Individual Self Reflection 2020 on World Humanitarian Summit Commitments and Initiatives - Christian Aid

Stakeholder Information

Organisation Name
Christian Aid

Organisational Type
NGO - International

City and Country where Headquartered
London, United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland

Focal Point Name
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Region
Global

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Attachments
Christian Aid_commitments.pdf

2C Speak out on violations

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to speak out and systematically condemn serious violations of international humanitarian law and serious violations and abuses of international human rights law and to take concrete steps to ensure accountability of perpetrators when these acts amount to crimes under international law.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

Christian Aid personnel have been involved in the UK branch of the important new United Against Inhumanity initiative which is seeking to galvanise outrage and protest against growing complacency and impunity for grotesque violations of international humanitarian and human rights laws.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

☑ Charter for Change

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
☑ Field conditions, including insecurity and access
☑ IHL and IHRL compliance and accountability

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

- The Security Council is dysfunctional because of the veto and its inability to achieve a strong consensus to speak out against violations.
- There are conflicting voices within major governments and sometimes those who lobby to sell arms for commercial advantage hold greater sway than those who lobby to protect civilians

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

- Citizens of the world to rally behind the new United Against Inhumanity movement
- Progressive UN leaders and progressive governments to give maximum priority to speaking out relentlessly and to holding perpetrators of injustice to account

Keywords

IHL compliance and accountability

2D Take concrete steps to improve compliance and accountability

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Christian Aid will substantially improve its understanding of and efforts to tackle gender based violence, and enhance Christian Aid's gender-sensitive programming and policy work. It will improve its practice to be increasingly gender-sensitive and inclusive by embedding gender and inclusion awareness in its internal ways of working, policy and procedures, and communications.	Policy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Christian Aid commits to adopt the IASC statement on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse at the individual agency level.	Policy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to promote and enhance respect for international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and refugee law, where applicable.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Commit to speak out and systematically condemn serious violations of international humanitarian law and serious violations and abuses of international human rights law and to take concrete steps to ensure accountability of perpetrators when these acts amount to crimes under international law.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Implement a coordinated global approach to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in crisis contexts, including through the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Fully comply with humanitarian policies, frameworks and legally binding documents related to gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's rights.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity Leave No One Behind

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

Gender-based violence prevention and response

Substantially improved Christian Aid (CA) understanding of and efforts to tackle GBV: CA invested in research in 2017 on Gender-Based Violence Programming in Contexts Affected by Violence and Conflict. One key recommendation of this work was for CA to adopt the 'ecological model' of GBV as an approach across humanitarian and development programming.

CA committed to roll out the IASC Guidelines on Integration of GBV as part of a major humanitarian programme, the 'Humanitarian Programme Plan', supported by Irish Aid. Two of the four relevant country teams received training on the guidelines in 2018 (Burundi and South Sudan); DRC and Myanmar are planned for 2019. The training was done with the support of the Irish Consortium on Gender-Based Violence and the GBV Area of Responsibility.

Individual country teams continue to expand their understanding of GBV, for example the DRC team is exploring 'positive masculinity' promotion as an element of counter-GBV programming, while Burundi has tested the has tested the Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict to create a more accurate record of sexual violence crimes specifically.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

☑ The Inclusion Charter

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Buy-in

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

The work of partners and teams in each country sometimes expresses gender expectations and values that aren't fully aligned with CAs – for example some partners are more inclined to take a 'family-centred' or 'community-centred' approach to GBV programming rather than a survivor-centred one, which CA requires as good practice.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make <u>collective progress</u> to achieve this transformation?

Dedicated staffing and resources to train and mentor staff and partners to improve GBV prevention and response.

