

**Grand Bargain in 2019:
Annual Self Report – Narrative Summary**

Name of Institution: CARE International

Point of Contact (please provide a name, title and email to enable the consultants to contact you for an interview):

**Heather Van Sice
Head of Emergency Program Quality
vansice@careinternational.org**

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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 2019?

- **Use of cash and voucher assistance (CVA)** in humanitarian programming: As a member of the Collaborative Cash Delivery (CCD) Network, CARE contributed time and resources to further defining collaborative cash delivery models. We conducted research on gender sensitive CVA looks like engaging women and men in 5 countries to share their perspective. CARE finalized the CVA and GBV Compendium to the IASC GBV guidelines.
- **Voice and funding to women’s organizations:** CARE launched the #SheLeadsInCrisis to promote gender-just responses to the dual humanitarian and climate crises. CARE is working with women and girls to uphold Grand Bargain commitments by directing humanitarian funding to local women-led or feminist organizations, and ensuring that women and girls are able to play meaningful roles in shaping humanitarian policies and programs and holding humanitarian actors accountable.

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

CARE’s shift to emphasizing gender justice, including women’s economic empowerment and reduction of gender-based violence, in its humanitarian programming is reflected in development of Agenda 2030 (our confederation-wide program strategy and vision for the next 10 years). The development-humanitarian nexus, similarly, is being applied throughout CARE as a standard programming model. Research on partnership and cross-team learning being carried out in 2019-20 in preparation for Agenda 2030 is recommending ways in which CARE’s systems, structures and ways of working need to change in order to better engage with non-traditional civil society partners, such as women-led organizations and youth movements.

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.

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

CARE's strategic intent with cash and voucher assistance (CVA) is focused on bring breakthroughs for women and girls and gender-sensitivity. In 2019, CARE heavily focused on training up its staff on promising practices and global standards on CVA and crafted tools and processes with a gender sensitive approach. We are dedicated to not only ensuring that our CVA is gender-sensitive, but also convening others on the topic. CARE co-leads the gender and cash sub-workstream of the Cash Workstream that foments better policy, practice and research connected to the topic. CARE has had very positive feedback from peer organizations who appreciate the discussions, guidance and training opportunities.

When joining the Global Refugee Compact in December 2019, CARE made commitments that 100% of our refugee operations will undertake a Rapid Gender Analysis and that CARE will train refugee- led organizations on Rapid Gender Analysis methodology (among other pledges about refugee participation and inclusion).

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.

CARE country offices (COs) are building and implementing their programs using the Double Nexus of integrating humanitarian assistance with development, and/or the Triple Nexus including peace/security, improve our agility transitioning support to meet needs in dynamic contexts. CARE's Nexus approach espouses a new way of working that meets people's immediate humanitarian needs, while at the same time reducing risk, vulnerability and the demand for humanitarian assistance over multiple years by addressing root causes and through the achievement of collective outcomes.

CARE follows 9 "[Doing Nexus Differently Principles](#)": Local ownership; Community participation; Evidence and analysis; Political Acumen; Gender Equality and Women's voices; Resilience; Adaptive Management; Piloting; and Reinvesting in Program Quality.

CARE is uniquely positioned to offer insights into how to conduct and improve Nexus programming. Understanding both the development and humanitarian spaces, and having country-level platforms that work with communities to respond to both contexts, allows us to see potential for changes that will allow us to help more people more effectively, even as situations change quickly for the people we serve. This requires us to integrate the voices, needs, and aspirations of our target groups (especially women) and other localized ecosystem actors (including civil society, private sector, and local government structures). Localization, local ownership, and local participation are our core drivers of Nexus programming; even as we partner with national, donors and multilateral organizations.

For instance, CARE International in the MENA region, through the Regional Applied Economic Empowerment Hub, uses a Nexus approach to contribute to programmatic learning and organizational innovation in women's economic empowerment.