
STATE & PEACE
BUILDING FUND
2018
ANNUAL REPORT





ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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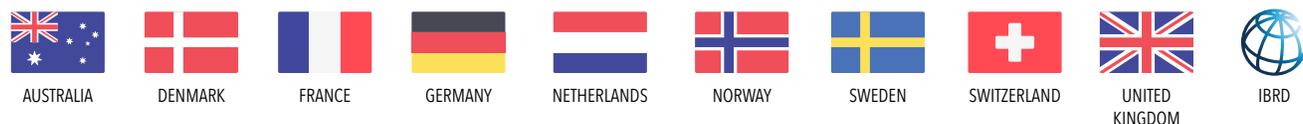
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Lastly, the SPF Secretariat would like to thank Franck Bousquet, Sr. Director, from the World Bank's Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group, for his overall guidance, advice and support.

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS



BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES



ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

BE	Bank-executed	MENA	Middle East North Africa
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework	MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
CSO	Civil society organization	MSME	Micro, small, and medium enterprise
EAP	East Asia and Pacific	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ECA	Europe and Central Asia	OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
FAM	Famine Action Mechanism	PBF	United Nations Peacebuilding Fund
FCS	Fragile and Conflict Affected Situations	RE	Recipient-executed
FCV	Fragility, Conflict, and Violence	RPBA	Recovery and Peace Building Assessment
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
HDP	Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus	SME	Small and medium enterprise
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	SPF	State and Peacebuilding Fund
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
IDA	International Development Association	UN	United Nations
IDA18	Eighteenth Replenishment of IDA	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	VE	Violent extremism
IFC	International Finance Corporation	WBG	World Bank Group
IMF	International Monetary Fund		
LCR	Latin America and the Caribbean		
MIC	Middle Income Country		
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund		



FOREWORD

Addressing the challenges posed by fragility, conflict and violence (FCV) lies at the core of the World Bank Group's mission to end extreme poverty. By 2030, at least half of the global poor will live in fragile and conflict-affected settings. Furthermore, in 2018, the number of people involved in conflict was up 16 percent from the previous year, with 15,000 civilians losing their lives to conflict in Syria, Nigeria, Yemen, Afghanistan, and the Philippines alone. Conflicts have also caused significant regional and global spillovers: the global total of displaced people rose to over 68 million, thereby further exacerbating the worst forced displacement crisis since World War II. Moreover, conflicts are increasingly driven and intensified by the effects of long-term trends – such as climate change and demographic pressures – and are disproportionately impacting the most vulnerable groups, for example through gender-based violence.

In this context, the State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF) plays a critical role in addressing the challenges arising from FCV. As the World Bank's largest global Trust Fund for FCV, the SPF enables conflict prevention programs and supports countries in their efforts towards achieving lasting peace and sustainable development outcomes. The SPF is therefore an important part of the World Bank's broader efforts to address the drivers and impact of FCV, and ultimately to contribute to peace, stability, and prosperity.

In 2018, the SPF demonstrated its value-added in support of this objective, as it deepened its engagement in the most challenging environments. Working in full partnership with the World Bank, the UN and its agencies, and other actors, the SPF financed programs to proactively address the drivers of violent conflict, build capacity and strengthen institutions, and provide critical development support to vulnerable communities impacted by conflict. The SPF has a global reach, operating in 57 countries and addressing diverse forms of FCV - from sub-national conflict to urban crime and violence, refugee crises to institutional fragility, and fragile post-conflict settings. In 2018, 39 new grants spanning five focus areas and all geographic regions entered the SPF portfolio, for an active portfolio at year-end of \$16.1 million. Since its inception, the SPF has grown into a multi-donor trust fund of over \$342 million in net value.

Critically, the SPF adds value beyond financing through its unique capacity to take risks and flexibly respond in the face of rapidly changing dynamics. This is essential in FCV contexts, which are often significantly more complex than non-FCV settings given the high-levels of insecurity, low institutional capacity, or the fractured social contract between citizens and the state. By supporting innovative approaches and pilot programs, undertaking engagement on sensitive matters, and providing critical seed funding, the SPF is an example of the type of agile and adaptive support needed in the most challenging environments.

As the SPF approaches its ten-year mark, it is evident that it is needed now more than ever. With FCV challenges triggering destabilizing global impacts, instruments such as the SPF are essential in scaling up development support to prevent conflicts from emerging, remaining engaged in crisis situations, helping countries escape the fragility trap, and mitigating the impact of FCV on the most vulnerable communities. These capabilities are aligned with the first-ever WBG FCV Strategy – currently under development – that aims to develop an overarching framework to guide the WBG's approach in FCV settings in support of the international community's efforts.

FCV represents one of the greatest challenges of our time. Only through broad partnerships and innovative solutions – as exemplified by the SPF – can we maximize our collective impact on-the-ground and build futures of hope, opportunity, and prosperity for those in greatest need of our support.



Franck Bousquet
Senior Director, Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group



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SPF AT A GLANCE

GLOBAL

\$12.6 million committed | 4% of total commitments
 Grants: \$12,588,755

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

\$20.3 million committed | 7% of total commitments
 Grants: \$14,302,209
 Transfers: \$6,000,000

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

\$63.3 million committed | 22% of total commitments
 Grants: \$43,341,137
 Transfers: \$20,000,000

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

\$20.4 million committed | 7% of total commitments
 Grants: \$20,449,523

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

\$24.4 million committed | 9% of total commitments
 Grants: \$24,388,599

SOUTH ASIA

\$9.2 million committed | 3% of total commitments
 Grants: \$9,179,095

AFRICA

\$141 million committed | 48% of total commitments
 Grants: \$121,096,967
 Transfers: \$19,000,000

SPF BY THE NUMBERS

FUND VALUE

\$342.9 MILLION



207 GRANTS



9 TRANSFERS TO SINGLE-COUNTRY FUNDS



57 COUNTRIES SUPPORTED



OVER 150 GRANT TEAMS

89% COMMITTED

80% DISBURSED

Data as of December 2018

OBJECTIVES OF THE SPF:

Statebuilding, which refers to improving governance and institutional performance in FCV-affected countries so as to boost resilience to internal and external stresses.

Peacebuilding, which seeks to develop the socio-economic conditions that foster peaceful, stable and sustainable development.

ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES OF FRAGILITY, CONFLICT, AND VIOLENCE

The Global Landscape in 2018

Fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) has become the new development frontier. By 2030, at least half of the world's poor will be living in fragile and conflict-affected settings.¹ The global fragility landscape has worsened significantly: there are more violent conflicts than at any time in the past 30 years, and conflict and violence impact more civilians than at any point over the last two decades.

Political violence spread, increasing the number of conflict-affected locations by 11 percent worldwide, and the numbers of those involved in conflict increased by 16 percent from 2017 to 2018.² The deadliest places for civilians were Syria, Nigeria, Yemen, Afghanistan, and the Philippines, with approximately 15,000 fatalities in total. Many of these conflicts have been exacerbated by the impacts of climate change and by demographic pressures.

¹World Bank estimate, using the FY19 Harmonized List of Fragile Situations. This estimate illustrates what poverty would be like if historical growth rates (rates from 2006–15) continue onto 2030.

²<https://www.acledata.com/2018/12/21/press-release-while-overall-violence-has-declined-in-2018-conflict-is-spreading/>





Peace and stability are global public goods. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) stress the centrality of peace, justice, and security in the achievement of sustainable development outcomes. In 2018, the achievement of these outcomes was threatened by the impact of conflict and violence on the most vulnerable, including women and the poor, and by the proliferation of displaced people.

The poorest and most vulnerable communities are severely affected by increased violence and conflict, and this undermines efforts to end extreme poverty and inequality. FCV situations have a clear impact on poverty, and strikingly, the extreme poverty rate is rising only in fragile countries.³ FCV situations represent both a humanitarian and development challenge that calls for comprehensive and coordinated international responses.

In 2018, a record 68.5 million forcibly displaced people were reported globally.⁴ The global displacement crisis is concerning as the length of displacement can last years, affecting poverty levels, employment, and service delivery well beyond the immediate crisis. Forced displacement threatens development in countries in conflict and in host countries alike.

These factors highlight the continued need for international institutions to invest in state, peace, and resilience building. The need for collective action mechanisms and multilateral responses, therefore, is ever more critical.

The World Bank Response

Over the past decade, the World Bank has significantly scaled up its country engagement allocations to FCV and FCV-at-risk countries by 18 percent from US\$121 million in 2017 to US\$143 million in 2018.⁵ The International Development Association (IDA)

18 replenishment doubled the resources available for the World Bank to scale up its efforts in FCV situations, from \$7 billion under IDA17 to \$14 billion. The interlinkage between FCV and gender was adopted as an IDA18 Special Theme, and a \$2 billion Refugee Sub-Window was created under the IDA18 Regional Program. Furthermore, IDA18⁶ puts forward a series of reforms aimed at strengthening the World Bank's engagements in FCV, including by adopting a differentiated approach to addressing challenges across the FCV spectrum.

Building on the progress made in recent years, the World Bank Group is developing its first-ever strategy for FCV. The strategy aims to systematize the progress made and articulate a conceptual and operating framework across the World Bank, IFC and MIGA, ultimately enabling the WBG to further scale-up and strengthen its support to client countries and vulnerable communities impacted by FCV. Furthermore, the strategy emphasizes the need to work closely with partners – from across the humanitarian, peace, security, and private sectors – and therefore aims to contribute to the international community's broader efforts to promote peace and prosperity.

The World Bank Group's strategic approach to FCV is focused around four key areas of engagement to address the underlying drivers and impact of FCV: pivoting toward prevention; remaining engaged in situations of active conflict and crisis; helping countries escape the fragility trap; and mitigating the impact of FCV on the most vulnerable. Importantly, these four areas of engagement are underpinned by the need to address challenges across the FCV spectrum, at the regional, country, subnational, and community levels.

³ OECD State of Fragility 2018.

⁴ <https://www.unhcr.org/figures-at-a-glance.html>

⁵ FY18 World Bank Budget - September 25, 2017.

⁶ The overarching theme of IDA18 is "Toward 2030: Investing in Growth, Resilience, and Opportunity," which seeks to emphasize the need for a comprehensive approach for the mitigation of risks associated with climate change and fragility (World Bank Group, "IDA18: Report from the Executive Directors of the International Development Association to the Board of Governors," January 31, 2017).



The SPF continues to support the World Bank's response to those affected by conflict and violence, and to enable the achievement of sustainable development outcomes, such as robust institutions and socioeconomic resilience.

Where the SPF Fits

The goal of the SPF is to “address the needs of state and local governance, and peacebuilding in fragile and conflict-prone and -affected situations”.⁷ To achieve this, the Fund pursues two overarching objectives:

- Improved institutional capacity and legitimacy, to manage stresses and support prevention and recovery from conflict and fragility (Statebuilding).
- Reduction and management of the internal and external stresses that increase vulnerability to conflict and fragility (Peacebuilding).

Fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) is a strategic priority for the achievement of the World Bank's twin goals— ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity.

STATEBUILDING aims at improving governance and institutional performance in FCV-affected countries, to boost resilience to internal and external stresses.

PEACEBUILDING seeks to develop the socio-economic conditions that foster peaceful, stable and sustainable development.

TABLE 1. COUNTRIES THAT QUALIFIED FOR WBG'S HARMONIZED LIST OF FCS IN 2018

IDA ELIGIBLE				
Afghanistan	Djibouti	Mali	Somalia	
Burundi	Eritrea	Marshall Islands	South Sudan	
Central African Republic	The Gambia	Micronesia, Fed. States	Sudan	
Chad	Guinea-Bissau	Mozambique (from July 1, 2018)	Syria	
Comoros	Haiti	Myanmar	Togo	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Kiribati	Papua New Guinea (until June 30, 2018)	Tuvalu	
Congo, Rep.	Kosovo	Sierra Leone	Yemen, Rep.	
Côte d'Ivoire	Liberia	Solomon Islands		
TERRITORIES/NON-MEMBERS				
West Bank and Gaza				
BLEND				
Papua New Guinea (from July 1, 2018)	Timor-Leste (from July 1, 2018)	Zimbabwe		
IBRD ONLY				
Iraq	Lebanon	Libya		
COUNTRIES IN ARREARS				
Eritrea	Somalia	Sudan	Syria	Zimbabwe

⁷ SPF, “Establishment of a State and Peacebuilding Fund,” 2008, p. 7.

The SPF is the World Bank's instrument of first response for engagement in FCV situations. Through its ability to respond rapidly to emerging needs and its flexibility in working across all countries and territories, including middle-income countries with pockets of fragility, non-members, and countries in arrears, the SPF is a critical component of the World Bank's response to FCV.

The SPF brings added value through its flexibility in working across geographic areas, execution models, and thematic coverage. The SPF operates in 57 countries, across regions, and globally, and has the ability to address multiple forms of FCV – from sub-national conflict in East Asia to urban crime and violence in Latin America, from the Syrian refugee crisis in the Middle East and North Africa to institutional fragility and post-conflict challenges across sub-Saharan Africa. Country-focused and regional activities funded by the SPF provided support to almost all the countries on the harmonized list of Fragile and Conflict Affected Situations (FCS) as marked in Table 1 on page 13.

The SPF also has a unique capacity – compared to the Bank's core business model – to support innovations and pilots, to engage on sensitive matters, and to provide seed funding. As such, SPF-funded projects and activities can play an active role in supporting the demonstration of development impact, leveraging additional resources for FCV, and laying the groundwork for conflict-sensitive operations.

Effectiveness of SPF support depends to a large extent on the quality of partnerships SPF teams build with a diverse group of entities. Coordination with the United Nations and its agencies plays a strategic role in this regard for many interventions supported by the SPF; UN and World Bank cooperation on FCV at the country level includes the humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus, with deep operational collaboration at scale in countries such as Yemen and Somalia. In 2018, the World Bank and UN also worked in strong coordination around famine response the forced displacement agenda, and on strategic analytical interventions in the areas of conflict prevention and security sector reform.

The Power of Partnerships

Partnerships are fundamental to advancing the SPF's work program. They enhance synergies and complementarities with the international community, build an evidence base for successful approaches to FCV challenges, and ensure the sustainability of interventions. The majority of SPF-supported projects are implemented in partnership with a range of organizations, including UN agencies, regional organizations, NGOs, and civil society organizations (CSOs). The recent independent evaluation of the SPF found that coordination with local stakeholders and organizations contributed to improved effectiveness and results.

The UN is a critical strategic partner of the SPF. In close partnership with the previous UN-WB Trust Fund,⁸ the SPF developed the **Humanitarian Development Peace (HDP) Initiative** to support joint activities that contribute to collective outcomes and deliver comprehensive and integrated responses in fragile and conflict-affected situations. Other examples of the types of partnerships supported by the SPF are:

- Supporting the mapping and training of local CSOs in Guinea, Nepal, Niger and Tajikistan (the four countries selected as part of the IDA18 risk mitigation window) to empower citizens and to improve the delivery of IDA 18 programs through alternative models of monitoring and oversight.
- Partnering with two regional organizations in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa to enhance their monitoring and evaluation systems and capacity to implement regional pastoral projects, monitor conflicts, and provide regional warnings on impending crisis situations.
- Working with the government of the Central African Republic, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to improve transport connectivity between districts situated in lagging regions (notably the North-East) and urban centers and markets. The partnership utilizes UNOPS implementation capacity and leverages MINUSCA's operational capacity, which are essential given the security volatility in the region.

⁸The engagement on the UN side now continued as a Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding and Partnership Facility (HDPP) under the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF).





SPF Strategic Priorities

SPF support is premised on a set of strategic priorities for the interventions that it funds. The following types of FCV-related work represent the Fund's priorities, and further translate into the Fund's focus areas:

- *Implementation of a risk-based approach to FCV:* Provide development solutions to the causes and consequences of FCV on the basis of risk and resilience assessments and other actionable analytics to inform pilot financing.
- *Creation of institutional and community resilience to crises:* Develop the capacities of national and local actors to respond to crises and enable quick, flexible, and effective HDP response through data sharing, joint crisis response, and development-driven stabilization.
- *Promotion of development response to forced displacement:* Build a full suite of services to assist in the socio-economic opportunities of refugees and IDPs, host communities, and returnees.
- *Creating action for the HDP nexus:* Develop and implement new tools such as Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments (RPBAs) and security and justice public expenditure reviews, and foster joint planning and execution of FCV projects and programs.
- *Enhancement of financing to FCV:* Design and test innovative financing instruments for the differentiated needs of low- and middle-income FCV countries and provide special financing for situations where conventional financing is simply not available.

SPF IN ACTION: MITIGATING THE IMPACT OF THE VENEZUELA SITUATION ON COLOMBIA, PERU, AND ECUADOR



Source: UNHCR

By February 2019, 3.4 million people had fled Venezuela's deteriorating economic and social conditions. Outflows accelerated rapidly during 2018, with some host countries reporting twice as many arrivals as they had a year before. Approximately 79 percent of Venezuelans moved to Latin America and Caribbean countries: Colombia is the main recipient, with 1.2 million, followed by Peru with 708,000, Chile (288,000), and Ecuador (over 220,000).⁹

This unprecedented outflow is exacting a significant economic, social and institutional toll on host communities, undermining poverty reduction efforts, increasing unemployment and underemployment, driving down local salaries, and straining already overwhelmed service delivery systems. These constitute important stressors for fragility and violence, given the context of inequality, vulnerability and exclusion that already exists in these areas.

⁹ Sources for Colombia and Peru estimates are the national Migration authorities. For other countries, estimates were produced by UNHCR/ IOM (<https://r4v.info/es/situations/platform>).

In 2018, the SPF responded to the Venezuelan situation by supporting the host countries of Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador through a series of grants aimed at helping them respond to the developmental needs emerging from crisis at the national and regional levels. Specifically, the grants enable these host countries to assess the main developmental impacts emerging from the arrivals of large number of people, propose national response frameworks, and develop tools for a coordinated response. The interventions adopt a gender- and age-differentiated approach to ensure that the particular challenges faced by vulnerable groups are adequately recognized throughout this process, and that policies to address them are identified.

The grants aim to achieve these objectives by: (i) conducting analyses of the impacts of migration and displacement and providing frameworks for response; (ii) providing technical assistance to enable regional and national responses, including knowledge exchange between host countries and other countries and regions facing similar challenges; (iii) facilitating regional coordination, data management and policy-making; and (iv) providing technical assistance on migration management and response, including the mobilization of financing.

The grants also aim to mobilize a solid partnership with other development and humanitarian agencies involved in the response. Looking forward, the grants will support host countries in identifying suitable mechanisms for responding to development challenges emerging from the crisis, such as the mobilization of a multi-donor trust fund, regular lending operations, and the Global Concessional Financing Facility.

PROGRESS AND RESULTS IN 2018

Since its inception, the SPF has grown into a multi-donor trust fund of over \$342 million¹⁰ in net value and has supported over two hundred interventions in FCV countries worldwide. In 2018, the Fund approved almost \$15 million in grants and transfers to FCV-affected countries. As of December 31, 2018, the Fund's active portfolio comprised 91 grants with over \$80 million in commitments.

SPF Contributions

Established in 2008 with a pledge of \$100 million from IBRD over the first three fiscal years, the Fund is currently supported by nine development partners: Australia, Denmark, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and The United Kingdom. While IBRD has contributed the largest share of funding since inception, as illustrated in figure 1, its contributions have decreased since 2015 and are expected to remain stable at the level of \$5 million annually until the current closing date of the Fund.¹¹

Contributions from bilateral donors picked up significantly between 2017 and 2018. This increase resulted from the consolidation of several FCV funds into the SPF, and these contributions are expected to remain higher than the historical average through 2019. The dynamics of donor contributions relative to those of IBRD are presented in figure 2. Overall, bilateral donor funding to the SPF has been fairly stable, although the composition of contributions has varied over the years, with some donors contributing more, or more regularly, than others.

¹⁰ For detailed financing data please refer to Annex 1 of this report.

¹¹ Current closing date of the SPF is September 30, 2021.





