

Grand Bargain in 2018: Annual Self Report – Narrative Summary

Name of Institution: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Crisis and Support Centre, Humanitarian Action Mission

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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?

During year 2018, the Humanitarian Action Mission within the Crisis and Support Centre of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs has taken priority actions (see question 2) under 3 of the Grand Bargain workstreams: “Localization” (WS2), “Harmonized reporting” (WS9) and “Nexus” (WS10).

Also, In terms of “Transparency” (WS1), France is now tracking all its humanitarian funded projects under a single internal data tool registering the country of action, the name of the operating partner, its status (being local, French or international NGO and government agency or international organization), the main category of beneficiaries (being refugees, IDPs, children, women – see question 3 – or people with disabilities) and the related sector of intervention (WASH, nutrition, health, stabilization). In the same way, France is also regularly updating the EU tool EDRIS.

As a result, we are now able to monitor and evaluate its overall humanitarian and stabilization funding along some of the main Grand Bargain criteria. Results are not reported at country level as such (but in the project's report itself), although the tool is registering all projects under a country classification, which leads to the possibility of a geographical classification.

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

In terms of “Localization” (WS2), France has launched during year 2018 a working group with the French humanitarian NGOs community, with a view to agree on which financial incentive could be granted to them, on a long term perspective, for enhancing their investments towards local capacities. It also has to be recalled that France’s humanitarian strategy for the period 2018-2022 foresees that we will rely on a capacity-building mechanism for local

stakeholders to give each NGO project financed by the Humanitarian Action Mission a portion of funds for capacity building of their local partners. We will also increase our funding for local stakeholders and we will implement a marker to measure the degree of localization of our humanitarian action.

In terms of “Harmonized reporting” (WS9), France has disseminated the “8+3” reporting template to all its funded humanitarian partners, which is a commitment taken in France’s humanitarian strategy for the period 2018-2022. As a result of this action, it is now estimated that 75% of French funded humanitarian partners are reporting on their humanitarian action using the same and harmonized “8+3” template, which is also used in several pilot countries (Somalia, Myanmar or Iraq).

In terms of “Nexus” (WS10), see question 4.

In terms of “Management costs” (WS4), an “evaluation and audit” unit was created in 2018 within the Humanitarian Action Mission within the Crisis and Support Centre of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with a view to increasing the number of projects reviewed. This is done in articulation with the European Commission (DG ECHO), to avoid duplication. France’s objective is to increase the number (one third is the target) of projects which are reviewed each year by the donor.

In terms of “Needs assessment” (WS5), Funding decisions are taken on a case by case basis, although the French assessment of crisis is always taking into account other actions that are undertaken by our EU partners as well as actions funded through the French contributions to the UN and ICRC family. One identified challenge is the duplication amongst the various international data collection systems (IATI, UNFTS, EDRIS).

In terms of “Quality of funding” (WS7&8), the Humanitarian Action Mission within the Crisis and Support Centre of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs is not implementing a multi-year funding policy and it mainly aims at responding to crisis situations: our priorities are regularly updated on a needs based approach. Still, there is room for programming under a multi-year perspective. Our non-earmarked funding policy is developed through country pooled funds and humanitarian contributions to the UN); we aim also to respond to specific crisis situations which can be tackled only via earmarked projects.

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](#).

Considerations on gender equality and women empowerment are quantified through the classification by "beneficiaries" of all projects funded by France referred under question 1 : indeed, a dedicated "women" specification for all projects targeting this social group allows an overall view on French humanitarian gender based policy. France is applying the OECD's gender marker to its bilateral humanitarian projects. It has to be recalled that France's humanitarian strategy for the period 2018-2022 foresees that we will pursue our commitment to the Women, Peace and Security Agenda by supporting actions that provide specific assistance to women and girls to further their reintegration and empowerment and especially income-generating activities.

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.

The Humanitarian Action Mission within the Crisis and Support Centre of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs is gathering in one single office the French "humanitarian" mission and the French "stabilization" mission; it articulates the funded projects under both missions with the ones undertaken by the French development agency (AFD) and the French peacebuilding community. Such a way of working is developed as a priority in the Sahel region. It has to be recalled that France's humanitarian strategy for the period 2018-2022 foresees to develop a long-term strategy, as early as the emergency response phase and where justified by the context or crisis, to respond to post-crisis challenges and recovery, developed jointly by the French Government and all humanitarian response and development stakeholders