

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 will consult with children on their needs and wants on a regular basis and ensure consultation mechanisms maintain diversity of views, in pre-disaster, during and post disaster response settings. World Vision also strives to incorporate feedback from children into design and implementation, as well as redesign.	Child participation is a priority enabling factor for all sectors in our new global strategy and the intent enhance our strong humanitarian accountability processes to be more inclusive of more children.	Interagency CPRA in Southern Africa, training community preparedness groups in the Pacific on inclusion of children, Philippines and Myanmar including children in disaster preparedness and risk reduction, internal WV rapid assessment tool promotes participation of children. Report from consultation of over 10,000 children in humanitarian settings released.	Informal and grant reporting	Absence for global level framework and system for monitoring standards and guidelines, field capacity	Internal capacity building and support to field responses and offices in emergency prone contexts	Section in the report which is direct input from affected children on the progress of the sector	cash, food security, internal displacement, gender, disability, urban, private sector, DRR, religious, people-centered approach, social protection, humanitarian principles,
World Vision programming will always work towards compliance with the IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings and promoting the integration of psychosocial support for girls, boys, men and women in humanitarian response.	Everyone has a right to good health (which includes mental health). When peoples basic needs are met, they are more resilient to future shocks, will flourish.	Active participation in the IASC reference group, regular peer review of resources and guidance M&E framework, piloting of MHPSS models e.g. IPTG, PM+ in Kenya, Uganda. PFA included in competencies for all response staff, simple training has been shared for sector staff to include MHPSS understanding in their orientation of new staff	Research papers, grant reporting	Funding, qualified staff within MOH and associated departments to ensure sustainability	Internal and external capacity building, research and program funding in emergency prone and fragile states	MHPSS is central to all programming in responses and fragile contexts and needs to be mainstreamed through all operations.	cash, innovation, food security, internal displacement, gender, disability, urban, private sector, DRR, religious, people-centered approach, social protection, humanitarian principles,
WV commits to strengthen community health systems to build community resilience and responding to health crises, particularly in the most vulnerable and forgotten contexts.	WV core health and nutrition strategy focuses on CSS, most vulnerable children, and fragile contexts.	The vast majority of WV's contributions are in CSS.	Multiple ways, through review of response plans, and evaluation of intervention effectiveness.	Longer-term requirements of CSS approaches versus shorter-term service delivery requirements	Make use of the best practices on supporting community system from Ebola response in West Africa and replicate in future approach to response to disease outbreak	CSS is the responsible approach towards community engagement and participation, leveraging community assets in response and building capacity for transition.	private sector, innovation, food security, gender, religious, people-centred approach
World Vision commits to empowering people affected by crises and disasters to be the central drivers in building their own resilience. We commit to being accountable to them, including through the adoption and promotion of the Core Humanitarian Standard and International Aid Transparency Initiative Standard, with clear benchmarks for achieving these.	We have core values that state 'we value people' and 'we are responsive'. Our commitment to the CHS reflects these core values.			Nothing from a conceptual level. But not sure what is happening with IATI	Communication on progress		
World Vision is committed to alignment with the Core Humanitarian Standard and will continually strive to improve the quality and accountability of emergency responses to disaster affected communities, donors and partners.	We want to reflect on our practice so we learn and improve our work	WV China, Mongolia, Laos, Cambodia worked with other agencies to translate the CHS commitments into local languages. This is an important step in making the CHS accessible to our staff and community members	Working with 5 regional offices to articulate next steps needed for CHS alignment.	There is agreement with the CHS alignment and 9 commitments - the only challenge is competing priorities	Support regions in their implementation plans		people-centered approach, humanitarian principles
World Vision will build staff capacity and develop regional plans to conduct CHS self-assessments and subsequent improvement plans. It will carry out a self assessment against the CHS by the end of 2017.	We intend to use the CHS self-assessment process as a learning exercise in our responses.	In Dec 2016 WVUK submitted, a modified self assessment report to DEC. This self assessment was based on the Haiyan response and the Zimbabwe portion of the SAENER response. The process was a collaborative effort between GC-HEA, WVUK, and the two response offices.	There is a CHS working group that is actively working with the regional offices to implement the plan. Five regional offices are currently engaging on plans for self-assessment processes in NO within their regions.	Main focus of the response is implementation - taking time to review our work against standards can be a challenge in terms of allocating staff time and financial resources.	Detailed planning with several offices re self assessment processes for this calendar year.		humanitarian principles, people centered approach