FIGURE 1. SPF CONTRIBUTIONS, 2009–2018 (% , \$ EQUIVALENT)

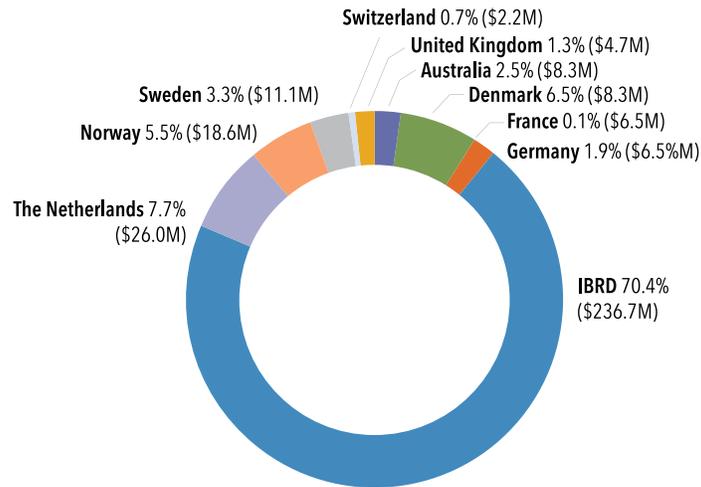
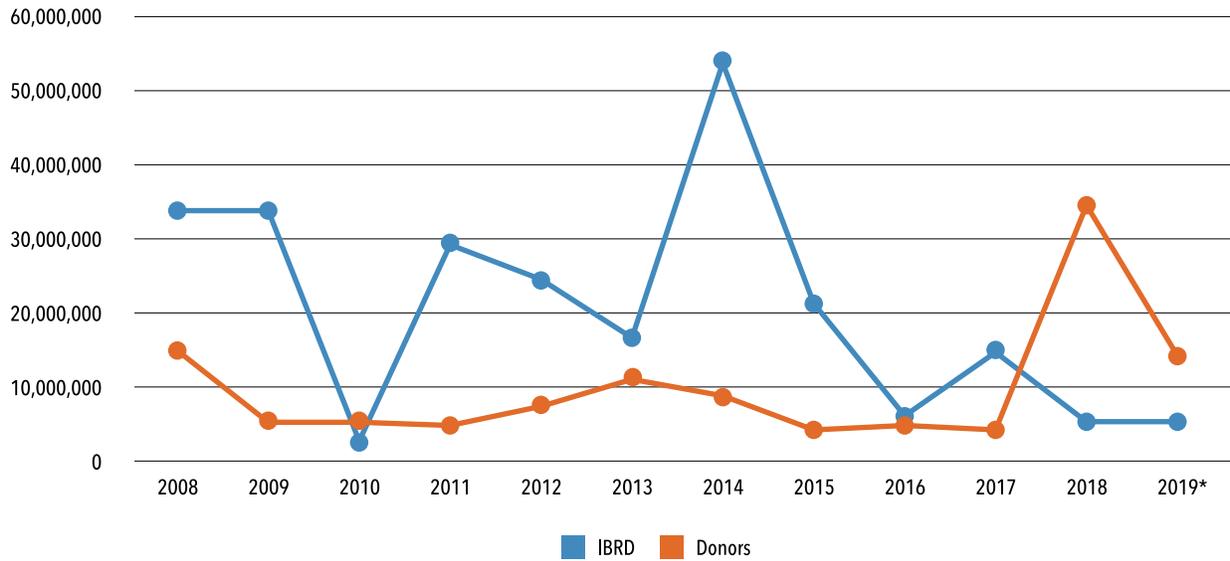
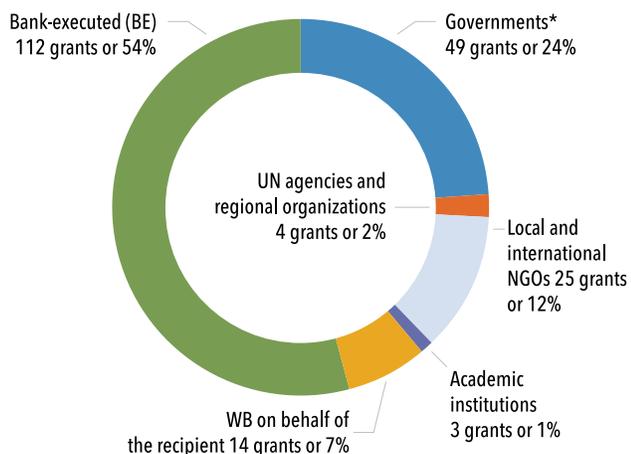


FIGURE 2. DYNAMICS OF SPF CONTRIBUTIONS: IBRD VS. BILATERAL DONORS (\$ EQUIVALENT)



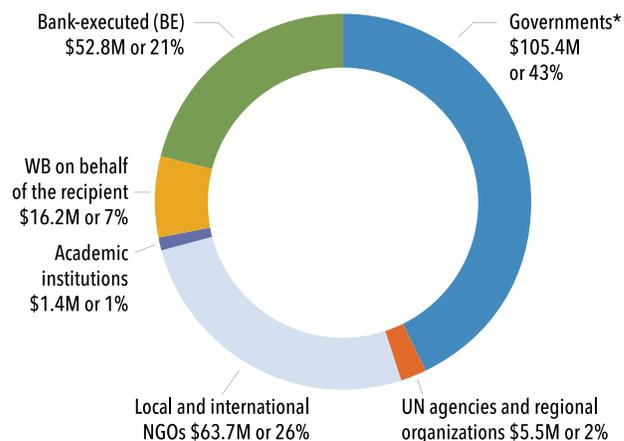
*Data for 2019 is based on donor pledges as of December 31, 2018 and approved IBRD funding for 2019.

**FIGURE 3. SPF GRANTS BY RECIPIENTS 2009-2018
(BY NUMBER AND % OF GRANTS)**



*Including four grants totaling US\$8.5 million where UN Agencies were contracted by recipient governments for implementation.

**FIGURE 4. SPF GRANTS BY RECIPIENTS 2009-2018
(US\$ MILLIONS)**



*Including four grants totaling US\$8.5 million where UN Agencies were contracted by recipient governments for implementation.

SPF Recipients and Execution Modality

The SPF portfolio includes grants executed by the Bank (BE) and by recipients (RE). Recipients include a diverse group of partners such as governments, UN agencies and regional organizations, local and international NGOs, and academic institutions. In exceptional circumstances, such as active conflicts or the severely constrained capacities of local institutions, the Bank can execute activities on behalf of the recipient.¹² While the total number of BE activities slightly exceeds the number of RE activities, with 112 grants vs. 95 (see figure 3 above), the share of SPF funding to BE activities accounts for only 21 percent (see figure 4 above). This can be explained by the smaller size and shorter duration of BE interventions, which mainly support activities such as assessments and analytics, partnership building, and policy dialogue.

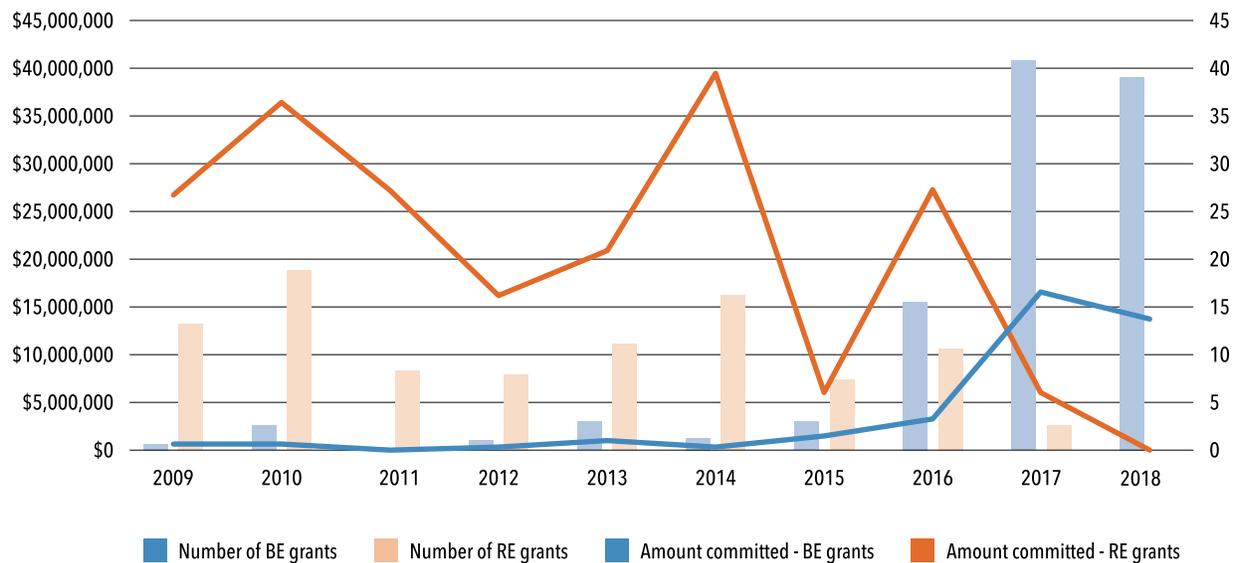
The majority of RE grants – and almost a quarter of all grants – are implemented by governments, and RE grants account for the largest share of the portfolio in terms of commitments at 43 percent – exceeding even the share of BE commitments. The range and share of partner organizations that implement SPF grants is detailed in figures 3 and 4.

The number of BE SPF grants and associated funding commitments have increased substantially since 2016, while the number of RE grants has decreased. This trend, shown in figure 5 on page 22, reflects the emphasis since 2017 on the Forced Displacement focus area, which includes BE activities supporting countries to become eligible for the Refugee Sub-Window under IDA18. It also reflects the increased funding for globally-focused grants since 2017. All 18 globally-focused grants in the SPF portfolio are BE grants, and 13 of these were approved between 2017 and 2018. In 2018, all 39 grants approved were Bank-executed. The dramatic decline in the number of RE grants can also be attributed to the approaching SPF closing date, which does not allow for adequate implementation time required for recipient-executed interventions.¹³

¹² Only 14 grants in the SPF portfolio have been executed by the Bank on behalf of recipient. These grants supported interventions in Guinea, Kosovo, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, and West Bank and Gaza.

¹³ Implementation period of Bank-executed grants varies between 12 to 18 months, whereas it takes on average over three years to complete a recipient-executed project.

FIGURE 5. SPF GRANTS AND COMMITMENTS BY IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY



SPF Allocations by Region

SPF grants have made an impact across all six geographic regions, addressing FCV challenges in diverse regional and country contexts. As illustrated in figure 6, almost half of all SPF allocations since inception have gone to the Africa region, in support of 89 grants. The prevalence of grants in this region is maintained in the 2018 portfolio (see figure 7), with 19 out of 39 grants approved during the year, comprising just under half of all committed funding. The majority of these grants support host countries experiencing significant refugee influx. Funding comprised four grants, supporting a peacebuilding assessment in Libya; recovery efforts in Iraq; and technical assistance and a refugee needs assessment in Djibouti. A notable increase in allocations to global activities – from 5% in the historical portfolio to 26% in 2018 – reflects the growing demand for support to global and cross-regional initiatives such as the IDA18 Refugee Sub-Window, the operationalization of the Pathways for Peace recommendations, and the Famine Action Mechanism.

SPF Allocations by FCV Types

One of the pillars of the SPF value proposition is the Fund’s flexibility in terms of where it can operate. All developing countries facing FCV challenges are eligible for SPF funding, regardless of geography, income level and arrears status. The SPF may also finance activities in territories and non-member states. As such, the SPF is the only financing mechanism that supports crucial

interventions in countries in arrears, in non-member countries, and in middle-income countries (MICs) which have no access to IDA funding. Figure 8 demonstrates almost equal distribution of SPF funding in 2009-2018 across the three priority beneficiary categories, with slightly over 30 percent of funding committed to both IDA countries and countries in arrears/non-members, and a little less than 30 percent of funding going to MICs. This confirms that the SPF continues to fill critical gaps by funding interventions in geographic locations unable to access regular IDA or IBRD funding, or where for whatever reason there is a general lack of engagement by the World Bank.

The distribution of 2018-approved funding closely reflects reporting-year priorities, including the operationalization of the IDA18 Refugee Sub-Window and prevention approaches. As presented in figure 9, over half of total funding went to IDA countries, mainly to support interventions tackling refugee crises in countries like Bangladesh, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Niger, and Uganda. Funding for global and regional initiatives accounted for over 30% of total committed funding in 2018, further reflecting the growing demand for support to global and cross-regional initiatives such as the IDA18 Refugee Sub-Window, the operationalization of the Pathways for Peace recommendations, and the Famine Action Mechanism. Allocations to countries in arrears and IBRD countries amount to 7% and 11% respectively, and support interventions in Zimbabwe (in arrears) and in MICs with pockets of fragility, including Albania, Colombia, India, Iraq and Libya.

FIGURE 6. SPF GRANT ALLOCATIONS BY REGION 2009-2018

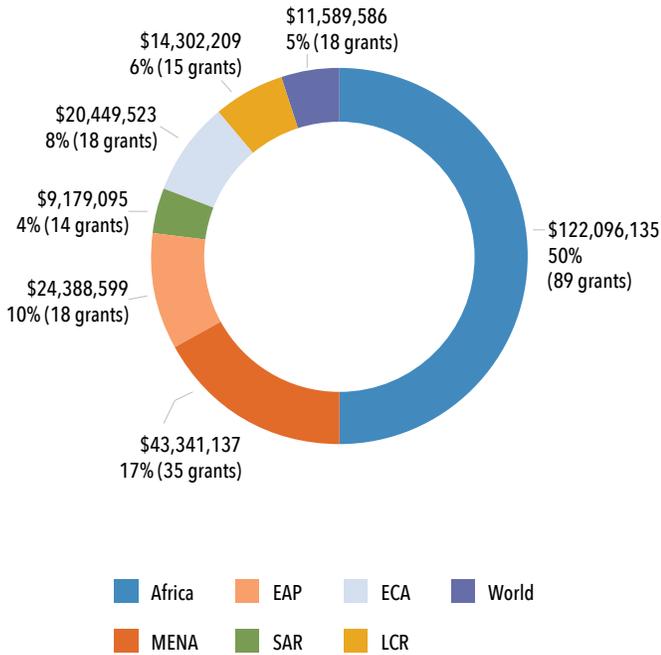


FIGURE 7. SPF GRANT ALLOCATIONS BY REGION 2018

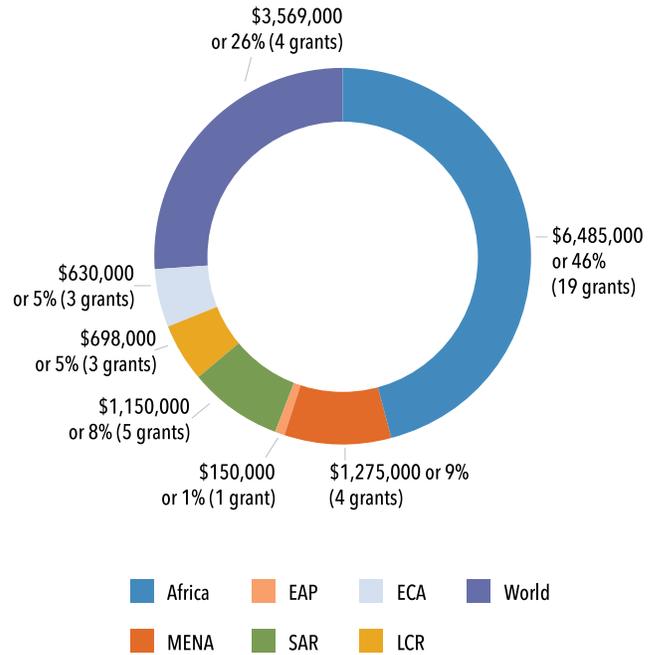


FIGURE 8. SPF FINANCING BY COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY FOR IDA/IBRD 2009-2018

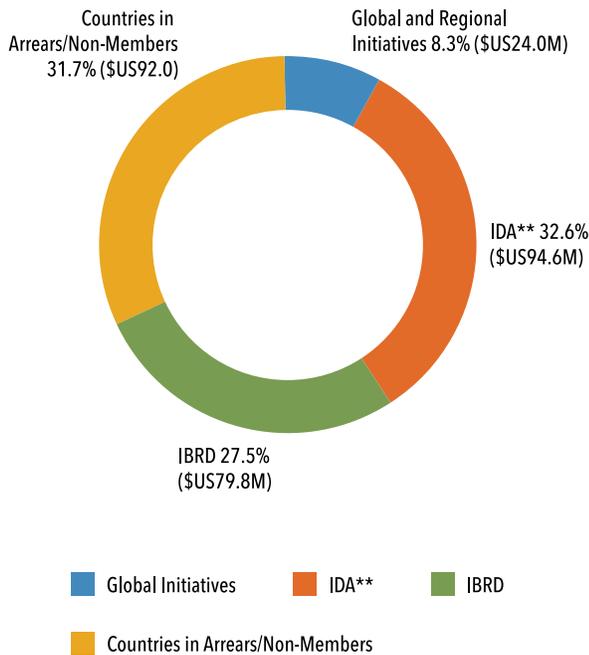
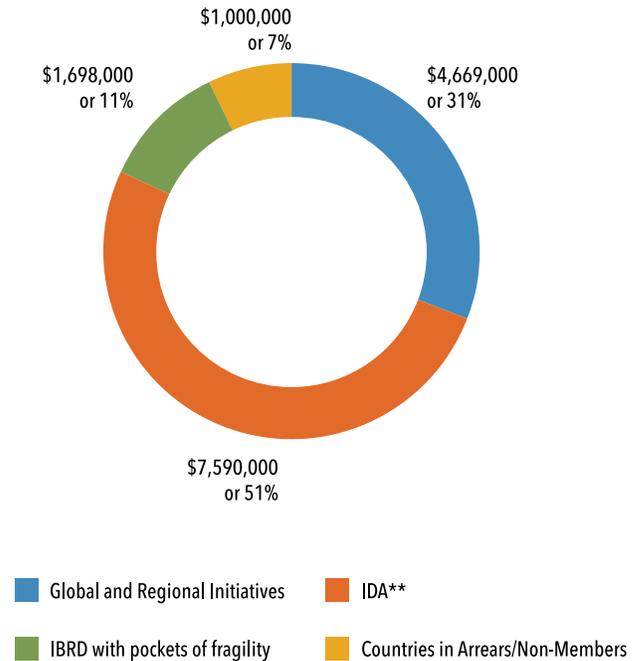


FIGURE 9. SPF FINANCING BY COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY FOR IDA/IBRD 2018

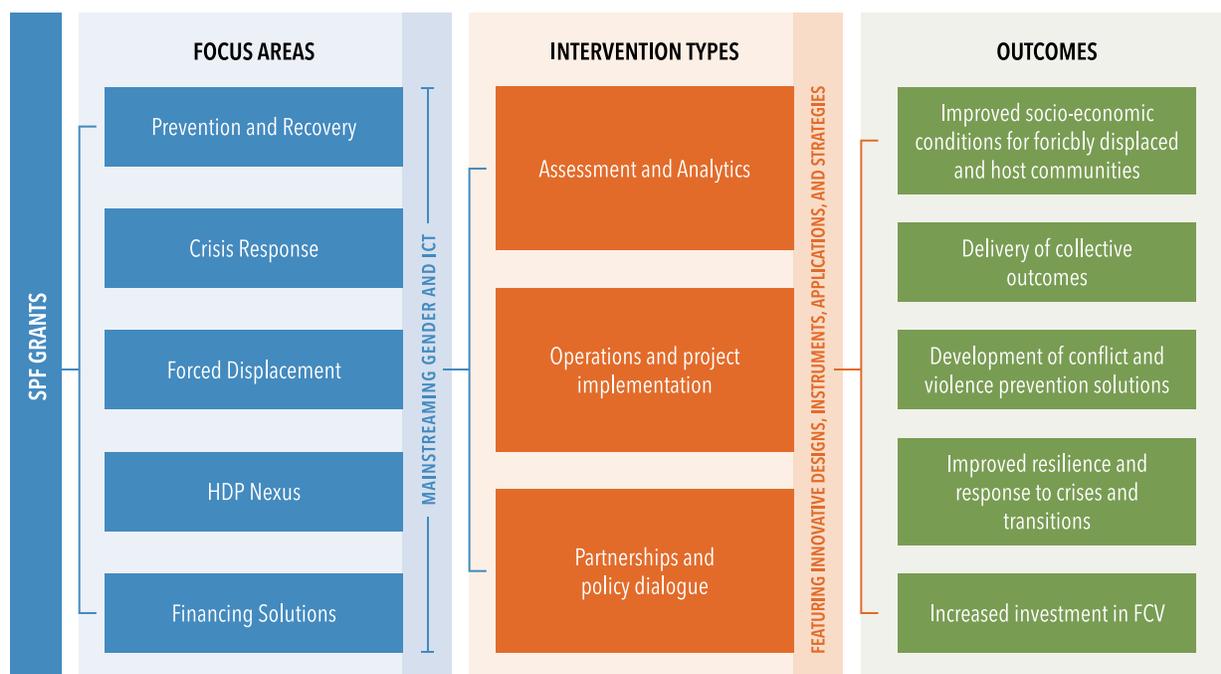


*Including transfers to single-country MDTFs
 **Including blend countries i.e. countries eligible for IDA and IBRD financing.

