

WV Commitment	What led your organisation to this commitment (i.e. what did you want to change in practice - behaviour or policy?)	Achievements to date - at a glance: pls highlight concrete actions taken and their result	How are you assessing progress?	Challenges faced in implementation	Next steps to advance implementation in 2017	If you had one message on what needs to advance for the UN annual report on WHS, what would it be?	Indicate any cross cutting areas that relate to your commitment from the drop down list (this list was provided by WHS and can not be changed)
World Vision aims to reach 20% of children in need of humanitarian assistance when we respond to conflict and natural disasters by 2020.		World Vision reached the combined total of 22% of crisis affected children (as per the total # of affected children identified in the UN appeals) with humanitarian assistance across its active country responses for the current reporting period.	Continued monitoring and evaluation of WV humanitarian responses	Lack of Child Protection funding from institutional donors to expand and implement child focused programming at scale			
Having already committed \$3 billion (\$2 billion in Cash and \$1 Billion in kind) the global strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health, World Vision is committed to spending 24% of this commitment equivalent to \$500 million in health, nutrition, HIV & AIDS and WASH in humanitarian settings between 2016 and 2020	Ending preventable maternal, newborn & child deaths by 2030 will not be possible without urgent and sustained action in fragile & conflict affected settings	\$31,344,976 on health, nutrition, HIV and WASH programming in fragile and humanitarian settings in 2016 (for June-Dec 2016)	Annual progress reports on WV's overall commitment to Every Woman Every Child, with information on spending in humanitarian settings	VCA transition potentially negatively impacting planning on HN response capacity.	Need to address sector HEA support with new GC tech Teams and TSO when in place.	WV's long-term presence in fragile contexts enables it to mobilize rapid frontline responses, as we have seen in Ebola, Zika, YF and malaria responses recently.	private sector, innovation, food security, gender, religious, people-centred approach
WV commits to improve health outcomes through cross-sectoral action on Food, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.	WV is a multi-sector organization that believes, at a strategic level, in integration and holistic approach.	Multi-sector responses to ebola and zika		Different flows of funding for each sector making it difficult to mainstream - Resource constraints in general as a major challenge	Ensure each sector strategy underscore cross-sectoral action	Health and nutrition emergency response must engage multi-sector stakeholders.	private sector, innovation, food security, gender, religious, people-centred approach
Where appropriate, World Vision will work towards collective outcomes that have a positive impact on overall national indicators of advancement toward the 2030 Agenda (SDGs), based on complementarity and identified comparative advantage among actors, whether local, national or international, public or private	World Vision made multiple individual commitments to this core area of the Agenda for Humanity because it believes that the international community must invest in working towards collective outcomes that have a positive impact on overall national indicators of advancement toward the 2030 Agenda (SDGs), based on complementarity and identified comparative advantage among actors, whether local, national or international, public or private. By meeting it's commitments World Vision hopes to strengthen it's own and collective efforts to contribute to ending need. A detailed report is attached as a PDF.	Reported through commitments in 4A and 4C areas of the report.	Reported through commitments in 4A and 4C areas of the report.	Reported through commitments in 4A and 4C areas of the report.	Reported through commitments in 4A and 4C areas of the report.	Reported through commitments in 4A and 4C areas of the report.	
World Vision commits to increase its investment in humanitarian research and learning and to collaborate with others, such as ELRHA, Evidence Aid, R2HC, ALNAP, to strengthen the evidence base in protracted crises, conflicts and disasters and to promote specific targets for expenditure on R&D as a global best practice.	The humanitarian field under-invests in R&D and thus practice is not based on robust evidence.	WV is supporting the ELRHA humanitarian research priorities initiative, which was launched at WHS, and sits on its steering committee.					
World Vision joins DFID, IRC, Evidence Aid, ELRHA and others in committing to taking concrete steps to ensure that humanitarian action is based on high quality evidence. We will do this by investing in research and the collection, synthesis and analysis of data, by improving the quality and accessibility of this evidence, and by adopting better practices and systems to use and value evidence. We commit to developing this more evidence-based humanitarian sector through collaborations that are multi-national, multi-organisational and multi-sectoral.	The humanitarian field under-invests in R&D and thus practice is not based on robust evidence. At the same time, there is a disconnect between researchers and humanitarian practitioners that inhibits the production and application of useful evidence to improve humanitarian outcomes.						
