

CORE COMMITMENT	RESPONSIBILITIES: 'INDIVIDUAL' (All, Donor or Aid Organisation) or 'JOINT' (All, Donor or Aid organisation)	WHAT ACTION WAS TAKEN IN 2021 TO ACHIEVE THIS COMMITMENT?	WHAT WERE THE RESULTS/OUTCOMES OF THIS ACTION?	WHERE RELEVANT, WHAT RESULTS WERE REPORTED AT COUNTRY LEVEL AGAINST THIS COMMITMENT? (Please specify countries AND results)	HOW WERE CONSIDERATIONS OF GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT[1] INTEGRATED IN YOUR INSTITUTIONAL EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT THIS COMMITMENT?	INDICATOR DEVELOPED BY WORKSTREAM CO-CONVENERS	PLEASE REPORT THE REQUESTED DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR
<b>WORK STREAM 1 - TRANSPARENCY</b>							
1.2. Signatories make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances.	Individual - all	World Bank continued to make monthly updates of high quality IATI data on all supported projects, which are accessible through the d-portal.org and other web interfaces. We have continued to collaborate with FCDO and the UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement (JDC) in the Building the Evidence Program on Forced Displacement program.	The JDC program has produced 7 global studies, over 50 background papers; 15 impact evaluations; over 10 focus papers; a young fellows program providing research to over 24 fellows, with over 20 papers published; and a data store.	In 2021, WB published IATI data on 1,617 projects in 134 countries - 399 of projects in 122 countries referred to humanitarian scope vocabulary. The JDC program has supported the integration of Venezuelan migrants, asylum-seekers, and refugees in Brazil; helped to understand the impact of COVID-19 on refugees and the displaced; supported the design of a voucher program for essential services in the DRC; and provided global knowledge for more effective programming overall.	Completed program, produced edited volume and working papers on "The gendered dimensions of forced displacement" to provide tools for gender-informed program design. IATI reporting is gender theme coded.	Are you (or any of your affiliates) using IATI data and accessing IATI-compatible data platforms and tools (or different data standards/platforms/tools) in order to enable evidence-informed decision-making, greater accountability and learning? [2] (Yes/no question)  Can you expand on your above answer, giving an example(s) of how you use or are intending to use data published via IATI, or when applicable via other data standards/platforms/tools?	IATI data is used in the design of projects, for conducting risk analyses and assessing opportunities for engagement across the humanitarian-development nexus in our client countries.
<b>WORK STREAM 2 - LOCALISATION</b>							
2.1. Increase and support multi-year investments in the institutional capacities of local and national responders, including preparedness, response and coordination.	Individual - all	The World Bank continues to work to strengthen the capacity of local and national governments to protect poor and vulnerable households, and to provide adaptive and efficient social assistance, including more transparent and reliable cash transfers.		WANA region: Strengthening the LED of local governments hosting forcibly displaced; Burkina Faso: Emergency Local Development and Resilience Project; Ethiopia: Nutrition Service Delivery Assessment in Selected Areas of Displacement; Central African Republic: COVID-19 Response under the Service Delivery and Support to Communities Affected by Displacement; Chad: Refugees and Host Communities Support Project; Jordan: Strengthening municipal financial management systems to sustain service delivery in municipalities affected by the refugee crisis; Sudan: Supporting Dialogue on Responses to Forced	A Synthesis of New Research	% of partnership or funding agreements that incorporate multi-year institutional capacity strengthening support for local and national responders, with optional reporting on the % awarded to women-led and or women rights' organizations[3]	
2.4. Achieve by 2020, a global aggregated target of at least 25% of humanitarian funding to local and national responders as directly as possible to improve outcomes for affected people and reduce transaction costs.	Individual - all	The World Bank is not a humanitarian institution, although some operational funding is channeled through other implementing partners, including UNHCR, UNICEF, and NGOs such as Save the Children.				% of humanitarian funding awarded as directly as possible to local and national responders, with optional reporting on the % of that funding awarded to women-led and/or women rights' organizations.	
