

# CONTENTS

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

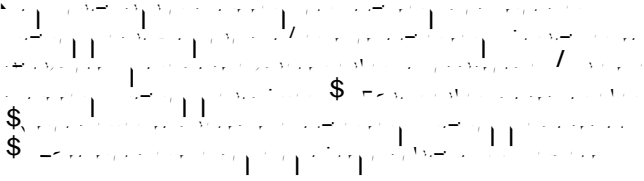
The first part of the report discusses the current state of the world economy and the challenges it faces. It highlights the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the need for a coordinated global response. The second part of the report focuses on the role of the private sector in driving economic growth and innovation. It emphasizes the importance of entrepreneurship and the need for a supportive regulatory environment. The third part of the report discusses the role of government in addressing social and environmental challenges. It highlights the need for a strong social safety net and the importance of sustainable development. The final part of the report provides a conclusion and a call to action for global leaders to work together to build a more resilient and inclusive world.

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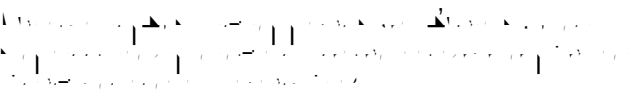


# KEY FINDINGS

## 1. Multi-year funding can lead to notable cost-efficiency gains.



## 2. Multi-year funding can enable improved programme design and make programme delivery more effective.

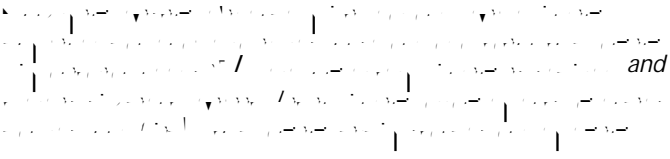


- *improved programme design*
- *time to conduct effective start-up activities in new locations*
- *improved programme effectiveness through learning and programme adaptation*
- *particular benefits for certain types of inherently long-term programs*
- *greater staff retention*
- *deepened relationships*
- *building institutional relationships with communities and other stakeholders*
- *deeper and ongoing access*

## 3. Cross-cutting issues, such as gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, benefit from multi-year financing.



## 4. Gains from multi-year funding are highest when they benefit from flexibility as well.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

...to ensure that the multi-year, flexible funding is used for the most vulnerable and in need of support. The multi-year, flexible funding should be used to support the most vulnerable and in need of support. The multi-year, flexible funding should be used to support the most vulnerable and in need of support.

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- 1. Agree to set a target at this year's annual Grand Bargain meeting for more multi-year flexible funding to frontline responders and joint problem-solve between donors and UN agencies to overcome political and technical barriers to effective pass-through mechanisms by the five-year Grand Bargain anniversary in 2021.**

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- 2. Provide more accurate data on the multi-year, flexible funding cascading to frontline implementers.**

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- 3. Pilot innovative approaches on multi-year, flexible funding and take them to scale.**

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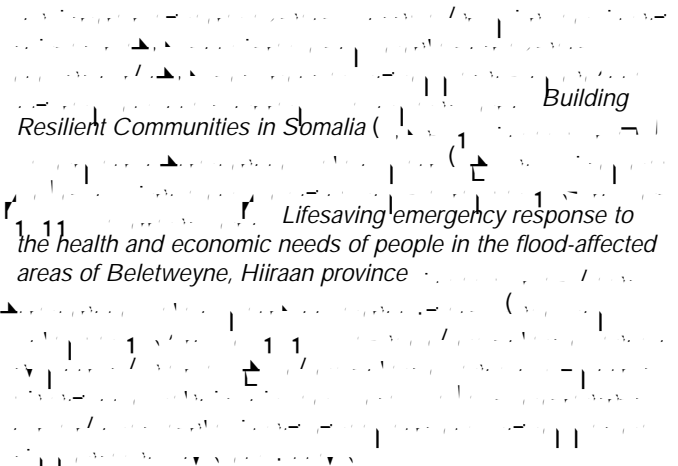
## CASE STUDIES

### DEMONSTRATING THE EFFICIENCIES OF MYF

The MyF programme in Somalia has demonstrated significant efficiencies in the delivery of humanitarian assistance. By leveraging local networks and community-based organizations, the programme has been able to reach a large number of people in need, often in remote and hard-to-access areas. This approach has not only improved the speed of response but also reduced the overall cost of operations. The programme's focus on building local capacity and resilience has also led to more sustainable and effective aid delivery in the long term.

