

CORE COMMITMENT	RESPONSIBILITIES: 'INDIVIDUAL' (AI, Donor or Aid Organisation) or 'JOINT' (All, Donor or Aid organisation)	WHAT ACTION WAS TAKEN IN 2020 TO ACHIEVE THIS COMMITMENT?	WHAT WERE THE RESULTS/OUTCOMES OF THIS ACTION?	WHERE RELEVANT, WHAT RESULTS WERE REPORTED AT COUNTRY LEVEL AGAINST THIS COMMITMENT? (Please specify countries AND results)	HOW WERE CONSIDERATIONS OF GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT INTEGRATED IN YOUR INSTITUTIONAL EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT THIS COMMITMENT?	INDICATOR DEVELOPED BY WORKSTREAM CO-CONVENERS	PLEASE REPORT THE REQUESTED DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR
WORK STREAM 1 - TRANSPARENCY							
1.2. Signatories make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances.	Individual - all	CAFOD continues to report against KPIs on a quarterly basis, accompanied by data analysis. We have an Open Information Policy, & publish key information online. Our work is certified against CHS, with a report on performance against their 62 indicators of programme quality and accountability to people and communities published on HQAI website.	CAFOD continues to encourage a data culture within the organisation. Decision taken in 2020 to purchase and roll out software (Tableau) to support this. CHS commitment 4 covers transparency and our recertification audit in 2020 noted us as overall conforming to the relevant indicators.	To adapt CHS for our local partners, CAFOD's SADI framework has a section on information sharing used in capacity-strengthening and wider partnership with all of our local partners. Profiles for each partner is updated on regular basis, and progress is tracked on community awareness about expected behaviours and other aspects of transparency and accountability.	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment are commitments within our new strategy and will be reflected in a new Programme Quality and MEL approach. We are currently scoping KPI options to better understand and track progress in this area.	Are you (or any of your affiliates) using IATI data and accessing IATI-compatible data platforms and tools (or different data standards/platforms/tools) in order to enable evidence-informed decision-making, greater accountability and learning? [2] (Yes/no question) Can you expand on your above answer, giving an example(s) of how you use or are intending to use data published via IATI, or when applicable via other data standards/platforms/tools?	CAFOD publishes to the IATI standard on a quarterly basis in the interests of transparency. CAFOD also publishes to IATI in line with FCDO contractual requirements. It is as yet unclear to us how the IATI information could be used in a way relevant to us. As part of wider strategic review, we are looking at how CAFOD can make better use of data from different sources.
WORK STREAM 2 - LOCALISATION							
2.1. Increase and support multi-year investments in the institutional capacities of local and national responders, including preparedness, response and coordination.	Individual - all	CAFOD's Humanitarian Capacity Strengthening Programme continued in 2021- ongoing multi-year institutional and thematic focused capacity strengthening support to partners to support locally led emergency response. Over 17 local and national actors supported in four countries in 2021. CAFOD includes institutional capacity strengthening in emergency response projects.	Partners improved institutional systems, processes, and procedures. Partners developed and endorsed different organisational policies (e.g. safeguarding, complaints, etc.) and trained staff on new policies. HCS support created in-country capacity for peer-to-peer learning and mutual support. Institutional CS can evolve when partners can access direct funding, needs more coordination with donors.	Zimbabwe (4) Nigeria (4), Liberia (1) and Myanmar (8). Common results include: updating their strategic plan, developed emergency preparedness plans, improved participation in coordination mechanisms, updated organisational policies, etc. Priority areas for CS were identified by the partners based on strategic importance for safeguarding, inclusion and dignity (see other section on CAFOD SADI process).	Gender equality and women's empowerment feature within CAFOD's approach to Humanitarian Capacity Strengthening in terms of support for efforts on organisational development and staff capacity strengthening, and through our work to support partners on safeguarding, inclusion and dignity (see other section on CAFOD SADI process).	% of partnership or funding agreements that incorporate multi-year institutional capacity strengthening support for local and national responders, with optional reporting on the % awarded to women-led and or women rights' organizations[3]	Accompaniment support to local partners is at the heart of CAFOD's global partnership approach; with over 300 partners in 39 countries. As described elsewhere, CAFOD is reviewing how to best shift towards multi-year funding; and this is linked to wider multi-year partnership approach including capacity
2.4. Achieve by 2020, a global aggregated target of at least 25% of humanitarian funding to local and national responders as directly as possible to improve outcomes for affected people and reduce transaction costs.	Individual - all	In financial year 20-21 CAFOD's humanitarian institutional funding was 81% to local and national responders. Where possible, CAFOD supports partners to access institutional funding directly.	Our advocacy to donors, together with others such as CharterChange and Grand Bargain signatories, has contributed to greater awareness among donors, NGOs and INGOs of the need for improving INGO access to direct funding. CAFOD has made a commitment to partner direct funding and supports partners to work directly with donors. This will be tracked at organisational level.	CAFOD has introduced a new KPI to track our support of partners accessing direct funding. In 2021, 6 partner direct funding applications (including EU & UN) were submitted from April-Sep 21. The total value was for £5,886k. 1 was contracted for over £900k and 2 are still under assessment. A partner led proposal to the EU's human rights budget line for work under the Syria line was successful.		% of humanitarian funding awarded as directly as possible to local and national responders, with optional reporting on the % of that funding awarded to women-led and/or women rights' organizations.	In financial year 20-21, 81% (over £7m) of CAFOD's institutional funding income was awarded to national/local partners.
