

**2018 Grand Bargain Annual Self-Reporting – World Vision International
March 14th 2018**

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Work stream 1 - Transparency

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

1. *Publish timely, transparent, harmonised and open high-quality data on humanitarian funding within two years of the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul. We consider IATI to provide a basis for the purpose of a common standard.*
2. *Make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances (for example, protection, conflict-zones).*
3. *Improve the digital platform and engage with the open-data standard community to help ensure:*
 - *accountability of donors and responders with open data for retrieval and analysis;*
 - *improvements in decision-making, based upon the best possible information;*
 - *a reduced workload over time as a result of donors accepting common standard data for some reporting purposes; and*
 - *traceability of donors' funding throughout the transaction chain as far as the final responders and, where feasible, affected people.*
4. *Support the capacity of all partners to access and publish data.*

Transparency work stream co-conveners reporting request: How will you use the data from IATI within your organization including, for example, for monitoring, reporting and vis-à-vis other Grand Bargain commitments?

World Vision's IATI publishing is currently not comprehensive enough for internal use, however it has invested significantly throughout 2017 (and will continue to do so in 2018) to address this gap. This will help provide a much fuller picture of World Vision's overall investment which can then be used to guide resource allocation decisions for both its public and private funding.

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

World Vision had started publishing grant funded humanitarian (and other) programming on IATI in 2015 though it not regularly due to internal information management system constraints.

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

World Vision consulted internally to develop an organization-wide plan to ensure IATI reporting is timely and comprehensive in future and to replace separate FTS reporting. We also consulted with peer organizations (Save the Children, Care and Oxfam) about how best to do that. The plan will be developed and implemented in 2018 (see below)

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- *Complete the FTS reporting requirements for calendar year 2017, provide quarterly update to FTS and ensure reports are uploaded to the FTS site in a timely manner.*
- *Include World Vision projects funded by WFP in our IATI reporting. This is a notable change- it has not been reporting the WFP data to IATI due to internal data alignment constraints.*
- *Report multi-sector/multi-purpose cash transfer beneficiary information segregated by gender, age, geographical location, and delivery mechanisms on a quarterly basis. Previously, World Vision was only able to systematically report on cash based programming that fell within its food assistance portfolio.*
- *Continue the periodic meeting and engagement with the FTS team to maintain the quality and integrity of World Vision's data it submits to FTS- data integrity is the chief goal of World Vision's contribution to this Workstream.*
- *World Vision will convene an internal working group and develop a plan for aligning IATI and FTS reporting, accelerate our publishing frequency (quarterly) and reduce the time lag to 3-4 months. As well, it will work on agreeing to a feasible timetable for consulting on including privately funded activities and results in our transparency related publishing.*

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

The decision to adopt the IATI standard for FTS inputs promises significant efficiency gain. In the short-term World Vision has identified a small efficiency gain in that IATI and FTS reporting will be based on common internal grant finance reporting. Longer-term, World Vision sees the potential for more significant efficiency gains once it will no longer report directly into FTS and is able to just report into IATI.

5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

Too early to report

Work stream 2 – Localization

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

1. *Increase and support multi-year investment in the institutional capacities of local and national responders, including preparedness, response and coordination capacities, especially in fragile contexts and where communities are vulnerable to armed conflicts, disasters, recurrent outbreaks and the effects of climate change. We should achieve this through collaboration with development partners and incorporate capacity strengthening in partnership agreements.*
2. *Understand better and work to remove or reduce barriers that prevent organisations and donors from partnering with local and national responders in order to lessen their administrative burden.*
3. *Support and complement national coordination mechanisms where they exist and include local and national responders in international coordination mechanisms as appropriate and in keeping with humanitarian principles.*
4. *Achieve by 2020 a global, aggregated target of at least 25 per cent of humanitarian funding to local and national responders as directly as possible to improve outcomes for affected people and reduce transactional costs.*
5. *Develop, with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), and apply a 'localisation' marker to measure direct and indirect funding to local and national responders.*
6. *Make greater use of funding tools which increase and improve assistance delivered by local and national responders, such as UN-led country-based pooled funds (CBPF), IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and NGO-led and other pooled funds.*

Localisation work stream co-conveners reporting request: What percentage of your humanitarian funding in 2017 was provided to local and national responders (a) directly (b) through pooled funds, or (c) through a single intermediary?¹

World Vision is unable to provide a robust % figure for the amount of humanitarian funding that goes to local and national responders at this time as our financial tracking system is unable to aggregate this national level data to the global level.

