

Question 1: Reflecting on the information you have provided in the Excel spreadsheet, please highlight the 2 or 3 key outcomes or results relating to the Grand Bargain that your institution achieved in 2018? Please explain how the outcomes/results will lead to long-term institutional changes in policy and/or practice.

2 key results for CAFOD that relate to the Grand Bargain are with regard to humanitarian capacity strengthening as part of our localisation commitments under workstream 2 and Cash programming, workstream 3.

CAFOD has a stand-alone Humanitarian Capacity Strengthening programme, (HCS) which has worked with N&LNGOs to help them improve understanding of their strengths and gaps and to improve their policies in practice including on Management, Preparedness, Security, Advocacy and Communications and Fundraising. Beyond HCS we work with other partners on capacity support: in 2018 we worked with the NEAR Network to support 28 LNGOs in 5 countries to improve capacity in 3 areas these included: governance and leadership, external relations and sustainability, and management and administration and project performance management. N&LNGOs increased awareness of localisation agenda, commitment to working together to improve response to affected community's confidence to demand more equitable partnerships and confidence to promote role of local actors. Finally, CAFOD, together with Tearfund is coordinating the establishment of a humanitarian capacity strengthening interest group for Charter4Change signatories and endorsers to share best practice and challenges and learn from each other's experiences.

In order to achieve more impact in our programmes with regard to localisation we have taken steps to better embed localisation commitments across the organisation. For example, in 2018 CAFOD formed an institutional Localisation Interest Group (LIG), and designed a localisation framework to move the commitments forward and we have invited the Localisation Change manager from Oxfam to share experiences so CAFOD staff can learn from Oxfam how they are driving forward the localisation agenda.

Second, in Cash programming in 2018 we included use of CTP in our updated humanitarian strategy and carried out two learning initiatives around CTP. These included an internal review of our own cash programming preparedness as part of a learning process to strengthen our cash programming capacity. Furthermore, we conducted an evaluation out of the cash program in NE Nigeria. For longer term policy change the two learning initiatives mentioned above enabled CAFOD to identify areas for further investment and will guide CAFOD as it seeks to further strengthen its capacity to implement CTP during 2019.

Question 3: How has your institution contributed to the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment¹ in humanitarian settings through its implementation of the Grand Bargain? What results/outcomes have been achieved in this regard? (please outline specific initiatives or changes in practice and their outcomes/results).

Working towards gender equality is at the heart of CAFOD'S mission. In 2013 CAFOD developed a policy on promoting gender equality as part of the overall organisational framework, Just one World. The CAFOD [gender equality policy](#) provides guidance on how to integrate gender into programme goals, strategies and plans including system management and communication. The Pope's Encyclical [Laudato Si](#) (LS# 65) in 2015 gave

¹ Refer to the IASC definitions of gender equality and women empowerment, available [here](#).

new impetus to this approach by reemphasising that all people are created in the image of God. CAFOD's newest Strategic framework 'No one beyond reach' ensures that no one is left behind, and our interventions get to those that are hardest to reach. In 2018 CAFOD appointed the first female Director who started in March 2019.

CAFOD's new Programme Quality Standards introduced in 2018 are the foundation of integrating gender equality in all our programme work. We design and implement programmes and projects based on risks and an understanding of the vulnerabilities and capacities of different groups. Our Programmes and projects empower people and communities, strengthen local capacities and avoid potentially negative impact.

CAFOD employs gender mainstreaming and targeted approach in both humanitarian and development projects. Several tools and in-house trainings have been initiated to address group-based discrimination that result in unequal outcomes for disadvantaged or marginalised populations especially women. CAFOD supports partners in joint gender analysis. For example the CAFOD [Believe in Change toolkit](#) allows partners to reflect on gender roles and change harmful practice. CAFOD produced the [gender violence booklet](#) as a programme guidance on sexual and gender-based violence. Key tools like SAD -SAD explain how Sex, Age and Diversity relate to Safety, Access and Dignity to identify vulnerabilities, inequality and power imbalances. This is applied at all levels of the programme cycle including Country strategy papers, Thematic programme frameworks and recruitment.

CAFOD launched the Safe, accessible, dignified and inclusive (SADI) Programming Framework to rate safety, access, dignity, and inclusion at the level of all programme work which incorporates gender. All CAFOD staff will have been trained in SADI by the end of 2019. Impact of this will be reported in the next reporting cycle.

CAFOD supports women and girl's economic empowerment through livelihoods and employment interventions such as cash-based programme which takes into consideration accessibility and minimises risk to women. For example, ensuring that women get vouchers and all participating voucher shops are open during hours that minimise risks for women. In Lebanon CAFOD partner Caritas Lebanon delivered cash for protection to 130 female headed Syrian refugee households, and our partner Women Now for Development provided women, adolescent girls and children with psycho-social support, women's health and parenting.

CAFOD participates and supports partners in raising awareness on gender-based violence through solidarity global initiatives like the 16 days of activism against gender violence.

Question 4: How has the humanitarian-development nexus been strategically mainstreamed in your institutional implementation of the Grand Bargain commitments? Please explain how your institution has linked commitments 10.1 - 10.5 with other commitments from other workstreams.

CAFOD works almost entirely through national partners in humanitarian response. These actors generally do not make a distinction between their humanitarian and development work, rather they see it as a continuum. Our humanitarian capacity strengthening programme has a strong emphasis on supporting our partners to better prepare for, prevent and respond to emergencies and we support them to develop their funding strategies to address recovery as well as prevention and preparedness.

During 2018, CAFOD Humanitarian policy and advocacy team undertook high-level advocacy at EU, UN and government level in relation to the Syrian refugee situation.

CAFOD and the Parliamentary Friends of CAFOD All Party Parliamentary Group hosted a meeting in the British Parliament in December to discuss the current situation concerning Syria refugee returns and the need for durable solutions at which the Director of CAFOD's Syrian partner Basmeth-Zeitooneh addressed the meeting and CAFOD and SCIAF's position paper, [Syria Refugee Returns: A CAFOD and SCIAF Policy Position October 2018](#) was discussed with MPs and subsequently shared with DFID and at the Brussels Syria Conference 2019.

Furthermore, we work closely with our partners in Lebanon and Jordan to analyse refugee and displaced persons' needs and identify durable solutions to address these, and support them in their advocacy initiatives.

10.3. Increase social protection programmes and strengthen national and local systems and coping mechanisms in order to build resilience in fragile contexts.

CAFOD's resilience approach seeks to build a bridge between humanitarian and development (relief and systematic changes). Our [Towards resilience and Sustainability Toolkit](#) has developed tools to support integrated project design that requires a holistic approach to support communities to move from a situation of vulnerability to capacity. CAFOD focuses on both resilience and sustainability in economic, ecological and social contexts. We believe that in every community, women, men, girls and boys should have the best possible chance to thrive and flourish. A resilience and sustainability lens support our work on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which set a new global development framework.

10.5. Galvanise new partnerships that bring additional capabilities and resources to bear in crisis-affected states through multilateral development banks and foster innovative partnerships with the private sector.

As an organisation CAFOD looks at the role that business plays in development and engages with the private sector to act to ensure that their core business operations support and do not undermine sustainable development. CAFOD also carries out advocacy at UK and international level for standards to ensure that private sector actors respect human rights and the environment wherever they operate. For instance, we have engaged in a dialogue with DFID and CDC over the course of 2018, calling for the adoption of criteria which will ensure that future investments support delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. All these initiatives indirectly support crisis affected states and communities to better address their needs.