*Including transfers to single-country MDTFs.
 **Including blend countries, i.e. countries eligible for IDA and IBRD financing.



FIGURE 10. PROGRAM LOGIC



SPF Focus Areas

One of the key changes resulting from the SPF consolidation in 2017 was redesigning the Fund structure along five focus areas that are aligned with the World Bank's FCV priorities and agenda. Following the program logic illustrated in figure 10, SPF grants are awarded to proposals that demonstrate their contribution to the Fund's overarching goals of peacebuilding and state-building, and their alignment with at least one of SPF's five focus areas. Many SPF-supported projects fall under more than one focus area. It is encouraged that proposals also address one of the two cross-cutting themes spanning all focus areas: *mainstreaming gender interventions*; and *increasing the role of information and communications technology* to enhance knowledge and operations in FCV situations.

Across the five focus areas, activities supported by SPF can be classified through three types of interventions. *Assessments and analytics* identify and analyze needs and priorities; *operations and project implementation* support technical assistance and program execution; and *partnership and policy dialogue* encourage collaboration and advance the discourse on FCV. SPF-supported activities are expected to feature innovative designs, instruments, applications and strategies that can help the Bank to move from "business as usual" to FCV-customized interventions, increasing the impact of its engagements with FCV countries.

Focus area objectives, the challenges they address, and examples of activities supported, are summarized in the subsections that follow.

21%

of 2018 grant funding supports innovative designs, ICT applications, delivery mechanisms, financing instruments, or risk mitigation strategies

17%

of 2018 grant funding focuses on promoting gender equality and inclusion

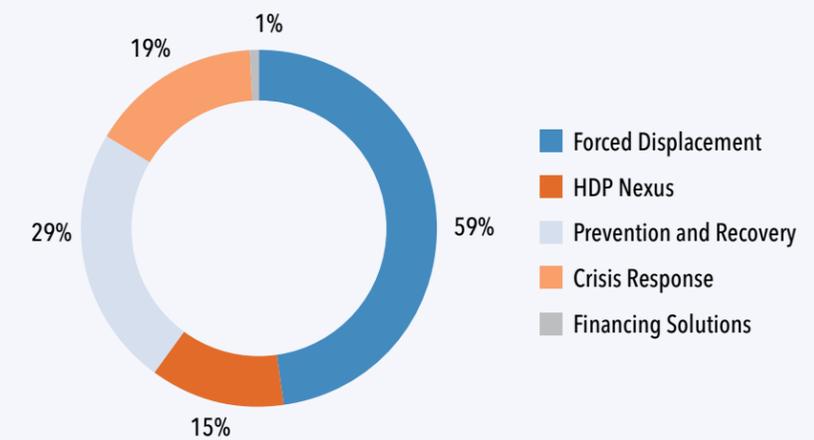
2018 PORTFOLIO BY FOCUS AREA



- Prevention & Recovery
- Crisis Response
- Forced Displacement
- HDP Nexus
- Financing Solutions

Data as of December 2018. Includes countries covered under regional grants.

SHARE OF GRANT COMMITMENTS IN 2018 BY FOCUS AREA





PREVENTION AND RECOVERY FOCUS AREA

As the world experiences more violence, there is an increasing need and demand to integrate prevention approaches. In the 21st century, conflicts have increased sharply—tripling in number since 2010, and increasingly affecting civilians. Violence is also becoming more complex, with a growing number of local conflicts supported by external actors, and political violence and acts of terrorism increasing instability.

The SPF focuses on prevention as one of its core themes. Preventing entry and relapse into a cycle of conflict holds the potential to save lives, avoid immense losses in human and economic capital, and safeguard development gains. Prevention requires innovative approaches and novel partnerships to meet new threats in an increasingly complex, interconnected world. The SPF is working to integrate the mainstreaming of prevention approaches into projects.

The Prevention and Recovery focus area customizes development solutions to the causes and effects of FCV by prioritizing prevention and risk mitigation. Types of activities supported include *Risk and Resilience Assessments*, which use quantitative and qualitative methods to inform country diagnostics, partnership frameworks, and strategic programming; and *Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments*, which provide a partnership framework to coordinate reengagement in countries or regions emerging from conflict or political crisis and to enable processes that build joint consensus on risks, challenges, and specific programming required to address emerging issues. Other supported activities include integrating risk analysis into studies on emergent topics such as violent extremism and the recruitment of youth into extremist groups; supporting service delivery to vulnerable groups; applying ICT solutions to improve operational effectiveness and transparency in countries; and enabling collaboration with and supporting practitioners working on FCV issues.

85%

of 2018 portfolio supports
Prevention and Recovery

FOCUS AREA OBJECTIVE:

Tailor development solutions to FCV causes and consequences, and prioritize prevention and risk mitigation

EXAMPLES OF ACTIVITIES IN 2018

- Mainstreaming risk mitigation and prevention approaches in strategies and projects
- Conducting studies on emergent topics
- Supporting citizen engagement initiatives
- Promoting women's inclusion, empowerment, and influence



Highlights from Prevention and Recovery Grants

Central Asia: Development Approaches for Preventing Violent Extremism (\$500,000)

This grant supports an analytical study of the specific risks of recruitment of young men and women into violent extremism (VE), and of the extent to which views supportive of violent extremist movements are present in Central Asian countries. Activities include (i) evidence-based research on the drivers of VE in Central Asia, with an emphasis on youth, gender, and local dimensions; (ii) defining a development approach for the prevention of VE that can complement security approaches; and (iii) recommending possible development interventions to inform World Bank support to client governments in preventing VE and addressing recruitment and reintegration. The initial focus is on Tajikistan as the poorest country in Central Asia, with the longest shared border with Afghanistan, and a pilot country under the *Risk Mitigation Regime*.

Philippines: Attaining Just and Lasting Peace (\$1,250,000)

This project provides the Government of the Philippines, peace partners, and World Bank teams with timely access to technical assistance, just-in-time advisory services and global knowledge products designed to support the peace and development agenda. The main pillars of the work are (i) supporting peacebuilding planning and conflict-sensitive development, including through the development of a Risk and Resilience Assessment and the design and implementation of a “Peace Lens” to enhance World Bank operations in Mindanao, and (ii) capacity building for peace consolidation to support institution-building and enable the transition of combatants to productive civilian life.



Zimbabwe Immediate Transition Support Program (\$1,000,000)

Zimbabwe is undergoing a complex transition following the change in country leadership in November 2017 and the announcement of an ambitious program of reforms. To establish the scale and scope of the country's current infrastructure and social needs the Government of Zimbabwe requested support from the African Development Bank, the UN, and the World Bank for a Joint Needs Assessment to generate consensus around priorities for the first five years of the transition. The SPF – through a direct transfer to ZimREF MDTF – is supporting the design of a strategy for the country's transition based on findings from the Joint Needs Assessment. The strategy will help the government establish the evidence base and systems necessary to improve national decision-making and coordination in support of a peaceful transition and socio-economic transformation, based on broad consultation among various national stakeholders.



CRISIS RESPONSE FOCUS AREA

Effective crisis management requires multi-sectoral interventions, and integrated approaches that encompass prevention and preparedness, response, recovery, and reconstruction. Reports by the Independent Evaluation Group and others indicate that the World Bank is an important lifeline for countries struck by crises. However, to address future, often unpredictable crises, the World Bank must continue to improve its agility, strengthen its toolkit, and apply a more holistic crisis management approach. The SPF – with its emphasis on learning and innovation and its capacity for responding rapidly to crisis situations – is a key component of the World Bank's engagement in crisis response and management.

The Crisis Response focus area develops and strengthens the capacities of the World Bank and national and local actors to provide timely and effective response to crises and transitions. Effective responses are characterized by quick and flexible engagement; structured data collection, analysis, and sharing; and development-driven stabilization, inter alia. Guided by the *Joint Declaration on Post-Crisis Assessments and Recovery Planning*, emphasis is given to activities that support countries' abilities to cope with shocks and build resilience to future shocks, that address internal displacement crises, and that enable the transition from violence to peace. Joint programming with the UN on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in post-conflict settings is another important aspect of Crisis Response.

16%

of 2018 portfolio supports
Crisis Response

FOCUS AREA OBJECTIVE:

Improve preparedness, resilience, and response to crises and transitions

EXAMPLES OF ACTIVITIES IN 2018

- Crisis mapping and collecting, analyzing, and sharing data for crisis risk management
- Boosting the impact of operations including through scaling up third-party monitoring and partnering with non-governmental actors
- Creating collaborative platforms for early support to recovery and peacebuilding during conflict
- Leveraging ICT tools and innovative methods of data sharing to enhance crisis response and coordinate interventions with partners



Highlights from Crisis Response Grants

Central America: Youth Employment and Crime and Violence (\$300,000)

Central America has witnessed a staggering increase in violence since 2000, and Honduras and El Salvador have the highest homicide rates in the world. This project builds knowledge on strategies to improve the labor market prospects of at-risk youth in highly violent contexts in Honduras. The grant supports the development of measurement tools to gather evidence on the role of building soft skills as complements to more traditional labor market training interventions in high violence settings. The measurement tools include modules on soft skills, mental health, crime and violence, and an innovative social networks measurement module. Among other key outcomes, the latter will provide important new insights into how social network structures interact with crime and violence.

South Sudan: The Dynamics of South Sudan's Conflict Economy (\$600,000)

Civil war in South Sudan has caused the deaths of an estimated 40 000 people since 2013, and the displacement of perhaps 4 million more.¹⁴ The conflict has inflicted significant damage, but its exact magnitude and the dynamics of the war economy remain poorly understood. This project aims to provide an in-depth understanding of the conflict dynamics in South Sudan and their implications for agricultural production and food security; migration and human trafficking; spillovers to neighboring countries; informal trade and financing flows; and investments in illicit activities. The research draws on new sources of data, remote sensing, and artificial intelligence to provide, for the first time, a granular overview of the economic dynamics supporting the conflict, expanding knowledge on how economic systems in conflict work and how shocks propagate.



Ukraine: Conflict Response and Recovery Pilot and Capacity Building (\$3,200,000)

The conflict in eastern Ukraine continues to present severe challenges to security, stability and recovery. This project enhances recovery and peacebuilding by improving the capacity of the Ministry for Temporarily Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons (MOT) to address the development impacts of the conflict. The grant supports capacity building to help MOT to fulfill its strategy, planning and coordination mandate. It enables new research and analysis to assess the socio-economic impacts of displacement and combatant return, in order to provide robust data to underpin future planning and programming. Finally, it funds pilot activities that respond to the developmental needs of internally displaced persons, former combatants and host communities as a complement to ongoing humanitarian response efforts.

¹⁴ *Washington Post*, 26 September 2018



FORCED DISPLACEMENT FOCUS AREA

There were almost 70 million forcibly displaced persons globally in 2018, of whom about 25 million were refugees and asylum-seekers.¹⁵ Over half of these refugees are children and youth, for whom access to education, health care and other essential services is severely limited. Moreover, the vast majority of forcibly displaced persons – 85 percent – are hosted in other developing countries,¹⁶ straining the capacities of host communities. The plight of forcibly displaced persons and host communities poses significant challenges to achieving the Twin Goals of ending poverty and boosting shared prosperity. Accordingly, the World Bank is strengthening its response to forced displacement in order to improve the socio-economic well-being of forcibly displaced persons and host communities.

Under its Forced Displacement focus area, the SPF works to operationalize a global development response to forced displacement, and to catalyze policy dialogue with host governments. Particular attention is given to activities that (i) *provide services and solutions* to assist in improving the stability and socio-economic opportunities of refugees and internally displaced persons, host communities, and returnees; and (ii) *build data and evidence* on “what works” for effective development response to forced displacement. Addressing gender issues and gender-based violence is another important area for support. Through its support, the SPF also contributes to the Global Compact on Refugees and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF).

31%

of 2018 portfolio addresses
Forced Displacement

FOCUS AREA OBJECTIVE:

Improve socio-economic conditions of forcibly displaced persons and host communities.

EXAMPLES OF ACTIVITIES IN 2018

- Supporting forced displacement advocacy and the establishment of data systems for refugees and IDPs
- Responding to evolving displacement crises in middle-income countries
- Influencing programs in partnership with UNHCR, the European Commission, and multilateral development banks
- Conducting impact evaluations of initiatives related to forced displacement
- Piloting new initiatives e.g. psychosocial support for forcibly displaced persons

¹⁵ <https://www.unhcr.org/figures-at-a-glance.html>

¹⁶ Ibid.



Highlights from Forced Displacement Grants

Bangladesh: Cox's Bazar Rapid Impact, Vulnerability and Needs Assessment (\$100,000)

There are now close to one million Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, a situation that poses multiple risks to regional peace and stability. However, critical risk mitigation measures are in place which ensure the safety and dignified living conditions of the Rohingya and manage potential conflicts with host communities. This grant supports these measures with an assessment of the impacts, vulnerabilities, needs, and gaps under the current and potential refugee influx and disaster scenarios, and provides a framework for short, medium, and long-term interventions to address them. The primary focus is a rapid assessment of the potential impact of the Rohingya on Cox's Bazar's social and physical infrastructure and capacity for service delivery, as well as on the resulting recovery needs. Building on existing data and assessments, international good practices in similar contexts, and dialogue with key stakeholders and partners on coping and mitigation strategies, the assessment will inform the Bank's dialogue with the Government of Bangladesh to support maintaining peace and stability. It will also guide potential Bank involvement in development investments for refugees and host communities.

Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda: Operationalizing Forced Displacement Program (\$2,400,000)

The new Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) outlines specific actions for easing pressure on host countries; enhancing refugee self-reliance; expanding access to third-country solutions; and supporting conditions for safe and dignified return to countries of origin. This program supports the Governments of CRRF pilot countries Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda in their continued efforts to implement progressive policy environments to enhance refugees' self-reliance and agency, and to reduce poverty in host communities. The program enables activities across five pillars: (i) supporting technical dialogue on refugee responses; (ii) strengthening synergies between humanitarian and development programs on forced displacement; (iii) supporting roll-out of the CRRF process; (iv) mitigating delivery challenges to maximize the impact of resources for refugees and host communities; and (v) communicating on the progress of high-level commitments. Together, these pillars are expected to contribute to the operationalization of the IDA18 Regional Sub-window for Refugees and Host Communities, and to the roll-out of the CRRF process.



Uganda: Evidence-Based and Comprehensive Response to Forced Displacement (\$2,200,000)

Uganda is currently the largest host of refugees in Africa. The Government has consistently implemented one of the most progressive refugee policy regimes in the world, but there is scope for efficiency gains through improved targeting and harmonized service delivery. This program contributes to the sustainability of the government's policies and practices by strengthening the evidence base and institutional capacity of key agencies. Its objectives are to: support the transition from humanitarian assistance to development programs; mitigate delivery challenges and manage risks to maximize development impact; strengthen the evidence base for informed decision-making and program interventions; and disseminate lessons learned. Specific activities include (i) strengthening local government capacity to integrate refugee issues in planning and budgeting; (ii) supporting a comprehensive and coordinated approach to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in areas with protracted refugee presence; (iii) strategic investment planning to address woodland degradation and enhance biomass energy security; and (iv) assessing the environmental and social impacts of refugee influx into host districts, and identifying mitigation actions to ensure sustainable interventions by all actors involved in refugee response.



HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT-PEACE NEXUS FOCUS AREA

Addressing increasingly complex FCV situations requires coherence and complementarity across humanitarian, development, peacebuilding, and security actors. The mandates of the UN and the World Bank are complementary in this regard, and closer collaboration between the two organizations at both headquarters and country levels is recognized as critical for effective response to fragility, conflict, and violence. To this end, the SPF facilitates the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus, serving as the World Bank's central point for the HDP community and supporting comprehensive and sustainable solutions to deliver development for peace. The HDP focus area was established to enable more efficient and effective response in FCV settings and to catalyze stronger HDP partnerships for delivery of better results.

Under the HDP focus area, the SPF supports implementation of programs and projects by bridging the gap between HDP actors based on their comparative advantages. This includes integrated responses to countries in protracted crisis and post-crisis situations; conducting joint analysis and assessment of needs; developing joint diagnostic tools and sharing data; and aligning multi-year planning across peace, humanitarian and development operations. In **Somalia**, for example, the SPF strengthens coordination platforms to support the country's national plan for ongoing development, while in **Yemen** the SPF supports the creation of a common understanding of risks, needs, gaps, opportunities for joint analysis, operations, and advocacy.

12%

of 2018 portfolio facilitates the HDP Nexus

FOCUS AREA OBJECTIVE:

Deliver collective outcomes across humanitarian, development, and peace operations

EXAMPLES OF ACTIVITIES IN 2018

- Establishing shared data systems and data sharing protocols
- Establishing joint transition teams to identify, design, and implement projects that bridge the gap between humanitarian, development, and peace/security interventions
- Developing country-level joint delivery platform and aligning interventions to achieve collective outcomes in FCV countries
- Creating coordinating platforms and monitoring systems for implementation



Highlights from Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus Grants

Mali: Joint UN-World Bank Project on Jobs for Youth (\$1,000,000)

This grant informs the design of effective support to Jobs for Youth, promoting stabilization in Mali's conflict areas while advancing joint World Bank-UN work on jobs in FCV contexts. Supported activities include (i) surveys and focus group discussions to assess the economic situation and aspirations of young people in central Mali; (ii) developing and testing a curriculum for psycho-social support for beneficiaries, to complement the effect of jobs support on economic outcomes and stability; and (iii) an impact evaluation of youth employment activities. Cooperation between the UN and World Bank teams focuses on joint work in beneficiary targeting to provide jobs support where it most effectively promotes stabilization; security arrangements to enable supervision visits to the project areas; and joint learning.

Lake Chad Region: Cross-border Collaboration (\$450,000)

This grant builds the foundations for a regional recovery and development strategy for the Lake Chad region, in line with the WBG-UN Strategic Partnership Framework objective of strengthening collaboration and joint action in post-crisis and humanitarian settings. A regional recovery and development strategy will contribute directly to recovery and stabilization planning processes for areas around Lake Chad that are transitioning from the need for a military and humanitarian response to a response which prioritizes development. The grant supports enhanced cross-collaboration between the governments of Chad, Niger, Cameroon, and Nigeria, particularly through the Lake Chad Basin Governor's Forum, and enables regional dialogue among governors, local governments, and civil society organizations across the four countries.



Libya: Developing a Framework for Recovery and Peacebuilding in Libya (\$750,000)

This grant enables a Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RPBA) to support the UN-led peace process in Libya, in response to a request from the Government of National Accord. It identifies and costs the needs and priorities for the reconstruction of Libya; establishes a platform for broader consultations on these needs and priorities; and develops a financing and implementation strategy to support peacebuilding activities. The project builds on recommendations from the 2018 Risk and Resilience Assessment for Libya and will result in both a strategy that can guide Libya's recovery and reconstruction, and a coordination framework that will improve dialogue, coordination and monitoring during the implementation period.



FINANCING SOLUTIONS FOCUS AREA

Effective response to the challenges of conflict and fragility requires mobilizing significant resources quickly to save lives and reduce suffering. This requires flexible and risk-tolerant sources of funding, as well as diverse and innovative financial solutions that spur investment in FCV countries. In the face of increasingly complex crises and an evolving FCV agenda, the World Bank, the United Nations, and other key partners are working to identify more effective financial solutions to address situations of crisis, fragility and conflict.

The SPF Financing Solutions focus area endeavors to catalyze financing by promoting innovative and promising financial solutions that mobilize resources, effectively channeling financing to address critical challenges, and supporting adequate investment in FCV countries. Activities supported under the Financing Solutions focus area address the design and implementation of innovative financing instruments for the various needs of low- and middle-income FCV countries. The SPF enables testing and launching of new financial tools tailored to FCV contexts and promotes private sector-led approaches to development and growth in FCV countries. The Fund also provides immediate and flexible financing for situations where conventional financing is unavailable. Seed funding provided by the SPF to single-country, multi-donor trust funds fills a critical gap - especially for countries such as Somalia and Zimbabwe that are not eligible for IDA or IBRD funding - and has catalytic effects on leveraging funds.

