



2019

ANNUAL REPORT

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STATE & PEACE  
BUILDING FUND

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2019 State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF) Annual Report was prepared by the SPF Secretariat in the Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group at the World Bank, led by Valery Ciancio, Program Manager, under the leadership of Sarah Michael, Manager. Core team members include Sara Agostini, Muhammad Wali Ahmadzai, Sarah Craig, Irina Galimova, Mariam Haidary, Zainiddin Karaev, and Francisco Lazzaro. Consultant support was provided by Cynthia Delgadillo, Jane Kirby-Zaki, and Nicholas Paul. The team is grateful to those who provided input and support: Caroline Bahnsen, Paul Bance, Klaus Decker, Sophie Grumelard, Sara Gustafsson, Paul Prettitore, Vara Vemuru, and Asbjorn Wee.

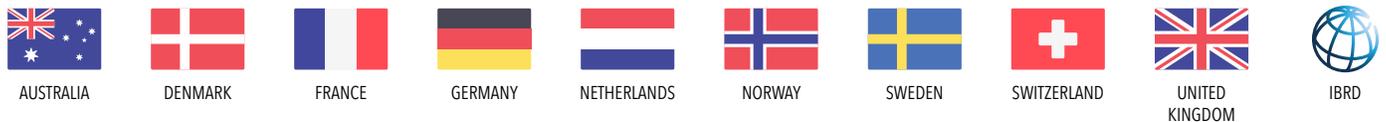
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Lastly, the SPF Secretariat would like to thank Franck Bousquet, Senior Director, from the World Bank's Fragility, Conflict, and Violence Group, for his overall guidance, advice, and support.

## CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS



## BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES



# ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

AFR	Africa Region, World Bank
BBL	Brown Bag Lunch seminar
BE	Bank-Executed
CAR	Central African Republic
CMU	Country Management Unit
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CY	Calendar Year
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAP	East Asia and Pacific Region, World Bank
ECA	Europe and Central Asia Region, World Bank
EU	European Union
EVD	Ebola Virus Disease
FCS	Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations
FCV	Fragility, Conflict, and Violence
GEMS	Geo-Enabling method for Monitoring and Supervision
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GP	Global Practice
HDP	Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDA	International Development Agency
IFC	International Finance Corporation
JCLA	Justice Center for Legal Aid (Jordan)
LCBC	Lake Chad Basin Commission
LCR	Latin America and Caribbean Region, World Bank
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MIC	Middle Income Country
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MNA	Middle East and North Africa Region, World Bank
MONUSCO	United Nations Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo
OCHA	N Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PER	Public Expenditure Review
RE	Recipient-Executed
RMR	Risk Mitigation Regime (IDA)
RPBA	Recovery and Peace Building Assessment
SAR	South Asia Region, World Bank
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SPF	State and Peacebuilding Fund
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TTL	Task Team Leader
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	UN Refugee Agency
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WB	World Bank
WBG	World Bank Group
WHO	World Health Organization
ZIMREF	Zimbabwe Reconstruction Trust Fund
ZIRP	Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project



# FOREWORD

Together, fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) constitute one of the central development challenges of our time, threatening development gains and efforts to end extreme poverty and build shared prosperity. An understanding of how to support countries and vulnerable communities impacted by FCV challenges is increasingly critical to the World Bank Group's (WBG) mission.

This year has marked a turning point in the WBG's approach to addressing the challenges posed by FCV, with the launch of its first Strategy for FCV in March 2020. The development of the Strategy resulted from extensive consultations with civil society and government representatives globally, and discussions with partner organizations and the private sector on lessons learned and best practices, and how to build on the progress made in recent years to enhance our effectiveness on-the-ground.

The FCV Strategy was also fully aligned with the IDA19 replenishment in December 2019, which provides record financing of \$18.7 billion to support low-income countries impacted by FCV challenges. This was a major increase from the \$14.4 billion provided under IDA18, which had already doubled resources available for FCV compared to IDA17. In addition, IDA19 includes \$2.2 billion to support refugees and host communities, \$2.5 billion to create jobs and support the private sector, including in the most fragile markets, and other investments in crisis preparedness and response to address food insecurity and pandemic threats. In the context of the COVID-19 crisis, the FCV Strategy and WBG support under IDA19 will be more important than ever in addressing the root causes of fragility, investing in prevention, building resilience, providing essential development support during conflict and crisis situations, helping countries maintain and strengthen key institutions, and supporting vulnerable groups like refugees.

Partnerships are also even more essential than ever. In FCV settings, no organization can act alone; cooperation is required between a diverse range of stakeholders based on complementary mandates and comparative advantages. This includes partnerships with governments, international and bilateral institutions, and civil society organizations operating across the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus. The WBG is therefore positioning its analytical, operational, and convening power as a development actor to contribute to the broader international efforts in support of peace and shared prosperity.

For these reasons, the **State and Peacebuilding Fund** (SPF) remains a pivotal component of our approach in FCV settings. The SPF helped the Bank pilot approaches that were once unprecedented in our strategy and operations. For example, the "pivot to prevention" now embedded in the FCV Strategy was tested through innovative approaches financed by the SPF. The SPF maintains its global reach, operating in 61 countries across all six World Bank geographic regions, with a total active portfolio of \$58 million. In 2019, the SPF added 33 new grants to the portfolio spanning all five focus areas, plus a direct transfer to the Zimbabwe Reconstruction Trust Fund, for a total of \$13.6 million.

Over the past years, the SPF has also added a major knowledge management function to its work. Curating and disseminating knowledge is critical in informing the design of more and better projects supported by newly available sources of country support from IDA, IBRD, trust funds, and other special facilities. The SPF's design is agile and partnership-based, providing an invaluable tool for strengthening our cooperation with the UN and partners across the HDP Nexus, and supporting rapid response programs in FCV settings.

I look forward to building on this important progress, and engaging with you, our development partners, on SPF "2.0". Together with complementary IDA, IBRD and trust fund financing, this will help to operationalize the FCV Strategy. Working together, we have the potential to improve development outcomes and help build the foundations for sustainable peace for communities affected by fragility, conflict and violence around the world.

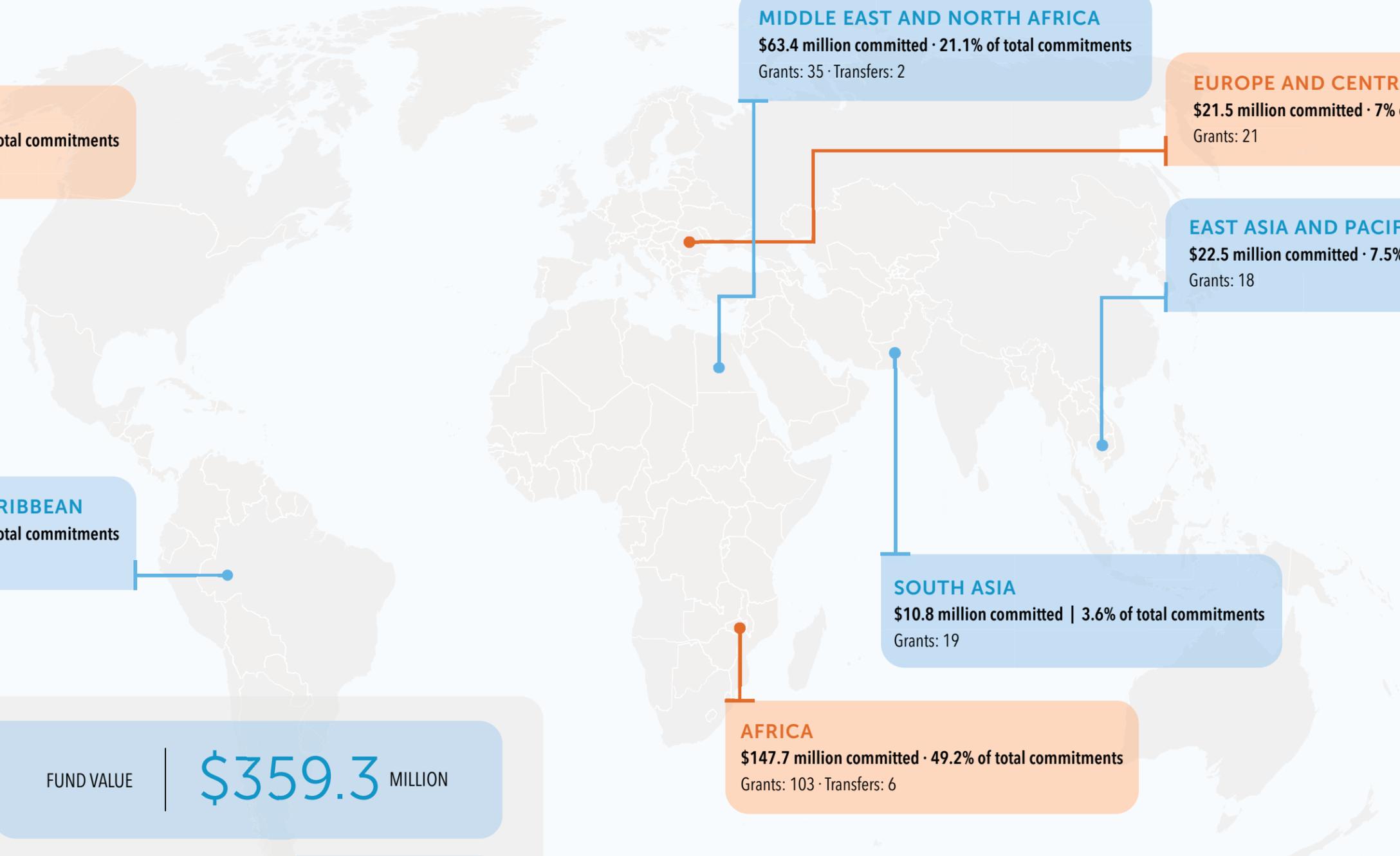


Senior Director  
Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group  
The World Bank



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## SPF BY THE NUMBERS

FUND VALUE | **\$359.3** MILLION

 **239** GRANTS  
 **10** TRANSFERS TO SINGLE-COUNTRY FUNDS  
 **61** COUNTRIES SUPPORTED

**87%** COMMITTED  
**82%** DISBURSED  
Including program management commitments and disbursements

Data as of December 2019

### SPF OBJECTIVES

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

This section provides an overview of recent developments in the WBG during 2019 in the area of fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) and describes how these developments will inform the work of the SPF going forward.

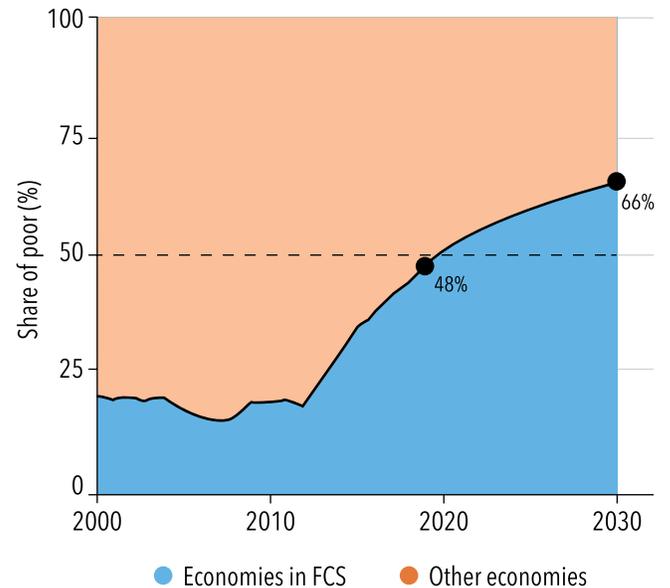
**Addressing the challenges of FCV is critical to achieving the World Bank Group's twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity.** By 2030, as much as two thirds of the world's extreme poor will live in countries characterized by FCV, and the poverty rate in these countries has increased (see Figures 1 and 2). Preventing and mitigating FCV challenges is also key to making progress toward the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and to the international community's broader efforts to promote peace and prosperity.

**The concept of FCV includes three sets of issues that are often related:** (i) deep governance issues and state institutional weakness; (ii) on-going civil or cross-border conflict; and (iii) high levels of interpersonal and/or gang violence. Several different indices are used to classify countries that experience FCV – including countries or territories in high or medium intensity conflict, or suffering high institutional and social fragility – and these inform the WBG's List of Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations (FCS), which is updated annually and available online.<sup>1</sup>

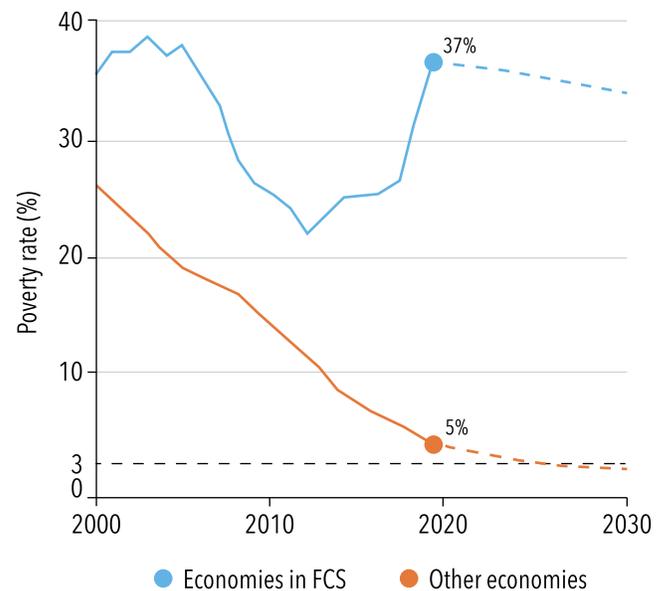
**2019 was a critical year for the World Bank Group's approach to FCV.** The year saw the development of the WBG's first FCV Strategy (2020-2025) and the conclusion of the IDA19 replenishment, with a record amount of funding mobilized, including for FCS.

**The global fragility landscape has deteriorated significantly in recent years, impacting both low- and middle-income countries.** Violent conflicts have increased to the highest levels observed in three decades. The world is also facing the largest forced displacement crisis ever recorded. Rising inequality, lack of opportunity, and exclusion are fueling grievances and perceptions of injustice. Climate change, demographic change, migration, technological transformations, illicit financial flows, and violent extremism are often interconnected, and pose risks that transcend borders. Many countries also suffer from chronically poor governance. These factors can increase vulnerability to shocks and crises, and can create regional and global spillovers. The impacts of these can be devastating – especially for women, children, and youth – and can be felt for generations. Without swift and effective action, FCV risks could both erode gains made in the fight against poverty and undermine the prospects for further progress.

**FIGURE 1. SHARE OF POOR LIVING IN FCS**



**FIGURE 2. POVERTY RATES IN FCS COUNTRIES**



Source: PovcalNet (online analysis tool), World Bank, Washington, DC, <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/> UNHCR, the International Displacement Monitoring Centre, World Economic Outlook, United Nations (2019). Note: Three-year moving averages are used between 2001 and 2018 to smooth out trends. All displaced populations are included in the figures for "Economies in FCS."

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/harmonized-list-of-fragile-situations>



## THE NEW WBG STRATEGY FOR FRAGILITY, CONFLICT, AND VIOLENCE

**In response to these dynamics, the WBG developed and launched its first FCV Strategy.** The Strategy builds on the progress the WBG has made in the way it works in FCV settings – evolving from a focus on post-conflict reconstruction to addressing challenges across the full spectrum of fragility. It builds on previous efforts, such as the 2011 *World Development Report on Conflict, Security, and Development* and the 2018 joint UN-WBG report, *Pathways for Peace*, which called on the WBG to “pivot to prevention” by working to mitigate FCV risks before conflict and violence take hold. The Strategy also builds on successive Independent Evaluation Group reviews of WBG engagements in FCV settings, portfolio reviews, and lessons learned from operational experience. The SPF has been a critical resource for the Bank in piloting new approaches to FCV during this evolution.

**The Strategy reflects the complexity of the challenges of FCV.** Given the diversity of FCV challenges, there can be no one-size-fits-all approach to operating in fragile settings. Low- and middle-income countries are dealing with diverse FCV challenges including high levels of violence, forced displacement shocks, and subnational conflict. Hence, the Strategy is structured around **four pillars of engagement** (see Figure 3) designed to adapt the WBG’s approach to address challenges across the full spectrum of FCV.

**The Strategy places special emphasis on six priority issues that cut across country programs.** These are: (i) investing in human capital; (ii) supporting macroeconomic stability and debt sustainability; (iii)

creating jobs and economic opportunities; (iv) building community resilience and preparedness, including to the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation; (v) engaging on justice and the rule of law; and (vi) engaging with the security sector (within the Bank’s mandate). Furthermore, the Strategy places a special cross-cutting focus on closing gender gaps and addressing the needs of women and girls, in line with the WBG Gender Strategy.

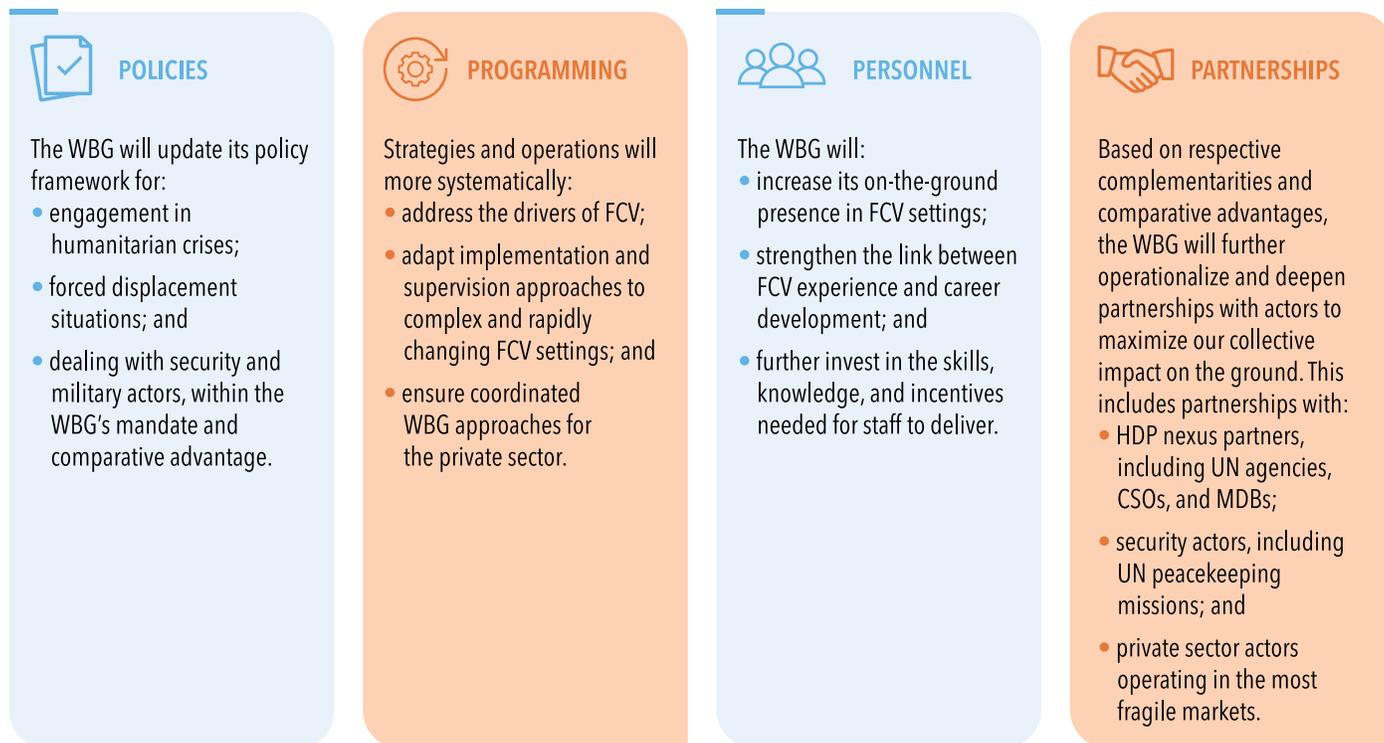
**Operating in FCV settings is far from “business as usual”, due to often rapidly changing circumstances and the distinct challenges in each country.** The approaches need to be adapted to the specific circumstances of FCV settings and reflected in country strategies. Greater presence of the WBG on the ground is key in the most challenging environments. And, given the protracted and complex nature of FCV, sustained engagement by development actors is key, including during conflict and crisis situations. This requires an acceptance of higher risks by development actors as well as partnerships with a diverse range of stakeholders. To meet these operational challenges, the Strategy sets out concrete measures to strengthen the WBG’s effectiveness in FCV settings (see Figure 3). Some of these include policy commitments made under the IDA19 FCV Special Theme.

**In line with the four pillars and operational measures, the Strategy articulates a tailored financing architecture for countries impacted by FCV.** The WBG continues to scale up the volume and types of financial support it provides for FCV through IDA and IBRD financing, trust funds such as the SPF, IFC investments, and MIGA

FIGURE 3. FOUR PILLARS OF ENGAGEMENT IN THE WBG FCV STRATEGY



**FIGURE 4. OPERATIONALIZATION MEASURES FOR THE WBG UNDER THE FCV STRATEGY**



guarantees. Recent corporate-level financing agreements contained a strong focus on FCV, including the 2018 IBRD and IFC Capital Increase packages and the IDA19 replenishment.

**IDA19 REPLENISHMENT - BUILDING ON THE SUCCESS OF IDA18**

The IDA19 replenishment negotiations were concluded by development partners in December 2019 with an agreement to provide IDA with \$82 billion during fiscal years 2021-2023.<sup>2</sup> As in IDA18 and IDA17, FCV is one of the Special Themes chosen for the replenishment policy framework.

**IDA18 represented a breakthrough for FCV.** Available funding was doubled for FCS (from \$7 billion to \$14.4 billion), and a policy framework adopted that introduced a more tailored engagement in different situations of fragility. These interventions included investing in conflict prevention; supporting refugees and host communities;

preventing and responding to gender-based violence; engaging in situations of active conflict; and supporting transitions from conflict to peace. As the IDA18 period comes to an end in June 2020, it is on track to meet the policy commitments agreed with IDA Members.

**Going forward, IDA19 will build on the strong track record of IDA18, and funding to IDA FCS will increase.** The FCV Strategy and IDA19 policy framework are fully aligned and IDA19 has integrated the four pillars of engagement for FCV. IDA country allocations will continue to be the bedrock of IDA's financing and will be used to address drivers of FCV and sources of resilience in all IDA FCS. In addition, IDA19 introduces the FCV Envelope allocations which – together with the \$2.2 billion Window for Host Communities and Refugees – offer tailored support to countries facing a range of FCV challenges. These envelopes can provide additional allocations to countries (over and above their core IDA allocations) to focus on prevention and resilience; help IDA remain engaged in a small number of countries during high-

<sup>2</sup> July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2023



Photo Credit: Greta Granados De Orbegoso / World Bank

intensity conflict; and support countries emerging from a period of conflict or crisis to transition out of fragility. The Window for Host Communities and Refugees will support operations that promote development opportunities for refugee and host communities.

**IDA19 also includes policy commitments designed to enhance IDA's engagement in FCS.** These commitments include ensuring that all Country Partnership Frameworks, Country Engagement Notes, and Performance and Learning Reviews in IDA FCS address FCV drivers and sources of resilience, based on diagnostics such as Risk and Resilience Assessments. IDA will also support at least three regional programs (including in the Sahel, Lake Chad and Horn of Africa) to mitigate key fragility and security risks. Additional policy commitments focus on gender and disability aspects in social sector service delivery, refugee

policy, enhanced client capacity to use digital tools, and increasing Bank presence on the ground.

**Implementing the IDA FCV policy and financing package will further drive Bank action on FCV,** requiring the Bank's Country Teams, Global Practices, and corporate units to work together. As with IDA18, the SPF will contribute to IDA19 implementation in FCV settings by supporting innovative pilots, closing knowledge gaps, and catalyzing country programs.