#### A comparative analysis of short- and long-term cash transfer programmes in Somalia

This analysis compares the impact and cost-effectiveness of short-term and long-term cash transfer programmes in Somalia. Short-term programmes provide immediate relief to people in need, but they often require repeated interventions. In contrast, long-term programmes build the resilience of communities, enabling them to better withstand future shocks. The analysis shows that while short-term programmes may have a lower initial cost, their long-term costs are significantly higher due to the need for repeated aid. Long-term programmes, on the other hand, have a higher initial cost but result in significantly lower costs over time as communities become more self-sufficient.



**Building Resilient Communities in Somalia**  
The longer-term funding led to significantly more cost-efficient delivery of assistance / \$

#### BOX 1.

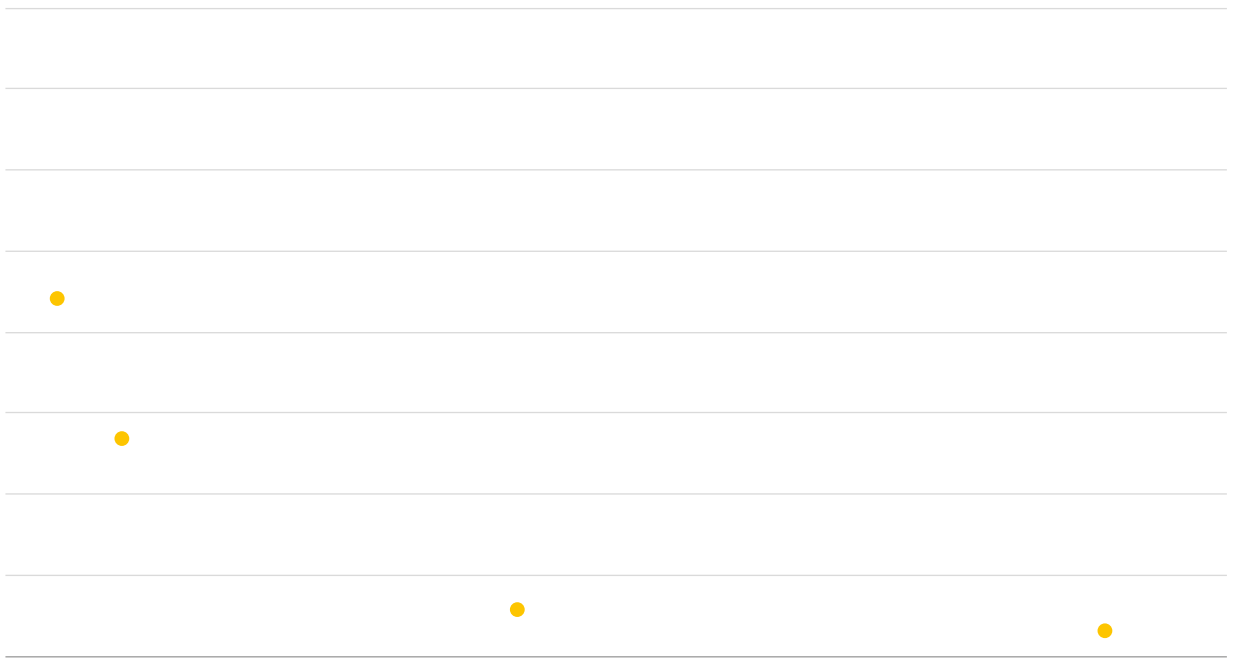
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The longer-term funding led to significantly more cost-efficient delivery of assistance / \$

**Lifesaving emergency response to the health and economic needs of people in the flood-affected areas of Beletweyne, Hiraaan province**  
\$





**FIGURE 2** *Figure 2: Comparison of the results of the 1st and 2nd rounds of the survey on the use of the mobile application.*



## DEMONSTRATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MYF

### CASE 1.

## Implementing Sida's Humanitarian Framework Agreement and Programme-Based Approach in Cameroon and Central African Republic

### Context and programme

The Central African Republic (CAR) and Cameroon have been affected by conflict and displacement for many years. In Cameroon, the conflict between the government and the separatist group, the Cameroonian People's Liberation Movement (CPLM), has led to the displacement of over 1 million people. In CAR, the conflict between the government and the armed groups, the Central African Republic's National Liberation Army (CACA) and the Central African Republic's National Resistance Army (CACA), has led to the displacement of over 1 million people. The conflict has led to a humanitarian crisis, with millions of people in need of food, shelter, and medical care.

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) has been supporting humanitarian relief efforts in Cameroon and CAR since 2011. Sida's support is based on a Humanitarian Framework Agreement (HFA) and a Programme-Based Approach (PBA). The HFA is a framework agreement between Sida and the governments of Cameroon and CAR, which sets out the principles and objectives of Sida's humanitarian aid. The PBA is a programme-based approach to humanitarian aid, which focuses on providing relief to the most vulnerable people in the most affected areas.