12%

of 2018 portfolio is for
Financing Solutions

FOCUS AREA OBJECTIVE:

*Increased investment in FCV contexts
via innovative financing instruments*

Examples of Activities in 2018

- Conducting analysis and feasibility studies for developing innovative financing solutions for FCV contexts
- Providing seed funding and transfers to country funds
- Strengthening cross-border trade in FCV environments
- Leading and supporting the establishment of new financing mechanisms
- Supporting SMEs for private sector-led growth in FCV countries



Highlights from Financing Solutions Grants

West Bank and Gaza: Development Impact Bond for Jobs (\$2,000,000)

Impact bonds have emerged as an effective and innovative results-based financing model that leverages private sector investment and focuses on achieving results. This grant supports the testing of Development Impact Bonds as an innovative financing instrument to incentivize private investment and create jobs. The project focuses on enhancing the skills of the Palestinian workforce in a market-driven way to foster improved job outcomes. The bonds will finance the training, job search, and placement services provided to beneficiaries, depending on private sector demand.

Liberia: MSMEs and Rural Finance Post-Ebola Reconstruction (\$4,800,000)

Micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) represent the bulk of employment opportunities in Liberia, providing a lifeline to the poorest in society, and to those most affected by the Ebola crisis. Despite several government-led financing schemes targeting SMEs, the unmet demand for finance remains significant. This grant aims to support the development of a framework to provide finance on sustainable terms to MSMEs, enhance the capacity of local private sector financial institutions to lend profitably to these enterprises, and objectively measure outcomes. The grant supports a SME Financing Facility in providing on-lending to micro and small entrepreneurs. It enables technical assistance to develop the use of digital financial services and new lending instruments and supports a demonstration to both Government and local banks of best practices in MSME lending.



Lebanon: The Role of Financial Services to Manage the Syrian Refugee Crisis (\$500,000)

This grant supports analytical work to (i) enhance the knowledge of policymakers on the role of financial services to manage economic instability caused by the Syrian refugee crisis; and (ii) strengthen the economic resilience of vulnerable populations and refugees in Lebanon by piloting innovative approaches to financial inclusion. The analytical work documents global best practices in innovative mechanisms to deliver financial services during crisis, while the pilot tests the provision of microfinance services to recipients of agency-executed cash transfers. The grant helps Lebanon take a leadership position in the use of financial inclusion to mitigate the effects of conflict on both refugees and host communities.

SPF IN ACTION: UNDERSTANDING THE CHALLENGES OF SYRIAN DISPLACEMENT



The Syrian conflict has been ongoing for more than eight years, with devastating consequences for the Syrian population and economy. The UN estimates that more than 400,000 people have died, while other sources place the death toll at closer to 500,000, with 1.2 million people injured. More than 6.3 million people are internally displaced, and 5.6 million are officially registered as refugees.

Improving socio-economic conditions and stability for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), and promoting inclusive policies and approaches, are key objectives of the Forced Displacement focus area. One of the ways the SPF helps address these critical issues is by supporting analytical products that better identify the short- and long-term needs of refugees and IDPs.

A new SPF-supported study, conducted in close collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), analyzes the decisions of more than 100,000 Syrian refugees who returned to Syria between 2015 and 2018. Entitled *The Mobility of Displaced Syrians: An Economic and Social Analysis*,¹⁷ it determines the key factors that influenced their voluntary return. This group was compared with millions of refugees in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon who chose not to return, for a comprehensive, evidence-based study of the return patterns of Syrian refugees.

¹⁷ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/syria/publication/the-mobility-of-displaced-syrians-an-economic-and-social-analysis>

Building on a prior economic and social impact analysis,¹⁶ this study draws on the large amounts of data on Syrian refugees collected by the UNHCR and other UN agencies, in addition to its own surveys. The resulting analysis is compared with other refugee situations around the globe, ranging from Iraqi refugees in pre-war Syria to Somali refugees in Kenya, to enable a better understanding of the complex set of factors that refugees must navigate as they consider a return home.

The study finds that many Syrian refugees face a tradeoff between security and quality of life. While they experience greater security in host countries, their quality of life is not necessarily better, especially with regards to educational opportunities for children and youth. This contributes to a complex interplay of “push” and “pull” factors that influence decisions about returning to Syria, and that are further compounded by the diversity of refugees’ demographic characteristics, experiences, and skills.

Improving conditions in Syria, particularly better security, always lead to more returns, while low provision of education, health, and other basic services in Syria decrease the likelihood of return. However, improved quality of life in host countries does not necessarily decrease the likelihood of return, and the study finds no evidence that worse host-country experiences trigger returns. For example, refugees receiving one more meal per day are 15 percent more likely to return to Syria than others (controlling for other factors). At the same time, refugees working in lower-skilled professions than their original profession are also more likely to return. Overall, refugees with university degrees are less likely to return, while those with a primary level of education are more likely to return relative to those with no education. These findings point to the multifaceted nature of decisions about returning versus staying in host countries.

“Refugees pay a high price for their security. While taking refuge provides an escape from imminent harm, it can come at the cost of long-term impoverishment.” – Saroj Kumar Jha, World Bank Regional Director for the Mashreq

The study suggests that the main objective of policies for the inclusion of refugees should be to maximize their well-being, as well as the well-being of their hosts, rather than maximizing refugee returns. These findings will inform the efforts of the international community and host country governments to mitigate the negative economic effects of the Syrian conflict and to design effective policies that ensure the efficient allocation of resources. The World Bank team has already conducted numerous consultations with key bilateral and multilateral members of the international community around the findings of the study. Most recently, these findings were discussed in a side-event and panel discussion during the Brussels-III Conference on Syria. Going forward, the World Bank will utilize the results of this study to develop a regional strategy on forced displacement, focusing on the development challenges for refugees and IDPs in the Middle East and North Africa.

¹⁶ “The Toll of War” (2017) assessed the economic and social impacts of the conflict in Syria and the drivers of those impacts: physical destruction, loss of human life, demographic mobility, and economic disorganization.

SPF MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION IN 2018

The SPF implemented several new initiatives and improvements in the Fund's management and administration during 2018. In line with the consolidation that took place in 2017, the SPF solidified its new architecture. The Fund designed and rolled out a new theory of change and results framework; revamped its proposal and grant monitoring processes and procedures; introduced more frequent SPF Council meetings; and underwent an independent evaluation to inform its future direction. Together these developments point to a more strategic Fund, that is well-positioned and equipped to effectively respond to ever-increasing demand for support.







Results Framework

Following the consolidation of the SPF, a new Theory of Change and Results Framework were designed and endorsed by the SPF Council in April 2018 and implemented across the portfolio. Launched on July 1, 2018, they reflect the SPF value proposition and objectives, monitor portfolio performance, track progress, and inform decision-making. The Theory of Change reflects the demand-driven nature of the SPF and the pathways by which SPF-supported grants contribute to state and peacebuilding objectives. The previous results framework was updated to reflect the consolidated SPF structure, to align with the SPF Work Plan and Strategy, and to incorporate measurable indicators against targets.

The Results Framework was designed to apply across all SPF focus areas and activities to provide a Fund-level perspective on performance and results. The results framework includes defined and measurable indicators at the Output, Intermediate Outcome, and Outcome levels. Targets for all indicators are set on an annual basis and reported against in the SPF Annual Report. 2018 was the

first year for implementing and reporting against the new results framework, and the SPF will continue to build on this positive direction in 2019. (See Annex 2 for the Theory of Change and Results Report for 2018.)

To support enhanced portfolio monitoring and results reporting, the SPF created a results database, tracking outputs and outcomes across the entire SPF portfolio of active and closed grants. This database allows for regular tracking of results against targets, and supports annual results reporting. The SPF also revised the proposal template, to enable improved baseline data collection on SPF-supported activities. The grant reporting template was also revised, to better capture the results and outcomes of SPF grants. To accompany the revised proposal template, the SPF produced detailed guidelines and eligibility criteria for SPF funding, as well as notes outlining the objectives and priorities of each focus area. The guidelines and focus area notes are posted on the SPF intranet page and together are expected to increase the quality and relevance of submitted proposals.



Evaluation

An independent evaluation of the SPF was commissioned by the Secretariat in September 2018. The evaluation was intended to provide SPF stakeholders with an independent review of the Fund's performance over the last five years, and was conducted by Universal Management Group Ltd from September 2018 to January 2019. It was both summative (assessing past performance) and formative (informing discussions of SPF approach moving forward). The evaluation, which covered the period July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2018, will strengthen the Fund's operations and ensure its strategic alignment with the World Bank's FCV agenda. The evaluation report was shared with the Council and Technical Advisory Committee, and the SPF Secretariat looks forward to utilizing the findings and recommendations for the continued improvement of the SPF's sustainability, relevance, efficiency, and effectiveness.

The evaluation confirmed that SPF has managed to maintain strong relevance and has been playing a strategic role in the FCV architecture within the Bank. It collected evidence that the SPF has contributed to the World Bank's engagement in FCV by providing catalytic seed funding to single-country multi-donor trust funds, and by filling knowledge and analytical gaps through its globally-focused grants. The evaluation also acknowledged the efficiency of the grant-making process and the important progress made in the development and implementation of the new SPF Theory of Change and Results Framework. At the same time, it revealed areas for improvement, such as knowledge management and dissemination, and strengthening the overall strategic coherence of the grant portfolio to the WBG's operations framework in FCV.

The evaluation resulted in nine recommendations regarding the SPF strategy and vision, governance and funding arrangement, and portfolio and grant management. These recommendations will be considered by donors including IBRD as they make decisions about future investment in the Fund, and by the SPF Secretariat as it works to strengthen the Fund's operations overall, and result tracking and knowledge dissemination in particular. The SPF Secretariat developed an action plan to implement the recommendations that was presented to the Council for endorsement in March 2019.



SPF IN ACTION: ADDRESSING FAMINE WORLDWIDE

The risk of famine remains a daily reality for many people. In 2017, 124 million people across 51 countries faced crisis levels of food insecurity, requiring immediate humanitarian assistance. Despite strong evidence that early interventions save lives and are significantly more cost-effective, financing often follows – rather than precedes – these crises. This is particularly true in countries affected by fragility, conflict and violence.

The international community faces several challenges inhibiting a more preventative approach to mitigating famine risks, including a need for more quantitative and timely data and analytics to better detect and forecast emerging famine threats. There also are significant gaps in financing. Investments need to be bolstered to tackle the root causes of famine, and instruments need to be enhanced to respond to the slow onset that characterizes crises such as famine. Additionally, there are few forums that consistently bring together the humanitarian and development communities, especially at the country level, to think strategically about future needs from a “whole-of-aid” approach.

During the World Bank’s Spring Meetings in April 2017, participants endorsed a ‘zero tolerance’ for famine and urged the World Bank and its partners to “do more and do better” to anticipate and respond to these crises. The SPF is supporting this critical shift toward famine prevention, preparedness and early action through two independent but related grants.

Through a “Crisis Data Desk”, the SPF supports greater internal capacity to analyze severe food insecurity data. The Data Desk defines core micro-data needs, identifies data gaps in active crisis and conflict contexts, provides resources to fill these gaps, and helps create systems for data warehousing and sharing. This improves the World Bank’s ability to respond to crises and harnesses innovative approaches and ICT applications for the mitigation of famine risks. As part of this work, Emergency Shock Response Surveys were conducted in four famine-affected countries – Northern Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen – reaching 6,500 households during the crises. The Data Desk’s resources also are developing predictive models for famine across nine countries. Developed in collaboration with partners such as the Food and Agriculture Organization, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, World Food Program, and global technology companies including Amazon, Google and Microsoft, these models



are leveraging machine learning and artificial intelligence techniques and interpolating high velocity data from innovative data sources. Initial results are underway and are expected to be finalized for deployment in IDA19.

The SPF also supports the development of the Famine Action Mechanism (FAM), the first global financing mechanism dedicated to famine prevention, preparedness and early action efforts. The FAM seeks to address the challenges faced by the international community through two primary goals. The first is to help country teams strengthen mid- to long-term investments in famine prevention and preparedness, especially in areas chronically exposed to crisis levels of food insecurity. The second is a focus on scaling up early action in response to elevated famine risk. The FAM, for the first time, is developing financial triggers that will be linked directly to famine early warnings to promote more predictable early action.

The first phase of the FAM's work aimed at taking stock of the architecture, challenges and gaps of famine relief at the global- and country-levels and to develop a framework in which financing and action can be tailored. Under this phase, the SPF grant supported extensive consultations to build a global coalition, and inform the development of the FAM. Over 1,000 representatives were consulted from national governments, the United Nations, the Red Cross Movement, civil society, major donors, the philanthropic community, the insurance and bond markets, technology companies and academia, among others. Consultations also were conducted in five 'First Mover' countries at high risk of famine and severe food insecurity, specifically, Afghanistan, Chad, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen.

“What’s interesting about FAM is that you bring together three things...data–analysis and capacity to detect situations, financing, and implementation. So, the three things, instead of being separated, are put together in a collective response that prevents, reacts and creates resilience for the future.” – United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres

Now entering its second phase, the FAM will focus on three core activities: (i) generating real modeling results to build an evidence base on new and complementary approaches to famine risk analytics; (ii) finalizing feasibility studies for new financing solutions to promote investments in famine prevention, preparedness and early action; and (iii) creating comprehensive action plans at the country-level to support more effective collaborations and programming across the HDP nexus.

ANNEX 1. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND FUND BALANCE (AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2018)						
	Note	2018	2017	2016	2009-2015	Total
(in calendar years and expressed in US dollars)						
Opening Balance		54,689,601.69	60,345,102.02	78,032,327.97	0.00	-
Receipts						
Donor Contributions	1	38,805,180.81	18,138,570.98	8,424,452.00	270,826,378.23	336,194,582.02
Net Investments & Other Incomes	2	1,370,032.38	804,474.42	602,729.29	3,926,944.58	6,704,180.67
Total Receipts		40,175,213.19	18,943,045.40	9,027,181.29	274,753,322.81	342,898,762.69
Disbursements						
Grant Disbursements	3	24,671,332.82	23,856,367.12	25,898,216.90	144,891,646.00	219,317,562.84
Program Management	4	1,214,676.97	728,858.61	368,891.17	5,406,678.52	7,719,105.27
Net Transfers to Single-Country MDTFs	3	1,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	44,000,000.00	45,000,000.00
World Bank Administration Fee	5	0.00	13,320.00	78,408.00	1,084,800.00	1,176,528.00
Refund to Donors	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,337,870.32	1,337,870.32
Total Disbursements		26,886,009.79	24,598,545.73	26,345,516.07	196,720,994.84	274,551,066.43
Ending Balance		67,978,805.09	54,689,601.69	60,713,993.19	78,032,327.97	
Less: Committed Funds (Active Grants)	7	32,254,405.00	30,342,487.00	43,698,399.35		
Fund Balance (Available for New Programming)	8	35,724,400.09	24,347,114.69	17,015,593.84		
Pipeline of Operational Activities (first half of 2019)	9	12,000,000.00				



Note 1: Donor Contributions

The SPF has received US\$38,805,180.81 in the calendar year ending December 31, 2018 from nine Donors: Australia, Denmark, Germany, IBRD, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and The United Kingdom. Significant increase vs. 2017 contributions is mainly a result of the Fund consolidation exercise but can also be attributed to intensive fund-raising activities undertaken by the SPF Secretariat in late 2017. Notable in 2018 are the re-engaging of The Netherlands as a donor since their withdrawal in 2014, as well as new contributions by Australia and Denmark since 2014 and by The United Kingdom since 2013. Since it was established, the SPF has received US\$336,190,852 from nine bilateral donors and from the IBRD. Receivable contributions, i.e. agreements signed with bi-lateral donors but payments not due yet or not paid-in in the reporting period, are expected in the amount of over US\$27 million equivalent. The IBRD is expected to contribute US\$5,000,000 in each of 2019 and 2020 calendar years.

The following table provides details of contributions received and contributions receivable by Donor in respective calendar years.

Donor	Contribution Currency	2018		2017		2016		2009-2015		Total		Contributions Receivables	
		Amount in Contribution Currency	Amount in US\$	Amount in contribution currency	Amount in US\$	Amount in Contribution Currency	Amount in US\$	Amount in Contribution Currency	Amount in US\$	Amount in US\$	Amount in Contribution Currency	Amount in US\$	
Australia Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	AUD	1,000,000	741,800	--	--	--	--	8,110,500	7,607,417	8,349,217	--	--	--
Denmark Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs	DKK	70,000,000	11,267,062	--	--	--	--	60,000,000	10,713,276	21,980,338	30,000,000	4,532,544	--
France Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs	USD	--	--	180,992	180,992	--	--	--	--	180,992	--	--	--
Germany Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation	EUR	3,000,000	3,419,100	500,000	526,000	540,000	663,000	1,460,000	1,845,842	6,453,942	--	--	--
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development IBRD 1818 H Street, NW	USD	5,000,000	5,000,000	13,962,640	13,962,640	5,037,000	5,037,000	212,665,996	212,665,996	236,665,636	--	--	--
The Netherlands Ministry for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation	EUR	10,000,000	11,918,620	--	--	--	--	10,000,000	14,051,000	25,969,620	5,900,000	6,650,775	--
Norway Ministry of Foreign Affairs	NOK	28,414,000	3,416,580	10,000,000	1,203,833	--	--	97,000,000	13,973,997	18,594,410	--	--	--
Sweden Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	SEK	12,500,000	1,377,942	12,500,000	1,537,137	25,000,000	2,720,852	36,469,280	5,431,731	11,067,662	--	--	--
Switzerland Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	CHF	1,500,000	1,506,550	700,000	727,969	--	--	--	--	2,234,519	2,500,000	2,484,472	--
The United Kingdom Department for International Development	GBP	120,000	157,527	--	--	--	--	2,800,000	4,537,120	4,694,647	170,000	217,906	--
TOTAL (in US\$)			38,805,181		18,138,571		8,420,852		270,826,379	336,190,982		13,885,697	

The actual US\$ equivalent is based on the exchange rate on the date of the fund transfer.

Note 2: Investments and Other Incomes

Net investments and other incomes in the amount of ~US\$1,370,032 for calendar year 2018 consists of the SPF's share in the interest income earned by the World Bank's trust fund portfolio including realized gains/losses from sale of securities and other incomes. Investment income in 2018 exceeded the SPF's annual program management costs, i.e. Donor contributions have been used for financing of operational activities only.

Note 3: Disbursement for SPF's Operational Activities

Cumulative disbursements to SPF grants in the amount of US\$219,317,563 were made since the establishment of the Fund, out of which US\$24,671,333 in calendar year 2018.

The following table provides details of the grant distribution and disbursements by region:

Region	Number of Grants	Percentage of Grants	Disbursement (\$ million)	Percentage of Disbursement
Africa	89	40.0	110.7	50.5
Middle East and North Africa	35	18.0	38.5	17.6
South Asia	14	5.0	7.1	3.3
Global	18	9.0	10.2	4.7
Latin America and Caribbean	15	8.0	13.6	6.2
East Asia and Pacific	18	11.0	21.3	9.7
Europe and Central Asia	18	9.0	17.9	8.2
TOTAL	207	100	219.3	100

The following table provides details of the grant distribution by execution type.

Execution Type	Number of Grants	Distribution in Percentage	Total Grants Amount (\$ million)	Distribution in percentage
Recipient-Executed, of which by	95	45.9%	192.2	78.4%
Governments*	49	23.7%	105.4	43.0%
UN agencies and regional organizations	4	1.9%	5.5	2.2%
Local and international NGOs	25	12.1%	63.7	26.0%
Academic institutions	3	1.4%	1.4	0.6%
WB on behalf of the recipient	14	6.8%	16.2	6.6%
Bank-executed (BE)	112	54.1%	52.8	21.6%
TOTAL	207	100%	245	100%

*includes 4 grants for the total of US\$8.5 million with UN Agencies contracted by recipient governments for implementation.

The SPF has also provided \$45,000,000 in net transfers to single-country MDTFs since the establishment of the Fund.

Country MDTF	SPF Transfer Amount (\$ million)
Somalia Private Sector Development Re-engagement Phase II Program (2 transfers)	5.00
Somalia Multi-Partner Fund	8.00
Jordan Emergency Services and Social Resilience Project Trust Fund	10.00
Haiti Reconstruction Trust Fund	2.00
Lebanon Syrian Crisis Multi Donor Trust Fund	10.00
Colombia Peace and Post-Conflict Support Multi Donor Trust Fund	4.00
Zimbabwe Reconstruction Fund	6.00
Total Amount	45.00



Note 4: Program Management Disbursement

The cost of the SPF program management for calendar year 2018 amounted to US\$1,214,676.97. This cost was fully covered by investment income, i.e. donor contributions were used for operational activities only. Higher than average program management cost in 2018 is explained by the increase in staff/consultant time required for development of a new Results Framework, improvements and updates in the grant management guidance and information materials, enhanced communications efforts and efforts reflecting peculiarities of forced displacement related work.