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

¹ The "Identified Categories for Tracking Aid Flows" document agreed through silence procedure ([available here](#)) provides relevant definitions. The detailed data collection form ([available here](#)) may also assist you in responding to this question. Returning this form with your self report is optional, but encouraged.

- *World Vision endorses the important role of local and national responders in humanitarian response and believes these options should include enhanced humanitarian local partnering models and support services to local humanitarian responders.*
- *World Vision commits to measure and grow the amount of resources given to local partners through partnering models, consortia and fund management in humanitarian settings.*

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- *World Vision has analysed the capacity of our internal humanitarian reporting mechanisms to track % of funding going to local partners and have started to consolidate some figures. We have identified the number of partners in parts of our global food assistance portfolio but not yet the percentage of allocating funding. In a six country grant, World Vision estimates that 40% of funds go to local organisations. In Somalia, our national affiliate partnered with 48 local organisations.*
- *System strengthening and advocacy. World Vision contributed to VOICE 's paper on Localisation; has worked with Australian NGOs to develop best practice principles for working with local organisations in humanitarian response in the Pacific; and has leveraged its position in the humanitarian country team in Somalia to lobby donors to move forward on WHS promises on funding for local organisations.*
- *Strengthening local business engagement in humanitarian response in collaboration with local civil society. In various global and local fora, World Vision has emphasised importance of local business partners in humanitarian response, with a focus on community businesses and refugee entrepreneurs. Some examples include: supporting the first public-private sector disaster response simulation exercise in Kenya as a member of the Humanitarian Private Sector Partnership Platform; held a global ICT 4 Emergencies' Training in the Northern Uganda South Sudan refugee response; undertook joint advocacy with UNOCHA and local financial service provider.*

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- *Continue to invest in improved tracking systems for local partnering data across our global humanitarian portfolio.*
- *Develop case studies of World Vision's efforts in local partnering to support evidence-based expansion of work with local partners.*
- *Mainstream Partnership Health Check, Partner Capacity Assessment and other relevant tools to improve the quality of our partnerships with a range of local humanitarian actors.*
- *Increase global level human resource capacity to support a systematic partnering approach throughout the organization.*

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

N/A

5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

Localisation should enhance the quality of local partnerships. To measure this, World Vision has piloted Partner Capacity Assessments and a Partnership Health Check tools in the Philippines and DRC. The learning from these pilots will be used to expand use of these tools across the organisation, with results integrated into regular annual reporting.

Work stream 3 – Cash

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

1. *Increase the routine use of cash alongside other tools, including in-kind assistance, service delivery (such as health and nutrition) and vouchers. Employ markers to measure increase and outcomes.*
2. *Invest in new delivery models which can be increased in scale while identifying best practice and mitigating risks in each context. Employ markers to track their evolution.*
3. *Build an evidence base to assess the costs, benefits, impacts, and risks of cash (including on protection) relative to in-kind assistance, service delivery interventions and vouchers, and combinations thereof.*
4. *Collaborate, share information and develop standards and guidelines for cash programming in order to better understand its risks and benefits.*
5. *Ensure that coordination, delivery, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are put in place for cash transfers.*
6. *Aim to increase use of cash programming beyond current low levels, where appropriate. Some organisations and donors may wish to set targets.*

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

- *World Vision's commitment at the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) 'deliver 50 per cent of its humanitarian aid through a multi-sectoral and multi-purpose cash first approach by 2020'*
- *In 2016, 27% of World Vision's food assistance portfolio delivered as humanitarian cash based programming (CBP), reaching 2.2 million beneficiaries.*
- *World Vision's financial tracking systems were not yet able to comprehensively capture its total CBP portfolio data across all humanitarian activity.*
- *World Vision had an existing high-level framework to guide its growth in CBP*