**ROLE OF THE SPF - FROM INCEPTION TO SPF "2.0"**  
**Created more than a decade ago, the SPF has been a valuable resource for innovation by the World Bank.** The period since its inception has been one of intense change in the World Bank, as



addressing FCV evolved from a pilot approach to a central priority embedded in the institution. The SPF has grown to become the WBG's largest global trust fund supporting FCV interventions. 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).

**In 2017, the SPF's governance structure was updated to formalize the involvement of the UN and streamline the grant-making process.** An apex strategic and advisory body, the SPF Council, is co-chaired by the UN Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding and the WBG Senior Director for the FCV Group. It meets annually to take stock of progress under the SPF and provides strategic guidance to SPF's forward operations. The SPF Council also facilitates high-level coordination between the WBG and the UN on collaborative work including joint diagnostics and operations.

The SPF Council agreed that SPF should target activities in five focus areas:

- 1. Prevention and Recovery.** The SPF is working to mainstream prevention approaches into Bank operations. 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.
- 2. Crisis Response.** Emphasis is on activities that support countries' abilities to cope with shocks and build resilience to future shocks; address internal displacement crises; and enable the transition from violence to peace.
- 3. Forced Displacement.** Particular attention is given to activities that generate knowledge and provide services and solutions to assist in improving the stability and socio-economic opportunities of refugees, internally displaced persons, and host communities.

**4. Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus.** The SPF supports programs and projects that bridge the gap between HDP actors (including UN agencies), based on their comparative advantages.

**5. Financing Solutions.** The SPF promotes new and promising financial solutions that catalyze resources for low- and middle-income FCV countries. The Fund also provides financing for situations where conventional financing is unavailable as well as seed funding to single-country, multi-donor trust funds.

**In many cases, SPF grants address multiple focus areas.** For example, grants to support refugees and their host communities engage humanitarian actors and contain both preventive and resilience-building components.

**In addition, the SPF supports two crosscutting themes that are critical to progress on FCV:** Gender, including Gender-Based Violence (GBV), which is prevalent in FCV areas (see Box 1); and Information and Communications Technology (ICT), as new technologies allow better data collection and analysis, project implementation, and monitoring in FCV contexts.

**29%** of 2019 portfolio supports innovative ICT applications, delivery mechanisms, financing instruments, or risk mitigation strategies

**15%** of 2019 portfolio focuses on promoting gender equality and inclusion

**With its flexible business model, SPF can finance both Bank-Executed and Recipient-Executed grants, as well as make transfers to single-country multi-donor trust funds.** All countries are eligible for financing including IDA, IBRD, and countries in arrears. SPF operates on a rolling basis, unlimited by budget cycles. SPF can provide programmatic allocations for global or multi-country activities. SPF seeks to finance activities that will close knowledge gaps and leverage much larger projects; this work has enabled an expansion of the WBG's capacity to work in FCV environments.

## BOX 1: ADDRESSING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE – SPF SUPPORT AND LESSONS LEARNED

Activities preventing or responding to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) are an important area of focus for the SPF. In 2019, twelve percent of the active SPF portfolio had a primary objective of preventing or responding to GBV. The SPF Special Allocation (\$1 million) in 2017 led to a call for proposals for small grants to promote the prevention of and response to GBV in IDA18 pipeline projects. These grants of only \$50,000 each helped to incorporate GBV lenses in the design of selected components in larger investment projects across all sectors. While these small grants continue to deliver lessons and results, larger new SPF grants are testing different ways of addressing GBV in FCV contexts.

In Kenya, the **GBV Initiative in Displacement Project** (\$50,000) illustrated the value of analyzing GBV risks ahead of project design and implementation. Unpacking, demystifying and making GBV risks relatable was a key effort under the grant. The team produced guidance notes with existing global best practices, contextualized to the local cultural and social context. NGOs and project implementing partners as well as men and women in local communities were consulted on GBV issues and their suggestions were incorporated into the guidelines. UNHCR shared their experiences from refugee camps to inform the guidance notes and subsequent operations. The GBV risks guidelines, once completed, were used to train both project implementation staff and facilitating partners, who in turn used the knowledge to mobilize the local community. The experience and tools generated by this grant also informed Bank projects in Uganda and Nigeria.

In Pakistan, the grant **Response and Prevention of Gender-Based Violence in Conflict-Affected Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** (\$500,000) which will run through December 2020, focuses on the country's northwest, which faces the highest rates of spousal violence in the country. There is an unmet need for support for those facing GBV: most women do not seek help outside of their families (only 17 percent seek help from formal institutions), and there is a prevailing acceptance of GBV by a majority of the population. Other forms of violence are also prevalent, including child sexual abuse, harassment in the workplace and in public, child and forced marriage, and "honor" killings. The SPF grant financed a mapping exercise of GBV providers, which were vetted and screened by the Bank team and included in an online database platform that is under creation. The database will be used as a platform to connect survivors within Bank project areas to support services. The grant also supports training for service providers and government counterparts on interventions and best practices that help prevent and address root causes of GBV, as well as on GBV response and referral protocols; managing referral databases; the importance of maintaining confidentiality; and identifying service provider biases that could influence the quality of service provision. A behavioral change program designed to engage both men and women in addressing gender norms is being piloted with the potential to scale throughout the region.

**Looking back, the SPF has been able to support the Bank's engagement with countries when other sources were not available.** Concrete progress is being made, such as in Somalia, an early recipient of SPF financing. Somalia has received SPF support through seed funding transfers to the Somalia Multi-Partner Fund and through eight grants from 2014-2017 for building core government capacity, public financial management, and ICT services. SPF supported a comprehensive Drought Response which piloted a humanitarian response using the Government to help build its capacity. In March 2020, Somalia's arrears were cleared, allowing the country to qualify for multilateral debt relief and new financing under IDA19. As a re-engaging country, Somalia can continue to be supported by SPF as it makes further gains.

**Going forward, given the approaching closing date of the current SPF, the Bank and SPF donors will be discussing priorities and design for the next phase of the Fund.** A new "SPF 2.0" will be guided by the WBG FCV strategy and support its four pillars by helping countries to leverage more country financing, including from IDA and other sources, and by supporting interventions that address FCV challenges. It is expected that in its new form, the SPF will continue to innovate, respond rapidly, share knowledge, and push forward on the HDP Nexus. The SPF Council is supportive of the decision to establish a new phase of the SPF. The consultation process for "SPF 2.0" began during the virtual SPF Council meeting in March 2020, and will continue during the coming year.





Photo Credit: Granados De Orbegoso / World Bank

## SPF IN ACTION: CREATING A LEGAL AID SYSTEM IN JORDAN



Photo Credit: Justice Center for Legal Aid

As Jordan has become a major host country for refugees from throughout the region – most recently from Syria – its public services have come under strain. The challenge has been greatest in poor communities, where many refugees have settled instead of in designated refugee camps. Even prior to the influx of refugees, access to legal aid services such as information and awareness, legal counselling and representation by lawyers was insufficient to meet the demands of poor and vulnerable Jordanians - particularly women - who tend to seek services from civil society organizations rather than formal institutions.

The SPF has provided several grants to Jordan to address the refugee crisis.<sup>3</sup> One such grant, the \$2.5 million **Piloting Delivery of Justice Sector Services to Poor Jordanians and Refugees in Host Communities** built on an existing program providing services to poor Jordanians. The second of two grants,<sup>4</sup> its design reflected the reality that refugees faced unique legal problems and accessed public information through different channels compared with Jordanians. The grant recipient was a Jordan-based NGO, the Justice

Center for Legal Aid (JCLA). JCLA implemented the program along with several key partners, including Jordan’s Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Social Affairs. The grant, which closed in 2019, has had strong results in providing legal services to both Jordanians and refugees.

“The SPF supported us when this was only an idea.”

- Hadeel AbdulAziz  
Director, Justice Center for Legal Aid, Jordan

As of the grant closing, the program had provided 7,615 legal services (comprising 4,539 consultations and 3,076 representations). Almost 80 percent of the beneficiaries were Jordanian, and about 14 percent were Syrian – in line with the demographics in the communities served, across all regions of

<sup>3</sup> SPF financing in the past included the MDTF transfer for Jordan Emergency Services (\$10 million), and Mitigating the Socio-Economic Impact of Syrian Displacement (\$1,200,000).

<sup>4</sup> This grant was awarded in 2016 and builds on a previous grant for JCLA in Jordan, “Delivering Legal Aid Services to Displaced Iraqis, Palestinians, and Poor Jordanians” in the amount of \$1.8 million.



the country. Other beneficiaries were migrant workers and non-Syrian refugees. Seventy-two percent of the total beneficiaries were women. The impact of these services was significant – 90 percent of those with closed cases who were surveyed reported exercising their rights following a consultation service provided by JCLA, and 80 percent reported they had solved their legal issues as result of the representation service. Another component of the project, the **Awareness Program**, provided over 1,100 awareness sessions with topics based on community priorities, and reached 32,000 beneficiaries. JCLA also provided training on rights, responsibilities and legal issues to government partners, the police and the private sector.

One broad impact is the creation of a system for legal aid in Jordan, with policies and procedures now in place, and with 16 legal clinics and over 100 qualified service providers. Some of the clinics are hosted within other CSOs, which act as the umbrella for JCLA. This partnership approach both reduces costs and offers some protection. For example, women in areas with restrictive social norms have easier access to CSOs providing social services. The system includes a hotline for people taken into detention: the JCLA can send a lawyer to a police station, where people without knowledge of their rights have often been coerced into confessing.

This grant has demonstrated that legal aid can succeed in Jordan, and for a lower cost than initially expected. Greater knowledge about specific areas of injustice in communities in Jordan has enabled civil society organizations to advocate for the government to fix systemic issues, such as administrative detentions and deportations due to work permit issues. In addition, many participants now understand that if exploitation of one group – vulnerable women or refugees, for example – is allowed unchecked, the treatment



Photo Credit: Justice Center for Legal Aid

of others across society deteriorates. As one JCLA spokesperson pointed out, exploitation of Syrian workers makes things worse for Jordanian workers.

A key feature of the SPF-financed approach has been to allow flexibility during implementation. For example, the grant agreement allowed movement of funds between objectives as long as they stayed within the Project Development Objective. Funds were also reallocated more than once – if a goal was achieved at lower cost, funds could be moved to a different objective. With the deadlines and categories for use of funds required by other donors, the JCLA reported, this would not have been possible.

In Jordan, some host communities had seen considerable funding going to refugee support, sometimes breeding resentment when other community needs were not being met. This program illustrated an important lesson for any community where refugees have settled – that service provision should cover both the poor and vulnerable in the local population as well as the refugees themselves. This “dual objective” has increased the effectiveness of the program and can be applied across operations in many FCV situations.

## SPF IN 2019

The SPF's portfolio of grants – new, active, and closed – contributes to development results at the country, regional, and global levels across the five Focus Areas: (i) Prevention and Recovery; (ii) Crisis Response; (iii) Forced Displacement; (iv) Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus; and (v) Financing Solutions. SPF's Theory of Change links inputs financed by the SPF to broad outcomes in expanding the WBG's work on FCV and contributing to SDG16 and other international agreements.<sup>5</sup> SPF's overall performance is tracked through a Results Framework agreed with donors. During 2019, the SPF Secretariat continued to implement the recommendations from the independent evaluation conducted in 2018, in particular with regards to knowledge management and communications, staffing, and improving the results and sustainability of SPF grants.

### SPF RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND GRANT REPORTING

**The SPF Results Framework reflects the value proposition and contributions of the SPF.** Launched in July 2018, it provides a Fund-level perspective on performance and results, and facilitates discussion between the SPF Council and the World Bank on the Fund's portfolio and achievements.

**2019 marked the first full year of applying the new Results Framework across the SPF portfolio.** The Results Framework tracks three levels of results – (i) **Outputs**, primarily focused on the types of grant activities supported by the SPF; (ii) **Intermediate Outcomes**, measuring short-term results such as partnerships supported and

knowledge products produced; and (iii) **Outcomes**, tracking the impact of SPF activities. Task teams submitting proposals to the SPF are required to reference the Results Framework in their proposals to ensure their activities align with the Fund-level Outcomes. Similarly, the SPF Secretariat and Technical Advisory Committee apply the Results Framework when reviewing proposals to inform their grant-making decisions and ensure quality at entry. Each year, the SPF, as endorsed by the SPF Council, sets targets for the portfolio for the calendar year. Reporting is conducted across the entire portfolio of SPF grants to reflect the Fund-level performance. Three categories of SPF-financed activities are tracked: the active portfolio, showing all grants under operation during the reporting year; the subset of grants approved during the reporting year; and the stock of closed grants that illustrates trends in the historical portfolio performance.

**In 2019, the SPF met or exceeded most targets.** Figure 5 shows the outcome indicators for which performance in 2019 was most successful (exceeding targets) or fell short (not meeting targets). Significant progress was shown in catalytic leveraging of non-SPF funds: 32 percent of the 2019 portfolio by volume of funding leveraged other financing, against a target of 15 percent, and compared to 24 percent in the subset of closed grants. This progress was also reflected in the ratio of funding leveraged, which reached 4.91 relative to the SPF financing provided, compared to a target of 1.5 and a historic performance of 1.4 (See Box 2, page 25). Another positive result in the 2019 portfolio was that over a quarter of grants (by volume of funding) were replicated, scaled, or mainstreamed into Bank operations, relative to a target of 15 percent.

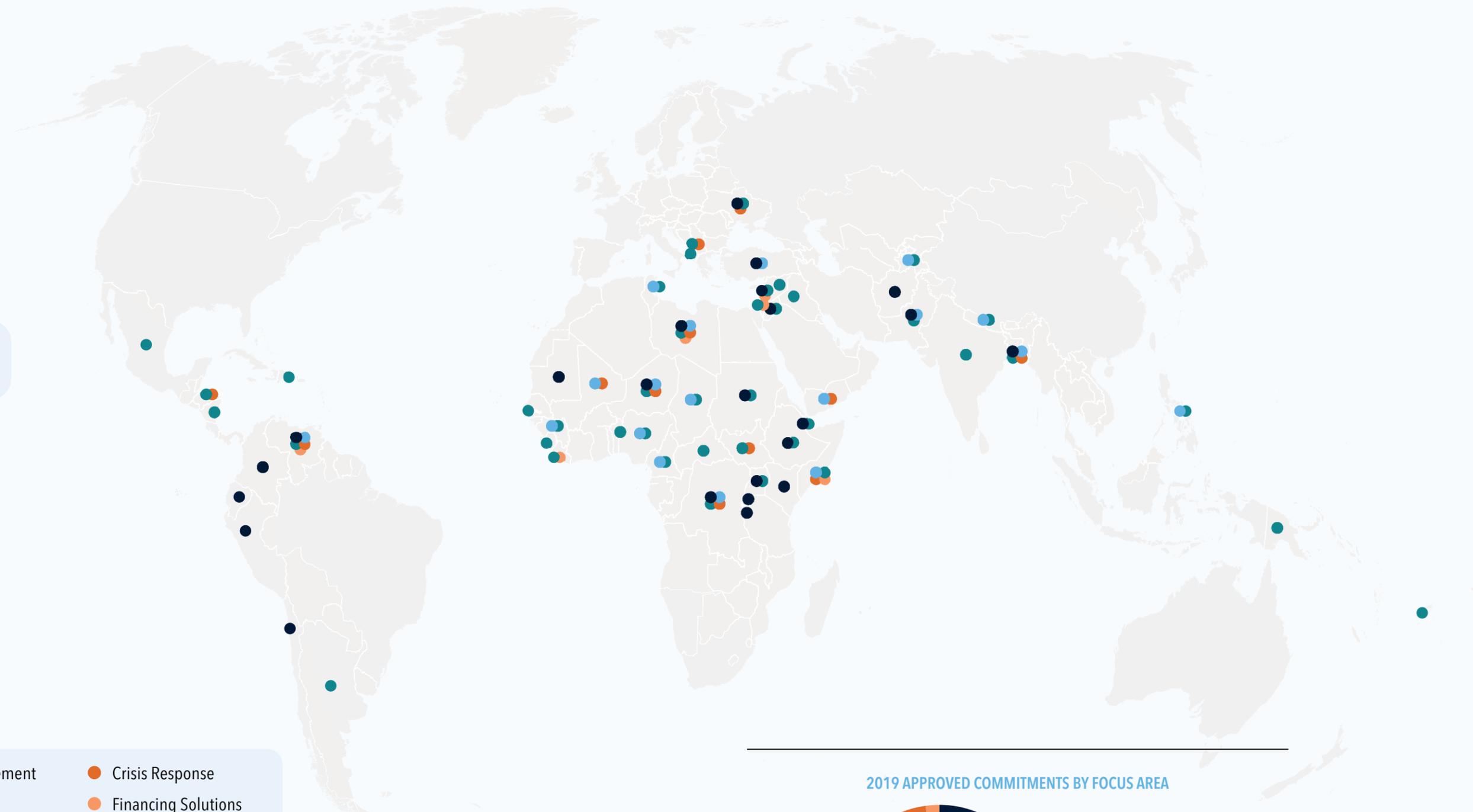
**FIGURE 5: SELECTION OF OUTCOME RESULTS IN 2019**

Outcomes	Target	Result
<b>Top 3</b>		
Ratio of funding leveraged	1.50	4.91
SPF grants with catalytic leveraging of other (non-SPF) funding	15%	32%
SPF-funded projects that are replicated, mainstream, or scale (either within WBG or in external organization)	15%	26%
<b>Bottom 3</b>		
SPF grants supporting implementation or uptake of RRA findings and recommendations	10%	5%
SPF grants supporting institutional reform	30%	25%
Partners, donors, and other stakeholders recognizing SPF's catalytic support, innovation, and thought leadership	100%	85%

<sup>5</sup> SDG16 is to "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels." The SPF Theory of Change also seeks to support the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals articulated under the New Deal launched in 2011 at the 4<sup>th</sup> High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan.



GLOBAL



- Forced Displacement
  - HDP Nexus
  - Prevention & Recovery
  - Crisis Response
  - Financing Solutions
- Data as of December 2019. Includes countries covered under regional grants.*

2019 APPROVED COMMITMENTS BY FOCUS AREA

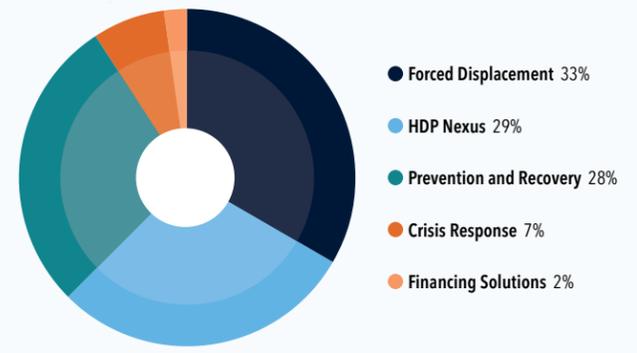




Photo Credit: World Bank

**Efforts are underway to improve performance for indicators where targets were not met.** For example, grants that support implementation of RRA findings and recommendations or that support institutional reform lagged behind the targets. The time lag between when outcomes are achieved and when they are reported may explain some of this shortfall. Methods to better capture medium-term results are being explored along with improved communication around SPF priorities and objectives to encourage proposals that contribute to these important outcomes. With regard to partners and stakeholders recognizing SPF's innovation and thought leadership, improved knowledge dissemination and communication activities are in progress to better showcase SPF's value proposition, as described in more detail in the Knowledge Management and Communications section on page 31. Challenges also remain in reaching the targets for supporting joint activities with UN agencies and for activities with a primary focus on gender empowerment and inclusion; results for both are 15% against targets of 20%. (See Annex 2 for full list of indicators and results.) The Secretariat is working to raise awareness of funding available for these priority areas, including through periodic information sessions for Bank task teams.

**In 2019, based on recommendations from the independent evaluation of the SPF, a new indicator capturing the demonstration effect of SPF grants was added to the Results Framework.** Providing a proof of concept for a new approach or project, or otherwise informing World Bank operations or country-level strategies are important elements of the SPF value proposition, and in 2019 over one-third of the portfolio provided a demonstration effect or proof of concept. Based on the evaluation recommendations, all indicator definitions were also revised to improve their clarity and relevance.

**Significant improvements to grant-level results reporting were introduced in 2019 to enable the capture and dissemination of grant-level outputs and outcomes.** All SPF proposals are now required to include at least one output indicator and one outcome indicator tailored to the grant activities and with appropriate targets; reporting against these targets must be completed by the close of the grant. Task teams must also complete a Results and Lessons Learned Note, which captures information on the grant's achievements and challenges, linkages to the Fund-level outcomes, and lessons learned on what did and did not work that can inform future SPF and World Bank programming. This two-tiered approach to results reporting – at both the Fund and grant levels – allows the SPF to track individual grant results as well as the progress of the overall portfolio.



## BOX 2: LEVERAGING OF SPF GRANTS

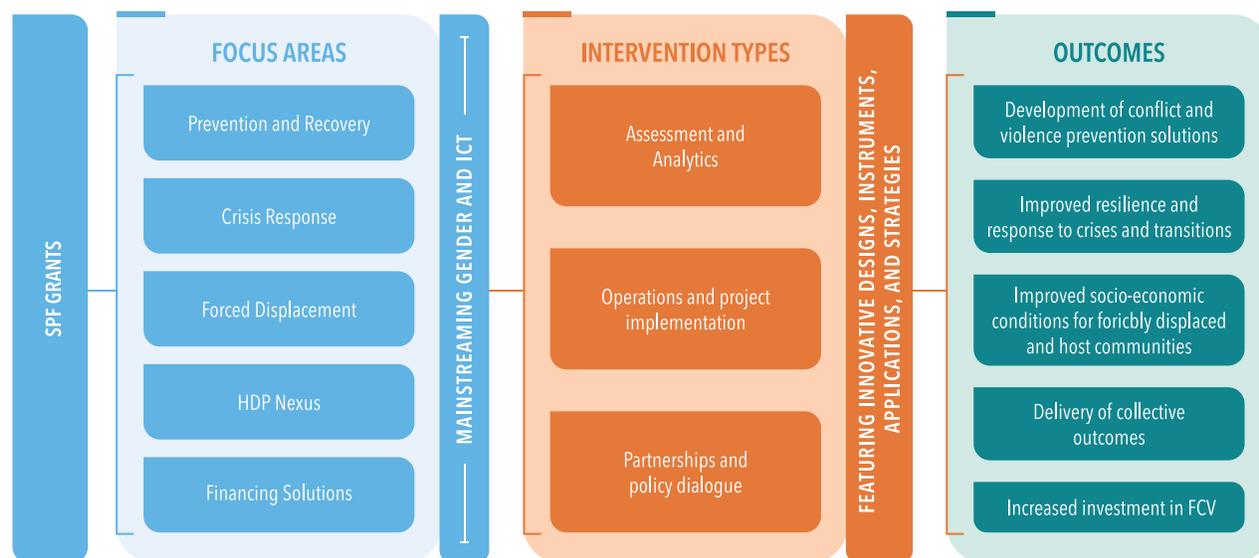
**The SPF is a catalyst for operations in FCV contexts, providing seed funding for activities that inform larger World Bank projects and leverage other sources of financing, including IDA and IBRD.** The SPF works within the World Bank's operational system, which is focused on long-term engagement in country programs, in partnership with governments around agreed strategies. SPF-financed pilots, tools, and analytical work lead to large-scale country operations financed by IDA, IBRD, or other financing facilities such as trust funds and the Global Concessional Financing Facility. SPF grants leveraging other funding fall into two broad categories: (i) full-scale projects or project components building on SPF-financed work that informs project design, preparation, and/or implementation; and (ii) subsequent "co-funding" of SPF-supported work or follow-on activities, normally financed by other trust funds, World Bank budget, or donor contributions.