The following table provides details of expenses by SPF Secretariat for program management.

Expense Categories (in \$)	2018	2017	2016	2009-2015	Cumulative disbursement
Staff costs	815,206.73	455,195.59	304,502.00	3,991,332.00	5,566,236.32
Consultant fees	275,546.26	93,921.00	30,760.00	779,884.00	1,180,111.26
Travel expenses	65,894.45	139,505.61	26,204.00	548,103.00	779,707.06
Other expenses	58,029.53	40,236.41	5,409.17	85,345.22	189,020.33
TOTAL	1,214,676.97	728,858.61	368,891.17	5,404,664.22	7,717,090.97

Staff costs include salaries and benefits for the SPF Secretariat's staff. Other expenses include overhead expenses, contractual services, e.g. editing, graphic design, translation, publishing and printing, representation and hospitality.

Note 5: Administration Fee

The World Bank administration fee covers indirect costs related to corporate services provided in support of operational work. Indirect costs include the cost of institution-wide services such as human resources, information technologies, office space services, etc. The World Bank administration fee is not specific to the SPF but applies to all trust funds administered by the World Bank.

No administration fee was charged in calendar year 2018 as under the New Cost Recovery Model of the World Bank the administration fee is deducted at the disbursing fund level. This means that administration fee is not deducted at the time of receipt of contribution into the trust fund as it used to be done before July 1, 2017.

Note 6: Refund to Donor

Refund to The Netherlands in the amount of US\$1,337,870, was made during the year 2014 following the Donor's early exit. The refund amount was based on pro-rated share of the uncommitted balance of the fund at the time of exit.

Note 7: Committed Funds

Commitments in the amount of US\$32,254,405 are outstanding as of December 31, 2018. These are the remaining balances (funds committed but not disbursed yet) of the grants that the SPF has approved to program management and operational activities, i.e. active grants.

Note 8: Fund Balance

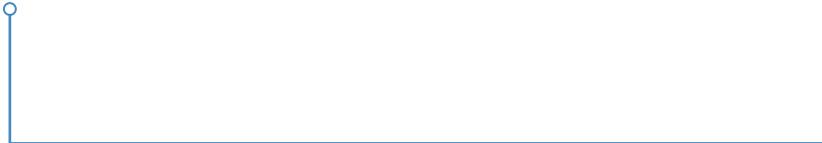
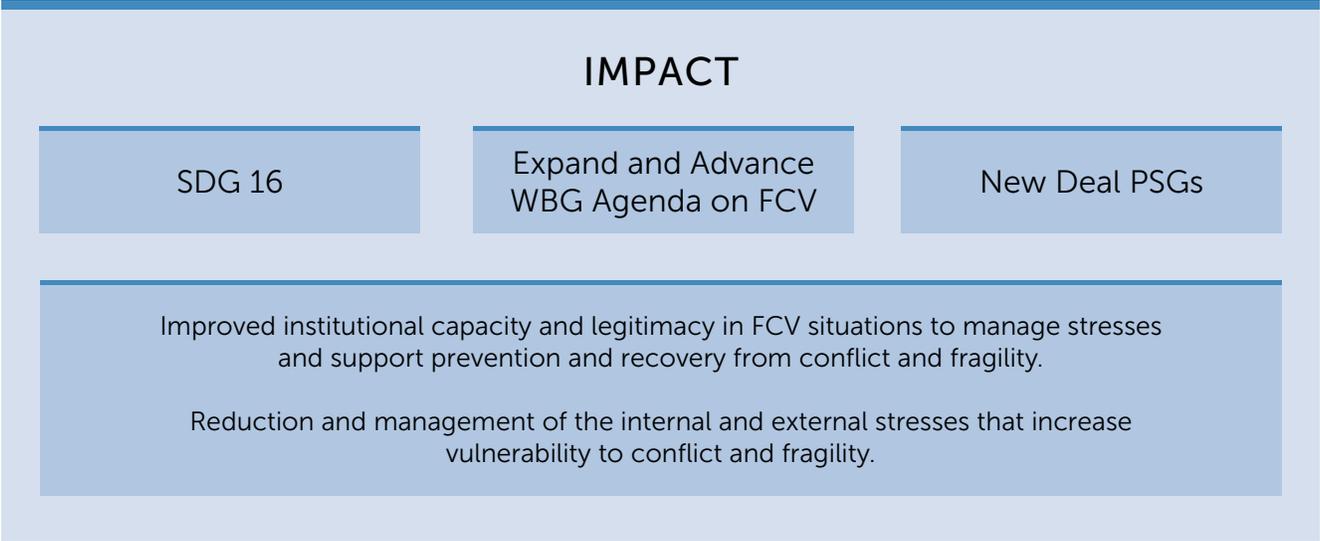
Fund balance in the amount of US\$35,811,485.87 is outstanding as of December 31, 2018, which can be used to finance new operational activities and program management.

Note 9: Pipeline of Operational Activities

The estimated pipeline of operational activities for the first and second quarters of 2019 amounts to US\$12,000,000.

ANNEX 2. THEORY OF CHANGE AND 2018 RESULTS

THEORY OF CHANGE



INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES

SPF grants are implemented satisfactorily, support strategic collaboration, and provide proof of concept or demonstration effect, as relevant.

OUTPUTS

SPF grants aligned with focus areas and state and peacebuilding goals and with potential to scale, or to fill gaps in FCV response, or to demonstrate innovative approach.

INPUTS

Forced
Displacement

H-D-P
Nexus

Prevention &
Recovery

Crisis
Response

Financing
Solutions

High-quality proposals that identify and address critical state and peacebuilding issues (including insights drawn from research and operational evaluations in areas such as prevention and crisis risk mitigation); meet eligibility criteria; and fit within at least one focus area.

SPF RESULTS FRAMEWORK: 2018 RESULTS

Results Chain	Indicator	2018 Target	Results		
			2018 Portfolio*	2018 Approved Grants**	Closed Grants***
Outcomes	1. Percentage of SPF grants that support implementation or uptake of RRA findings and recommendations ¹	5%	7%		3%
	2. Percentage of SPF grants that support implementation or uptake of RPBA findings and recommendations ¹	5%	11%		0%
	3. Percentage of SPF grants that advance or promote inclusive approaches and policies	40%	33%		46%
	4. Percentage of SPF grants that support institutional reform	30%	25%		38%
	5. Percentage of SPF grants that support implementation of collective outcomes	15%	24%		14%
	6. Percentage of SPF-funded projects leveraging other funding (non-SPF)	15%	21%		20%
	7. Ratio of funding leveraged	1.20	1.35		0.95
	8. Percentage of SPF-funded projects that are replicated, mainstream, or scale (either within WBG or in external organization)	10%	14%		40%
	9. Percentage of partners, donors, and other stakeholders recognizing SPF's catalytic support, innovation, and thought leadership ²	100%	80%		
Intermediate Outcomes	1. Percentage of SPF grants completed with "moderately satisfactory" rating or higher ³	80%			89%
	2. Percentage of SPF grants that support joint FCV activities with UN agencies	10%	11%	24%	7%
	3. Percentage of SPF grants coordinating with UN agencies	20%	30%	48%	21%
	4. Percentage of SPF grants implemented in partnership or coordination with:				
	a) Regional or international (non-UN) organizations	10%	11%	20%	14%
	b) NGOs or civil society organizations	10%	31%	21%	36%
	c) Local governments	8%	19%	5%	9%
	5. Percentage of partners reporting satisfaction with quality of collaboration and coordination ²	85%	88%		
6. Number of knowledge sharing events or exchanges held for local and international stakeholders ⁴	10	10	0	26	
7. Number of datasets produced or data sharing platforms/protocols developed ⁴	5	4	0	2	
Outputs	1. Percentage of SPF grants by focus area: ⁵				
	a) Forced Displacement	35%	31%	59%	16%
	b) H-D-P Nexus	20%	12%	15%	13%
	c) Prevention and Recovery	30%	85%	29%	100%
	d) Crisis Response	10%	16%	19%	12%
	e) Financing Solution	5%	12%	1%	7%
	2. Percentage of SPF grants primarily addressing gender equality	20%	17%	6%	5%
	a) Percentage of SPF grants with gender-based violence focus ⁶	8%	14%	5%	5%
	3. Percentage of SPF grants that are: ⁷				
	a) in countries in arrears or non-members	15%	20%	0%	28%
	b) in Middle Income Countries with FCV pockets	25%	23%	12%	23%
	c) Regional / trans-national	5%	8%	11%	5%
4. Percentage of SPF grants using innovative designs, ICT applications, delivery mechanisms, financing instruments, or risk mitigation strategies	15%	21%	5%	15%	



SPF RESULTS REPORTED AS NUMBER OF GRANTS

Results Chain	Indicator	Results		
		2018 Portfolio*	2018 Approved Grants**	Closed Grants***
Outcomes	1. Number of SPF grants that support implementation or uptake of RRA findings and recommendations	7		1
	2. Number of SPF grants that support implementation or uptake of RPBA findings and recommendations	10		0
	3. Number of SPF grants that advance or promote inclusive approaches and policies	32		42
	4. Number of SPF grants that support institutional reform	15		37
	5. Number of SPF grants that support implementation of collective outcomes	26		10
	6. Number of SPF-funded projects leveraging other funding (non-SPF)	27		21
	7. Ratio of funding leveraged	1.35		0.95
	8. Number of SPF-funded projects that are replicated, mainstream, or scale (either within WBG or in external organization)	23		33
	9. Percentage of partners, donors, and other stakeholders recognizing SPF's catalytic support, innovation, and thought leadership	80%		
Intermediate Outcomes	1. Number of SPF grants completed with "moderately satisfactory" rating or higher			70
	2. Number of SPF grants that support joint FCV activities with UN agencies	13	6	6
	3. Number of SPF grants coordinating with UN agencies	44	18	22
	4. Number of SPF grants implemented in partnership or coordination with:			
	a) Regional or international (non-UN) organizations	15	5	14
	b) NGOs or civil society organizations	27	7	33
	c) Local governments	11	3	8
	5. Number of partners reporting satisfaction with quality of collaboration and coordination	88%		
	6. Number of knowledge sharing events or exchanges held for local and international stakeholders	10	0	27
	7. Number of datasets produced or data sharing platforms/ protocols developed	4	0	2
Outputs	1. Number of SPF grants by focus area:			
	a) Forced Displacement	40	25	16
	b) H-D-P Nexus	15	3	12
	c) Prevention and Recovery	88	15	87
	d) Crisis Response	18	6	7
	e) Financing Solution	8	1	4
	2. Number of SPF grants primarily addressing gender equality	31	8	6
	a) Number of SPF grants with gender-based violence focus	29	7	5
	3. Number of SPF grants that are:			
	a) in countries in arrears or non-members	14	0	18
	b) in Middle Income Countries with FCV pockets	24	6	23
	c) Regional / trans-national	13	4	7
	4. Number of SPF grants using innovative designs, ICT applications, delivery mechanisms, financing instruments, or risk mitigation strategies	21	2	13
	TOTAL NUMBER OF GRANTS	118	39	88

SPF Results Framework: 2018 Results | Notes

Note: All targets and results measured as proportion of committed SPF grant funding. Transfers to single-country multi-donor trust funds are not included in results reporting.

*2018 Portfolio includes all SPF grants active during calendar year 2018, including those grants approved in 2018.

**Results only for grants approved by SPF in calendar year 2018. These grants do not yet have outcome-level results.

***Closed Grants is comprised of grants that were legally closed as of December 31, 2017 and therefore not part of the 2018 Portfolio.

¹ Only grants that explicitly reference RRA or RPBA findings or recommendations in the SPF proposal or other project documentation are included in the results for these indicators. Older grants are less likely to have such linkages captured in the project documentation.

² Results come from the stakeholder questionnaire conducted via Survey Monkey in January/February 2019. The survey had an overall response rate of 27% (35 individual respondents). Results for these two indicators reflect the percentage of respondents selecting "Agree" or "Somewhat Agree", averaged across all survey questions.

³ This indicator applies only to closed grants.

⁴ Results for 2018 Portfolio and 2018 Approved Grants reflect knowledge sharing events held and data platforms developed during calendar year 2018. Results for Closed Grants are cumulative across the lifetime of the grants/projects.

⁵ Grants may fall under more than one focus area. Grants approved prior to calendar year 2018 were retroactively assigned to focus areas, with Prevention and Recovery most commonly selected if information on other relevant focus areas was lacking. Grants approved since July 2018 follow a different process for assigning across focus areas; this explains the significant difference in the proportion of grants under the Prevention and Recovery focus area between the Closed Grants and the 2018 Approved Grants. In addition, after creation of the results framework and baselines some focus area assignments were updated based on newly accessed project information.

⁶ This indicator is a sub-set of the previous indicator "SPF grants primarily addressing gender equality".

⁷ Remaining grants were awarded to activities in IDA countries (i.e. countries that are not in arrears, non-members, middle-income countries, or regional/trans-national).



SPF Results Reported as Number of Grants | Notes

Note: Results reported as number of SPF grants. Transfers to single-country multi-donor trust funds are not included. All other footnotes from SPF Results Framework – Results for Calendar Year 2018 apply here.

*2018 Portfolio includes all SPF grants active during calendar year 2018, including those grants approved in 2018.

**Results only for grants approved by SPF in calendar year 2018. These grants do not yet have outcome-level results.

***Closed Grants is comprised of grants that were legally closed as of December 31, 2017 and therefore not part of the 2018 Portfolio.

ANNEX 3. LIST OF ACTIVE PROJECTS

	Country and Project ¹ Title	Start Date	Project Development Objective	Grant Amount (Million)
REGION: AFRICA	Africa: Ebola Response - Liberia, Guinea, and Sierra Leone	January 2016	To analyze health system strengthening efforts in past pandemic countries.	\$0.15
	Africa: Support to IDA18 Sub-window for refugees and host communities, Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda	December 2018	To support the implementation of the IDA18 Sub-Window for refugees and host communities in Burundi, Kenya and Rwanda and thereby contribute to greater inclusion and socio-economic opportunities for refugees and hosts through policy dialogue and project design through a range of assessment and technical work to support the governments' abilities to implement a development response to refugee hosting.	\$0.49
	Lake Chad Region: Cross-Border Collaboration in the Lake Chad Region	November 2018	To support the Governments of the Lake Chad region, namely, Chad, Niger, Cameroon and Nigeria, to enhance cross-border collaboration efforts which is essential to foster the regional dialogue between local counterparts across the four countries (governors, local governments and CSOs).	\$0.45
	Central African Republic: Local Connectivity Emergency Project	April 2016	To reconnect the population of Northeast CAR to urban centers and local markets by rehabilitating the Kaga-Bandoro - Mbrès - Bamingui - Ndélé road to (i) ensure basic transport connectivity between poorly connected areas in the lagging regions (North-East); (ii) revitalize local economy by providing temporary employment at local level, and (iii) facilitate the movement of goods and domestic trade.	\$4.95
	Chad: GBV Initiative in Hydrological and Meteorological Services Modernization Project	October 2017	To inform design of the GBV prevention and response component of the Project aiming to build public capacity and awareness as well as community preparedness for GBV prevention through legal and psychological counselling for survivors, training for combatting survivors' stigmatization, and emergency schooling raising awareness about GBV among children and teens.	\$0.05
	Djibouti: Transport Technical Assistance	May 2018	To support the Government's efforts to improve the performance of the transport sector in the country by developing a Transport Sector Development Plan / White Paper which will identify key reforms for the sector to increase its efficiency and a pipeline of potential Public-Private Partnership projects.	\$0.25
	Djibouti: Education Refugee Needs	November 2018	To assess the educational needs of the vulnerable groups of school-aged children (refugees, economic migrants, street children and other vulnerable groups) and develop recommendations to help the Ministry of Education decide how to best translate the spirit of the Declaration into practical measures to be found in schools.	\$0.08
	Ethiopia: GBV Initiative in Electrification Program	September 2017	To design - in partnership with key stakeholders - the program operations with a focus on preventing and responding to GBV at the activities level (e.g. contractors and communities) and at the client level to strengthen staff capacity, HR aspects/policies and safe and ethical reporting of GBV.	\$0.05
	Ethiopia: Operationalizing forced displacement program in Ethiopia	March 2018	To support the Government of Ethiopia in its continued efforts to apply the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), with specific actions needed to ease pressure on host communities, enhance refugee self-reliance, expand access to third-country solutions, and support conditions for safe and dignified return to countries of origin.	\$1.51
	Ethiopia: Social and Gender Analysis of Sustainability of Refugee-Hosting Areas	October 2018	To identify longer term socio-economic viability of refugee hosting areas, including socio-economic cost and benefit options for investments to enhance the viability of these areas.	\$0.17

¹ A project may be supported by one or several grants towards the same objectives.

	Country and Project Title	Start Date	Project Development Objective	Grant Amount (Million)
REGION: AFRICA	Kenya: Socio-Economic Refugee Profiling	November 2018	To contribute to the collection and analysis of timely and high-quality socio-economic household data in Kenya, to inform programs and policies, including the ongoing devolution process.	\$0.20
	Liberia: Medium and Small Enterprises and Rural Finance Post Ebola Reconstruction	August 2016	To support the development of a framework to provide MSMEs finance on sustainable terms, enhance the capacity of local private sector financial institutions to lend profitably to MSMEs and objectively measure outcomes.	\$4.85
	Mali: Jobs for Youth in Central Mali	June 2018	To inform the design of effective support to jobs for youth to promote stabilization in Mali's conflict areas and similar FCV situations. This work will strategically feed into the operationalization of youth employment programs in Mali, and benefit UN peacebuilding interventions.	\$1.00
	Mauritania: Refugee inclusion in the social safety net system	December 2018	To contribute to the development of mechanisms to make Mauritania's safety net system more adaptive and responsive to shocks by defining the conditions under which refugees living in Hodh el Chargui could be included in the national Adaptive Social Protection System.	\$0.04
	Niger: GBV Initiative in Governance of Extractive industries for Local Development	April 2018	To illuminate issues around human security, protection, governance, and peacebuilding for women working in artisanal mining communities and share the findings with key actors in the country to inform evidence-based and gender-oriented programming in Niger.	\$0.05
	Niger: Refugee Survey	June 2018	To provide concrete evidence to inform policy makers on the appropriate development policy response of refugees residing in Niger by conducting a two-wave household data collection and providing technical assistance that will result in generating "profiles" including information on education, skills, labor market experience, and welfare of the refugees and host communities.	\$0.40
	Rwanda: Economic Opportunity & Activity Assessment for Refugee and Host Community Integration in Rwanda	December 2018	To assess economic activity and opportunity in the six districts hosting refugees in Rwanda and to propose specific recommendations to enhance economic opportunity for refugees and host communities with a view to ensure that the strategic plan and the refugee window project are firmly grounded in an understanding of market conditions and realities and that they are based on a local economic development approach that covers both refugees and host communities.	\$0.04
	Somalia: Puntland Water for Agro-pastoral Livelihoods Pilot	December 2015	To improve the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities' access to and management of small-scale water sources and to enhance the capacity of the government to implement small-scale water interventions in targeted arid lands of Puntland.	\$1.00
	Somalia: Somaliland Water for Agro-pastoral Livelihoods Pilot	December 2015	To improve the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities' access to, and management of, small-scale water sources and to enhance the capacity of the government to implement small-scale water interventions in targeted arid lands of Somaliland.	\$1.00
	Somalia: Supporting Drought Response and Resilience	April 2017	To support communities affected by drought while strengthening institutional capacities to ensure durable impacts in targeted areas by (i) developing local infrastructure for response and early recovery, focusing on community water storage; (ii) scaling-up existing cash transfer program implemented using mobile payments, in collaboration with WFP; and (iii) building a roadmap for future development of national shock-responsive social protection system.	\$4.80
South Sudan: Health Innovation and Resilience	January 2016	To strengthen innovation; and build resilience in health for increased confidence in nation building in; (i) understanding barriers to reproductive, maternal and child health services; (ii) Identifying innovative and sustainable solutions for pharmaceutical systems; and (iii) strengthening monitoring for Performance Based Financing.	\$0.15	

