

STATE & PEACEBUILDING FUND
2021 ANNUAL
REPORT

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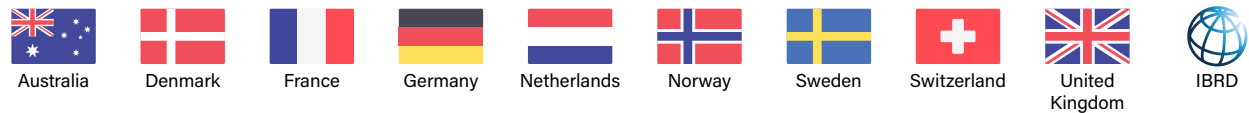


Acknowledgements

The State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF) Secretariat in the Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group at the World Bank, led by Valery Ciancio, Program Manager, and under the leadership of Nabila Assaf, Practice Manager, prepared the 2021 SPF Annual Report. Core team members include Sara Agostini, Sarah Craig, Zainiddin Karaev, Ezequiel Miranda, Suhyoon Kang, and Cynthia Delgadillo. Jane Kirby-Zaki provided consultant support. The team is grateful to all who provided input and support.

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Contributing Members



Beneficiary Countries



Abbreviations and Acronyms

BE	Bank-executed
CDD	Community Driven Development
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CSO	Civil Society Organization
ENB	Environment, Natural Resources and Blue Economy Global Practice, World Bank
FCS	Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations
FCV	Fragility, Conflict, and Violence
GBV	Gender-based Violence
HDP	Humanitarian-Development-Peace
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IEG	Independent Evaluation Group, World Bank
KM	Knowledge Management
LLF	Lessons Learned Form
MARTA	Monitoring for Real Time Analysis, Democratic Republic of the Congo
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PFM	Public Financial Management
RE	Recipient-executed
SPF	State and Peacebuilding Fund
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee, SPF
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WB	World Bank
WBG	World Bank Group

Foreword

For the World Bank Group, the imperative of supporting sustainable development in countries affected by Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (FCV) has never been greater. The world is seeing a tragic reversal of development gains, and a worsening of the FCV landscape. We must redouble our efforts in building resilience and preparedness in the most vulnerable countries, along with our partners across the Humanitarian, Development and Peacebuilding (HDP) nexus.

For countries affected by FCV, progress in reducing extreme poverty has been set back by years, or even a decade in some cases, as a result of complex and interconnected risks that exacerbate and deepen fragility. The global pandemic has dealt a blow to health systems that were already weak. It has hit societies in turmoil and populations already displaced by conflict. In addition, most countries affected by conflict are also impacted by climate change and are experiencing food insecurity. Thus, we must all increase our efforts to safeguard development gains, overcome threats, and restart our efforts toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The World Bank Group's FCV Strategy (2020–2025), launched in February 2020, provides the needed framework for action, placing FCV issues at the center of the World Bank Group's work.

The State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF) is the World Bank's largest multi-donor trust fund providing catalytic financing to prevent conflict, support rapid crisis response, and build long-term resilience in situations of fragility, conflict and violence. The SPF has five areas of focus, including prevention and recovery; crisis response; the humanitarian-development-peace nexus; forced displacement; and financing solutions.

As we continue to implement the World Bank Group's FCV Strategy this year, the SPF is evolving in its longstanding role as an incubator for many innovative approaches, such as the preparation of Risk and Resilience Assessments (RRA), now being mainstreamed into the World Bank's work in FCV situations. Some notable examples of work supported by the SPF include grants to South Sudan to help strengthen its institutional capacity, and grants to Colombia and Türkiye responding to FCV issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic and to refugees.

The next generation SPF will continue to finance work in frontier topics, such as governance, water, support for climate resilience of FCV-affected communities, and the role of women as actors in peacebuilding and resilience. All this work requires strong partnerships with the United Nations and other partners on the ground. It also requires a deep understanding of local situations, as well as a broad sharing of knowledge across countries and regions.

With its ability to finance a range of knowledge products and country operations, catalyze new ideas through pilot operations, and fill gaps that the International Development Association (IDA), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and other trust funds cannot, the SPF remains an essential part of the World Bank's financing architecture for FCV countries and regions.

We express our continued appreciation to the SPF's nine development partners for their support, including the Governments of Australia, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

This Annual Report provides an overview of the SPF during calendar year 2021, which was the last year of grantmaking under the original SPF Trust Fund established in 2008. I look forward to working with the SPF's donors, partners, and operational colleagues at all levels to realize the new SPF Umbrella Trust Fund's vision of partnership in addressing FCV challenges in the coming years.



