



A quantitative analysis of the implementation of the Almaty Commitments in relation to the subthemes of the 10th European Regional Conference

Summary report: Results from the 2022 endline survey questionnaire^x

11th European Regional Conference

April 2022

Abstract

This summary report provides a detailed quantitative analysis of the implementation of the Almaty Commitments. The data is collected from 46 Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies on the three subthemes of the 10th European Regional Conference held in Almaty from 2-4 May 2018: Migration, Sustainability and Coordination and Cooperation within the Movement in Europe and Central Asia. In this report, we present a monitoring methodology for capturing both the quantitative and qualitative elements of the commitments. To this end, an endline survey questionnaire and high-level indicators in relation to the actions committed by National Societies have been developed to measure progress against the Almaty Commitments. Consolidated data on these indicators provides a federation-wide overview of strategies and actions to scale up the individual and collective impact of National Societies in Europe to build resilience, provide humanitarian assistance and social care for vulnerable population at regional, national and local levels. Moreover, it can provide a baseline for continuous monitoring of the progress of National Society actions, creating a solid foundation for long-term planning. Although, there is room for improvement in the implementation of these strategies and actions by National Societies, the results of this report generally indicate progress against the Almaty commitments.

^x This summary report was prepared by Ivan Hajdukovic, who was engaged as an independent consultant for this assignment. He holds a PhD in Economics from the University of Barcelona and previously worked as a data analyst at the IFRC. Should you have any questions or comments about the report, please do not hesitate to contact him.

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1. Introduction

The 10th European Regional Conference of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies held in Almaty from 2-4 May 2018 brought together the leaders of 53 National Societies in the region to discuss strategic issues, common concerns and learn from each other's diverse contexts. During this meeting, thirteen commitments, commonly known as "Almaty Commitments", were established in agreement with the National Societies on the three subthemes of the conference: Migration, Sustainability and Coordination and Cooperation within the Movement in Europe and Central Asia¹.

This summary report presents a monitoring methodology for capturing both the quantitative and qualitative elements of the Almaty Commitments. We carry out a quantitative analysis based on the data collected from 46 Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies on the subthemes of the 10th European Regional Conference. To this end, an endline survey questionnaire and high-level indicators in relation to the actions committed by National Societies have been developed to measure progress against the Almaty Commitment². The results of the quantitative data analysis will be presented and discussed at the 11th European Regional Conference in Tbilisi from 26-28 April 2022.

Prior to the 10th European Regional Conference, a survey questionnaire was conducted to gather information from National Societies on the subthemes of the conference. For indicators 1, 2, 3, 5b, 6 and 8 (Q 8.1 and Q 8.4), we use the questions from the pre-conference survey to enable comparison of the results. For the remaining indicators, we have developed new questions in the endline survey questionnaire. The main limitation of our analysis is that the new indicators and questions do not always allow an accurate measurement of progress in relation to the implementation of the related commitments. For these indicators, we provide a detailed overview of the achievements of National Societies in the region. This summary report presents the results of the endline measurement of the implementation of the commitments and contains final conclusions.

¹ The description of the Almaty Commitments established at the 10th European Regional Conference can be found in International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (2018).

² The detailed list of the recommended indicators and associated commitments is available in Appendix A.1.

2. Results of the quantitative analysis of the implementation of the Almaty Commitments in relation to the subthemes of the 10th European Regional Conference

2.1 Summary of the results

Almaty Commitments	Progress against commitments ^a
1. Respond to the vulnerabilities of migrants and their humanitarian needs regardless of their legal status, and to expand social inclusion activities for and with migrants, including increased efforts to tackle discrimination and xenophobia	Good
2. Develop national and regional migration strategies and guidance when migrants are recognised to be among the most vulnerable in our domestic context, involving relevant internal and external stakeholders, including migrant and host communities	None
3. To defend the humanitarian space of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and advocate with relevant authorities about migrants' humanitarian needs and rights to ensure a principled approach to assisting migrants	Moderate
4. Cooperate in a more efficient and effective manner between NSs and the Governments in countries of origin, transit and destination for migrants, including migrant workers; Provide coordinated and complementary support to vulnerable migrants through transnational cooperation between NSs sharing similar realities along the migratory routes, creating synergies and allowing sharing of resources	Inconclusive
5. Constantly improve quality of services to communities and regularly review their relevance through assessment of needs, community satisfaction surveys (5a), strengthen partnership with Governments, taking into account ever-changing humanitarian context (5b)	Good
6. Increase volunteer engagement by strengthening diversity in volunteers' recruitment, including marginalized community members, and extend skills development opportunities	Good
7. Review and strengthen the NSs policies and structures for youth and volunteering, based on research, evidence and surveys and using the potential of Volunteer Alliance	Inconclusive
8. Ensure financial sustainability by diversifying income sources, developing country-specific resource mobilization strategies, and investing into fundraising development including capacity building	Moderate
9. Ensure that we have the strategic insight and data in order to demonstrate our integrity and efficiency such that we can maximize funding opportunities that arise from localization agenda under the Grand Bargain	Good
10. Invest in local capacities so that we are recognized as first-responders of choice by communities, governments and partners	Inconclusive
11. Take a coordinating role in partnerships with other actors in accordance with our capacities, mandate, relevant strategies, when feasible and relevant	Very good
12. Strengthen coordination and cooperation between all Movement components, pooling resources and authority when necessary and using the SMCC tool as a model, beyond large-scale emergencies, and ensure efficiency, relevance and cost-effectiveness of our models of collaboration and networks	Very good
13. Strongly engage in the development of IFRC Strategy 2030 to reflect local, national and regional humanitarian needs and trends	Very good

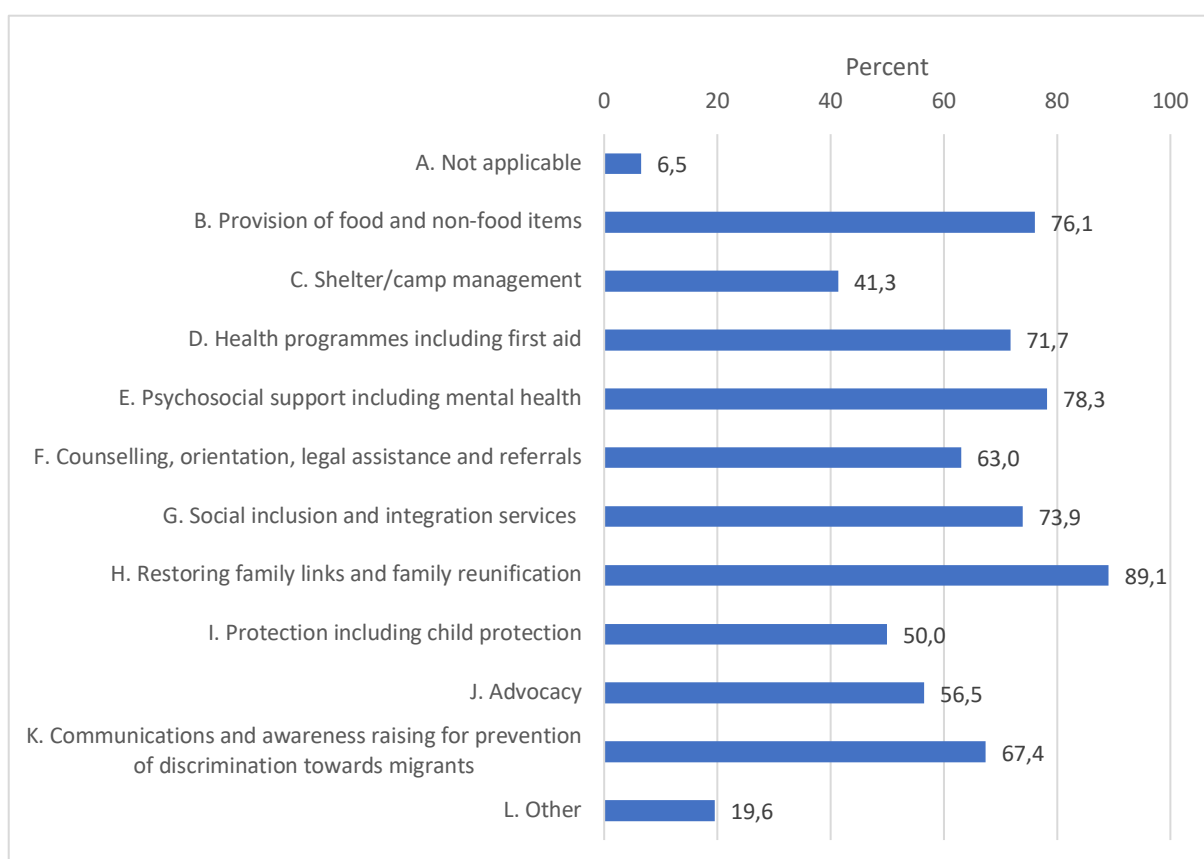
^a Progress against commitments: Inconclusive/None/Moderate/Good/Very good

2.2 Results of the quantitative data analysis by subtheme and commitment

Subtheme 1: Migration

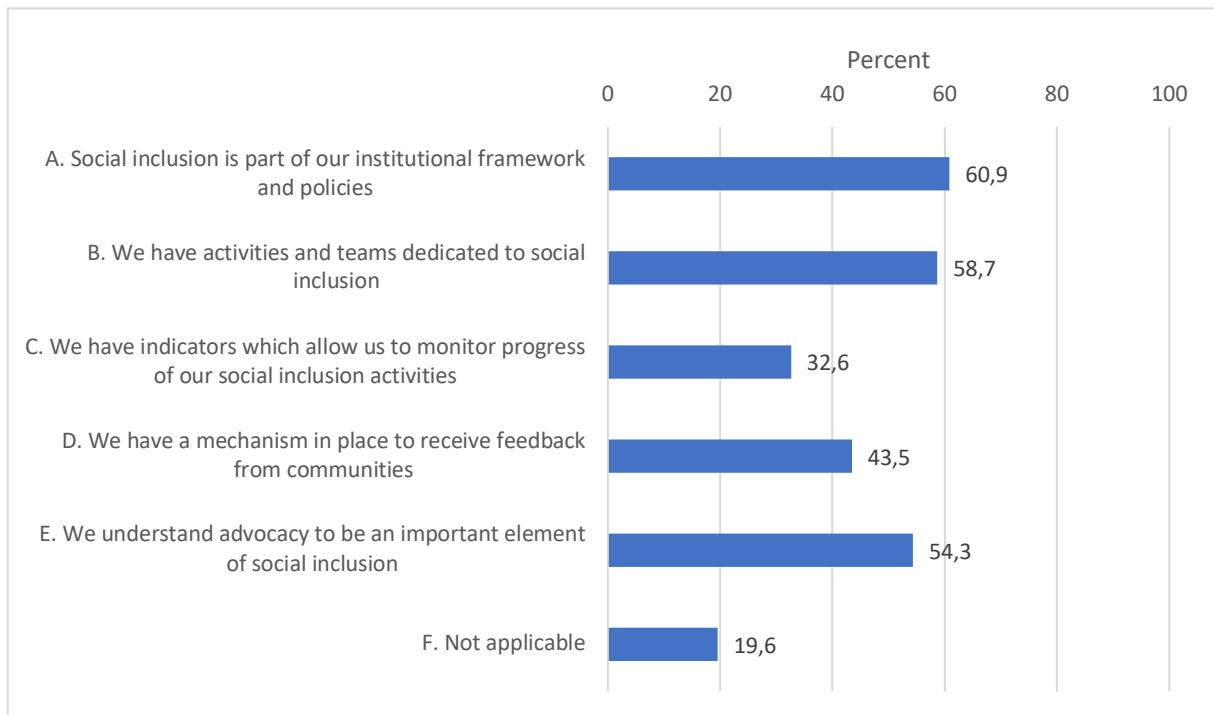
1. National Society services to migrants to respond to their vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs and expansion of social inclusion activities for and with migrants

Q 1.1 If you work with migrants, which of the following services do you provide?