<b>WORK STREAM 3 - CASH-BASED PROGRAMMING</b>							
3.1+3.6. Increase the routine use of cash, where appropriate, alongside other tools. Some may wish to set targets.	Individual - all  Individual - all	In 2021 (which combines the World Bank's 2021 and 2022 Fiscal Years), the Bank delivered 20 cash transfer operations in fragile states for a total of \$3.4 billion. This includes programs to support COVID response, to protect lives and livelihoods, and to support services for refugees and displaced people in both fragile and stable environments. The Bank created a Community of Practice on Cash Transfers in Sub-Saharan Africa to bring together practitioners and evidence.	The 20 cash transfers operations are estimated to have benefitted over a billion people - and strengthened capacity of local and national governments to protect poor and vulnerable households.	COVID response examples: Central African Republic: COVID-19 Response under the Service Delivery and Support to Communities Affected by Displacement Project; Lebanon: Emergency Crisis and Covid-19 Response Social Safety Net Project; Cash transfer programs in Burundi, Chad, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kosovo Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Yemen, including \$185 million to Somalia to support families affected by locusts. The Bank continued to provide support to households affected by COVID through the Sahel Adaptive Social Protection	The World Bank has adapted almost all its projects, including all social protection and jobs operations to address the differential concerns and constraints of men and women.	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	In 2020, the Bank delivered cash transfers worth \$1.48 billion. In 2021, the 20 cash transfer operations in FCV totalled \$3.4 billion.
	Individual - all			WB support to refugees includes Armenia: Conflict Affected Families; Colombia: COVID-19 Response for Migrants and Host communities; Jordan: Refugee Investment and Matchmaking; Lebanon: COVID-19 Response for Refugees and Host Communities; Pakistan: Temporarily Displaced			
<b>WORK STREAM 4 - REDUCING MANAGEMENT COSTS</b>							

4.5. Make joint regular functional monitoring and performance reviews and reduce individual donor assessments, evaluations, verifications, risk management and oversight processes.	Joint - donors	The Bank continued co-leading (with ILO) the initiative ISPA, aimed at the development of tools to assess social protection systems, programs and delivery mechanisms (including cash transfers). The Bank implemented Risk and Resilience Assessments in 20 states and regions, and began implementing Social Protection Stress Test exercises in a number of countries.	Together with the Social Protection Interagency Coordination Board (SPIAC-B) the Bank is developing a new assessment framework and operational manual to help design new or scaled up non-contributory cash transfer programs (social assistance) in view to expand the coverage to those most in need of social protection as articulated in the Universal Social Protection Initiative.		This new tool will focus on gender dynamics and facilitate the collection and analysis of gender-disaggregated data to understand the performance and impact of social protection and cash transfer / safety net systems	N/A[4]	N/A
	UN agencies					# of UN agencies adopting the UN Partner Portal to harmonize UN processes for engaging civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations, and reduce duplicate information reviews/requests of partners.	
	Civil society					% of civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations partners of the UN agencies adopting the common UN Partner Portal process.	The reporting responsibility for this specific target is with UN agencies that are using the Portal
<b>WORK STREAM 5 - NEEDS ASSESSMENTS</b>							
5.1. Provide a single, comprehensive, cross-sectoral, methodologically sound, and impartial overall assessment of needs for each crisis to inform strategic decisions on how to respond and fund, thereby reducing the number of assessments and appeals produced by individual organisations.	Joint - all	In accordance with the FCV Strategy (2020-2025), World Bank undertakes Risk and Resilience Assessments (RRAs) in all IDA-eligible fragile and conflict-affected situations and Country Partnership Frameworks and in fragile IBRD countries.	These efforts and others have informed conflict-sensitive country strategies and also provided input into strategic negotiations and program design, as well as to the IDA20 note and commitments on fragility, conflict, and violence.	Risk and Resilience Assessments were launched or completed in 20 countries and regions, including Eritrea, Sahel, Afghanistan, Gambia, Lebanon, Nigeria, Horn of Africa, Kosovo, Chad, Central Asia, Guinea, Ethiopia, Burundi, Libya, Honduras, Yemen, Niger, and other countries.	The FCV strategy prioritises: i) Gender-based violence; ii) youth at risk; iii) women in peace building; iv) shifting gender roles and dynamics due to conflict (e.g., forced displacement); and v) the psychosocial effects of conflict and violence on women and girls. RRAs & RBPAs have gender indicators too.	Which challenges have you identified and which actions have you been taking over the past year to strengthen humanitarian needs assessments and needs analysis in field locations and at headquarters? To which extent are these actions contributing to better joint (multi-stakeholders) inter-sectoral needs analysis in the field?	IDA resources to FCS countries has increased five-fold reaching 39 percent from IDA16 to IDA19; while the window for host communities and refugees increased to US\$ 2.2 billion under IDA19 from US\$2 billion under IDA18.
