

Grand Bargain in 2018:
Annual Self Report – Narrative Summary

Name of Institution: Christian Aid

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(NB. Please limit your answer to no more than 3 pages in total – anything over this word limit will not be considered by ODI in their analysis. Please respond to all of the questions below.)

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?

Working with Local to Global Protection, Dan Church Aid, Church of Sweden and many local partners, not least East Jerusalem YMCA (IOPT) and ECOWEB (Philippines), we piloted and refined our Survivor and Community Led Response approaches in Kenya, Myanmar, Palestine, Philippines and Sudan, including funded by DFID's Disasters and Emergencies Preparedness Programme's Linking Preparedness Response and Resilience initiative. These new approaches seek to empower survivors to take charge of their own response and recovery. We consider them part of our vision of the Participation Revolution, as well as highly relevant to the localisation, cash and nexus agendas.

With ECHO funding we are leading implementation of the Start Network consortium Accelerating Localisation through Partnerships programme in Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria and S Sudan. We commissioned research to identify best practice, barriers and solutions to partnership between INGOs and NNGOs/LNGOs in these 4 countries. The 6 consortium members will now test and pilot these best practice recommendations in their partnerships and programmes in the 4 countries.

We conducted a review of our operating models in our two largest humanitarian programmes (NE Nigeria and Cox's Bazar), using a localisation and partnership lens. The findings and recommendations on how to shift to a more localised response in line with Grand Bargain, Charter for Change and WHS commitments will inform our ways of working in Nigeria and Bangladesh and feed into organisational discussions about our operating model.

Christian Aid is part of the ACT Alliance's SPRING (Systems and Processes Integration Group) initiative that is looking at harmonising processes such as partner assessments, project proposals, contracts and reporting between European ACT Alliance members. This is intended to facilitate and accelerate collaboration not only between ACT agencies but also with national partners. So far, three draft guidelines have been produced: a standard agreement; proposal checklist; and reporting guidelines.

Question 2: Please explain how the outcomes/results will lead to long-term institutional changes in policy and/or practice.

We will increasingly use Survivor Led Response as a signature modality for our humanitarian programming, and seek funding alongside L2GP and local partner for its continuing replication and scale-up.

We will apply and learn from best practices identified in ALTPs in the 4 programme countries and try to advocate for their use by other GB members.

We will develop new approaches and guidance to maximising localisation and partnerships in large-scale crises in the light of our Bangladesh/Nigeria review work.

We will continue to work alongside the largest 8 ACT Alliance European members toward increased harmonisation and collaboration.

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). Please refer to the Guidelines for definitions of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, which are included in this self-report template package.

In the past year, Christian Aid's humanitarian teams have continued to prioritise gender and inclusion (often inseparable in our emergency projects) across differing contexts and needs. At the field level, Christian Aid and partner staff work towards the empowering and safety of women, children and other vulnerable groups. For example, in Cox's Bazar, solar powered lights for night time safety and women-and child-friendly spaces have greatly improved the camp experience for displaced people.

Christian Aid and partners have also pushed for change in countries where a behaviour or attitude shift can alter the lives of vulnerable women, girls, men and boys. In DRC and Myanmar, women have mobilised to transform the structures and the resources that determine their experience in the world.

Organisationally, Christian Aid has initiated a Gender and Equality Self-Assessment, the results of which will feed into the revision of our Gender Justice Strategy later in 2019. Last year, we also participated in DFID's Disability Summit where we committed to increase the collection of SADD, which will lead to improved programmes focusing on the diverse needs of women, girls, men, boys, older people, people with disabilities and other intersecting identities. This push has led to our annual reporting format now requires gender and age data while our new M&E reporting system will break down the data at the levels of gender, age and disability.

We have also seen an increase of female staff for Christian Aid and partner teams in contexts where this is not the norm and a consistent effort has been reported to ensure all new staff members receive gender training.

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.

CA has mainstreamed the organisational Resilience Framework across its work which helps link humanitarian-development and peace into one approach. Therefore, any intervention is based on a risk informed participatory process (PVCA) as a starting point for community development. We have included DRR into development programmes in order to make them risk proof. Action plans develop by target communities include an element of risk management. For example, we have link health work with resilience into the Health Legacy in Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Burundi and in the USAID CASE-OVC in Kenya. Our market work is also merging Participatory Market Systems Development (PMSD) mostly agricultural work with climate services. In humanitarian response we are

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

exploring survivor/community-led response (sclr) paired with cash programming (cash commitment) as a way to strengthen and not undermine community resilience and smooth the transition between humanitarian and development programming. In fragile settings we have added the Integrated Conflict Prevention and resilience methodology to make programmes conflict sensitive and explore the options to improve conflict prevention ability as part of resilience. Action research on this method raised some reflections on a 'localised nexus' – how local partners may engage with, and be supported in, the nexus. Being a partnership-based organisation, our resilience work is implemented by partners which strengthen our localisation commitments. The Resilience framework has been developed based on practice and is based on PVCA, PMSD and sclr processes highly participatory and inclusive (Participatory revolution, needs assessments and gender); implemented by local partners for contextualisation and sustainability (localisation), CHS informed (participatory revolution, transparency). This approach has shown significant results by empowering communities to assess their risks (needs assessment) and design their interventions.