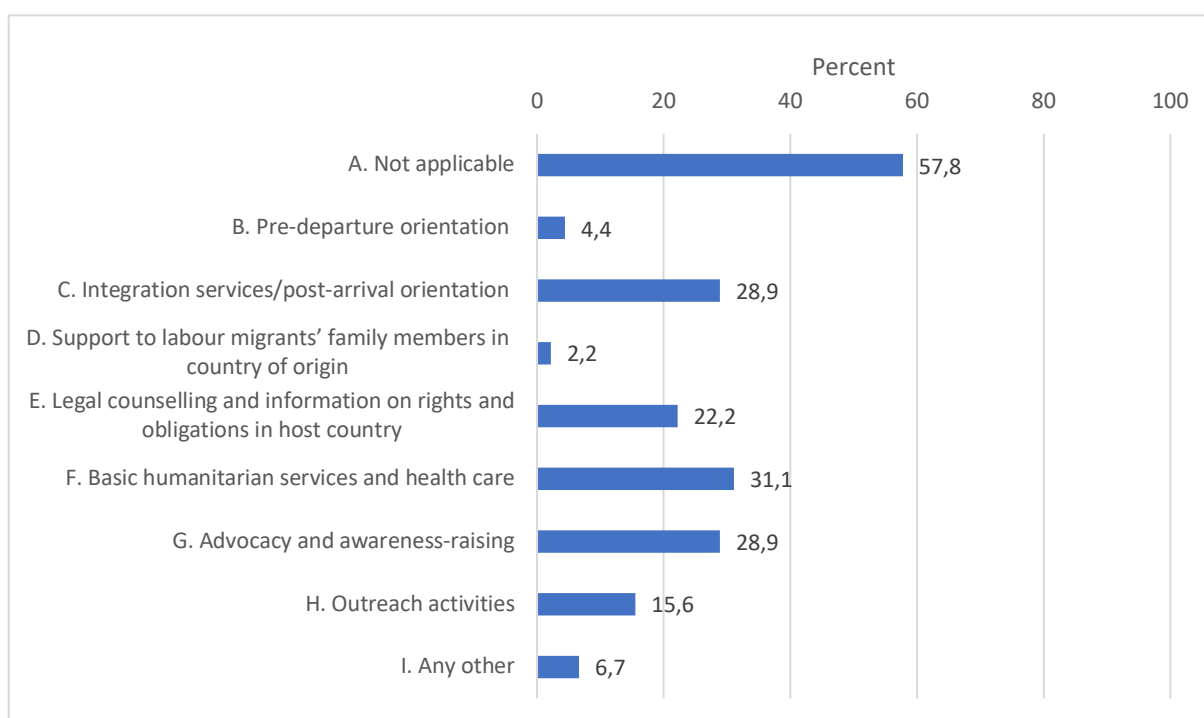
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES		RESPONSES	
	2022		2018	
A. Not applicable	6,5%	3	6,1%	3
B. Provision of food and non-food items	76,1%	35	63,3%	31
C. Shelter/camp management	41,3%	19	26,5%	13
D. Health programmes including first aid	71,7%	33	57,1%	28
E. Psychosocial support including mental health	78,3%	36	67,3%	33
F. Counselling, orientation, legal assistance and referrals	63,0%	29	53,1%	26
G. Social inclusion and integration services	73,9%	34	61,2%	30
H. Restoring family links and family reunification	89,1%	41	83,7%	41
I. Protection including child protection	50,0%	23	42,9%	21
J. Advocacy	56,5%	26	53,1%	26
K. Communications and awareness raising for prevention of discrimination towards migrants	67,4%	31	55,1%	27
L. Other	19,6%	9	24,5%	12
Total Respondents		46		49

Q 1.2 With regards to social inclusion, which of these apply to your National Society?



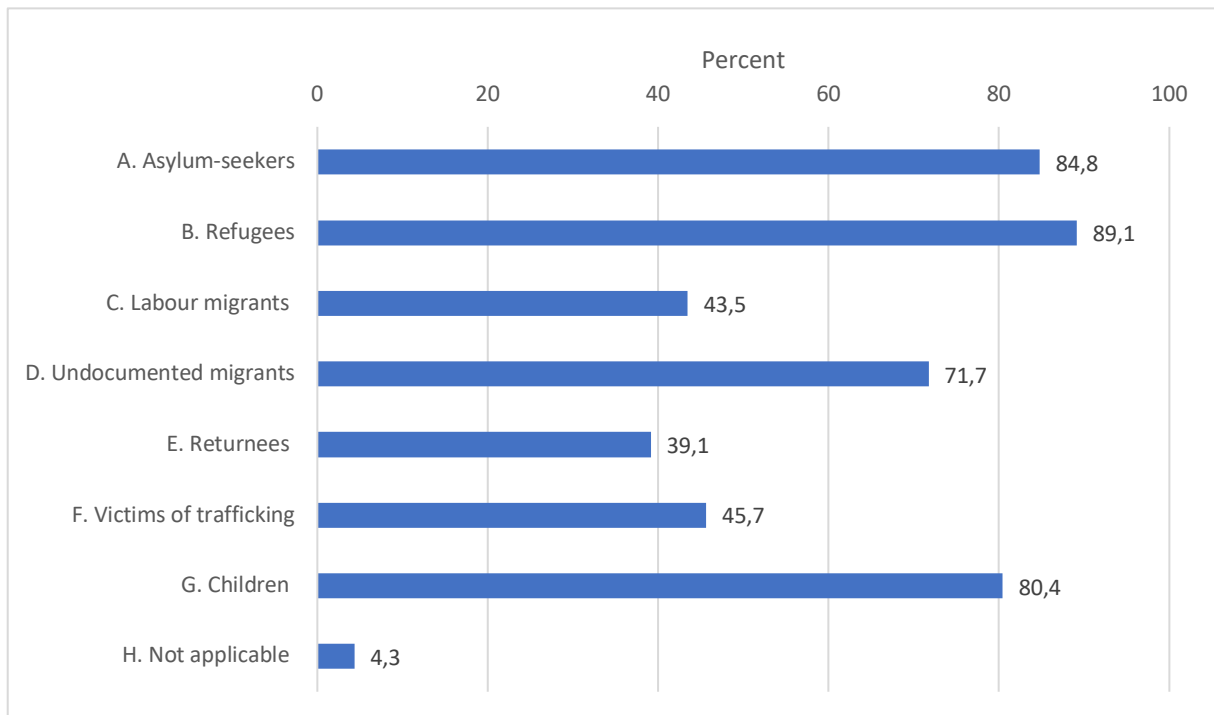
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES		RESPONSES	
	2022		2018	
A. Social inclusion is part of our institutional framework and policies	60,9%	28	65,3%	32
B. We have activities and teams dedicated to social inclusion	58,7%	27	61,2%	30
C. We have indicators which allow us to monitor progress of our social inclusion activities	32,6%	15	32,7%	16
D. We have a mechanism in place to receive feedback from communities	43,5%	20	20,4%	10
E. We understand advocacy to be an important element of social inclusion	54,3%	25	59,2%	29
F. Not applicable	19,6%	9	16,3%	8
Total Respondents		46		49

Q 1.3 Which services, if any, do you provide specifically for labour migrants?



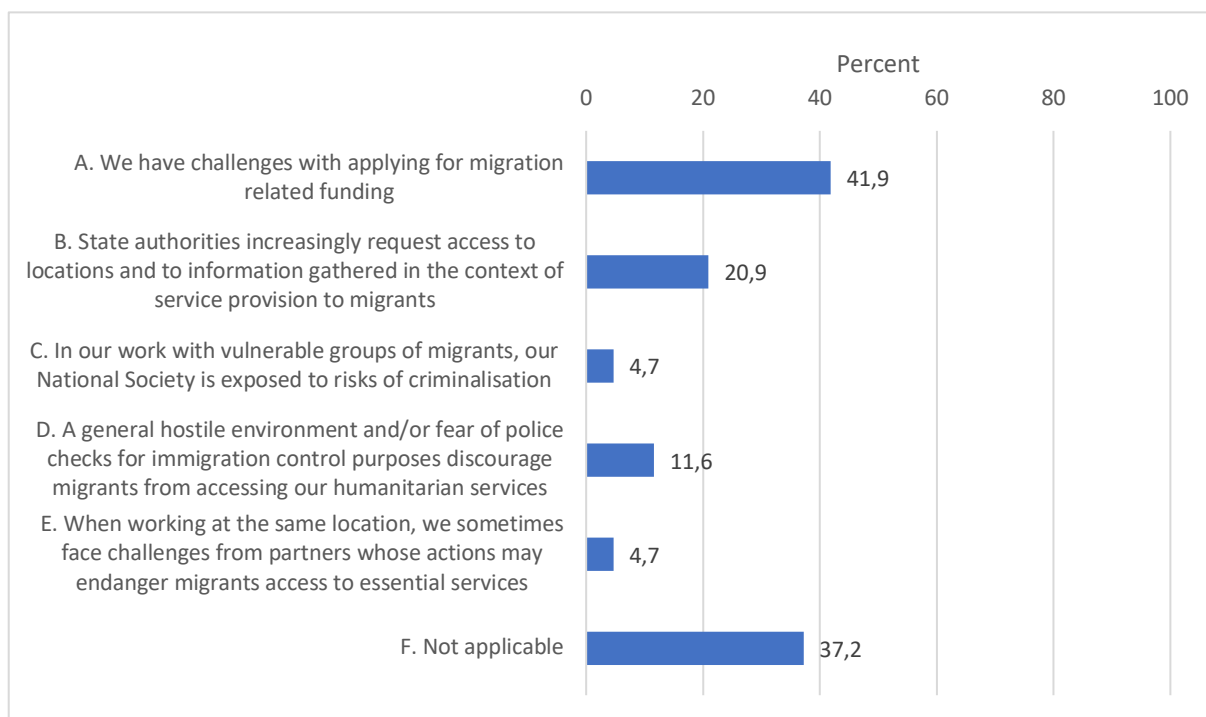
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES		RESPONSES	
	2022		2018	
A. Not applicable	57,8%	26	38,8%	19
B. Pre-departure orientation	4,4%	2	2,0%	1
C. Integration services/post-arrival orientation	28,9%	13	20,4%	10
D. Support to labour migrants' family members in country of origin	2,2%	1	8,2%	4
E. Legal counselling and information on rights and obligations in host country	22,2%	10	26,5%	13
F. Basic humanitarian services and health care	31,1%	14	34,7%	17
G. Advocacy and awareness-raising	28,9%	13	14,3%	7
H. Outreach activities	15,6%	7	6,1%	3
I. Any other	6,7%	3	14,3%	7
Total Respondents		45		49

