



**AGENDA
FOR HUMANITY**
5 CORE RESPONSIBILITIES
24 TRANSFORMATIONS



Individual Self Reflection 2020 on World Humanitarian Summit Commitments and Initiatives - Johanniter-Unfall- Hilfe



Stakeholder Information

Organisation Name

Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe

Organisational Type

Faith-based Organisation

City and Country where Headquartered

Berlin, Germany

Focal Point Name

Wiebke Kessens

Region

Europe

Twitter ID

@JohanniterInt

Attachments

[Johanniter_commitments.pdf](#)



2B Ensure full access to and protection of the humanitarian and medical missions

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Johanniter reaffirms its commitment to the ICRC Code of Conduct, including the humanitarian principles.	Policy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Johanniter commits to prioritizing the safety and integrity of staff and beneficiaries, through mitigating measures, training and contributing to the European Interagency Security Forum (EISF).	Operational	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Johanniter obtained WHO classification of Emergency Medical Team (EMT), thus contributing to a controlled access for medical missions in an internationally well coordinated way. Johanniter trained EMT teams as well as expatriates and national staff, many of whom implement health programs, in safety and security awareness and safety and security management.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
- ☒ By reporting to, or using reports prepared for, UN principal organs, UN governing boards, or other international bodies
- ☒ Other: Johanniter reports progress, achievements and shortfalls concerning our Emergency Medical Teams to WHO.

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

The progress of Johanniter's Emergency Medical Teams is assessed through monitoring and evaluation by the international and national disaster response bodies for medical mission coordination (e.g. Hurricane Irma Caribbean).

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Data and analysis
- ☒ Human resources/capacity

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

The scale and number of Johanniter's humanitarian medical mission is too small for producing macro-data today.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

- Training of Johanniter's Emergency Medical Teams within the framework of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism in so called Modular Exercises.
- Ongoing regular safety & security trainings of new staff and increasingly also of local partner NGOs.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

- WHO to carry on with established global procedures for medical missions, including standardizing and excluding non-compliant responders, while enhancing structures of humanitarian disaster response.
- Sticking to neutrality and not sidelining with security forces.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

- Partnership with other medical NGOs, such as Arbeiter Samariter Bund (Germany) and Heart to Heart (US).
- German "Fast Contact Group" established and deployed by the German Foreign Office.





2D Take concrete steps to improve compliance and accountability

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Johanniter commits to adopt the IASC statement on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.	Policy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Gender-based violence prevention and response

No new actions undertaken during 2017. Ongoing application of

- Johanniter Rules of Conduct as prevention against sexual abuse within the framework of emergency relief and development cooperation projects;
- Johanniter National Staff Guidelines which treat sexual exploitation and abuse as act of gross misconduct and ground for termination of employment;
- Johanniter Security Guidelines;
- Johanniter Country Security Plans; and
- Johanniter Corruption Prevention Guidelines.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Buy-in
☒ Human resources/capacity
☒ Other: PSEA should not to be treated just as human resource topic. It needs commitment from all and change in culture of the organisation.

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Only minimum standards (paperwork) can be assured, but we will not achieve a change in culture.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

PSEA: set-up policy, revise Code of Conduct, revise safe recruitment practices (reference policy, criminal checks, interview questions), induction training (also refresher), performance management (include PSEA), complaints handling and investigations, victims care, sensitization of beneficiaries, PSEA for partner NGOs, etc.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Maybe local inter-agency PSEA focal points would be a good solution: easier to reach for affected people and staff, more independent from individual agencies, more cost-efficient for all agencies.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

PSEA: significantly increased interaction between NGOs (international as well as in national ones in Germany) and increased openness to assist each other with practices, tools, etc.

Keywords

PSEA





3A Reduce and address displacement

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Johanniter commits to promote and support safe, dignified and durable solutions for internally displaced persons and refugees in a coherent and measurable manner through well coordinated local programmes.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
Johanniter recognizes both the humanitarian and development challenges of displacement and commit to reduce vulnerability and improve the resilience, self-reliance and protection of refugees and IDPs.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
Regarding refugees in Germany, Johanniter is both committed to improve living conditions in refugees' home countries and to support their arrival and housing in Germany as well as their sustainable integration into German society. Johanniter respects the dignity of every single refugee, independent of his or her legal status, especially women, children, unaccompanied minors and other vulnerable persons amongst refugees. Johanniter defines integration as the equal participation in all economic, social and societal realms. It is a task for the whole of society to which it actively contributes in close partnership with the public sector, other social organizations, churches, civil society initiatives and the private sector. Johanniter commits to integrate refugees in Germany also by including them as staff and volunteers. Johanniter counters any form of intolerance, xenophobia and violence against refugees, Johanniter staff and volunteers. It strives for a peaceful togetherness of all people in Germany, based on mutual respect, and the respect of the constitution and societal values.	Operational	Leave No One Behind

