

CORE COMMITMENT	RESPONSIBILITIES: 'INDIVIDUAL' (All, Donor or Aid Organisation) or 'JOINT' (All, Donor or Aid organisation)	WHAT ACTION WAS TAKEN IN 2021 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[1] 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	Canada publishes high-quality data via IATI, and encourages its humanitarian partners to also publish IATI data on their activities. In 2021, Canada continued to standardize its approach to FTS to ensure consistent, accurate, and timely reporting. Canada supports better FTS/IATI interoperability as a key mechanism to decrease reporting burden and enhance data consistency across platforms.	By reporting to FTS in a timely manner, Canada continues to support transparency of humanitarian funding flows, timely monitoring of funding progress against humanitarian response plan and appeal requirements, and ensure the visibility of its financial contributions to humanitarian activities.	These actions were principally taken at the global level.	Canada developed a Gender-Responsive Humanitarian Action Checklist to ensure a consistent understanding among partners on expectations regarding programming, and to promote and mainstream the application of a gender-responsive humanitarian approach. In addition, Canada's IATI data contains Gender Equality markers for all its humanitarian assistance projects.	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?	Canada shares data on its humanitarian assistance via FTS and IATI; its IATI data is also available via its own Project Browser as well as the IATI platforms (e.g. IATI Datastore, D-portal) which enables stakeholders (internal as well as external) to search and download information in the format that best suits their needs.
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	While Canada's humanitarian grants do not explicitly incorporate multi-year capacity strengthening clauses, Canada has revised its NGO Funding Guidelines to include a budget line for local partners' overhead costs, in addition to local admin and capacity building costs. The Canada Fund for Local Initiatives also supports capacity strengthening of local organizations working across the nexus.	Outcomes for this action are reported at the country level.	Canada does not track the percentage of its funding that flows to local capacity strengthening.	Canada's feminist approach entails recognizing and supporting local capacities, systems and structures, strengthening women's leadership in humanitarian action, and influencing the humanitarian system at every level to systematically ensure the participation, leadership and empowerment of women and girls in humanitarian processes.	% 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]	Canada's humanitarian grants do not explicitly incorporate multi-year capacity strengthening clauses, however Canada advocates for institutional capacity strengthening to its humanitarian partners.
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 2021, Canada contributed CAD \$78 million to 19 CBPFs. This represents 12-fold increase from Canada's 2016 contributions (CAD \$6.5M). This year, Canada became the co-chair of the Pooled Fund Working Group with OCHA. In this role, Canada supported the revision of the CBPFs Global Guidelines, emphasizing the role of the Funds in providing direct funding to local actors.	CBPFs continued to be the primary vehicle through which Canada most directly supports front line of emergency response. In 2021, CBPFs channelled 37% to local and national responders (preliminary percentage, likely to increase). Further, as the co-chair of the PFWG, Canada contributed to strengthening and mainstreaming localization during the revision process of the CBPFs Global Guidelines	Country-level results for 2021 will be made available in the CBPF annual reports. Preliminary results from CBPFs however indicates a push forward for localization. For instance, the Yemen Humanitarian Fund is in the middle of revising its YHF localization strategy.	As part of Canada's co-chairship of the Pooled Fund Working Group, Canada is prioritizing the advancement of gender equality and addressing gender-based violence in the revision of the Global Guidelines. This includes co-moderating a webinar on gender equality and disability inclusion in Fall 2021. Canada will seek to continue strengthening GE and GBV in the Global Guidelines.	% 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.	An exact percentage is not available. Of the CBPFs supported by Canada, 37% of funding was directed to local and national responders (preliminary percentage, likely to increase). In addition, through Canada's initial contributions to 2021 Global Appeals, 18 NGO projects for a total of \$39.9M provided \$13.8M in direct funding to local partners. Canada also provided core funding and softly earmarked contributions to several UN Agencies, some of which was allocated to directly funding local responders.
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	Canada continues to encourage the use of multi-purpose cash assistance, as well as vouchers, where appropriate, and supports the principle of testing of new and innovative approaches.	Outcomes for this action are reported at the country level.	Canada's humanitarian partners deliver cash programming in different country contexts. Canada provides flexible funding to its partners at the global, regional and country level, enabling them to use cash-based assistance to meet needs, as required.	Canada continues to advocate for the routine use of cash when and where appropriate. Guidance to NGO partners calls for a gender analysis of the proposed cash activities, among others. 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.	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	A detailed breakdown of Canada's cash programming or a preliminary percentage of Canada's humanitarian projects with a cash component is not available at this time. Further, Canada does not track its funding to its partners by tool. Canada provides its partners - like WFP, for example - with the flexibility to use the tools at its disposal, including cash, where appropriate for the context.
	Individual - all	Canada's largest humanitarian partner, WFP, is a significant provider of cash and voucher-based programming to meet food assistance needs of those affected by conflicts and natural disasters. In 2021, Canada provided CAD 306.3M to WFP.	Through its funding to WFP, Canada supports the use of cash, when it is the most appropriate too, in order to reduce food insecurity and provide households with greater flexibility to meet their needs.	Canada's funding to WFP spans many country contexts and different types of projects. However, by supporting WFP, Canada aims to reduce food insecurity through the appropriate modalities, including cash.	See box above.	Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	A detailed breakdown of Canada's cash programming or a preliminary percentage of Canada's humanitarian projects with a voucher component is not available at this time. In 2021, Canada provided CAD 306.3M to WFP. Canada does not track its funding to WFP by tool. Canada provides WFP with the flexibility to use the tools at its disposal, including vouchers, where appropriate for the context. In 2020 WFP delivered \$2.1B in cash programming and reached 37% more beneficiaries through CBTs than in 2019.