Q 1.4 If you work with migrants, which beneficiary groups do you include?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES		RESPONSES	
	2022		2018	
A. Asylum-seekers	84,8%	39	73,5%	36
B. Refugees	89,1%	41	77,6%	38
C. Labour migrants	43,5%	20	36,7%	18
D. Undocumented migrants	71,7%	33	65,3%	32
E. Returnees	39,1%	18	46,9%	23
F. Victims of trafficking	45,7%	21	49,0%	24
G. Children	80,4%	37	65,3%	32
H. Not applicable	4,3%	2	10,2%	5
Total Respondents		46		49

Q 1.5 Which of the following, if any, applies to your National Society?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES		RESPONSES	
	2022		2018	
A. We have challenges with applying for migration related funding	41,9%	18	32,7%	16
B. State authorities increasingly request access to locations and to information gathered in the context of service provision to migrants	20,9%	9	4,1%	2
C. In our work with vulnerable groups of migrants, our National Society is exposed to risks of criminalisation	4,7%	2	2,0%	1
D. A general hostile environment and/or fear of police checks for immigration control purposes discourage migrants from accessing our humanitarian services	11,6%	5	6,1%	3
E. When working at the same location, we sometimes face challenges from partners whose actions may endanger migrants access to essential services	4,7%	2	2,0%	1
F. Not applicable	37,2%	16	61,2%	30
Total Respondents		43		49

Indicator related to Commitment 1

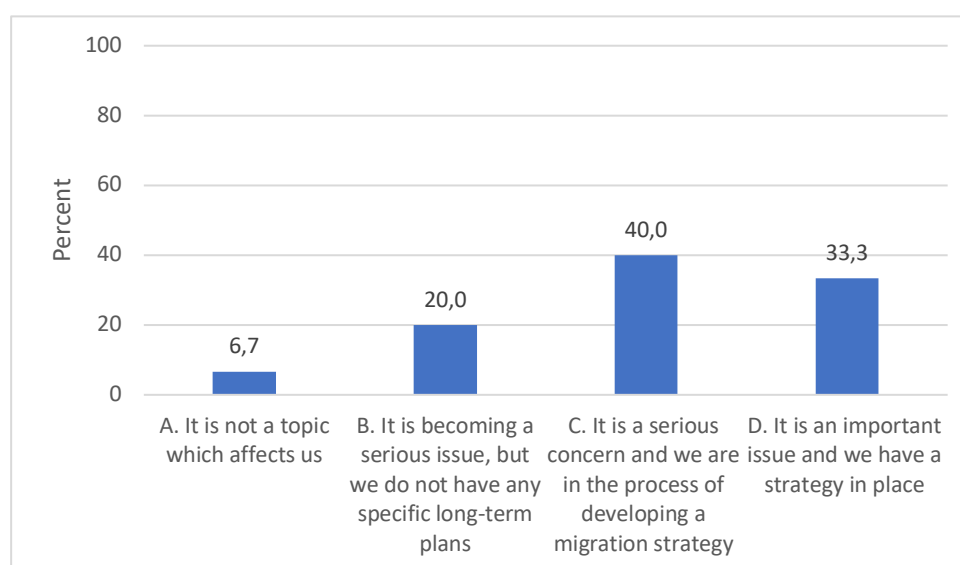
	2022	2018
Number of National Societies providing a range of services to migrants to respond to their vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs and expanding social inclusion activities for and with migrants ^a	34 (73,9%)	29 (59,2%)
Total Respondents	46	49
Progress against Commitment 1	Good	

^a Calculation method: The National Society is counted if the following conditions are met: Q 1.1: Answer(s) different than A, Answer G is mandatory; Q 1.2: At least one answer between A, B, C and D; Q 1.4: Answer(s) different than H

The data shows that the percentage of National Societies that provide a wide range of services to migrants to respond to their vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs and expand social inclusion activities for and with migrants increased from 59,2% in 2018 to 73,9% in 2022. The main services have not changed since 2018 and include the provision of food and non-food items, psychosocial support, social inclusion and integration services, and the restoration of family links. From the table referring to question Q 1.1, we can see that the percentages of National Societies providing each service to migrants have increased, including for social inclusion and integration services (from 61,2 to 73,9%). As in 2018, asylum-seekers, refugees and children are the main beneficiary groups. Overall, these results provide evidence of progress towards the achievement of Commitment 1.

2. Development of a migration strategy by the National Society

Q 2.1 Which of the following statements would best describe your National Society's approach to migration?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES		RESPONSES	
	2022		2018	
A. It is not a topic which affects us	6,7%	3	10,2%	5
B. It is becoming a serious issue, but we do not have any specific long-term plans	20,0%	9	16,3%	8
C. It is a serious concern and we are in the process of developing a migration strategy	40,0%	18	30,6%	15
D. It is an important issue and we have a strategy in place	33,3%	15	42,9%	21
Total Respondents		45		49

Indicator related to Commitment 2

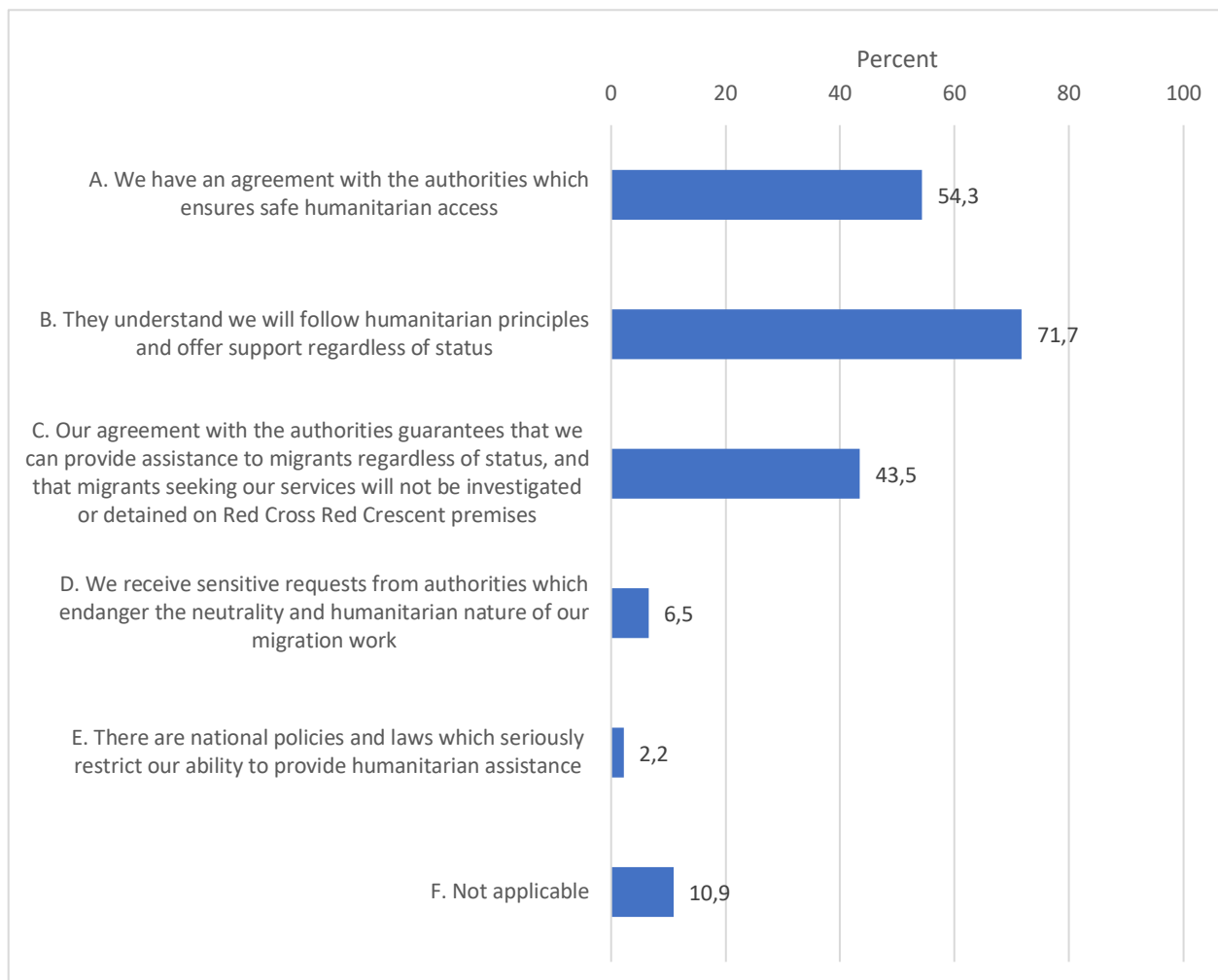
	2022	2018
Number of National Societies that have developed a migration strategy ^a	15 (33,3%)	21 (42,9%)
Total Respondents	45	49
Progress against Commitment 2	None	

^a Calculation method: The National Society is counted if statement D is selected for question Q 2.1

The analysis of the implementation of Commitment 2 reveals that migration is a serious concern for 73,3% of National Societies. However, only 33,3% of National Societies have developed a migration strategy and 40,0% of National Societies are in the process of developing one. Comparison with the data from the pre-conference survey shows that the number of National Societies with a strategy in place in 2022 is lower than in 2018. Over the next few years, more National Societies are expected to start or continue the process of developing a strategy to address their migration issues.