	Joint - all	In 2021, the WB continued to support single comprehensive, cross-joint sectoral assessments of needs for each crisis to inform strategic decisions on how to respond and fund.		The World Bank, UN, and UK conducted a joint Regional RRA in the Central Asia (Ferghana Valley) and Afghanistan border areas (northern Afghanistan and Tajikistan/Uzbekistan). In addition to the Central Asia RRA, we collaborated with the UN, EU and AfDB on the Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RPBA) in Mozambique and launched an RPBA process in Libya (with EU and UN). In Mozambique, we also undertook a Cyclone Idai post disaster needs assessment.	In 2021, the WB with support from the UK FCDO embarked on a year-long research into the gender dimensions of forced displacement covering 17 countries.	On a scale of 1 – 10, with 10 being the highest, please identify at what level of priority within your organization you consider the work to support coordinated needs assessments and analysis? What steps has your organization taken over the past year, if any, to ensure the requisite capacity is available to undertake this work.	
<b>WORK STREAM 6 - PARTICIPATION REVOLUTION</b>							
6.1. Improve leadership and governance mechanisms at the level of the humanitarian country team and cluster/sector mechanisms to ensure engagement with and accountability to people and communities affected by crises.	Joint -aid organisations					N/A[5]	N/A
	Joint -aid organisations					N/A[5]	N/A
<b>WORK STREAM 7+8 - ENHANCED QUALITY FUNDING</b>							
7.1.a. Signatories increase multi-year, collaborative and flexible planning and multi-year funding. Aid organisations ensure that the same terms of multi-year funding agreements are applied with their implementing partners[6].	Individual - all	The World Bank's Safety Net and Cash Transfer portfolio doubled in response to the COVID pandemic, from roughly \$6 billion to well over \$12 billion, in roughly 100 projects in total. This includes more than a dozen operations in FCS countries or supporting the COVID response among refugees and		Projects included COVID-19 Response under the Service Delivery and Support to Communities Affected by Displacement Project in CAR; LEBANON EMERGENCY CRISIS AND COVID-19 RESPONSE SOCIAL SAFETY NET PROJECT; West Bank Emergency Social Protection COVID-19		% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	

	Individual - all	The share of IDA going to FCS countries has increased threefold from IDA16 to IDA19, reaching 42 percent of total IDA resources under IDA19. Moreover, the Bank has scaled up its efforts to support refugees and refugee-hosting communities, in particular through			This portfolio includes Burkina Faso Emergency Local Development and Resilience Project; Refugees and Host Communities Support Project in Chad; Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience Project in Haiti; Niger Adaptive Safety		% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	
	Individual - all						% of multi-year humanitarian funding received that is allocated by aid organizations to implementing partners	
8.2. and 8.5. Donors progressively reduce earmarking, aiming to achieve a global target of 30% of humanitarian contributions that is unearmarked or softly earmarked by 2020. Aid organisations reduce earmarking when channelling donor funds with reduced earmarking to their partners.	Individual - Donors						% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	
	Individual - Aid organisations						% of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners	
<b>WORK STREAM 9 - HARMONISED REPORTING</b>								
9.1. Simplify and harmonise reporting requirements by the end of 2019 by reducing the volume of reporting, jointly deciding on common terminology, identifying core requirements and developing a common report structure.	Individual - all						Are you using the common reporting template as the standard for reporting by your downstream partners?  if yes, on which level (global, limited scope (e.g. regional))  If your scope is limited, please specify how and why?[7]	
<b>HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS</b>								
10.4. Perform joint multi-hazard risk and vulnerability analysis, and multi-year planning where feasible and relevant, with national, regional and local coordination in order to achieve a shared vision for outcomes. Such a shared vision for outcomes will be developed on the basis of shared risk analysis between humanitarian, development, stabilisation and peacebuilding communities.	Joint - all	Risk and Resilience Assessments were launched or completed in 20 countries and regions, including Eritrea, Sahel, Afghanistan, Gambia, Lebanon, Nigeria, Horn of Africa, Kosovo, Chad, Central Asia, Guinea, Ethiopia, Burundi, Libya, Honduras, Yemen, Niger, and other countries. RRAs are jointly undertaken with the UN, donors and other humanitarian partners.	These efforts and others have provided input into strategic negotiations and program design, as well as to the IDA20 note and commitments on fragility, conflict, and violence. The Bank is currently cooperating with the UN in over 40 crisis affected countries, focusing on: (i) prevention and resilience; (ii) COVID-19 responses; (iii) forced displacement; and (iv) food security	Ongoing discussion around the RRAs' findings as well as recommendations in the countries of focus - both with development partners as well as with donor governments. Note, our prevention agenda is also strongly underpinned by cooperation with the UN in knowledge and analytics.	The RRAs seek to understand the differential ways in which women experience FCV, including gender-based violence, and where women and girls can be a source of resilience and recovery.		<b>N/A[8]</b>	IDA resources to FCS countries has increased five-fold reaching 39 percent from IDA16 to IDA19; while the window for host communities and refugees increased to US\$ 2.2 billion under IDA19 from US\$2 billion under IDA18.

