

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
<b>WORK STREAM 1 - TRANSPARENCY</b>							
1.2. Signatories make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances.	Individual - all	CA continues to regularly publish IATI reports on the majority of its activities. We also embarked on a project to replace our programme management information system. The new system will make it easier to publish data that makes it possible to track disbursements to local and national NGOs.	The new programme management information system will not go live until late 2022 and therefore the impact on our transparency in regards to localisation has yet to be realised.	As a move to the new system we are evaluating how to best publish results. The AIATI reports includes information from activities in 18 countries	The information that we publish makes it possible to identify CA activities that are explicitly focused on gender equality and women's empowerment.	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?	No. We have focused on publishing data about ourselves for the consumption of others, rather than on consuming data that other actors have published.
<b>WORK STREAM 2 - LOCALISATION</b>							
2.1. Increase and support multi-year investments in the institutional capacities of local and national responders, including preparedness, response and coordination.	Individual - all	CA reconfirmed our partnership model with a new 2021 Partnership policy, which includes multi-year partnerships where feasible, mutual interest and funds available. POCRA (Partner organisational capacity risk assessment) now embedded as 3-year cycle. CA's decision of sharing overheads with partners enables partners to build capacity on their own priorities.	POCRA (Partner organisational capacity risk assessment) is now embedded and risk mitigation capacity plan revisited with partners annually. By the end of 2021 EPRP (emergency preparedness and response plan) has been rolled out with all country-programmes and includes partner capacity considerations.	A key multi-year investment is Irish Aid funded Humanitarian Programme Plan (HPP) (2019-22) in Burundi, DRC, Myanmar and South Sudan; CA also gives multi-year support to partners working across humanitarian and development (eg. Zimbabwe, Malawi etc.); South Sudan Accompaniment model ensured closer journey with partners counteracting covid constraints.	Christian Aid's partnership model provides support to women focused and women's rights partners that work across humanitarian and development projects.	% 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]	Last year it was reported to the GB that our systems did not allow us to get reliable information to report to this indicator. It remains the case, but in 2021 the Board has signed off implementation for new Programme information management system due to be rolled out in 2022. This will allow us to better track multi-year and information on the number of women-led and women's rights organisation we are supporting.
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	Localisation is integral to our partnership principles. We have always delivered more than 25% of funds to local actors and advocated strongly in alliance with like-minded for this in sector, e.g. through C4C, the GB, ACT Alliance, IASC OPAG, the World Humanitarian Action Forum Start Network. CA country annual business planning includes plan to deliver C4C	A direct implementation decision-making matrix is in place, which affirms default principle as working with partners. We only do so otherwise where local partner capacity is insufficient in a context with considerable unmet need. Directors agreed to share indirect costs recovered from donors with partners (50/50). We have put in place a process for tracking/reporting ICR shared with partners.	Partnership is our default modality. In few cases we are implementing projects directly where local capacity is insufficient in a context with considerable unmet need. Notably Nigeria, Bangladesh, and DRC.	CA has a clear gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) approach and purposefully supports women's rights and women-led partners, as well as incorporating GESI in other partner planning. In CA sclr programmes the majority of self-help groups receiving micro-grants are made of womrn or women-led	% 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.	52% humanitarian spend was directed to partner organisations. Our systems do not presently allow full analysis of women-led/ women's rights % but hope that this will improve in new system (see 2.1 response)
<b>WORK STREAM 3 - CASH-BASED PROGRAMMING</b>							
3.1+3.6. Increase the routine use of cash, where appropriate, alongside other tools. Some may wish to set targets.	Individual - all	56 online training webinars were run split into various modules on cash programming. A total of 656 people attended these sessions, this figure is not a unique count as some people attended multiple sessions. In addition, the Why Not Cash? Principle was added to Christian Aid's Quality Standards and	All of Christian Aid's 14 Country programmes and both of its two regional programmes have reported at least some projects utilising CVA programming. Several partners used this approach for the first time in 2021.	Christian Aid used its flagship Group Cash (integrated as part of a Survivor and Community Led Response) methodology in response to the Haiti earthquake, as well as in Lebanon. Large scale WFP led cash based programming was maintained in the DRC, Bangladesh, and Nigeria.	Seven of the online trainings conducted were on the topic of protection and inclusion, which covers gender. A total of 92 people attended these trainings. In addition, the newly created Large Distribution SOPs have had gender and inclusion aspects mainstreamed throughout. DRC	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	3,002,876