World Vision commits to drive cross-sector coordination, prepositioning of partners, expertise, reach and resources promoting collaboration and co-creation of products and services with business for and with disaster affected communities. World Vision is committed to partnering with the Connecting Business Initiative to ensure these voices are heard.	a more strategic and pragmatic private sector engagement; multi-stakeholder coordination in disaster contexts (based on WV's prior initiative of "Beyond Gift-inKind: Business4 Disaster Management" that contributed to the establishment of HPPP (launched in March 2016 with 160 representatives from 6 UN agencies, Government, (I)NGOs, communities (host, refugees); local and multinational business & academia	WV co-initiated, facilitated x-sector partnering trainings & emergency simulation with private sector, UN and Government for HPPP after its launch - at UN in Nairobi. WV facilitated that key parties were informed/ brought on board to "symbolically" support HPPP - ECHO, USAID, Australian Philanthropist; etc.	good - WV introduced CBI networks & stakeholders to different WV focal points and Country/ Regional colleagues (i.e. Mexico, Philippines, Myanmar, SAPO, East & Southern Africa, Jordan, Turkey) for strategic engagement and possible value-add by WV & business partners in DM	promotion of HPPP with adequate communications material; social media was unsatisfactory as resources insufficient (people, time)	further promoting CBI WV internally & externally through newsletters, direct contact referrals after CBI Annual Meeting; more engagement in CBI's Program Support Team as WV is a member	need to do better joint marketing and offer tangible opportunities to business to engage at field level	Reinforce, do not replace local/ national systems; Cash
World Vision commits to promote ethical principled humanitarian and business action based on facilitating better mutual understanding of role and responsibilities, ensuring joint monitoring and evaluation, impact measurement of partnerships, continuous mutual capacity building and accountability.	a more strategic and pragmatic private sector engagement; multi-stakeholder coordination in disaster contexts (based on WV's prior initiative of "Beyond Gift-inKind: Business4 Disaster Management" that contributed to the establishment of HPPP (launched in March 2016 with 160 representatives from 6 UN agencies, Government, (I)NGOs, communities (host, refugees); local and multinational business & academia	WVHEA contributed to case study for WV policy document "Delivering on the Promise" - partnering via networks which was launched at UN - http://www.thepartnershipinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Delivering-on-the-promise-in-country-multi-stakeholder-platforms-for-Agenda-2030.pdf	Good progress - the WV-initiated and co-facilitated Emergency Simulation session and previous HPPP Steering Committee meetings emphasised the role of humanitarian actors, explaining humanitarian principles to business actors & listening to their concerns facilitating referrals/ entrypoints; WV contributed to drafting UNICEF's "What Can Business do - Children in Emergencies" Guidance Note for business to enhance humanitarian and child protection principles among business partners		Enhance humanitarian actors' strategic and meaningful engagement with local business - from 3-4W-mapping to joint identification of CSR and co-creation gaps and needs. - Ensure that local and national Government business-promotion mechanisms embrace the importance of local business-humanitarian/ disaster management nexus and engage. - Conduct further joint emergency response simulation exercises, joint quick-win projects, ensure marketing and communications are accessible to local business and reflect local business' interests overlaps with needs of disaster-affected/ prone communities	need to adapt existing tools, materials on humanitarian principles, etc. for business (esp. LOCAL business) that are easily understood and practical	Reinforce, do not replace local/ national systems; Cash
World Vision commits to promote platforms that improve information sharing/management and networking - jointly identify needs, service and product gaps; pre-position partnerships, support mutual capacity building; address humanitarian and resilience building needs through innovation and shared value creation and joint multinational business; ensure that all stakeholders are integral participants in government-led disaster management from preparedness planning, to humanitarian response and recovery, promoting mutual capacity building in humanitarian principles/ DRR standards, creating joint investment resulting in self reliance through profitability for business and communities.	