Some examples of SPF's catalytic effect include:

- Through the SPF grant **Ebola Response - Liberia, Guinea, and Sierra Leone** (\$150,000), the post-Ebola health systems and health workforce scale-up plans in the three countries were analyzed to identify effective approaches for increasing the resilience of local health systems. One key finding was the need to support interventions focusing on community-level services and lower-level health workers, and strategies that increase accountability and decentralization. The recommendations of the analytical work directly informed a new \$55 million operation, the **Guinea Health Service and Capacity Strengthening Project**.
- A \$2 million SPF grant, **Water for Agropastoral Livelihoods Pilot Project**, was aimed at improving access to small-scale water sources for improved livelihood resilience, food security, and health, and at increasing government capacity to manage small-scale water supply interventions. As a pilot, the SPF-supported work was focused on identifying lessons learned for effectively supporting local water resource management, and better design and implementation of pastoral support projects. These experiences and lessons learned were integrated into a \$42 million scale-up, the **Water for Agro-pastoral Productivity and Resilience Project**.
- SPF provided a \$50,000 grant, **Chad: GBV Initiative in Hydromet Modernization Project**, to inform the design of a GBV prevention and response component in a regional World Bank operation. Through the grant the impact of extreme weather and climate-related events on women and incidences of GBV were analyzed, and risk reduction and mitigation strategies assessed. The resulting insights on mainstreaming gender and GBV into hydro-meteorological and disaster risk management work garnered further support through a \$325,000 grant from the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery.

**FIGURE 6. PROGRAM LOGIC**



## PROGRESS IN SPF FOCUS AREAS

The Results Framework aligns with the five SPF Focus Areas, which represent key strategic priorities for the use of SPF funds (see Section 1). This subsection provides examples of ongoing and completed interventions supported by the SPF by focus area and how they contribute to achieving focus area objectives, as shown in Figure 6.<sup>6</sup>

### I. PREVENTION AND RECOVERY

The objective of this focus area is to tailor development solutions to the causes and consequences of FCV. Activities in this focus area are aimed at identifying risk factors, risk mitigation measures, and response mechanisms. Priority is placed on identifying interventions that can be built into the design of IBRD and IDA country operations. Analytical tools are critical to this focus, and include country-based Risk and Resilience Assessments and other surveys and studies of factors driving FCV. “Pivoting to prevention” and supporting recovery from FCV are critical for preserving development gains or facilitating a return to development.

**75%** of grants active in 2019 support Prevention and Recovery

## MAXIMIZING THE IMPACT OF THE IDA RISK MITIGATION REGIME

### ONGOING | 2019 - 2020 | \$1.7 MILLION IN TOTAL

The IDA18 Risk Mitigation Regime (RMR) was established to provide prevention and resilience support to countries facing FCV risks. Four non-FCS countries were identified as facing significant risks and selected to pilot the use of development interventions to mitigate and reduce the drivers of FCV. In 2019, the SPF approved a suite of grants designed to improve the impact of projects financed under the IDA RMR and further develop World Bank capacity in using development approaches to mitigate risks. Four grants of \$300,000 each support country-specific work in Tajikistan, Guinea, Nepal, and Niger, and a fifth grant supports global knowledge and partner engagement (\$500,000). Grants are tailored to the conflict prevention priorities and needs in each country. In Niger, the SPF grant helps maximize the development impact of IDA RMR financing (approximately \$295 million) which is aimed at containing the escalation of conflict in select border regions. In Nepal, the grant supports violence monitoring and trend analysis, preparation and implementation of a project focused on benefits sharing and community resilience. It is also aimed at assisting in integrating conflict sensitivity and inclusion into World Bank support to the government’s transition to a new federal structure.

<sup>6</sup> Many SPF-supported projects fall under more than one focus area, so the sum of the portfolio by focus area totals more than 100%.

## **NORTHERN KOSOVO ENGAGEMENT COMPLETED | 2018 - 2019 | \$80,000**

The state-building process of Kosovo has progressed since independence in 2008. However, tensions remain with neighbors and internally, and a UN peacekeeping mission is present. A Risk and Resilience Assessment was carried out in 2017 in preparation for the Country Partnership Framework, and this grant financed a follow-up study of the potential fragility dynamics in Kosovo. The study included a mapping of the key drivers of fragility in the North; an analysis of incentives and disincentives for further integration of Serb majority communities into the Kosovar economy; and entry points for World Bank engagement that would support fragility-sensitive programming, particularly targeting Serb-majority municipalities. This analysis informed an Engagement Plan to guide future World Bank projects and advisory and analytic work. Notably, two new projects – a youth project and a digital development project – were informed by the plan's recommendations. To further integrate fragility dynamics in World Bank operations in Kosovo, all new pipeline projects and analytical work are reviewed in the context of the study's findings. The main recommendations of the study were also shared with key counterparts such as civil society, donors, and selected government and local government representatives to increase awareness of the exclusion and fragility of communities in the Northern region.

## **PHILIPPINES HEALTH KNOWLEDGE SUPPORT COMPLETED | 2016 - 2019 | \$150,000**

This grant was aimed at improving both access to and the quality of health services in the conflict-affected Mindanao region. A new transitional authority government was established in March 2019 as a result of decades-long peace negotiations between Muslim separatist groups and the Government of the Philippines. During the governmental transition, the SPF financed an assessment of health service delivery covering almost all public primary health centers (123 out of 130) in the five provinces of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (now the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao). The assessment identified supply-side constraints to health service delivery, building on a survey based on WHO's Service Availability and Readiness Assessment framework for primary health care. The assessment also included concrete recommendations for prioritizing investments to improve supply-side readiness to deliver primary health care in a context of ongoing violence and conflict. The findings and recommendations were discussed with local government authorities and provincial and municipal health offices through consultative workshops. With the transitional authority now in place, the assessment is informing the new government's planning for health sector investments.

## **II. CRISIS RESPONSE**

The objective of this focus area is to develop and strengthen the capacities of the World Bank and national and local actors to provide timely and effective response to crises and transitions, including through quick and flexible engagement with humanitarian and security partners. The World Bank's comparative advantage in this area is development-driven stabilization that complements the work of other actors, and this focus area places strong emphasis on joint programming with the UN and other agencies. Building resilience, even in crisis or transition situations, is a priority, and can be supported by rapid assessment of crisis situations through data collection, analysis and dissemination.

**17%** of grants active in 2019 support Crisis Response

## **DEVELOPING A CRISIS OBSERVATORY IN DRC ONGOING | 2019 - 2021 | \$500,000**

The situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is extremely precarious. Alongside a poverty rate of 91 percent, armed conflict – notably in the Eastern provinces – has affected around 40 million people and displaced more than 4.5 million in the last 10 years. The Eastern provinces were also recently hit by an outbreak of Ebola. In this fragile and fast-changing context, timely and reliable data to inform program oversight and decision-making is very difficult to come by. This grant is piloting a Crisis Observatory: a package of tools designed to frequently collect high quality, affordable information and create continuous feedback loops in order to strengthen monitoring and decision-making. Eastern DRC has a high rate of cell phone service penetration, which allows for data gathering through mobile phone surveys that minimize the costs and risks of field visits. A call center will be created to gather data to fill statistical gaps on topics such as food prices, wages, and incidents of GBV. A data portal will integrate the survey data with information provided by development and humanitarian partners, including UNDP, MONUSCO, and the UN Ebola Emergency Response Coordinator. The grant will also increase local statistical and analytical capacity through partnering with the University of Goma.

## YEMEN: PRE-DDR ASSESSMENT COMPLETED | 2017 - 2019 | \$250,000

This grant supported analytical work to establish the technical foundations for integrating disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) into the peace process in Yemen. Prior experiences and best practices in DDR indicate that in-depth understanding of local context facilitates programming that addresses the underlying issues leading to recruitment into armed groups and meets the needs of individuals associated with armed groups, vulnerable populations, and host communities. While some of the originally-planned analytical work was not completed due to security conditions, desk research and technical assistance to the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen and the US State Department set the foundation for engaging with stakeholders, envisioning DDR in Yemen, and designing a well-informed and inclusive DDR program pending the resumption of peace processes. The methodology developed for the pre-DDR assessment also provided a technical framework that can be replicated in other FCV contexts preparing for DDR processes.

## CENTRAL AMERICA: YOUTH EMPLOYMENT - MEASURING SOFT SKILLS, MENTAL HEALTH, CRIME, AND VIOLENCE COMPLETED | 2016 - 2019 | \$300,000

Within the broader context of citizen security in Central America, youth in particular face a crisis of crime and violence. Efforts to reduce violence and crime include improving labor market outcomes for at-risk youth. This grant contributed to building the evidence base on the effectiveness of soft skills development and mental health support as complements to traditional training and skills development. Data collection instruments to measure soft skills and mental health were developed and tested, and in turn used to evaluate the **Honduras Temporary Jobs Program for At-Risk Youth** project. The baseline survey captured important dimensions of youths' lives, revealing, for example, a significant mental health burden. The grant activities also provided insights into primary data collection and the formulation of survey questions in settings of crime and violence. For example, it was acceptable to ask direct questions about violence and criminality but not about gang affiliation, which remains extremely sensitive. The grant also supported the design and implementation of a group cognitive behavioral therapy intervention for at-risk youth, focused on providing youth with socio-emotional tools for conflict resolution, problem solving, self-control, and reducing risky behaviors.

### III. FORCED DISPLACEMENT

The aim of this focus area is to operationalize a global development response to countries and regions experiencing the impact of forced displacement. In particular, SPF support in this area is aimed

at improving socioeconomic dimensions for refugees, internally displaced people, and host communities, and catalyzing policy dialogue with host governments. Forced Displacement also has significant gender elements; common issues include gender-based violence, survival sex, and early marriage. SPF financing can help countries access country-level financing through the IDA Window for Host Communities and Refugees.<sup>7</sup> Partnerships with UNHCR and other UN agencies, MDBs, the EU and bilaterals are critical to the success of work on forced displacement, including coordination among humanitarian, development, and community-based programs.

35% of grants active in 2019 address  
Forced Displacement

## FORCED DISPLACEMENT ENGAGEMENT-AFGHANISTAN ONGOING | 2019 - 2020 | \$200,000

Afghans represent the world's largest protracted refugee population. A large number of internally displaced people and Afghan returnees from other countries have put tremendous pressure on Afghanistan's service delivery systems, physical infrastructure, and already-scarce economic opportunities. This grant supports implementation of an IDA project, **Afghanistan: Eshteghal Zaiee**, focused on strengthening the enabling environment for economic opportunities in cities with a high influx of displaced people. The project is aimed at increasing returnees' access to civil documents, providing short-term employment opportunities, improving market-enabling infrastructure, and supporting investor-friendly regulatory reforms. Another priority is addressing gender gaps, as women are less likely to have identity cards, participate in the labor force, or have access to markets and economic infrastructure. The SPF grant is enabling the development of FCV-sensitive project implementation instruments and M&E systems; the implementation of a Geo-Enabling method for Monitoring and Supervision (GEMS) and the Citizen Feedback Model to ensure the project reaches all intended beneficiaries; and the provision of additional FCV expertise for ground-level data collection, situation updates, and social risk analysis. This work has a strong regional focus, as the successful reintegration of returnees back into national life is a key objective of the Governments of both Afghanistan and Pakistan, and is regarded as a regional public good supported by longstanding agreements. The SPF has also provided support to Pakistan for these objectives through the grant **SPF: Profiling of Afghan Nationals in Pakistan Urban Areas** (\$350,000).

<sup>7</sup> WHR in IDA19 has been expanded, based on experience with the Refugee Sub-Window in IDA18.





Photo Credit: World Bank

### **RESPONDING TO THE VENEZUELAN MIGRATION CRISIS AT THE REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS**

**ONGOING | 2018 - 2020 | \$500,000**

This grant supports four host countries, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, in responding to the development needs emerging from the Venezuelan migration crisis at the national and sub-regional levels. The grant enables assessment of the impacts of the migration on each host country's economy and social service provision system, and provides a framework for response. The multisectoral analysis includes institutional and legal aspects; policies to enhance migrants' resilience; and a gender- and age-differentiated approach that recognizes the distinct challenges faced by women, children and youth. The grant activities also inform policy dialogue and collective action, facilitating the adoption of collaborative responses and encouraging partnerships with other development and humanitarian agencies involved in the response by providing a common platform for engagement with host countries. In Colombia, the analysis has already informed the Government's National Development Plan.

### **COX'S BAZAR RAPID IMPACT, VULNERABILITY AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

**COMPLETED | 2018 - 2019 | \$100,000**

Over one million Rohingya refugees reside in Bangladesh. While most refugees are served by humanitarian agencies, the prolonged duration of the displacement and the multiple risks to stability and peace point to the need for long-term development interventions to support both refugees and host communities. This grant supported an assessment of the needs of host regions and communities following the massive influx of Rohingya refugees. The Rapid Impact, Vulnerability, and Needs Assessment assessed the impact of the refugees on Cox Bazar's social and physical infrastructure and disruption to services, the resulting recovery needs, and a framework for potential short-, medium- and long-term interventions. The report, which included costing and implementation options, informed discussions with the Government of Bangladesh and development partners on recovery interventions and mitigation strategies. The assessment also informed the Bank's support for investments that the Government of Bangladesh is carrying out in the refugee camps. Before these investments, all work and services within the camps were provided by humanitarian agencies. Based on the results of the assessment, the World Bank committed \$240 million in grant financing from the IDA18 Regional Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities.



Photo Credit: World Bank

#### IV. HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT-PEACE NEXUS

This focus area seeks to bridge the gaps among key humanitarian, peacebuilding, and security actors. The SPF prioritizes the financing of joint activities with the UN, reinforcing partnerships with relevant UN agencies and other actors, and pursuing collective outcomes in FCV countries. These activities should be driven by country demand and may be developed by Bank teams or in partnership with the UN or other stakeholders. Common tools include joint analyses and shared data platforms. This focus area builds on experience with the UN-WB Partnership Trust Fund and seeks to expand and operationalize it as agreed in the UN-WB Partnership Framework for Crisis-Affected Situations.

15% of grants active in 2019 facilitate the HDP Nexus

#### CROSS-BORDER COLLABORATION IN THE LAKE CHAD REGION

ONGOING | 2018 - 2020 | \$450,000

This grant provided critical support to the governments of Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria in addressing knowledge gaps and overcoming obstacles posed by the lack of coordination in the region, to facilitate a cooperative approach to regional peacebuilding and development efforts. A new forum was established, the Lake Chad Basin Governors' Forum for Regional Cooperation on Stabilization, Peacebuilding and Sustainable Development. The Governors' Forum is underpinned by a Knowledge Management and Learning Platform that provides the region's first-ever dashboard for monitoring regional fragility and development trends, complemented by a geospatial data center. The grant also supported consultations on possible mechanisms to promote peace, stability and development, followed by regional exchanges with institutional stakeholders, including the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), which anchored the regional strategy in Boko Haram-affected areas; national universities and research centers; international donors; and civil society organizations. The SPF-financed activities provided operational insights on how to transition from a security and humanitarian response to a development approach. These included the identification of regional stakeholders to monitor the evolution of specific fragility factors and the creation of working groups comprising multi-disciplinary teams from each country and the LCBC to discuss key fragility diagnostics and options for coordinated development in the region. The findings



under this grant informed preparation of the forthcoming **Lake Chad Region Recovery and Development Project** – a regional IDA investment project (\$170 million) for Chad, Cameroon and Niger that will promote regional coordination, crisis monitoring, connectivity, and agricultural livelihoods.

### **RPBA SUPPORT FACILITY COMPLETED | 2017 - 2019 | \$2 MILLION**

The Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA) is a partnership methodology supported by the EU, UN and WBG to coordinate engagement in countries or regions emerging from conflict or political crisis. It is aimed at ensuring that local and international interventions for recovery are aligned by helping countries assess, plan, and prioritize under a common process. RPBA has been instrumental in helping the WBG engage more broadly and formally across the HDP Nexus with a range of institutions that have different mandates and forms of engagement. In 2019, SPF financing supported assessments, capacity building, and institutionalization of the RPBA framework. RPBA in Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), Iraq, the Philippines, and Zimbabwe helped to establish joint narratives between the governments and the EU, UN and the WBG on the root causes of conflicts, facilitating the alignment of strategies, joint financing mechanisms, and programmatic responses around key priorities. The RPBA for CAR triggered pledges of more than \$2 billion, and the Iraq Recovery and Peacebuilding Framework contributed to almost \$40 billion in pledges for the reconstruction of northern Iraq. In Libya, Syria, and Yemen, pre-RPBA activities were carried out to establish coordination platforms and to initiate collaboration and support before full-fledged assessments can be conducted. Experts were trained across a global community of practice, and an online training course was launched in collaboration with the UN and EU. Within the WBG and other partners there is an increased awareness of the RPBA methodology and tools, and a better understanding of the benefits of developing joint recovery and peacebuilding strategies to further the objectives of each organization in FCV situations.

### **SECURITY AND JUSTICE SECTOR PUBLIC EXPENDITURE REVIEWS COMPLETED | 2017 - 2019 | \$250,000**

This multi-country knowledge project consolidated the use of Public Expenditure Reviews (PERs) of the security and justice sectors, in partnership with the UN, and increased awareness of public finance and security sector reform among client governments and development actors. The work was guided by the principle of national ownership and the importance of a demand-driven approach. PERs were conducted in Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia,

Somalia, and The Gambia. At the country level, the reviews led to critical policy reforms and informed development policy lending (The Gambia) and follow-on technical assistance (Somalia). A joint WBG-UN Security Sector PER Sourcebook was finalized and disseminated; it has been shared with over 5,000 participants in various events and viewed online over 12,000 times. Security sector PERs were previously a new area of engagement for the World Bank, but are now very much part of the global discourse around security sector reform, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected countries.

### **V. FINANCING SOLUTIONS**

The objective of this focus area is to increase investments in FCV contexts through innovative financing instruments. As part of the broader effort to improve the international response to FCV situations, special attention is given to activities that mobilize resources for the differentiated needs of low- and middle-income FCV countries. SPF supports the design and testing of innovative financing approaches for situations where, due to arrears, non-membership, or fragility, recipients are not eligible for, or face limited access to, conventional development financing. Seed funding to single country multi-donor trust funds is supported through transfers from SPF. Innovation is also sought in financing private sector-led growth, such as support for SMEs.

**13%** of grants active in 2019 support Financing Solutions

### **GLOBAL CRISIS RISK PLATFORM: AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY FINANCING ONGOING | 2019 - 2020 | \$100,000**

This grant finances the development of a regional risk financing framework for agriculture and food security in Southern Africa. The grant supports an innovation challenge to design an agriculture risk model that can be used by governments in the region to understand and mitigate the adverse impacts of crops failures due to extreme weather events or animal or plant diseases. A prototype financial risk model will then be developed for one country in the region. The grant activities aim to provide decision makers with a tool that accurately captures the economic and social impact of agricultural risks so that they can better manage climate and disaster risks, reduce agriculture sector losses, and increase food security. For IFC and private sector development interventions (Global Index Insurance Facility, Angola

<sup>8</sup> The SPF's founding Board Paper gives the Fund the flexibility to transfer seed funding to support Bank-administered MDTFs in fragile and conflict-affected countries to "ensure the rapid implementation of critical activities and to mobilize additional donor resources." (SPF Board Paper).

<sup>9</sup> "Evaluation of the State and Peacebuilding Fund", Universalia, February 2019. The evaluation was conducted from September 2018-January 2019 and covered the period July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2018.

Commercial Agriculture Project, and others), the tools and models will help private financial institutions like insurance companies and banks design better risk transfer tools for farmers and agribusinesses. The risk model is also intended to feed into the Global Crisis Risk Platform's multi-sectoral risk model.

### TRANSFER TO THE ZIMBABWE MDTF ONGOING | 2019 - 2021 | \$3 MILLION

SPF transferred \$3 million to the Zimbabwe Reconstruction Fund, a multi-donor trust fund also supported by the EU, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States. This transfer responded to the humanitarian crisis triggered by cyclone Idai (see page 34 for more information on the SPF response). The SPF has the ability to provide seed funding to single country trust funds administered by the World Bank in FCV contexts, to support rapid implementation of critical work and to mobilize additional resources.<sup>8</sup>

## KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The independent evaluation of the SPF conducted in 2018<sup>9</sup> highlighted the need to enhance the SPF strategy for gathering and disseminating the knowledge produced and lessons learned from its grants. Based on the recommendations of the evaluation, the SPF Secretariat began implementing its first knowledge management strategy in mid-2019. The goal of the strategy is to create a sustainable and systematic approach to capturing knowledge with the establishment of a knowledge gathering mechanism to be embedded in the grant cycle, and improving dissemination of the information collected. The new SPF knowledge strategy is thus divided into two main pillars: knowledge gathering and knowledge sharing. New initiatives and products created under each pillar are described below.

**Knowledge gathering** – Grant teams are now required to more explicitly discuss planned knowledge contributions in their grant proposals, and to plan for these from the outset of their grants. Teams are also required to complete a Lessons Learned Note at the close of the grant period. The template for the note includes questions on the best practices and knowledge generated by the grant, together with the outcomes and sustainability of the grant activities. Interviews are conducted on a case-by-case basis with TTLs of selected grants to complement the know-how gathered through the lessons learned note.

**Knowledge sharing** – A variety of knowledge products are produced to disseminate the best practices and lessons learned to a targeted audience of FCV stakeholders within the Bank. Different tools

providing varying levels of engagement are created so that Bank staff can choose the means by which to absorb this knowledge. Podcasts are produced using interviews with TTLs in which they explain what they learned from their grants, the difficulties they encountered during implementation, and the methods used to overcome those issues. Knowledge notes based on the TTL interviews are combined with the information provided in the Lessons Learned Note and other grant documents. Every note includes links to reports, blogs and stories of impact generated by the grant, as well as the interview podcast and the contact information for the TTL. Face-to-face knowledge sharing events in the form of Brown Bag Lunches (BBL) complement the written materials. The SPF website has been completely revamped to serve as the knowledge repository of the Fund. The SPF has organized three BBLs and produced three knowledge notes, complemented by three interview podcasts, to showcase an initial selection of the most relevant grants per focus area. Looking ahead, new BBLs are in the pipeline, along with new knowledge notes and podcasts.

**External Communications** – In 2019, to increase visibility and raise awareness of SPF activities, including priorities, progress and project results, the SPF Secretariat began publishing a periodic SPF Partner Update. The newsletter features the grants approved as well as the latest blogs and feature stories on SPF grants. The newsletter complements the newly-revised external [SPF website](#) that provides background information on the Fund, related documents and grant highlights.