3. National Society relationships with relevant authorities about migrants' humanitarian access, principles and assistance to ensure a safe humanitarian space for migration work

Q 3.1 If your National Society is working with migrants, which of the following statements would best describe your relationship with the authorities?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES		RESPONSES	
	2022		2018	
A. We have an agreement with the authorities which ensures safe humanitarian access	54,3%	25	49,0%	24
B. They understand we will follow humanitarian principles and offer support regardless of status	71,7%	33	69,4%	34
C. Our agreement with the authorities guarantees that we can provide assistance to migrants regardless of status, and that migrants seeking our services will not be investigated or detained on Red Cross Red Crescent premises	43,5%	20	34,7%	17
D. We receive sensitive requests from authorities which endanger the neutrality and humanitarian nature of our migration work	6,5%	3	8,2%	4
E. There are national policies and laws which seriously restrict our ability to provide humanitarian assistance	2,2%	1	0,0%	0
F. Not applicable	10,9%	5	8,2%	4
Total Respondents		46		49

Indicator related to Commitment 3

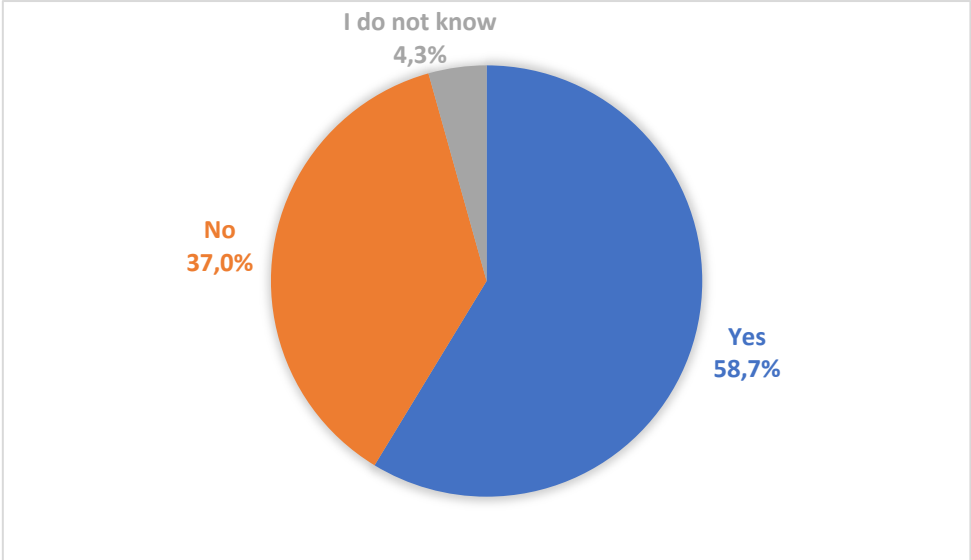
	2022	2018
Number of National Societies that have relationships with relevant authorities about migrants' humanitarian access, principles and assistance to ensure a safe humanitarian space for migration work ^a	14 (30,4%)	8 (16,3%)
Total Respondents	46	49
Progress against Commitment 3	Moderate	

^a Calculation method: The National Society is counted if statements A, B and C are chosen for question Q 3.1

The percentage of National Societies that have well-established relationships with relevant authorities about migrants' humanitarian access, principles and assistance to ensure a safe humanitarian space for migration work increased from 16,3% in 2018 to 30,4% in 2022. It can be noted that the percentages of National Societies indicating statements A, B and C are comparatively higher than those in the pre-conference survey for this question. These results indicate that relationships between National Societies and the authorities have strengthened since 2018, although a significant number of National Societies have not yet concluded agreements with the authorities.

4. Coordinated and complementary National Society support to vulnerable migrants through transnational cooperation with other National Societies

Q 4.1 Does your National Society provide coordinated and complementary support to vulnerable migrants through transnational cooperation with other National Societies sharing similar realities along the migratory routes, creating synergies and allowing sharing of resources?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES 2022	
Yes	58,7%	27
No	37,0%	17
I do not know	4,3%	2
Total Respondents	46	

Indicator related to Commitment 4

	2022
Number of National Societies providing coordinated and complementary support to vulnerable migrants through transnational cooperation with other National Societies ^a	27 (58,7%)
Total Respondents	46
Progress against Commitment 4	Inconclusive

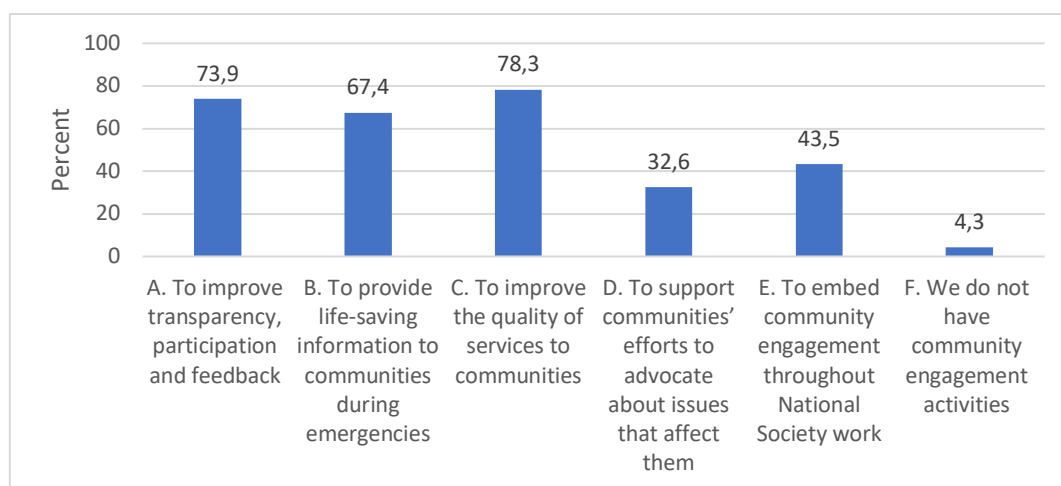
^a Calculation method: Number of National Societies that answered "Yes" to question Q 4.1

The data reveals that 58,7% of National Societies provide coordinated and complementary support to vulnerable migrants through transnational cooperation with other National Societies. Since no data was collected in the pre-conference survey conducted on this specific indicator to allow comparison, we cannot accurately determine to what extent there is progress or not against Commitment 5. Nevertheless, the analysis carried out by International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (2021) on cooperation between National Societies on migration and displacement issues suggests that there is certainly room for improvement in the implementation of this commitment.

Subtheme 2: Sustainability

5a. National Society community engagement activities (e.g., assessment of needs, feedback, community satisfaction surveys) to improve the quality of services to communities

Q 5a.1 Which of the following would best describe the purpose of your community engagement activities?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES		RESPONSES	
	2022		2018	
A. To improve transparency, participation and feedback	73,9%	34	67,3%	33
B. To provide life-saving information to communities during emergencies	67,4%	31	53,1%	26
C. To improve the quality of services to communities	78,3%	36	N/A	N/A
D. To support communities' efforts to advocate about issues that affect them	32,6%	15	34,7%	17
E. To embed community engagement throughout National Society work	43,5%	20	42,9%	21
F. We do not have community engagement activities	4,3%	2	N/A	N/A
Total Respondents		46		49

Indicator related to component 5a of Commitment 5

	2022
Number of National Societies that have community engagement activities (e.g., assessment of needs, feedback, community satisfaction surveys) to improve the quality of services to communities ^a	28 (60,9%)
Total Respondents	46

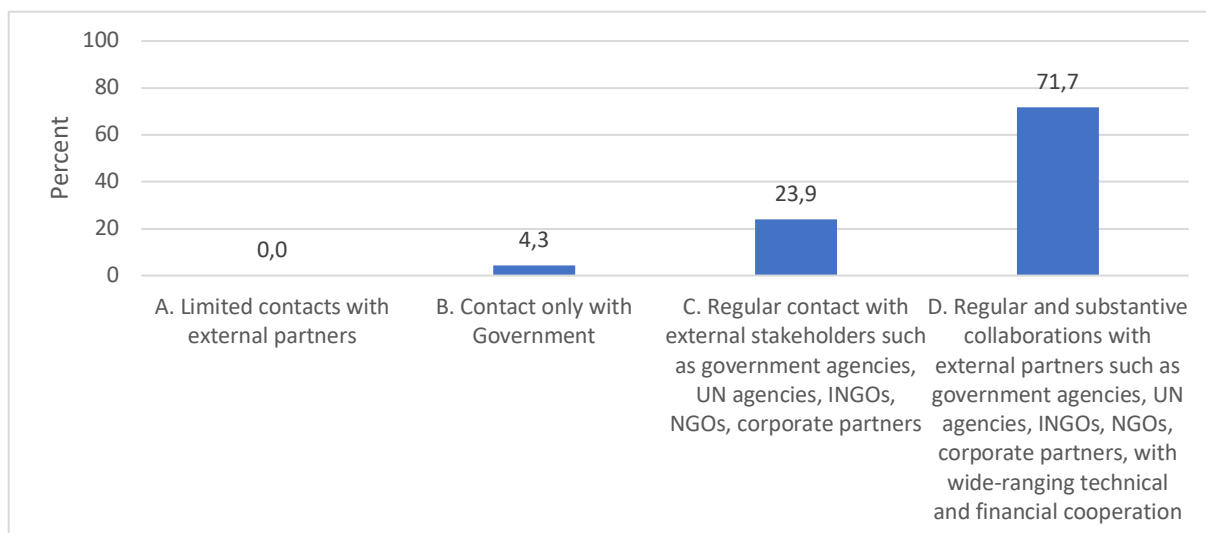
^a Calculation method: The National Society is counted if statements A and C are chosen for question 5a.1

Commitment 5 can be divided into two distinct components (5a and 5b)³. The data collected for the first component reveals that 60,9% of National Societies have community engagement activities to improve the quality of services to communities through needs assessments, feedback and community satisfaction surveys. From the table above, we can see that National Societies have developed a wider range of community engagement activities since the establishment of the Almaty Commitments.

³ See the definition of Commitment 5 in subsection 2.1 on page 3.

