

# THE GRAND BARGAIN IN PRACTICE

## A few examples of the Grand Bargain implementation at country level in 2018

These examples have been extracted from the Grand Bargain Annual Independent Report 2019 and are not exhaustive. They have been reported by the Signatories as their contributions to the Grand Bargain efforts.

**VENEZUELA:** In its EMPOWER project, CRS has worked with seven local responders in the Venezuela regional crisis to strengthen their organisational systems to meet public donor eligibility requirements. By the end of 2018, four of the partners had been able to submit funding applications directly to bilateral donors, and two had grants approved.

**BURKINA FASO, CHAD, SOMALIA, SOUTH SUDAN, SUDAN AND UKRAINE:** Country teams have each developed a set of humanitarian–development ‘collective outcomes’ and, according to OCHA, the creation of multi-year humanitarian plans has enabled increased alignment of humanitarian and development planning.

**DRC:** CAFOD’s support for local NGO coordination has helped establish three NGO regional coordination platforms to engage with international coordination mechanisms in DRC.

**CAR, MALI, NIGERIA:** A preliminary version of Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) was piloted through OCHA/JIAG/Global Cluster Coordination Group (GCCG) missions to HCTs in 2018. The pilot process has led to the evolution of the JIAF, including refining data and indicators to reflect the cross-cutting nature of needs and measuring severity.

**IRAQ, MYANMAR, SOMALIA:** Workstream 9 rolled out its 8+3 reporting template, designed as a standardised and simplified approach to project reporting, intended to lighten the reporting burden on aid organisations, both intermediaries and frontline implementers.

**JORDAN:** WFP’s use of blockchain technology in cash programmes, in collaboration with UN Women, is generating a full detailed record of every transaction at retailers, improving reconciliation of data and achieving a \$600,000 reduction in transaction fees.

UNHCR reported on its Common Cash Facility, which in 2018 was used by 26 different partner organisations, and accounts for approximately 90% of all the cash assistance provided to vulnerable refugees outside camps.

**COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, ETHIOPIA, PERU, UGANDA:** The Collaborative Cash Delivery (CCD) network, which includes nine Signatories, is piloting its approach in five countries, with results reported in relation to more streamlined cash delivery and pooling of resources, including common payment platforms, shared staff and joint beneficiary databases.

**TURKEY:** Through an ECHO-funded Emergency Social Safety Net programme, the Turkish Red Crescent Society, with oversight and support from WFP, managed the delivery of \$463 million in cash transfers to 1.2 million people by the end of 2018.

**YEMEN:** WFP reported saving \$17 million by centralising the procurement process for its Commodity Voucher Trader Network. The World Bank provided emergency cash transfers to nine million people, totalling \$640 million.

The UK reported on its collaboration with OCHA, UNICEF and the US to use satellite data mapping of rainfall and population density to inform action to prevent cholera.

**NIGERIA:** Christian Aid estimates that its transition to the ILARIS mobile beneficiary data management application in its cash programme in north-east Nigeria has saved approximately \$30,000 over 10 months, including through reduced time spent checking beneficiaries, quicker generation of reconcilable reports and a reduction in the number of volunteers required for distributions.

**LEBANON:** Locally based NGOs felt that the broader concept of the Grand Bargain was more useful in helping them argue for a reframing of the relationships between donors, the UN, INGOs and national and local responders.

**KENYA:** UN Women provided financial and technical support for training for women’s community-based organisations and their members in advocacy, communication and public engagement skills, in order to strengthen their capacity to engage with and more effectively influence local humanitarian and disaster response plans.

**SOMALIA:** Following a technical mission, the education cluster in country has widened access for and the participation of local partners, including translating cluster documents into Somali and conducting all coordination meetings inside the country.

In addition, national NGOs have begun using the Grand Bargain framework to press for a stronger and fairer relationship with international aid actors, particularly around localisation, cash and multi-year funding.

**SOUTH SUDAN:** The US reported on its development of new internal needs assessment guidance and tools, and efforts to bring resilience analysis, livelihood and vulnerability mapping and the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) process together to inform collective action to address deteriorating food security.

**BANGLADESH:** Local civil society actors are using the language and principles of the Grand Bargain to advocate for changes in their relationship with international aid actors.