	Country and Project Title	Start Date	Project Development Objective	Grant Amount (Million)
 REGION: AFRICA	South Sudan: Third Party Monitoring of South Sudan Portfolio	May 2017	To strengthen the management of risk related to implementation of World Bank projects in South Sudan through the establishment of third party monitoring.	\$2.00
	South Sudan: Dynamics of South Sudan's Conflict Economy	November 2018	To provide an in depth understanding of the conflict dynamics in South Sudan and its implications for (i) agricultural production and food security, (ii) informal trade and financing flows, (iii) people's movements, human trafficking and migration, highlighting hidden (war-)macro-economic dynamics, and spatial differentiation of the impact, (iv) dynamics of spillovers to neighboring countries, and (iv) patterns of investments into illicit activities, including activities related to arms and illicit oil transactions.	\$0.60
	Sudan: Sustainable Livelihoods for Displaced and Vulnerable Communities in Eastern Sudan: Phase 2	November 2016	To strengthen the capacity of local stakeholders including state authorities, displaced persons, and vulnerable host communities, to plan and implement improved livelihoods and natural resource management practices.	\$4.49
	Sudan: Strengthening Sub-National Fiscal Policy Management	June 2017	To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of state-level fiscal policy management and financial accountability processes, including credibility and transparency in the use of public funds and reduced opportunity for corruption in pilot states (Red Sea, River Nile, Sinnar, and North Kordofan).	\$1.50
	Uganda: GBV Initiative in Development Responses to Forced Displacement Project	March 2018	To contribute to mitigating risks and addressing drivers of GBV in refugee and host communities through integration of activities aimed at reducing exposure to GBV as a result of the project or within the community as well as promotion of norms that foster long-term social and cultural change toward gender equality.	\$0.05
	Uganda: Refugee Monitoring and Analysis	May 2018	To strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of different government agencies to monitor the poor and other vulnerable populations, including refugees, in Uganda, and to produce evidence that will guide agencies in designing and implementing effective policies to reduce the incidence and depth of poverty, reduce vulnerability and improve the living standards of the bottom 40 percent of the population.	\$0.20
	Uganda: Development of evidence-based investment plans for biomass energy and woodland management in refugee-impacted areas of Uganda	September 2018	To improve the evidence base and undertake strategic investment planning for addressing woodland degradation and enhancing biomass energy security in the three key clusters of refugee-hosting districts of Uganda, and specifically to improve data and knowledge of refugee-related resource degradation in North-West Uganda to Western Uganda (along the Lake Albert shore), and undertake planning and prioritization to translate the findings into a package of practical investment options to address sustainable biomass energy supply and woodland management.	\$0.20
	Uganda: Strengthening Provision of Water Supply and Sanitation Service Delivery in Districts Hosting Refugees	October 2018	To contribute to strengthening the continuum between humanitarian and development programs in Uganda by providing technical assistance, institutional strengthening and advisory support to the Government of Uganda to improve provision of safe water and sanitation services in district hosting refugees through effective water sector reforms and service delivery models.	\$0.15
	Uganda: Support to Refugee Response Plan and Preparation for Uganda Secondary Education Expansion Project (USEEP)	October 2018	To assist the GoU with (i) building their capacity to gather relevant data to respond to refugee emergency in an evidence-based manner, with a view to achieve more equity in the secondary school access; (ii) developing an education profile of the secondary school age refugee population to allow for more effective and efficient intervention and implementation of USEEP and other programs.	\$0.20

	Country and Project Title	Start Date	Project Development Objective	Grant Amount (Million)
REGION: AFRICA 	Uganda: Local Government Capacity to Integrate Refugee Issues in Planning and Budgeting	November 2018	To (i) strengthen capacity of local governments to plan for and manage humanitarian crises and facilitating transition towards longer-term development solutions; (ii) improve channels for data collection and management for planning, risk assessment, and crisis management at local level; and (iii) establish coordination mechanisms for enhanced planning.	\$0.25
	Uganda: Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence in Refugee Hosting Districts in Uganda	December 2018	To support a comprehensive and coordinated approach to prevent and respond to GBV, including SEA, in sub-counties impacted by the protracted presence of refugees, that has been further exacerbated by the significant influx of refugees over the last year.	\$0.30
	Uganda: Integrated Framework for Comprehensive Response to Forced Displacement in West Nile	December 2018	To provide a physical and investment planning framework for integrated spatial and socioeconomic interventions in four refugee-hosting districts in Northern Uganda.	\$0.20
REGION: EAP  	Pacific Islands: Addressing Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC) in the Pacific	March 2018	To prevent, mitigate and address GBV and VAC in the Pacific on World Bank-funded projects by expanding the pilot work with GBV and VAC from the three projects under the Pacific Aviation Investment Project (Vanuatu, Tuvalu, Samoa) to eight or more projects and extending the reach from transport to other operational sectors and projects such as those in energy and extractives, water, etc.	\$0.15
	Papua New Guinea: Addressing Family and Sexual Violence in Extractive Industry Areas	April 2016	To develop and improve mechanisms to provide better quality of care for survivors of family and sexual violence (FSV) in select extractive industries areas, and to develop collaborative public-private approaches that aim to change norms around FSV and support survivors of FSV within the extractives sector.	\$2.63
	Papua New Guinea: Inclusive Development in Post-Conflict Bougainville	March 2011	To contribute to the rebuilding of post-conflict social capital at the community level by: (a) strengthening the capacity of women's organizations and women-focused CSOs and (b) increasing the implementation of women-inclusive community development activities with a more explicit focus on the development priorities of women.	\$4.92
	Philippines: Health Knowledge Support	February 2016	To develop new operational tools in order to assess service delivery constraints in active conflicts (Mindanao).	\$0.15
	Philippines: Attaining Just and Lasting Peace	August 2017	Provide the Government and peace partners with access to a series of TA and knowledge products designed to support the effective delivery of the peace and development agenda.	\$1.25
REGION: ECA 	Albania: GBV Initiative in Roads Connectivity Project	February 2018	To help promote women's economic opportunities by building the capacity of the local stakeholders to reach out and recruit women in a pilot road maintenance scheme.	\$0.05
	Central Asia: Development Approaches for Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE)	February 2018	To (i) provide evidence-based research on the drivers of VE in Central Asia, with specific reference to the youth, gender, and local dimensions; (ii) define a development approach for PVE that can complement security approaches; and (iii) recommend possible development interventions to support client governments in preventing VE and in addressing recruitment and reintegration.	\$0.50
	Northern Kosovo: Northern Kosovo Engagement	November 2018	To develop fragility-sensitive guidance and programming for WBG engagement in northern Kosovo and other Serb majority communities.	\$0.08
	Ukraine: Conflict Response and Recovery Pilot and Capacity Building	May 2016	To build the capacity of the Ministry of Temporarily Occupied Territories to address the development impacts of the conflict. This will be done through capacity building, knowledge generation and pilot recovery and peacebuilding activities.	\$3.25
	Western Balkans: Youth in the West Balkans - Promoting Peace and Security	May 2017	To engage national, sub-national and local policymakers from the West Balkans in evidence-based dialogue on promoting peace and security and preventing the growth of extremism with a view to informing future programming.	\$0.13

	Country and Project Title	Start Date	Project Development Objective	Grant Amount (Million)
REGION: LAC	Central America: Youth Employment and Crime and Violence in Central America - Measuring Soft Skills, Mental Health, Crime, and Violence	January 2016	To develop measurement tools for the generation of evidence on the role of building soft skills as complements to more traditional labor market training and insertion interventions in high violence settings.	\$0.30
	Latin America: Responding to the Venezuelan Migration Crisis at the Regional and National Levels	October 2018	To (i) support host countries to respond to the developmental needs emerging from the Venezuelan refugee and migration crisis at the national and regional levels by adopting a gender and age differentiated gender approach and (ii) mobilize a solid partnership with other development and humanitarian agencies involved in the response by providing a common platform for engagement with host countries.	\$0.50
	Argentina: GBV Initiative in Integrated Habitat and Housing Project	September 2017	To pilot a consultative process in 4-5 neighborhood communities to identify opportunities to implement gender sensitive infrastructure design and human development activities including fear mapping, focus group discussions, and crime prevention through environmental design.	\$0.05
	Colombia: Analysis of Impacts of Venezuelan Migration in Colombia	June 2018	To assess the main social, sectorial and economic impacts of Venezuelan migration in Colombia, as well as provide programmatic and policy recommendations for the management of this phenomenon in the short and medium term, based on international best practices.	\$0.15
	Mexico: Reducing Crime and Violence through CBT and Mindfulness	October 2017	To generate knowledge on effective strategies to reduce violence and crime in at-risk populations and thereby to build on the very limited evidence base. Will be carried out in partnership with a Mexican NGO.	\$0.25
	Nicaragua: GBV Initiative in Health Care Services Project	March 2018	To increase Adolescent Girls' Agency and Preventing Gender-based Violence through development and piloting of an Operational Resource Guide under the Nicaragua health Care Services Project with a potential to be used in other World Bank operations.	\$0.05
REGION: MENA	Iraq: Bringing Back Business	September 2017	To help catalyze private sector in recovery and reconstruction in Iraq by identifying concrete opportunities for the private sector and the interventions needed to realize those opportunities.	\$0.20
	Iraq: Road Maintenance Microenterprises	May 2018	To encourage the development of private sector participation in the road sector in Iraq by supporting the structuring of small-scale maintenance contracts with microenterprises, encouraging their widespread use in the country, and increasing awareness and capacity of local counterparts in this area.	\$0.20
	Jordan: Enhancing Delivery of Judicial Services to Poor Jordanians and Refugees in Host Communities	June 2016	To increase access to justice sector services for poor Jordanians, particularly women, and refugees in host communities. This will be achieved through innovative service delivery reforms.	\$2.55
	Lebanon: The National Volunteer Service Program	February 2013	To increase youth civic engagement which in the medium term will contribute to improved social cohesion across communities and regions by: (i) expanding youth volunteerism and particularly in communities other than the communities from which the volunteers come; and (ii) improving the employability of youth through enhanced (soft) skills.	\$2.00
	Lebanon: The Role of Financial Services to Manage the Syrian Refugee Crisis	December 2016	To manage the crisis and promote microeconomic opportunity amongst vulnerable communities and refugees.	\$0.55
	Libya: Reconstruction Preparation	November 2017	To provide rapid response to re-engagement through support to the Libya Economic Dialogue (cornerstone of WB strategic engagement there); sectoral and RPBA assessments; and project development support.	\$1.00
	Libya: Developing a Framework for Recovery and Peacebuilding	November 2018	To provide technical support to the Government of Libya to establish a national strategy for recovery and peacebuilding to address the fragility that the country is currently facing.	\$0.75



	Country and Project Title	Start Date	Project Development Objective	Grant Amount (Million)
REGION: MENA	Syria: Damage and Needs Assessment in the Health Sector	February 2016	To develop a rapid assessment tool to measure the cost of conflict in the health sector.	\$0.15
	Syria: Recovery and Peace Building Analysis	October 2017	Building on the findings of "The Toll of War: The Economic and Social Consequences of the Syria Conflict" Report earlier financed by SPF, to conduct further analytical work to inform the recovery and rebuilding strategies of international community.	\$0.30
	Yemen: Pre-DDR Assessment	August 2017	To conduct analytical work to establish technical foundations for integrating Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) into the peace process, eventual planning and implementation of DDR programming in Yemen.	\$0.25
	Yemen: HDP Program Analysis Platform	October 2017	To develop a digital platform to shift from discrete analytical products to continuous data integration to track changes over time and inform the planning of operations during and after the conflict. It will integrate development and humanitarian data sets and provide a comprehensive picture of needs and capacity to ultimately reduce the time for recovery planning.	\$0.25
	West Bank and Gaza: Masar Ibrahim/ Abraham Path: Economic Development across Fragile Communities	January 2014	To promote job creation and income generation for marginalized rural communities along the Abraham Path in the West Bank, with a particular focus on women and youth, and to capture lessons from piloting job creation through experiential tourism that could be applied in other FCS settings.	\$3.32
	West Bank and Gaza: Health Sector Global Knowledge Support	February 2016	To develop innovative approaches to improve for emergency care in active conflicts.	\$0.40
REGION: ECA	West Bank and Gaza: Development Impact Bond for Jobs	September 2017	To contribute to funding of output and outcome payments of the Development Impact Bond (DIB) which is being tested under the WB Finance for Jobs Project to catalyze private investment to enhance skills and job readiness in a more market-oriented way to foster improved employment outcomes.	\$2.00
	Bangladesh: Building an evidence base on short and medium-term consequences of the Rohingya refugee crisis in Bangladesh	March 2018	To build an evidence base on short and medium-term consequences of the Rohingya refugee crisis in Bangladesh by maintaining an updated information base which produces frequent indicators to monitor household needs but also informs in a systematic and representative fashion about the medium-term impacts of the crisis for both refugees and host populations.	\$0.35
	Bangladesh: Cox's Bazar Rapid Impact, Vulnerability and Needs Assessment	May 2018	To assess impacts, vulnerabilities, needs, and gaps under current and potential refugee influx and disaster scenarios, and provide a framework for short, medium, and long-term interventions to address them targeting areas where the Rohingya and host communities are present.	\$0.10
	India: GBV Initiative in Mumbai Urban Transport Project	January 2018	To develop and pilot a GBV prevention audit instrument and recommendations for the design and redesign of metro stations to include GBV prevention mechanisms under the Mumbai Urban Transport Project.	\$0.05
	Nepal: Integrated Platform for Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response	May 2016	To raise awareness about, and improve response to, gender-based violence (GBV) in Nepal and improve the quality and reach of services for GBV survivors through a helpline, promoting greater awareness among key stakeholders and strengthening the capacity of National Women Commission.	\$2.00
	Pakistan: Improving SME Entrepreneur Well-Being, Resilience and Decision-Making	November 2017	To improve well-being, resilience and decision-making among SME entrepreneurs in FCV contexts to help them cope with the psychological strain of working in highly uncertain and risky environment through developing a curriculum combining Cognitive Behavioral Therapy techniques and the adaptive leadership framework.	\$0.10

	Country and Project Title	Start Date	Project Development Objective	Grant Amount (Million)
REGION: ECA	Pakistan: Forced Displacement Program	May 2018	To support the operationalization of the IDA18 sub-window of refugees and host communities in Pakistan through analytical work, policy dialogue, and technical assistance to Government agencies dealing with the management of refugees and, thus, to support design of future refugee and host-communities programs in Pakistan.	\$0.30
	Pakistan: Profiling of Afghan nationals in Pakistan's urban areas	October 2018	To deepen understanding of socio-economic outcomes of Afghan refugees and Afghan nationals living in Pakistan's urban areas by supporting primary data collection to be conducted in the three major urban centers with the highest concentration of Afghan nationals: Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta.	\$0.35
REGION: GLOBAL	Global: RPBA Support Facility	January 2017	To support the establishment and use of Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments (RPBA) and frameworks in selected countries in conflict and emerging from conflict. RPBA's would bring client governments, partner institutions, and World Bank HQ and Country Offices together to forge a more targeted and coordinated response to FCV challenges.	\$2.00
	Global: Supporting Citizen Monitoring of IDA18 Programs in FCV Context	May 2017	To empower citizens through social accountability interventions in order to improve the delivery of IDA 18 programs in Guinea, Niger, Nepal and Tajikistan through alternative models of monitoring and oversight.	\$1.00
	Global: Data Desk: Micro-Data in Crisis and Conflict	May 2017	To improve the capacity to respond to crisis by establishing a Crisis Micro-Data desk. This will inform WBG crisis mitigation and post-crisis recovery operations and will promote the use of innovation in monitoring and analyzing multi-dimensional risks and their impacts at the micro-level.	\$0.52
	Global: Risk and Resilience Assessments (RRA) Center of Excellence	July 2017	To support the design, use and implementation of RRAs in country strategies and portfolios in selected FCV-affected countries. RRAs bring together client governments and partner institutions together to forge a more targeted and fragility-sensitive response to FCV challenges.	\$0.25
	Global: Security and Justice Sector Public Expenditure Reviews	July 2017	To help consolidate the use of country Public Expenditure Reviews (PERs) of the security and justice sectors, through continued support to country PERs in partnering with the UN and increasing awareness among client governments and practitioners.	\$0.25



REGION: GLOBAL	Global: Agriculture Intelligence Observatory	September 2017	To support establishment of a highly visual and easily interpretable real-time agricultural weather information system designed to monitor agricultural production systems globally with a focus on data covering croplands and rangelands across sub-Saharan Africa.	\$0.25
	Global: Dissemination of Pathways for Peace Study	November 2017	To disseminate the Pathways to Peace Study in French-speaking countries, including discussing the operational implications for development organizations.	\$0.18
	Global: Famine Early Action Mechanism (FAM)	February 2018	To develop the Famine Early Action Mechanism (FAM) which will serve as a centralized platform for preventing and responding to global famine risks and will fill a gap in the international space by connecting early warning indicators with existing and innovative financing solutions to enact fast and effective famine risk mitigation.	\$0.85
	Global: IDA18 Sub-Window country/global operationalization	May 2018	To operationalize and scale up a global development response to forced displacement in the context of the IDA 18 replenishment and the establishment of the US\$2 billion Refugee Sub-Window, in partnership with client governments and partner institutions. The program will support the operationalization in the short to medium term in order to facilitate the effective use of IDA 18 Sub-Window resources.	\$1.50
	Global: Operationalizing Conflict Prevention in Community Driven Development Operations	November 2018	To promote innovation in knowledge sharing and technical support to community-driven development (CDD) projects in FCV environments, as part of the operationalization of the joint UN-World Bank Pathways for Peace study.	\$0.72

ANNEX 4. LIST OF CLOSED PROJECTS

List of SPF Closed ¹ Projects as of December 31, 2018				
	Country and Project ² Title	Completion Date	Project Results	Grant Amount (Million)
AFRICA	Africa: Afrobarometer Governance Perception Surveys: Peacebuilding and Statebuilding <i>TF014918</i>	October 2017	Implemented by the Center for Democratic Development – Ghana, this grant helped to (i) expand the Afrobarometer’s coverage to six new FCSs (Burundi, Cote d’Ivoire, Niger, Sierra Leone, Togo and South Sudan) with two surveys conducted in each of the countries; (ii) widely communicate the findings of surveys in these countries; (iii) build capacity of partners in each new country, and more than 30 other partner organizations across the continent to develop skills for survey research, analysis and communications; (iv) conduct a special post-conflict survey in Mali on causes and consequences of conflict; and (v) collect and analyze data on access to justice in these FCS states and across the continent, which was used to construct Worldwide Governance Indicators.	\$3.21
	Africa: Pastoralism and Stability in the Sahel and Horn of Africa (PASSHA) <i>TF0A1108, TF0A1109</i>	December 2017	The grant supported the progress of two multi-million IDA operations on pastoralism livelihoods development in Africa: Pastoralism Support Project in the Sahel covering six countries (Senegal, Mauritania, Niger, Chad, Burkina Faso, Mali), and Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project in East Africa, covering three countries (Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia). In particular, it helped to develop specific knowledge products and tools (including a Conflict Sensitivity and Prevention Toolkit) that helped project teams, government officials and regional development agencies to support pastoralist communities in mitigating conflicts in their areas.	\$2.4
	Africa: GBV Initiative in Great Lakes Trade Facilitation Project (GLTFP2) <i>TF0A5348</i>	March 2018	The grant helped incorporate GBV aspects in the preparation of the Great Lakes Trade Facilitation project, totaling \$53M in IBRD/IDA commitments, through: (i) research on promising practices in GBV prevention & mitigation in the context of trade facilitation; (ii) regional and national policy dialogue on GBV prevention and mitigation with public and private counterparts in Burundi, DRC, and Zambia; and (iii) technical design of the three GLTFP2 project components, including design of ad-hoc measures to prevent and/or mitigate GBV risks in cross-border trade. In addition, the grant contributed to the development of a draft policy note entitled “Preventing GBV through grievance redress mechanism in Trade Projects – Promising Practices”.	\$0.05
	Central African Republic: Safe and Reliable Public Electricity Project <i>TF094990</i>	October 2016	Over 22,000 households have benefited from this program aimed at providing safer and more reliable electrical supply to the capital Bangui. The grant funded distribution of over 50,000 energy-saving lamps to the eligible households exceeding the target by 11%, and installation of prepayment meters to serve as an important tool for demand management and collection. While only 3,500 meters were installed out of the 5,500 targeted, this resulted in a surge in cash flow of the local energy operator ENERCA helping it improve its financial situation and increase reliability of service provision.	\$2.25
	Central African Republic: GBV Initiative in Natural Resources Governance Project <i>TF0A4651</i>	March 2018	The grant-supported activities helped identify obstacles to women owning assets and engaging in the more well-paying jobs in mining. This in turn contributed to creating evidence-based programming to improve economic outcomes for women, and ensuring they are more empowered and active stakeholders in artisanal mining activities. Findings of the research helped inform preparation of a GBV-related component of the CAR Natural Resources Governance Project.	\$0.05

¹ This list includes only projects that closed on or after January 1, 2014. For a full list of projects funded since SPF inception please see earlier annual reports published at <http://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/state-and-peace-building-fund>.