WV is committed to empowering national and local actors and will: 1. Engage with communities as first responders, not passive recipients 2. Invest in partnerships that focus on stabilizing and reinvigorating local economies after disasters to build value chains that can help strengthen resilience of communities and ensure an ethical of humanitarian interventions 3. Continue to be led by decentralised decision making of its national affiliates on how to respond to the emergency and the level of support that they required at the local level and to build south to south surge capacity for humanitarian crises 4. World Vision will work with the humanitarian and private sector to increase investment in capacity building interventions that strengthen civil society, local business and governments to meet the needs of the most vulnerable citizens, including children and thereby to increase the potential for locally inclusive economic growth and resilience.	Humanitarian action by actors who are locally led, and that have long term commitment and experience of a context is optimal for humanitarian response. This may be single country local NGOs or national affiliates like the Red Cross/ Crescent, CARITAS or WV.	Engaged with the IASC HF TT on the development of the localisation marker. Developed internal position on localisation. Rased the issue of national affiliates in various fora discussing localisation. Strengthened tools and systems internally to run umbrella grants and do more local partnering. done through developing common tools (Two manuals) and presenting field case studies in a series of web presntations.	We have begun to investigate how to measure the % that we give to local organisations in line with the GB commitment of 25% to local partners as directly as possible	the NGO debate is currently stuck on lobbying to give more money to local NGOs to reach the 25%. This is ok, but we need to have a more in depth conversation about what operational models are needed to deliver this at scale and what support systems need to be in place. We should have greater comparative evidence of how NGOs of all types perform (broken down by type) but are still relying on one off anecdotes and case studies	Disseminate localisation position internally, encourage organisation to do more local partnering and support services to local organisations. Continue to engage in the debate to raise operational issues about how localisation can work at scale and what is the role of affiliate models? (Eg can enhanced capacity building be best done when an affiliate has an operational model alongside a local NGO?). The conversation about localisation needs to also have a more open conversation about donor perceptions of risk and costs if more money is to go to local actors at scale. Donors appear to be working towards fewer larger grants and it is hard to see how this fits with more money to local NGOs - particularly when they do not want to nav the admin costs of large consortia	We need to consider how to do localisation at scale in the sector. What will it look like on an operational rather than aspirational level? Rather than focussing exclusively on how much goes to local NGOs what would affected populations prefer to see and what kinds of service providers would they like to have?	

<p>World Vision will invest in research to improve cash transfer programming and strengthen the complementarity and coherence of humanitarian cash transfers with child-sensitive national social protection systems</p>	<p>Being a child-centered organisation, World Vision will work to ensure that children's rights and needs take centre stage in policy advocacy and practice.</p>	<p>1) WV actively supported the establishment of and now co-chairs with WHO a global advisory group on cash and health, which seeks to document experiences in the field, and promote research. 2) WV and Columbia University established with others and now co-chair a global taskforce on cash and child protection within the Global Alliance for Child Protection in Emergencies, which seeks to document experiences in the field, and promote research. 3) WV has supported the establishment and steering of the CaLP Research Advisory Group which aims to further guide the overall research agenda for cash transfer programming. 4) Co-founded a consortium with Mastercard and 5 other agencies to develop a digital ID standard, that aims to improve / pivot access to humanitarian services around a single ID (research ongoing). 7) Research evaluating World Visions use of Mastercard Aid e-voucher solution in the Philippines is soon to be published;</p>	<p>1) Global collective agreement, validation, of CaLP research agenda to strengthen even further the evidence base to improve outcomes from cash based programming; 2) Hitting milestones on development and testing a humanitarian ID standard that aims to enable beneficiaries to have one ID to access multiple services; 3) Published learning and reports; 4) Child sensitive design mainstreamed in updated tools, policy and processes.