstreaming of SGBV-related activities in broader programming, when SGBV is not identified as its own sector or category in the financial tracking system, this makes it difficult to determine how much funding was directed to SGBV. When these categories do exist, reporters sometimes fail to select them when reporting to the financial tracking systems.
- Including unearmarked funding to organisations as SGBV-related funding. Unearmarked funding strongly benefits the humanitarian system due to its flexibility, as underscored in survey responses, but by its nature it presents a significant challenge to tracking the funding directed towards SGBV-related work.
- Difficulty distinguishing gender equality programming from activities more directly addressed at preventing and responding to violence.

The increased practice of reporting contributions to FTS with the IASC Gender with Age Marker (GAM—formerly the IASC Gender Marker) indicating the degree to which the programming addresses or contributes to gender equality, is seen as one potential entry point for tracking SGBV funding, in that it identifies funded activities in the gender space more broadly. However, identifying SGBV-specific funded activities within these would require a good deal of further data analysis and reclassification.⁸⁷

An alternative approach would be to develop a new marker or other means of identifying funding for explicit SGBV-relevant activities, e.g., focusing on sexual and reproductive health services. This would require the development of formal guidance outlining what should be considered SGBV-relevant funding, as well as a scale similar to that used by the GAM to determine the extent to which the activity is SGBV related or has SGBV as a cross-cutting component.

Donors should be encouraged to develop internal mechanisms for coding and calculating the amount of funding that is SGBV-relevant from larger project totals. This should build on conversations held at the 2020 Call to Action annual partners meeting, where the introduction of a 'GBV marker' was discussed.⁸⁸ Canada's approach, for example, may be worth sharing and replicating.

The CERF's 'incentive fund', which earmarks a certain amount of funding for SGBV-relevant projects, is a noteworthy approach, particularly as it is flexible funding that nonetheless incentivises SGBV as a priority objective. It will be interesting to learn from CERF what the experience has been with this incentive fund in the

⁸⁴ Any changes to improve reporting should reflect broad innovative thinking and discussion and need to be collectively adopted. To ensure this, changes should be made following broad buy-in at an inter-agency level, e.g., through the Call to Action.

⁸⁵ UN Women and UNFPA (2020). *Funding for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Programming*. UN Women and UNFPA; and Marsh, M., and M. Blake (2019). *Where is the money?* IRC.

⁸⁶ A number of donors noted how difficult this calculation would be, and also the fact that what would be considered targeted SGBV-related can vary across donors.

⁸⁷ A recent study by UNFPA and UN Women analysed funding for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls through an analysis of funding flows using the GAM, and made recommendations for improving this tracking. (UN Women and UNFPA (2020). *Funding for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Programming*. UN Women and UNFPA.)

⁸⁸ Call to Action (2020). *2020 Annual Global Partners Meeting*. Call to Action.

coming months. This aligns to some extent with previous proposals in other fora, e.g., the Call to Action annual partners meeting, where the idea of creating an SGBV pooled fund for women-led organisations was discussed.

On the basis of learnings from the disbursement of Oslo pledges, the following are some preliminary considerations to facilitate the financial tracking of SGBV. Given that FTS is the primary alternative tracking mechanism used by Oslo SGBV commitment-makers, the following are considerations for improving SGBV reporting to the FTS system:

- With input from experts, publish a guidance note on the FTS website that defines what is considered SGBV-relevant funding.
- Donors and recipients should be sure to note SGBV-eligible funding flows in their reports to FTS. As a significant amount of SGBV funding can be perceived as multi-sectoral or placed under Protection, reporters should break down their Protection funding data by AoR portions.
- The new marker or FTS field should include a scale or sub-categorisation that clarifies whether the funding is:⁸⁹
 - Targeted SGBV-related activities, including SGBV standalone programmes;
 - Cross-cutting projects or programmes that include SGBV components;
 - Core organisational funding to organisations engaged in SGBV activities.
- Where SGBV is part of a larger project, reporters should be encouraged to report how much funding is specifically allocated to SGBV-relevant budget lines. This breakdown could be shared using the description field.
- Where possible, funders should indicate if the funding supports (directly as recipients or indirectly through an intermediary) local and national organisations, particularly women-led organisations.⁹⁰

Where funding is channelled through UN-coordinated plans:

- Each inter-agency coordinated plan to clearly identify the SGBV requirement;
- Each inter-agency coordinated plan that identifies SGBV requirements to upload the requirements (as well as population-related data) in the RPM and Project Module in order to allow for data analysis and proper tracking.

⁸⁹ Please note that other entities use different terminology to measure the relevance of funding to SGBV, e.g., 'principle', 'significant', or 'not targeted' as introduced in the OECD-DAC.

⁹⁰ Fletcher-Wood, E. and R. Mutandwa (2019). *Funding a localised, women-led approach to protection from Gender Based Violence: What is the data telling us?* ActionAid.