## SPF GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

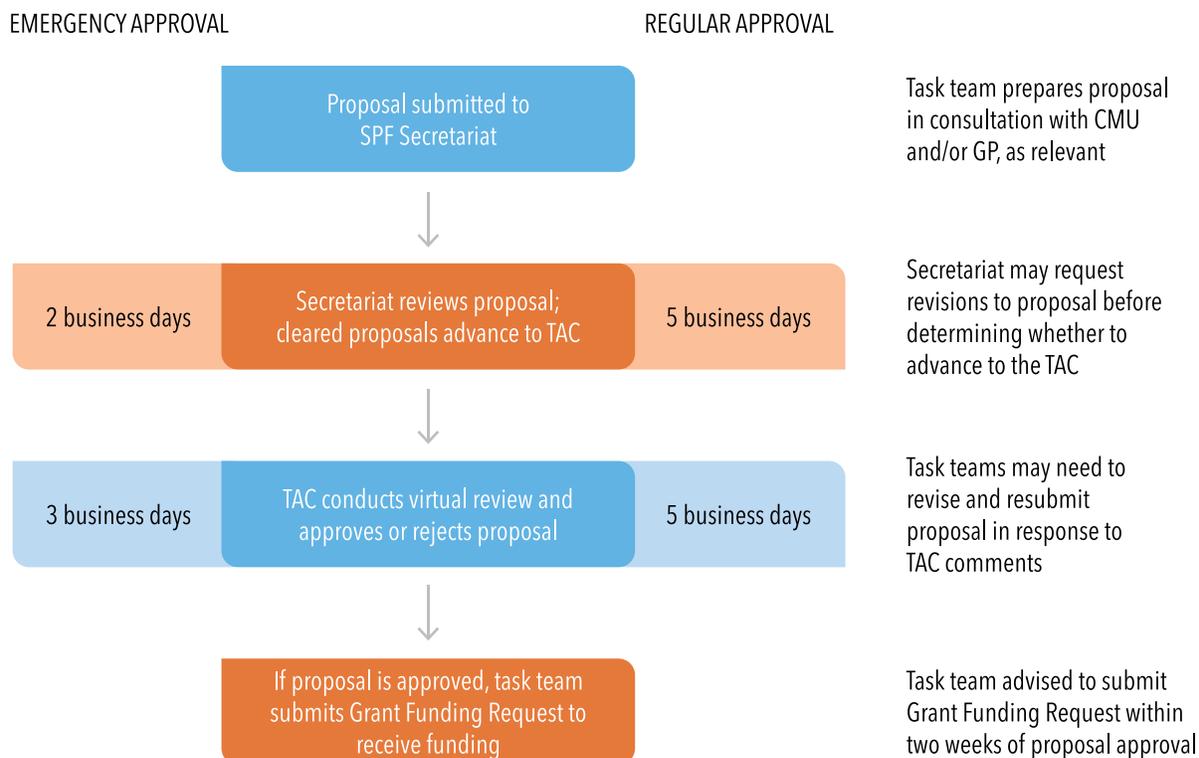
As noted in Section 1, a core element of the 2017 consolidation of the SPF was the creation of the SPF Council, co-chaired by the World Bank and the United Nations. Two meetings of the SPF Council were held in 2019 – an Annual Meeting on April 10, and a virtual meeting on October 8. The SPF Council provides strategic direction and guides SPF operations, which are carried out on a day-to-day basis by the SPF Secretariat, based in the World Bank's FCV Group. Reporting directly to the Bank's Managing Director for Operations, the FCV Group works across all regions and sectors of the World Bank. During 2019, the SPF Secretariat staff complement was increased to include a full-time Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, and more support was retained to assist with knowledge management and communications.

The SPF Secretariat works with individual task teams as they develop proposals to ensure alignment with SPF objectives and relevance and sustainability of grant results. SPF grant proposals are reviewed on a rolling basis. Proposals are often made for one activity or project (either country, regional, or global scope), but the SPF has

<sup>10</sup> Annually, management asserts on the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting, which is integrated with the audit of the combined financial statements of all modified cash basis trust funds administered by the World Bank Group (collectively referred to as the "Single Audit").



**FIGURE 7. SPF REVIEW PROCESS**



also approved “omnibus proposals” encompassing multiple grants, such as the **Operationalizing Forced Displacement Program in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda** and the **Response to Forced Displacement in Uganda** programs. The SPF has also offered “special allocations” subject to a subsequent rapid proposal process, such as for GBV in 2017, under which \$1 million was offered to 20 teams for incorporating GBV prevention and mitigation components in World Bank projects and advisory work.

Proposals are approved virtually by a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) composed of senior Bank FCV technical leaders. The service standard for regular review and approval by the TAC, as shown in Figure 7, is five business days with emergency approval carried out in three business days – a factor that underpins the SPF’s flexibility and rapid response. All activities financed by SPF, whether emergency or regular approval track, are carried out under the World Bank Policy and Procedure Framework and financial controls. The SPF received an unqualified opinion under the Bank’s Single Audit for fiscal year 2019.<sup>10</sup>

“SPF is consistently the best, most accessible and flexible facility offering grants to address FCV challenges in innovative ways.”

- World Bank task team leader in response to SPF’s 2019 Stakeholder Questionnaire

# SPF IN ACTION: ZIMBABWE RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE AFTER CYCLONE IDAI



Photo Credit: Kuda Chikopa / World Bank

One of the worst tropical cyclones ever to affect Africa hit Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe in March 2019. Cyclone Idai left massive devastation in its wake, severely impacting already-fragile communities in Zimbabwe. The Government declared a state of emergency, and the World Bank undertook a rapid response that brought together available financing sources – including the SPF – to tackle different aspects of the disaster.

Since 2000, when direct lending to Zimbabwe was suspended on account of non-payment of arrears, the Bank has maintained support for Zimbabwe through a variety of non-lending instruments and trust funds. The elections in 2018 offered an opportunity to break with the past, but while the new Government has initiated several difficult reforms, the humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate as a result of climate and economic shocks.

Within two months of the cyclone, the World Bank delivered a Rapid Impact Needs Assessment that used a variety of methods to assess damages and proposed the establishment of a Zimbabwe Recovery and Resilience Framework. This proposal informed the **Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project (ZIRP)**, financed through a special IDA grant of \$72 million, which was formally launched in Harare in September 2019. Given Zimbabwe's continued non-accrual status, the ZIRP was processed and financed on an exceptional basis due to the unprecedented humanitarian crisis caused by the cyclone. ZIRP cannot finance the government in any form, and precludes any transactions through government. It is implemented through partnerships with various United Nations agencies but requires the close collaboration and coordination of the government.



“The new Recovery and Resilience Framework will help us to prepare and effectively manage disasters which have significantly increased owing to climate change. Thus, our focus will be on mitigation and adaptation strategies to possibly reduce their impact. We believe that a balanced approach to manage the risks associated with natural disasters is offered by engaging all stakeholders – a key component in the development of the framework.”

- Mr. Nathan Nkomo  
*Director, Civil Protection Unit, Zimbabwe*

To build the government’s capacity at this critical juncture, the SPF provided \$3 million<sup>11</sup> through March 2021 to support the ZIRP. This project aims to (i) improve governmental capacity for coordination to respond to cyclone Idai; and (ii) scale and institutionalize disaster risk management capacity to mitigate future climatic shocks. The approach goes beyond reconstruction to “building back better” and complements the government’s Transitional Stabilization Program (2018-2020), in alignment with its strong focus on poverty alleviation, resilience building, and decentralization.

Through this project, SPF support will reinforce government systems and capacity at multiple levels, reinforcing the IDA-financed ZIRP, and supporting the government in this transition phase. Moreover, the World Bank is exploring additional opportunities for capacity support through related projects and funds, which will inform a joint program of technical assistance to the government for cyclone-affected areas. For example, the African Development Bank will provide complementary capacity-building support.

<sup>11</sup> SPF transferred these funds to the multi-donor Zimbabwe Reconstruction Trust Fund (ZIMREF) to facilitate the response. In total, the SPF has provided \$9 million to ZIMREF and financed two grants in Zimbabwe for agriculture and water and sanitation.

## SPF PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

In 2019, the SPF supported interventions across all six geographic regions as well as globally, supporting a diverse range of countries. The Fund approved 33 grants and one transfer to a multi-donor trust fund, for over \$13.5 million in new commitments. As of December 31, 2019, the Fund's active portfolio comprised 74 grants with over \$58 million in commitments. The net value of the SPF is over \$359 million.

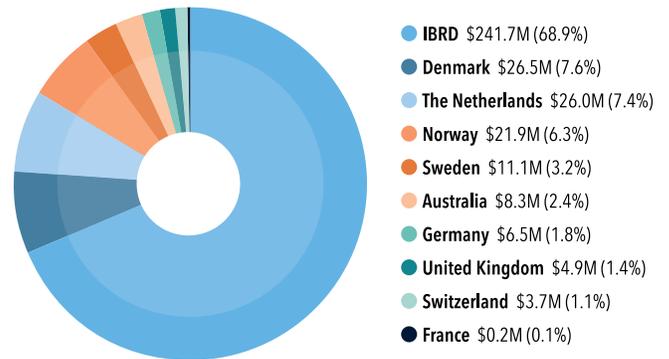


Photo Credit: World Bank

## SPF CONTRIBUTIONS

The SPF was established in 2008 with a pledge of \$100 million from IBRD<sup>12</sup> over the first three fiscal years. The Fund is currently supported by nine development partners: Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade; Denmark's Ministry of Foreign Affairs; France's Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs; Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation; the Netherlands Ministry for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation; Norway's Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency; the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation; and The United Kingdom's Department for International Development. IBRD has contributed the largest share of funding since inception, at 68.9 percent of the overall contributions to the Fund as illustrated in Figure 8 below.

**FIGURE 8. SPF CONTRIBUTIONS, 2009-2019 (\$ EQUIVALENT, %)**



<sup>12</sup> IBRD contributions were allocated from IBRD's net income and provided on a grant basis.





Photo Credit: Granados De Orbegoso / World Bank

## SPF RECIPIENTS AND EXECUTION MODALITY

The SPF portfolio includes grants executed by the Bank (BE) and funds on-granted to recipients for their execution (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 where the capacity of local institutions is severely constrained, the Bank can execute activities on behalf of the recipient.<sup>13</sup> While the total cumulative number of BE activities over the life of the SPF exceeds the number of RE activities, with 139 grants and 100 grants respectively (see Figure 9), the share of SPF funding to BE activities accounts for only 18 percent of the Fund portfolio (see Figure 10). 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 are implemented by government entities. RE grants to government entities account for 44 percent of committed funding – exceeding even the share of BE commitments. After governments, local and international NGOs implement 11 percent of all SPF grants, comprising around 25 percent of committed funding. The range and share of partner organizations that implement SPF grants are detailed in Figures 9 and 10.

The number of SPF BE grants and associated funding commitments have increased substantially since 2016, while the number of RE grants has decreased. This trend, shown in Figure 11, reflects the increased share of globally focused grants since 2017. All 26 globally focused grants in the SPF portfolio are BE grants, and 21 of these were approved between 2017 and 2019. Of the total 33 grants approved in 2019, 32 grants were Bank-Executed and only one grant was Recipient-Executed. This shift towards more BE grants reflects SPF support for advisory and analytical activities, including pilots, assessments, and primary data collection that are intended to inform other programming and operations. With more financing available for FCV from IDA18 and IDA19, the SPF is more prominently financing foundational knowledge and analytics needed for project design and FCV-sensitive support for project implementation. 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 for recipient-executed interventions.<sup>14</sup> Enhancing the SPF's ability to support Recipient-Executed operations was an important rationale for extending the end disbursement date of the SPF to December 2022, which was approved by all donors in late 2019.

FIGURE 9. SPF GRANTS BY RECIPIENTS 2009-2019 (BY NUMBER AND TOTAL % OF GRANTS)

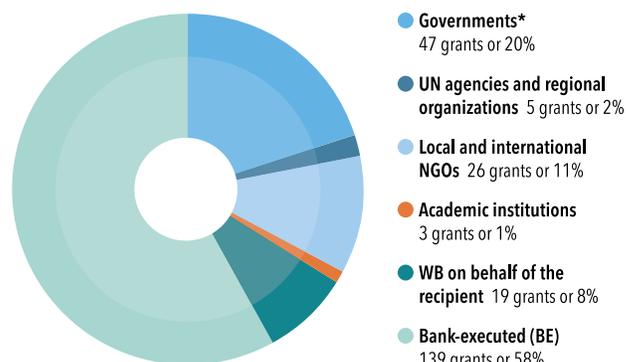
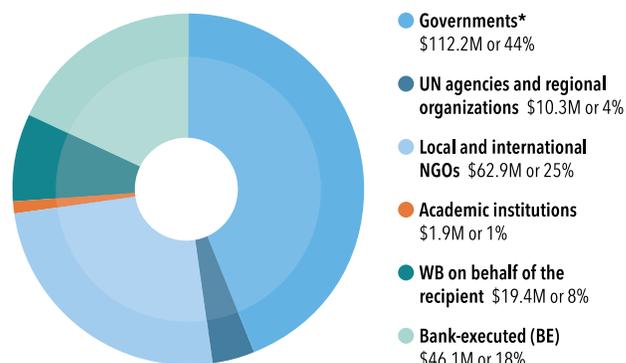


FIGURE 10. SPF GRANTS BY RECIPIENTS 2009-2019 (US\$ MILLIONS)

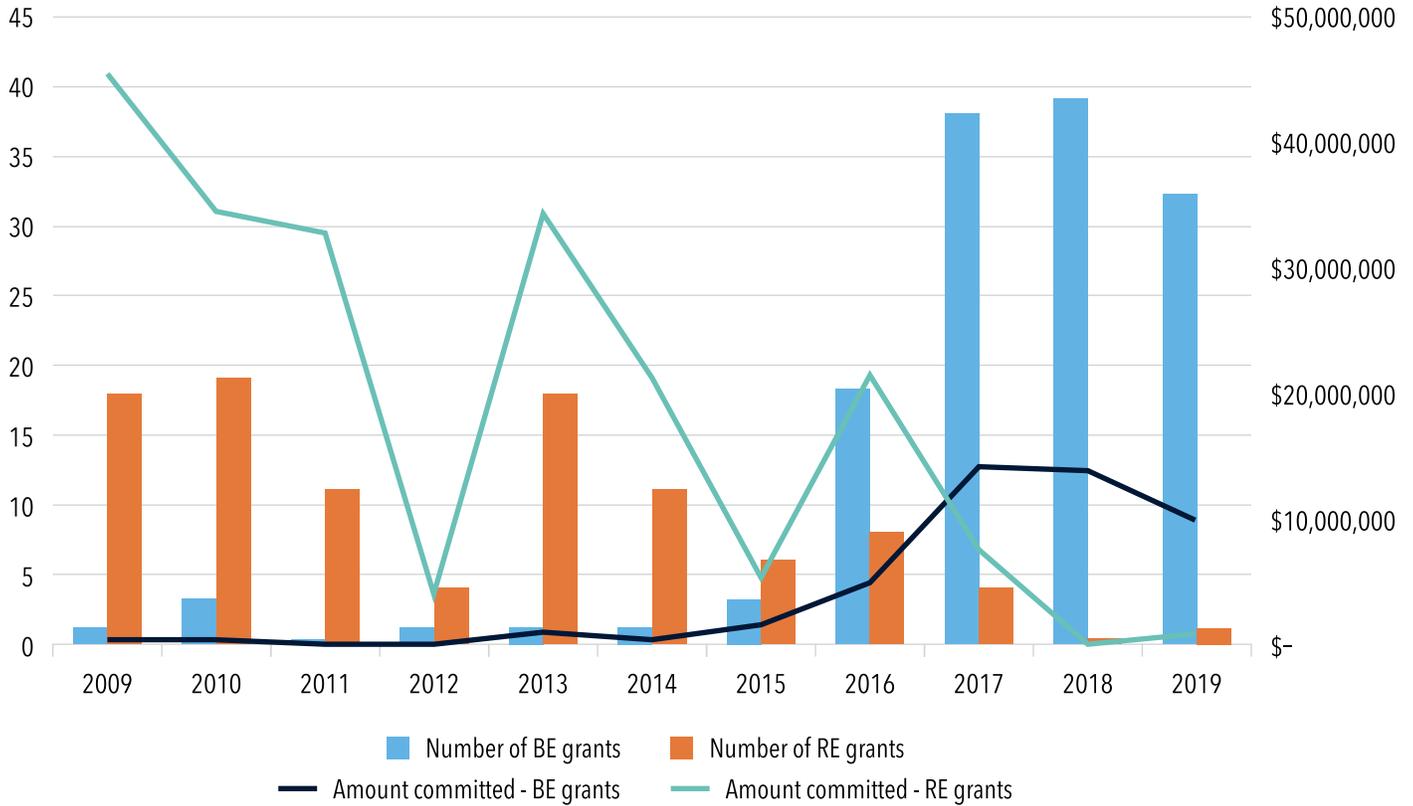


\*including four grants totaling US\$7.2 million in which recipient governments contracted UN agencies for implementation.

<sup>13</sup> Only 19 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, Syrian Arab Republic, and West Bank and Gaza.

<sup>14</sup> 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 11. SPF GRANTS AND COMMITMENTS BY IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY**



### SPF ALLOCATIONS BY REGION

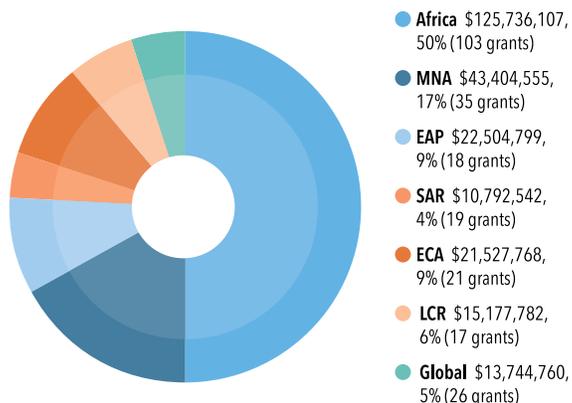
SPF grants have made an impact across all six geographic regions, addressing FCV challenges in diverse regional and country contexts. As illustrated in Figure 12, half of all SPF allocations since inception have gone to the Africa region, in support of 103 grants. The prevalence of grants in this region is maintained in the 2019 portfolio and accounts for just under half of all committed funding. The Africa region also accounted for the plurality of grants approved in 2019, as reflected in Figure 13, with 14 out of 33 grants approved during the year.

**55%** of active SPF grants are managed from the field (as opposed to from headquarters).

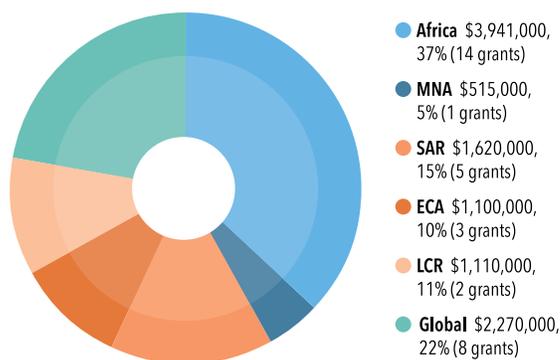
**14%** are managed from FCS locations.

**2019 saw a shift in funding among regions.** Compared to the historical portfolio shown in Figure 12, there was a considerable reduction in funding for grants in Middle East and North Africa (from 17 percent of funding for the historical portfolio to 5 percent of new commitments in 2019). Additionally, no new grants in East Asia and Pacific were approved in 2019, a reduction from the historical portfolio of 9 percent of commitments. Conversely, the regional breakdown for new grants in 2019 (Figure 13) reveals an increase in the share of funding for activities in South Asia and in Latin America & Caribbean, reflecting emerging needs arising from the Rohingya crisis and the Venezuelan migration crisis.

**FIGURE 12. SPF GRANT ALLOCATIONS BY REGION 2009-2019**



**FIGURE 13. SPF GRANT ALLOCATIONS BY REGION 2019**

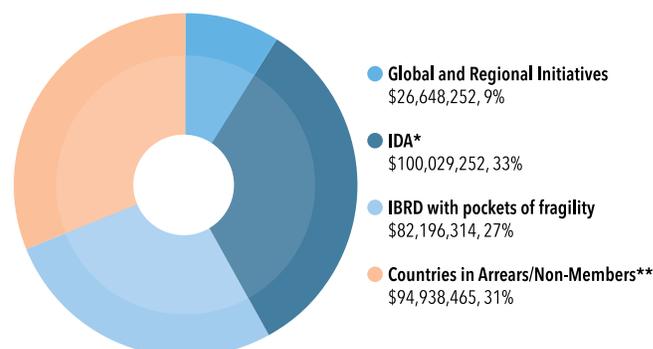


## SPF ALLOCATIONS BY FCV TYPES

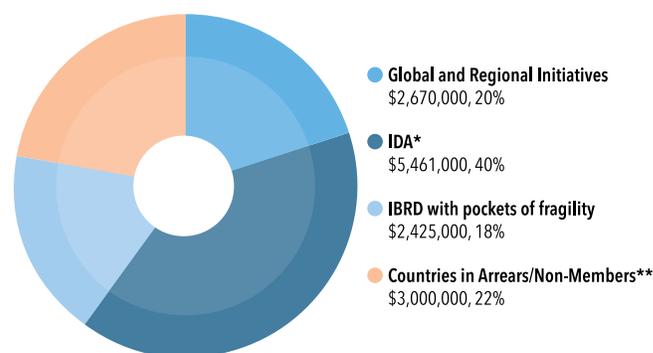
One of the pillars of the SPF value proposition is the Fund's flexibility in terms of where it can operate. All developing countries facing FCV challenges are eligible for SPF funding, regardless of geography, income level, or arrears status. The SPF may also finance activities in territories and non-members. Moreover, SPF financing is not limited to countries on the annually updated FCS list.<sup>15</sup> As such, the SPF can support crucial interventions in countries in arrears, non-members, and in middle-income countries (MICs) that have no access to IDA funding. As shown in Figure 14, SPF funding between 2009 and 2019 is almost equally distributed across the three priority beneficiary categories, with 33 percent of funding committed to IDA countries, 31 percent committed to countries in arrears/non-members, 27 percent to MICs, and 9 percent to global and regional initiatives.

In 2019, the largest share of committed funding – 40 percent – went to IDA countries. This total, shown in Figure 15, supported implementation of the IDA18 Risk Mitigation Regime in Guinea, Niger, Nepal, Tajikistan; the response to the Ebola crisis in DRC; and addressing the refugee crises in countries such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Uganda. Funding for global and regional initiatives accounted for 20 percent of total committed funding in 2019. This reflects growing demand for support to global and cross-regional initiatives, such as strengthening the security-development nexus; assessments of migration and forced displacement; and crisis risk modeling. Allocations to countries in arrears and IBRD countries amounted to 22 percent and 18 percent respectively, and included transfers to the ZIMREF multi-donor trust fund in Zimbabwe (in arrears) and to MICs with pockets of fragility, including Colombia, Tunisia, Turkey, and Venezuela.

**FIGURE 14. SPF FINANCING BY COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY FOR IDA/IBRD 2009-2019**



**FIGURE 15. SPF FINANCING BY COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY FOR IDA/IBRD 2019**



\* including blend countries, i.e. countries eligible for IDA and IBRD financing. The only blend country in the current portfolio is Pakistan.

\*\* including transfer of US\$3 million to Zimbabwe MDTF.

<sup>15</sup> See Section 1 and <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/harmonized-list-of-fragile-situations>

## SPF IN ACTION: ENGAGING COMMUNITIES IN ADDRESSING EBOLA IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO



Photo Credit: Vincent Tremeau / World Bank

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) continues to fight a large-scale and protracted Ebola epidemic. This tenth outbreak was declared in August 2018, and is the second largest recorded after the 2013-16 West Africa Ebola epidemic. Recognizing that Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) has spread to major cities and close to international borders, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the epidemic a “Public Health Emergency of International Concern” in July 2019.

Of particular concern is that the EVD outbreak is happening in FCV-affected areas, where humanitarian, development, and security challenges intersect with the public health crisis. For example, pockets of community resistance to interventions by authorities in Ebola hotspots have led to over 400 recorded violent incidents against health workers in 2019. Pre-existing gender norms in DRC expose women and girls to specific and increased risks during disease outbreaks. Following the EVD outbreak in West Africa, humanitarian actors and academics highlighted the gendered impacts of the disease and the response, as well as the long-term recovery implications for women and girls.



The Government's Integrated Response Strategy to the Ebola crisis (August 2019; updated January 2020) now includes a dedicated pillar to assist communities affected by the outbreak. Along with emergency support to health systems, this strategy supports (i) community works led by the DRC Social Fund – a trusted and seasoned public agency under the President's Office; (ii) access to social services; and (iii) increased coordination with humanitarian intervention teams, led by UNICEF and OCHA respectively. In addition, the Government and partners in the National Ebola Coordination Committee called on the World Bank to provide complementary support to the medical response with activities improving social cohesion and community resilience.

