

## **FTI Global and Regional Activities Program – stakeholder consultations**

### **The need for global and regional activities and the role of the FTI Secretariat**

Global and regional activities are of fundamental importance to strength the FTI partnership; to promote sharing of knowledge, expertise and best practices; and to show case examples of FTI champion countries. Undoubtedly, no other entity than the FTI Secretariat is in a position to support and promote the development of global and regional activities. Through its knowledge of the various agencies, the Secretariat can promote knowledge share and networking according to the strengths of each agency. From its direct relationship with the countries, it can also promote show case of best practices. The Secretariat can thus play a fundamental role in promoting networking, motivating agencies to share knowledge and expertise, while ensuring that all members of the partnership are represented in the process in a fair manner.

The mandate of the Secretariat is very clear at the country level: gathering all stakeholders behind support for an endorsed sector plan including support for mutually agreed (and comparable) monitoring and evaluation. The mandate on global and regional activities seems to be less clear. Most agencies in the partnership are already carrying out research, developing tools, working on strategic development, each of them within its own mandate. Although, one can always argue for more research or for the existence of gaps, it seems that there is already a great deal of research, tools, materials, (...) produced, which may not have been fully disseminated. Thus, it seems more clear and appropriate for the Secretariat to promote the dissemination of what good has already been produced prior to focus on potential knowledge gaps. Also, it seems more appropriate to support broader knowledge development than to be very prescriptive with regards to areas and even types of activities to focus on.

### **Thematic areas**

There seems to be a disconnect between the proposed thematic areas and the FTI strategy focus areas. The FTI has a clear vision, mostly emanating from the replenishment efforts that FTI's strategic directions are on learning outcomes, fragile states, and girls' education. It was even agreed to take out the out-of-school children as a particular prioritization element. Therefore, it seems that there is scope for having the GRA focus on these areas if thematic areas are found to be useful to narrow the focus.

### **FTI Secretariat and Partner roles on the global and regional level**

In our view the Board meeting in Kigali was clear in its message to discourage the Secretariat from doing its own research or implementing specific activities. We think the Secretariat should rely on the partnership to suggest specific interventions based on a broader framework. The Secretariat will provide the operational framework, screen proposals, submit these for approval by the Financial Advisory Committee and the FTI

Board, agree with proposing agencies on reporting and results, and afterwards receive and compile reporting and results, including a strong communication to the partnership. Partners will be the recipients of program funds and implement the programs that the Board decides to approve. As an example, we suggest the *Rapid Social Response Program*, which supports different types of activities including knowledge share and production, and that uses a very simple approach to call for proposals, and as well a simple means to deliver to the donors through individual country stories on the impact of the activities financed under the program.

### **The three papers**

We think that the papers presented are not solid enough. For example, the paper on Learning Outcomes seems to contradict the report of the FTI reading experts' panel of January 2011. The paper promotes some measures of student learning outcomes (e.g., correct words per minute) that actually were rejected by the FTI global expert reading panel. Furthermore, the approach to identifying gaps is too prescriptive. We doubt that it is possible without further work to identify such gaps through an objective assessment of thematic knowledge areas, and do not agree that such an analysis should be the guide for what can be funded by the Education For All Fund in the area of global and regional programs.

### **How should a Request for Proposal (RFP) look like?**

We think that the way a number of Bank managed trust funds works could help you develop a broad based application framework (RFP) that would utilize the comparative advantages of different partners in the FTI, and ensure a more broad based involvement of those partners. Basically the RFP would set limits of the areas that can be supported and provide a format for presenting proposals but through a basically demand driven process.

We have attached some examples of trust fund frameworks that might assist you.

### ***Rapid Social Response Program***

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/0,,contentMDK:22333033~menuPK:6461371~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282637,00.html>

### ***The Bank Netherlands Partnership Program***

Example of RFP

BNPP RFP

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Dear Colleagues,

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We are pleased to announce:

**The Bank Netherlands Partnership Program (BNPP)**

**Call for FY12 Proposal Concept Notes**

**Deadline for Concept Notes: May 31, 2011**

The World Bank and the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs work in partnership under the BNPP. Since 2005, the Netherlands authorities have contributed a total of \$134 million to finance various sector/thematic activities under the Core Program. The Netherlands will contribute additional funds in FY12 to finance activities in the following priority areas: (i) Fragility and Conflict; (ii) Gender Equality and Growth and Equity (iii) Sexual and Reproductive Health; (iv) Sustainable Development. The allocation by Network is appended below.