5b. National Society relationships with external stakeholders (Government agencies, UN System, INGOs, NGOs, and the corporate sector)

Q 5b.1 Which of the following would best describe your relationships with external stakeholders (Government agencies, UN System, INGOs, NGOs, and the corporate sector)?



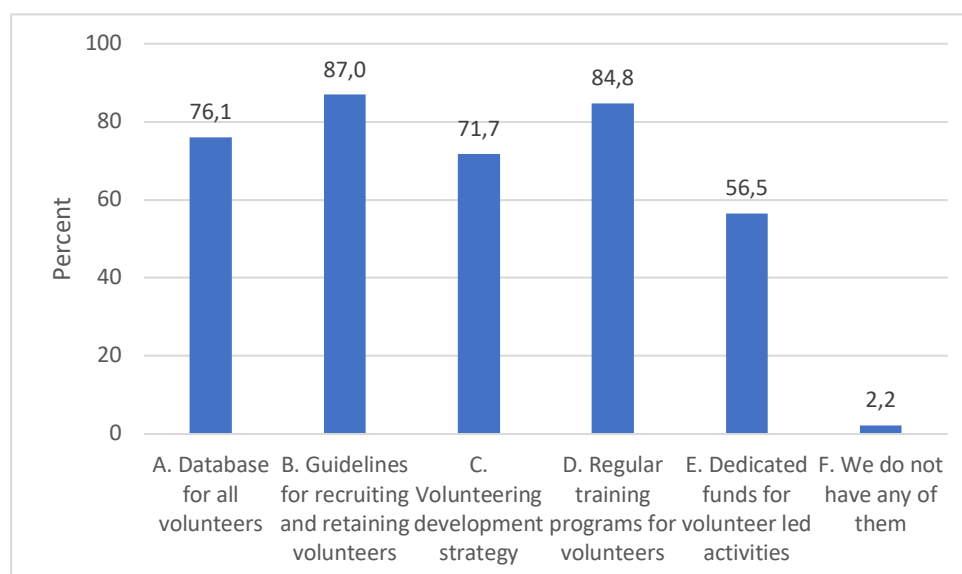
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES 2022		RESPONSES 2018	
	A. Limited contacts with external partners	0,0%	0	4,1%
B. Contact only with Government	4,3%	2	2,0%	1
C. Regular contact with external stakeholders such as government agencies, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, corporate partners	23,9%	11	44,9%	22
D. Regular and substantive collaborations with external partners such as government agencies, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, corporate partners, with wide-ranging technical and financial cooperation	71,7%	33	49,0%	24
Total Respondents		46		49
Progress against Commitment 5			Good	

The second component of the commitment relates to National Societies' relationships with external stakeholders (e.g., Government agencies, UN System, INGOs, NGOs, and the corporate sector). From the table, it can be noted that the percentage of National Societies having regular and substantive collaborations with external stakeholders increased from 49,0% in 2018 to 71,7% in 2022.

Overall, the obtained results for both components reflect good progress against Commitment 5.

6. National Society policies and strategies to increase volunteer engagement by strengthening diversity in volunteers' recruitment and extending skills development opportunities

Q 6.1 Which of the following does your National Society have?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES		RESPONSES	
	2022		2018	
A. Database for all volunteers	76,1%	35	61,2%	30
B. Guidelines for recruiting and retaining volunteers	87,0%	40	65,3%	32
C. Volunteering development strategy	71,7%	33	59,2%	29
D. Regular training programs for volunteers	84,8%	39	83,7%	41
E. Dedicated funds for volunteer led activities	56,5%	26	57,1%	28
F. We do not have any of them	2,2%	1	N/A	N/A
Total Respondents		46		49

Indicator related to Commitment 6

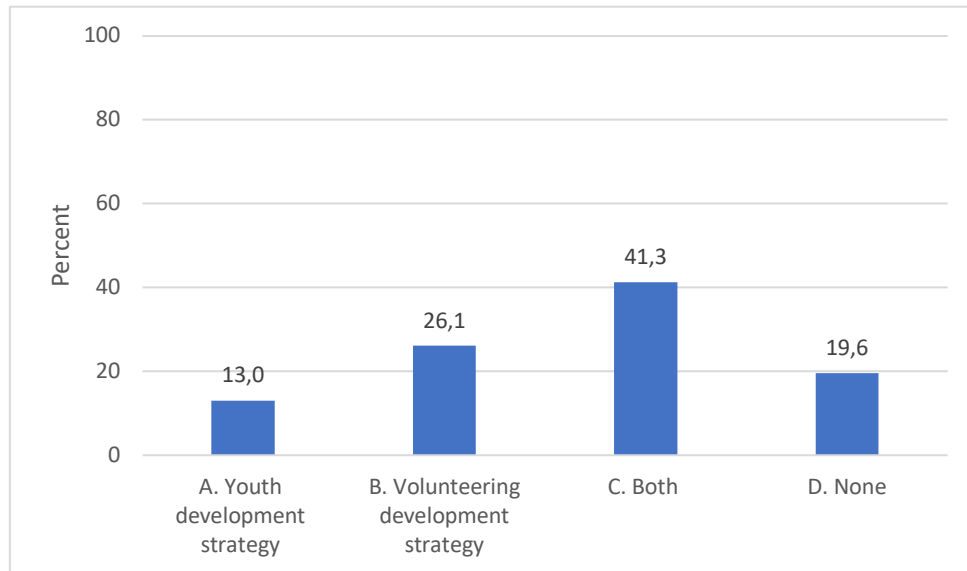
	2022	2018
Average index score (0-5) of all National Societies in the Europe region, reflecting their policies and strategies to increase volunteer engagement ^a	3,76	3,24
Total Respondents	46	49
Progress against Commitment 6	Good	

^a Calculation method: The average index score (0-5) is the mean of the number of answers selected from options A, B, C, D and E by National Societies in the region for question Q 6.1

From the tables above, it can be seen that National Societies have developed a wider range of policies and strategies to increase volunteer engagement by strengthening diversity in volunteers' recruitment and extending skills development opportunities since 2018. The index score (0-5) reflects National Society's policies and strategies to increase volunteer engagement and is defined as the sum of answers selected by the National Society. As a single measure of the indicator, the average index score of all National Societies in the region is calculated. The average index score increased from 3,24 in 2018 to 3,76 in 2022, indicating a good level of achievement against Commitment 6.

7. National Society sustainability: Introduction or review of a youth and volunteering development strategy based on research, evidence and surveys

Q 7.1 Which of the following strategies, if any, have you introduced or reviewed based on research, evidence and surveys, in the last four years?

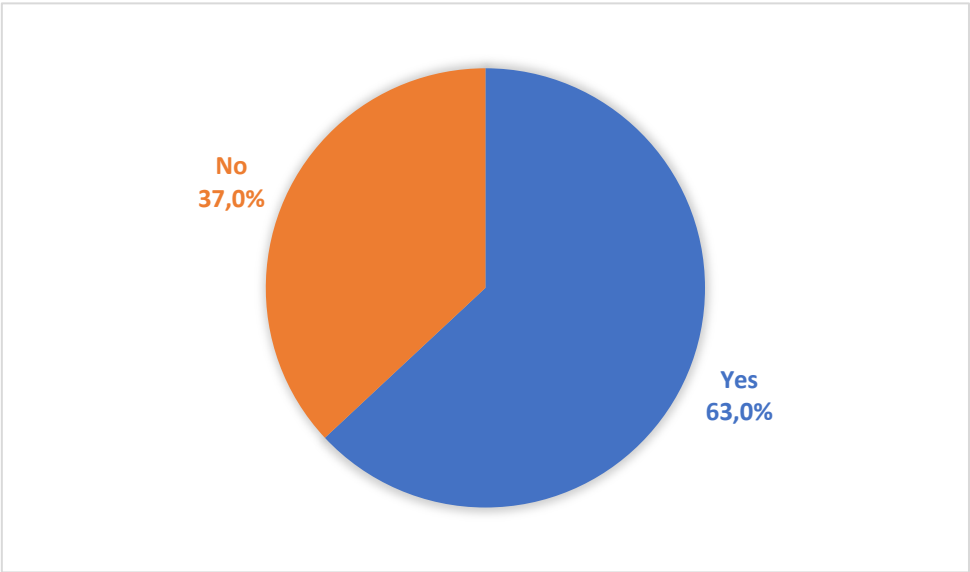


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES 2022	
A. Youth development strategy	13,0%	6
B. Volunteering development strategy	26,1%	12
C. Both	41,3%	19
D. None	19,6%	9
Total Respondents	46	
Progress against Commitment 7	Inconclusive	

The data provides mixed evidence on the implementation of Commitment 7. From the figure above, it can be seen that 41,3% of National Societies have introduced or reviewed a youth and volunteering development strategy based on research, evidence and surveys. A number of National Societies have introduced or reviewed either a volunteering development strategy (26,1%) or a youth development strategy (13,0%). In contrast, 19,6% of National Societies have not developed a strategy. These results suggest that more National Societies should commit to introducing or reviewing a youth and volunteering development strategy based on research, evidence and surveys in the coming years.

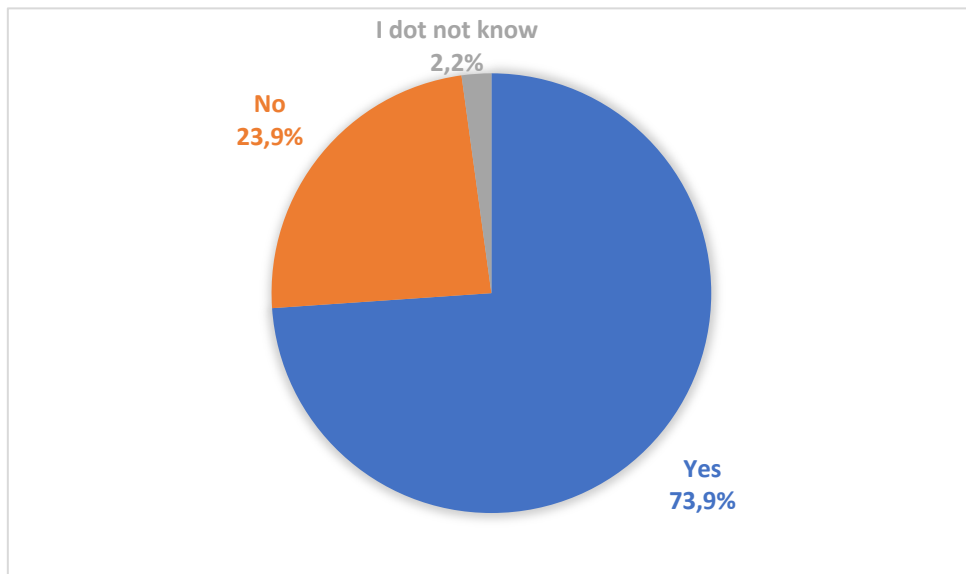
8. National Society financial sustainability: Resource mobilization, fundraising development and diversification of income sources

Q 8.1 Do you have an approved fundraising strategy?