	Individual - all	As previously reported voucher training is mainstreamed into Christian Aid's core cash modules, although one specific voucher training was run in India based on a request by a specific partner NGO.	Vouchers are closely tied to either contexts of high inflation or sector specific objectives such as shelter distributions. They are not considered an organisational focus unlike 'group cash' so their use is more ad hoc.	Notable voucher projects were conducted in Nigeria as a pilot for markets based WASH work and in India.	The Nigeria WASH pilot conducted a learning on how vouchers were used to ensure access to female sanitary products was maintained. Although the results of this study are still being processed.	Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	750,719
<b>WORK STREAM 4 - REDUCING MANAGEMENT COSTS</b>							

4.5. Make joint regular functional monitoring and performance reviews and reduce individual donor assessments, evaluations, verifications, risk management and oversight processes.	Joint - donors	No comment as per previous year.	No comment as per previous year.	No comment as per previous year.	No comment as per previous year.	N/A[4]	N/A
	UN agencies	No comment as per previous year.	No comment as per previous year.	No comment as per previous year.	No comment as per previous year.	# 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	CA undertakes joint evaluation activities, joint assessments and capacity building of local organisations. Annual country performance reviews. Project evaluations lead to a systematic management response to follow-up on recommendations. CA attended different coordination meeting with WFP partners meetings, and other UN for information	Shared learnings, good collaboration at field level and tangible benefits for local organisations as minimal duplication of effort and cost efficiencies. Our humanitarian strategies at country level, and global were informed and inspired by the UN platform. The common understanding of the context, allow a better programming, and	DEC Idai (Malawi, Zimbabwe) and Covid-19 (Afghanistan, South Sudan, DRC and Nigeria) appeal evaluation. FCDO RRF covid-19 evaluation (Nigeria and Afghanistan)	SAAD data collection; Gender analysis tools	% 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	Rapid fund (code 2 and Start funds) are developed based on the UNOCHA/cluster/WG alerts and where possible joint-needs assessment. Multisectoral and unconditional Cash based response are prioritized, based on organisational/inter-organizational/technical groups' data, reports, evaluations, etc. as market assessments, IPC, health/nutrition, IDPs trackers, etc	Broadly speaking, coordinated assessments provide greater opportunities for adherence to standards and increase joint programming with some exceptions. The response supported by DEC, ACT appeal, and CA appeals the decisions are made in collaboration with other agencies, donors and external supports	N.A.	SADD (Sex and Age Disaggregated Data) is systematically collected and the data analysed to inform programme design and implementation. Where necessary, CA also collects data on disability. CA is actively targeting the most vulnerable in its programming and using an inclusion lens to identify persons with intersecting inequalities (disability, ethnicity etc).	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?	Remote activities have been prioritised due to travel restrictions in many operational contexts as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Need for strong coordination at cluster/national level has been heightened by the pandemic. Donor reporting requirements are diverse, which require larger dataset to be collected which is inefficient and can lead to lower quality of data collection
	Joint - all	Ongoing from previous year.	Ongoing from previous year.	N.A.	see above	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 out of 10. The new Programme Quality & Operations Division, specifically designed to enable improved programme quality is now operative. New programme quality management process in place, MEL team now actively supportshumanitarian response.

**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	*CA was recertified by CHS in 2020. *A Programme Quality Handbook used for programme quality management approach with guidance, tools, and resources to support accountability and participation and safeguarding. *CA quality standards rolled out across our global programmes.	*Country teams have developed business plans that mainstream accountability, safeguarding, and participation as part of their core work supported by the quality management system.	1) All new projects must consult with communities on the design, monitoring, and functioning of feedback channels, sensitive complaints channels, and information sharing channels to ensure that communities affected by crisis were engaged 2) Feedback aggregated at organisational level to provide evidence for gaps in organisational approaches	1) Christian Aid Myanmar implemented an inclusive shelters project for women with disabilities in Rakhine State. A learning report was produced and a table of recommendations on disability inclusive shelters was presented to the Shelter Cluster and UNHCR leads at the Rakhine level.	N/A[5]	N/A
	Joint -aid organisations	1) Case management and learning system "Compass" in all CA, ACT, DEC, Start Fund, WFP, ECHO calls 2) Leading on working group for harmonisation of acc indicators across DEC member agencies 3) Consolidation of SG, Acc, Incl tools to simplify in sudden onset 4) Minimum req for CPs carry out Community Accountability Assessments (CAAs) 5) Cash& Acc PDM developed 6) Roll out of complaints phone	1) Truted channels increased reporting of sensitive complaints 2) Feedback used to adapt;changing what is distributed (Bangladesh), Changing the way we share information (Afghanistan) and changing from voucher to Cash (India) 3) In DRC Compass identified potential for intracommunal conflict. The country team then put conflict sensitive measures in place. 