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	Canada continues to maintain a light-touch approach when conducting partner assessments. MOPAN continues to be a useful tool to inform our due diligence requirements for multilateral partners, such as the OCHA and UNICEF assessments released in 2021. Canada will also continue to participate in joint donor monitoring missions when possible.	Through our light-touch and flexible approach to monitoring and oversight, as well as our continued participation in governance boards and open channels of communication, Canada recognizes our partners' established experience in managing donor funding and implementing humanitarian programming, and ability to meet our expectations in terms of financial and corporate management.	Actions under this commitment were taken principally at the global level.	Canada draws on other donor assessments and partner evaluations as part of its due diligence processes including assessing gender equality integration in policies and programming.	N/A[4]	N/A
	UN agencies	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	# 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.	N/A
	Civil society	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	% of civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations partners of the UN agencies adopting the common UN Partner Portal process.	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	Canada takes every opportunity, whether through donor support or advisory groups or statutory meetings, to encourage its multilateral partners to increase collaboration on needs assessments and appeals. For instance, Canada advocates to its multilateral partners for improved coherence of planning, budgeting, and appeals with the HPC process.	Canada, along with other donors, supports the roll-out of the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework as an integral part of the HPC process. Canada encourages OCHA to provide lessons learned on this roll-out and continues to explore opportunities to more broadly support needs assessments across the system.	Actions against this commitment were taken at the global level.	Canada asks partners to ensure a rigorous gender analysis in assessments and appeals to demonstrate how the activities and expected results aim to meet the unmet needs and priorities of women and girls.	Which challenges have you identified and which actions have you been taking over the past 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?	This indicator does not apply. Canada does not conduct its own needs assessments and relies on its partners for this data.
	Joint - all	Canada does not itself conduct needs assessments. Amongst other partners, in 2021 Canada continued to support ACAPS and Development Initiatives, which both aiming to provide independent and evidence-based analyses. In December 2021, ACAPS released its new Humanitarian Access Overview, which offers a snapshot of the most challenging contexts for humanitarian action in 2021 through a report and a dataset. DI also released their annual Global Humanitarian Assistance Report in June 2021, which provides a detailed analysis of the crisis financing landscape and is accompanied with a global dataset.	Through Canada's support to ACAPS which includes their GCSI datasets and thematic CrisisInSight reports, as well as its support to DI's GHA reports and country case studies, humanitarian responders are better equipped to make evidence-based decisions and to anticipate and respond to emerging crises.	Actions against this commitment were taken at the global level.	Canada's support to operational partners in the Middle East ensured enhanced GBV coordination positions, sustained technical guidance throughout the Syria cluster structure allowing SGBV considerations to be integrated into the HNO.	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.	This indicator does not apply. Canada does not conduct its own needs assessments and relies on its partners for this data.
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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A[5]	N/A
	Joint -aid organisations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A[5]	N/A
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	Canada has demonstrated its strong support for quality funding including through its role as the co-convenor of the Workstream on enhanced quality funding (7&8). In 2021, Workstream 7&8 convened a closed-door senior-level meeting of key signatories to discuss the advancement of the quality funding agenda, as one of the two enabling priorities in the next iteration of the Grand Bargain.	As a co-convenor of the quality funding workstream, Canada met with the Facilitation Group following the senior-level meeting to ensure that quality funding is integrated within GB 2.0. Canada continued to explore opportunities to advocate for and promote political dialogue to address the remaining blockages, and is contributing to shaping the way forward for quality funding.	Actions against this commitment were taken at the regional or global level.	Canada continues to explore options to increase its use of rapid financing mechanisms, such as draw-down funds, which allow for rapid financing through unearmarked funding, while supporting Canada's objectives for gender-responsive humanitarian assistance.	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	In 2021, about 58% of Canada's humanitarian assistance was provided through multi-year agreements. This percentage is consistent with last year's levels.