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Other-3A

In 2017 Johanniter provided holistic services to refugees and IDPs - including medical support, nutrition, psycho-social, legal, vocational training, conflict management, food security, livelihood - to help them to become active members of their new communities and develop their potential. Johanniter trained birth attendants, Community Health Workers, and local partner NGOs to support host communities and the displaced, observing gender equality among training participants. It promoted women as multipliers in their communities (family health, hygiene, nutrition/food security, income generation, savings groups), coordinating through clusters and undertaking joint assessments. Within Germany Johanniter operated 53 refugee hostels, offered services in 54 other hostels operated by other actors and in 38 mobile support units. It implemented >100 social integration (language and cultural trainings, vocational orientation & job placement, neighborhood initiatives) and protection projects.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
- ☒ By reporting to, or using reports prepared for, UN principal organs, UN governing boards, or other international bodies
- ☒ Through multi-stakeholder processes or initiatives (e.g. IASC, Grand Bargain, Charter for Change, etc).



B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

- Internationally: no formal process initiated yet.
- Concerning Johanniter's refugee work within Germany: External evaluations for instance concerning Johanniter's Initial Orientation Courses for refugees, and regular exchange meetings among Johanniter regional branches within Germany etc.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)
- ☒ Institutional/Internal constraints
- ☒ Other: Concerning Johanniter's refugee work within Germany: multitude of donors, difficult donor requirements, sometimes hostile political environment, high competition.

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

- Internationally: inability to reach people in need, delays in response, inadequate data collection, inconsistent quality of project design/monitoring/reporting, increased administrative burden, reduced flexibility, donor-driven, financial risk.
- Concerning Johanniter's refugee work within Germany: less funding leading to less staff and decreasing ability to provide services.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

- Internationally: Johanniter will continue implementing projects that improve the resilience, self-reliance and protection of refugees and IDPs; and continue active participation in clusters.
- Concerning Johanniter's refugee work within Germany: Strategic reorientation of refugee work, more durable solutions, increasing synergies with other Johanniter portfolios.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Humanitarian NGOs to set minimum standards (and adhere to them) on basic preconditions to work in a country hostile towards its own population and international community members, thus not to support illegitimate governments that exploit, kill and displace populations.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

- Johanniter vocational trainings for youth with or without disability among Middle East refugee populations.
- Intercultural communication trainings for Johanniter staff & volunteers engaged in refugee support within Germany.

Keywords

Disability, Displacement, Gender



3D Empower and protect women and girls

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Johanniter commits to ensure that its humanitarian programming is gender responsive.	Policy	Leave No One Behind
Johanniter commits to contribute to universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.	Operational	Leave No One Behind

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Ensure that humanitarian programming is gender responsive.	Leave No One Behind

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Johanniter has a focus on projects in the health sector that address women in vulnerable situations, for example pregnant and lactating women in contexts like Pakistan and Afghanistan. In Ecuador, Johanniter supported the women's organization "Mujeres de Sucumbíos" in promoting food security and strengthening resilience of rural women, through increasing agricultural yields and income. The nutrition education project in South Sudan is addressing women between 15 and 49 years. In Cambodia, food/nutrition women's groups are set up as multipliers within their communities (social mobilization). Several projects empower women through setting up saving groups aiming to increase their income.

In Djibouti, Johanniter sensitized rural communities on female genital mutilation (FGM), and provided literacy classes for rural women. In DRC, Johanniter ensures medical, legal and psycho-social support to survivors of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV).

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

Johanniter assesses progress by monitoring indicators developed from baseline data gathered during initial assessments. Explicit gender guidelines are still in the making.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Buy-in
☒ Funding amounts
☒ Human resources/capacity

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

With increased funding, Johanniter could undertake more activities to achieve progress towards this commitment. The position of inclusion advisor at the headquarters level would have covered also gender issues and would have advised regional desks and field staff on gender, but it could not be filled due to a lack of funding.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

- In Ecuador, Johanniter will strengthen women's health through educational measures and prevent violence against women through



empowerment.