a more strategic and pragmatic private sector engagement; multi-stakeholder coordination in disaster contexts (based on WV's prior initiative of "Beyond Gift-inKind: Business4 Disaster Management" that contributed to the establishment of HPPP (launched in March 2016 with 160 representatives from 6 UN agencies, Government, (I)NGOs, communities (host, refugees); local and multinational business & academia	WV co-created the HPPP for East Africa and facilitated its application and integration into the WHS-launched "Connecting Business Initiative"; WV further served in co-secretariat function for the HPPP, preparing/ drafting documentation, planning Steering Committee meetings (GSMA, Aga Khan University, DHL, COVAW, Ushahidi, WFP, Equity Bank, IOM, Ecocycle, WVI and OCHA. Other members not at the meeting were NDOC, Strathmore University, Mastercard, D.light, Nation Media Group and DanOffice IT & others); election of 1 year chair (Equity Bank), with the other co-secretariat staff (UNOCHA); drafted HPPP Charter; facilitated planning and implementation of trainings; encouraged participation of new relevant stakeholders. The HPPP initially decided to establish 2 sub-working groups around key thematic areas of interest for stakeholders: 1) A Kakoboye/Kakuma refugee/protracted displacement context sub-group was established to look more into the project and UNHCR was identified as a possible lead of the group. Other members include COVOW, Equity Bank, Ushahidi, Ecocycle, IOM, WFP, GSMA, Aga Khan University, OCHA, WVI, DHL	good progress - however, full support to this to fast-track engagements in a more meaningful way would require 2 FTE from WV (currently no headcount) & 1 FTE from OCHAROSEA	intra-organisational mobilisation and buy in takes time - external momentum is strong but requires resources to be kept at required levels, including documentation of best practices & coordination			Reinforce, do not replace local/ national systems; Cash

<p>World Vision commits to working with partners to move towards market-linked forms of humanitarian assistance which strengthen local enterprises and their connection to regional and global opportunities in disaster management. World Vision is committed to promoting cross-sector partnership platforms supported by e-portals to enable systematic long-term private sector, UN, NGO and government partnerships in urban and other fragile protracted disaster contexts</p>	<p>a more strategic and pragmatic private sector engagement; multi-stakeholder coordination in disaster contexts (based on WV's prior initiative of "Beyond Gift-kinds: Business Disaster Management" that contributed to the establishment of HPPP (launched in March 2016 with 160 representatives from 6 UNagencies, Government, (I)NGOs, communities (host, refugees); local and multinational business & academia</p>	<p>WV helped to design hppp.online content with UNOCHA staff (see http://www.hppp.online/); promoted "Who is doing What Where" info feeds; presented at various fora to promote multistakeholder engagement; IAWG WHS report back in June 2016; UNHCR Annual Consultation Meeting, Geneva; ECHO Brussels Private Sector consultation (Sept.2016); ECHO's Partner Conference (Dec.2016) on panel with OCHA, Soros, MasterCard sharing HPPP experience/opportunities for disaster contexts; [Internally: MEER GAM webinar - how to partner with UN & private sector; AUC, IEA COP on "Delivering on the Promise"]; explored opportunities with UNOCHA & private sector engagement in Southern Africa (Grundfos, Total Dlight); Worldbank (Nairobi for Kalobeyei); with UNICEF for input on "What can Business Do" Guidance & launch of the same for East Africa at HPPP Meeting in November; briefed Orange Mobile about engagement opportunities for West Africa crisis & platform opportunities; WV facilitated outreach by HPPP chair to South Sudan, Uganda for crisis response key stakeholder engagements; WV with UNOCHA engaged with UN Foundation and Global Compact Kenya; as well as KEPSA on <u>stronger collaboration, read HPPP</u></p>	<p>Blog on role of local business; HPPP Chair - http://community.business4poverty.org/profiles/blog/by-dr-kathryn-taetzsch-why-business-and-social-protection-are-not; Further presentations on role of local business were prepared for early 2017 for UNOCHA CBI/ HNPW conference in Geneva & AIDF conference in Nairobi (on effective partnering)</p>			<p>Promoting more engagement with communities and local business and Government in HPPP & CBI for a, as WV identified- "Expanding market-based solutions, creating joint investment, sometimes advocating for a better enabling environment through regulatory frameworks, resulting in improved self-reliance of disaster prone/ affected communities through profitability for business as part of - or - with communities (http://www.wvi.org/disaster-management/publication/beyond-gift-kind/).</p>	<p>Reinforce, do not replace local/ national systems; Cash</p>