Keywords

Gender

3A Reduce and address displacement

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Christian Aid will support efforts to address the causes of forced displacement, will empower refugees and displaced people and advocate for their rights and protection and will reduce the vulnerabilities of those displaced in our humanitarian response.	Operational	Leave No One Behind

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to a new approach to addressing forced displacement that not only meets immediate humanitarian needs but reduces vulnerability and improves the resilience, self-reliance and protection of refugees and IDPs. Commit to implementing this new approach through coherent international, regional and national efforts that recognize both the humanitarian and development challenges of displacement. Commit to take the necessary political, policy, legal and financial steps required to address these challenges for the specific context.	Leave No One Behind
Commit to promote and support safe, dignified and durable solutions for internally displaced persons and refugees. Commit to do so in a coherent and measurable manner through international, regional and national programs and by taking the necessary policy, legal and financial steps required for the specific contexts and in order to work towards a target of 50 percent reduction in internal displacement by 2030.	Leave No One Behind
Commit to actively work to uphold the institution of asylum and the principle of non-refoulement. Commit to support further accession to and strengthened implementation of national, regional and international laws and policy frameworks that ensure and improve the protection of refugees and IDPs, such as the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol or the AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala convention) or the Guiding Principles on internal displacement.	Leave No One Behind

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

IDPs (due to conflict, violence, and disaster)

Christian Aid has been instrumental in setting up and continuing to support the GP20 Plan of Action. CA hold a steering group position, and are co-chair of the IDP participation workstrand through the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA). CA are also members of other groups within it.

In June 2018, Christian Aid brought two IDPs – one from Nigeria, Orpha, and one from South Sudan, Cleto, to the UN Human Rights Council meetings and to the UNHCR NGO consultations. They had a platform to speak in side events and share experiences, challenges and what they would like to see from governments, INGOS, and UN agencies. Since then, both have gone on to support greater participation of IDPs in their communities, and in decisions which affect them, including setting up, or expanding local groups. Christian Aid continues to support them.

Christian Aid supports the possible High Level Panel initiative on IDPs, and is engaging in advocacy to support such an initiative happening including coordinating an NGO letter to the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) expressing such support. The ERC also coordinated an open letter from global inter-faith leaders in support of greater global action on IDPs ahead of UN

General Assembly (UNGA), and launched at the Council of Faith ahead of UNGA

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

☑ Charter for Faith-based Humanitarian Action
☑ Grand Bargain

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
☑ Field conditions, including insecurity and access
☑ Strengthening national/local systems

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Christian Aid anticipated to develop advocacy initiatives. This proved challenging, due to political and security climates; lack of funding; and lack of commitment to ensuring inclusion of IDPs. Christian Aid are considering an initiative in Africa, to coincide with the African Union Project on refugees, IDPs and returnees

3. What steps or actions are needed to make <u>collective progress</u> to achieve this transformation?

- There is a need to shift work of GP20 to national level, and to see connection in the national contexts between actors.
- There is a need for a global initiative. IDPs are overlooked yet without consistent global focus, we will not see progress in commitments for internal displacementContinuing to ensure that IDPs are placed at the centre of all support for them, including participation in decisions which affect them will be key.

Keywords

Displacement

3D Empower and protect women and girls

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Christian Aid will significantly increase the percentage of its programmes that support local women's groups and that promote women's rights and empowerment	Operational	Leave No One Behind
Christian Aid will train all humanitarian staff in gender and inclusion awareness.	Training	Leave No One Behind

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Empower Women and Girls as change agents and leaders, including by increasing support for local women's groups to participate meaningfully in humanitarian action.	Leave No One Behind
Ensure that humanitarian programming is gender responsive.	Leave No One Behind
Fully comply with humanitarian policies, frameworks and legally binding documents related to gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's rights.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity Leave No One Behind

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

Empowerment of women and girls

Christian Aid's teams prioritise gender and inclusion across differing contexts. At the field level, Christian Aid and partner staff work towards empowering and ensuring the safety of women, children and other groups. In Cox's Bazar, solar powered lights for night time safety and women-and child-friendly spaces have improved the camp experience for displaced people.
Christian Aid and partners have pushed for change in countries where a behaviour shift can alter the lives of vulnerable women, girls, men and boys. In DRC and Myanmar, women have mobilised to transform structures that determine their experience
- In South Sudan, Christian Aid and partners increased the number of female staff by 50%
- In northern Nigeria, Christian Aid and partners have supported faith actors to act around three major issues (education, early marriage and economic empowerment) affecting adolescent girls,

Organisationally, Christian Aid has initiated a Gender and Equality Self-Assessment. 200 Christian Aid staff and partners were trained on gender and inclusion throughout 2018, however there are still many staff members that need training. Christian Aid is recognising that training alone is not sufficient and is analysing how to implement gender and awareness training at a more practical, field level

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

☑ Grand Bargain
☑ The Inclusion Charter

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)
☑ Gender and/or vulnerable group inclusion

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

- Challenges remain around a) flexible funding, and b) gender and equality (not women/girls **only**).