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

In line with its WHS commitments, World Vision has invested in:

- 1) *Increasing the routine use of cash*

- *In 2017, World Vision provided 28 per cent of its food assistance and 20 per cent of its multi-sector humanitarian assistance as CBP.*
 - *Approximately 63% of its CBP was delivered as 'e-Cash', while 20 per cent used a combination of CBP delivery mechanisms.*
- 2) Building and maintaining institutional capacity to deliver CBP
- *Established an interdepartmental Cash Unit.*
 - *Continued expansion of internal pool of deployable CBP experts.*
 - *Implemented the first phase of an organization-wide capacity building plan for mainstreaming cash.*
 - *Began expanding internal CBP tracking system.*
- 3) Increasing the quality of World Vision's CBP
- *World Vision was (is) a member of 15 national Cash Working Groups, co-chaired the Cash and Market Working Group of the Global Food Security Cluster, and an active member CaLP and of CashCap.*
 - *World Vision actively promoted CaLP's Programme Quality Tool internally as well as updated internal CBP tools and guidelines.*
- 4) Investing in new delivery and advocacy models for CBP

World Vision innovated with combining CBP with complementary livelihoods, child protection, WASH and/or health activities. For example

- *In Somalia, implemented an integrated education, WASH and livelihoods CBP project to improve school attendance.*
- *In West Nile Refugee Response, implemented an UNHCR-funded CBP to strengthen community-based foster care for unaccompanied South Sudanese refugee children.*
- *In Nepal, provided cash transfers through [SIKKA](#), a digital asset transfer platform designed for financially marginalized, highly vulnerable rural populations and supported by World Vision. SIKKA allows community members to easily trade and buy goods, equipment, and services using a feature phone.*
- *Addressed the humanitarian-development nexus in Lake Chad Basin by piloting a 'Graduation Approach' which combined CBP and livelihoods activities (Village Savings and Loans, micro-enterprise development).*

3) Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- *Increasing the pace of change needs to happen at all levels in the organization. CBP approaches are being fully integrated into World Vision's humanitarian programming portfolio and systems and tools.*

4) Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

- *Very early indications are World Vision's cost per beneficiary could be reduced by up to 60 per cent, enabling it to reach twice the number of children with existing resources.*

5) Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

- *A whole of organisation approach, from Senior Leadership to the field, is necessary to support significant scale up of CBP. Building the confidence of staff at the regional and field level through continued investment in capacity has been particularly critical.*
- *In part, the industry's ability to scale CBP will depend on the rate at which resources to do these become available. As the majority of World Vision's CBP is realized through donor grants, this remains a key limitation to scale up.*
- *Developing multi-stakeholder engagements and partnerships, such as the Smart Communities' partnership with PowerAfrica, Mastercard and others will contribute to building a broader understanding of how CBP and digital solutions contribute to addressing protracted displacement.*

Work stream 7 - Multi-year planning and funding

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

1. Increase multi-year, collaborative and flexible planning and multi-year funding instruments and document the impacts on programme efficiency and effectiveness, ensuring that recipients apply the same funding arrangements with their implementing partners.
2. Support in at least five countries by the end of 2017 multi-year collaborative planning and response plans through multi-year funding and monitor and evaluate the outcomes of these responses.
3. Strengthen existing coordination efforts to share analysis of needs and risks between the humanitarian and development sectors and to better align humanitarian and development planning tools and interventions while respecting the principles of both.

Multi-year planning and funding work stream co-conveners reporting request: Please report the percentage and total value of multi-year agreements² you have provided (as a donor) or received and provided to humanitarian partners (as an agency) in 2017, and any earmarking conditions.³ When reporting on efficiency gains, please try to provide quantitative examples.