WORK STREAM 3 - CASH-BASED PROGRAMMING							
3.1+3.6. Increase the routine use of cash, where appropriate, alongside other tools. Some may wish to set targets.	Individual - all	CAFOD has continued to work with key humanitarian partners using UCT, in coordination with relevant country humanitarian forums, clusters and/or cash working groups and has secured 2 ECHO projects in consortium with local partners. It has seen an expansion of small scale use of UCT with smaller partners as a response to local COVID conditions.	UCT has been used successfully in response to humanitarian crises, including COVID-19, internal displacement and natural disasters (DRG, Nigeria, South Sudan, Syria, Lebanon). Partners are becoming more confident in the use of UCT as relationships with service providers are established. In Brazil, vouchers for cooking gas were distributed to 56 families alongside a cash transfer distribution.	Estimated number of Households (HHs) reached through Cash transfers: Nigeria: 1185HH; DRG: 8311 HH; S. Sudan 5435; Brazil 56HH; Sudan 4280 HH; India 1065 HH; Lebanon, Jordan & Syria 329 HH; Yemen 475 HH. In Bangladesh, cash was vital to responses with Rohingya community and to cyclones and floods.	CAFOD's Safe Accessible Dignified and Inclusive Framework CVA checklist used for all projects. Women included in project committees to ensure their interests are given equal weight, particularly when establishing beneficiary selection criteria. Women consulted on all aspects of projects to minimize protection risks. PDM is gender inclusive and gender disaggregated.	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	In total in 2021, CAFOD distributed around USD 2,157,691 through cash. In total in 2021, CAFOD distributed around USD158,338 through vouchers.
WORK STREAM 4 - REDUCING MANAGEMENT COSTS							
4.5. Make joint regular functional monitoring and performance reviews and reduce individual donor assessments, evaluations, verifications, risk management and oversight processes.	Joint - donors UN agencies Civil society	CAFOD continues to build on our work within the Caritas Internationalis confederation as well as wider inter-agency platforms such as DEC, START Network and clusters, to harmonize partnership agreement frameworks and share partner assessment information.	Learning underway in Start on tiered approach to due diligence. Rating of local partners put them at a tier to only access smaller grants directly; so some preferred to rather go with CAFOD as intermediary to access bigger grants. Start also yet to articulate capacity-strengthening approach in which accompaniment specialist partners - eg CAFOD - could help local partners move up the tiers.	CAFOD is exploring scope for an inter-agency initiative with C4C partners to map approaches to due diligence and their implications for localities; informed by wider efforts by Start, CHS, HQAI and others. The plan is to assess and test scope for due diligence alignment, simplification and passporting. Several contexts have been identified, and consultation underway to finalise.	CAFOD's integrated SADI (safe, accessible, dignified, inclusive) programming approach mainstreams gender throughout all aspects of the programme cycle, including in coordination with humanitarian architecture and systems. As part of IASC Results Group on Accountability and Inclusion we share lessons to promote wider alignment in	N/A[4] # of UN agencies adopting the UN Partner Portal to harmonize UN processes for engaging civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations, and reduce duplicate information reviews/requests of partners. % of civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations partners of the UN agencies adopting the common UN Partner Portal process.	N/A The reporting responsibility for this specific target is with UN agencies that are using the Portal
WORK STREAM 5 - NEEDS ASSESSMENTS							
5.1. 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.	Joint - all	CAFOD has continued to encourage its partners to engage in, or contribute to, joint needs assessments at country level.	Increased participation, and visibility of local partners in joint needs assessments. One of our partners in Liberia (receiving support via CAFOD's Humanitarian Capacity Strengthening Programme) conducted a joint WASH needs assessment with CRS and UNHCR.	N/A	CAFOD's Safe, Accessible, Dignified and Inclusive (SADI) approach contains guidance on conducting assessments through the lens of sex, age and other diversities. It was reviewed in 2021, to inform the development of a new Programme Quality framework. One of CAFOD's KPIs tracks how Covid-19 projects are considering gender in all parts of project cycle including assessment and project design.	Which challenges have you identified and which actions have you been taking over the last year to strengthen humanitarian needs assessments and needs analysis in field locations and at headquarters? To which extent are these actions contributing to better joint (multi-stakeholders) inter-sectoral needs analysis in the field?	TBC once I hear back from Colombian partners.
