

Grand Bargain Self-Reporting Explanatory Guidance

1. All signatories to the Grand Bargain are expected to complete the self-report annually.
2. Self-reports must be returned to the Grand Bargain Secretariat [gbsecretariat@un.org] no later than **Thursday 15 March, 2018**. Any submissions after this date may not be considered by the 2018 Independent Grand Bargain Report.
3. Reporting should reflect activities and progress that has taken place between January 2017 and December 2017.
4. The self-report requests information by work stream, however, in order to best track progress, signatories are asked to provide as much specific and relevant detail on progress made against each of the 51 individual commitments as possible. A full list of commitments for each work stream is included in the self-report template for reference.
5. The questions contained in this self-report are the same as in 2017, however some work streams include additional question for signatories, at the request of the work stream co-conveners. If you are unable to provide this information, please note the reasons for this.
6. Signatories who have not previously completed a self-report are asked to answer question one for each work stream, to provide a baseline of where your organisation stood when it became a Grand Bargain signatory. Existing signatories can complete questions two to five for each work stream, as your 2017 self-report will have already provided the baseline information sought by question one.
7. Please type your answers immediately below each question asked.
8. Signatories are encouraged to report both on progress made, and where they may have experienced obstacles or challenges to realising their commitments.
9. Signatories are encouraged, where possible and relevant, to reflect on their contributions to the Grand Bargain both as recipients of humanitarian funds and donors of humanitarian funds. This will allow us to capture the transfer of benefits accrued at higher ends of the value chain down to the frontline.
10. Signatories are asked to limit their responses to a maximum of 500 words per work stream.
11. Self-reports are public documents, and will be published as submitted on the IASC-hosted Grand Bargain [website](#) from 3rd June, 2018.

12. Self-reports will be used to inform the 2018 Independent Annual Grand Bargain Report, which will provide a collective analysis of the progress for each work stream, and for the Grand Bargain as a whole. The Independent Annual Grand Bargain report will be published prior to the 2018 Annual Grand Bargain Meeting on 18 June 2018, in New York.
13. The 2018 Independent Annual Grand Bargain Report is being prepared by [ODI/HPG](#). Signatories may be contacted by ODI/HPG as part of their research and preparation of the Independent Report.
14. If you require support or advice to complete your self-report, you may direct enquiries to the Grand Bargain Secretariat [gbsecretariat@un.org].

Gender Inclusion

Signatories are encouraged address to the gender dimensions of their Grand Bargain commitments. For reporting on each work stream, consideration should be given to the guidance provided by the [Aide-Memoire on Gender Mainstreaming in the Grand Bargain](#) that addresses the gender dimensions of resources, capacity, evidence and data, participation, leadership, accountability and communication within the Grand Bargain. Signatories are also welcome to provide additional detail on how they consider they have, at a macro level, ensured their Grand Bargain follow-up is gender-responsive, and to include any examples of good practice that they wish to share. This data will assist in the preparation of the 2018 Independent Grand Bargain report, which will assess the extent to which gender has been considered by Grand Bargain work streams.



2018 Grand Bargain Annual Self-Reporting – Canada

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Work stream 1 - Transparency

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

1. *Publish timely, transparent, harmonised and open high-quality data on humanitarian funding within two years of the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul. We consider IATI to provide a basis for the purpose of a common standard.*
2. *Make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances (for example, protection, conflict-zones).*
3. *Improve the digital platform and engage with the open-data standard community to help ensure:*
 - *accountability of donors and responders with open data for retrieval and analysis;*
 - *improvements in decision-making, based upon the best possible information;*
 - *a reduced workload over time as a result of donors accepting common standard data for some reporting purposes; and*
 - *traceability of donors' funding throughout the transaction chain as far as the final responders and, where feasible, affected people.*
4. *Support the capacity of all partners to access and publish data.*

Transparency work stream co-conveners reporting request: How will you use the data from IATI within your organization including, for example, for monitoring, reporting and vis-à-vis other Grand Bargain commitments?

Data on humanitarian funding, once published and accessible on IATI, will be of great value in assessing Canada's overall progress towards Grand Bargain commitments on localisation, multi-year planning and funding as well as unearmarking. It will also be of use to analyse the results of Canada's humanitarian funding and in support of evidence-based decision-making.

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

Canada expects recipients of its humanitarian assistance to publish IATI data on their activities, and has been encouraging OCHA to improve its platform to enable the import and use of this data. Canada has also been continuing work with other IATI members to improve guidance on the publication of IATI data on humanitarian assistance.

Canada continues to improve the quality of its data on humanitarian assistance. It also improved its Project Browser - an interactive tool that allows the public to search Global Affairs Canada's international projects and download information as open data files - to facilitate the use of its IATI data both internally and by external stakeholders, in particular by providing more filters and a more user-friendly interface.

In order to support system-learning and improvements to humanitarian data, Canada provides multi-year funding for the publication of the annual Global Humanitarian Assistance (GHA) report, the "go-to resource" for data on humanitarian financing.

Canada has been a strong advocate for the collection and use of disaggregated data and has consistently conveyed its importance in its communications with partners. Canada expects its partners to collect and report on sex and age disaggregated data when and where possible. In line with its Civil Society Partnerships Policy, Canada will work with humanitarian CSOs to invest in and report on sex and age disaggregated data and analysis to deliver more effective responses to humanitarian crises.

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

Following the June 2017 release of its Feminist International Assistance Policy, Canada continues to examine ways to improve the availability and use of international assistance data for decision making, in particular through the use of the humanitarian elements of the IATI standard and through enhanced traceability.