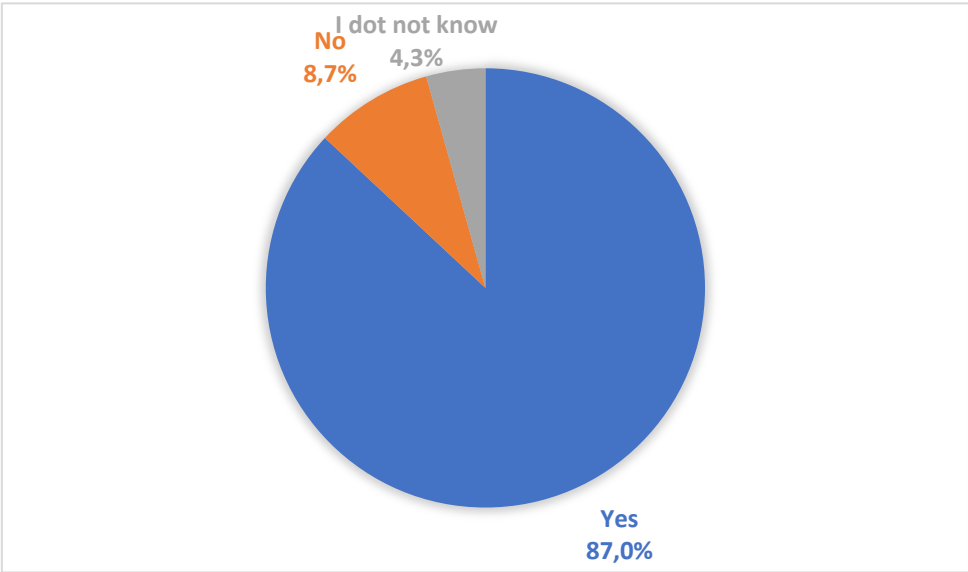
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES		RESPONSES	
	2022		2018	
Yes	63,0%	29	61,2%	30
No	37,0%	17	38,8%	19
I do not know	0,0%	0	N/A	N/A
Total Respondents		46		49

Q 8.2 Can your financial reserves cover all of your current activities for at least three months?



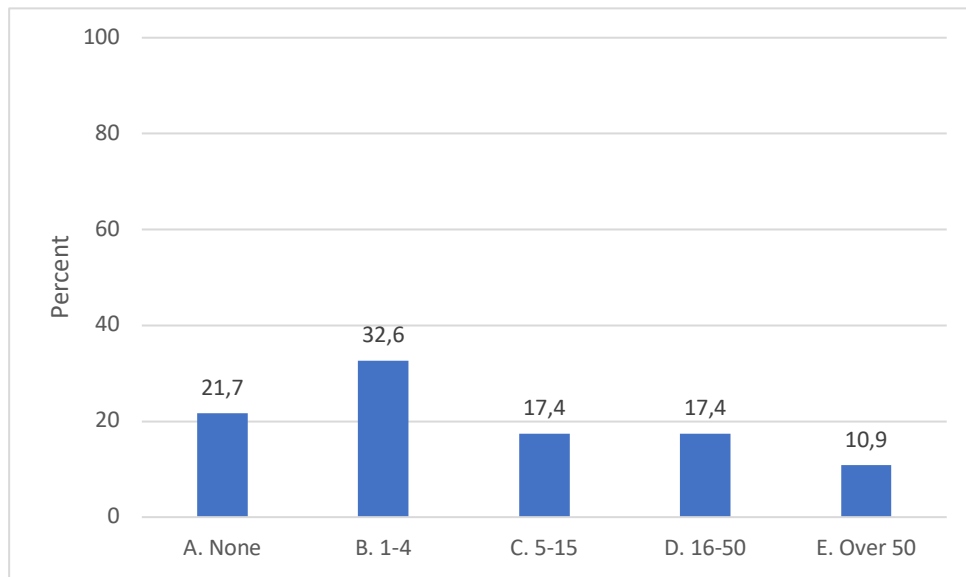
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
	2022	
Yes	73,9%	34
No	23,9%	11
I do not know	2,2%	1
Total Respondents	46	

Q 8.3 Is your National Society able to rapidly mobilise funds for emergencies through public appeals?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
	2022	
Yes	87,0%	40
No	8,7%	4
I do not know	4,3%	2
Total Respondents	46	

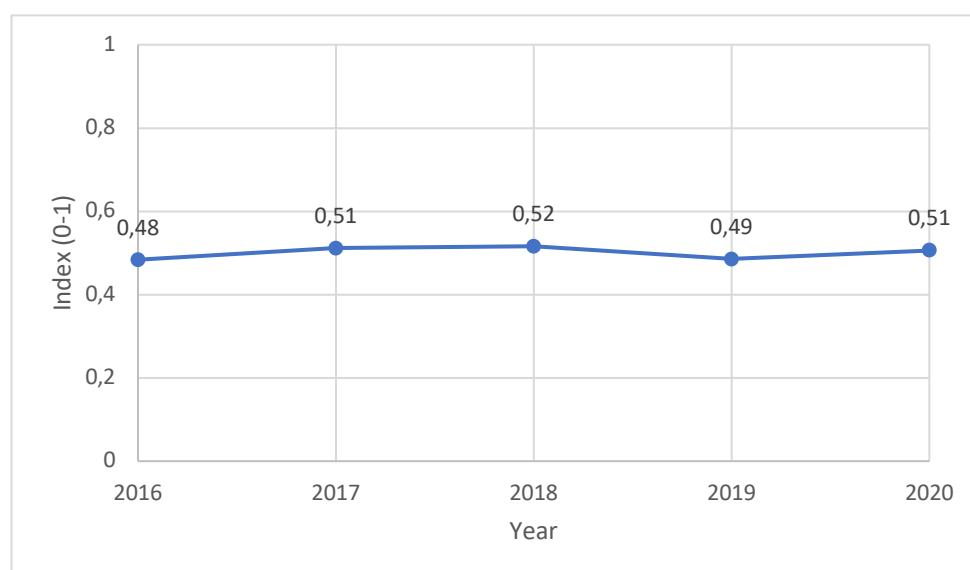
Q 8.4 How many paid fundraising staff do you employ?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES		RESPONSES	
	2022		2018	
A. None	21,7%	10	24,5%	12
B. 1-4	32,6%	15	36,7%	18
C. 5-15	17,4%	8	12,2%	6
D. 16-50	17,4%	8	18,4%	9
E. Over 50	10,9%	5	8,2%	4
Total Respondents		46		49

National Societies have achieved or maintained a good level of financial sustainability in terms of resource mobilization, fundraising development and diversification of income sources. First, the percentage of National Societies that have an approved fundraising strategy is 63,0% and has increased very little compared to 2018. Moreover, 73,9% of National Societies have financial reserves that can cover all of their current activities for at least three months and 87,0% of National Societies are able to rapidly mobilise funds for emergencies through public appeals. Finally, the number of paid fundraising staff of National Societies has not changed significantly since 2018.

Evolution of the average income diversification index in the Europe region (2016-2020)



YEAR	INCOME DIVERSIFICATION INDEX
2016	0,48
2017	0,51
2018	0,52
2019	0,49
2020	0,51

Source: Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System (2022)

Progress against Commitment 8

Moderate

To complement the analysis of the financial sustainability of National Societies, it is essential to examine to what extent have sources of income of National Societies become more diversified. The figure above presents the evolution of the average income diversification index in the region over the period 2016-2020⁴. The data on the income diversification index is obtained from the Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System (FDRS) database. A value of 0 represents a National Society that receives 100 percent of its income from a single source, while a value of 1 represents a National Society that receives its income evenly distributed among all the sources⁵.

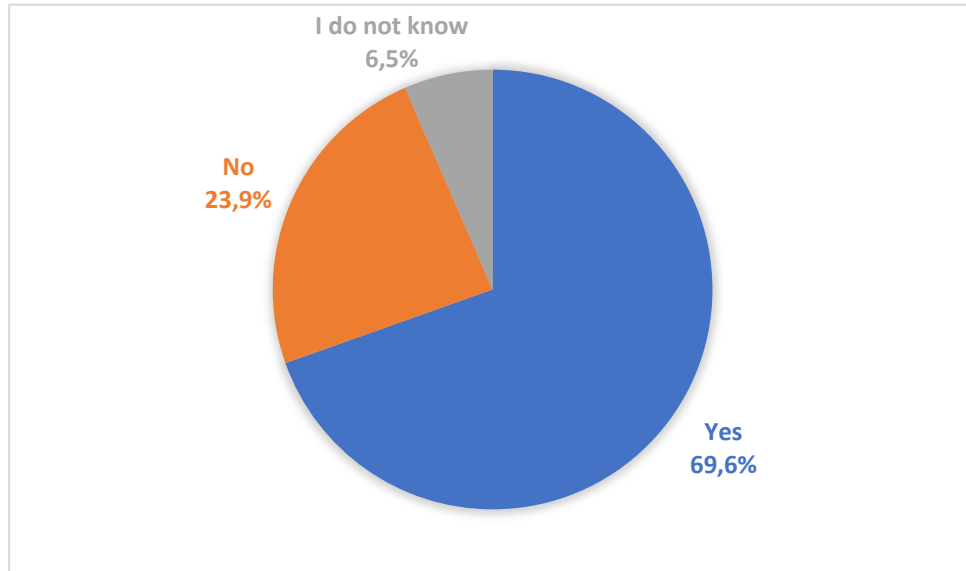
From the figure above, it can be seen that the income diversification index has remained relatively stable around 0,5 since the establishment of the Almaty Commitments in 2018. National Societies in the region receive their income from relatively diversified source categories, which can reduce risks in the event of sudden funding disruptions that may affect the continuity of their operations.

⁴ More details about the income diversification index can be found in Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System (2022).

⁵ The FDRS collects information on individual sources of income, which helps to understand the different ways in which National Societies finance their humanitarian activities. Total income is broken down into the following categories: Home government, Foreign government, Individuals, Corporations, Foundations, UN agencies and other multilateral agencies, Pooled funds, Non-governmental organizations, Service income, Income generating activity, Other National Society, IFRC, ICRC and Other income.

