IASC AAP PSEA Task Team Meeting.

6 December 2018

Agenda

DFID – Ben Pickering
- AAP internal Guidance Note and approach to PbR

OCHA – Meg Sattler
- New HPC monitoring framework + accountability framework
- New guidance for HNOs and HRPs

CHS Alliance – Tanya Wood
- Case study in Chad

AOB:
- UNICEF: Update on the CCEI
- Update on future of the Task Team

DFID – Efforts to Improve AAP

Agenda

1. DFID's new internal Guidance Note on AAP
2. DFID's approach to Payment by Results (PbR) and findings from Year 1 (2017)
3. Next Steps
4. Questions

DFID – New AAP Guidance

- The Guidance Note aims to improve the overall quality of humanitarian interventions by providing support for DFID Advisers on the implementation of AAP approaches.

- The note defines AAP, outlines DFID's commitments, and provides an overview of international standards and examples of best practice.

- It is intended to support policy development as well as act as an introductory aide memoire.

- The note is non-mandatory, but should be read alongside complementary DFID Smart Rules (which are mandatory).

ACTIVITIES

Giving account: Providing **information** to affected communities about their rights and entitlements, as well as humanitarian agencies' activities. Ensuring that communication mechanisms are tailored to reach **all groups** of people.

Taking account: Ensuring humanitarian agencies' **decisions are informed** by the views and perceptions of affected communities, including vulnerable groups, and considering factors such as gender, age, ethnicity and disability.

Being held to account: Enabling affected communities, including marginalised groups, to **assess and comment** on the behaviour of aid workers and the performance (and relevance) of agencies.

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ENABLERS

Staff must display a **respectful attitude** to affected people, with particular consideration for the **marginalised and most vulnerable**.

Agencies must **understand local social, cultural, political and communications structures** and representation within communities, in order to engage appropriately with marginalised groups.

Agencies must **co-ordinate** their activities with each other and engage appropriately with local structures, supporting **common systems** where possible.

OUTCOMES

Better quality and more effective programmes, with greater humanitarian impact.

Community-driven programmes that empower people and build resilience.

Improved trust, access and acceptance.

DFID – New AAP Guidance

Recommendations on how DFID can help support system-wide approaches to AAP includes:

1. In all types of humanitarian responses, the presumption should be on the need for a strong AAP component.
2. Adopt the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) as a tool against which to monitor and report accountability and safeguarding initiatives.
3. Strengthen the AAP component within HNOs and HRPs.
4. Strengthen engagement on AAP with HCTs.
5. Champion AAP through greater use of innovative technology and surge support.

DFID – New AAP Guidance

6. Ensure coherence between country-level bilateral humanitarian funding and CHASE's core funding on AAP initiatives.

7. Provide strategic investment in H2H organisations and specialist communication agencies to address critical gaps in AAP.

8. Promote and strengthen the link between accountability mechanisms and independent monitoring capacity in terms of RTEs and TPM to build an evidence base for AAP and hold agencies to account.

9. Support a single collective country-level joint accountability mechanism through the development of coordinated platforms, services and tools.

10. Transitioning the way in which we respond to needs, and longer-term risks and vulnerabilities, in fragile contexts and protracted crises may necessitate a shift in our approach to accountability over time.

Payment by Results – Year 1

Objective: To ensure that the UK's core funding incentivises and supports a more efficient and effective international humanitarian system

PBR framework is designed to encourage agencies to work together to deliver ambitious Grand Bargain and WHS commitments that most require collective delivery:

- High quality joint impartial and timely needs assessments
- Common, multi-year and comprehensive response plans
- More effective risk management
- Increased use and coordination of cash-based programming
- Role-model transparency
- **Increased accountability of humanitarian action**
- Focus on the protection risks of vulnerable people in planning/response

Results

Overall progress on system-wide reforms agreed at WHS was good. As a result DFID has released full payment to all UN agencies this year.

Some particularly impressive results for example:

- <u>Scaling up the volume of assistance delivered as cash or vouchers</u> with USD 1.9 billion of cash and vouchers delivered in 2017- an increase of over 20% from the baseline
- Using <u>high quality risk analysis</u> to better prepare for emergencies ensures that 79% of high risk countries (47 in total) now have quality preparedness plans in place
- Impressive work to <u>bridge the gap between humanitarian and development cooperation</u>, with a higher than expected number of contexts reporting multi-year joined-up planning to support coherent delivery of the SDGs.

Opportunities

There are also positive early signs that agencies are stepping up to the challenge to deliver better together.