Of note, in line with the priorities relating to humanitarian assistance within the Feminist International Assistance Policy, Canada is on an ongoing basis working to ensure that its implementation of the Grand Bargain is gender-responsive in all workstreams. This involves numerous activities related to humanitarian assistance policy and programming, many of which intersect with Canada's Grand Bargain commitments.

Canada will continue to push for increased transparency on assistance spending, including by continuing to work with other IATI members to improve guidance on the publication of IATI data on humanitarian assistance.

Canada will continue to be a strong advocate for increased collection and use of sex, age and diversity disaggregated data and is exploring options for further support.

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

While it is too early to assess, efficiency gains are expected through the automatic consumption of IATI data by OCHA's FTS.

5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

While it is too early to assess, Canada is looking forward to progress by this workstream in regards to open-data on humanitarian funding on IATI as well as progress on OCHA's work on linking FTS to IATI. Canada also welcomes the establishment of the Humanitarian Data Centre, as well as the World Bank-UNHCR joint data centre to improve global statistics on forced displacements, as critical tools to advance the workstream's objectives and looks forward to their development over the next year.

Work stream 2 – Localization

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

1. *Increase and support multi-year investment in the institutional capacities of local and national responders, including preparedness, response and coordination capacities, especially in fragile contexts and where communities are vulnerable to armed conflicts, disasters, recurrent outbreaks and the effects of climate change. We should achieve this through collaboration with development partners and incorporate capacity strengthening in partnership agreements.*
2. *Understand better and work to remove or reduce barriers that prevent organisations and donors from partnering with local and national responders in order to lessen their administrative burden.*
3. *Support and complement national coordination mechanisms where they exist and include local and national responders in international coordination mechanisms as appropriate and in keeping with humanitarian principles.*
4. *Achieve by 2020 a global, aggregated target of at least 25 per cent of humanitarian funding to local and national responders as directly as possible to improve outcomes for affected people and reduce transactional costs.*
5. *Develop, with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), and apply a 'localisation' marker to measure direct and indirect funding to local and national responders.*
6. *Make greater use of funding tools which increase and improve assistance delivered by local and national responders, such as UN-led country-based pooled funds (CBPF), IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and NGO-led and other pooled funds.*

Localisation work stream co-conveners reporting request: What percentage of your humanitarian funding in 2017 was provided to local and national responders (a) directly (b) through pooled funds, or (c) through a single intermediary?¹

In support of its commitment towards localization, in 2017, Canada provided funding directly to a national responder in the context of the Rohingya Crisis response. This CAD\$2M allocation represents approximately 0.2% of Canada's humanitarian funding for 2017.

Canada provided funding to seven country-based pooled funds in 2017. Based on the information for the 2017 allocations made by the funds, this represents approximately CAD\$3.5M provided to local and national responders, corresponding to approximately 0.4% of Canada's humanitarian funding for 2017.

¹ The "Identified Categories for Tracking Aid Flows" document agreed through silence procedure ([available here](#)) provides relevant definitions. The detailed data collection form ([available here](#)) may also assist you in responding to this question. Returning this form with your self report is optional, but encouraged.

As Canada is still awaiting 2017 reporting from its implementing partners, it is too early to assess the percentage of its humanitarian funding that was provided to local and national responders through a single intermediary.

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

In September 2017, Canada launched its Civil Society Partnerships for International Assistance, which sets out Global Affairs Canada’s approach to enhancing effective cooperation with Canadian, international and local civil society organizations (CSOs) to maximize the impact and results of Canada’s international assistance and foster a strong and vibrant civil society sector. This policy recognizes humanitarian CSOs as essential elements of Canada’s response to humanitarian crises around the world, and the unique role women’s organizations play in addressing the needs and rights of women and children, and their communities, in humanitarian situations. In this policy, Canada reiterates its Grand Bargain localization commitment to increase the proportion of its humanitarian assistance that is provided through local and national CSOs, including local women’s organizations, using mechanisms such as country-based pooled funds. Similarly, Canada’s Feminist International Assistance Policy includes a pledge to “help strengthen the capacity of local and national women’s groups to assist in humanitarian emergencies and help address the particular unmet needs of women.”

Recognising the value of country-based pooled funds as a critical mechanism to support timely, coordinated and principled assistance by the best-placed responders, notably local and national responders, Canada increased overall support for country-based pooled funds. Canada continued support to funds in Yemen, South Sudan, Iraq and CAR, and began providing funding to three additional country-based pooled funds in 2017: Nigeria, Myanmar and Somalia.

In 2017, Canada provided direct funding to BRAC, a non-governmental organization based in Bangladesh, for the Rohingya Crisis response. BRAC’s unique coverage in Cox’s Bazar enables them to meet acute life-saving needs through a response that spans all camps and settlements as well as host communities. As the specific needs of women and girls are often overlooked and underfunded during humanitarian crises, Canada has ensured support for gender-responsive programming, including for the provision of sexual and reproductive health services.

Canada’s early local responder capacity building initiatives, managed by the CRC, are ongoing, with activities continuing until 2019. These initiatives have been supporting Red Cross national societies to, inter alia, develop disaster management strategies and standard operating procedures, resource mobilisation plans, and to train staff and

volunteers in areas such as disaster response, needs assessments, logistics, and psychosocial support.

Canada revised its guidance for implementing NGO partners to be able to collect and report on the percentage of funding that is transferred to local and national implementing partners. Through its engagement in Executive Boards and Donor Support Groups, Canada has also encouraged its multilateral partners to increase the timeliness and duration of flow-through contracts to local and national responders, and has encouraged them to provide stronger support to strengthen local and national response capacity.