- In Afghanistan, Johanniter will offer vocational training for community midwives.
- In Djibouti, Johanniter will sensitize the population on FGM and offer literacy classes.
- In DRC, Johanniter will provide medical, legal and psycho-social support to survivors of SGBV.
- At the headquarters level, Johanniter will elaborate specific gender guidelines.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Donors should be trained on humanitarian standards including gender and PSEA to provide enough funds for NGOs to reach them.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

- In Djibouti Johanniter contributed to the National Policy against Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).
- Within VENRO, the German NGO umbrella network of 130 humanitarian and development NGOs, Johanniter advised the German government on gender policies and action plans including for UN Security Council resolution 1325, and contributed to setting up a gender quota for the VENRO board.

Keywords

Gender, PSEA



3G Address other groups or minorities in crisis settings

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
In support of the implementation of the Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action and the upcoming Action Plan, Johanniter commits to further improve access for persons with disabilities to humanitarian aid, taking into consideration the diversity of their needs and the allocation of financial resources to address access barriers, where necessary; to increase the participation of persons with disabilities and their organizations (Disabled People's Organizations/DPOs) in the planning, implementation and evaluation of projects, including measures to further develop their capacities; to plan and implement measures to increase the understanding of and capacities on disability and the rights and needs of persons with disabilities in partner organizations to strengthen their response in this regard; to provide emergency wheelchairs to individuals and/or hospitals and for use at medical points in humanitarian emergencies, if feasible and appropriate; and to maintain its capacities to deliver these emergency wheelchair services.	Operational	Leave No One Behind

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

In 2017 Johanniter mainstreamed inclusion in humanitarian projects, developed disability inclusion guidelines and a logframe with specific indicators and allocated budgets for inclusion mainstreaming. Johanniter trained headquarters staff in disability inclusion; cooperated with disability NGOs, disabled peoples organisations (DPOs) and self-help groups (in Zimbabwe and Lebanon); constructed inclusive boreholes in the El Nino emergency water and sanitation project in Zimbabwe; provided mine victim assistance in Myanmar; prosthetics and orthotics (P&O) services in Djibouti; wheelchairs and inclusion for children with disabilities in Sri Lanka; enhanced the social and economic participation of youth with disabilities in Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon; provided emergency food/cash assistance, food and nutrition security of highly vulnerable households (e.g. persons with disabilities, HIV-infected persons, pregnant/nursing mothers, children <5) for drought affected in Zimbabwe and Kenya; integrated street children in the Drought Emergency School Feeding program in Kenya; provided emergency food assistance for children and mothers with disabilities in Deim Zubeir, South Sudan; included children with disabilities in outpatient therapeutic and therapeutic supplementary feeding programs and stabilization centres; included mothers with disability in health education through traditional birth attendants in South Sudan; improved access of people with disability (PWD) to health in Masisi/Kivu, DRC through a survey; included PWD as community health workers (CHW) and income generation activities; trained nurses and CHWs on inclusion; established networks of PWD in each health area; improved physical access for PWD (ramps) in every building. Within VENRO, Johanniter lobbied for disabled people and participated in an advisory panel for the new inclusion strategy of the German Federal Development Ministry.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

We have not introduced inclusion-specific impact indicators yet.



3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Data and analysis
- ☒ Human resources/capacity
- ☒ Information management/tools

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

- Inability to reach people in need
- Inconsistent quality in project design and deliverables
- Inadequate data collection and monitoring of success impact

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

Johanniter will continue to mainstream inclusion in projects and programs and train Johanniter staff and national partners. However, Johanniter currently lacks an expert adviser at the headquarters level to monitor implementation throughout the program cycle.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

- More collaboration between NGOs, disabled peoples organisations and self-help groups in the field;
- More awareness raising among affected and national stakeholders;
- Improved data on the situation;
- More capacity building measures (trainings) for national partners and stakeholders;
- Advocacy for commitments of national partners and stakeholders;
- More resources (capacity and funding) at the headquarters level.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

- Johanniter Awareness Raising and Community Survey Exercise within the emergency water and sanitation intervention in Zimbabwe, carried out with two other NGOs (CBM and FODPZ).
- Johanniter also developed an inclusive design for boreholes approved by the Zimbabwean national authorities and is interested to raise it to a new national standard.