- Gender programmes should target vulnerable men/boys and other gender identities, in addition to women/girls. Projects that focus on 'women's rights and empowerment' are no longer enough to be accountable to vulnerable communities.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make <u>collective progress</u> to achieve this transformation?

- Christian Aid could benefit from shared learning and good practice on capacity building for staff on gender and inclusion that does not rely upon traditional workshop or training models.
- Donors and reporting bodies can expand the idea of gender to focus on other people apart from women and girls.

Keywords

Gender, Religious engagement

(3G) Address other groups or minorities in crisis settings

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Christian Aid endorses the Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action.	Policy	Leave No One Behind

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

Christian Aid participated in DFID's Disability Summit where we committed to increase the collection of sex, age and disability disaggregated data.

Christian Aid committed to the latest version of the Age and Disability Capacity Programme (ADCAP) Humanitarian Inclusion Standards for Older People and People with Disabilities as well as the IASC consultation for the creation of the forthcoming Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action.

Christian Aid looked internally at our own systems and made changes to ensure that it is collecting data on people with disabilities:

- Christian Aid's annual reporting format asks for sex, age and disability disaggregated data
- Christian Aid's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system requires the use of the Washington Group questions
- Christian Aid's Inclusive Programming Working Group lobbied with teams to commit 2% - 5% of their annual budget to inclusion and disability requirements

Christian Aid's Inclusive Programming Working Group met in Kathmandu for a regional workshop to increase inclusion and quality. Christian Aid's commitment to localisation has led to projects with national or sub-national NGOs that have inclusion-focused agendas. In Kerala, Christian Aid worked with National Dalit Watch on an advocacy project in the aftermath of the 2018 floods. Christian Aid partners in Gaza, Culture and Free Thought Association, in 2018 hired an inclusion coordinator, carried out an inclusion audit on their projects, and designed a training in coordination with specialist agencies

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

☑ Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action
☑ The Inclusion Charter

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)
☑ Institutional/Internal constraints

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Christian Aid urges country teams to put funds aside for disability-related programming and adaptations, but often do not receive the same allowances from donors.
Christian Aid does not have a dedicated team who manages the commitments against which it pledges change and how they translate into practice at field level.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Availability of funds that can be allocated to fund disability-focused programmes. This would allow Christian Aid team to commit funds to these initiatives.
Internal clarification on a) which agendas against which Christian Aid have committed specific reporting details, and how it needs to report against these, b) increased awareness of these commitments in Christian Aid, and c) a strategy by which we translate these commitments into practical action.

Keywords

Disability, People-centred approach

4A Reinforce, do not replace, national and local systems

Joint Commitments

Commitment	Joint Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
As part of the Charter for Change, Christian Aid commits to involve its local and national collaborators in the design of the programmes at the outset and that they will participate in decision-making as equals in influencing programme design and partnership policies.	Charter for Change	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
As part of the Charter for Change, Christian Aid commits to promote the role of local actors in any communications to the international and national media and to the public and acknowledge the work that they carry out, and include them as spokespersons when security considerations permit.	Charter for Change	Advocacy	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
By 2018, in collaboration with Start Network partners, Christian Aid will develop, test and share new approaches to building gender-sensitive community resilience in conflict settings and to designing humanitarian response interventions in ways that build a platform for longer-term community resilience, through ITS leadership of the Linking Preparedness, Response and Resilience programme.	Start Network	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
As part of the Charter for Change, Christian Aid endorses, and have signed on to, the Principles of Partnership, introduced by the Global Humanitarian Platform in 2007.	Policy	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Christian Aid commits to make sustained funding conditional on the systematic collection of feedback from affected people on the quality and utility of humanitarian programmes.	Financial	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Christian Aid commits to adopt the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) and International Aid Transparency Initiative Standard, with clear benchmarks for achieving these through the CHS Alliance self-assessment tool.	Policy	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to a new way of working that meets people's immediate humanitarian needs, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years through the achievement of collective outcomes. To achieve this, commit to the following: a) Anticipate, Do Not Wait: to invest in risk analysis and to incentivize early action in order to minimize the impact and frequency of known risks and hazards on people. b) Reinforce, Do Not Replace: to support and invest in local, national and regional leadership, capacity strengthening and response systems, avoiding duplicative international mechanisms wherever possible. c) Preserve and retain emergency capacity: to deliver predictable and flexible urgent and life-saving assistance and protection in accordance with humanitarian principles. d) Transcend Humanitarian-Development Divides: work together, toward collective outcomes that ensure humanitarian needs are met, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years and based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors. The primacy of humanitarian principles will continue to underpin humanitarian action.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Commit to reinforce national and local leadership and capacities in managing disaster and climate-related risks through strengthened preparedness and predictable response and recovery arrangements.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Commit to increase investment in building community resilience as a critical first line of response, with the full and effective participation of women.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Commit to ensure regional and global humanitarian assistance for natural disasters complements national and local efforts.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Commit to increase substantially and diversify global support and share of resources for humanitarian assistance aimed to address the differentiated needs of populations affected by humanitarian crises in fragile situations and complex emergencies, including increasing cash-based programming in situations where relevant.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity
Commit to empower national and local humanitarian action by increasing the share of financing accessible to local and national humanitarian actors and supporting the enhancement of their national delivery systems, capacities and preparedness planning.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

