

Grand Bargain in 2018:
Annual Self Report – Narrative Summary

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Question 1:

Workstream 1: World Bank prepared an upgrade of its IATI reporting from quarterly to monthly publication, and from December 2018 the World Bank has published data using the IATI standard version 2.03 with humanitarian activities tagged with the humanitarian attribute of the standard.

Workstream 3: Overall, the Social Protection and Jobs (SPJ) Global Practice at the World Bank is currently supporting 21 safety net operations in 16 countries considered as fragile, worldwide—with a total \$1.4billion allocated to such activities. Through our SPJ activities, for example, the Yemen Emergency Response Program has now reached 9million poor and vulnerable people with cash transfers, in response to the food crisis. Additionally, in the Sahel region, by the end of FY18, some 1.8 million people benefited from adaptive social protection programs—enabling them to build resilience and better withstand the impacts of shocks that regularly afflict the sub-region including drought, climate change, conflict and displacement.

Workstream 5: The 2017 Grand Bargain Annual Report identified Workstream 5 as one of the most challenging and slowest moving, despite its high level of importance. In response to this, the World Bank was invited to engage in the working group to help unblock progress at the political level. The World Bank engagement focused on unblocking and improving the use of joint analysis and assessments covering humanitarian and development aspects. Through active engagement with OCHA, ECHO, and UNDP, and in consultation with the GBNA partners, a joint paper was developed and finalized before the end of 2018, outlining an approach to use the GB platform to promote, incentivise, and learn from cases of hum-dev collaborative analysis and assessments. A process was also agreed to identify test cases, good practices and innovative methods to leverage the unique strengths within the humanitarian and development sectors to better bridge the analytical divide. This paper will inform a workshop mid-2019 to look at examples of past efforts and identify areas for active learning.

Question 2:

Workstream 1: Not applicable to the transparency workstream. IATI data is not used internally.

Workstream 3: The ability of existing SPJ programs to cater to the forcibly displaced (and refugees, in particular) requires the adaptive building blocks to be in place (government leadership, clear institutional arrangements, adaptive information, programming and financing), but there are also further aspects that require tailoring. These include: effectively managing outreach and communication for populations who lack basic literacy and may not speak the local language; overseeing identification in a context with limited or non-existent personal documentation; designing targeting mechanisms in settings where assets are non-existent or hard to measure; providing payments in a camp setting, with no prior financial inclusion; and determining graduation exit points, particularly in cases of long-term displacement. Of the total SPJ portfolio (including those in fragile settings), almost 90% of support is particularly geared towards the establishment or strengthening of SPJ delivery systems, including investments in social registries, beneficiary registries, information systems, payment systems, client interface and institutions.

Workstream 5: The joint effort will generate recommendations based on active learning from past, ongoing and new cases. The GBNA and World Bank group will coordinate the learning aspects at the central level and offer support to teams on the ground to connect up, collaborate, and to translate lessons into politically relevant messages for the GB global leadership. In recognition that most humanitarian situations are protracted, the joint effort could also, importantly, lead to improvements in methodologies to focus on critical path analysis and assessments aimed to understand how you address the underlying causes of a crisis over time.

Question 3:

Workstream 1: Not applicable to the transparency workstream.

Workstream 3: The SAHEL Adaptive Social Protection MDTF is providing cash grants as one component of a larger package of services that includes business training and personal coaching, market information, and sensitization on aspirations and social and gender norms. Additionally, the Rapid Social Response Multi-Donor Trust Fund (RSR-MDTF), along with the DFID and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation created a funding window focused on gender-smart social safety nets, social protection policies and delivery systems to boost socio-economic outcomes for women and girls and promote gender equality -including in fragile settings. This is responding to the acknowledgement that although World Bank investments are reaching women and girls, more can be done to design and implement gender-transformative social protection interventions. By nature, the RSR-MDTF is targeted to IDA-eligible countries, with majority of support in AFR region. The RSR-Gender program, will support activities that (1) diagnose and understand the gaps in outcomes and the underlying constraints that lead to these inequitable outcomes; (2) assist with the identification and design of gender-smart social protection systems; (3) build the evidence of what works; (4) strengthen the capability of the World Bank and its clients and partners to deliver comprehensive and transformative programs; and (5) build a robust M&E framework to track progress in delivering transformative social protection services for women and girls.

Workstream 5: Gender equality and women's empowerment have been taken into account in our risk assessments (Recovery and Peace Building Assessments--RPBA) and any other ASAs that have been done together with UNHCR and NGOs. The RPBA is a partnership framework supported by the European Union, the United Nations and the World Bank Group (WBG) to coordinate reengagement in countries or regions emerging from conflict or political crisis. It aims to ensure that international and local interventions for recovery are aligned by helping countries assess, plan and prioritize requirements over time under a common process. A shared understanding of the context of conflict, crisis and instability is essential for peace to be sustainable. Addressing the needs of displaced populations, structural gender inequalities, youth empowerment, and violent extremism are also concerns.

Question 4:

Workstream 1: Improved and more timely access to World Bank data in the IATI format facilitates better use of existing resources (10.1) and identification of new partnerships (10.5).

Workstream 3: The World Bank has been supporting the response to forced displacement in SAHEL region through the IDA18 Refugee and Host Communities Sub-Window. The sub-window underpins the development approach to forced displacement, supporting commitments by host governments to enact policy change and address the social and economic dimensions of refugee situations. Funds are provided on more favourable terms for medium-term investments that benefit both refugees and host communities.

The SPJ Global Practice is leading several of these operations under IDA18, both within the Sahel and across the broader region. In the Sahel, for example, in FY2018, three new projects providing cash-based support to refugees and host communities in each of Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania were added to the portfolio. In addition, there is a refugee and host communities support project in Mauritania under preparation, with a focus on the Bassikinou refugee camp and surrounding host communities, whilst building on the existing World Bank financed Teqavoul Social Transfer Program. Outside of the Sahel, the SPJ-GP is also leading operations in Cameroon (Social Safety Nets for Crisis Response) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC Eastern Recovery Project).

Workstream 5: This proposal is fundamentally about humanitarian-development nexus collaboration.