Keywords

Disability



4A Reinforce, do not replace, national and local systems

Joint Commitments

Commitment	Joint Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
By endorsing the Charter for Change, Johanniter commits to reaffirm the Principles of Partnership and work at eye-level with its local partners; to pass at least 20% of its humanitarian funding to local NGOs and to report transparently on those funding shares; to prevent the negative impact of recruiting national NGO staff during emergencies; to provide organizational support and capacity building; and to promote the role of local actors to media and the public.	Charter for Change signatories	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Johanniter commits to adopt the Core Humanitarian Standard, with the objective of making humanitarian action more appropriate, effective, and responsive to the needs of people and communities affected by crisis, in order to ensure that beneficiaries know what they can expect, are able to express their views and concerns, and are listened and responded to by its teams and partners.	Policy	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Johanniter commits to support the 'Inclusion Charter' with its five steps to ensure impartial humanitarian response for the most vulnerable.	Policy	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Johanniter commits to support and invest in local capacity strengthening and response systems, wherever the context allows.	Capacity	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Johanniter commits to increase investment in building community resilience as a critical first line of response, with the full and effective participation of women.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to reinforce national and local leadership and capacities in managing disaster and climate-related risks through strengthened preparedness and predictable response and recovery arrangements.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need



Commit to increase investment in building community resilience as a critical first line of response, with the full and effective participation of women.

Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Strengthening national/local leadership and systems

On the Charter for Change: In 2017 Johanniter has made steps towards developing partnership guidelines and improved financial management in order to better track humanitarian funding to partner organisations.

Adherence to quality and accountability standards (e.g. CHS, SPHERE)

In 2017 Johanniter carried out a self-assessment on the implementation of the CHS at all organisational levels - i.e. headquarters, selected country offices, partner organisations and beneficiary communities - and is currently analysing the collected data and consolidating the assessment report.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
- ☒ Through multi-stakeholder processes or initiatives (e.g. IASC, Grand Bargain, Charter for Change, etc).

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

- Charter for Change reporting framework.
- CHS self-assessment offered the opportunity to simultaneously raise awareness among staff and partners for quality and accountability aspects of Johanniter's work and start a learning process with visible results.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)
- ☒ Human resources/capacity
- ☒ Institutional/Internal constraints

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

- CHS implementation slowed due to limited staff resources and challenges from complex environments as well as tools that were not completely appropriate for working at the community level or with partner NGOs.
- Charter for Change: Discussion of complex changes needs time and capacities and cooperation of various departments. All responsibility and administrative burden remains with international NGO.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

- Johanniter will report to the Charter for Change secretariat in April 2018; finalise partnership guidelines; improve the partner assessment tool to analyze the possibilities for capacity development of local partner organizations.
- Johanniter will use the results of the CHS self-assessment to develop and implement an improvement plan which will then form the basis for rolling out compliance to the standard throughout the organization.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

- Johanniter participated in the localization working group of the German humanitarian coordination platform to develop and publish a joint paper with defined intentions on how to bring the process of localization forward. Together with VENRO, Johanniter will follow up on this.
- Together with the Charter for Change signatories Johanniter will contribute to enhance the development of Charter.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.



Johanniter chairs a working group of German NGOs on the CHS and Accountability to Affected People which is taking forward the discussion on how to improve accountability towards affected people among the German NGO community and also vis-à-vis German donors.

Keywords

Local action, Quality and accountability standards



4B Anticipate, do not wait, for crises

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Johanniter commits to support local risk management strategies and train communities in analyzing risks, preparing for disasters and qualifying first responders.	Capacity	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Johanniter commits to reinforce national and local leadership and capacities in managing disaster and climate-related risks through strengthened preparedness and predictable response and recovery arrangements.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

- In the Philippines, Johanniter supported DRR-awareness raising, training, and the development of community action plans based on risk analysis together with local/regional governmental institutions.
- In Myanmar and Colombia, Johanniter provided mine risk education with communities.
- In Ecuador, Johanniter supported climate change adaptation in highland Andean communities and protection of water resources.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

Johanniter incorporates baseline and endline studies in projects/programs to evaluate progress.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Human resources/capacity
☒ Information management/tools
☒ Multi-stakeholder coordination

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

The difficulties to find appropriate staff and financial resources slows down the implementation.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

Johanniter will collect and analyze lessons learned and undertake more baseline and endline studies to measure impact.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

- communication
- coordination
- financial resources
- appropriate staff

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

Johanniter created RON - Resilient Organizations Network - in the Philippines, a social media group in which local partner NGOs exchange good practice regarding resiliency strengthening with each other and with other individual and institutional actors.