- Strong **collective working** to define PBR targets, involving helpful reflection on the comparable role and contribution of different agencies to system-wide reforms.
- **Accountability to Affected Populations**: Agencies reported the PBR indicator compelled them to move <u>beyond rhetoric to planning collective action</u> on joint accountability mechanisms.

Challenges

One year in, it is too early to assess definitively how PBR has impacted on system performance.

A **stronger evidence base** on the outcomes and impact of PBR is key. Our planned M&E capability will address this.

Next Steps

Current PBR mechanism will continue for a further two years, with future years' payments dependent on ongoing performance.

- Some <u>minor changes</u> are being considered to fine tune implementation; this includes reviewing the application of PBR for CERF, in line with ICAI recommendations.
- The planned M&E capability will be up and running Jan 2019, aim to provide **more robust evidence** in years 3 and 4.

Meg
Sattler
OCHA

- New HPC monitoring framework + accountability framework

- New guidance for HNOs and HRPs

Strengthening accountability to affected populations: Applying the CHS in Chad

Tanya Wood: CHS Alliance Executive Director

What are we trying to achieve?

In one of the most complex humanitarian emergencies in Africa, the HCT has put in place a exciting approach to bring the perspectives of affected people into the way its members manage the response.

The innovation is two-fold:

1. The HCT has agreed to use a **common platform** to track the views of the people benefiting from humanitarian action.

2. It uses the findings to measure progress both against the objectives of **Chad's 2017-2019 Humanitarian Response Plan** and the **Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS).**

# Practically what does it look like?

HRP Objective: "Save and Preserve lives and ensure the dignity of affected populations"

Perception Indicator "The percentage of affected people who feel informed about the different services available to them?"
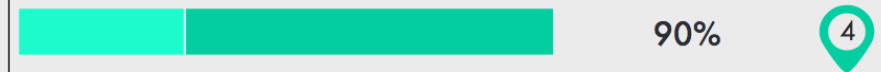
Information sharing

Affected people survey

Percent of affected people who feel informed about the different services available to them

60% 4
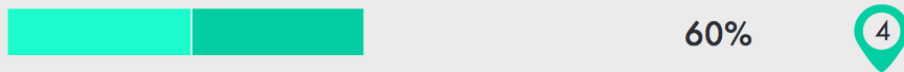
Humanitarian staff survey

Percent of humanitarian staff who feel they can provide affected people with the information they need
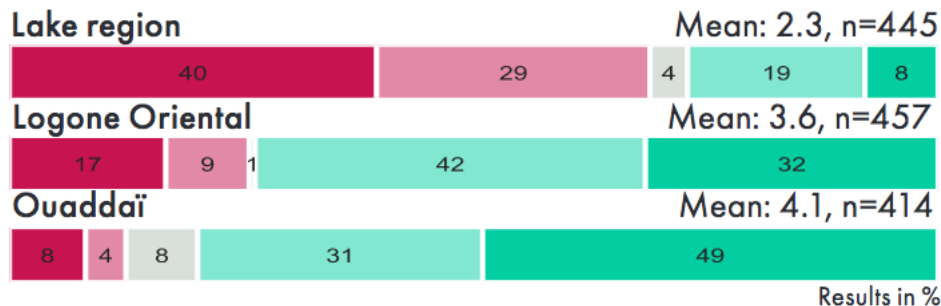
90% 4

Percent of humanitarian staff who have an information sharing tool/checklist for affected populations or partners

70% 4

Figure 6&7 : Do you feel informed about the kind of aid available to you?
Affected people survey

Lake region					Mean: 2.3, n=445
40	29	4	19	8	

Logone Oriental					Mean: 3.6, n=457
17	9	1	42	32	

Ouaddaï					Mean: 4.1, n=414
8	4	8	31	49	

Results in %

Codes of conduct

Affected people survey

Percent of affected people who feel treated with respect by humanitarian actors

76% 8

Percent of affected people who know what kind of behaviour is expected from humanitarian staff
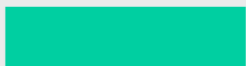
16% 4

Humanitarian staff survey

Percent of humanitarian staff who fell they understand the behavioural norms that they should follow

85% 8

Complaint and response mechanisms

What Next ?

1. Continue to monitor through 2019 to inform the next HNO

2. Try to link changes in programming to the results of the survey?

3. From this project (and working with the IASC AAP / PSEA TT) see how we can replicate systematic monitoring in other countries?

AOB

- Update on CCEI (UNICEF)

- Update on future of Task Team

- Next meetings - TBD