Canada has also played an active role in the Pooled Fund Working Group and been an active member of the Grand Bargain localization working group.

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

Canada will continue its overall support for country-based pooled funds.

Recognizing the critical role local actors play in addressing the unmet needs of women, men, girls and boys affected by crisis, Canada is exploring options to better support local humanitarian action. Canada is actively engaging with civil society organizations and partners to identify opportunities to deepen collaboration with local actors and remove barriers to partnership. For example, in West Bank and Gaza, Canada is advancing efforts to work directly with local organizations as part of the Canadian contribution to the annual humanitarian appeal.

Canada will continue to review its tools and mechanisms to increase and improve assistance delivered by local and national responders. Canada is developing policy guidance on its humanitarian action that will consider the unique role of local and national civil society in delivering gender-responsive humanitarian action.

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

While it is too early to assess efficiency gains from increased support to local and national responders, Canada recognizes that the direct support provided to BRAC in the context of the Rohingya crisis response, has enabled its assistance to meet acute life-saving needs through a response that spans all camps and settlements as well as host communities. Furthermore, Canada recognizes the flexibility provided at the country level through its support for country-based pooled funds.

5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

The guiding documents produced by the workstream on defining localization will help Canada collect the necessary data and better measure its progress towards this Grand Bargain commitment.

Work stream 3 – Cash

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

- 1. Increase the routine use of cash alongside other tools, including in-kind assistance, service delivery (such as health and nutrition) and vouchers. Employ markers to measure increase and outcomes.*
- 2. Invest in new delivery models which can be increased in scale while identifying best practice and mitigating risks in each context. Employ markers to track their evolution.*
- 3. Build an evidence base to assess the costs, benefits, impacts, and risks of cash (including on protection) relative to in-kind assistance, service delivery interventions and vouchers, and combinations thereof.*
- 4. Collaborate, share information and develop standards and guidelines for cash programming in order to better understand its risks and benefits.*
- 5. Ensure that coordination, delivery, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are put in place for cash transfers.*
- 6. Aim to increase use of cash programming beyond current low levels, where appropriate. Some organisations and donors may wish to set targets.*

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

In 2017, Canada increased its internal support for cash programming through projects in Iraq and Somalia. In Iraq, Canada’s support enabled the Cash Consortium for Iraq to provide emergency cash assistance to some 2,300 vulnerable, conflict-affected households. In Somalia, Canada provided urgent assistance to scale-up the Cash Learning Partnership (CALP). This support enabled CaLP to: (1) improve knowledge on the use of cash transfer programs by humanitarian organizations and actors; (2) improve documentation and learning about the use of cash transfer programs; and (3) improve the coordination of cash transfer program preparedness and response.

Canada continues to advocate for the routine use of cash. In multilateral fora, such as the Good Humanitarian Donorship Initiative, Canada supported efforts to promote the effective use of cash assistance in emergencies. Canada has consistently encouraged its partners to consider cash assistance when and where appropriate. For example, Canada and other donors encouraged the World Food Programme to provide a full

disaggregation of transfer values and costs between cash and voucher programmes to support the assessment of the cost efficiency and effectiveness of different modalities.

Canada also revised its guidance for its NGO partners to encourage the use of multi-purpose cash assistance by requiring that proposals with multi-purpose cash activities include: a market analysis, a vulnerability assessment; cash programming experience; participation in a cash/voucher coordination mechanism; a gender analysis of the proposed cash activities; and details on the chosen modality.

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

Canada will continue to work with partners and donors to support the effective scale-up of cash programming and to advance coordination around assessments, delivery, management, and monitoring and evaluation. In particular, Canada will support efforts to build the evidence base surrounding cash and its impacts on women and girls, and with regards to protection.

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

In 2016 and 2017, Canada supported a consortium of international CSOs to provide emergency multi-purpose cash assistance in Iraq. The partnership provided Canada with the opportunity to support an innovative mechanism, assess the benefit of consortium-based cash transfer programming, learn lessons about cash transfer programming more broadly. Key takeaways include:

- The use of mobile cash transfers should be pursued, as it offers advantages versus in-hand transfers, including reducing security risks associated with physically carrying money and queuing large numbers of beneficiaries;**
- The CSO's operational presence and existing offices and infrastructure expedited the project start-up process and rapidly scaled to meet needs as they developed.**
- The data sharing agreement between consortium partners helped to minimize risks of duplication of assistance, both amongst partners implementing cash and those carrying out livelihoods programming;**
- Giving beneficiaries the flexibility to purchase livelihoods assets, such as tools or equipment, supported business start-up and growth;**
- Referrals for vulnerable cash beneficiaries to livelihoods activities were successful and provided a sustainable income generation opportunity to vulnerable households through livelihoods trainings and grants.**

5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

Successful scaling-up of the use of cash entails ongoing coordination around assessments, delivery, coordination on assessing/monitoring of markets and coordination on exit strategies. Improving the quality of cash programming involves understanding its benefits and limitations. One of the primary advantages of cash is the potential increase to beneficiary empowerment and dignity by transferring decision-making from implementing partners directly to beneficiaries. We encourage our partners to select a modality based on efficiency, market assessments, and capacity to reach the most vulnerable households.

Operational partners have an important role to play in building the evidence base of cash, by tracking results that are disaggregated by modality. In 2017, Canada supported preparations for a learning forum on gender and cash programming in Africa. The event, hosted by CaLP and scheduled for 2018, will bring together stakeholders to explore evidence from programme expertise, research, and case studies. These initiatives are critical to gain a better understanding of the different impacts transfer modalities have on key dimensions such as nutrition, gender equality and protection.