² A project may be supported by one or several SPF grants towards the same objective(s).

	Country and Project Title	Completion Date	Project Results	Grant Amount (Million)
 AFRICA	Democratic Republic of Congo: Community Recovery and Resilience Project <i>TF016616</i>	January 2016	The intervention supported social service delivery to raise human development indicators; and address the development deficits contributing to fragility and conflicts in DRC's eastern provinces. The total number of direct project beneficiaries was estimated at 81,490. The vast majority are beneficiaries of the CDD-type component, which financed the construction of 31 community infrastructure items and made it possible to test and refine mechanisms to ensure community participation, help communities prevent and manage conflict, and involve provincial authorities.	\$4.67
	Democratic Republic of Congo: Prevention and Mitigation of Sexual and Gender Based Violence in North and South Kivu <i>TF018380</i>	January 2017	Through close collaboration with local leaders and community-based organizations (CBOs), the project tested innovative pilots to address the need for: (i) tailored support to children survivors; (ii) provision of support to men survivors of SGBV; (iii) inclusion of men as agents of change; (iv) continued capacity building of CBOs, NGOs, and other local structures, to promote sustainability of delivery of services to SGBV survivors through the Government; and (v) tools to ensure the quality of services provided to survivors. Innovative tools tested in this project have delivered promising results in the areas of working with communities and SGBV prevention, most notably with the inclusion of men as agents of change.	\$4.0
	Democratic Republic of Congo: GBV Initiative in Growth with Governance in the Mineral Sector Project <i>TF0A5095</i>	January 2018	The grant supported an in-depth survey in five mining provinces of DRC to determine how women are organizing to address the human rights issues (including GBV) they face working in the mining sector. Findings from the survey were used to foster future activities funded under the Growth with Governance in the Mineral Sector Project, and to build out the women's financial inclusion partnership with the IFC.	\$0.05
	Democratic Republic of Congo: Learning from Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Prevention Pilot <i>TF0A0297</i>	June 2018	The grant was implemented by the International Rescue Committee and supported an impact evaluation of a pilot initiative entitled Engaging Men in Accountable Practice. The initiative tested a gender sensitization and intimate partner violence prevention program in eastern DRC to examine prospects for transformative change at the interactional level of the gender system. Findings of the evaluation indicate important impacts in changing men's engagement in household tasks and in intrahousehold cooperation as a result of this initiative, but also reveal limitations in the program's capacity to change gendered power dynamics in target communities and households. The grant contributed to a growing body of research on key GBV prevention interventions, in particular on the effectiveness of programs seeking to engage men in efforts to reduce inequality and inspire changes in the gendered power dynamics in communities and in the home.	\$0.99
	Democratic Republic of Congo: GBV Initiative in Kinshasa Urban Development and Resilience Project <i>TF0A4718</i>	July 2018	The grant assisted in identifying GBV perception issues and in integrating GBV considerations in the design of urban development operations in poor and vulnerable urban neighborhoods in a fragile country. It was instrumental in the design of the GBV subcomponent (US\$ 2.5M) of the Social and Economic Inclusion Component of the Kinshasa Urban Development project, which aims to improve the living conditions and socio economic opportunities for the residents of targeted poor and vulnerable neighborhoods through selected investments, and to strengthen the urban planning and management capacity of the City-Province of Kinshasa.	\$0.05
	Guinea: Public Sector Governance and Accountability Project <i>TF014366</i>	March 2016	The program provided strategic support to two structures in the Ministry of Civil Service and Modernization of Public Administration, and the Ministry of Economy and Finance, namely the Public Administration Reform Program and Technical Unit for Monitoring of Public Finance Management respectively.	\$0.12

	Country and Project Title	Completion Date	Project Results	Grant Amount (Million)
AFRICA	Guinea: Public Sector Governance and Accountability Project <i>TF014085</i>	September 2016	Project activities fostered government's leadership and strategic capacity for leading critical reform, in particular civil service reform, and concretized annual action plans validated in 2015 and 2016 by the Prime Minister. The leadership component supported reform planning with the training of a critical mass of high-ranking and mid-level public officials. Trainings on Budget and Parliament Oversight role delivered to the Parliament improved MPs' capacity to question the Government on reform implementation and strengthened the role of the Finance Commission in 2016. Increased communication on reform and engagement with civil society enhanced understanding of the reform, as evidenced by the three perception surveys conducted under the project.	\$1.81
	Guinea-Bissau: Extractive Industries Sectors Technical Assistance <i>TF016304, TF016305</i>	July 2016	The project strengthened the institutional foundation for transparent, socially inclusive, and environmentally sustainable management of the emerging extractive industries sectors of Guinea-Bissau, by supporting policy and institutional development of the government agencies involved, promoting institutional development and support to the project implementing agency, and building a modern cadaster and geo-data system. While part of the activities and procurement planned were completed, the project was stopped due to the coup in the country and could not be resumed as the allowed timeframe of the grant elapsed.	\$2.08
	Guinea-Bissau: Participatory Rural Development SPF <i>TF094746</i>	June 2015	In 2013, 120 Community Development Plans (CDPs) were finalized (thus completing the end of Project target of 120 CDPs by end 2014), 96 community-based micro-projects were initiated and 77 completed (versus an end-of-Projects target of 120 micro-projects). These initiatives directly benefited over 30,000 people, of whom 50 percent were women.	\$5.00
	Guinea-Bissau: GBV Initiative in Strengthening Maternal and Child Health Service Delivery Project <i>TF0A5792</i>	June 2018	The grant helped to incorporate the GBV and the Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) aspects into three sub-components of the Strengthening Maternal and Child Health Service Delivery in Guinea-Bissau Project. This was done through a participatory process involving UNICEF, WHO, UN Women, and UNFPA, NGOs, religious leaders, community leaders, and local stakeholders. The grant also facilitated the finalization and approval by the Council of Ministers of the "National Strategy to Combat FGM in Guinea-Bissau 2018-2022", which is now the reference document for any activity to be carried out in Guinea Bissau in relation to FGM.	\$0.05
	Kenya: GBV Initiative in Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project in the Horn of Africa <i>TF0A4565</i>	February 2018	The grant helped the Development Response to Displacement Impacts project (DRDIP) to adjust existing and proposed interventions with a particular focus on GBV through preparation of Practice Notes on Addressing GBV in six sectors: education, health, water supply, and sanitation, energy, livelihoods and labor intensive public works. These notes respond directly to countries involved in DRDIP (Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Djibouti) but are applicable to other countries and represent the broader knowledge sharing and operational application of lessons learnt.	\$0.05
	Liberia: Land Sector Reforms: Rehabilitation and Reform of Land Rights Registration Project <i>TF094864</i>	March 2014	The project facilitated studies to inform the policy and legal reforms process; the rebuilding and improving of the deed registration system so that records are restored and ordered and can be tracked; building of the institutional and technical capacity for a modern land registration system; and the creation of the capacity for a cadastre and land information system which can be used for developing and implementing a land management system.	\$2.98

	Country and Project Title	Completion Date	Project Results	Grant Amount (Million)
AFRICA 	Liberia: Strengthening Governance - Civil Service Reforms <i>TF010792</i>	March 2016	The grant helped strengthen the Civil Service Agency's (CSA) capacity to manage personnel records. This was achieved through the development and installation of a record management system, training of selected staff to use this system and digitalization of old hard copy records. The grant also supported a twinning arrangement for the Liberia Institute of Public Administration (LIPA) with Kenya School of Government and the Ghana Institute of Public Administration. As a result of this a new curriculum was developed and LIPA is now delivering several courses a year on their own.	\$1.63
	Liberia: Strengthening Governance-Improving Access to Justice and Enhancing Accountability <i>TF011340</i>	March 2016	The project played a key role in building up institutional capacity of the Civil Service Agency in all aspects of project management and implementation. The concept of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) was approved and accepted as part of the judicial system of the country. The Ministry of Justice partnered with the Carter Center to expand the ADR pilots to other counties. A sound assets management system was put in place in Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission (LACC) allowing its investigators to readily retrieve assets disclosure information. The grant helped address the significant costs and time involved in adjudicating cases that could simply be resolved at the local level. LACC is now implementing a major corruption prevention mechanism through the institutionalization of the assets disclosure system.	\$1.23
	Nigeria: GBV Initiative in Nigeria for Women Project <i>TF0A5000</i>	June 2018	The grant funded preparation of a GBV risk assessment and mitigation strategy informing the Nigeria For Women Project, which is the first stand-alone gender project in Nigeria. The analysis was used to inform the design of Component I, focusing on building social capital for women, worth US\$15M; and Component III, focusing on innovations and partnerships, worth US\$6M. Both components now incorporate key interventions for mitigating GBV risks and activities for GBV prevention and response, and will be implemented in the next four years.	\$0.05
	Nigeria: Humanitarian Development Peace Initiative for NE Nigeria <i>TF0A5089</i>	June 2018	The grant piloted a new way of working with HDP actors in a blend country (IBRD/IDA) to tackle a complex, multidimensional subnational crisis, thus contributing to the development of a holistic approach to just-in-time crisis response, and to the delivery of assistance in insecure settings. The grant provided support to project implementation and supervision through a combination of (i) partnerships for execution (e.g., UN-executed components of Bank projects), (ii) identification of shared interests between the WB and security actors and humanitarian operators (e.g., road repairs, labor-intensive public works); (iii) mounting and piloting geo-enabling tools; and (iv) other context-specific, targeted advice to the project teams facing the volatility and insecurity of the North East.	\$0.47
	Senegal: Community Peacebuilding Initiatives in Casamance <i>TF013474, TF013598</i>	September 2015	Two community radios were funded in Oulampane and Kafountine. Training, communication and sensitization programs reached 6,162 people of which 69% were men, 31% were women and 18% were young men and women. Local NGOs have had the opportunity of building their own capacity and knowledge in mastering the tools of monitoring conflict dynamics, using conflict filters, participatory community dialogues, and rebuilding trust among communities. More importantly, they have strengthened state-civil society relationships, particularly with local governments.	\$2.55
	Senegal: GBV Initiative in Unlocking Youth Potential Project <i>TF0A4706</i>	June 2018	The grant helped inform the inclusion of GBV modules in the youth training programs envisaged under the Senegal Youth and Social Inclusion project, by determining entry points for GBV in youth activities/trainings in place. This was achieved through assessing youth training programs and the institutional capacity of the regional youth centers' and of the Ministry of Sports, and conducting a survey of the NGOs providing training for youth.	\$0.04

	Country and Project Title	Completion Date	Project Results	Grant Amount (Million)
AFRICA	Somalia: Knowledge for Operations and Political Economy Program (SKOPE) <i>TF099423</i>	April 2014	SKOPE helped Somalia to take first steps of debt reconciliation with International Financial Institutions. The results were presented in a Somalia conference which initiated a Technical Working Group (TWG) to oversee Somalia's progress in the development of an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. The World Bank is a member of this working group.	\$1.93
	Somalia: Additional Financing for the Somalia Knowledge for Operations and Political Economy (SKOPE) <i>TF016301</i>	October 2015	The program contributed to strengthening key economic institutions by: (i) Providing key information to Somaliland administrations, such as GDP, poverty, and inflation rates. (ii) Conducting the Financial Diagnosis study to inform the World Bank about depth of fiduciary risks. (iii) Increasing capacity of government for strategic planning, in particular through support to the Ministry of Finance to enable critical economic recovery issues to be identified and articulated. Following the recommendations of the Somalia Statistical assessment report, the grant also facilitated forming a High-Level Task Force on Statistics, a forum of development partners to coordinate statistical works (including capacity building) in Somalia to produce key statistics.	\$2.04
	Somalia: Support to the Information and Communication Technologies Sector <i>TF017370, TF017371</i>	March 2016	This grant laid the foundation for Phase II of the ICT Sector Support project, to be financed through MPF funding. Its achievements include: (i) the establishment of a baseline telecom market indicator, and training for the collection of ICT indicators; (ii) the completion of a number of studies providing advice on the financial contribution of the sector to the Treasury, regulatory approaches, critique of the Communications Act, Telecom market etc.	\$2.00
	Somalia: Public Financial Management (PFM) Capacity Strengthening Project <i>TF016181</i>	March 2016	The project laid the PFM foundations to establish a track record for future projects and programs. The strengthened controls, especially for payroll, have provided the assurance framework for the Recurrent Cost and Reform Financing (RCRF) project. The Public Financial Management Education and Training program has contributed to building a critical mass of PFM professionals with a good mix of skills to perform a broad range of PFM tasks. It has an additional built-in sustainability arrangement for the qualification to be part of the civil service scheme of service for the PFM job family, to create a cohort of competent PFM practitioners.	\$4.50
	Somalia: Towage Services in Berbera Port <i>TF0A0407</i>	June 2017	A grant of \$4.9 million was approved in May 2015 and aimed to support the development of the Berbera Port by improving throughput, towage capacity and reliability of towage services. Implementation of the project could not be started due to external circumstances, and it had to close.	\$0.06
	South Sudan: Strengthening Core Functions for Managing Resource Dependence <i>TF010157</i>	September 2017	The project helped achieve nascent progress in strengthening capacities in the Ministry of Petroleum, the Ministry of Finance (MOFEP), and the NLA for managing extreme oil dependence. As the country situation deteriorated during implementation, the focus was shifted to maintaining basic systems and processes, in particular, in MOFEP, and basic maintenance was achieved as long as support could continue, in close collaboration with the remaining support through BSI, and some collaboration also with then incoming AfDB support.	\$2.35
	Sudan: Sustainable Livelihoods for Displaced and Vulnerable Communities in Eastern Sudan <i>TF015559, TF015561</i>	March 2016	The project made a significant contribution to strengthening local capacities, firstly by engaging local stakeholders in project execution and fostering learning-by-doing, and secondly by investing in training and capacity building activities targeted at the identified needs of the stakeholders. The project reached 279 women beneficiaries, which exceeded the targeted 225. It also successfully established mechanisms between the local authorities and communities, that can be maintained and replicated. The Project found that about 78% confirmed that their income is sufficient for both food and non-food items, compared to 19% claiming it covers food only, and the remaining 2% claim to still experience income deficit.	\$2.78



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AFRICA	Sudan: Peacebuilding for Development Project Phase 2 <i>TF016068</i>	March 2017	Building on the success of the first phase, the project had a positive impact, and contributed significantly to improving the life of the targeted communities. The demarcation of livestock migration routes and complementary activities such as improvement of water facilities, the support of livelihoods, pasture rehabilitation, and peacebuilding, contributed significantly to reducing incidents of conflict and vulnerability to conflicts along the demarcated routes in all seven states. The number of reported resource-based conflict incidents along target migration routes decreased from 1,184 in 2013 to 430 in 2016. The project contributed to building state-level community peace committees and joint committees, which increased coordination between different partners and stakeholders.	\$4.99
	Sudan: Budgeting Capacity Strengthening Project <i>TF018013</i>	June 2017	The project has been instrumental in deepening the Bank's ongoing dialogue with the Government around public financial management, resulting in the preparation of another project focusing on related areas to be funded by the Sudan Multi-Partner Fund. The project has successfully implemented activities related to media training, at both federal and state levels. These encouraged greater transparency and generated some willingness within the Government to use the media to promote public dialogue and awareness on key economic and governance-related issues, including transparency, accountability, and the budgeting process.	\$4.52
	Togo: Private Sector Revitalization <i>TF096690</i>	September 2015	The program helped reduce the processing time for the formalization of enterprises, improving the rank of Togo in the standings of the Group of the World Bank's "Doing Business" ranking. The grant provided capacity building and contributed to the Togo Private Sector Development Project.	\$1.09
EAP	Papua New Guinea: Piloting Rural Service Delivery and Local Governance <i>TF018447</i>	August 2017	The SPF grant co-financed the pilot project, which was funded by an IDA grant of \$3.2 million, and led to the scale-up of the Rural Service Delivery Project co-financed by IDA (\$24 million) and Australia (US\$4.5 million). The grant helped to develop a community-driven development model to improve access to, and the quality of, basic services in rural communities, which is now being scaled-up by the government. This was achieved through strengthening the capacity of national and subnational level governments in prioritizing, planning, implementing, and monitoring service delivery investments through participatory processes.	\$1.80
	Philippines: Encouraging More Resilient Communities in Conflict-Affected Areas <i>TF096569, TF096577, TF096578</i>	September 2014	The program helped to establish the Bangsamoro Conflict Monitoring System. It took longer than expected to make the system fully operational, but it generated regular data and reporting that has been picked up by the media and agencies supporting peace and development in Mindanao. Clients recognized (including in the mid-term review) that the most useful aspect of the SPF-funded program was its flexibility and responsiveness. Acting in response to demand allowed the Bank team to establish itself as a first port of call for government when seeking advice on issues related to conflict, security and development. Inevitably, given the volume of outputs produced, not all were able to generate major policy or program impacts.	\$2.55
	Solomon Islands: Rapid Employment Project <i>TF095966, TF096068</i>	June 2017	The project has exceeded its targets with respect to increasing beneficiaries' incomes through the provision of short-term employment; improving their knowledge, experience and employment skills; and improving access to services through repaired infrastructure. The project increased incomes for beneficiaries: as of June 2017, the project had generated over 759,272 labor days including 405,000 for women, provided short-term employment to over 12,600 people in Honiara, and transferred a total of \$2.9 million in wages. The project has trained almost 12,000 people and is effectively reaching vulnerable groups in Honiara, in particularly youth and women. A follow-up IDA project is currently under preparation.	\$3.35

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EAP	Thailand: Expanding Community Approaches in Conflict Situations Southernmost Provinces <i>TF015382</i>	December 2017	The grant contributed to confidence-building between communities and sub-district authorities in southern Thailand, through investing in wide range of locally-identified priorities; mobilizing over 28,000 villagers (58% female, Buddhists and Muslims); building 25 CSOs and networks strategically focused on peace-building; and training thousands in participatory approaches and peacebuilding. Most notable results include increased trust within communities, and among men and women and across religions and age groups; strengthened villagers' knowledge of local development plans (LDPs) and increased willingness to work with local authorities; as well as increased relevance and responsiveness of LDPs with inclusion of community identified priorities; and public debate/policy dialogues on complex and controversial topics related to conflict.	\$4.20
	Tuvalu & Vanuatu: GBV Initiative in Tuvalu Aviation Investment Project Additional Financing III and Vanuatu Aviation Investment Project Additional Financing <i>TF0A5016, TF0A5525</i>	February 2018	These grants funded the preparation of a GBV and VAC Code of Conduct and Action Plan for Contractors; liaison with key NGOs to prepare GBV awareness trainings for contractors; and the development of programs for the establishment of GBV counseling services in Tuvalu and Vanuatu. GBV and VAC Code of Conduct and Action Plan for Contractors have been included as a key example for addressing and mitigating the potential for GBV and VAC on World Bank infrastructure projects into the WB's GBV Task Force report "Working Together to Prevent Sexual Exploitation and Abuse: Recommendations for World Bank Investment Projects". Currently, the work piloted under these grants is being scaled up to about a dozen transport and infrastructure projects in the Pacific region.	\$0.08
ECA	Armenia: Promoting Youth Inclusion <i>TF016980</i>	March 2016	The project had an important demonstration effect, and a positive impact in building the capacity of the client around inclusion and opportunities for youth in Armenia's border and remote regions. Awareness of the institutions engaged in youth employment problems was raised with regard to programs and initiatives implemented by the state and other interested institutions of the sector. Five recommendation packages were discussed and developed with participation of the interested parties, aimed at the solution of the problems of youth employment sector.	\$0.47
	Georgia: Youth Inclusion <i>TF016978</i>	May 2016	The grant supported the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs in providing sub-grants to NGOs and municipalities to increase youth participation in demand side governance, social accountability and civic engagement at the municipal level. The overall objective of increasing youth participation in local decision making was achieved: youth committees were formed and strengthened in all three project locations; and 28% of direct beneficiaries reported increased opportunities to express their voice in community life (the original target was set at >10%).	\$0.48
	Georgia: Strengthening Capacity for Prevention and Response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) <i>TF0A1364</i>	November 2017	The grant helped to build knowledge and strengthen local institutional capacity to address SGBV and provided robust data on economic dimensions, services, and conflict-affected population experiences with SGBV to inform future Government strategy and programming response. This was achieved through a nationwide survey, representing one of the most comprehensive data collection efforts on SGBV to date in the country. The survey has provided new data on a range of issues related to SGBV, where knowledge gaps had been identified by national stakeholders, including data related to segments of the population that are particularly vulnerable to SGBV and lack access to services, such as people affected by conflict, rural populations, sexual minorities, and the poorest 40 percent of the population. The survey added to a limited literature base that examines how conflict correlates to different forms of violence.	\$0.48