	Individual - all	In 2020, Canada maintained its proportion of humanitarian funding provided through multi-year agreements (58% in 2021).	Canada's multi-year funding enables its partners to adopt more strategic and long-term planning; cultivate longer-term relationships with key stakeholders; and flexibly adapt to changes in the field.	Canada provides multi-year humanitarian funding in different country contexts.	See box above.	% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	The percentage of multi-year funding in 2021 remained consistent with funding in 2020. .
	Individual - all	In 2021, Canada continued to implement its Middle East Strategy, which has committed to \$1.4 B over 5 years (2016-2021) to provide gender-responsive humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable conflict-affected populations in Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, and Jordan.	As part of this renewed Middle East Strategy, Canada has committed \$99 M (2019-2021) in flexible regional multi-year humanitarian assistance funding to respond to crises in the Middle East. This includes providing softly earmarked, multi-year funding to ICRC as well as several multilateral UN partners.	In 2021, Canada's funding enabled IOM to address critical humanitarian interventions. The Whole of Syria Inter-Agency Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) program, hosted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), worked to support the entire Syrian humanitarian response in providing one common voice and joint, coherent implementation of commitments on PSEA.	See box above.	% of multi-year humanitarian funding received that is allocated by aid organizations to implementing partners	N/A
8.2. and 8.5. Donors progressively reduce earmarking, aiming to achieve a global target of 30% of humanitarian contributions that is unearmarked or softly earmarked by 2020. Aid organisations reduce earmarking when channelling donor funds with reduced earmarking to their partners.	Individual - Donors	Canada continues to provide fully unearmarked long-term institutional funding to our multilateral partners. In 2021, Canada contributed CAD \$78 million to 19 CBPFs. This represents 12-fold increase from Canada's 2016 contributions (CAD \$6.5M). Further, Canada has committed \$99 M (2019-2021) in flexible regional humanitarian assistance to respond to crises in the in the Middle East.	In 2021, Canada provided approximately 31% of its humanitarian assistance through unearmarked contributions and softly earmarked contributions.	Actions against this commitment were taken at the regional or global level.	See box above.	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	In 2021, Canada provided approx. 31% of its humanitarian assistance through earmarked or softly earmarked contributions.
	Individual - Aid organisations	In 2021, Canada piloted two innovative initiatives with Canadian NGOs, Action Against Hunger and Doctors Without Borders, to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of Canada's humanitarian programming and support our Grand Bargain commitments. The projects' values total \$90.5 million flexible funding over three years.	As funding was provided in 2021, results have not yet been received. However, this predictable and flexible funding will allow for our partners to respond to emergency nutrition and health needs across the globe for three years.	As funding was provided in 2021, results have not yet been received.	N/A	% of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners	N/A
WORK STREAM 9 - HARMONISED REPORTING							
9.1. Simplify and harmonise reporting requirements by the end of 2019 by reducing the volume of reporting, jointly deciding on common terminology, identifying core requirements and developing a common report structure.	Individual - all	In 2021, Canada continued to use the harmonized 8+3 Reporting Template for all final reports for humanitarian NGO projects, which is included in our International Humanitarian Assistance Funding Application Guidelines for NGOs. With respect to our multilateral partners, Canada only requires that they submit their Annual Reports.	When the 8+3 template was adopted in 2019, it was very similar to our previous reporting template for NGOs. With respect to the third section on additional questions, the most relevant questions to our programming fall under the categories of coordination, implementing partners, activities or steps towards implementation.	The 8+3 Reporting Template has been rolled out for all NGO projects in all country contexts.	Canada uses its position on Executive Boards/donor advisory groups with the UN and Red Cross to improve the standard of their annual reporting exercises to better integrate gender equality and empowerment.	Are you using the common reporting template as the standard for reporting by your downstream partners? if yes, on which level (global, limited scope (e.g. regional)) If your scope is limited, please specify how and why?[7]	Yes. Canada has adopted and continued to use the 8+3 Reporting Template for all NGO projects starting on August 2019. This template is used globally for all of Canada's humanitarian NGO projects. For multilateral partners, Canada only requires the submission of their Annual Reports.
HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS							
10.4. 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.	Joint - all	In line with Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy (2017) and as an adherent to the OECD-DAC Recommendation on the Triple Nexus (2019), Canada is reviewing its internal processes to increase complementarity between the three programming streams including by establishing an Departmental Triple Nexus Working Group.	Progress on activities include the creation of a Quick Start Guide to support programs in applying a nexus approach in their work, new internal training on the nexus, work on creating crisis modifiers for development projects to allow them to adapt to humanitarian shocks, and active engagement with UN and like-minded states to share best practices through the DAC-UN Nexus Dialogue.	Since 2016, Canada has been programming across the nexus in several country contexts. For example, in 2021 Canada's support to the CFGB is helping to address the impacts of COVID-related food insecurity among vulnerable populations and build community resilience and rehabilitation in eight countries. In addition, Canada's support to South Sudan Multi Trust Fund for Reconciliation, Stabilization and Resilience, funded a project that brings together 16 partners across the HDP nexus to tackle conflict drivers at the community-level.	Canada is actively integrating gender considerations in its humanitarian-peace-development nexus programming. Canada supported greater integration of measurable commitments to support the nexus into the 2021-2025 Call to Action Road Map.	N/A[8]	N/A