Work stream 4 – Management costs

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

1. *Reduce the costs and measure the gained efficiencies of delivering assistance with technology (including green) and innovation. Aid organisations will provide the detailed steps to be taken by the end of 2017.*

Examples where use of technology can be expanded:

- *Mobile technology for needs assessments/post-distribution monitoring;*
 - *Digital platforms and mobile devices for financial transactions;*
 - *Communication with affected people via call centres and other feedback mechanisms such as SMS text messaging;*
 - *Biometrics; and*
 - *Sustainable energy.*
2. *Harmonise partnership agreements and share partner assessment information as well as data about affected people, after data protection safeguards have been met by the end of 2017, in order to save time and avoid duplication in operations.*

Aid organisations commit to:

3. *Provide transparent and comparable cost structures by the end of 2017. We acknowledge that operational management of the Grand Bargain signatories - the United Nations, International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and the NGO sector may require different approaches.*
4. *Reduce duplication of management and other costs through maximising efficiencies in procurement and logistics for commonly required goods and services. Shared procurement should leverage the comparative advantage of the aid organisations and promote innovation.*

Suggested areas for initial focus:

- *Transportation/Travel;*
- *Vehicles and fleet management;*
- *Insurance;*
- *Shipment tracking systems;*
- *Inter-agency/common procurement pipelines (non-food items, shelter, WASH, food);*
- *IT services and equipment;*
- *Commercial consultancies; and*
- *Common support services.*

Donors commit to:

5. *Make joint regular functional monitoring and performance reviews and reduce individual donor assessments, evaluations, verifications, risk management and oversight processes.*
-

Management costs work stream co-conveners reporting request: What steps have you taken to reduce the number of individual donor assessments (if a donor) or partner assessments (if an agency) you conduct on humanitarian partners?

Canada has shared information, lessons learned and best practices from its own humanitarian partner selection processes with other donors as part of an effort to harmonise donor assessments of partners.

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

Canada is exploring options to scale-up its support for innovation.

In 2017, Canada participated in the Humanitarian Grand Challenges Steering Committee, where as a member of the Committee, we worked on identifying a list of top humanitarian challenges to address through innovative solutions. Canada has also been participating in the World Economic Forum's Global Future Council on the Humanitarian System.

Through our engagement in the Food Assistance Convention (FAC) Committee, Canada, along with the US, initiated discussions with all FAC members to further simplify annual FAC reporting requirements, to minimise the administrative burden on members (and in turn food assistance partners), while still maintaining reporting obligations under the FAC.

Canada also finalised an updated grant template with the World Food Programme in 2017 for all development and humanitarian assistance funding, to ensure Canada can continue to enter into new agreements with minimal administrative burden and disburse funds rapidly.

Canada has also shared information, lessons learned and best practices from its own humanitarian partner selection processes with other donors as part of an effort to harmonise donor assessments of partners.

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

Canada will continue to support the development of innovative solutions to key humanitarian challenges, through the unearmarked institutional support it provides to key multilateral humanitarian partners, including UNHCR, WFP, OCHA and ICRC. We will continue to explore options to scale up its support for innovation in humanitarian assistance, including through our continued dialogue with Grand Challenges Canada.

Canada is also developing policy guidance on its humanitarian action that will consider the role of innovation in the financing and delivery of gender-responsive humanitarian action.

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

Too early to assess.

5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

Too early to assess.

Work stream 5 – Needs Assessment

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

1. *Provide a single, comprehensive, cross-sectoral, methodologically sound and impartial overall assessment of needs for each crisis to inform strategic decisions on how to respond and fund thereby reducing the number of assessments and appeals produced by individual organisations.*
2. *Coordinate and streamline data collection to ensure compatibility, quality and comparability and minimising intrusion into the lives of affected people. Conduct the overall assessment in a transparent, collaborative process led by the Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator with full involvement of the Humanitarian Country Team and the clusters/sectors and in the case of sudden onset disasters, where possible, by the government. Ensure sector-specific assessments for operational planning are undertaken under the umbrella of a coordinated plan of assessments at inter-cluster/sector level.*
3. *Share needs assessment data in a timely manner, with the appropriate mitigation of protection and privacy risks. Jointly decide on assumptions and analytical methods used for projections and estimates.*
4. *Dedicate resources and involve independent specialists within the clusters to strengthen data collection and analysis in a fully transparent, collaborative process, which includes a brief summary of the methodological and analytical limitations of the assessment.*
5. *Prioritise humanitarian response across sectors based on evidence established by the analysis. As part of the IASC Humanitarian Response Plan process on the ground, it is the responsibility of the empowered Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator to ensure the development of the prioritised, evidence-based response plans.*
6. *Commission independent reviews and evaluations of the quality of needs assessment findings and their use in prioritisation to strengthen the confidence of all stakeholders in the needs assessment.*
7. *Conduct risk and vulnerability analysis with development partners and local authorities, in adherence to humanitarian principles, to ensure the alignment of humanitarian and development programming.*

Needs assessment work stream co-conveners reporting request: What hurdles, if any, might be addressed to allow for more effective implementation of the GB commitment?

Canada is continuing to engage on New Way of Working efforts and is looking forward to further progress on this front as well as on the UNDS reform agenda to address hurdles on the implementation of this workstream.

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

Internally, Canada's humanitarian and development teams have been working closely together to ensure complementarity in planning and delivering on Canada's commitment to provide CAD\$840M in humanitarian assistance, and CAD\$270M in development assistance to respond to the Syria and Iraq crises from 2016-2018. Canada is initiating closer collaboration on thematic analyses across program teams, including in gender and conflict, and is encouraging joint donor missions, where possible, to enrich coordinated planning and needs assessments.