9. National Society sustainability: Strategic insight and data for informed decision-making that drives fundraising growth

Q 9.1 Has your National Society conducted data collection and analysis and/or market studies for informed decision-making that drives fundraising growth, in the last four years?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
	2022	
Yes	69,6%	32
No	23,9%	11
I do not know	6,5%	3
Total Respondents	46	

Indicator related to Commitment 9

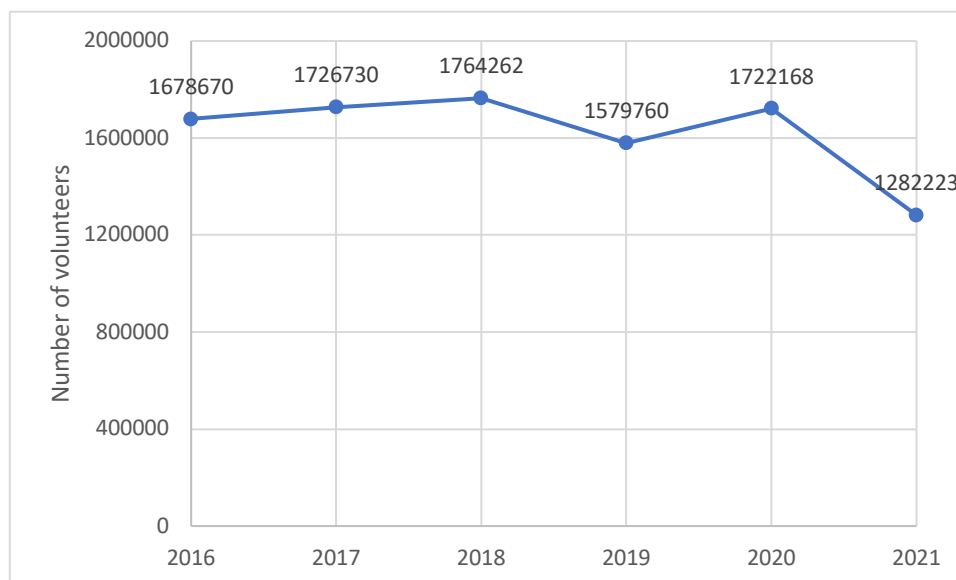
	2022
Number of National Societies that have the strategic insight and data for informed decision-making that drives fundraising growth ^a	32 (69,6%)
Total Respondents	46
Progress against Commitment 9	Good

^a Calculation method: Number of National Societies that answered "Yes" to question Q 9.1

The data indicates a good level of achievement by National Societies in relation to Commitment 9. Nearly 70% of National Societies have conducted data collection and analysis and/or market studies for informed decision-making that drives fundraising growth in the last four years. This finding reveals that National Societies' decisions based on their strategic insight and data can help them maximize funding opportunities and become financially sustainable.

10. Local capacity development: Number of National Society volunteers working to provide humanitarian assistance

Q 10.1 How many people have given their time voluntarily to support the delivery of services of your National Society for at least four hours in 2021?



YEAR	VOLUNTEERS	TOTAL RESPONDENTS
2016	1678670	54
2017	1726730	52
2018	1764262	53
2019	1579760	45
2020	1722168	51
2021	1282223 ⁶	46

Source: Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System (n.d.) for the number of volunteers from 2016 to 2020

Progress against Commitment 10

Inconclusive

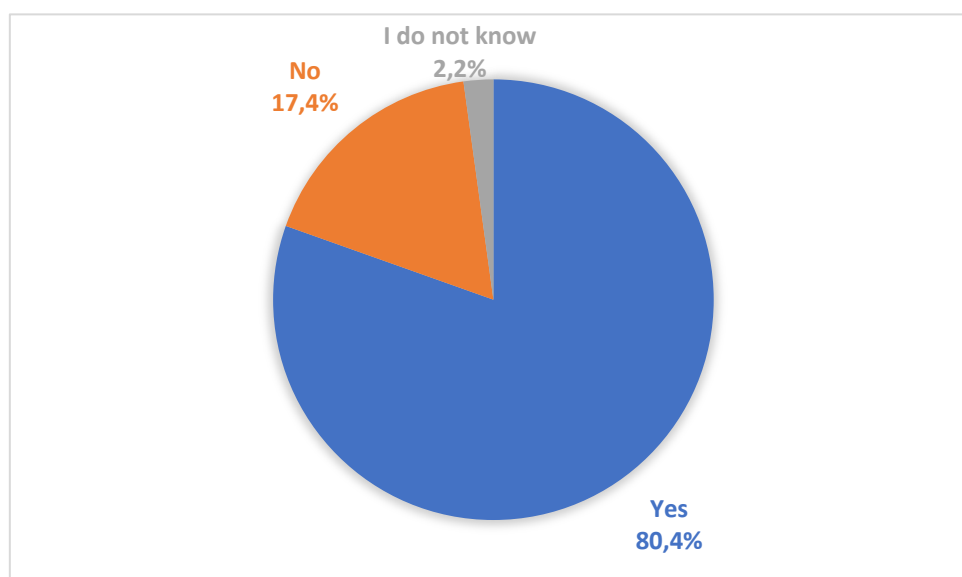
Local capacity development is proxied by the number of National Society volunteers. The rationale behind is that local humanitarians such as Red Cross and Red Crescent volunteers are the ones actually doing most of the work of humanitarian assistance. From the figure above, it can be seen that the number of volunteers of National Societies working to provide humanitarian assistance has remained relatively stable since 2016⁷. National Societies have maintained a high level of local capacity development, thus having the essential resources that allow them to efficiently serve communities. The decline in the number of National Society volunteers in 2021 does not yet allow conclusions to be drawn because the data collected represents partial information. Thus, while we do not attempt to provide an explanation in this report, we believe it certainly deserves further investigation.

⁶ This figure represents partial information based on the data collected from 46 Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in March 2022.

⁷ The number of National Society volunteers each year depends on the number of National Societies providing this information, which can explain the slight variation from year to year.

11. National Society sustainability: Coordinating role in partnerships with other actors

Q 11.1 Has your National Society taken a coordinating role (e.g., being the lead organization for a project) in partnerships with other actors, in the last four years?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
	2022	
Yes	80,4%	37
No	17,4%	8
I do not know	2,2%	1
Total Respondents	46	

Indicator related to Commitment 11

	2022
Number of National Societies that have taken a coordinating role in partnerships with other actors ^a	37 (80,4%)
Total Respondents	46
Progress against Commitment 11	Very good

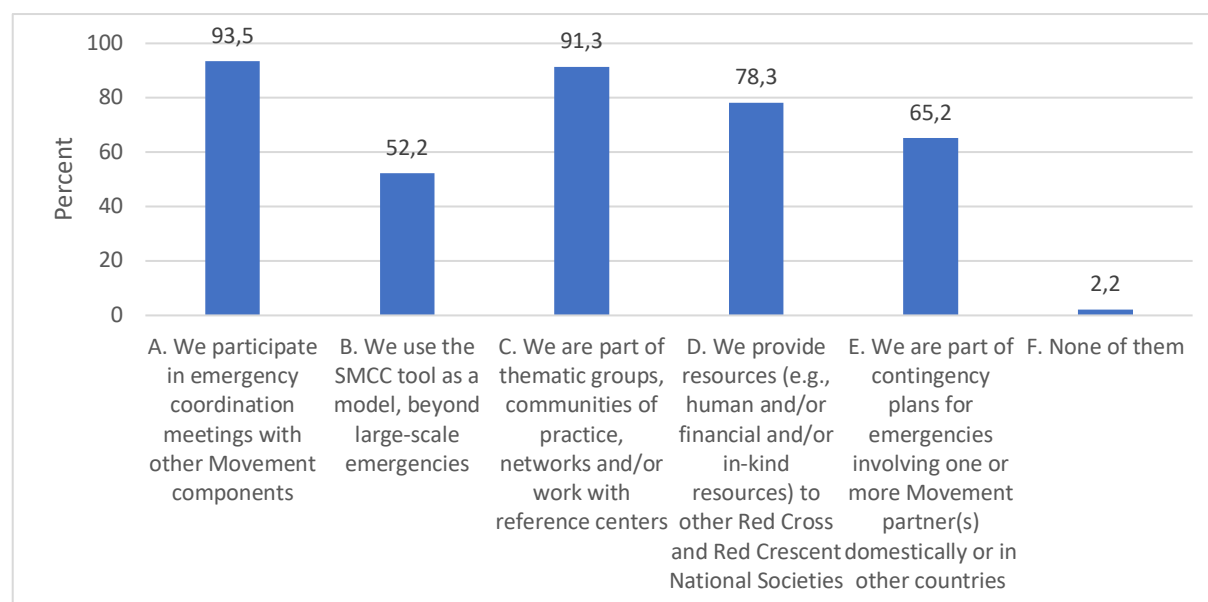
^a Calculation method: Number of National Societies that answered "Yes" to question Q 11.1

The data shows that 80,4% of National Societies have taken a coordinating role (e.g., being the lead organization for a project) in partnerships with other actors in the last four years. This result indicates a high level of achievement by National Societies against Commitment 11.

Subtheme 3: Cooperation and Coordination within the Movement in Europe and Central Asia

12. National Society cooperation and coordination with other components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and preparedness for emergencies

Q 12.1 With regards to cooperation and coordination, which of these apply to your National Society?