- *In humanitarian settings, the majority of World Vision's funding is from grant donors who determine if it is multi-year or not. However, with private funds where we have flexibility over conditions World Vision works to make these as flexible as possible. At the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016, World Vision committed to enabling its field office leadership greater flexibility with crisis modifiers to enable privately raised resources to be able to respond to humanitarian crises that emerge in its development programming areas. In 2017, USD \$34 M (5% of total privately raised development funding) was reallocated through this mechanism as a crisis modifier to respond early and quickly to emerging humanitarian crises to save lives and existing development gains.*

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

² Multiyear funding is funding provided for two or more years based on a firm commitment at the outset

³ For the Grand Bargain definitions of earmarking, please see Annex I. Earmarking modalities, as contained with the final agreement, available [here](#).

Commitments 1 and 2 in this workstream rely largely on bilateral and multilateral donor action so implementers like World Vision have limited scope to be early movers in this workstream. However, World Vision has been contributing to the discussion through:

- joint research with Humanitarian Outcomes to share field perspectives on experiences with multiyear funding in five countries. This was used to develop a set of evidence-based recommendations that were shared with the IASC Humanitarian Financing Task Team. The research report will be published in early 2018
- Completed a case study examining the impact of layering USG emergency funding into a development project to protect development gains in Haiti [BRIDGING THE HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT DIVIDE IN HAITI: U.S. FOOD FOR PEACE & EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM](#)
- Undertook a comparative study of World Vision's Humanitarian and Development Programming in South Sudan. The projects examined were funded by the Government of Canada
- Active member of the IASC Humanitarian Financing Task Team
- As part of the VOICE GB Taskforce, World Vision co-drafted a briefing note on MYF and presented field perspectives on the linkages between humanitarian and development funding at the European Development Days.

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- Publish [Case Study: Multi-Year Planning and Funding- Implementers Perspectives](#)
- As a member of a multi-agency working group in Canada, and in support of the Government of Canada's Grand Bargain commitments, complete a report of a survey of implementing organization's perspectives on the Benefits of Multiyear Funding Granted to NGOs by Global Affairs Canada
- Improve World Vision's internal tracking system to track MYF grants across the organization
- Continue participation in key MYPF policy and practice forums and initiatives

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

World Vision's 5 country study found that MYPF facilitates greater staff and asset retention than traditional humanitarian funding systems. It recommended that donors and implementers should consider how such retention could best benefit disaster impacted communities in future.

5. Good practice and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

- *World Vision learned that in fragile contexts, humanitarian funds can benefit from being multiyear; development funds should be more flexible to rapid changes in context; quick processes for crisis modification should be in both types of grants. These tools should be applied in a way that empowers communities to decide what is needed and triggers to initiate these mechanisms must be integrated into programme design.*
- *Currently, minimal funding is available to implementers that meet Grand Bargain goals and GHD guidelines. Greater financial predictability and flexibility at the system level by bilateral and multi-lateral donors that meet GB and GHD definitions is needed. Grand Bargain signatories and GHD donors should invest in consortium approaches that can help progress the objectives of MYPF while progress is made to reach a critical mass of such multi-year funding.*
- *A comparative advantage of multi-year development funding is the ability to foster greater social protection for vulnerable communities. This capacity should be a key consideration as humanitarian financing framework are revised to reflect Grand Bargain commitments and GHD Best Practice.*
- *Layered, sequenced collaborative financing at the country level must put affected people at the centre, being more responsive to community needs, perspectives and priorities. This should include triggers through which local communities can initiate crisis modification or flexible funding to rapidly meet emerging humanitarian needs*

Work stream 10 – Humanitarian – Development engagement

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

1. *Use existing resources and capabilities better to shrink humanitarian needs over the long term with the view of contributing to the outcomes of the Sustainable Development Goals. Significantly increase prevention, mitigation and preparedness for early action to anticipate and secure resources for recovery. This will need to be the focus not only of aid organisations and donors but also of national governments at all levels, civil society, and the private sector.*
2. *Invest in durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced people and sustainable support to migrants, returnees and host/receiving communities, as well as for other situations of recurring vulnerabilities.*
3. *Increase social protection programmes and strengthen national and local systems and coping mechanisms in order to build resilience in fragile contexts.*
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.*
5. *Galvanise new partnerships that bring additional capabilities and resources to crisis affected states through Multilateral Development Banks within their mandate and foster innovative partnerships with the private sector.*

Humanitarian-Development engagement work stream co-conveners reporting request:

What has your organisation done to operationalise the humanitarian-development nexus at country level?"