Also, Canada, through its engagement in executive boards and other fora, is also encouraging partners to implement this commitment.

In 2017, within the process to develop the Global Compact on Refugees, Canada advocated for joint humanitarian and development intersectional needs (e.g. age, gender and diversity) and vulnerability assessments to be undertaken to inform the development of comprehensive refugee response frameworks.

Canada also supports first assessments through its support for the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) operations. Red Cross Movement assessments often provide the first data and assessments for small and medium-scale emergencies.

Canada was an active participant in the needs assessment workshop held in February/March 2017 in Brussels, and worked to identify concrete steps to improve needs assessments on the ground. In November 2017, Canada also hosted ACAPS' annual consultation with donors, where they discussed ACAPS priorities and future plans and products, and explored new funding support to the organization. ACAPS supports the humanitarian community with all aspects of humanitarian needs assessments.

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

Canada is exploring different programming and policy options for strengthening humanitarian response, including advancing joint and impartial needs assessments. Canada will also remain actively engaged in this workstream.

Canada is also considering how to best engage in joint donor missions for country-based pooled funds.

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

Increased information sharing across program teams under Canada's response to the Syrian crisis is helping to advance new complementary programming that would not otherwise be developed.

5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

Canada's multiyear humanitarian funding in response to the Syria and Iraq crises has enabled humanitarian partners to identify needs alongside local communities.

Work stream 6 – Participation Revolution

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

- 1. Improve leadership and governance mechanisms at the level of the humanitarian country team and cluster/sector mechanisms to ensure engagement with and accountability to people and communities affected by crises.*
- 2. Develop common standards and a coordinated approach for community engagement and participation, with the emphasis on inclusion of the most vulnerable, supported by a common platform for sharing and analysing data to strengthen decision-making, transparency, accountability and limit duplication.*
- 3. Strengthen local dialogue and harness technologies to support more agile, transparent but appropriately secure feedback.*
- 4. Build systematic links between feedback and corrective action to adjust programming.*

Donors commit to:

- 5. Fund flexibly to facilitate programme adaptation in response to community feedback.*
- 6. Invest time and resources to fund these activities.*

Aid organisations commit to:

- 7. Ensure that, by the end of 2017, all humanitarian response plans – and strategic monitoring of them - demonstrate analysis and consideration of inputs from affected communities.*

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

Canada continues to be a strong advocate for empowering women and girls and supporting their engagement in all aspects of response, including through support for approaches such as providing distinct spaces and opportunities for women and girls to voice their needs. For example, through Canada's support to UNFPA in Nigeria, the creation of women's and girls' safe spaces has emerged as a key strategy for the protection and empowerment of women and girls affected by the crisis. With funding from Canada, UNFPA has established safe spaces which give women and girls the opportunity to socialize and re-build their social networks, receive social support, acquire new skills, access psychosocial, legal, and medical or referral gender based

violence response services and receive information on issues relating to women's rights, health and services.

As part of Canada's commitment to provide CAD\$840M in humanitarian assistance to respond to the Syria and Iraq crises (2016-2018), flexible multiyear humanitarian funding is being provided to give partners the predictability to respond to changing needs of beneficiaries, ensuring that gender sensitive programming is addressing needs of vulnerable populations.

Also, Canada, through its engagement in executive boards and other fora, is encouraging partners to implement this commitment. For example, Canada advocated for refugee representatives to participate actively in the 2017 thematic discussions and High Commissioner's Dialogue, helping to inform the development of the Global Compact on Refugees. Canada supported the participation of a woman refugee representative in its delegation to the UNHCR Executive Committee Meeting. Canada has also continued to provide unearmarked or loosely earmarked funding to ensure that programs can be adapted, as needed, based on feedback from affected populations.

Canada revised its guidance for its implementing NGO partners to identify how beneficiaries (women, girls, men boys, and marginalised and vulnerable groups such as the elderly and disabled) and local delivery partners (including women leaders and/or women-led organizations) are involved in decision-making related to the design, implementation, and monitoring of projects that Canada supports.

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

Through participation in executive boards and other fora, Canada will continue to champion inclusiveness and advance efforts to better include vulnerable populations, especially women and girls, in program design and implementation.

Canada is developing policy guidance on its humanitarian action that will consider the critical role the engagement, participation and leadership of women, men, girls and boys affected by crisis in making decisions on issues that affects them, plays in gender-responsive humanitarian action.

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

Too early to assess.

5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

The participation and leadership of people affected by crisis, for example, in Canada's delegation to the UNHCR Executive Committee, brought a different and enriching perspective to the discussions, including by grounding them in the realities of refugees.

Work stream 7 - Multi-year planning and funding

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

1. *Increase multi-year, collaborative and flexible planning and multi-year funding instruments and document the impacts on programme efficiency and effectiveness, ensuring that recipients apply the same funding arrangements with their implementing partners.*
2. *Support in at least five countries by the end of 2017 multi-year collaborative planning and response plans through multi-year funding and monitor and evaluate the outcomes of these responses.*
3. *Strengthen existing coordination efforts to share analysis of needs and risks between the humanitarian and development sectors and to better align humanitarian and development planning tools and interventions while respecting the principles of both.*

Multi-year planning and funding work stream co-conveners reporting request: Please report the percentage and total value of multi-year agreements² you have provided (as a donor) or received and provided to humanitarian partners (as an agency) in 2017, and any earmarking conditions.³ When reporting on efficiency gains, please try to provide quantitative examples.

In 2017, Canada provided approximately 55% of its total humanitarian funding through multi-year agreements, representing over CAD\$478M. Approximately 25% of this multi-year funding in unearmarked, 2% softly earmarked, 42% country earmarked and 31% tightly earmarked.