<p>EXISTING: World Vision is committed to the Global Alliance for Humanitarian Innovation as a key mechanism for prioritizing innovation and ensuring that it is an integral part of the new humanitarian business model. To this end World Vision will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. promote the development of lessons learned, best practices and evidence platform within the GAHI. 2. promote specific targets for expenditure on innovation and R&D as a global best practice amongst partner organizations; 3. programme towards measurable outcomes; 4. innovations and approaches that can be replicated and scaled globally and promote the adoption of innovative products and processes; 5. develop and lead practice groups for promoting specific innovations in response to humanitarian challenge and leverage existing networks and solutions for the purposes of supporting the priorities of the GAHI 		<p>As a result of WV's commitment to the Global Alliance for Urban Crises and its charter, WV has taken a role in the Alliance's Steering Group where governance structures for the Alliance are being designed and a strategy developed. The strategy and governance structure are both in development at this time.</p>	<p>Progress is assessed through outputs developed by the alliance. It is also assessed through the completion of research products developed within the research consortium between WV, IRC and NRC.</p>	<p>Implementing activities within World Vision to build capacity i.e. knowledge of urban contexts can be done but the challenges come with measuring the outcomes and impact.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion of consortium research and dissemination through channels internal and external to WV. 2. Production of urban lessons learned within the Syria crisis response, specifically focused on Kurdish Iraq. 3. Ongoing participation in the Global Alliance Steering Group meetings 4. Lead efforts to urbanise Sphere in its 2018 revision process <p>World Vision sees the Global Alliance as an important facilitator and appreciate its ability to convene a broad range of actors and expertise, to develop knowledge and evidence-based approaches, and deems the Global Alliance has a critical role in promoting the meaningful engagement of humanitarian response providers with national institutions and local municipalities, and encouraging civil society and the private sector to take a greater role in crisis prevention and response. The Global Alliance is at a turning point and needs to establish a sustainable capacity (Secretariat) and gain momentum in bringing its members together around joint initiatives in order to deliver impact for urban dwellers. This requires predictable resources for the Alliance to thrive in</p>	<p>None</p>	
<p>World Vision commits to the Urban Crisis Charter and as a Global Alliance partner will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen its institutional capacity for prevention, preparedness and response to urban humanitarian crises by ensuring a basic understanding of urban contexts for staff engaging in urban crisis response by 2020. 2. Actively support the core functions of the Alliance by providing support through joint advocacy, sharing information and contributing to evidence building. 3. Tailor humanitarian response to the urban context by developing shared assessment and profiling tools, promoting joint analysis, and adapting coordination mechanisms. 4. Develop or work with existing global, regional and national rosters to facilitate the deployment of urban leaders, managers and technical experts. 5. Build the evidence base on the specific characteristics of protracted displacement in urban areas, and contribute to the design of appropriate and cost-effective responses, with particular regard to protection of vulnerable people, shelter and basic services and infrastructure. 6. Ensure initiatives focused on building urban resilience incorporate components on resilient response and recovery from crises, and leverage greatest impact in cities most at risk of humanitarian emergencies. 7. Produce a guidance note, in partnership with International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), on how to operationalise Area-Based Approaches. The guidance note will cover: Cash, private sector and market analysis; Economic protection; and Housing, land and property rights. 	<p>WV wanted to strengthen its urban crisis response capacities and therefore signed up to the Global Alliance and commitments within the Alliance's Urban Crisis Charter in addition to other urban focused activities such as the development of research and evidence of good practice.</p>						
<p>WV will provide an essential package of health services to protect and promote the health and nutrition of the most vulnerable women, children, and adolescents in humanitarian settings.</p>	<p>Our organizational strategic focus on these target groups.</p>	<p>KRI, provision of mobile and static clinic to support the DoH in catering for the large number of IDPs and improve RMNCH and MHPSS</p>	<p>Annual reporting; synthesis of activities with learning events</p>	<p>Prioritization of health and nutrition investment in non-health specific emergencies</p>	<p>Revision of DM standards to include health related triggers and response mechanism</p>	<p>Emergency response needs to focus on and constructively engage people, community, and invest in local system capacity</p>	<p>private sector, innovation, food security, gender, religious, people-centred approach</p>