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ECA	Kosovo: Social Inclusion and Local Development (SILED) <i>TF098559</i>	March 2014	The project contributed to improved welfare by providing water supply and sewage network rehabilitation, restoring schools and health clinics, community centers, irrigation system, roads, river banks, overpasses, etc. The project also impacted marginalized communities by reengaging them in productive activities. SILED facilitated this through both employment generating community infrastructure activities e.g. roads improvement, and direct support to small and medium enterprises, which contributed to increasing revenues through improved productivity, time efficiency and opportunities for business expansion.	\$4.82
	Kosovo: Second Youth Development Project <i>TF098547</i>	June 2014	The project was considered a blueprint strategy for the reduction of youth unemployment. The project implementation and lessons learned provide improved understanding of this challenge; offer an effective response to the challenge of youth idleness in Kosovo; and provide support for the inclusion of socially marginalized groups through meaningful entrepreneurship and business development activities targeting multi-ethnic groups. The project has achieved an 80% apprentice placement rate for youth that received vocational training, creating 457 new jobs, and supporting the establishment of 139 new businesses. The average beneficiary increased their net income by 20% about per month, a nearly €70 increase over the starting average monthly income of €349.	\$1.98
	Kosovo: Youth Development Project Additional Financing <i>TF017534, TF017535</i>	January 2017	The key goal of the additional financing phase was the expansion of geographical scope to volatile Northern regions, and an increasing emphasis on excluded youth groups. The Project offered business development services in the separated Serb-majority municipalities in North Kosovo. Its Project's Apprenticeship Program, which provided a financial incentive for employers to temporarily hire trained youth, resulted in a 51% retention rate of apprentices at their apprenticeship placement. The project also supported businesses established collaboratively by youth from different backgrounds, through provision of joint start-up grants. As a result of entrepreneurship support from the Project, 268 new businesses were established by young persons in Kosovo creating 723 new jobs, 61 percent more than anticipated. 44% of the tools supported micro-enterprises were led by young women.	\$2.00
	Kyrgyz Republic: Building Capacity for Effective Local Governance <i>TF018720</i>	December 2016	The project helped build the capacity of local communities, self-governments and councilors to engage in participatory decision-making in selected villages with respect to local government planning and budgeting, service delivery, and village investments. The project community trainings were attended by about 5,000 participants representing 266 communities, and local councilor trainings reached over 2,150 participants. To increase the participation of women in the social mobilization and capacity-building activities, a gender action plan was put in place, and 18 additional core trainings for about 520 women-leaders helped to achieve the 30% target of women participation. Weaknesses in the participatory process identified post completion resulted in the implementation of an action plan to improve the community mobilization and capacity building process in the Village Investment Project Phase 3.	\$1.40

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ECA	Kyrgyz Republic: Social Cohesion through Community-Driven Development (CDD) <i>TF015803</i>	December 2017	The project was focused on improving social cohesion in multi-ethnic communities that were prone to conflict in the south of Kyrgyz Republic and in mono-ethnic communities in the north of the country. The project successfully piloted a standard CDD and a 'social cohesion enhancing' approach (CDD+) in target communities, using a specially developed, innovative Social Cohesion Index, which has merits both as a diagnostic and communication tool. Through the research and piloting activities, the project also helped to build research capacity within Kyrgyz Republic, closely involving community-based groups and local administrations in delivering community-based interventions and piloting social cohesion measurement tools, and pilot programs that can be adapted for use in other CDD programs within the country and elsewhere.	\$2.00
	Central America: Regional Citizen Security Knowledge Network <i>TF014894</i>	October 2015	The grant helped create a global knowledge platform that extends the reach of this project beyond the Northern Triangle (El Salvador - Guatemala - Honduras) to a global arena. The global knowledge platform has been integrated into the World Bank's global architecture for violence prevention and is a key tool for increasing capacity building, data quality, stakeholder engagement, dissemination of evidence, rating of quality of evidence, and most importantly, strengthening of a global pool of professional, practitioners, and policy makers, interested in preventing youth violence.	\$0.90
LAC	Latin America: Dialogue Series on Citizen Security in LAC <i>TF014850</i>	February 2016	This conference provided a great opportunity for practitioners to engage in a broader debate on the importance of having rigorous scientific evidence in designing solutions to the complex challenge of citizen security in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the applicability of these solutions in diverse contexts. It was concluded that it is necessary to facilitate the access of the decision makers to the available evidence, and to generate conditions for the implementation and adaptation of the solutions in very different institutional contexts. Raising awareness among decision makers, practitioners, and communities about the value of evidence-based prevention programs will enable sustainability and continuous improvement.	\$0.19
	Colombia: Protection of Land and Patrimony of Internally Displaced Persons - Phase III <i>TF094596</i>	December 2014	The grant supported the design of a special procedure for displaced ethnic minorities, the medida cautelar, which allowed them to request protection of their land from any activity that would affect their territory (for instance mining concessions) until the land tenure situation was clarified. Through this process, 10 protection decisions (distinct from restitution) have been obtained covering an area of 434,300 ha, and approximately 10,967 families. Even though the target for titling was not fully achieved, due, in part to the priority given to restitution after 2012, the titling experience was the basis for the design of restitution process.	\$5.84
	El Salvador: Municipal Citizen Security <i>TF015978</i>	January 2017	The project attempted to support integrated approaches to citizen security and employability for at-risk youth, and help national and local authorities in aligning municipal-level interventions with the Republic of El Salvador's violence prevention strategy. The grant was closed prior to the scheduled closing date due to non-performance.	\$0.63
	Guatemala: Municipal Citizen Security <i>TF015977</i>	January 2017	The project attempted to support integrated initiatives at the community, municipal and national level that complement and strengthen interventions to be implemented under the WB Urban Infrastructure Project. The grant was closed prior to the scheduled closing due to non-performance.	\$0.12

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 LAC	Haiti: GBV Initiative in Local Development Project TF0A5835	June 2018	This grant was intended to support the design of a GBV component under the Haiti Local Development Project. A project concept note was prepared, including a component on GBV informed by the grant activities. A literature review on GBV in Haiti was conducted, and preparations made for follow-up work to design a project component. But the project was postponed in April 2018, and the grant had to close prematurely with only about \$10,000 disbursed.	\$0.01
	Honduras: Regional Program for Municipal Citizen Security TF016069	January 2017	The project attempted to support innovate initiatives at the municipal and national level, and to complement and strengthen the activities envisaged under the WB Safer Municipalities Project, which supports implementation of the Government of Honduras' Safer Municipalities Program in three high-crime municipalities, with particular emphasis on social violence prevention activities. The grant was closed prior to the scheduled closing date due to non-performance.	\$0.66
 MENA	Iraq: Consultative Service Delivery Program Project Phase 2 TF010402	February 2014	This was an 18-month follow-on activity to the first phase of consultative community development programming, the Consultative Service Delivery Initiative (CSDI). This second phase expanded the CSDI approach to additional provinces including Erbil, Dahuk, Ninewa and Diyala.	\$4.79
	Iraq: Action Plan to Mitigate Power Cuts in the Kurdistan Regional Governorate of (KRG) TF0A1816	April 2017	The project supported technical studies to inform the government on strategic actions to address the electricity crisis in KRG. The Bank team consolidated the findings and recommendations of these studies into a report on "Pathways to Power Sector Reforms and Performance Improvement in KRG". KRG has already initiated actions for implementing several of the report's recommendations, including optimization of the fuel mix with minimization of the use of liquid fuels, deferring of transmission investment plans, preparation for a revenue protection program, and rationalization of tariffs for non-residential consumers.	\$0.49
	Iraq: Damage and Needs Assessment (DNA) of Recently Liberated Areas TF0A5815	April 2018	The grant supported the World Bank's largest study using a combination of ground data and innovative remote-based technology, allowing experts to overcome security and data challenges and, for the first time, to expand the DNA to soft sectors such as governance, social protection, finance and markets, commerce and industry, environment, cultural heritage, gender, among others. This work fed directly into the Iraq Reconstruction and Development Framework (RDF), that reflected key challenges and recovery needs; a recovery and development plan; necessary institutional and implementation arrangements; and a financing strategy. It was presented at the Iraq Reconstruction Conference held in Kuwait in February 2018, and resulted in over \$30 billion pledges to help the country to recover.	\$0.50
	Jordan: Mitigating the Socioeconomic Impact of Syrian Displacement TF012844	July 2014	The knowledge obtained through this project informed the Country Assistance Strategy progress report, as well as subsequent Bank programming that included a \$150 million IBRD loan and a \$53 million multi-donor grant. The project supporting the host communities in Jordan was one of the first of its kind: support had almost exclusively gone to refugees at the time of implementation. Its success leveraged additional funding from the Canadian government, initially in the form of funds redirected to the Jordan Emergency Services and Social Resilience Project, and then additional funds directly to Save the Children, to help them continue their livelihoods efforts started under this project.	\$0.90
	Jordan: Delivering Legal Aid Services to Displaced Iraqis, Palestinians, and Poor Jordanians TF010040	March 2016	Since 2012, the Justice Center for Legal Aid, a non-profit, has provided 3,080 representations to 632 Syrians, 506 Palestinians, and 48 Iraqis; and 5,153 legal consultations to 1,452 Syrians, 1,123 Palestinians, and 154 Iraqis. The project established a network of 38 pro-bono lawyers.	\$1.83

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MENA	Lebanon: Mitigating the Socio-economic Impact of Syrian Displacement (Save the Children Lebanon) <i>TF015288</i>	January 2015	The project placed technical advisors to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) for process support and strategic planning, including in the areas of education in emergencies, child protection, health education, physical infrastructure, and information and communications. Other activities which were implemented in partnership with Save the Children included: (i) supporting MEHE's internal planning to develop and finalize strategies, and operational work plans; (ii) developing emergency response plans for the current crisis, building capacity of staff working on the crisis in project cycle management for emergency response and emergency preparedness in education; and (iii) providing practical training to staff from affected municipalities and from the Ministry of Social Affairs/Social Development Centers to build emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction capacities, implemented through a contract with the Danish Refugee Council.	\$0.89
	Lebanon: The Role of Financial Services to Manage the Syrian Refugee Crisis <i>TF0A1833</i>	December 2017	The grant helped to advance policy dialogue with Lebanese authorities and the humanitarian community in supporting those affected by forced displacement with interventions related to financial and economic & social inclusion, including through (i) design and implementation of a savings component for an additional financing to an active recipient-executed grant supporting the Lebanon National Poverty Targeting Program, and (ii) synthesizing the evidence and operational lessons on financial sector interventions for people in crisis into "The Role of Financial Services in Humanitarian Crisis" paper. This was disseminated at over a dozen international conferences/workshops and became the 4th most downloaded publication of 2017 on the microfinance gateway.	\$0.05
	Libya: Transitional Assistance Program <i>TF011413</i>	March 2017	Within the difficult context of the Libyan transition process, the Bank was able to engage the administration on important issues, paving the way for a normalization of the government functions, a restart of the economy and potential urgent reforms. This project helped create dialogue on important macroeconomic and fiscal issues that Bank maintained with technical counterparts even after leaving the country. The analytical work produced has been the foundation of several international communities' operational program in Libya.	\$2.65
	Syria: Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Conflict <i>TF0A4319</i>	June 2017	This study assessed the impact of the conflict on economic and social outcomes in Syria as of early 2017, taking stock of the effects of the conflict in four areas: physical damage; loss of lives and demographic dispersion; economic outcomes; and human development outcomes. The study helped inform future policy decisions and reconstruction efforts by providing a reliable benchmark and informing the future development response of the World Bank Group and its partners to conflict-induced macro-fiscal, environmental and social impacts.	\$0.65
	Tunisia: Participatory Service Delivery Reintegration <i>TF011069</i>	March 2015	The Project promoted involvement in local decision-making, and had a positive impact on social cohesion, and on income generation and training, particularly for the poor and women not benefiting from public employment services and social safety net programs. 6,182 beneficiaries were enrolled in 70 income-generating sub-projects, and the total number of direct beneficiaries exceeded the target by 55%. Almost 70% of workers employed were women. The sectors with the highest shares of women were education and social assistance, where they accounted, respectively, for 77 and 75 percent of all beneficiaries employed. The key target indicator was exceeded by over 200%. As a result of the Project, 56% of workers and 47% of community members perceive greater involvement in local decision-making regarding service delivery.	\$4.7

	Country and Project ² Title	Completion Date	Project Results	Grant Amount (Million)
MENA 	West Bank and Gaza: Water Supply and Sanitation Improvements for West Bethlehem Villages <i>TF010431</i>	April 2017	The project faced significant political and security risks during implementation, but managed to achieve its objective to improve, through a pilot project, the delivery of water and the planning of wastewater services in conflict-affected rural communities that are marginalized due to mobility restrictions in the West Bethlehem region. Civil works were completed in 3 villages which are now receiving close to 24-hour water supply. The project supported completion of a feasibility study on wastewater management options which resulted in a costed project concept for investment in wastewater management and reuse infrastructure, and increased capacity of the Joint Services Council to plan, manage, operate and maintain water and wastewater services. The project also facilitated a transboundary dialogue between neighboring Palestinian and Israeli communities.	\$3.65
	West Bank and Gaza: GBV Initiative in Social Protection Project in Palestine <i>TF0A4519</i>	May 2018	The grant helped to identify the most vulnerable/GBV-prone areas, and design context-specific response interventions in support of the Government's strategy on GBV prevention. This was achieved in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development through trainings and consultations with social workers; the development of training modules (including on a case management system); and the development of GBV prevention tools including motherhood and family brochures/materials adapted from UNRWA's prevention experience to reduce violence in the household in a safe and ethical way. These tools were tested out through consultations with select social workers, to ensure additional safety and relevance to families given high sensitivity of the issue, and then made available to about 15,000 households.	\$0.04
	Yemen: Securing Imports of Essential Goods <i>TF0A4396</i>	June 2018	The research conducted under this grant provided key inputs to a broad range of ongoing and planned WBG emergency operations in response to the humanitarian crisis in Yemen, by assessing the financial and logistical obstacles to the import of essential food commodities to the country, and proposing solutions to remove them. The grant also informed the design of the Yemen Cash Transfer Program, various chapters of the Yemen Blueprint, and the design of the Yemen IFC Trade Finance Facility. In addition, it enabled the production and distribution of monitoring briefs about the status of food imports in the country, which provided good insights into the issue and included data and information about the availability of FX in Yemen, the fluctuations of food prices, the availability of such commodities, and the operational status of the ports in the country.	\$0.36
SAR	South Asia: Restoring and Rebuilding Livelihoods through CDD approaches in Conflict Settings <i>TF014279</i>	March 2016	The research findings offered three key lessons regarding the use of the community-driven development (CDD) approach to rebuild and restore livelihoods: (i) it is important to ask whether CDD is the most suitable approach for restoring and rebuilding livelihood in FCS, (ii) consider whether the communities in question are in the best position to assess livelihoods options, and (iii) there is a trade-off between community cohesion and livelihoods support for the poorest.	\$0.35
	Nepal: Program for Accountability in Nepal (PRAN) <i>TF095128, TF098650</i>	September 2014	The program was jointly launched by the World Bank and the government to strengthen governance and social accountability practices by enhancing the capacities of Nepali civil society organizations in using social accountability tools and approaches. Through these initiatives, the program assisted Nepali citizens to have a greater voice in decision-making on PFM issues (particularly local budget planning, allocation and expenditure), in municipal good governance, and in local service delivery.	\$3.71

	Country and Project ² Title	Completion Date	Project Results	Grant Amount (Million)
SAR	Sri Lanka: Strategic Social Assessment of the Conflict Affected North and East in Sri Lanka <i>TF0A4150</i>	December 2017	The grant supported analytical work that assisted the government of Sri Lanka to understand the post-conflict social and economic realities of the Northern and Eastern Provinces, with a view to informing possible operational engagements for the area. The methodology for assessing post-conflict challenges that was developed under this grant could be replicated in other regions, and findings of the analytical work conducted were used to inform a UN led post-conflict assessment in the country.	\$0.10
	Global: Knowledge Exchange and Support for Community-Driven development (CDD) Projects in FCS <i>TF016966</i>	December 2015	The grant allowed for the provision of effective support to CDD projects in FCS through successful completion of the following activities: (i) Africa CDD-FCS conference held in Nairobi in May 2015 (which included task teams and government counterparts from 14 countries and CDD operations working in fragile contexts); and (ii) Just in time technical assistance provided in response to demand from four CDD-FCS countries and teams in the Africa region.	\$0.30
GLOBAL	Global: Impact Evaluation in FCS – Towards a New Science of Delivery <i>TF016089</i>	March 2016	The grant supported an impact evaluation workshop in Lisbon, Portugal, and the production of ‘white papers’ which summarized the body of evidence and policy implications, and highlighted future research directions. In addition, the grant supported a number of dissemination and learning events, including a joint World Bank-Households in Conflict Network Conference entitled “the micro-foundations of conflict and violence: economic analysis and impact evaluation”; panel discussions in the 2015 and 2016 Fragility Forum; and workshops and presentations at academic institutions and bilateral agencies.	\$0.35
	Global: Assessment of lessons learned on livelihood rehabilitation for refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) <i>TF097336</i>	May 2016	The report reviewed good practice and lessons learned in improving the livelihood status of displaced persons. One major result was that it was established that the quality of monitoring and evaluation under livelihood support projects has not been strong enough. Therefore, the piece was re-focused on suggesting a possible way forward to redress this gap in Bank business, and to improve the quality of monitoring and evaluation under livelihood support projects. The piece includes suggestions for stronger articulation of expected project outcomes, and contains illustrative indicators, which contribute towards the better measurement of the achievement of those outcomes. This groundwork was invaluable in further advancing the agenda within the World Bank towards both displacement specific and displacement sensitive livelihood programming.	\$0.17
	Global: Reducing Conflicts through Extractive Industry Disclosure <i>TF0A1928</i>	January 2018	The grant helped to analyze current trends and engagements in FCS and post-conflict countries, with varying degrees of experience regarding commitment to transparency and citizen participation around contracting. The analysis focused on extractive industries contracts, and how revenues from natural resources are used and spent. It led to the preparation of the Guidance Note, which provides a framework for managing and mitigating conflicts during the contracting process for mining projects at all stages. The Note also focuses on the role that stakeholder engagement, information and communications can play in managing and mitigating conflict. The methodology was validated through a participatory process involving local and international stakeholders, tested in pilot countries (Colombia and DRC) to ensure it responds to specific country circumstances and challenges. It is expected to help inform ongoing and future WB projects and other donor investments in the mining (and potentially the oil & gas) sector to improve their conflict sensitivity.	\$0.26

	Country and Project ² Title	Completion Date	Project Results	Grant Amount (Million)
GLOBAL	Global: Strategic Platform for IDA 18 Refugee Window <i>TF0A5905, TF0A4629</i>	June 2018	The grant funded the analytical work and corporate engagement on forced displacement, which framed projects under the IDA 18 Sub-Window, and contributed to the advancement of the agenda within the World Bank. To help refugee-hosting countries better manage the socio-economic dimension of refugee situations, the grant supported nine Forced Displacement Strategy Notes/Board consultation notes for the IDA18 Sub-Window of refugees and host communities; seven global forced displacement workshops held in Washington DC; four WBG-UNHCR trainings; an Innovation hub for the welfare of refugees and host communities; and a number of outreach and global dialogue events.	\$2.49
	Global: RPBA Support Facility <i>TF0A4072</i>	July 2018	The grant has enabled the overall expansion of the RPBA agenda through supporting both country-specific assessments and the institutionalization of the partnership framework and response capacity. Specific assessments were performed in response to conflicts and transitions in Cameroon, Iraq, the Philippines, and Zimbabwe, and exploratory work carried out in Libya. RPBA methodology was institutionalized across the WBG through the establishment of an internal support structure. The grant has also helped strengthen partnerships with the United Nations and The European Union. It has improved knowledge sharing by enabling on lessons from recovery and peacebuilding processes, partnerships, and aid effectiveness in fragile settings, and supporting the launch of an online training course accessible to the staff of RPBA partners and beyond.	\$1.00

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