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**BOX 2.** *Revisiting the Value of the Dollar*

The value of the dollar has been a subject of intense debate for decades. While most agree that the dollar is the world's primary reserve currency, its purchasing power has eroded significantly since World War II. This erosion is often attributed to the large fiscal deficits and money printing of the 1970s, which led to high inflation and a loss of confidence in the currency. However, some argue that the dollar's value is being restored by its role in global trade and the growing reliance on it by emerging economies.

One perspective is that the dollar's value is being restored by its role in global trade and the growing reliance on it by emerging economies. As more countries integrate into the global market, the demand for a stable, widely accepted currency increases. The dollar, with its deep financial markets and institutional support, remains the most liquid and stable option. This increased demand can help offset the inflationary pressures of the past, leading to a long-term appreciation of the dollar's value.

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However, there are also concerns that the dollar's value will continue to erode. The massive national debt and the potential for further fiscal expansion could lead to a loss of confidence in the currency. Additionally, the rise of alternative currencies, such as the Chinese renminbi, could challenge the dollar's dominance and lead to a more fragmented global currency system.

In conclusion, the value of the dollar is a complex issue that depends on a variety of factors, including fiscal policy, global trade, and the emergence of alternative currencies. While there are reasons to believe that the dollar's value is being restored, there are also significant risks that it could continue to erode. The future of the dollar will depend on the actions of policymakers and the global market.





Multi-year funding to leverage technology solutions and enable progress over time

**Multi-year funding to leverage technology solutions and enable progress over time**

In contexts with limited infrastructure and low digital literacy, multi-year funding provides the necessary time to procure and establish infrastructure

Multi-year funding allows for the procurement and establishment of infrastructure in contexts with limited infrastructure and low digital literacy.

**Learning, adapting and improving over time and pivot to continue programming during COVID-19**

The multi-year approach has allowed IRC to learn, adapt, refine and improve programme delivery over time

The multi-year approach has allowed IRC to learn, adapt, refine and improve programme delivery over time. This includes learning from challenges and pivoting to continue programming during COVID-19.

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**ANNEX I**

**Key elements of the IRC cash programmes funded by DFID and Sida in Somalia**





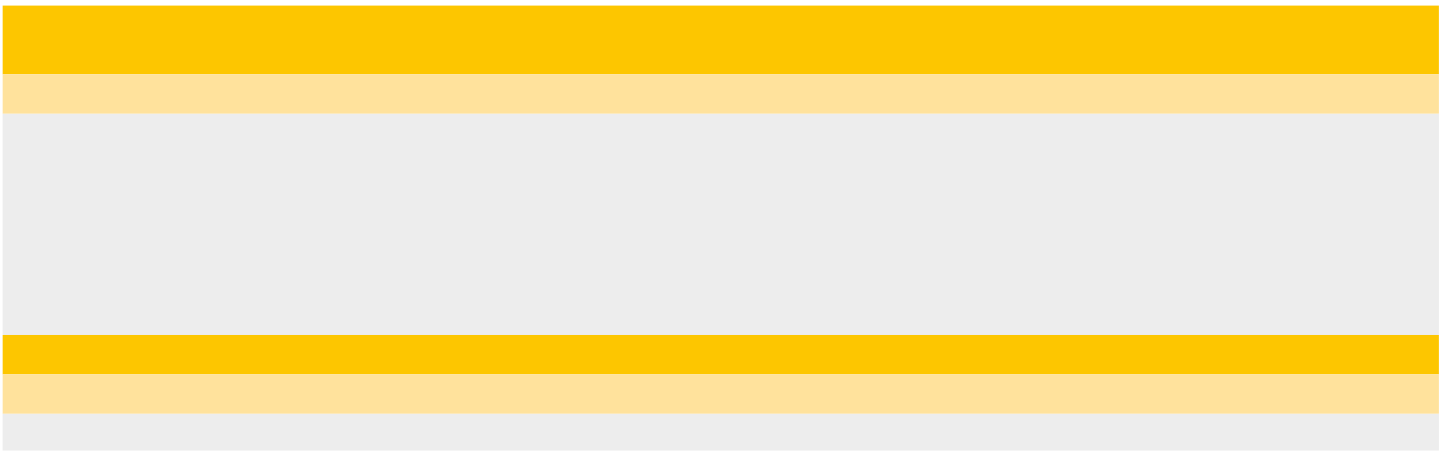

**ANNEX II**

Data used for thNEX II

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