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

Working closely with OCHA and the Norwegian Refugee Council, Canada and UNICEF are the co-conveners of the Grand Bargain multi-year planning and funding workstream. In 2017, the workstream focussed on building the evidence base for and promoting mutual learning on humanitarian multi-year planning and funding, and on improving the quality and impact of humanitarian action through increased collaborative humanitarian multi-year planning and funding. Notably, in September 2017, the workstream organised a workshop in Geneva, co-hosted by Canada and UNICEF in collaboration with OCHA and NRC, with a broad representation of

² Multiyear funding is funding provided for two or more years based on a firm commitment at the outset

³ For the Grand Bargain definitions of earmarking, please see Annex I. Earmarking modalities, as contained with the final agreement, available [here](#).

stakeholders to identify gaps and barriers to progress in advancing multi-year planning and funding.

Similarly, Canada has taken on the co-lead of the multi-year planning and funding workstream with the EU in the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) group. Through both of these efforts, Canada has focused on sharing information and best practices by hosting events, conference calls, and disseminating relevant evaluations and studies on multi-year planning and funding to Grand Bargain Signatories and the GHD membership.

In 2017, Canada continued to significantly increase the share of its humanitarian funding providing through multi-year agreements. Some 55% of Canada's humanitarian assistance funding was multi-year, compared with 32% in 2016 and 14% in 2015. In addition to fulfilling existing multi-year commitments, Canada provided an additional CAD\$55M in multi-year funding for 18 projects in nine countries (Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Nigeria, Mali, Somalia, Sudan, and Ukraine) in response to the multi-year Humanitarian Response Plans included in the 2017 Global Appeals. This funding, provided to the ICRC and 11 NGOs, will help to increase the quality of programming outcomes in protracted humanitarian situations. In addition, under the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan for the West Bank and Gaza, Canada provided nearly \$10M in multi-year funding for projects with UN and non-governmental organizations to help address the ongoing humanitarian needs of Palestinians. Canada also provided new support for multi-year programming in Yemen in 2017.

Multi-year agreements still in effect from previous years include several unearmarked agreements to multilateral agencies and other consortiums (the World Food Programme, CAD\$125M, 2016-2020; the Canadian Foodgrains Bank, CAD\$125M, 2016-2020; the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, CAD\$6M, 2016-2018; the International Committee of the Red Cross, CAD \$16.2M, 2017-2019; and the Central Emergency Response Fund, CAD\$147M, 2016-2020) as well as funding for multi-year initiatives in response to the crises Syria and Iraq and others such as the Resilience Initiative in Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Niger (CAD\$50M, 2016-2020). Further, Canada has committed to provide multi-year, unearmarked funding to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (CAD\$37.8M, 2017-2019).

Canada has also committed to provide CAD\$840M in humanitarian assistance to respond to the Syria and Iraq crises from 2016-2018. A recent NGO survey of all humanitarian partners receiving multi-year funding under this commitment confirmed that this approach enabled more capacity building of local partners, more robust exit strategies, and time to engage in sensitive issues with communities, including in gender based violence.

In 2017, Canada committed to CAD\$50M in funding for five multi-year sexual and reproductive health and rights in humanitarian and fragile settings.

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

Canada will continue to support multi-year programming and engage with its partners to improve the pass-through of the benefits of multi-year funding. Canada is also seeking to better understand and evidence the benefits of its own multi-year funding.

We will continue to increase the number of countries for which we consider multi-year proposals from NGO partners. For example, in 2018, Canada accepted multi-year proposals for ten countries in comparison to eight in 2017.

Canada will build on the results of a recent NGO survey on multi-year humanitarian funding to identify improvements that can maximize benefits for vulnerable populations. Canada will continue to work with partners to enhance the quality of reporting on outcome-level results.

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

Canada has been engaging with its NGO partners on documenting the benefits of multi-year funding in the context of the response to the Syria and Iraq crises. After one year of implementation of three-year funding, NGOs found that MYF:

- **allowed for better quality services;**
- **built greater trust with local communities and better humanitarian access;**
- **allowed for better assessments and increased understanding about gender inequalities;**
- **enabled a more robust exit strategy; and**
- **enabled organizations to follow population movements and reallocate resources to respond quickly to shifting needs.**

The flexibility provided by Canada's support for multi-year programming in the DRC has enabled ACF to adjust their response activities to a rapidly fluctuating operational context.

5. Good practice and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

The September 2017 workshop, co-hosted by Canada and UNICEF in collaboration with OCHA and NRC, was critical in identifying key priorities for progress on this workstream. The broad representation of stakeholders (over 40 participants, including representatives of institutional donors, NGOs, UN Agencies, ICRC/IFRC and Humanitarian Country Teams) enabled a productive and concrete discussion on the

gaps and barriers to advancing multi-year planning and funding and the identification of steps forward.