4) All countries now have CAAs	1) Global analysis identified disability data gap which started an org improvement process, 2) In DRC rumours were used to mitigate against intracommunal conflict 3) In Malawi and Nigeria beneficiary verification was strenghtned following feedback 4) In Bangladesh and Afghanistan information sharing was adapted based on feedback 5) In India feedback changed from voucher to cash	1) analysis of feedback identified a data gap in relation to marginalised groups. Organisational approaches underway to close including setting a baseline of what types of groups lead our partners e.g. a womans led organisation vs an organisation that looks at womens rights 2) Provision of non-binary gender options in feedback channels allowed non-binary beneficiaries to be visible in CA data	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	Implementation of multi-year Irish Aid Humanitarian Programme Plan (HPP) (2019-22) in Burundi, DRC, Myanmar and South Sudan. Where we secure multi-year funding, we always ensure the same terms are applied to implementing partners. Implementing partners continue being directly involved in long-term planning and flexibility is in-built into the <u>planning process and results frameworks</u> .	A notable new equality step in the terms for partners is the step of now formally sharing overheads with partners, which they can use flexibly in their organizations to cover fixed costs, in the same way as CA can use its share received from donors.	Implementation of multi-year Irish Aid Humanitarian Programme Plan (HPP) (2019-22) in Burundi, DRC, Myanmar and South Sudan	The Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) team at CA help to influence the inclusion of a dedicated budget towards gender and inclusion at the proposal development stage.	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	less than 13% (best estimate as our system do not allow this information)
	Individual - all	See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.	% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	7% (best guestimate)
	Individual - all	See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.	% of multi-year humanitarian funding received that is allocated by aid organizations to implementing partners	Our policy intent would be to pass all multi-year funding received from donors to partners as multi-year, but our present systems do
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	CA have successfully lobbied Disasters Emergency Committee to provide support for our downstream partners' indirect/overhead costs.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	N.A.
	Individual - Aid organisations	CA shares indirect costs secured from donors 50/50 allowing partners to invest funds as they see fit. Whenever allowable by donors, our use of internal resources and donor funding is driven by a commitment to ensure locally-led programmes designed by disaster affected populations which minimise the use of rigidly earmarked funding.	Especially with CA own funds and some flexible appeals there is softer ear-marking, as we continue promoting and expanding the use of survivor and community-led response (SCLR) and priorities are informed by Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (PVCA)	SCLR COVID-19 programme in Gaza, Kenya, Haiti and Myanmar, 70% defined by survivors; Start Fund in Haiti and ERFs in Haiti and Lebanon, 70% defined by survivors	The majority of group grants allocated in the SCLR programme were to women-led groups who defined their priority without restrictions.	% of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners	Unearmarked 1% Lightly Earmarked 7% Earmarked 6% Tightly Earmarked 85%
<b>WORK STREAM 9 - HARMONISED REPORTING</b>							
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 several larger programmes and across multiple countries short, unified reporting template '8+3 Template' – was used more widely in 2021. IN CA another fairly compatible standardized template is used where feasible and allowable for both unrestricted funds, own appeals and back-donor funds. CA appeals using format of Start Fund	Among those programmes using the 8+3 template are The Irish Aid funded HPP, and the DEC covid-19 appeal and Afghanistan crisis appeal.	Among the 8+3 uptake countries are so Afghanistan, Bangladesh, South Sudan, DRC, India, Burundi and Myanmar	GESI (Gender Equality and Social Inclusion) are a core part of CA approach in line with CA Gender Justice strategy, and is part of what is reported against also as part of CA's global results framework.	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]	Partially, 8+3 template was used with several large donor funds, and otherwise often a standardized CA report template (unless in small number of cases other donor report is prescribed), which also responds to CA Quality standards, in line with sector (eg. CHS).
<b>HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS</b>							
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	Implementation of Irish Aid funded multi-year Humanitarian Programme Plan (HPP) (2019-22) in Burundi, DRC, Myanmar and South Sudan, including humanitarian response, multi-hazard resilience-building, and peace-building and GBV prevention/response.	*42 PVCAs developed and multi-hazard community action plans implemented in Burundi, DRC, Myanmar and South Sudan.  *59 conflict analyses/conflict-resolution mechanisms in Burundi, DRC, Myanmar and South Sudan.	*Risk reduction of natural and man-made hazards (Burundi, DRC, Myanmar, South Sudan). *Increased vulnerability score/food consumption score/income (Burundi, DRC, Myanmar, South Sudan). *GBV prevention/referral (Burundi, DRC, Myanmar, South Sudan). *Increased awareness of health risks, incl. COVID-19 (Burundi, DRC, Myanmar, South Sudan). *Access to safe drinking water (DRC, South Sudan).	HPP supports active participation of women in all programme activities, e.g. PVCA/Community Action Plans (CAP) process: 47% female in Burundi, 34% in DRC, 53% in Myanmar, 30% in South Sudan.	<b>N/A[8]</b>	<b>N/A</b>

[1] Refer to the IASC definitions of gender equality and women empowerment, available here: [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1adVbc0SPM157DdgJ\\_Kgmc34ytZ0Jl6Af?usp=sharing](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.