</p>	<p>Getting agreement on the ID standard is a slow process, taking time to build consensus across a diverse range of actors.</p>	<p>1) The health &amp; cash research group and the CP &amp; cash taskforce are both carrying out a research priorities process, to establish a research agenda with a prioritised list of research questions will help to guide and promote future research on this topic; 2) Implement an inter-agency workshop to develop the ID standard, bringing together UN, donor, NGO, finance and tech sectors to develop the first version of the humanitarian identity standard; 3) Disseminate research evaluating the use of digital payments by World Vision in the Philippines.</p>	<p>Focus on preparedness. Take a longer-term perspective to cash-transfers, where possible supporting the use of digital payments and financial inclusion.</p>	<p>cash</p>
<p>World Vision will seek to deliver 50% of its humanitarian aid through a multi-sectoral and multi-purpose cash first approach by 2020, where context appropriate, such as in urban settings. This will leverage digital payment and identification systems and shared value partnerships with others, such as with Mastercard, to track the delivery of assistance from donor to beneficiary.</p>	<p>Multi-purpose cash transfers are an effective and efficient way of meeting multiple humanitarian needs. By setting this target, WV aims to scale the use of multi-purpose cash transfers - leveraging local digital payment and financial inclusion solutions (where appropriate).</p>	<p>From October 2012 and September 2016, the percentage of World Vision's food assistance programming delivered as cash increased from 13% to 27%, and the number of beneficiaries reached through cash programmes increased four-fold, from 600,000 to 2.3 million. Similarly, the percentage of non-food related cash programming has also increased with more than 50% of WVs Nepal Earthquake response budget delivered through cash to achieve a range of different outcomes.</p>	<p>World Vision is updating internal reporting systems in order to track progress towards meeting the 50% by 2020 humanitarian cash target.</p>	<p>1) WV are updating the finance system to track the percentage of cash provided. This process has been delayed by the implementation of a new global system for internal grant reporting; 2) The approach WV takes to scaling multi-purpose cash is also dependant on getting clarity on how DFID and ECHO plan to scale-up their single agency approach to multi-purpose cash.</p>	<p>1) Continued scale-up of cash preparedness across selected countries and regions; 2) Ongoing research and development in partnership with the financial sector; 3) The development of an ID standard that enables people to use one ID to access multiple humanitarian services; 4) Continued research in humanitarian settings;</p>	<p>We need to challenge the assumptions by ECHO and other donors that all payments should go through one contract and one partner (eg Lebanon, Turkey) and then have another partner for accountability/ monitoring. Will the monitoring partner be able to hold the payment provider to account?</p>	<p>cash</p>
<p>As a member of the Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP) World Vision commits to work with states, humanitarian and development agencies and the private sector to build consensus, capacity, resources and commitment to scale up multipurpose humanitarian cash transfers in line with the calls to action laid out in the CaLP Agenda for Cash</p>	<p>As a board member of CaLP, World Vision recognises that the sustainable scale up of multi-purpose cash-transfers requires new partnerships to be formed across the humanitarian, government and the private sector. To do so, WV is aligning its activities with CaLP's Agenda for Cash, developing partnerships with humanitarian and financial actors to scale and meet it's 50% cash by 2020 target.</p>	<p>1) Continued leadership in CaLP technical working groups and as a board member. 2) The expansion of the Digital Aid Partnership between Mastercard and WV with joint deployments in the Philippines, Nepal and now Mozambique, where six agencies are all using the same ID and payment solution. 3) Developing new digital tools for the design and distribution of multi-purpose payments. 4) Investment in cash preparedness in selected countries and regions</p>	<p>As a Grand Bargain signatory and CaLP board member, WV has aligned institutionalisation activities with the targets and indicators set out in the high-level report on cash and CaLP Agenda for cash. Progress will be measured against WVs 50% by 2020 humanitarian cash target and through the ways WV supports the sector to scale multi-purpose cash.</p>	<p>Clarity on how ECHO and DFID plan to scale their single partner approach for multi-purpose cash.</p>	<p>1) Continued engagement in inter-agency cash working groups at national, regional and global levels; 2) Ongoing development / testing of new tools and standards to design and delivery of multi-purpose payments; 3) Alignment of WV's cash research agenda with CaLP's Agenda for cash; 4) Ongoing scale-up of multi-purpose cash-transfers through partnerships with the financial sector; 5) The development of standards for ID and payments in partnership with UN, NGO and financial organisations.</p>	<p>Single agency and multi-agency models for delivering cash at scale should be developed. Different actors should be able to individually able to load value onto the same card or phone, requiring updated standards for ID and payments to be developed.</p>	<p>cash</p>