Adherence to quality and accountability standards (e.g. CHS, SPHERE)

- Christian Aid reviewed operational models in Nigeria and the Rohingya crisis using a localization lens. The findings will inform our ways of working in Nigeria and Bangladesh and feed into organizational discussions about our operational model.
- The Partner Organisational Capacity Risk Assessment, a tool used to assess funded partners, was reviewed to incorporate CHS commitments to support partners to work towards CHS standards in terms of accountability towards local communities.
- Christian Aid is leading a consortium implementing the ECHO Accelerating Localisation through Partnership project.
- Christian Aid is part of the SPRING initiative harmonizing partner assessments, project proposals, contracts, and reporting between European ACT Alliance members. Three guidelines have been produced; a standard agreement, proposal checklist and reporting guidelines.
- Christian Aid has made strides in promoting the role of our partners across communications channels. For example in our latest 2017/18 annual report, and the Christian Aid Magazine - with a circulation of 100,000. Christian Aid also host partner events and webinars and use opportunities for them to speak to the media.

In response to Typhoon Mangkhut the Philippines team involved community stakeholders throughout the response of the cash project to understand context and resolve targeting tensions

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

☑ Charter for Change
☑ Grand Bargain

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Buy-in
☑ Funding amounts
☑ Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

- High levels of scrutiny and compliance and a risk adverse climate. Externally imposed standards and requirements make it hard to respect and reinforce national and local systems.
- While donors and INGOs alike have made commitments towards localisation, the levels of funding and the funding modalities don't reflect these commitments.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make <u>collective progress</u> to achieve this transformation?

- INGOs to take on a role to systematically develop the capacity of national and local actors and systems prior, during, and after emergencies. This capacity strengthening should be contextualized while covering international humanitarian standards and use a variety of relevant methods most suitable for the environment.
- Humanitarian funding architecture needs to change; more funding for capacity development of local actors and systems, increase direct funding for NNGOs, include operational costs in funding NNGOs.

Keywords

Local action, People-centred approach, Quality and accountability standards, Strengthening local systems

4C Deliver collective outcomes: transcend humanitarian-development divides

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to a new way of working that meets people's immediate humanitarian needs, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years through the achievement of collective outcomes. To achieve this, commit to the following: a) Anticipate, Do Not Wait: to invest in risk analysis and to incentivize early action in order to minimize the impact and frequency of known risks and hazards on people. b) Reinforce, Do Not Replace: to support and invest in local, national and regional leadership, capacity strengthening and response systems, avoiding duplicative international mechanisms wherever possible. c) Preserve and retain emergency capacity: to deliver predictable and flexible urgent and life-saving assistance and protection in accordance with humanitarian principles. d) Transcend Humanitarian-Development Divides: work together, toward collective outcomes that ensure humanitarian needs are met, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years and based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors. The primacy of humanitarian principles will continue to underpin humanitarian action.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis and planning towards collective outcomes

