

**Grand Bargain in 2018:**  
**Annual Self Report – Narrative Summary**

**Name of Institution: International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)**

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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?**

**Localisation:** In 2018 IFRC conducted a Realtime evaluation (RTE) of the response to the 2018 Indonesian earthquake and tsunami, which found that the Indonesian Red Crescent (PMI) responded at scale, supported by IFRC in a pragmatic and flexible manner, underlining PMI's central role in the national response system. PMI, auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field, and the biggest humanitarian organisation in Indonesia, has been a key responder from the onset, in coordination with the national disaster management agency (BNPB) and other stakeholders, including the Indonesian Armed Forces. The strong 'national-led' / 'locally-led' nature of the response to both disasters has attracted international interest and a "wake-up call" to international actors that widely standardized policies, processes and procedures of international response systems are not always appropriate. The strength of the local response by PMI in support of the Indonesian government is testament to the IFRC's commitment to local action as an integral component of its agenda and strategy. Over decades NSs have invested in developing capacities on community, branch and Headquarter level within their own territory, and in bi- and multilateral cooperation with other NSs, the IFRC Secretariat and ICRC.

**Participation Revolution:**

- **Capacity Building and stronger emergency response systems:** The Movement CEA guide and toolkit continues to be widely adopted across the network and IFRC has created several training packages on CEA with over 40 National Societies trained in 2018. IFRC is promoting a preparedness for effective response framework among its National Societies, with 34 NSs currently actively engaged in the process to improve their response systems. As part of the surge optimization process and operational excellence approach, the IFRC built in 2018 a sustainable network of skilled community engagement experts who can be deployed in emergencies.
- **Data to influence decision-making:** IFRC initiated a unique and innovative community feedback monitoring system as part of the Ebola response in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which collects, analyses and visualizes community concerns, feedback, and rumours to inform decision-making processes. Thanks to a partnership with the Centre for Disease Control (CDC) and OCHA's Centre for Humanitarian Data, an online dashboard was created to share this community data more efficiently with all response partners and encourage course correction. IFRC is planning to scale up this system in other responses.

**Cash based programming:** At the IFRC we are working towards a collective approach through our membership in order to deliver cash at scale, at speed and in an accountable manner. IFRC has made great strides in strengthening cash capacity through the roll out of the NS Cash preparedness approach as well as investing in data management to support and track the implementation of cash programmes. IFRC is also co-leading the cash and social protection sub-working group of the Grand Bargain in order to support the strengthening of links between humanitarian cash and social protection for improved response and support to national infrastructure.

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

- **Institutionalizing recommendations:** The IFRC RTE of the response to the 2018 Indonesia earthquake and tsunami made key recommendations which will help to shape future emergency operations and capacity development approaches of National Societies. This will feed into the revision of the IFRC disaster and crisis management policy which integrates disaster preparedness, response and recovery, planned for 2019.
- **A Movement-wide approach:** In 2018, IFRC launched the process for evidence-based research on the impact of community engagement to build a theory of change. Together with ICRC, IFRC drafted in 2018 Minimum Commitments and Actions ahead of the 2019 Council of Delegates, to support the Movement in integrating approaches for better accountability to affected people in all its work.
- **Investment in structures and processes:** Red Rose data management solution selected to support the delivery of cash at speed and scale with greater transparency.

**Question 3: How has your institution contributed to the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment 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.**

People face certain problems in crisis situations that remain largely out of sight for humanitarian responders, particularly sensitive topics such as sexual and gender-based violence but also for example, topics related to women's health and hygiene which also remain taboo. For this reason, in 2018 IFRC chose to use its flagship report, the [World Disasters Report](#), to shine a light on the millions of vulnerable people who remain "left behind", many of whom are women and girls who are disproportionately affected by disasters and crisis.

IFRC has committed to systematically collecting and monitoring sex, age and disability disaggregated data to ensure that its programmes and operations are gender sensitive and support the different needs of men, women, boys and girls. The data is also collected for our own organizations and provides monitoring of NSs and IFRC in terms of equal opportunities and ensuring a safe and inclusive work-place. For the first time, this year IFRC solicited feedback from its NSs regarding their gender balance in leadership at the national level and the EveryOne Counts report will include gender disaggregated data which will enable IFRC to better address gender inequality.

IFRC is addressing a power-shift through its [Strategy 2030](#) which presents global trends and emerging issues, that extensive research carried out in 2018, has indicated will transform our work over the next decade. Visions for the organization, including transformational considerations to gender and diversity, local representation and decision making will be presented to the IFRC Governing Board in 2019.

The IFRC has devoted specific time, staff and resources to raise awareness, strengthen capacity and ensure standardized quality tools are available and disseminated, throughout its operations, in matters of Protection, Gender and Diversity Inclusion (PGI). Expert delegate training in PGI in Emergencies, Core Competency training in PGI in Emergencies and a new and revised Minimum Standard for PGI in Emergencies were launched in 2018.

**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.**

Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies globally are working every day with and for local communities to reduce risks and build resilience, actively contributing to the achievement of national and global SDGs. National Societies, supported by IFRC, continue to look for new and more effective ways of resilience building, using innovation such as forecast based action and early warning and early action programming.

**Innovative partnerships with development actors:** The Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies (IFRC) signed an MOU in 2018 to work together to develop a new and innovative approach blending development finance, humanitarian aid and private capital to support the Red Cross Red Crescent's work and contribute towards meeting humanitarian needs and achieving the SDGs. As a priority the IsDB and the IFRC have set themselves the ambitious objective of contributing to the reduction of Cholera related deaths by 90% in the most affected OIC Member Countries, over the next 10 years. To achieve this vision, IsDB and IFRC are creating an end-to-end partnership that will enable them to leverage and create an incremental value of traditional resources to deliver integrated ONE WASH programs on the ground.

**Fore-cast Based Action (FbA) by the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** In 2018 IFRC launched the FbA by the DREF to support early action with predictable funding. Since 2014, Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies and partners have been working on **developing the FbF approach** which seeks to anticipate disasters, prevent their impact, if possible, and reduce human suffering and losses. In collaboration with a growing number of partners, a total of **22 National Societies in Africa, the Americas and Asia-Pacific** are currently implementing FbF pilot projects in various stages. With the FbF methodology, forecasts have successfully triggered early action by **National Societies in Peru, Togo, Uganda, Bangladesh and Mongolia.**