***FY12 BNPP Resource Allocation By Network***

<b><u>Network</u></b>	<b>Sectoral/Thematic <u>Priority Area</u></b>	<b>US\$ Equivalent <u>Million 1/</u></b>	<b>% of <u>total</u></b>
<b>HDN</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health	5,928,615	28.5%
<b>OPCS</b>	Fragility and Conflict	6,270,403	30.1%
<b>PREM</b>	Gender Equality, and Growth and Equity	5,094,594	24.5%
<b>SDN</b>	Sustainable Development	3,508,877	16.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20,802,489</b>	<b>100%</b>

*1/ Note: Since BNPP activities are financed on a multi-year basis, expected contribution by Network has been adjusted to exclude approved activities that will continue to be implemented during FY12. As communicated by the Dutch, the above allocation reflects an annual reduction of \$10 million to be implemented through spacing out of funding. This means that half of the above allocation will finance Year 1 FY12 activities while the other half will finance Year 2 FY12 activities to be completed in FY13 which will be a part of the FY13 resource allocation.*

Application for BNPP funding in FY12 will be carried out in two stages. This call invites submission of Concept Notes for the first stage (see Application Process tab for more details). Concept Notes must be sent to the respective Network Focal Points listed at the timetable section of this email no later than **Tuesday, May 31, 2011.** (Note: **BNPP activities are Bank-executed, and recipient or third party execution arrangements are not allowed**).

**TTL Briefing:** CFPTO will hold a briefing session for TTLs on Thursday, May 19, 2011 at 2:00 p.m. in Room MC 4-800. Please confirm by clicking below that you will be able to participate in the briefing.

**ANNEX 1:****Human Development Network Program:****Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) Program Priorities****(1) Analytical work to support strengthening of health systems, to ensure improved access to quality family planning and other reproductive health services, skilled birth attendance, emergency obstetric care, and postnatal care for mothers and newborns. including:**

- Strategies such as innovations in financing, demand-generation strategies and demand-side financing, and strengthening community-based services and accountability.
- Availability of health workers skilled in midwifery as well as doctors with obstetric skills, task shifting, training programs aimed at meeting the shortage, and incentive systems
- Addressing the supply chain and logistics issues reproductive health commodities Innovations in improving utilization of reproductive health services by the poor, including men.
- Innovations in addressing adolescent reproductive and sexual health needs– knowledge, dissemination and demand.

**(2) Analytical work to underpin technical support for policy development for sexual and reproductive health including:**

- Policy analysis (including analysis of policy development process) with emphasis on strategic interventions that improve policy outcomes for sexual and reproductive health.
- Innovative approaches to promoting accountability for improved RH outcomes including the role of community driven demand
- Effective role of the private sector in health financing and delivery of reproductive health services.
- Effective integration of HIV prevention, nutrition of adolescent and pregnant women, and water and sanitation into RH programming.
- Addressing the youth bulge and achieving demographic dividends through approaches linking education, employment and demographics

**(3) Support for developing results frameworks, and monitoring progress (including impact evaluations), including:**

- Strengthening results frameworks and statistical capacity through improving HMIS for better evaluation of MDG5 including the development of vital registration systems at the national level, and maternal death audits to identify and manage bottlenecks at the local level.
- Monitoring progress on bridging the gap between demand and supply for sexual reproductive health services.

**Note:** The Netherlands Development Policy for FY12 and beyond focuses on Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH), and that Education is no longer a priority under the BNPP. However, possible areas of SRH analytical work under BNPP that would include an Education element would be considered in the following three areas:

- Inclusion of SRH in school health education and school health programs at the secondary level: work on coverage/inclusion of SRH in school curricula (including CPR and nutrition) and availability of counseling and advice on SRH, including contraception and safe pregnancies (targeting adolescent boys and girls).
- Secondary education and/or TVET/support for continuing education for adolescents who are or have been pregnant with the aim of improving their access to labor markets and employment (self-sufficiency and better quality of life). Additionally, work on the impact of TVET on delayed fertility/health seeking behavior/demand for RH services would be a possibility.
- Work on HR for SRH curricula and training and especially focusing on skills development for addressing needs in rural/remote areas

