

**Grand Bargain in 2021:
Annual Self Report – Narrative Summary**

Name of Institution: World Vision International

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Date of Submission: 16 February 2022

Grand Bargain in 2021

Question 1: Reflecting on the information you have provided in the Excel spreadsheet, please highlight the 2 or 3 key outcomes or results relating to the Grand Bargain that your institution achieved in 2021?

Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) Programming: World Vision maintained our growing cash and voucher assistance portfolio against its commitments detailed in the WV Cash Roadmap in [2021](#): by the end of 2021, our CVA portfolio was higher than in-kind assistance for the second year in a row -- indicating growing levels of considering CVA as a first choice of modality. Digital payments have also increased over the last 5 years, with another 10% increase compared to 2020, now representing 71% of CVA delivery in 2021. We have continued several shared-value partnerships, with private sector actors including Mastercard and GSMA, and with other CVA partners like Collaborative Cash Delivery (CCD). Further, programmatic pathway linkages to Social Protection and financial inclusion and graduation are highly prioritised in our programme design. Another priority has been the use of context-appropriate innovative technology – such as Interactive Voice Response (IVR) hotlines – to complement and strengthen confidentiality and efficiency in humanitarian accountability, and therefore enhance CVA targeting and delivery in Fragile Contexts (such as in Somalia) – or use of [blockchain enabled](#) transfers, monitoring and tracking in Asia.

Regarding the GB Cash Commitments to increase the routine use of cash and voucher in operations, build and maintain institutional capacity to deliver cash and voucher programming, and increase the quality of CVA programmes through evidence-based research, we are pleased to report:

- In FY2021, WV assisted over 6.7 million vulnerable people in 44 countries with a CVA portfolio of USD\$412 million. 90% of these funds were transferred to beneficiaries with cash, voucher or mixed modalities, representing close to 40% of WV's overall humanitarian portfolio.
- WV increased our CVA portfolio 269% from 2015 to 2020 (from USD \$111 million in 2015 to \$412 million in 2021).
- Close to 40 % (USD \$412 million) of WV's Disaster Management portfolio represented humanitarian cash or voucher assistance programmes, with additional CVA being utilised in longer-term development programming.
- World Vision increased our use of CVA to address basic needs in COVID-19 responses and other disaster response and recovery operations (in Indonesia, Bangladesh, Syria, Ethiopia, DRC, Colombia, Peru, Honduras, etc.) as well as via multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) in WV's longer-term area Programmes (such as in India).
- WV continues to record, track, and report on CVA disaggregated by country, modality, delivery mechanism, and conditional/ unconditional design; furthermore, beneficiary data is disaggregated by sex, age – resulting in improved reporting and CVA targeting.

- *WV has invested in staff capacity building, empowering national staff to contribute to or co-lead national and regional Cash & Social Protection Working Groups in over 29 countries & territories, to conduct 32 Cash Readiness Assessments with NOs, and through our WV Cash Academy, which had 237 graduates from 40 field offices in 2021.*
- *Finally, WV has been very active in collaborating with partners to produce trainings, guidance, and research on CVA. Key achievements include releasing 16 research publications and technical guidance on CVA in 2021, as well as co-authorship and engagements with CaLP, GB Cash Workstream, co-chairing of the CashCap Steering Committee and Collaborative Cash Delivery, and many others.*

Localisation: *World Vision has developed a strategic initiative to support institutional capacities of local and national responders, drawing on appropriate capacity assessment resources and risk planning processes. The new procedures have been welcomed by partners and national staff, bringing greater predictability and simplicity for capacity assessments, and the ability to plan in advance for risk sharing measures including capacity strengthening where required. Using regular partnership reviews, with mutual accountability, we are building trust and mutual duties of loyalty and care with our local offices and partners. In addition, in May 2021 WV introduced new standards and a proactive approach to risk assessment and planning in partnership, in order to simplify and clarify financial partnering processes for partners. We are focusing on Localisation as an organisational priority for 2022 and we will expand the internal discussion to approve and socialise an internal Localisation policy, and release external publications on the topic.*

Question 2: Briefly explain how the outcomes contribute to achieving the Grand Bargain 2.0 enabling priority 1 (quality funding).

Enabling priority 1: A critical mass of quality funding is reached that allows an effective and efficient response, ensuring visibility and accountability.

(For ease of reference, see Senior Officials Meeting recommendations [here](#).)

World Vision International continues to publish using the IATI standard on financial flows through to its offices that implement programming. We are one of the few INGOs who include both private as well as institutional funding, which enables greater visibility of our financial footprint in countries and sectors, and thus contributes to wider visibility and accountability of financial flows. Last year we reported that we were unable to provide specific data on financial flow to local partners, so we are pleased with the progress we have made on this in 2021, and are planning to continue standardising, establishing, and improving this transparent data-sharing system in 2022. As an organization traditionally focused on implementation, we are proud that in 2021, 18% of our CVA grants were implemented by local partners, and 6% of our overall grants. In 2022 we continue to strive towards the important goals of quality funding and localisation as outlined by the GB.