“The Community Resilience Initiative is a social safety net operation to address communities’ grievances as well as their aspirations for development—thereby improving acceptance, access, and support for Ebola medical teams.”

– Paul Bance, *World Bank Task Team Leader*

SPF approved the **Ebola – Community Engagement in Emergencies** grant (2019-2020) to support the social response through prevention efforts and engagement of local communities. This activity provides the DRC Government and its partners with just-in-time analytics and technical assistance to support an efficient and coordinated social response to the Ebola crisis, and to ensure that approaches to this response are conflict-sensitive and prevent sexual abuse and exploitation.

In coordination with the UN Ebola Emergency Response Team, the SPF-financed work was instrumental in activating \$50 million of IDA emergency financing through an existing project for community works in Ebola hotspots. It is now helping to prepare the way for a full-scale IDA project for DRC's Ebola response. IDA's Crisis Response Window has allocated \$100 million to finance the social safety net that sustains the resilience of communities, while supporting the local economy, rehabilitating priority infrastructure, and strengthening social cohesion. It will support the provision of essential basic services through community infrastructure across all Ebola-affected health zones, working through the DRC Social Fund. In turn, these interventions should improve access, acceptance, and support for Ebola public health teams, as well as preparing a “Beyond Ebola” transition.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND FUND BALANCE (AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019)						
	Note	2019	2018	2017	2009-2016	Total
<i>(in calendar years and expressed in US dollars)</i>						
<b>Opening balance</b>		<b>68,347,684.61</b>	<b>55,058,481.21</b>	<b>60,700,661.54</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Receipts</b>						
Donor contributions	1	14,601,394.00	38,805,180.81	18,138,570.98	279,250,830.23	350,795,976.02
Net investments & other incomes	2	1,792,492.70	1,370,032.38	804,474.42	4,529,673.87	8,496,673.37
<b>Total Receipts</b>		<b>16,393,886.70</b>	<b>40,175,213.19</b>	<b>18,943,045.40</b>	<b>283,780,504.10</b>	<b>359,292,649.39</b>
<b>Disbursements</b>						
Grant disbursements	3	16,296,922.45	24,671,332.82	23,856,367.12	170,789,862.90	235,614,485.29
Program management	4	700,019.87	1,214,676.97	728,858.61	5,775,569.69	8,419,125.14
Net transfers to single-country MDTFs	3	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	0.00	44,000,000.00	48,000,000.00
World Bank administration fee	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,176,539.65	1,176,539.65
Refund to donors	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,337,870.32	1,337,870.32
<b>Total Disbursements</b>		<b>19,996,942.32</b>	<b>26,886,009.79</b>	<b>24,585,225.73</b>	<b>223,079,842.56</b>	<b>294,548,020.40</b>
<b>Ending balance</b>		<b>64,744,628.99</b>	<b>68,347,684.61</b>	<b>55,058,481.21</b>	<b>60,700,661.54</b>	
Less: Committed funds (active grants)	7	16,645,728.00	32,254,405.00	30,342,487.00		
<b>Fund balance (available for new programming)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>48,098,900.99</b>	<b>36,093,279.61</b>	<b>24,715,994.21</b>		
Pipeline of operational activities (first half of 2020)	9	9,000,000.00				

## NOTE 1 : DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

The SPF has received US\$14,601,394 in the calendar year ending December 31, 2019 from five donors: Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, The United Kingdom, and IBRD. The decrease in 2019 relative to 2018 contributions is mainly due to two factors: (1) By the end of 2019, donors have fully paid-in their contributions as pledged under the existing Administration Agreements -- there is only one pending receivable from Switzerland of CHF 1,000,000; (2) Donors are keen to continue their support to the SPF and future contributions will be channeled to the "SPF 2.0" umbrella fund. Since it was established, the SPF has received US\$350,795,977 from nine bilateral donors and from the IBRD. Receivable contributions, i.e. agreements signed with bilateral donors for which payments are not due yet or not paid-in during the reporting period, are expected in the amount of over US\$1 million equivalent. The IBRD is expected to contribute US\$5,000,000 in CY2020.

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

Donor	Contribution Currency	2019		2018		2017		2009-2016		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
<b>Australia</b> Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	AUD			1,000,000	741,800			8,110,500	7,607,417	<b>8,349,217</b>		
<b>Denmark</b> Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs	DKK	30,000,000	4,530,353	70,000,000	11,267,062			60,000,000	10,713,276	<b>26,510,691</b>		
<b>France</b> Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs	USD					180,992	180,992			<b>180,992</b>		
<b>Germany</b> Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation	EUR			3,000,000	3,419,100	500,000	526,000	2,000,000	2,508,842	<b>6,453,942</b>		
<b>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development</b>	USD	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	13,962,640	13,962,640	217,702,996	217,702,996	<b>241,665,636</b>		
<b>The Netherlands</b> Ministry for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation	EUR			10,000,000	11,918,620			10,000,000	14,051,000	<b>25,969,620</b>		
<b>Norway</b> Ministry of Foreign Affairs	NOK	30,000,000	3,341,501	28,414,000	3,416,580	10,000,000	1,203,833	97,000,000	13,977,598	<b>21,939,512</b>		
<b>Sweden</b> Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	SEK			12,500,000	1,377,942	12,500,000	1,537,137	61,469,280	8,152,583	<b>11,067,662</b>		
<b>Switzerland</b> Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	CHF	1,500,000	1,505,734	1,500,000	1,506,550	700,000	727,969			<b>3,740,253</b>	1,000,000	1,017,708
<b>The United Kingdom Department</b> for International Development	GBP	170,000	223,805	120,000	157,527			2,800,000	4,537,120	<b>4,918,452</b>		
<b>TOTAL (in US\$)</b>			<b>14,601,394</b>		<b>38,805,181</b>		<b>18,138,571</b>		<b>279,250,832</b>	<b>350,795,977</b>		

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\$1,792,493 for calendar year 2019 consist of the SPF's share of 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 2019 exceeded the SPF's annual program management costs. 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\$235,614,485 have been made since the establishment of the Fund, of which US\$16,296,922 was disbursed in calendar year 2019.

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

Region	Number of grants	Distribution in percentage	Disbursement (\$ million)	Distribution in percentage
Africa	103	43%	119.2	51%
Middle East and North Africa	35	15%	39.6	17%
South Asia	19	8%	8.8	4%
Global	26	11%	11.7	5%
Latin America and Caribbean	17	7%	14.4	6%
East Asia and Pacific	18	8%	21.6	9%
Europe and Central Asia	21	9%	20.3	9%
	<b>239</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>235.6</b>	<b>100%</b>

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	100	41.8%	206.7	81.8%
Governments*	47	19.7%	112.2	44.4%
UN agencies and regional organizations	5	2.1%	10.3	4.1%
Local and international NGOs	26	10.9%	62.9	24.9%
Academic institutions	3	1.3%	1.9	0.8%
WB on behalf of the recipient	19	7.9%	19.4	7.7%
Bank-executed (BE)	139	58.2%	46.1	18.2%
	<b>239</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>252.8</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*includes 4 grants for a total of US\$7.2 million with UN Agencies contracted by recipient governments for implementation.

The SPF has also provided \$48 million 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 (3 transfers)	9.00
<b>Total Amount</b>	<b>48.00</b>



#### NOTE 4: PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

The cost of the SPF program management for calendar year 2019 amounted to US\$700,019.87. This cost was fully covered by investment income, i.e. donor contributions were used for operational activities only. There has been a reduction in the program management costs in 2019 compared to 2018. The higher than average program management costs in 2018 were due to 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 effort; and the independent evaluation of the SPF.

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

Expense categories (in \$)	2019	2018	2017	2009-2016	Cumulative disbursement
Staff costs	324,729.95	815,206.73	455,195.59	4,295,833.80	5,890,966.07
Consultant fees	357,330.01	275,546.26	93,921.00	810,643.86	1,537,441.13
Travel expenses		65,894.45	139,505.61	574,306.47	779,706.53
Other expenses	17,959.91	58,029.53	40,236.41	94,786.26	211,012.11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>700,019.87</b>	<b>1,214,676.97</b>	<b>728,858.61</b>	<b>5,775,570.39</b>	<b>8,419,125.84</b>

Staff costs include salaries and benefits for the SPF Secretariat staff. Other expenses include overhead expenses; contractual services such as editing, graphic design, translation, publishing and printing; and 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 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 2019, as under the World Bank's New Cost Recovery Model the administration fee is deducted at the disbursing fund level. This means that the administration fee is not deducted at the time of receipt of contributions into the trust fund as was done before 2017.

#### NOTE 6: REFUND TO DONOR

Refund to The Netherlands in the amount of US\$1,337,870, was made in calendar year 2014 following the Donor's early exit from the Fund. The refund amount was based on the 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\$16,645,728 are outstanding as of December 31, 2019. These are the remaining balances (funds committed but not yet disbursed) of the grants that the SPF has approved for program management and operational activities, i.e. active grants.

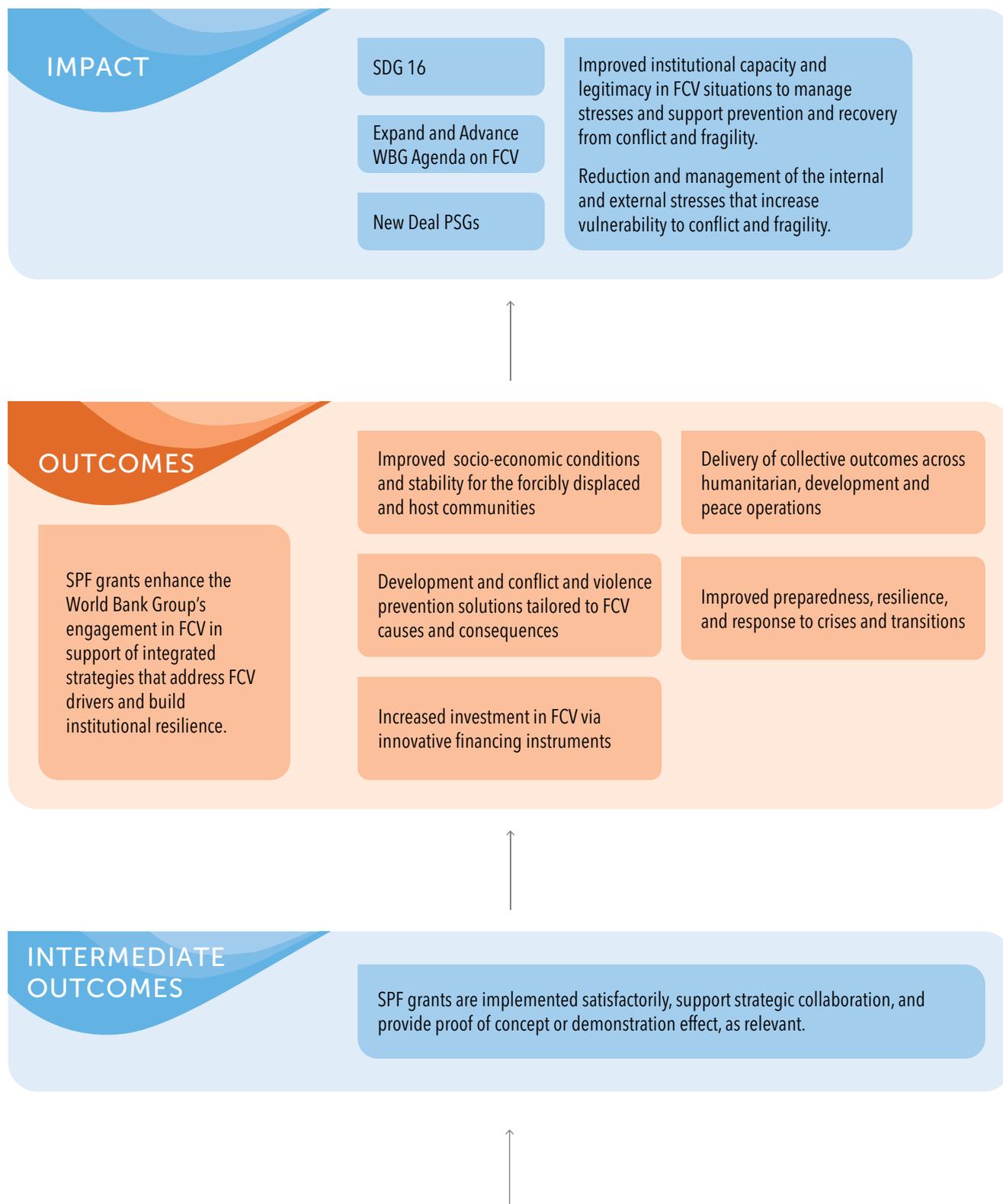
#### NOTE 8: FUND BALANCE

Fund balance in the amount of US\$48,098,900.99 is outstanding as of December 31, 2019 and 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 2020 amounts to US\$9,000,000.

## THEORY OF CHANGE



## 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

High-quality proposals that identify 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; fit within at least one focus area or cross-cutting theme, such as gender; and that may include support for staffing on the ground.

Forced Displacement

H-D-P Nexus

Prevention & Recovery

Crisis Response

Financing Solutions

## SPF RESULTS FRAMEWORK: 2019 RESULTS

Results Chain	Indicator	2019 Target	Results		
			2019 Portfolio*	2019 Approved Grants**	Closed Grants***
Outcomes	1. Support implementation or uptake of RRA findings and recommendations	10%	5%		4%
	2. Support implementation or uptake of RPBA findings and recommendations	10%	10%		1%
	3. Advance or promote inclusive approaches and policies	40%	40%		46%
	4. Support institutional reform	30%	25%		41%
	5. Support implementation of collective outcomes	25%	27%		15%
	6. Catalytic leveraging of other (non-SPF) funding	15%	32%		24%
	7. Ratio of funding leveraged	1.50	4.91		1.44
	8. SPF-funded projects that are replicated, mainstream, or scale (either within WBG or in external organization)	15%	26%		40%
	9. Partners, donors, and other stakeholders recognizing SPF's catalytic support, innovation, and thought leadership <sup>1</sup>	100%	85%		
Intermediate Outcomes	1. SPF grants providing demonstration effect	15%	35%	6%	43%
	2. SPF grants completed with "moderately satisfactory" rating or higher <sup>2</sup>	80%			86%
	3. SPF grants that support joint FCV activities with UN agencies	20%	15%	21%	8%
	4. SPF grants coordinating with UN agencies	30%	39%	49%	24%
	5. SPF grants implemented in partnership or coordination with:				
	a) Regional or international (non-UN) organizations	15%	16%	14%	17%
	b) NGOs or civil society organizations	20%	26%	12%	43%
	c) Local governments	12%	17%	5%	10%
	6. Partners reporting satisfaction with quality of collaboration and coordination <sup>3</sup>	85%	50%		
	7. Knowledge sharing events or exchanges held for local and international stakeholders <sup>4</sup>	15	13	0	64
8. Datasets produced or data sharing platforms/protocols developed <sup>4</sup>	8	6	1	8	
Outputs	1. SPF grants by focus area: <sup>5</sup>				
	(a) Forced Displacement	35%	34%	33%	17%
	(b) H-D-P Nexus	20%	15%	29%	13%
	(c) Prevention and Recovery	30%	75%	28%	98%
	(d) Crisis Response	10%	16%	7%	11%
	(e) Financing Solutions	5%	13%	2%	8%
	2. SPF grants primarily addressing gender equality	20%	15%	10%	6%
	a) SPF grants with gender-based violence focus <sup>6</sup>	5%	12%	9%	6%
	3. SPF grants that are:				
	a) in countries in arrears or non-members	10%	23%	0%	25%
	b) in Middle Income Countries with FCV pockets	25%	22%	25%	24%
c) Regional / trans-national	15%	4%	3%	6%	
4. SPF grants using innovative designs, ICT applications, delivery mechanisms, financing instruments, or risk mitigation strategies	20%	29%	38%	15%	



## 2019 RESULTS REPORTED AS NUMBER OF GRANTS

Results Chain	Indicator	Results		
		2019 Portfolio*	2019 Approved Grants**	Closed Grants***
Outcomes	1. Support implementation or uptake of RRA findings and recommendations	10		2
	2. Support implementation or uptake of RPBA findings and recommendations	7		3
	3. Advance or promote inclusive approaches and policies	45		58
	4. Support institutional reform	17		45
	5. Support implementation of collective outcomes	28		18
	6. Catalytic leveraging of other (non-SPF) funding	27		37
	7. Ratio of funding leveraged	4.91		1.44
	8. SPF-funded projects that are replicated, mainstream, or scale (either within WBG or in external organization)	23		49
	9. Partners, donors, and other stakeholders recognizing SPF's catalytic support, innovation, and thought leadership <sup>1</sup>	85%		
Intermediate Outcomes	1. SPF grants providing demonstration effect	43	2	55
	2. SPF grants completed with "moderately satisfactory" rating or higher <sup>2</sup>			92
	3. SPF grants that support joint FCV activities with UN agencies	17	3	10
	4. SPF grants coordinating with UN agencies	54	12	38
	5. SPF grants implemented in partnership or coordination with:			
	a) Regional or international (non-UN) organizations	21	2	22
	b) NGOs or civil society organizations	23	3	45
	c) Local governments	12	1	9
	6. Partners reporting satisfaction with quality of collaboration and coordination <sup>3</sup>	50%		
	7. Knowledge sharing events or exchanges held for local and international stakeholders <sup>4</sup>	13	0	64
8. Datasets produced or data sharing platforms/protocols developed <sup>4</sup>	6	1	8	
Outputs	1. SPF grants by focus area: <sup>5</sup>			
	(a) Forced Displacement	52	18	22
	(b) H-D-P Nexus	28	17	14
	(c) Prevention and Recovery	80	19	114
	(d) Crisis Response	20	6	10
	(e) Financing Solutions	10	4	7
	2. SPF grants primarily addressing gender equality	20	3	20
	a) SPF grants with gender-based violence focus <sup>6</sup>	17	2	19
	3. SPF grants that are:			
	a) in countries in arrears or non-members	14	0	19
	b) in Middle Income Countries with FCV pockets	23	6	30
	c) Regional / trans-national	10	2	12
	4. SPF grants using innovative designs, ICT applications, delivery mechanisms, financing instruments, or risk mitigation strategies	33	9	18
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF GRANTS</b>		<b>121</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>118</b>

## NOTE

Note: All targets and results in 2019 Results table are measured as proportion of committed SPF grant funding. Transfers to single-country multi-donor trust funds are not included in results reporting. Results for 2018 portfolio can be found in the 2018 Annual Report.

\*2019 Portfolio includes all SPF grants active during calendar year 2019, including those grants approved in 2019.

\*\*Results only for active grants approved in calendar year 2019.

\*\*\*Closed Grants is comprised of grants that were legally closed as of December 31, 2018 and therefore not part of the 2019 Portfolio.

<sup>1</sup> Results come from the stakeholder questionnaire conducted via Survey Monkey in February and March 2020. The survey had an overall response rate of 33% (36 individual respondents). The result for this indicator reflects the percentage of respondents selecting "Agree" or "Somewhat Agree", averaged across all survey questions.

<sup>2</sup> This indicator applies only to closed grants.

<sup>3</sup> Results come from the stakeholder questionnaire section for respondents identifying as "implementing partners". There were only two such respondents to the questionnaire. The result for this indicator reflects the percentage of respondents selecting "Agree" or "Somewhat Agree", averaged across all survey questions.

<sup>4</sup> Results for 2019 Portfolio and 2019 Approved Grants reflect knowledge sharing events held and data platforms developed during calendar year 2019. Results for Closed Grants are cumulative across the lifetime of the grants/projects.

<sup>5</sup> 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 2019 Approved Grants and the 2019 Portfolio.

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



## LIST OF ACTIVE PROJECTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Country and Project <sup>1</sup> Title	Start Date	Project Development Objective	Grant Amount (Million)
AFRICA	<b>Africa:</b> Support to IDA18 Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities–Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda <i>TF0A9081</i>	December 2018	Support implementation of the IDA18 Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities in Burundi, Kenya and Rwanda through policy dialogue, assessments, and technical work and thereby contribute to a development response to refugee hosting and greater inclusion and socio-economic opportunities for refugees and hosts.	\$0.49
	 <b>Africa:</b> Cross-Border Collaboration in the Lake Chad Region <i>TF0A8979</i>	November 2018	Support the Governments of the Lake Chad region – Chad, Niger, Cameroon and Nigeria – to enhance cross-border collaboration efforts, which are essential for fostering regional dialogue among local counterparts (governors, local governments and CSOs) across the four countries.	\$0.45
	<b>Benin:</b> Conflict Prevention and Youth Inclusion <i>TF0B1471</i>	October 2019 	Support the Government of Benin and the CMU to mainstream conflict prevention in the context of vulnerable youth inclusion. The grant will focus on understanding the drivers of fragility and violence in local communities and identifying and designing innovative and experimental development solutions to FCV causes.	\$0.27
	<b>Central African Republic:</b> Local Connectivity Emergency Project <i>TF0A2340, TF0A2082</i>	April 2016	Reconnect the population of Northeast Central African Republic 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 lagging regions; (ii) revitalize the local economy by providing temporary employment at the local level; and (iii) facilitate the movement of goods and domestic trade.	\$4.95
	 <b>Democratic Republic of Congo:</b> Ebola – Community Engagement in Emergencies <i>TF0B0336, TF0B1765</i>	May 2019 	Provide the Government of DRC, the UN Ebola Emergency Response, and other partners with just-in-time analytics and technical assistance for an efficient and coordinated social response to the Ebola crisis, and ensure conflict sensitive approaches and prevention of sexual abuse in the response to the Ebola crisis.	\$0.70
	 <b>Democratic Republic of Congo:</b> Crisis Observatory <i>TF0B1698</i>	December 2019 	Establish a call center for remote data collection to fill critical data gaps, produce high frequency analytics, collaborate with other donor agencies, and inform World Bank projects. The activity will also increase analytical capacity through training and capacity building.	\$0.50
	<b>Ethiopia:</b> Operationalizing Forced Displacement Program in Ethiopia <i>FOA7316</i>	March 2018	Support the Government of Ethiopia in its continued efforts to apply the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, 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
	<b>Ethiopia:</b> Social and Gender Analysis of Sustainability of Refugee-Hosting Areas <i>TF0A8645</i>	October 2018	Identify the 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
	<b>Ethiopia:</b> Refugee and Host-areas Household Survey <i>TF0B0081</i>	October 2018 	Contribute to the implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework through the design of a household survey instrument that will collect data on the living conditions and wellbeing of refugees and host communities.	\$0.12
<b>Ethiopia:</b> Exploring Options for Delivering Reproductive Health Services in Refugee Hosting Areas <i>TF0A9578</i>	January 2019 	Provide the Government of Ethiopia with policy and service delivery recommendations to improve access to and quality of reproductive health services. The grant supports a mapping of existing health services available in refugee hosting areas with a focus on reproductive health services, including profiling demand and supply issues and identifying options for streamlining access to – and improving the quality of – public health services for reproductive, maternal, and child health.	\$0.15	