Christian Aid has:
- Rolled out the Integrated Conflict Prevention and Resilience approach in 4 countries (DRC, South Sudan, Burundi and Myanmar)
- Concluded a research by Belfast Queens University on use of ICPR in Irish Aid HPP countries
- Continued implementation of a legacy to integrate resilience in fragile settings with Health in South Sudan, Burundi and Sierra Leone
- Field tested the new 'supporting community led response' (sclr) approach together with Local to Global Protection in Myanmar with 4 local partners and in Kenya with 6 local partners
- Conducted a Trainer of Trainer on 'supporting community led response' with L2GP in Kenya, involving 18 people from 5 National NGO and 6 International NGOs
- Established a sclr community of practice composed of 18 NNGO from Philippines, Myanmar, OPT, Sudan, Somalia and Kenya and 5 INGOs
- Establish a working group of 9 INGOs for sclr adoption and promotion
- CA included sclr into its humanitarian strategic objectives
- As part of L2GP has influenced the Cash Learning Project (CaLP) to start the process to include sclr community cash-programming as part of their toolbox

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

☑ Charter for Change
☑ Grand Bargain

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Funding amounts
☑ Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)
☑ Institutional/Internal constraints

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

- Current funding architecture and sectoral professionalisation.
- System of donors and INGO are over bureaucratic and risk averse.
- Prejudice over local NGOS capacities to deliver neutral and inclusive response

- A challenge remains in moving from activities to outcomes in a coherent and effective way.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make <u>collective progress</u> to achieve this transformation?

- Simplify the procedures in terms of complexity and standards
- Fund more NNGOs directly
- Recognise admin costs to NNGOs in funding bids
- Strengthen local capacities – local organisation and community members - through empowering methodologies and approaches which are simple, effective, replicable and contextually relevant.

Keywords

Humanitarian-development nexus, People-centred approach, Strengthening local systems

(5A) Invest in local capacities

Joint Commitments

Commitment	Joint Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
As part of the Charter for Change, Christian Aid commits through advocacy and policy influence to North American and European donors (including institutional donors, foundations and private sector) to encourage them to increase the year on year percentage of their humanitarian funding going to southern-based NGOs. It commits that by May 2018 at least 20% of its own humanitarian funding will be passed to southern-based NGOs. It commits to introduce its NGO partners to donors with the aim of them accessing direct financing.	Charter for Change	Advocacy	Invest in Humanity
As part of the Charter for Change, Christian Aid commits to advocate with donors to make working through national actors part of their criteria for assessing framework partners and calls for project proposals.	Charter for Change	Advocacy	Invest in Humanity
As part of the Charter for Change, Christian Aid will support local actors to become robust organisations that continuously improve their role and share in the overall global humanitarian response. It will undertake to pay adequate administrative support. A test of its seriousness in capacity building is that by May 2018 it will have allocated resources to support partners in this. It will publish the percentages of its humanitarian budget which goes directly to partners for humanitarian capacity building by May 2018.	Charter for Change	Capacity	Invest in Humanity
By 2018, in collaboration with Start Network partners, Christian Aid will significantly strengthen the humanitarian capacities of at least 100 local and national NGOs, including through the Shifting the Power, Financial Enablers and Transforming Surge Capacity programmes.	Global Humanitarian Platform, Start Network	Capacity	Invest in Humanity

Christian Aid will work with the Start Network to advocate for and set up a pioneering new Start Local Fund, for the exclusive access of national and local NGOs.	Start Network	Advocacy	Invest in Humanity

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
As part of the Charter for Change, Christian Aid will identify and implement fair compensation for local organisations for the loss of skilled staff if and when it contracts a local organisation's staff involved in humanitarian action within 6 months of the start of a humanitarian crisis or during a protracted crisis, for example along the lines of paying a recruitment fee of 10% of the first six months salary.	Operational	Invest in Humanity

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to empower national and local humanitarian action by increasing the share of financing accessible to local and national humanitarian actors and supporting the enhancement of their national delivery systems, capacities and preparedness planning.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

Addressing blockages/challenges to direct investments at the national/local level