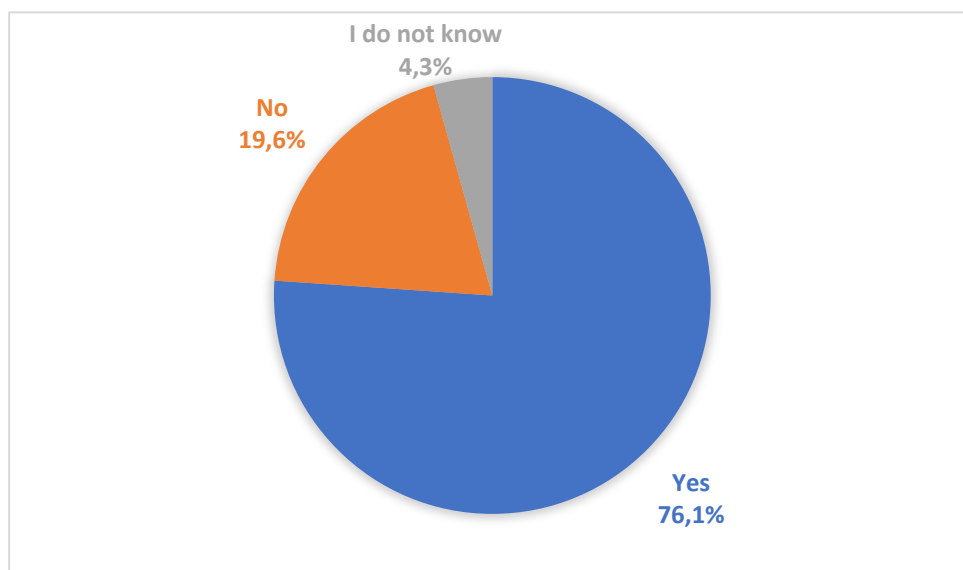
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES 2022	
A. We participate in emergency coordination meetings with other Movement components	93,5%	43
B. We use the SMCC tool as a model, beyond large-scale emergencies	52,2%	24
C. We are part of thematic groups, communities of practice, networks and/or work with reference centers	91,3%	42
D. We provide resources (e.g., human and/or financial and/or in-kind resources) to other Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies	78,3%	36
E. We are part of contingency plans for emergencies involving one or more Movement partner(s) domestically or in other countries	65,2%	30
F. None of them	2,2%	1
Total Respondents	46	

Progress against Commitment 12	Very good
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The analysis of the implementation of Commitment 12 reveals that National Societies in the region maintain close cooperation and coordination with the other components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The answer options for the corresponding question describe two different levels of cooperation and coordination. First, the results indicate that more than 90,0% of National Societies participate in emergency coordination meetings with other Movement components and are part of thematic groups, communities of practice, networks and/or work with reference centers. This can be seen as a first level of cooperation and coordination. Second, 78,3% of National Societies provide resources to other Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies. The latter reflects a higher level of cooperation and support links between National Societies. Finally, the data shows that National Societies are working together to continually improve their local preparedness and response capacity in order to prevent and reduce the impacts of disasters on communities.

13. Adoption of National Society own strategies to align with the IFRC Strategy 2030

Q 13.1 Has your National Society adopted its own strategies to align with the IFRC Strategy 2030 to reflect local, national and regional humanitarian needs and trends?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
	2022	
Yes	76,1%	35
No	19,6%	9
I do not know	4,3%	2
Total Respondents	46	

Indicator related to Commitment 13

	2022
Number of National Societies that have adopted their own strategies to align with the IFRC Strategy 2030 ^a	35 (76,1%)
Total Respondents	46
Progress against commitment 13	Very good

^a Calculation method: Number of National Societies that answered "Yes" to question Q 13.1

The data reveals that 76,1% of National Societies have adopted their own strategies to align with the IFRC Strategy 2030 to reflect local, national and regional humanitarian needs and trends. This finding indicates a high level of achievement by National Societies against Commitment 13.

3. Conclusions

This summary report provides a detailed quantitative data analysis of the implementation of the Almaty Commitments. It proposes a monitoring methodology for capturing both the quantitative and qualitative elements of the commitments. The data is collected from 46 Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies on the three subthemes of the 10th European Regional Conference: Migration, Sustainability and Coordination and Cooperation within the Movement in Europe and Central Asia. An endline survey questionnaire and high-level indicators in relation to the actions committed by National Societies have been developed to measure progress against the Almaty Commitments.

The results provide mixed evidence on the implementation of migration-related commitments. The percentage of National Societies that provide a wide range of services to migrants to respond to their vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs and expand social inclusion activities for migrants increased from 59,2% in 2018 to 73,9% in 2022. Although migration is a serious concern for most National Societies, only 33,3% of them have developed a migration strategy. Since 2018, National Societies have strengthened their relationships with relevant authorities about migrants' humanitarian access, principles and assistance to ensure a safe humanitarian space for migration work. However, a significant number of them have not yet concluded agreements with the authorities. There is also room for improvement for National Societies when it comes to providing coordinated and complementary support to vulnerable migrants through transnational cooperation with other National Societies.

Over the past few years, National Societies have generally made progress towards the achievement of commitments related to sustainability. First, they have strengthened their relationships with external stakeholders and implemented more community engagement activities to improve the quality of services to communities through needs assessments, feedback and community satisfaction surveys. National Societies have also developed a wider range of policies and strategies to increase volunteer engagement by strengthening diversity in volunteers' recruitment and extending skills development opportunities. In this regard, more National Societies should commit to introducing or reviewing a youth and volunteering development strategy based on research, evidence and surveys in the coming years. At the same time, they have achieved a good level of financial sustainability in terms of resource mobilization, fundraising development and diversification of income sources. Nearly 70% of National Societies have the strategic insight and data for informed decision-making that drives fundraising growth. On the other hand, they have maintained a high level of local capacity development, thus having the essential resources that allow them to efficiently serve communities. Moreover, 80,4% of National Societies have taken a coordinating role in partnerships with other actors in the last few years.

National Societies in the region have maintained close cooperation and coordination with the other components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement over the past few years. They almost all participate in emergency coordination meetings with other Movement components and are part of thematic groups, communities of practice and networks. 78,3% of National Societies provide resources to other Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. They are also working together to continually improve their local preparedness and response capacity in order to prevent and reduce the impacts of disasters on communities. Finally, 76,1% of National Societies have adopted their own strategies to align with the IFRC Strategy 2030 to reflect local, national and regional humanitarian needs and trends.

Above all, we believe that the consolidated data on these indicators provides a federation-wide overview of strategies and actions to scale up the individual and collective impact of National Societies in Europe to build resilience, provide humanitarian assistance and social care for vulnerable population at regional, national and local levels. Moreover, it can provide a baseline for continuous monitoring of the progress of National Society actions, creating a solid foundation for long-term planning. Although, there is room for improvement in the implementation of these strategies and actions by National Societies, the results of this report generally indicate progress against the Almaty commitments.

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (2021). IFRC Migration and Displacement: Results from the 2021 Global Survey.

Appendix

A.1 List of indicators by commitment

1. National Society services to migrants to respond to their vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs and expansion of social inclusion activities for and with migrants

Related commitment

Respond to the vulnerabilities of migrants and their humanitarian needs regardless of their legal status, and to expand social inclusion activities for and with migrants, including increased efforts to tackle discrimination and xenophobia

2. Development of a migration strategy by the National Society

Related commitment

Develop national and regional migration strategies and guidance when migrants are recognised to be among the most vulnerable in our domestic context, involving relevant internal and external stakeholders, including migrant and host communities

3. National Society relationships with relevant authorities about migrants' humanitarian access, principles and assistance to ensure a safe humanitarian space for migration work

Related commitment

To defend the humanitarian space of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and advocate with relevant authorities about migrants' humanitarian needs and rights to ensure a principled approach to assisting migrants

4. Coordinated and complementary National Society support to vulnerable migrants through transnational cooperation with other National Societies

Related commitment

Cooperate in a more efficient and effective manner between NSs and the Governments in countries of origin, transit and destination for migrants, including migrant workers; Provide coordinated and complementary support to vulnerable migrants through transnational cooperation between NSs sharing similar realities along the migratory routes, creating synergies and allowing sharing of resources

5a. National Society community engagement activities (e.g., assessment of needs, feedback, community satisfaction surveys) to improve the quality of services to communities

Related component of the commitment

Constantly improve quality of services to communities and regularly review their relevance through assessment of needs, community satisfaction surveys

5b. National Society relationships with external stakeholders (Government Agencies, UN System, INGOs, NGOs, and the corporate sector)

Related component of the commitment

Strengthen partnership with Governments, taking into account ever-changing humanitarian context

6. National Society policies and strategies to increase volunteer engagement by strengthening diversity in volunteers' recruitment and extending skills development opportunities

Related commitment

Increase volunteer engagement by strengthening diversity in volunteers' recruitment, including marginalized community members, and extend skills development opportunities

7. National Society sustainability: Introduction or review of a youth and volunteering development strategy based on research, evidence and surveys

Related commitment

Review and strengthen the NSs policies and structures for youth and volunteering, based on research, evidence and surveys and using the potential of Volunteer Alliance

8. National Society financial sustainability: Resource mobilization, fundraising development and diversification of income sources

Related commitment

Ensure financial sustainability by diversifying income sources, developing country-specific resource mobilization strategies, and investing into fundraising development including capacity building

9. National Society sustainability: Strategic insight and data for informed decision-making that drives fundraising growth

Related commitment

Ensure that we have the strategic insight and data in order to demonstrate our integrity and efficiency such that we can maximize funding opportunities that arise from localization agenda under the Grand Bargain

10. Local capacity development: Number of National Society volunteers working to provide humanitarian assistance

Related commitment

Invest in local capacities so that we are recognized as first-responders of choice by communities, governments and partners

11. National Society sustainability: Coordinating role in partnerships with other actors

Related commitment

Take a coordinating role in partnerships with other actors in accordance with our capacities, mandate, relevant strategies, when feasible and relevant

12. National Society cooperation and coordination with other components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and preparedness for emergencies

Related commitment

Strengthen coordination and cooperation between all Movement components, pooling resources and authority when necessary and using the SMCC tool as a model, beyond large-scale emergencies, and ensure efficiency, relevance and cost-effectiveness of our models of collaboration and networks

13. Adoption of National Society own strategies to align with the IFRC Strategy 2030

Related commitment

Strongly engage in the development of IFRC Strategy 2030 to reflect local, national and regional humanitarian needs and trends

A.2 Dataset

The following Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies submitted the completed endline survey questionnaire on the three subthemes of the 10th European Regional Conference:

Albanian Red Cross
Armenian Red Cross Society
Austrian Red Cross
Belarus Red Cross
Belgian Red Cross
British Red Cross
Bulgarian Red Cross
Croatian Red Cross
Cyprus Red Cross Society
Czech Red Cross
Danish Red Cross
Estonia Red Cross
Finnish Red Cross
French Red Cross
German Red Cross
Hellenic Red Cross
Icelandic Red Cross
Irish Red Cross Society
Italian Red Cross
Kazakh Red Crescent
Latvian Red Cross
Lithuanian Red Cross Society
Luxembourg Red Cross
Norwegian Red Cross
Polish Red Cross
Portuguese Red Cross
Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan
Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan
Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan
Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan
Red Cross of Monaco
Red Cross of Montenegro
Red Cross of North Macedonia
Red Cross of the Republic of San Marino
Red Cross Society of Georgia
Romanian Red Cross
Slovak Red Cross
Slovenian Red Cross
Spanish Red Cross
Swedish Red Cross
Swiss Red Cross
The Netherlands Red Cross
The Red Cross of Serbia
The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina
The Russian Red Cross Society
Turkish Red Crescent Society