

Grand Bargain in 2018:
Annual Self Report - Narrative Summary

Name of Institution: Save the Children

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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?

1. Ensuring that children and L/NNGOs are included in the participation revolution

Save the Children (SC) promoted **inter-agency child-focused participation initiatives** in coordination with child-centred agencies including UNICEF, Plan International and World Vision International. Internally, SC is developing guidance and training to support staff to understand community, in particular children's, preferences for feedback mechanisms.

As part of a broader effort to promote strategic and evidence based approaches, the **Global Education Cluster** (co-led by UNICEF and SC) developed a strategy toolkit for country clusters, which includes concrete and dedicated guidance and checklists on incorporating Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) into strategic planning processes and core training materials for the cluster. The GEC launched a new Localization Checklist and instigated a wider localization initiative that developed partnership assessment tools for protection and education clusters. **Four countries have developed strategies, informed by these tools and 10 country clusters have developed at least one specific AAP or localisation tool in 2018 to support their broader coordination work.** The development of partnership assessment tools for protection and education clusters supported cluster partners to promote relevant issues in the lead up to the preparation of the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

2. Improving the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of cash transfers through coordination

As a member and co-chair of the **Collaborative Cash Delivery (CCD) Network**, SC contributed time and resources to developing collaborative cash delivery models including pilots in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Ethiopia as well as global initiatives like the creation of a global data sharing agreement template (led by CARE). **CCD pilots are ongoing in Ethiopia, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Uganda.** Pilots have informed the development of the model, contributed to streamlining cash delivery and pooling of resources including common payment platforms, shared staff and joint beneficiary databases.

3. Investing in improvements to inter-agency needs assessments

SC is a member of the **Joint Intersectoral Analysis Group (JIAG)** and provides technical input to the development of the inter-sector analysis framework. **SC developed and piloted the Basic Needs Assessment Guidance and Toolbox, and the Facilitator's Guide for Inter-sector Response Options Analysis and Planning**¹. SC led the second inter-sector Response Options Analysis pilot in

¹ The ROAP is a holistic, people-centred approach that span across sectors and consider people's perceptions, priorities, ways of coping, and assistance preferences. The ROAP introduces the concepts of inter-sector needs

Ethiopia and gathered learning with partners & local and global stakeholders. The ROAP Facilitator's guide has been revised based on feedback from the inter-sector response analysis workstream of review of the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC).

4. Tracking results by changing internal management and reporting systems

In line with GB Transparency commitments, IATI was integrated in the scope of a new internal, online project management system (PRIME) that holds Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) and reporting data on all programming. The integration of IATI in the scope of the PRIME system was necessary to ensure the **future interoperability of SC's information management system with OCHA Financial Tracking System (FTS)** and, where relevant, the UN Partner's Portal.

In order to accurately track the **volume of cash and voucher spend and flow of funding between SC and L/NNGOs**, SC adapted existing information management and reporting systems. All country offices are measuring and tracking cash and voucher spend according to new internal procedures to enable reliable and disaggregated reporting. Disaggregated financial tracking data was established to provide a global picture of funding going to L/NNGOs via SC.

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

SC integrated our Grand Bargain commitments in the **organisation-wide strategy for 2019-2021** and revised our 'Humanitarian Policy' document² to reflect core commitments in respect to transparency, participation and consultation with children and communities, partnership with L/NNGOs and needs assessments. In order to establish the concrete action required to advance core commitments in SC's response approach and programming, SC reviewed the findings of the external audit conducted by the Humanitarian Quality and Assurance Initiative (HQAI) of SC's performance against the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS)³. SC established the correlation between the CHS and Grand Bargain commitments that have a direct **programmatic impact in a response including participation and consultation, partnership with national response actors, needs assessment and learning**. Consequently, SC placed particular emphasis on GB Workstreams that are relevant to these areas given the correlation with approach and programme delivery in response settings but has not been able to commit as strongly to other workstreams including WS 7& 8 related to Enhanced Quality Funding.

profile and inter-sector causal analysis, and how to use these to articulate better integrated and holistic response packages, as opposed to siloed plans.

² SC's Humanitarian Policy is the guiding framework for operations, programming and advocacy at global, regional and country levels.

³ HQAI CHS Audit was conducted at global level and five countries.

SC commissioned **four internal reviews** of our approach to cash transfers, participation and accountability to children, partnership with L/NNGOs and needs assessments. SC identified areas of improvement in respect to **needs assessment, participation, partnership with national organisations and transparency** and established resources required to increase results and impact at response level.

SC is currently revising our approach to the design of Humanitarian Response Strategy and Real-Time Review of responses to reflect core commitments in respect to participation, partnership with national response actors, needs assessment and learning. This will facilitate the **translation of high-level changes in organisational policy frameworks to results that can be monitored at response level**. In June 2018, SC recruited a full-time project manager to oversee the implementation and monitoring of priority commitments.

Question 3: How has your institution contributed to the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment⁴ 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.

SC started to **systematically conduct child-friendly gender analysis in responses including inter-agency gender analysis** for the Rohingya Response. SC has initiated a review of all standardized data collection tools to include Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Gender Equality (GE). SC has started to embed GE and GBV in Real-Time Reviews of responses to assess programme quality and identify course corrections. SC contributes to inter-agency gender analysis to ensure recommendations have wider reach, reduce research fatigue and capitalised on available resources. SC has designed pilot **programming approaches for gender equality in conflict affected and fragile contexts** using short term and long-term approaches to addressing GE through girls' education in **Nigeria, South Sudan, DRC, East Africa, Iraq, Colombia/Venezuela**.

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.

SC's GB commitments are integrated in the 2019-2021 strategy across both humanitarian and development contexts. SC has established GB indicators for all contexts including humanitarian and development. All country level planning process now operate on a three-year cycle informed by analysis of children's rights, risk and vulnerability. SC has updated guidance on Emergency Preparedness Planning (EPP) to improve inclusion and participation of L/NNGOs in EPP.

⁴ Refer to the IASC definitions of gender equality and women empowerment, available [here](#).