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

- *World Vision is a multi-mandate organisation working in humanitarian and development programming and advocacy in over 95 countries worldwide.*
- *Existing internal funding mechanisms to reallocate up to 20% of private development resources as a crisis modifier*

2. Progress to date

- Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- Under its new organizational strategy (Our Promise 2030) World Vision is “Deepening our Commitment to the Most Vulnerable Children’. A key approach underpinning this commitment is an organisation-wide effort to expand our impact and presence in fragile contexts through 1) using existing resources, capacities and field experience in new and innovative ways, and 2) finding innovative ways to develop new and/or adapt existing resources, approaches, and capacities to meet both immediate and longer-terms needs in these highly volatile contexts.
- Established a baseline statistic for World Vision’s existing internal crisis modifier funding mechanism. In 2017, USD \$34 M (5% of total privately raised development funding) was reallocated as a crisis modifier to respond early and quickly to emerging humanitarian crises to save lives and protect existing development gains. While it is not a substitute for grant funding, the crisis modifier is a valuable compliment to it.
- Completed a case study examining the impact of layering USG emergency funding into a development project to protect development gains in Haiti [BRIDGING THE HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT DIVIDE IN HAITI: U.S. FOOD FOR PEACE & EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM](#)
- Undertook a comparative study of World Vision’s Humanitarian and Development Programming in South Sudan. The projects examined were funded by the Government of Canada
- Expanded innovation in combining cash based programming (CBP) with complementary livelihoods, child protection, WASH and/or health activities. For example
 - In Somalia, implemented an integrated education, WASH and livelihoods CBP project to improve school attendance.
 - In West Nile Refugee Response, implemented an UNHCR-funded CBP to strengthen community-based foster care for unaccompanied South Sudanese refugee children.
 - In Nepal, provided cash transfers through [SIKKA](#), a digital asset transfer platform designed for financially marginalized, highly vulnerable rural populations and supported by World Vision. SIKKA allows community members to easily trade and buy goods, equipment, and services using a feature phone.
 - Addressed the humanitarian-development nexus in Lake Chad Basin by piloting a ‘Graduation Approach’ which combined CBP and livelihoods activities (Village Savings and Loans, micro-enterprise development).
- Took on NGO co-champion role on Workstream #10

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- Finalize and roll out World Vision’s Fragile Context Expansion Strategy
- Track and increase percentage of private development funding allocated as crisis modifier

- *Continue to experiment with new innovations to contribute to the evidence base on best practice in combining/leveraging short term emergency programming modalities with longer term development approaches to support longer term positive change for the most vulnerable children, families and communities in fragile contexts. This will include continuing to examine MYPF's contribution to the humanitarian-development nexus.*

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

N/A

5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

- *World Vision's experience with its internal crisis modifier indicates that while it is not a substitute for grant funding, it is a valuable complement to it that allows World Vision to act early to save lives and protect development gains in the lag time until donor funding comes on board.*
- *The HDN is being discussed in multiple fora, within the Grand Bargain and outside of it, which makes it a bit complicated for implementing organisations like World Vision to understand how best to contribute its experience, expertise and perspectives working with affected people and communities living in protracted crises.*
- *World Vision, like many other humanitarian and development actors, have a wealth of experience in working 'across the nexus.' More investment in understanding 'what we know and what we don't know' as an industry is needed to ensure current discussions are informed by this rich history. A valuable example of how this was done in the food security sector was the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) efforts to bring together a set of experts from the humanitarian, development and statebuilding/peacebuilding spheres at the High-Level Expert's Forum on Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises.*