<sup>1</sup> 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)
AFRICA	<b>The Gambia:</b> Understanding International Migration in West Africa <i>TF0B0856</i>	August 2019 	Contribute to maintaining peace and social stability in The Gambia by creating the evidence base for informed decision making on policies and programs related to migration and return migration. The grant supports data collection and analysis; production of a report; and outreach and dissemination of results to government and development partners to actively influence decision making and policy design.	\$0.30
	 <b>Guinea:</b> Maximizing Risk Mitigation Regime Impact <i>TF0B0148</i>	April 2019 	Promote the World Bank's conflict prevention agenda in Guinea by supporting implementation of the IDA18 FCV Risk Mitigation Regime.	\$0.30
	<b>Kenya:</b> Socio-Economic Refugee Profiling <i>TF0A9033</i>	November 2018	Contribute to the collection and analysis of timely and high-quality socio-economic household data to inform programs and policies, including the ongoing devolution process.	\$0.20
	<b>Liberia:</b> Medium and Small Enterprises (MSMEs) and Rural Finance Post Ebola Reconstruction <i>TF0A2356, TF0A1788</i>	June 2016	Support the development of a framework to provide finance to MSMEs on sustainable terms; enhance the capacity of local private sector financial institutions to lend profitably to MSMEs; and objectively measure outcomes.	\$4.85
	 <b>Mali:</b> Jobs for Youth in Central Mali <i>TF0A7806</i>	June 2018	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
	<b>Mauritania:</b> Refugee inclusion in the social safety net system <i>TF0A9163</i>	December 2018	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
	 <b>Niger:</b> Maximizing the Development Impact of the IDA18 FCV Risk Mitigation Regime <i>TF0B0357</i>	May 2019 	Promote the World Bank's conflict prevention agenda through generation and dissemination of knowledge stemming from implementation of the IDA18 Risk Mitigation Regime in Niger.	\$0.30
	 <b>Somalia:</b> Supporting Drought Response and Resilience <i>TF0A4904, TF0A4859</i>	April 2017	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 an existing cash transfer program implemented using mobile payments, in collaboration with the World Food Programme; and (iii) building a roadmap for future development of a national shock-responsive social protection system.	\$4.53
	<b>South Sudan:</b> Third Party Monitoring of South Sudan Portfolio <i>TF0A5171</i>	May 2017	Strengthen the management of risks related to implementation of World Bank projects in South Sudan through establishment of third-party monitoring.	\$2.00
	<b>South Sudan:</b> Dynamics of South Sudan's Conflict Economy <i>TF0A9011</i>	November 2018	Provide an in-depth understanding of the conflict dynamics in South Sudan and their implications for agricultural production and food security; informal trade and financing flows; people's movements, human trafficking and migration; the dynamics of spillovers to neighboring countries; and patterns of investments in illicit activities, including activities related to arms and illicit oil transactions.	\$0.60
<b>Sudan:</b> Sustainable Livelihoods for Displaced and Vulnerable Communities in Eastern Sudan: Phase 2 <i>TF0A3002, TF0A3003, TF0A2654</i>	November 2016	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	
<b>Sudan:</b> Strengthening Sub-National Fiscal Policy Management <i>TF0A4717</i>	June 2017	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 the pilot states of Red Sea, River Nile, Sinnar, and North Kordofan.	\$1.50	

	Country and Project Title		Project Development Objective	Grant Amount (Million)
AFRICA	<b>Uganda:</b> Refugee Monitoring and Analysis <i>TFOA7679</i>	May 2018	Strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of different government agencies to monitor the poor and other vulnerable populations, including refugees, and to produce evidence that guides the design and implementation of effective policies that reduce vulnerability and the incidence and depth of poverty and improve the living standards of the bottom 40 percent of the population.	\$0.20
	<b>Uganda:</b> Development of Evidence-Based Investment Plans for Biomass Energy and Woodland Management in Refugee-Impacted Areas / <i>TFOA8461</i>	September 2018	Improve the evidence base and undertake strategic investment planning to address woodland degradation and enhance biomass energy security in the three key clusters of refugee-hosting districts. The grant specifically aims to improve data and knowledge of refugee-related resource degradation in North-West Uganda to Western Uganda and undertake planning and prioritization to translate the findings into practical investment options for sustainable biomass energy supply and woodland management.	\$0.24
	<b>Uganda:</b> Strengthening Provision of Water Supply and Sanitation Service Delivery in Districts Hosting Refugees / <i>TFOA8701</i>	October 2018	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 the provision of safe water and sanitation services in districts hosting refugees through effective water sector reforms and service delivery models.	\$0.15
	<b>Uganda:</b> Support to Refugee Response Plan and Preparation for Uganda Secondary Education Expansion Project (USEEP) / <i>TFOA8709</i>	October 2018	Assist the Government of Uganda with gathering relevant data to respond to the refugee emergency in an evidence-based manner with a view to achieving more equity in secondary school access, and support development of 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
	<b>Uganda:</b> Local Government Capacity to Integrate Refugee Issues in Planning and Budgeting / <i>TFOA9031</i>	November 2018	Strengthen local government capacity to (i) plan for and manage humanitarian crises and facilitate transitions 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
	<b>Uganda:</b> Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence in Refugee Hosting Districts in Uganda / <i>TFOA9227</i>	December 2018	Support a comprehensive and coordinated approach to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse, in sub-counties impacted by the protracted presence of refugees and the recent significant influx of refugees.	\$0.30
	<b>Uganda:</b> Integrated Framework for Comprehensive Response to Forced Displacement in West Nile / <i>TFOA9228</i>	December 2018 NEW	Provide a physical and investment planning framework for integrated spatial and socio-economic interventions in four refugee-hosting districts in Northern Uganda.	\$0.20
	<b>Uganda:</b> Forced Displacement <i>ASA / TFOA9525</i>	February 2019 	Contribute to the sustainability of the Government of Uganda's progressive policies and practices through generating data and evidence. The activities will strengthen the capacity of central and local governments to plan for and manage humanitarian crises and to facilitate transitions to medium- and long-term development solutions.	\$0.53
	<b>Uganda:</b> Mitigating Environmental and Social Impacts in Host Districts / <i>TFOA9735</i>	February 2019 	Assess the environmental and social impacts of the refugee influx into host districts and identify overall mitigation actions to ensure sustainable interventions by all actors involved in refugee response.	\$0.20
	<b>Uganda:</b> Scoping Economic Opportunities for Host Communities and Refugees / <i>TFOA9827</i>	March 2019 	Expand economic opportunities and self-reliance for refugees and host communities by profiling refugee-owned MSMEs and home-based businesses in refugee-hosting districts and exploring how economic opportunities can be created, focusing on financial and market-based initiatives.	\$0.17
<b>Uganda:</b> Refugee and Host Wellbeing Monitoring / <i>TFOB0809</i>	August 2019 	Provide technical assistance to the Uganda Statistical Bureau (UBOS) for the inclusion of refugees in the next official household survey, and design and pilot a frequent monitoring system to be managed by UBOS to track a select set of indicators of the wellbeing of refugees and host communities.	\$0.30	

	Country and Project Title	Start Date	Project Development Objective	Grant Amount (Million)
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC	<b>Pacific Islands:</b> Addressing Gender Based Violence and Violence Against Children in the Pacific TFOA7116	March 2018	Prevent, mitigate and address GBV and violence against children (VAC) in World Bank-funded projects in the Pacific by expanding the pilot work on GBV and VAC from the three projects under the Pacific Aviation Investment Project (Vanuatu, Tuvalu, Samoa) to eight or more projects, and by broadening the scope from transportation to other operational sectors and projects such as energy and extractives and water.	\$0.15
	<b>Papua New Guinea:</b> Inclusive Development in Post-Conflict Bougainville TFO98558	March 2011	Contribute to rebuilding post-conflict social capital at the community level by strengthening the capacity of women's organizations and women-focused civil society organizations and by implementing women-inclusive community development activities with a more explicit focus on the development priorities of women.	\$4.92
	<b>Philippines:</b> Attaining Just and Lasting Peace TFOA5594	August 2017	Provide the Government and peace partners with access to a series of technical assistance and knowledge products designed to support the effective delivery of the peace and development agenda.	\$1.25
EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA	<b>Central Asia:</b> Development Approaches for Preventing Violent Extremism TFOA6915	February 2018	Support client governments in preventing violent extremism (PVE) by (i) providing evidence-based research on the drivers of VE in Central Asia, with specific reference to youth, gender, and local dimensions; (ii) defining a development approach for PVE that can complement security approaches; and (iii) recommending possible development interventions to support client governments in preventing VE and addressing recruitment and reintegration.	\$0.50
	<b>Tajikistan:</b> Risk Mitigation Regime TFOB0136	April 2019 NEW	Promote the World Bank's prevention agenda in Tajikistan through support for implementation of the IDA18 Risk Mitigation Regime.	\$0.30
	<b>Turkey:</b> Support to Refugees Transitioning to Communities TFOB0893, TFOB0894	August 2019 NEW	Support the transition of refugees to community living in target provinces in Turkey by piloting a socio-economic support package aimed at preparing the transition of residents from temporary accommodation centers in two select camps to independent lives amongst host communities.	\$0.80
	<b>Ukraine:</b> Conflict Response and Recovery Pilot and Capacity Building TFOA3307, TFOA1863, TFOA2694	May 2016	Build the capacity of the Ministry of Temporarily Occupied Territories to address the development impacts of the conflict through capacity building, knowledge generation and pilot recovery and peacebuilding activities.	\$3.65
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	<b>Latin America:</b> Responding to the Venezuelan Migration Crisis at the Regional and National Levels TFOA8787	October 2018	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 approach, and 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
	<b>Colombia:</b> Supporting Institutional Strengthening and Resilience to Face the Venezuelan Migration TFOA9633	January 2019 NEW	Support the Government of Colombia in responding to the development needs emerging from the Venezuelan migration at the national and subnational levels, including through strengthening the policy and institutional framework for response, increasing the resilience of key sectors and host areas, and supporting the enabling environment and strategic communications.	\$0.13
	<b>Venezuela:</b> Supporting Recovery, State Building, and Social Inclusion in Venezuela TFOB0826	July 2019 NEW	Support the development of a prioritization strategy for reconstruction and for recovery and peace- and state-building, setting a path for the economic, institutional, social and physical recovery and reconstruction of Venezuela.	\$0.98
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	<b>Djibouti:</b> Transport Technical Assistance TFOA7726	May 2018	Support the Government's efforts to improve the performance of the transport sector by developing a Transport Sector Development Plan / White Paper that will identify key reforms to increase efficiency and a pipeline of potential Public-Private Partnerships.	\$0.25
	<b>Djibouti:</b> Education Refugee Needs TFOA8991	November 2018	Assess the educational needs of vulnerable groups of school-aged children (refugees, economic migrants, street children and other vulnerable groups) and develop recommendations to help the Ministry of Education increase equitable access to pre-primary and basic education.	\$0.08



	Country and Project Title	Start Date	Project Development Objective	Grant Amount (Million)
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	<b>Iraq:</b> Road Maintenance Microenterprises TF0A7665	May 2018	Encourage the development of private sector participation in the road sector 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
	<b>Lebanon:</b> The National Volunteer Service Program TF010404	February 2013	Increase youth civic engagement that in the medium term will contribute to improved social cohesion across communities and regions by: (i) expanding youth volunteerism, particularly in communities other than the communities from which the volunteers come; and (ii) improving the employability of youth through enhanced (soft) skills.	\$4.00
	 <b>Libya:</b> Reconstruction Preparation TF0A6185	November 2017	Provide rapid response to re-engagement through support to the Libya Economic Dialogue (the cornerstone of World Bank strategic engagement in Libya); sectoral and RPBA assessments; and project development support.	\$1.00
	 <b>Libya:</b> Developing a Framework for Recovery and Peacebuilding TF0A9185	November 2018	Provide technical support to the Government of Libya to establish a national strategy for recovery and peacebuilding to address fragility.	\$0.75
	 <b>Tunisia:</b> Operationalizing Conflict Prevention - Mitigating Risks and Supporting Resilience TF0B0139	April 2019 NEW	Accelerate development of marginalized geographic areas by supporting the capacity of local actors to identify and address grievances of exclusion. This pilot aims to strengthen the ability of the Government of Tunisia to address mounting grievances related to inequality across regions and social groups which, if left unaddressed, may undermine the country's historic transition.	\$0.52
	<b>West Bank and Gaza:</b> Development Impact Bond for Jobs TF0A5113, TF0A5114	September 2017	Contribute to funding output and outcome payments of the Development Impact Bond, which is being tested under the World Bank Finance for Jobs Project to catalyze private investment to enhance skills and job readiness in a more market-oriented way, thereby fostering improved employment outcomes.	\$2.00
SOUTH ASIA	<b>Afghanistan:</b> Forced Displacement Engagement TF0A9798	February 2019 NEW	Strengthen the enabling environment for economic opportunities in cities where there is a high influx of displaced people. This will be pursued by increasing returnees' access to civil documents; providing short-term employment opportunities; improving market enabling infrastructure; and supporting investor-friendly regulatory reforms.	\$0.20
	 <b>Bangladesh:</b> Supporting Rohingya Crisis Response TF0B1048	September 2019 NEW	Support a coordinated and evidence-based medium- to long-term planning framework for refugees and hosts. The grant aims to improve crisis response coordination; produce diagnostics for an expanded knowledge base on the vulnerabilities of refugees and hosts; and prepare a roadmap to inform a comprehensive medium- to long-term strategy.	\$0.60
	 <b>Nepal:</b> Integrated Platform for Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response TF0A2450, TF0A2451, TF0A2452	May 2016	Raise awareness about, and improve the response to, 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 the National Women Commission.	\$2.00
	 <b>Nepal:</b> Risk Mitigation Regime TF0B0776	July 2019 NEW	Promote the World Bank's conflict prevention agenda through support to implementation of the IDA18 Risk Mitigation Regime.	\$0.30
	<b>Pakistan:</b> Forced Displacement Program TF0A7571	May 2018	Support operationalization of the IDA18 Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities and the design of future refugee and host-community programs in Pakistan through analytical work, policy dialogue, and technical assistance to Government agencies dealing with the management of refugees.	\$0.30
	<b>Pakistan:</b> Profiling of Afghan Nationals in Pakistan's Urban Areas TF0A8674	October 2018	Deepen the understanding of socio-economic outcomes of Afghan refugees and Afghan nationals living in Pakistan's urban areas by supporting primary data collection in the three major urban centers with the highest concentration of Afghan nationals: Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta.	\$0.35

	Country and Project Title	Start Date	Project Development Objective	Grant Amount (Million)
<b>SOUTH ASIA</b> 	<b>Pakistan:</b> Response and Prevention of Gender Based Violence in Conflict-Affected in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa <i>TF0B0452</i>	June 2019 	Provide strategic support on gender and social inclusion issues to help define key operational, technical and analytical work for impact on the implementation of the Pakistan 2015 Country Partnership Strategy. This includes: (i) strengthening GBV-related referral services across all World Bank projects in the region; (ii) enhancing the capacity of Government counterparts to prevent and respond to GBV; and (iii) pilot a behavioral intervention to change attitudes that normalize violence amongst women and men.	\$0.50
	<b>Pakistan:</b> Balochistan Social Assessment <i>TF0B1182</i>	September 2019 	Improve access to, and utilization and quality of, health and education services in selected districts of Balochistan by conducting a qualitative social assessment of both Afghan and host communities to understand social issues pertaining to exclusion, gender, community mobilization, citizen engagement, and grievance redress.	\$0.02
<b>GLOBAL</b>   	Operationalizing Conflict Prevention in Community Driven Development Operations <i>TF0A9183</i>	November 2018	Promote innovation in knowledge sharing and technical support to community-driven development projects in FCV environments, as part of the operationalization of the joint UN-World Bank Pathways for Peace study.	\$0.72
	IDA18 Stock take and Consolidation <i>TF0A9477</i>	January 2019 	Take stock of the IDA18 Refugee Sub Window operationalization, consolidate knowledge, and inform the design of the IDA19 Refugee Sub Window.	\$0.35
	Preventing School-Based Violence and Bullying in FCV Contexts <i>TF0A9538</i>	February 2019 	Support efforts in Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Dominican Republic to effectively prevent school-based violence through technical assistance to clients and teams to respond to the issue of school-based violence; targeted capacity building on school-based violence prevention; and dissemination of lessons learned to external partners.	\$0.25
	Risk Mitigation Regime: Global Knowledge <i>TF0A9906</i>	March 2019 	Promote the World Bank's conflict prevention agenda through generation and dissemination of knowledge stemming from the implementation of the IDA18 Risk Mitigation Regime in four pilot countries.	\$0.50
	Strengthening the Security Development Nexus <i>TF0B0706</i>	July 2019 	Strengthen the definition and practice of the World Bank's contribution to the security-development agenda at the country and corporate level. The broader aim is to provide an overarching strategic narrative on the role that development programming can play in supporting efforts to tackle key issues such as insecurity, violent extremism, irregular migration, and organized crime.	\$0.70
	Investing in Justice for Peace, Growth and Poverty Reduction <i>TF0B1079</i>	September 2019 	Produce and disseminate a Flagship Report that examines, for the first time, how justice contributes to poverty reduction, shared prosperity, and the prevention and mitigation of conflict and violence. The grant supports the development and dissemination of the theme related to the role of justice in the prevention and mitigation of conflict and violence.	\$0.12
	Global Crisis Risk Platform: Agriculture and Food Security Risk Financing <i>TF0B1657</i>	November 2019 	Support modelling efforts to enable risk-informed prioritization of investments in resilience and preparedness; reduce agriculture losses; and de-risk climate smart agriculture investments; and provide decision makers with a tool that accurately captures the economic and social impact of agricultural risks.	\$0.10
	Epidemic Risk Modeling <i>TF0B1760</i>	December 2019 	Develop epidemic crisis identification and risk modeling methods and capacities for a more comprehensive and accurate understanding of the potential effects that epidemic risks pose to a given country and to help inform programming for preparedness.	\$0.10
Operationalizing HDP Nexus for Health, Nutrition, and Population Operations in FCV Contexts <i>TF0B1532, TF0B1837</i>	December 2019 	Strengthen national health systems in FCV settings to meet the health needs of displaced populations and contribute to global and regional knowledge creation and sharing with regards to health in FCV contexts.	\$0.25	

LIST OF COMPLETED<sup>1</sup> PROJECTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Country and Project <sup>2</sup> Title	Completion Date	Project Results	Grant Amount (Million)
AFRICA	<b>Africa:</b> Afrobarometer Governance Perception Surveys: Peacebuilding and Statebuilding <i>TFO14918</i>	October 2017	Implemented by the Center for Democratic Development – Ghana, this grant helped to (i) expand the Afrobarometer’s coverage to six new FCV countries (Burundi, Côte d’Ivoire, Niger, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, and Togo) with two surveys conducted in each of the countries; (ii) widely communicate the survey findings in these countries; (iii) build capacity of more than 30 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 FCV contexts and across the continent, which was used to construct Worldwide Governance Indicators.	\$3.21
	<b>Africa:</b> Ebola Response – Liberia, Guinea, and Sierra Leone <i>TFOA1990</i>	April 2019	The grant funded critical analytical work on rebuilding and strengthening health systems in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone after the Ebola crisis. A book, “Post Ebola Health Systems: From Response to Resilience in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone”, was produced and aimed at policymakers and researchers working on health systems strengthening activities. A research article and discussion paper were also produced that argued for integrated strategies to strengthen the underlying pillars of health systems to maximize resilience against future Ebola outbreaks and presented practical methodologies for strengthening fragile health systems. The work under the grant also informed two World Bank Projects.	\$0.12
	<b>Africa:</b> Pastoralism and Stability in the Sahel and Horn of Africa (PASSHA) <i>TFOA1108, TFOA1109</i>	December 2017	The grant supported the progress of two multi-million IDA operations on pastoralism livelihood development in Africa: the Pastoralism Support Project in the Sahel covering six countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal), and the Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project in East Africa, covering three countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda). The grant developed 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 to mitigate conflicts in their areas.	\$2.4
	<b>Africa:</b> GBV Initiative in Great Lakes Trade Facilitation Project <i>TFOA5348</i>	March 2018	The grant helped incorporate GBV aspects in the preparation of the Great Lakes Trade Facilitation project (GLTFP2), totaling \$53 million in IBRD/IDA commitments, through: (i) research on promising practices in GBV prevention and 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 development of a draft policy note entitled “Preventing GBV through grievance redress mechanism in Trade Projects – Promising Practices.”	\$0.05
	<b>Central African Republic:</b> Safe and Reliable Public Electricity Project <i>TFO94990</i>	October 2016	Over 22,000 households 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 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 to the local energy operator ENERCA, improving its financial situation and increasing reliability of service provision.	\$2.25

<sup>1</sup>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>.

<sup>2</sup>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     	<b>Central African Republic:</b> GBV Initiative in Natural Resources Governance Project <i>TF0A4651</i>	March 2018	The grant identified obstacles to women owning assets and engaging in 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. The research findings informed preparation of a GBV-related component of the CAR Natural Resources Governance project.	\$0.05
	<b>Chad:</b> GBV Initiative in Hydrological and Meteorological Services Modernization Project <i>TF0A6009</i>	February 2019	The grant collected qualitative data and produced a technical note to inform the design of the West Africa Regional HydroMeteorological Services Modernization project with regards to incorporating GBV prevention and response. The grant assessed women's current and potential roles in Early Warning Systems (EWS) and risk reduction and mitigation activities through focus group discussions, and analyzed the impact of EWS and extreme weather and climate-related events on women and incidences of GBV. The study concluded that women in Chad are largely disadvantaged in terms of access to hydrometeorological information and services and therefore are more likely to be affected by an adverse natural event. Recommendations based on the study findings include trainings to familiarize people with EWS, sharing knowledge on coping with weather and climate-related shocks, and alleviating the gender inequalities and GBV that take place during and after disaster and climate-related shocks.	\$0.05
	<b>Democratic Republic of Congo:</b> 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 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
	<b>Democratic Republic of Congo:</b> Prevention and Mitigation of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in North and South Kivu <i>TF018380</i>	January 2017	Through close collaboration with local leaders and community-based organizations (CBOs), the project piloted innovative approaches to address the need for: (i) tailored support to children survivors of SGBV; (ii) 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 service delivery 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
	<b>Democratic Republic of Congo:</b> 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 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 informed future activities funded under the Growth with Governance in the Mineral Sector project and the women's financial inclusion partnership with the IFC.	\$0.05
	<b>Democratic Republic of Congo:</b> 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. Findings of the evaluation indicate important impacts in changing men's engagement in household tasks and in intra-household 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 GBV prevention interventions, particularly on the effectiveness of programs that seek to engage men in efforts to reduce inequality and inspire changes in the gendered power dynamics in communities and in the home.	\$0.99

	Country and Project Title	Completion Date	Project Results	Grant Amount (Million)
AFRICA   	<b>Democratic Republic of Congo:</b> GBV Initiative in Kinshasa Urban Development and Resilience Project <i>TF0A4718</i>	July 2018	The grant assisted in identifying GBV perception issues and integrating GBV considerations into the design of urban development operations in poor and vulnerable neighborhoods in Kinshasa. The grant was instrumental in the design of the GBV subcomponent of the Social and Economic Inclusion Component of the Kinshasa Urban Development project, which aims to improve living conditions and socioeconomic 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
	<b>Ethiopia:</b> GBV Initiative in Electrification Program <i>TF0A5829</i>	March 2019	The grant enabled Ethiopia Electric Utility (EEU) to strengthen its ability to mitigate and respond to GBV. The grant supported an institutional review of GBV issues at EEU and design and development of a sexual harassment policy, a Code of Conduct, and a grievance redress mechanism, all of which were adopted by EEU. The sexual harassment policy was disseminated by EEU across all 11 operating regions. The grant also funded GBV prevention communications materials and training on recognizing and responding to GBV for 282 (129 female and 153 male) EEU managerial, technical, and support staff. Outreach to other energy sector institutions such as Ethiopia Electric Power raised awareness of the EEU activities and lessons were also shared with other sectors such as transport and water.	\$0.05
	<b>Guinea:</b> Public Sector Governance and Accountability Project <i>TF014366</i>	March 2016	The grant provided strategic support to the Public Administration Reform Program in the Ministry of Civil Service and Modernization of Public Administration, and to the Technical Unit for Monitoring of Public Finance Management in the Ministry of Economy and Finance.	\$0.12
	<b>Guinea:</b> Public Sector Governance and Accountability Project <i>TF014085</i>	September 2016	Project activities fostered government's leadership and strategic capacity for leading critical reform, particularly civil service reform, and concretized annual action plans validated in 2015 and 2016 by the Prime Minister. The leadership component supported reform planning by training a critical mass of high-ranking and mid-level public officials. Trainings on Budget and Parliament Oversight were delivered to the Parliament improved MPs' capacity to question the Government on reform implementation and strengthened the role of the Finance Commission. Increased communication on reform and engagement with civil society enhanced understanding of the reform, as evidenced by three perception surveys conducted.	\$1.81
	<b>Guinea-Bissau:</b> 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 sector 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 planned activities and procurement were completed, the project was stopped due to a coup in the country and could not be resumed within the grant timeframe.	\$2.08
	<b>Guinea-Bissau:</b> Participatory Rural Development SPF <i>TF094746</i>	June 2015	In 2013, 120 Community Development Plans (CDPs) were finalized, meeting the end-of-project target of 120 CDPs by end-2014. Ninety-six community-based micro-projects were initiated and 77 were completed (compared to an end-of-project target of 120 micro-projects). These initiatives directly benefited over 30,000 people, of whom 50 percent were women.	\$5.00
	<b>Guinea-Bissau:</b> GBV Initiative in Strengthening Maternal and Child Health Service Delivery Project <i>TF0A5792</i>	June 2018	The grant helped to incorporate GBV and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) aspects into three subcomponents of the Strengthening Maternal and Child Health Service Delivery in Guinea-Bissau project. This was done through a participatory process involving UN agencies (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