Question 3: Briefly explain how the outcomes contribute to achieving the Grand Bargain 2.0 enabling priority 2 (localisation and participation).

Enabling priority 2: Greater support is provided for the leadership, delivery and capacity of local responders and the participation of affected communities in addressing humanitarian needs.

At global strategy level, World Vision has prioritised capacity strengthening for local partners, with a clear intent towards resilience and financial stability of those partners, as well as local accountability, safeguarding and gender equality, and social inclusion. A central focus of our 2021 work in localisation and participation was investment in building the capacity of formal actors like national NGOs and community groups. For example, in South Sudan, Somalia, and Sudan, we are working alongside our partner CARE to develop technical skills in 31 local NGOs; further, in Syria, we implemented approx. 48% (USD \$20 million) through local/national partners. WV is also proud of our engagements with local faith leaders, for example in Honduras, Somalia and the Philippines, local faith leaders and actors have been instrumental in our responses to Covid-19, moving beyond formalised or financial partnership to enabling their role in program implementation. We are committed to going beyond capacity building in localisation to enable the leadership and participation of affected communities in addressing their own humanitarian needs.

Grand Bargain and Cross-Cutting Issues

Question 4: How has your institution contributed to the advancement of gender equality and women’s empowerment in humanitarian settings through its implementation of the Grand Bargain? What results/outcomes have been achieved in this regard? (Please outline specific initiatives or changes in practice and their outcomes/results). Please refer to the Guidelines for definitions of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, which are included in this self-report template package.

World Vision has been consistently demonstrating our commitment to gender equality by increasing the number of women in leadership in our organization and by collecting gender-disaggregated data. We have also improved our context-appropriate targeting for CVA, where possible identifying and registering women who are heads of households for CVA. In 2021, 52% of CVA beneficiaries were women, with 50% of girls benefitting.

Question 5: How has the humanitarian-development nexus been strategically mainstreamed in your institutional implementation of the Grand Bargain commitments? Please explain how your institution has linked commitments 10.1 - 10.5 with other commitments from other workstreams.

As a dual-mandate organisation, World Vision is strategically working across humanitarian-development-peaceprogramming, particularly with the 2021 change in our organizational structure to focus on Integrated Programming in all sectors where we are active. Further, CVA programmes have become increasingly integrated; in 2021 we released an enhanced guidance sharing best practices of Child Sensitive [Social Protection](#)

(including in COVID-19) across the Nexus – with CVA as one enabler of child wellbeing in partnership with [CP Alliance](#), [UNICEF](#). This project also shared regional lessons learned in use of CVA for Social Protection in LAC and [Asia Pacific](#). Additionally, we leveraged context-appropriate entry points and transition of CVA facilitating digital and financial inclusion – an initiative spearheaded by partnerships with private sector financial service providers (e.g. [VisionFund Microfinance](#) and [DreamStartLabs](#)) in order to enhance economic resilience and better integrate a gender lens, and testing of conflict-sensitive market analysis (CoSMAT) tools in Afghanistan and Colombia

Question 6: Has your institution taken any steps towards improving risk sharing with its partners? If so, please describe how. *(For ease of reference, please see a set of actions to enhance risk sharing as suggested in the Netherlands and the ICRC [Statement on risk sharing](#).)¹*

Localisation: *WV continues to invest in partnering within country offices, in order to build long-term relationships, secure long-term funding, and develop systems that are simple and transparent to partners. Within the last year, World Vision has released and is now implementing new financial minimum standards and simplified procedures to help assess, share risks, and engage with a range of partners, from smaller community-level organisations to growing local and national NGOs. The new process allows for up-front discussion of potential risk and shared mitigation plans including capacity strengthening. Mutually accountable partnership reviews are also encouraged for longer term partnerships. These reviews and practices contribute to trust building, shared problem solving, and improved partnership outcomes, in line with Recommendations 1, 3 and 4 in the Statement, above. In Somalia, WV is working with a multi-agency group of local, national and UN agencies to strengthen risk-sharing practices (Recommendation 5 & 6 on the Statement, above). In South Sudan, there are increased levels of trust including for financial accountabilities; mutual benefits, duty of care and loyalty; among others. These are attributed to the partnership review processes that have been conducted and now regularised for all our partnership projects.*

Cash Voucher Assistance: *WV has a strong focus of risk identification, mitigation and management capacity for CVA and also contributed to industry [guidance with CaLP](#) on this topic. Other examples include our work in Fragile Contexts with testing (in Afghanistan, Colombia, etc), planned further scale-up of WVI's Conflict Sensitive Context and Market Analysis Tool (CoSMAT), as well as ongoing capacity building and improved systems for risk identification and mitigation (via Global Mobile Money Task Team and other stakeholders).*

¹ During the 2021 Annual meeting and in consultation leading up to this Signatories have expressed a strong interest in advancing the risk-sharing agenda. As communicated, the Netherlands, ICRC and InterAction are in the process of setting up a Risk Sharing Platform. This work will benefit greatly from an inventory of Signatories' risk-sharing practices.