Canada has been engaging with its NGO partners on documenting the benefits of multi-year funding in the context of the response to the Syria and Iraq crises. After one year of implementation of three-year funding, beyond the benefits cited above, NGOs identified the following challenges:

- Difficulty in planning over a three year time horizon in a complex humanitarian context requires a new planning mindset and greater flexibility to adapt activities. Many organizations experienced longer start up phases than under a one year grant in order to conduct, for example, more rigorous needs assessments and put in place monitoring frameworks harmonized across programs.**
- Difficulty in managing a fixed yearly project budget in a context where level of operations and spending are higher in Year 2 of initiative.**
- Difficulty in responding to new needs when existing resources are already committed to a set of activities. NGOs supported the use of a contingency fund to access new resources for emerging needs.**

Work stream 8 - Earmarking/flexibility

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

- 1. Jointly determine, on an annual basis, the most effective and efficient way of reporting on unearmarked and softly earmarked funding and to initiate this reporting by the end of 2017.*
- 2. Reduce the degree of earmarking of funds contributed by governments and regional groups who currently provide low levels of flexible finance. Aid organisations in turn commit to do the same with their funding when channelling it through partners.*

Aid organisations commit to:

- 3. Be transparent and regularly share information with donors outlining the criteria for how core and unearmarked funding is allocated (for example, urgent needs, emergency preparedness, forgotten contexts, improved management)*
- 4. Increase the visibility of unearmarked and softly earmarked funding, thereby recognising the contribution made by donors.*

Donors commit to:

- 5. Progressively reduce the earmarking of their humanitarian contributions. The aim is to aspire to achieve a global target of 30 per cent of humanitarian contributions that is non earmarked or softly earmarked by 2020⁴.*

Earmarking/flexibility work stream co-conveners reporting request: Please specify if possible the percentages of 2017 vs 2016 of:

- Unearmarked contributions (given/received)
- Softly earmarked contributions (given/received)
- Country earmarked contributions (given/received)
- Tightly earmarked contributions (given/received)

In 2017, Canada provided approximately 14% of its humanitarian funding through unearmarked contributions (compared to 15% in 2016); 6% through softly earmarked contributions (compared to 7% in 2016); 50% in country earmarked contributions (compared to 53% in 2016); and 30% in tightly earmarked contributions (compared to 25% in 2016).

While the relative proportions of unearmarked and softly earmarked funding slightly decreased in 2017, it should be noted that in absolute terms, the dollar value of

⁴ For the Grand Bargain definitions of earmarking, please see Annex I. Earmarking modalities, as contained with the final agreement, available [here](#).

unearmarked funding provided by Canada in 2017 increased by 11% while softly earmarked funding increased by 12%.

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

Canada continues to fulfil its unearmarked, multi-year funding agreements, including: the World Food Programme (CAD\$125M, 2016-2020), the Canadian Foodgrains Bank (CAD\$125M, 2016-2020), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (CAD\$6M, 2016-2018), the Central Emergency Response Fund (CAD\$147M, 2016-2020), the International Committee of the Red Cross, (CAD \$16.2M, 2017-2019), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (\$37.8M, 2017-2019). In addition, Canada's funding to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) core Programme Budget is unearmarked (CAD\$20M, 2016-2017; CAD\$20M, 2017-2018).

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

Canada is analysing its earmarking trends and exploring options to increase flexible funding for 2018 and beyond. This includes undertaking an analysis of the different types of humanitarian assistance allocations that Canada provides and looking for opportunities to reduce earmarking.

Canada is actively exploring options to increase its use of rapid financing mechanisms, such as new (and revised) draw-down funds. These mechanisms allow Canada to provide rapid financing through unearmarked funding envelopes that can be attached to a single or a grouping of organisations, while supporting Canada's objectives for gender-responsive humanitarian assistance.

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

Unable to assess. We look forward to the work of the workstream to better understand the barriers to unearmarking and possible solutions.

5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

In some cases of unearmarked funding provided by Canada, there have been questions of visibility and recognition, namely how to ensure that unearmarked funds receive comparable visibility to earmarked support. Addressing this issue will prevent the inadvertent incentivization of earmarked support. Canada is also looking at ways to ensure that reporting for unearmarked funds continues to include the same quality of data (e.g. sex-disaggregated) as earmarked funds. Otherwise, we look forward to the work of the workstream to better understand the barriers to unearmarking and possible solutions.

Work stream 9 – Reporting requirements

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

- 1. Simplify and harmonise reporting requirements by the end of 2018 by reducing its volume, jointly deciding on common terminology, identifying core requirements and developing a common report structure.*
- 2. Invest in technology and reporting systems to enable better access to information.*
- 3. Enhance the quality of reporting to better capture results, enable learning and increase the efficiency of reporting.*

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

In 2017, Canada joined the Grand Bargain workstream on reporting, and is actively participating in the Simplified Reporting Pilot in Iraq and Somalia. To date, three humanitarian projects are part of the reporting pilot. Canada also advocates for its partners to ensure that they are not overburdening their implementing partners with additional reporting, and that they pass on any efficiencies gained from donors' efforts to harmonize reporting requirements.

Canada revised its guidance to NGO partners to ensure consistent and streamlined reporting with the inclusion of theory of change guidance in its NGO Guidelines for Humanitarian Partners to ensure coherence with respect to results based management.

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

Primarily through the workstream on reporting, Canada will continue to be engaged in advancing these commitments. As other humanitarian partners join on the pilot, Canada will explore implementing the pilot report template to more partners. Canada will explore potential internal changes following the outcome of the pilot phase. In addition, as donors move toward providing more flexible and predictable funding, Canada will explore options to engage with partners on enhancing the quality of reporting on gender-sensitive outcome-level results.

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

Canada is looking forward to the outcomes of the Simplified Reporting Pilot to inform internal processes and improve efficiencies in data collection by partners. In addition, Canada is continuously refining its guidance to NGO partners to ensure consistent and streamlined reporting.

5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

The guidance provided by the workstream via the Simplified Reporting Pilot has been useful for implementing concrete actionable changes within internal processes. Some humanitarian partners have proactively joined the Pilot with Canada, demonstrating the value of a more harmonized donor approach to reporting.

