

**Grand Bargain in 2018:**  
**Annual Self Report – Narrative Summary**

**Name of Institution: World Vision International**

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(NB. Please limit your answer to no more than 3 pages in total – anything over this word limit will not be considered by ODI in their analysis. Please respond to all of the questions below.)

**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 2018?**

- World Vision reached 3 Million most vulnerable disaster affected populations through cash/ voucher enabled assistance, with a quarter of its global humanitarian portfolio delivered via cash/ voucher programming. Building on its existing global reporting systems, World Vision invested significant time and capacity building support to its field teams to strengthen the organisation's ability to track all forms of cash and voucher programming. World Vision is now able to track its spending on cash and voucher programming across its global humanitarian and at the country level, disaggregated by activity, donor as well as sex and age of recipients. Refinement of this process will continue through 2019. World Vision has also presented in key advocacy/learning events- examples include ECOSOC HAS, UNHCR Annual Consultation on “Impact research and safety net referral pathways”. World Vision enhanced its internal CVA capacity, training over 400 staff, engaging in 29 national and regional Cash Working Groups, promoting strong inter-agency collaboration and coordination with the CaLP, CCD, local FSPs & MNOs.
- World Vision has significantly increased its investment in systems and structures to improve its capacity to partner with local organisations in a meaningful way, and to track and monitor its efforts. Supported by a new Technical Director for Humanitarian Partnering role established in 2018, a key result area is an organisational strategy to support greater uptake of partnering, with a focus on local partnering. To support this strategy, World Vision has been documenting best practice in its partnering with local organisations- for example in South Sudan, World Vision leads the Western Equatoria Civil Society Capacity Building Project. This is a 3-year initiative that will enhance capacity of Civil Society Organizations in Western Equatoria to engage in local advocacy and policy influence. World Vision will share time-tested expertise and experience to invest in the development 10 of CSO partners in this project. In Lebanon World Vision is working with local faith actors to deliver assistance to the most vulnerable, predominantly Syrian refugees. 57.4% of the total budget is allocated to 19 program partners. The remainder supports a dedicated team who work with them to build their programmatic and organisational capacity to deliver humanitarian assistance in alignment with global standards.
- World Vision became an IATI member in 2018, and engaged in both the members assembly and Technical Advisory Group.

**Question 2: Please explain how the outcomes/results will lead to long-term institutional changes in policy and/or practice.**

- World Vision is now able to more fully track its spending on cash and voucher programming at the country level, disaggregated by activity, donor as well as sex and agenda of recipients. This will better allow World Vision to track its progress against its organisational commitment to increase the percentage of its humanitarian assistance that is delivered as cash and vouchers, with a focus on multi-purpose cash. It has also contributed to key global/national collective CVA related efforts, including GB Cash Workstreams activities on “Cash Tracking and Reporting”, “Outcome Indicators on Multipurpose Cash Assistance”, and “Humanitarian CVA & Social Protection”, complemented by Cash Task Force engagements in the global clusters (Food Security/Livelihoods and Health) and as a member of CaLP’s Board and Technical working group.
- The main strategy for World Vision’s work with local partners is to support them to participate in donor engagement, project design, implementation and reporting to build their capacity towards independent applications for such funding. For example, in World Vision’s partnering programs in Syria, Turkey, Somalia and elsewhere, World Vision provides capacity building to partners. As a result of this work, its local partners have been able to access funding from a range of donors, including UN-OCHA, UNICEF, WFP and pool funds.
- World Vision updated its IATI publication process, to ensure more regular reporting of grant funded programming across all the offices within the global World Vision partnership. It also started a consultation to include all privately funded programming in its IATI publishing, which is likely to begin in 2019. World Vision has provided feedback to Development Initiatives on the new dashboard as we agree that the dashboard as of 2018 did not accurately reflect the progress in publishing by 'families' of NGOs such as World Vision.

**Question 3: How has your institution contributed to the advancement of gender equality and women’s empowerment<sup>1</sup> 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.

**Question 4: 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.

- The strongest links and most obvious links between HDN and other work streams have been established through World Vision’s Cash/Voucher Assistance programming (CVA).

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<sup>1</sup> Refer to the IASC definitions of gender equality and women empowerment, available [here](#).

- World Vision has been able to link humanitarian CVA programmes to support/strengthen national social protection systems in Indonesia, Turkey and Lebanon (in Lebanon and Turkey, these efforts have encompassed both refugee and host community populations). World Vision continues to scale its efforts to link CVA beneficiaries to its integrated, multi-sectoral development programming as organisational best practice- in FY18, this was particularly successful in the Sulawesi disaster response in Indonesia. World Vision Indonesia/ Wahana Visii facilitates the national Cash Working Group in Indonesia with the support of UNICEF and is conducting a study about multi-purpose cash assistance's (MPCA) potential benefits for the wellbeing of disaster-affected children, as well as how best to link MPCA and the Government of Indonesia's (GoI) safety net programme. The targeting process is conducted in consultation with the team responsible for the GoI's safety net programme ("Program Keluarga Harapan/ Family Hope Programme). The Governor of Central Sulawesi signed the legal framework for the MPCA technical guidance. World Vision drafted the MPCA technical guidance and the GoI has signed the legal framework that supports this guidance. World Vision also included a new beneficiary group of "transient poor" in the MPCA programme and advocated with the GoI to include this vulnerable group in its national safety nets programme. World Vision combined its MPCA with ongoing integrated development programming, including livelihoods support through its Ultra Poor Graduation approach. World Vision aims to scale up this experience to other disaster response contexts in future.
  - Marrying child protection and education in emergencies programming in Lebanon, Jordan and Bangladesh to CVA programming has also been a key organisational strategy to ensure some of the more 'development' needs and aspirations of displaced and host community children are met.
- In addition, through its global strategy **Our Promise**, World Vision is aligning its humanitarian, development, peacebuilding and advocacy efforts with the global humanitarian, development, peacebuilding nexus agenda. A key part of this commitment involves an organisation-wide effort to expand and deepen World Vision's impact on the most vulnerable children, families and communities living in fragile contexts. In 2018, World Vision directly reached 10.1 million of the most vulnerable people in 10 of the most fragile countries<sup>2</sup> where it operates – almost 60 per cent of those reached were children. As part of its organisational strategy World Vision made a commitment to direct 27 per cent of its global funding to fragile contexts by 2020. World Vision has already exceeded this initial target and will continue to grow its commitment going forward through diverse funding.

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<sup>2</sup> Syria, South Sudan, Somalia, Afghanistan, Iraq, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Pakistan, Burundi.