Keywords

Disaster Risk Reduction



4C Deliver collective outcomes: transcend humanitarian-development divides

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Johanniter commits to provide - in close co-operation with the national health authorities, local civil society and relevant and context specific international organizations - relevant parts of an essential package of health services for crisis-affected people, including refugees, IDPs and host populations, according to their specific needs and vulnerabilities. Elements from the essential package provided by Johanniter include promotional, preventive and curative primary health services (comprising communicable disease prevention and control measures); child and neonatal health (including vaccinations); reproductive health (based on its Minimum Initial Service Package); trauma and injury care including in relation to gender-based violence; mental health; management of non-communicable diseases; and provision for the additional needs of the elderly, chronically ill and disabled. The minimum package would include necessary logistical backup and support in nutrition, food security, water, sanitation, and hygiene, along with social protection, community engagement, and integration into community-based services. Special efforts will be made to train local health workers and community volunteers.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Johanniter commits to qualify medical staff and volunteers as WHO-classified Emergency Medical Teams and actively help to shape the EMT procedures. It will offer its rapidly deployable 'Emergency Medical Teams' upon classification.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Johanniter commits to contribute to the development and success of international disaster response bodies such as the European Civil Protection Mechanism and UN OCHA.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Johanniter commits to train volunteers on disaster response in close cooperation with European NGOs.	Capacity	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Johanniter commits to contributing capacities to the First Responder Community of the German Foreign Office.	Capacity	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Other-4C

Johanniter included the promotion of good health and the treatment of illnesses in its 2025 strategy. Johanniter aims to continually increase the resilience of healthcare systems in regions hit by crises in order to facilitate access to high quality healthcare based on the needs of the affected people. This includes strengthening the infrastructure of primary healthcare facilities and basic and advanced training for medical staff. Preventive measures such as health and hygiene promotion as well as mother and child preventive healthcare form the core of Johanniter's work, with the aim of reducing morbidity and mortality in



the short, medium and long-term. Furthermore, Johanniter integrates health supporting measures such as access to safe water, adequate sanitation facilities, and education awareness on the importance of nutrition.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

- Within framework of project reporting.
- By monitoring indicators developed from baseline data gathered during the initial assessment.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Funding amounts
- ☒ Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)
- ☒ Multi-stakeholder coordination

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Crises are protracted and therefore transformation takes its time as well. If the horizon of humanitarian action is limited, so will be the transformation.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

Donors continue to request financial inputs from NGOs, coupled with significant budget cuts, will lead to a shift towards a downscaling of operations in 2018. As these are more humanitarian donors and less donors of development action, resilience building will be further delayed.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

- The donor community should standardize their thresholds, reporting systems and values.
- International politics and industry should not contradict humanitarian efforts or even inflame humanitarian disasters.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

- European Interagency Security Forum - for exchanging and fostering common practices for the delivery of humanitarian action.
- European Civil Response Mechanism - sponsoring of transportation, missions and training costs.

Keywords

Humanitarian-development nexus, People-centred approach



Initiative Reports

The Inclusion Charter :

What concrete actions have you taken in support of the initiative.

In 2017 Johanniter mainstreamed inclusion in humanitarian projects, developed disability inclusion guidelines and a logframe with specific indicators and allocated budgets for inclusion mainstreaming. Johanniter trained headquarters staff in disability inclusion; cooperated with disability NGOs, disabled peoples organisations (DPOs) and self-help groups (in Zimbabwe and Lebanon); constructed inclusive boreholes in the El Nino emergency water and sanitation project in Zimbabwe; provided mine victim assistance in Myanmar; prosthetics and orthotics (P&O) services in Djibouti; wheelchairs and inclusion for children with disabilities in Sri Lanka; enhanced the social and economic participation of youth with disabilities in Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon; provided emergency food/cash assistance, food and nutrition security of highly vulnerable households (e.g. persons with disabilities, HIV-infected persons, pregnant/nursing mothers, children <5) for drought affected in Zimbabwe and Kenya; integrated street children in the Drought Emergency School Feeding program in Kenya; provided emergency food assistance for children and mothers with disabilities in Deim Zubeir, South Sudan; included children with disabilities in outpatient therapeutic and therapeutic supplementary feeding programs and stabilization centres; included mothers with disability in health education through traditional birth attendants in South Sudan; improved access of people with disability (PWD) to health in Masisi/Kivu, DRC through a survey; included PWD as community health workers (CHW) and income generation activities; trained nurses and CHWs on inclusion; established networks of PWD in each health area; improved physical access for PWD (ramps) in every building. Within VENRO, Johanniter lobbied for disabled people and participated in an advisory panel for the new inclusion strategy of the German Federal Development Ministry.

For additional information, please see Johanniter's reporting under Transformation 3G.



Additional Reports

Attachment
170728_People First Impact Method - Case Study_Johanniter_Kipfer.pdf