[1] Refer to the IASC definitions of gender equality and women empowerment, available here: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1adVbc0SPM157DdgJ_Kgmc34ytZ0Jl6Af?usp=sharing

[2] This could include: Using IATI data on humanitarian operations in their own or others' information tools or data visualisations; using IATI data or accessing IATI-compatible data platforms and tools to inform research, advocacy, programme planning, resource mobilization or monitoring; using IATI data for FTS reporting and potentially for EDRIS

[3] Capacity strengthening - a deliberate process that supports the ability of organizations and networks to institutionalize new or improved systems and structures, and individuals and groups to acquire or improve knowledge, skills, or attitudes, which are necessary to function effectively, achieve goals, and work towards sustainability and self-reliance

Women-led organization - an organization with a humanitarian mandate/mission that is (1) governed or directed by women or; 2) whose leadership is principally made up of women, demonstrated by 50% or more occupying senior leadership positions

Women's rights organization: 1) an organization that self-identifies as a woman's rights organization with primary focus on advancing gender equality, women's empowerment and human rights; or 2) an organization that has, as part of its mission statement, the advancement of women's/girls' interests and rights (or where 'women,' 'girls,' 'gender' or local language equivalents are prominent in their mission statement); or 3) an organization that has, as part of its mission statement or objectives, to challenge and transform gender inequalities (unjust rules), unequal power relations and promoting positive social norms.

[4] Co-convenors are conducting separate research on this target .

[5] OCHA will be requested to help provide this data on behalf of the wider group of aid organisations.

[6] Donors to report on provision of quality funding, indicating if these were provided through direct funding or through pooled funds

UN agencies, INGOs, ICRC and IFRC to report on receiving quality funding and passing it onwards to partners

Local NGOs /Implementing partners to report on receiving quality funding

A **Guidance Document on the Definitions of Multi-Year Funding, Flexible/Unearmarked Funding, and Multi-Year Planning** will be shared in January 2020, ahead of the submission of the self-reports. I THINK THIS DOC WAS SHARED AT LAST MINUTE - WILL IT BE REVISED AGAIN OR WILL THEY CONTINUE TO USE THIS VERSION?

[7] The consultant will calculate the # or %

[8] OCHA and UNDP will be requested to help provide this data on behalf of the wider group of aid organisations.