	Joint - all					On a scale of 1 - 10, with 10 being the highest, please identify at what level of priority within your organization you consider the work to support coordinated needs assessments and analysis? What steps has your organization taken over the past year, if any, to ensure the requisite capacity is available to undertake this work.	5 - CAFOD recognises the value and importance of coordinated needs assessment and analysis, and is committed to supporting joint assessments. However there has been limited capacity to build knowledge and develop skills amongst country teams and partners this year due to Covid restrictions and a reshape of CAFOD's international Programme model
WORK STREAM 6 - PARTICIPATION REVOLUTION							
6.1. 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.	Joint - aid organisations Joint - aid organisations	CAFOD contributed to discussions in the Grand Bargain and IASC Results Group 2 on Accountability and Inclusion on these issues, which could help catalyse clarity and guidance for HCS, HCTs, cluster coordinators. As part of this, we contributed to IASC guidance on localisation/coordination; and co-organised a HNPW event with NEAR on local	IASC guidance on localisation/coordination included references to community-based civil society actors, including faith-based organisations; and dialogue was catalysed with donors on local leadership in humanitarian coordination.	eg in Nigeria Borno State, CAFOD supported a consortium of 4 partners providing Food Security, livelihood, WASH and Protection in 10 hard-to-reach communities in which multiple forms of community engagement, information sharing, consultation on preferred channels of CFHM etc occurred, as well as liaison with relevant	Continued advocacy at HCT level for safe, inclusive and response accountability mechanisms through our SADI approach. Increased emphasis on capacity building of WLOs to influence the hum system at local, national and international level (e.g. new EU funds in MEast). Enable	N/A[5] N/A[5]	N/A eg in Myanmar, CAFOD support national and local partners to establish community structures in Patheingyi and Taungtha to consult on all aspects of emergency response; informed by international standards like CHS on good practices in Community Feedback and Complaint Handling Mechanisms and other relevant aspects.
WORK STREAM 7+8 - ENHANCED QUALITY FUNDING							
7.1.a. Signatories increase multi-year, collaborative and flexible planning and multi-year funding. Aid organisations ensure that the same terms of multi-year funding agreements are applied with their implementing partners[6].	Individual - all Individual - all	CAFOD had three multi-year funded institutional contracts: DEC project responding to COVID-19 in India, Syria and South Sudan, Caritas Norway funding for CAFOD surge support, Eritrea Food Security & Drought Resilience Building programme. Other partnerships are 'multi-year' in practice but not funded as such (Syria, DRG). The same Project Funding Agreement is used for all implementing partners.	Implementing partners can plan more effectively and longer term knowing that they have income. additional funding becomes available, the PFA would be reviewed. Minimum standards on finance and safeguarding are required and reviewed every 3 years.	Eritrea - programme plans to respond to immediate, intermediate and long-term needs of drought affected communities over three-year period ensuring clear linkage between relief, recovery and long term development with view of building community resilience to drought challenges. In Syria, South Sudan and India partners responded to COVID-19 improving livelihoods, WASH and health.		% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year. % change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	34% of institutional funding received was multi-year funding.