Work stream 10 – Humanitarian – Development engagement

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

1. *Use existing resources and capabilities better to shrink humanitarian needs over the long term with the view of contributing to the outcomes of the Sustainable Development Goals. Significantly increase prevention, mitigation and preparedness for early action to anticipate and secure resources for recovery. This will need to be the focus not only of aid organisations and donors but also of national governments at all levels, civil society, and the private sector.*
2. *Invest in durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced people and sustainable support to migrants, returnees and host/receiving communities, as well as for other situations of recurring vulnerabilities.*
3. *Increase social protection programmes and strengthen national and local systems and coping mechanisms in order to build resilience in fragile contexts.*
4. *Perform joint multi-hazard risk and vulnerability analysis, and multi-year planning where feasible and relevant, with national, regional and local coordination in order to achieve a shared vision for outcomes. Such a shared vision for outcomes will be developed on the basis of shared risk analysis between humanitarian, development, stabilisation and peacebuilding communities.*
5. *Galvanise new partnerships that bring additional capabilities and resources to crisis affected states through Multilateral Development Banks within their mandate and foster innovative partnerships with the private sector.*

Humanitarian-Development engagement work stream co-conveners reporting request:

What has your organisation done to operationalise the humanitarian-development nexus at country level?"

In the context of operationalizing its Feminist International Assistance Policy, Canada will be developing guidance for engagement at the country level which will consider the importance of operationalizing the humanitarian-development nexus, when and where applicable.

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

Canada engaged with its partners to support bridging the humanitarian-development nexus. For example, Canada encouraged WFP to continue to use innovative humanitarian responses to build the capacity of local populations, and welcomed actions taken by WFP in building better connections between its humanitarian and development activities.

Canada's multi-year response to the Syria and Iraq crises include concurrent humanitarian and development programs as per its commitment to provide CAD\$840M in humanitarian assistance, and CAD\$270M in development assistance, over three years. Canada is exploring opportunities to transition from humanitarian response to long term development objectives.

In Afghanistan, through a project with the Danish Refugee Council, Canada has launched a project to cover needs of undocumented Afghan returnees from Pakistan, and which aids in the transition from humanitarian crisis to longer-term development. The project works to provide immediate humanitarian response and protection assistance, and also aims to provide longer term livelihood support to women in particular. In 2017, Canada also supported UNHCR activities in Rwanda, which included implementing durable solutions for long-standing Congolese and Burundian refugee populations present in country. Canada is also providing CAD\$37.8M over three years in unearmarked funding to UNHCR to support durable solutions for refugees.

Canada is providing CAD\$125M (2016-2020) to the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) in Ethiopia to enable the rural poor facing chronic food insecurity to resist shocks, create assets and become food self-sufficient. Canada is also supporting a five-year (2016-2020), CAD\$50M innovative resilience initiative to in Somalia, DRC, and Niger. Through a complementary and flexible mix of interventions, WFP, FAO and IFAD will work to respond to the immediate food needs, while also restoring livelihoods, protecting assets and preventing negative coping behaviours that contribute to food insecurity.

Canada is working to support the inclusion of a range of actions to support host countries, build the self-reliance of refugees, and advance durable solutions in the planned Global Compact on Refugees (GCR). Canada also supported the application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in various countries throughout 2017, advocating in particular for greater synergies between humanitarian and development actors, including the World Bank. In October 2017, Canada also participated in the regional conference in San Pedro Sula, Honduras, announcing its role as a cooperating state in the Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework for Central America and Mexico.

In 2017, Canada exceeded its planned target to resettle 25,000 refugees, and in 2017 the Government of Canada also established new regional multi-year commitments to resettle 10,000 refugees out of Africa, and 10,000 out of the Middle East over three years, beginning in 2018. Remaining space in any given year will be used to resettle refugees from anywhere in the world based on needs as identified by UNHCR.

Canada also committed CAD\$20M to Education Cannot Wait (ECW) for 2016-2017 to ensure a more collaborative and rapid response to the educational needs of children and youth affected by crises. ECW is currently working to promote access to quality education for 3.4 million children.

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

In Ukraine, Canada is actively engaging in discussions with humanitarian and development partners to seek practical solutions to bridging humanitarian and development support into a common vision and action. This includes ensuring that life-saving assistance is provided to those in critical need, while also enhancing the focus on early recovery and restoring livelihoods, as well as durable solutions to address the needs of IDPs, including employment, shelter, and protection.

In Bangladesh, Canada is actively exploring support for Relief-to-Development activities in the context of the Rohingya Crisis. Canada is particularly interested in supporting both refugee and host communities in terms of health, GBV-related programming, women's empowerment, capacity building of local development agencies, education and child protection, by combining direct service provision and systems strengthening components and integrating best practices and approaches of both humanitarian and development programming.

In South Sudan, Canada is exploring opportunities for complementary humanitarian and development support by participating in joint analysis and planning within the Government of Canada and with key partners in the international community. This includes lifesaving assistance that advances the localization agenda, where appropriate, and initiatives designed to increase resilience while focussing explicit attention on gender equality and conflict sensitivity.

Similarly, Canada is assessing the possibilities for supporting additional comprehensive solutions programming for refugee responses. Canada will continue to look for ways to catalyse innovative partnership and further link, where appropriate, humanitarian and development efforts, with a strong focus on gender equality. Canada will continue to encourage and support comprehensive refugee responses in various contexts, including the important opportunities to advance the humanitarian-development nexus through these approaches.

In implementing its Feminist International Assistance Policy, Canada will examine opportunities to further improve collaboration between different programs, including joint planning.

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

Too early to assess.

5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

Canada recognizes the need to improve internal synergies between its development and humanitarian programming streams to be able to more effectively support broader efforts to operationalize the humanitarian-development nexus.