- DFID ACABR twinning programme in Afghanistan enabled local NGOs to secure funding.
- Christian Aid were funded by ECHO to execute the Accelerating Localisation through partnerships programme in Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, South Sudan which is researching best practice in local/national NGO partnership and piloting findings.
- ALTPs programme issued substantial research reports global and for four countries highlighting challenges and best practice in partnership. Six consortium members are now piloting highlights of recommendations in programmes and partnerships in the four countries.
- Philippines: Assisted partners on compliance and ensured compliances are met. This involved working with finance, program, procurement and operations focal points to understand the current systems and processes and providing inputs on improvements required.
- Bangladesh Organized three thematic cafes w/Market Association, Media and Volunteering with German RC and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BRCS). The event brought sectors together including UN, City Corporation, Government, Media, Private Sector, and Donors to a common platform to understand how intersectional partnership can strengthen local preparedness/response.
- CA to develop road map of engaging local actors in coordination. In Bangladesh, Christian Aid is developing a humanitarian strategy which will spell out how to measure capacity of local organisations.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

☑ Charter for Change
☑ Grand Bargain
☑ NEAR - Network for Empowered Aid Response

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Funding amounts
☑ Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)
☑ Institutional/Internal constraints

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Christian Aid is finding it is receiving a lower % of funds from the public and that donor funds are increasingly earmarked and not available for this which inhibits progress. The current climate of risk aversion associated with compliance counter-terror, anti-fraud, sanctions inhibits localisation.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make <u>collective progress</u> to achieve this transformation?

Donors need to deliver on promises for localisation and flexible funding and multi-year funding. Donors need to demand that the agencies they fund comply with Grand Bargain localisation, participation, nexus and cash commitments to accelerate progress. The restrictive counter-terror compliance regime which militates against this agenda also needs to be tackled.

Keywords

Local action

5E   Diversify the resource base and increase cost-efficiency

Joint Commitments

Commitment	Joint Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
As part of the Charter for Change, Christian Aid commits to document the types of organisation it cooperates with in humanitarian response and to publish these figures (or percentages) in its public accounts using a recognised categorisation such as the GHA in real-time and the IATI standard.	Charter for Change	Operational	Invest in Humanity

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Christian Aid commits to adopt the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) and International Aid Transparency Initiative Standard, with clear benchmarks for achieving these through the CHS Alliance self-assessment tool.	Policy	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to increase substantially and diversify global support and share of resources for humanitarian assistance aimed to address the differentiated needs of populations affected by humanitarian crises in fragile situations and complex emergencies, including increasing cash-based programming in situations where relevant.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

- Christian Aid continued to expand International Aid Transparency Initative (IATI) publication, clearly showing how much of its funding is disbursed to other organisations, the great majority of which are local or national NGOs. On top of that, Christian Aid provides summary information for some of these partners so that audiences can get a sense of these organisations as distinct from Christian Aid.
- Gender, age and disability markers have been incorporated into Christian Aid's corporate annual reporting format.
- Christian Aid regularly publishes IATI reports, covering a progressively greater percentage of our work. The reports are generated automatically and it is working on integrating the humanitarian markers into this system. The latest report includes 972 'activities' and 377 partners. This covers the majority of our current work, with more activities being added over time. The activities that are published in our IATI reports are also shown in our open data platform called Helicopter. This also includes data that doesn't fit into the IATI report schema, including summary information about the partners that are delivering the projects. Alongside information on the projects that is also included in the IATI reports, Helicopter also includes information about 377 local partners implementing projects.
- SABI in Sierra Leone makes data about service provision provided by communities publicly accessible and has entered in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Sanitation to help improve healthcare using evidence from citizens perceptions generated by SABI.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

☑ Charter for Change
☑ Charter for Faith-based Humanitarian Action
☑ Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action

☑ Grand Bargain
☑ The Inclusion Charter

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Data and analysis
☑ Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)
☑ Strengthening national/local systems

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

- Christian Aid need to improve our 20th century management information systems to generate more sophisticated efficient accurate data to better measure progress against our WHS Grand Bargain and Charter for Change commitments.
- Donors of all types need to break away from the compliance/counter-terror/sanctions/risk aversion regimes and provide flexible adaptable funding.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make <u>collective progress</u> to achieve this transformation?

- More compelling beautifully-presented evidence of what works to strengthen the interest of non-traditional funders in our agendas.
- More sophisticated use of 21st century technology to more efficiently articulate and analyse progress

Keywords

Transparency / IATI

Additional Reports

Attachment
[GB 2019 - Self report template spreadsheet C Aid.xlsx](#)
[Christian Aid Grand Bargain 2018 Report.pdf](#)