	Country and Project Title	Completion Date	Project Results	Grant Amount (Million)
<b>AFRICA</b>         	<b>Kenya:</b> 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 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 learned.	\$0.05
	<b>Liberia:</b> 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 reform process; rebuilding and improving the deed registration system so that records are restored and ordered and can be tracked; building the institutional and technical capacity for a modern land registration system; and creation of the capacity for a cadaster and land information system which can be used for developing and implementing a land management system.	\$2.98
	<b>Liberia:</b> 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 development and installation of a record management system; training of selected staff to use the system; and digitalization of old hard copy records. The grant also supported a twinning arrangement for the Liberia Institute of Public Administration (LIPA) with the Kenya School of Government and the Ghana Institute of Public Administration. As a result, a new curriculum was developed and LIPA is now delivering several courses a year on its own.	\$1.63
	<b>Liberia:</b> 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. An assets management system was put in place in the 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 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
	<b>Niger:</b> GBV Initiative in Governance of Extractive industries for Local Development <i>TF0A7549</i>	May 2019	The grant supported research on the role of women in the artisanal mining sector in Niger to strengthen the contribution of artisanal mining to sustainable and equitable rural development. The study illuminated issues around security, protection, governance, human rights and peacebuilding for women working in artisanal mining communities and investigated the scope of human rights issues – particularly those relating to women, men, and vulnerable populations – in mining communities. Results were shared with government and other key stakeholders in close collaboration with the Association of Women in Extractive Industries in Niger (AFSIEN) to inform evidence-based and gender-oriented programming. The study informed the design of the Governance of the Extractive Sector and Local Development project.	\$0.05
	<b>Niger:</b> Refugee Survey <i>TF0A7877</i>	June 2019	The grant supported data collection through household surveys, including modules on refugees. The refugee survey was implemented by the National Statistics Office (NSO), the first time that such a vulnerable population group was captured in a national survey. The NSO also benefited from technical assistance in designing the questionnaire and in elaborating the sampling strategy. The final report will focus on what policymakers and key stakeholders need to know to design and implement effective poverty reduction interventions. The findings of the report are expected to inform preparation of both the Niger Program and Learning Review and the Prevention and Risk Assessment.	\$0.40

	Country and Project Title	Completion Date	Project Results	Grant Amount (Million)
AFRICA 	<b>Nigeria:</b> 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, the first stand-alone gender project in Nigeria. The analysis informed the design of Component I, focusing on building social capital for women, and Component III, focusing on innovations and partnerships. Both components now incorporate key interventions for mitigating GBV risks and activities for GBV prevention and response.	\$0.05
	<b>Nigeria:</b> Humanitarian Development Peace Initiative for North East 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 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 partnerships for execution (e.g., UN-executed components of Bank projects); identification of shared interests between the WB and security actors and humanitarian operators (e.g., road repairs, labor-intensive public works); piloting geo-enabling tools; and context-specific, targeted advice to the project teams facing the volatility and insecurity of the North East.	\$0.47
	<b>Rwanda:</b> Economic Opportunity & Activity Assessment for Refugee and Host Community Integration in Rwanda <i>TF0A9360</i>	April 2019	The grant supported an analysis of the economic context in which income generation and job creation opportunities for refugees and host communities may be developed in Rwanda. It funded the collection and analysis of data on economic activities and opportunities in each of the six districts hosting refugees, resulting in a report that informed the Government's Strategic Plan for Refugee Inclusion 2019-2024. The Plan's section on refugee self-reliance includes recommendations on the need for an awareness campaign on refugees' right to work and the need to include host communities in economic inclusion approaches, which are taken directly from the report. Report findings also informed an update of the joint government-UNHCR economic inclusion strategy for refugees and provided the main analytical basis for a component on economic opportunity under the World Bank-financed Socio-economic Inclusion of Refugees and Host Communities in Rwanda project.	\$0.04
	<b>Senegal:</b> 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 31% were women and 18% were young men and women. Local NGOs had the opportunity to build 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 strengthened state-civil society relationships, particularly with local governments.	\$2.55
	<b>Senegal:</b> GBV Initiative in Unlocking Youth Potential Project <i>TF0A4706</i>	June 2018	The grant informed 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. This was achieved through assessing youth training programs and the institutional capacity of the regional youth centers and of the Ministry of Sports, and by conducting a survey of NGOs providing training for youth.	\$0.04
	<b>Somalia:</b> Knowledge for Operations and Political Economy Program (SKOPE) <i>TF099423</i>	April 2014	SKOPE helped Somalia to take the first steps to debt reconciliation with International Financial Institutions. The results were presented in a Somalia conference that initiated a Technical Working Group (TWG) to oversee Somalia's progress in developing an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. The World Bank is a member of this working group.	\$1.93
	<b>Somalia:</b> 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: providing key information to Somaliland administrations, such as GDP, poverty, and inflation rates; conducting the Financial Diagnosis study to inform the World Bank about depth of fiduciary risks; and increasing government capacity 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 for development partners to coordinate statistical work (including capacity building) to produce key statistics.	\$2.04

	Country and Project Title	Completion Date	Project Results	Grant Amount (Million)
AFRICA	<b>Somalia:</b> 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 establishment of a baseline telecom market indicator and training for the collection of ICT indicators, and completion of several studies on: the financial contribution of the sector to the Treasury, regulatory approaches, and a critique of the Communications Act, among others.	\$2.00
	<b>Somalia:</b> Public Financial Management Capacity Strengthening Project <i>TF016181</i>	March 2016	The project laid the public financial management (PFM) foundations to establish a track record for future projects and programs. The strengthened controls, especially for payroll, provided the assurance framework for the Recurrent Cost and Reform Financing project. The Public Financial Management Education and Training program 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
	<b>Somalia:</b> Somaliland Water for Agro-pastoral Livelihoods Pilot <i>TF0A0646, TF0A0684</i>	July 2018	The grants constituted the first World Bank-financed infrastructure project in Somalia in over twenty years. The grant financed development of sand and/or subsurface dams, along with standpipes or shallow wells with hand pumps and water troughs, at eight sites across Somaliland and Puntland. As a result, an estimated 43,500 people, including 3,800 nomadic pastoralists, and more than 200,000 livestock have access to a cleaner, more sanitary water supply for improved health, nutrition, livelihood and food security outcomes. The grant also supported training to communities on operation and management of water facilities; good water, sanitation and hygiene practices; development of water management by-laws; and how to conduct community development and sustainable water-use planning. Eight Community Development Plans were created to help communities identify their resources, needs and priorities. Finally, the grant supported training for government staff directly involved in the service delivery chain to strengthen capacity to deliver services to communities.	\$1.99
	<b>Somalia:</b> Towage Services in Berbera Port <i>TF0A0407</i>	June 2017	A grant of \$4.9 million was approved in May 2015 to support 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 closed early.	\$0.06
	<b>South Sudan:</b> Health Innovation and Resilience <i>TF0A1989</i>	April 2019	The grant objective was to assess challenges and opportunities in implementing health interventions in South Sudan, as part of a broader program aimed at increasing innovation and strengthening health service delivery resilience in FCV contexts. Grant components included understanding the barriers to reproductive, maternal and child health services; identifying innovative and sustainable solutions for pharmaceutical systems; and strengthening monitoring methods for Performance Based Financing. The grant activities could not proceed as planned due to sustained conflict and inability to access the project areas. The grant was repurposed to support other activities under the program.	\$0.14
	<b>South Sudan:</b> Strengthening Core Functions for Managing Resource Dependence <i>TF010157</i>	September 2017	The project achieved nascent progress in strengthening capacities in the Ministry of Petroleum, the Ministry of Finance (MOFEP), and the National Legislative Assembly for managing extreme oil dependence. As the country situation deteriorated during implementation the focus shifted to maintaining basic systems and processes, particularly in MOFEP.	\$2.35
	<b>Sudan:</b> 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 capacity, 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 stakeholders' identified needs. The project reached 279 women beneficiaries, exceeding the target of 225. It also successfully established mechanisms between the local authorities and communities that can be maintained and replicated.	\$2.78

	Country and Project Title	Completion Date	Project Results	Grant Amount (Million)
AFRICA	<b>Sudan:</b> 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 life in the targeted communities. The demarcation of livestock migration routes and complementary activities such as improvement of water facilities, livelihoods support, pasture rehabilitation and peacebuilding, contributed 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
	<b>Sudan:</b> Budgeting Capacity Strengthening Project <i>TF018013</i>	June 2017	The project was instrumental in deepening the Bank's ongoing dialogue with the Government around public financial management, resulting in preparation of another project focusing on related areas to be funded by the Sudan Multi-Partner Fund. The project 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
	<b>Togo:</b> Private Sector Revitalization <i>TF096690</i>	September 2015	The grant helped reduce the processing time for the formalization of enterprises, improving the standing of Togo in the World Bank's "Doing Business" ranking. The grant provided capacity building and contributed to the Togo Private Sector Development project.	\$1.09
	<b>Uganda:</b> GBV Initiative in Development Responses to Forced Displacement Project <i>TF0A7178</i>	June 2019	The grant developed evidence-based approaches to manage risks of GBV in situations of forced displacement. It supported: (i) an assessment on GBV and Violence Against Children (VAC) Prevention and Response in 11 refugee-hosting Districts in Uganda; (ii) design of GBV and VAC risk mitigation tools in coordination with UNHCR, UNICEF, and UN Women; (iii) production of a series of notes for addressing GBV in different sectors; and (iv) training and sensitization of local authorities on GBV survivor-centered approaches and social service delivery targeting communities affected by forced displacement. The grant increased understanding of the specific GBV risks in each of the 11 refugee hosting districts to inform a tailored approach to address those risks. The grant also contributed to strengthening the capacity of local authorities to develop comprehensive and integrated approaches to GBV and VAC risks and bring together humanitarian and development actors working in hosting communities to address specific vulnerabilities of women and children. A pilot was designed to strengthen national capacity on GBV and VAC in hosting districts that will be implemented in coordination with development partners.	\$0.04
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC	<b>Papua New Guinea:</b> Addressing Family and Sexual Violence in Extractive Industry Areas <i>TF0A0714</i>	June 2018	The grant aimed to develop and improve mechanisms to provide better quality of care for survivors of family and sexual violence (FSV) and to develop collaborative public-private approaches to change norms around FSV and support FSV survivors within the PNG extractive sector. Initial research was undertaken but concerns with the consultant's data collection methodology and analysis led to the consultant contract being canceled. The grant closed early prior to completion of the planned pilot study.	\$0.75
	<b>Papua New Guinea:</b> Piloting Rural Service Delivery and Local Governance <i>TF018447</i>	August 2017	The grant co-financed a pilot that 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 create 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

	Country and Project Title	Completion Date	Project Results	Grant Amount (Million)
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC	<b>Philippines:</b> Encouraging More Resilient Communities in Conflict-Affected Areas <i>TF096569, TF096577, TF096578</i>	September 2014	The project 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 that the most useful aspect of the grant was its flexibility and responsiveness. Acting in response to demand allowed the Bank team to establish itself as a "first port of call" for the government when seeking advice on issues related to conflict, security and development.	\$2.55
	<b>Philippines:</b> Health Knowledge Support <i>TF0A1991</i>	October 2018	The grant supported efforts to expand universal health coverage and improve access to and quality of health services by assessing service delivery capacities and constraints in areas affected by conflict and violence. A comprehensive assessment of service delivery capacity was conducted covering 123 out of 130 public primary health centers in the five provinces of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). At a time when the ARMM is transitioning to the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), the assessment provided important baseline data and informed the health authorities, local chief executives, and health sector practitioners on the region's capacity to deliver critical primary care services. The findings are informing the BARMM's investment planning for prioritizing health sector investments.	\$0.15
	<b>Solomon Islands:</b> Rapid Employment Project <i>TF095966, TF096068</i>	June 2017	The project exceeded its targets with respect to increasing beneficiaries' incomes through the provision of short-term employment; improving their knowledge, experience and employment skills; and increasing 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 trained almost 12,000 people and effectively reached vulnerable groups in Honiara, particularly youth and women. A follow-up IDA project built on the grant activities.	\$3.35
	<b>Thailand:</b> Expanding Community Approaches in Conflict Situations Southernmost Provinces <i>TF015382</i>	December 2017	The grant contributed to confidence-building among communities and sub-district authorities in southern Thailand through investing in a wide range of locally-identified priorities; mobilizing over 28,000 villagers (58% female, Buddhists and Muslims); building 25 CSOs and networks strategically focused on peacebuilding; and training thousands in participatory approaches and peacebuilding. Notable results include increased trust within communities, 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; increased relevance and responsiveness of LDPs with the inclusion of community-identified priorities; and public debate/policy dialogues on complex and controversial topics related to conflict.	\$4.20
	<b>Tuvalu &amp; Vanuatu:</b> 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 preparation of a GBV and Violence Against Children (VAC) Code of Conduct and Action Plan for Contractors; liaison with key NGOs to prepare GBV awareness trainings for contractors; and development of programs to establish GBV counseling services in Tuvalu and Vanuatu. The GBV and VAC Code of Conduct and Action Plan for Contractors was included in the World Bank GBV Task Force's report, "Working Together to Prevent Sexual Exploitation and Abuse: Recommendations for World Bank Investment Projects", as a key example of addressing and mitigating the potential for GBV and VAC in World Bank infrastructure projects. The work piloted under these grants was replicated in about a dozen transport and infrastructure projects in the Pacific region.	\$0.08



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EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA 	<b>Albania:</b> GBV Initiative in Roads Connectivity Project TF0A6774	February 2019	The grant helped to promote women's economic opportunities by building the capacity of local stakeholders to recruit women in a pilot road maintenance program. The grant funded a gender assessment – the first of its kind in Albania – to explore women's participation in road construction and maintenance, and developed recommendations to increase the share of women employed in the sector and to address potential workplace GBV issues. Bidding documents were amended to include a gender diversity action plan as a mandatory component, requiring bidders to articulate how they would promote women's employment in the workforce. A successful bidder for the Pogradec road package reported its skilled workforce was 33% women and its non-skilled workforce was 60% women – exceeding the target of 15% female labor force participation and indicating the initial positive impact of the gender action plan requirement.	\$0.05
	<b>Armenia:</b> Promoting Youth Inclusion TF016980	March 2016	The project built capacity around inclusion and opportunities for youth in Armenia's border and remote regions, and had an important demonstration effect. Institutions engaged in youth employment problems were provided information on programs and initiatives implemented by the state and by other institutions of the sector. Five recommendation packages aimed at addressing the problems of youth employment were developed and discussed with participation of the interested parties.	\$0.47
	<b>Georgia:</b> Youth Inclusion TF016978	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 (compared to an original target of >10%).	\$0.48
	<b>Georgia:</b> Strengthening Capacity for Prevention and Response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) TF0A1364	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 populations' experiences with SGBV to inform future Government strategy and programming response. This was achieved through a nation-wide survey, representing one of the most comprehensive data collection efforts on SGBV to date in the country. The survey provided new data on a range of issues related to SGBV, for which 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 examining how conflict correlates to different forms of violence.	\$0.48
	<b>Kosovo:</b> Northern Kosovo Engagement TF0A9063	July 2019	The grant produced an engagement plan that provided a comprehensive analysis of the current situation in Serb-majority municipalities in Kosovo. The plan addressed some of the drivers of fragility related to the situation in Serb-majority municipalities as well as the exclusion that the population in those areas is experiencing. The plan also detailed the rationale and approach for the World Bank to engage further in those municipalities and presented recommendations at the strategic, cross-portfolio, analytical and project levels to expand World Bank presence and focus in those municipalities to increase the positive impact, not only in the targeted areas but across Kosovo.	\$0.07
	<b>Kosovo:</b> Social Inclusion and Local Development (SILED) TF098559	March 2014	The project contributed to improved welfare by providing water supply and sewage network rehabilitation and restoring schools and health clinics, community centers, irrigation system, roads, river banks, and overpasses. The project also impacted marginalized communities by re-engaging them in productive activities through both employment-generating community infrastructure activities such as roads improvement, and through direct support to small and medium enterprises, which contributed to increasing revenues through improved productivity, time efficiency and opportunities for business expansion.	\$4.82

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EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA	<b>Kosovo:</b> Second Youth Development Project <i>TF098547</i>	June 2014	The project was considered a blueprint for the reduction of youth unemployment. The project implementation and lessons learned improved understanding of this challenge; offer an effective response to the challenge of youth idleness in Kosovo; and provided support for the inclusion of socially marginalized groups through meaningful entrepreneurship and business development activities targeting multi-ethnic groups. The project 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 monthly income by about 20%, a nearly €70 increase over the baseline average monthly income of €349.	\$1.98
	<b>Kosovo:</b> Youth Development Project Additional Financing <i>TF017534, TF017535</i>	January 2017	The objective of the additional financing phase was to expand the geographical scope to volatile Northern regions and increase the emphasis on excluded youth groups. The project offered business development services in the separated Serb-majority municipalities in North Kosovo. The 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 provided joint start-up grants to support businesses established collaboratively by youth from different backgrounds. As a result of entrepreneurship support from the project, 268 new businesses were established by young persons in Kosovo and 723 new jobs created, 61 percent more than anticipated. Forty-four percent of the supported micro-enterprises were led by young women.	\$2.00
	<b>Kyrgyz Republic:</b> 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 implementation of an action plan to improve the community mobilization and capacity building process in the Village Investment Project Phase 3.	\$1.40
	<b>Kyrgyz Republic:</b> Social Cohesion through Community-Driven Development (CDD) <i>TF015803</i>	December 2017	The project aimed to improve social cohesion in multi-ethnic communities 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 a communication tool. The project also helped to build research capacity within Kyrgyz Republic by closely involving community-based groups and local administrations in delivering community-based interventions and piloting social cohesion measurement tools.	\$2.00
	<b>Western Balkans:</b> Youth in the West Balkans - Promoting Peace and Security <i>TF0A5305</i>	April 2019	The grant tested innovative approaches to increase youth resilience to radicalization, violence and other risks at the individual, community and municipal levels in two municipalities of Kosovo. The grant supported a psychology-based critical thinking training to increase youth resilience to violent extremism, and trained parents and teachers to recognize early signs of radicalization and improve parent-children relationships. Eighty youth – a third of them women, including female students from the largest madrasa in Kosovo – were involved in community grants as part of youth-led initiatives. Municipal-level activities engaged 92 local officials who were trained in preventing violent extremism. Both local officials and police representatives highlighted their enhanced awareness of the PVE strategy as well the need to work more closely with community members.	\$0.12

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LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	<b>Central America:</b> 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 was integrated into the Bank's global architecture for violence prevention and is a key tool for improving capacity building, data quality, stakeholder engagement, dissemination of evidence, and ratings of quality of evidence, and – most importantly – for strengthening a global pool of professional practitioners and policymakers interested in preventing youth violence.	\$0.90
	<b>Central America:</b> Youth Employment and Crime and Violence in Central America- Measuring Soft Skills, Mental Health, Crime, and Violence <i>TF0A1800</i>	June 2019	The grant supported development of data collection instruments designed to measure soft skills, mental health, crime, and violence. These included (i) a survey instrument with modules on personality traits and mental health to understand the relationships between those indicators and socioeconomic status, human capital, labor market outcomes, and violence among at-risk youth; and (ii) a module to map the social networks of at-risk youth focused on how social network structure and a particular youth's position in that structure interact with mental health and other key outcomes. The data revealed that youth in high-violence communities in Honduras face mental health challenges including exposure to traumatic events such as serious injury, death threats, or sexual violence, and symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder and depression which can be severe. The grant also financed development of a prototype Real-Time Anonymous Crime Reporting System that can be deployed in various settings.	\$0.30
	<b>Latin America:</b> Dialogue Series on Citizen Security in LAC <i>TF014850</i>	February 2016	The conference provided an opportunity for practitioners to engage in a broad debate on the importance of rigorous scientific evidence in designing solutions to the complex challenge of citizen security in Latin America and the Caribbean, and on the applicability of those solutions in diverse contexts. It was concluded that it is necessary to facilitate decision-makers' access to available evidence and to generate conditions for the implementation and adaptation of 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
	<b>Argentina:</b> GBV Initiative in Integrated Habitat and Housing Project <i>TF0A5743</i>	September 2018	The grant strengthened local knowledge on how to incorporate the gender perspective into the design of public spaces and interventions in low-income communities. The grant supported a methodological approach for incorporating GBV prevention in urban planning and design in vulnerable communities as well as data collection piloting in two communities. Work under the grant included a course syllabus to develop innovative design and planning strategies for re-shaping a critical portion of the barrio "La Favorita" in the City of Mendoza. The government used the results to design specific interventions in public spaces in La Favorita with support from the Harvard Graduate School of Design. The guidelines developed will be used by the Ministry of Interior, Housing and Public Works in their entire portfolio of urban upgrading interventions. The guidebook also served as the basis for the World Bank's Handbook for Gender-Inclusive Urban Planning and Design, which was launched at the World Urban Forum in February 2020.	\$0.05
	<b>Colombia:</b> Analysis of Impacts of Venezuelan Migration in Colombia <i>TF0A7785</i>	August 2018	The grant supported a report, "Migration from Venezuela to Colombia: short and medium-term impacts and response strategy", that assessed the multi-dimensional needs of both migrants and host communities in Colombia and offered a framework for response to the Venezuelan migration. The report was jointly launched by the World Bank and the President of Colombia. It informed Colombian national policy to respond to the migration influx, influenced the National Development Plan, and informed mobilization of financial resources through the GCF. The report also triggered requests from Ecuador and Peru to conduct a similar effort, including implementing a national survey on Venezuelan migration.	\$0.14

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LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	<b>Colombia:</b> Protection of Land and Patrimony of Internally Displaced Persons - Phase III TF094596	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) were obtained covering approximately 10,967 families and an area of 434,300 hectares. Even though the target for titling was not fully achieved, in part due to the priority given to restitution after 2012, the titling experience was the basis for the design of the restitution process.	\$5.84
	<b>El Salvador:</b> Municipal Citizen Security TF015978	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
	<b>Guatemala:</b> Municipal Citizen Security TF015977	January 2017	The project attempted to support integrated initiatives at the community, municipal and national levels to complement and strengthen interventions to be implemented under the WB Urban Infrastructure Project. The grant was closed prior to the scheduled closing date due to non-performance.	\$0.12
	<b>Haiti:</b> GBV Initiative in Local Development Project TF0A5835	June 2018	The grant was intended to support the design of a GBV component under the Haiti Local Development project. A literature review on GBV in Haiti was developed and preparations made for follow-up work to design a project component. The project was postponed in April 2018 and the grant had to close prematurely.	\$0.01
	<b>Honduras:</b> Regional Program for Municipal Citizen Security TF016069	January 2017	The project attempted to support innovative initiatives at the municipal and national levels and complement and strengthen activities envisaged under the Safer Municipalities project. The grant was closed prior to the scheduled closing date due to non-performance.	\$0.66
	<b>Mexico:</b> Reducing Crime and Violence through CBT and Mindfulness TF0A5840	September 2019	The grant was intended to generate knowledge on effective strategies to reduce violence and crime in at-risk populations through a rigorous evaluation of a pilot program using cognitive behavioral therapy, mindfulness, and cash grants for at-risk youth. The implementing partner for the work faced capacity constraints that did not allow them to execute the program as planned. The study could not proceed as originally planned and the grant closed early.	\$0.03
	<b>Nicaragua:</b> GBV Initiative in Health Care Services Project TF0A7140	May 2019	The grant produced an operational resource guide on how to increase adolescent girls' agency and prevent gender-based violence in Nicaragua based on multisector and multiagency coordination. The grant also financed a diagnostic document on adolescent health with emphasis on the prevention of GBV. The grant reactivated the discussion and coordination among national institutions on the topic of GBV. The guidelines produced are expected to become the platform for interagency coordination of future activities on GBV in Nicaragua.	\$0.05
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	<b>Iraq:</b> Consultative Service Delivery Program Project Phase 2 TF010402	February 2014	This was a 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
	<b>Iraq:</b> Action Plan to Mitigate Power Cuts in the Kurdistan Regional Governorate of Iraq (KRG) TF0A1816	April 2017	The project supported technical studies to inform the government on strategic actions for addressing the electricity crisis in KRG. The findings and recommendations of the studies were consolidated into a report, "Pathways to Power Sector Reforms and Performance Improvement in KRG." KRG initiated actions to implement several of the report's recommendations, including optimization of the fuel mix with minimization of the use of liquid fuels, deferral of transmission investment plans, preparation for a revenue protection program, and rationalization of tariffs for non-residential consumers.	\$0.49

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MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	<b>Iraq:</b> Damage and Needs Assessment (DNA) of Recently Liberated Areas <i>TF045815</i>	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, expand the DNA to soft sectors such as governance, social protection, finance and markets, commerce and industry, environment, cultural heritage, and gender, among others. This work fed directly into the Iraq Reconstruction and Development Framework that reflected key challenges and recovery needs; a recovery and development plan; necessary institutional and implementation arrangements; and a financing strategy. The framework was presented at the Iraq Reconstruction Conference in February 2018 and resulted in over \$30 billion in pledges to help the country to recover.	\$0.50
	<b>Iraq:</b> Bringing Back Business <i>TF045887</i>	August 2018	The grant supported an assessment of the construction sector in Iraq that identified opportunities for public-private interventions and presented policy recommendations for private sector development. A Rapid Enterprise Survey gathered information from 249 firms on the business environment in Iraq, including key constraints and the impact of the conflict on SMEs. The survey analysis identified major obstacles to doing business, particularly electricity interruptions, access to finance, and perceived insecurity and logistical issues, and found that the main impact of the conflict has been the disruption of production due to the flight of employees, unreliability of transport, and fear of looting. Insights from the survey and assessment are informing future engagement to revitalize the private sector.	\$0.12
	<b>Jordan:</b> Mitigating the Socioeconomic Impact of Syrian Displacement <i>TF012844</i>	July 2014	This project supporting host communities in Jordan was one of the first of its kind: at the time of implementation support had almost exclusively gone to refugees. The knowledge obtained through this project informed the Country Assistance Strategy progress report as well as subsequent Bank programming including a \$150 million IBRD loan and a \$53 million multi-donor grant.	\$0.90
	<b>Jordan:</b> Delivering Legal Aid Services to Displaced Iraqis, Palestinians, and Poor Jordanians <i>TF010040</i>	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
	<b>Jordan:</b> Enhancing Delivery of Judicial Services to Poor Jordanians and Refugees in Host Communities <i>TF0A1764, TF0A2524</i>	March 2019	The grant supported legal aid services such as legal counseling and representation for refugees and other vulnerable populations, particularly women, through the Justice Center for Legal Aid (JCLA), a Jordan-based NGO. Over the course of the grant, JCLA provided 7,615 legal services (4,539 consultations and 3,076 representations). About 72% of the beneficiaries were women and about 14% were Syrian. The grant also provided over 1,100 awareness sessions reaching 32,000 beneficiaries. The grant contributed to the creation of a system for legal aid in Jordan with policies and procedures now in place and with 16 legal clinics and over 100 qualified service providers.	\$2.54
	<b>Lebanon:</b> 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 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 and building capacity of staff 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
	<b>Lebanon:</b> The Role of Financial Services to Manage the Syrian Refugee Crisis <i>TF0A1833</i>	December 2017	The grant advanced policy dialogue with Lebanese authorities and the humanitarian community in support of those affected by forced displacement, with interventions related to financial, economic and social inclusion, including through (i) design and implementation of a savings component for additional financing to the Lebanon National Poverty Targeting Program, and (ii) synthesizing the evidence and operational lessons on financial sector interventions for people in crisis into a paper, "The Role of Financial Services in Humanitarian Crisis." The paper was disseminated at over a dozen international conferences and workshops and was the fourth most downloaded publication of 2017 on the Microfinance Gateway.	\$0.05

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MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	<b>Lebanon:</b> The Role of Financial Services to Manage the Syrian Refugee Crisis / TF0A4123	February 2019	The grant funded rigorous analytical work on the use of financial services to manage crisis and promote microeconomic opportunity among vulnerable host communities and Syrian refugees in Lebanon. Four analytical reports informed Lebanese, regional, and international policymakers on how to promote the economic resilience of vulnerable host communities and Syrian refugees through financial inclusion, drawing on international best practice in microfinance, livelihood development, and crisis management. The grant provided the analytical basis for regulatory reform in the Lebanese financial sector allowing for a greater introduction of digital financial services. A payments assessment informed broader policy discussions with the Central Bank of Lebanon and with Jordanian authorities: it supported Lebanon to use financial inclusion to mitigate the effects of conflict on both refugees and host communities, and also informed a pilot for digitizing social aid transfers in Jordan – a notable step forward towards universal financial access in the Mashreq.	\$0.50
	<b>Libya:</b> Transitional Assistance Program TF011413	March 2017	Within the difficult context of the Libyan transition process, the Bank engaged the administration on important issues, paving the way for a normalization of government functions, a restart of the economy, and potential urgent reforms. This project enabled dialogue on important macroeconomic and fiscal issues that was maintained with technical counterparts even after leaving the country. The analytical work produced was the foundation for several international communities' operational programs in Libya.	\$2.65
	<b>Syria:</b> Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Conflict TF0A4319	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 informed 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
	<b>Syria:</b> Damage and Needs Assessment in the Health Sector TF0A2105	April 2019	The grant was intended to develop and test an innovative and operational rapid assessment tool to measure the cost of conflict in the health sector. The project had to suspend all activities in Syria and the grant was reallocated to produce knowledge products on addressing health and nutrition issues in FCV situations. Six publications were produced on topics such as mental health, GBV, and pandemic preparedness in FCV contexts, and 16 events were held to share Bank operational experience and knowledge with Bank staff and development partners.	\$0.10
	<b>Syria:</b> Recovery and Peace Building Analysis TF0A6019	September 2019	This grant supported analytical work on recovery and rebuilding strategies, building on the findings of the "The Toll of War" report also financed by the SPF. Just-in-time analysis was conducted to inform strategic decisions on recovery and peacebuilding planning in Syria. A report, "The Mobility of Displaced Syrians: An Economic and Social Analysis" was published in February 2019.	\$0.30
	<b>Tunisia:</b> Participatory Service Delivery Reintegration TF011069	March 2015	The project promoted involvement in local decision-making and had a positive impact on social cohesion, income generation, and training, particularly for the poor and for 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 for 77 and 75 percent of all beneficiaries employed respectively. As a result of the project, 56% of workers and 47% of community members perceived greater involvement in local decision-making regarding service delivery.	\$4.7

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MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	<b>West Bank and Gaza:</b> 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 achieved its objective to improve 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. Through a pilot, civil works were completed in three villages which are now receiving close to 24-hour water supply. The project supported a feasibility study on wastewater management options that resulted in a costed project concept for investment in wastewater management and reuse infrastructure, and that 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
	<b>West Bank and Gaza:</b> GBV Initiative in Social Protection Project in Palestine <i>TF044519</i>	May 2018	The grant helped to identify the most vulnerable GBV-prone areas and designed 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; development of training modules (including on a case management system); and development of GBV prevention tools including motherhood and family brochures and materials adapted from UNRWA's prevention experience to reduce violence in the household in a safe and ethical way. These tools were tested through consultations with select social workers to ensure their safety and relevance to families, given the sensitivity of the issue, and then made available to about 15,000 households.	\$0.04
	<b>West Bank and Gaza:</b> Masar Ibrahim/ Abraham Path: Economic Development across Fragile Communities <i>TF016302</i>	December 2018	The grant supported job creation and income generation for marginalized rural communities along the Abraham Path/Masar Ibrahim. In 2018, 47,000 travelers walked the Path, generating additional income of US\$4.8 million for 56 rural communities in the West Bank. More than 50% of the grant beneficiaries were women. The project provided 38 tour guides with tour guide certifications, hospitality trainings, and hiking resources such as maps, accommodation and transportation information, and promotional materials to educate travelers about the Path. The grant further contributed to building the resilience of local communities and individuals amid violent events in the region.	\$3.32
	<b>West Bank and Gaza:</b> Health Sector Global Knowledge Support <i>TF0A2007</i>	April 2019	Based on thorough consultations with the Palestinian Ministry of Health, the grant supported interventions to improve triage functions through triage training and technical assistance on quality indicator monitoring and emergency room layout. A total of 85 physicians and nurses from 22 hospitals were trained as trainers. Trainers then conducted cascade training to 63 physicians and nurses from 13 hospitals to improve triage functions (e.g. use of WHO-ICRC Integrated Triage Tool and WHO Emergency Care Checklists). Analysis of patient records and focus group discussions at the end of the intervention showed improved triage functions at participating hospitals, with a significant increase in measuring vital signs. A planned WHO project to strengthen emergency care interventions in Gaza will be informed by this work.	\$0.40
	<b>Yemen:</b> Securing Imports of Essential Goods <i>TF0A4396</i>	June 2018	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 importing essential food commodities to the country and proposing solutions to remove them. Monitoring briefs about the status of food imports in the country provided insights into the issue and included information on the availability of foreign exchange in Yemen, fluctuations of food prices, the availability of such commodities, and the operational status of ports in the country. 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.	\$0.36

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<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>Yemen:</b> Pre-DDR Assessment TFOA5648	December 2018	The originally-planned analytical work on integrating Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) into the peace process in Yemen was impeded by political and security conditions on the ground. The methodology adjusted to focus on desk research and technical assistance. The grant supported a mapping of armed groups; a capacity needs assessment; and a note on best practices on DDR for the Yemeni context. The grant also supported technical assistance to stakeholders including OSESGY and the US State Department.	\$0.20
<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>	<b>South Asia:</b> Restoring and Rebuilding Livelihoods through CDD approaches in Conflict Settings TFO14279	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) ask whether CDD is the most suitable approach for restoring and rebuilding livelihoods 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
	<b>Bangladesh:</b> Building an Evidence Base on Short and Medium-term Consequences of the Rohingya Refugee Crisis in Bangladesh TFOA7307	September 2019	The grant supported the baseline for the Cox's Bazar Panel Survey, a comprehensive survey of social, economic, and health outcomes from a representative sample of recently arrived Rohingya and Bangladeshi households in Cox's Bazar district. The survey was administered to 5,020 households, evenly split between Rohingya campsites and host communities, and the sampling strategy was designed to assess the implications of the 2017 Rohingya influx on the living standards and welfare of the host population. A series of briefs presented the survey findings and informed dialogue with the Government of Bangladesh on policies and programs for refugees as well as affected hosts. The grant contributed to the initiation of a Humanitarian Statistics Center that aims to integrate humanitarian and development data for Cox's Bazar.	\$0.35
	<b>Bangladesh:</b> Cox's Bazar Rapid Impact, Vulnerability and Needs Assessment TFOA7560	December 2018	The grant activities produced the Rapid Impact, Vulnerability, and Needs Assessment (RIVNA). The RIVNA assessed the potential impact of the influx of Rohingya refugees on Cox's Bazar's basic social and physical infrastructure, disruption to services, and the resulting recovery needs. Building on existing data and assessments, international good practices in similar contexts, and dialogue with key stakeholders and partners, the report informed discussions with the Government of Bangladesh and development partners on recovery interventions. The results of the assessment informed the Bank's support for investments the Government of Bangladesh is carrying out in the refugee camps. Before these investments, all work and services within the camps were provided by humanitarian agencies. The World Bank also programmed \$240 million in financing from the IDA18 Regional Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities based on the results of the assessment.	\$0.10
	<b>India:</b> GBV Initiative in Mumbai Urban Transport Project TFOA6629	December 2018	The grant was intended to inform a component on GBV prevention in the expansion of the suburban rail network in Mumbai under a World Bank project. The grant funded a workshop for joint learning on gender-sensitive approaches to urban transportation and to provide recommendations, including the creation of new stations and new train sets, to address the challenges faced by women using public transportation. The project the grant was designed to inform was eventually canceled and so the gender-focused component was ultimately not completed.	\$0.05
	<b>Nepal:</b> Program for Accountability in Nepal (PRAN) TFO95128, TFO98650	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 municipal good governance, local service delivery, and decision-making on public financial management issues, particularly local budget planning, allocation and expenditure.	\$3.71



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SOUTH ASIA	<b>Pakistan:</b> Improving SME Entrepreneur Well-Being, Resilience and Decision-Making <i>TF0A6200</i>	October 2018	The grant supported a Randomized Controlled Trial to identify effective and scalable psychosocial support interventions to help SME entrepreneurs in FCV contexts cope with the psychological strain of working in highly uncertain and risky environments. The evaluation included 235 entrepreneurs, with 103 receiving training on Cognitive Behavioral Therapy techniques aimed at improving stress levels, locus of control, and trust in the short term and improved firm performance in the long term. Three months after the training, entrepreneurs in the treatment group experienced a statistically significant reduction in the intensity and prevalence of depression and anxiety symptoms and higher levels of wellbeing. A working paper was published under the World Bank Group Policy Research Working Paper series. The pilot also demonstrated that empirical research can be conducted in challenging FCV settings.	\$0.10
	<b>Sri Lanka:</b> 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 areas. Findings of the analytical work informed a UN-led post-conflict assessment in the country. The methodology for assessing post-conflict challenges developed under this grant could be replicated in other regions.	\$0.10
GLOBAL	Knowledge Exchange and Support for Community-Driven Development (CDD) Projects in FCS <i>TF016966</i>	December 2015	The grant allowed for provision of effective support to CDD projects in FCS through: (i) an 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 in response to demand from four CDD-FCS countries and teams in the Africa region.	\$0.30
	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 production of ‘white papers’ which summarized the body of evidence and policy implications and highlighted future research directions. In addition, the grant supported 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 Forums; and workshops and presentations at academic institutions and bilateral agencies.	\$0.35
	Assessment of Lessons Learned on Livelihood Rehabilitation for Refugees and Internally Displaced People <i>TF097336</i>	May 2016	The report reviewed good practices and lessons learned in improving the livelihood status of displaced persons. One major result was establishing that the quality of monitoring and evaluation under livelihood support projects has not been adequate. The assessment was re-focused on ways to address this gap in Bank business and improve the quality of monitoring and evaluation. The report included suggestions for stronger articulation of expected project outcomes and contained illustrative indicators for better measurement of those outcomes. This foundation was invaluable in advancing the agenda within the Bank towards displacement-specific and displacement-sensitive livelihood programming.	\$0.17
	Reducing Conflicts through Extractive Industry Disclosure <i>TF0A1928</i>	January 2018	The grant analyzed 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 preparation of a Guidance Note that provided a framework for managing and mitigating conflicts during the contracting process for mining projects at all stages. The Note also focused on the role that stakeholder engagement, information and communications play in managing and mitigating conflict. The methodology was validated through a participatory process involving local and international stakeholders and piloted in two countries (Colombia and DRC) to ensure it responded to specific country circumstances and challenges. It was expected to inform the conflict sensitivity of ongoing and future Bank projects and other donor investments in the mining (and potentially the oil & gas) sector.	\$0.26

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GLOBAL	Strategic Platform for IDA18 Refugee Window <i>TF0A5905, TF0A4629</i>	June 2018	The grant funded analytical work and corporate engagement on forced displacement, which framed projects under the IDA 18 Refugee Sub-Window and contributed to advancing 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; 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
	Supporting Citizen Monitoring of IDA18 Programs in FCV Context <i>TF0A5048</i>	January 2019	The grant strengthened the capacity of selected civil society organizations and local government to apply collaborative social accountability approaches for third-party monitoring and conflict prevention to improve state responsiveness and mitigate possible sources of conflict. In Tajikistan, the grant enabled the first national dialogue on youth engagement in economic development through collaborative social accountability, and a Youth Council was established to empower youth through participation in policy dialogue. In Guinea and Niger, the grant supported trainings and workshops for government counterparts on social accountability mechanisms and stock-taking exercises to assess existing initiatives on collaborative social accountability and conflict prevention as well as opportunities for third party monitoring. Activities in Nepal were suspended due to the Federalist Reform process.	\$1.00
	Data Desk: Micro-Data in Crisis and Conflict <i>TF0A5070</i>	November 2018	The grant contributed the infrastructure of a new emergency alert system and strengthened the World Bank's ability to respond to crises and harness innovative approaches and ICT applications for mitigating famine risks. Emergency Shock Response Surveys were conducted in four famine-affected countries (Northern Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen), reaching 6,500 households and informing the Bank's operational response to the 2017 famine crisis. The Data Desk also developed predictive models for famine across nine countries ("Project Artemis") in collaboration with FAO, OCHA, WFP, and technology partners. The results of this work informed the creation of an early action sub-window under the IDA19 Crisis Response Window.	\$0.51
	Risk and Resilience Assessments (RRA) Center of Excellence <i>TF0A5487</i>	April 2019	The grant supported the design, use, and implementation of Risk and Resilience Assessments (RRAs) in country strategies and portfolios in selected countries affected by fragility, conflict, and violence. The grant supported innovative RRAs in Jordan; Papua New Guinea and Tunisia (both sub-national in focus, the first of such kind); and a regional RRA in the Sahel (also the first such regional report). The RRAs influenced World Bank country strategies and provided inputs into a programmatic Development Policy Operation (Jordan) and a national decentralization project (Tunisia). The grant also financed two rounds of training of Bank staff to undertake RRAs, which will facilitate a community of practice around RRA methodology and a greater awareness of FCV dynamics in country analytics, strategy, and operations.	\$0.25
	Security and Justice Sector Public Expenditure Reviews <i>TF0A5495</i>	December 2018	The grant supported country work and deployment of the security public expenditure review (SPER) methodology in Somalia, The Gambia, Liberia, Guinea-Bissau, and Central African Republic. In The Gambia, a SPER focused on how much the security sector cost the government and options for dealing with an inherited structure from the previous regime, and led to dialogue with the Government on reform scenarios including downsizing and possible demobilization of personnel. In Liberia, a follow-up SPER undertaken with UNDP focused on security and justice provision and gaps given the absence of a UN peacekeeping mission. In Guinea-Bissau the grant supported a whole-of-government PER of which security was one component; the findings were outlined in a series of Policy Notes for the new Government. The grant also disseminated the Security Sector PER Sourcebook with government, UN, regional organization and development partner officials. The Sourcebook has been viewed online over 12,000 times and is part of the core curriculum of the African Centre for Strategic Studies.	\$0.25
	Agriculture Intelligence Observatory <i>TF0A5833</i>	August 2018	The grant contributed to an Agriculture Intelligence Observatory to produce and deploy high resolution agrometeorological data that allowed for proactive monitoring of agricultural production systems globally. The grant also supported capacity building to empower local ministries and counterparts to take ownership of the system, which enables access to local, regional, and global data related to croplands and rangelands across sub-Saharan for proactive yield and forage quality forecasts and environmental trend analyses. Additional funding was secured to scale the Observatory into local hubs in Kenya and Ethiopia.	\$0.25

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GLOBAL	Dissemination of Pathways for Peace Study <i>TFOA6159</i>	October 2018	The grant supported dissemination of the "Pathways for Peace" report through various events including a large-scale dissemination in France at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs attended by the Bank CEO and high-level representatives from various French institutions, and an event in Abidjan at the African Development Bank. Dissemination events also took place in Tunisia with CSOs and some government representatives; in Lebanon with co-sponsorship by AFD; and with the European Commission. The report was translated into French and the executive summary was disseminated at all events that included French speakers.	\$0.18
	Famine Early Action Mechanism <i>TFOA7049</i>	July 2019	The grant supported the launch of the Famine Action Mechanism (FAM) – a global partnership dedicated to scaling collective action to protect lives and livelihoods from emerging food security crises. Two quantitative food security models were developed to complement existing famine early warning systems. A study took stock of major financing instruments used to respond to past food security crises and found that very few global resources are connected directly to food security early warnings. Such insights informed the Bank's US\$500 million IDA19 Crisis Response Window Early Response Allocation, which utilizes the FAM's anticipatory action framework. The grant also enabled scoping work in five countries (Afghanistan, Chad, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen) to understand their unique food security challenges. These efforts led to new operational collaborations between the Bank and its government, humanitarian, and development partners. For instance, the World Bank team worked closely with the Federal Government of Somalia, WFP and UNICEF to scale nutrition-linked cash transfers for 200,000 poor and vulnerable households (1.2 million individuals).	\$0.85
	IDA18 Sub-Window Country/Global Operationalization and Mid-Term Review <i>TFOA7255, TFOA7753</i>	December 2018	These grants built on earlier SPF funding for the IDA18 Refugee Sub-Window (RSW) and supported operationalization of the RSW across fourteen countries, as well as a mid-term review to take stock of engagement under the RSW and inform IDA19. Operational support addressing the vulnerabilities of refugees and host communities supported scale-up of the Bank's response in RSW countries. The grant supported the governments of RSW countries to advance their policy commitments toward more inclusive and progressive environments for refugees, contributing to significant policy advances: adoption of the refugee declaration in Ethiopia; a refugee law in Chad; provision of bank accounts in Pakistan; a gradual shift towards country service delivery systems in Chad, Niger, Cameroon, and Uganda; and adoption of a development approach to the Rohingya emergency response in Bangladesh. The grant also advanced the Bank's global engagement on the Global Compact of Refugees and contributed to improved coordination with humanitarian and development actors, particularly UNHCR. The mid-term review produced recommendations to maximize the impact of forced displacement programs, informed adjustments to the RSW at mid-term, and detailed lessons learned for IDA19 engagement.	\$1.9
	RPBA Support Facility <i>TFOA4072, TFOA6150</i>	May 2019	The grant enabled the overall expansion of the RPBA agenda by supporting both country-specific assessments and the institutionalization of the partnership framework and response capacity. Assessments were supported in response to conflicts and transitions in Cameroon, Central African Republic, Iraq, the Philippines, and Zimbabwe, and early exploratory work and dialogue related to recovery and peacebuilding was conducted in Burkina Faso, Libya, Syria, and Yemen. In CAR, the RPBA was adopted by the Government as its National Plan, and in Cameroon it was adopted as the National Strategy for Recovery and Peace Consolidation for the North and Eastern Regions. The grant strengthened partnerships with the UN and the EU and improved coordination across the HDP nexus at both the programmatic and policy dialogue levels. Institutional capacity across the Bank, UN, and EU was strengthened through joint trainings and learning events, the methodology was enhanced through development of guidance material and tools, and outreach and dissemination occurred through a joint website and communications materials.	\$2.00

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