Soukeyna Kane
Director, Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group
The World Bank

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▶ SPF AT A GLANCE

GLOBAL
\$16.6 million committed - 5% of total commitments
Grants: 32

WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA
\$44.7 million committed - 14% of total commitments
Grants: 43

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN
\$29.3 million committed - 9% of total commitments
Grants: 22 • Transfers: 2

▶ SPF BY THE NUMBERS

FUND VALUE

\$376.6 MILLION



284
GRANTS



11 TRANSFERS TO
SINGLE-COUNTRY FUNDS



66 COUNTRIES
SUPPORTED

92% COMMITTED

87% DISBURSED

Including program management commitments and disbursements

Data as of December 31, 2021



MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
\$64.3 million committed - 19% of total commitments
Grants: 42 ▪ Transfers: 2

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA
\$28.6 million committed - 9% of total commitments
Grants: 29

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC
\$23.1 million committed - 7% of total commitments
Grants: 22

SOUTH ASIA
\$10.8 million committed - 3% of total commitments
Grants: 19

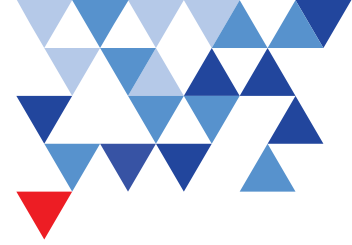
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA
\$113 million committed - 34% of total commitments
Grants: 75 ▪ Transfers: 7

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 socioeconomic conditions that foster peaceful, stable and sustainable development.





Introduction

The State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF) Trust Fund is the World Bank’s largest global trust fund supporting the full spectrum of implementation of the World Bank Group’s Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (FCV) Strategy. At a time when many parts of the world have experienced rising FCV and other shocks, the SPF is an important instrument for response by the World Bank and its partners.

For the SPF, the years 2021-2022 saw important new developments. The SPF Trust Fund launched in 2008 will be fully retired on December 31, 2022. This Annual Report covers the SPF Trust Fund’s operations and finance during calendar year 2021,

its final year of grantmaking. The next generation fund, the SPF Umbrella Trust Fund, was formally launched in January 2022. The SPF Umbrella Trust Fund is a new global fund that builds on the legacy of the SPF Trust Fund’s pathbreaking work on FCV and embraces a new vision for the SPF’s role going forward. As always, the SPF will continue to rely on partnership with donors and engagement with a broad range of stakeholders to realize its objectives of supporting institutional capacity and building peace through long-term resilience in the face of FCV, across all regions, countries, and territories at different levels of capacity and income.





SECTION 1

Addressing Fragility, Conflict, and Violence

This section provides an overview of the World Bank's (WB) approach to FCV and the role of the SPF.

A. A changing global landscape for FCV in 2021-2022

During 2021-2022, new and intensifying crises and conflicts are threatening to reverse decades of development gains in many countries. After prolonged decline, global extreme poverty rose in 2020 for the first time in over 20 years as the disruption of the COVID-19 pandemic compounded the forces of conflict and climate change, which were already slowing poverty reduction progress. Around 100 million more people are living in extreme poverty, of which about 20 million are in fragile and conflict-affected situations. By 2022, GDP in countries affected by FCV is expected to be 8.3 percent below pre-pandemic projections.

Globally, the COVID-19 pandemic has led to a loss of life, health and a socioeconomic crisis unprecedented in recent history. It has widened inequalities and exposed structural vulnerabilities not just in already fragile contexts but also in places not previously considered to be fragile, at all income levels.

Climate change continues to affect the poorest and most vulnerable communities most intensely, pushing more people into extreme poverty, forcing displacement, increasing food insecurity, and exacerbating existing drivers of conflict and violence in fragile settings.

Several countries and regions faced reversals in 2021. Increases in conflict and rising fragility occurred in countries such as Afghanistan, Haiti, Lebanon, Myanmar, Sudan, and Venezuela, threatening spillovers to neighbors, while regional conflicts intensified in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa. In early 2022, the invasion of Ukraine created a humanitarian and refugee crisis not seen in Europe since the end of the Second World War, exacerbated food insecurity, and increased the cost of energy.

The number and proportion of the forcibly displaced has more than doubled in the past decade. As the total number has increased from 41 million in 2010 to over 100 million in 2022, the WB must remain responsive to the impacts of large flows of people from countries and regions such as the Sahel, Afghanistan, Somalia, Yemen and now Ukraine.

As complexity and uncertainty become the new normal, the World Bank is continuing to expand its capacity to address FCV. One frontier area where the WB is increasing its resources and mechanisms is on crisis monitoring. The SPF has provided financing for collecting, analyzing, and monitoring key data to understand evolving compound and complex crises, through the Global Crisis Risk Platform and the new Food Security Hub based in the WB's Agriculture Global Practice. Better crisis monitoring can facilitate a more rapid response from the WB for financing, policy recommendations, and coordination with partners.

B. The World Bank's Engagement in Fragility, Conflict, and Violence

The WBG's first FCV Strategy was issued in February 2020.¹ This Strategy, which drives the WB's engagement with countries facing a broad range of FCV-related issues through its lending operations and knowledge work at local and global levels, defines FCV as the following:

- **Fragility:** Countries with deep governance issues and state institutional weakness are identified through policy-based and governance indicators. Fragile situations tend to be characterized by deep grievances and/or high levels of exclusion, lack of capacity, and limited provision of basic services to the population. Fragile situations tend also to be characterized by the inability or unwillingness of the state to manage or mitigate risks, including those linked to social, economic, political, security, or environmental and climatic factors.
- **Conflict:** Countries in active conflict are identified based on a threshold rate of conflict-related deaths. Violent conflicts occur when organized groups or institutions, sometimes including the state, use violence to settle grievances or assert power.
- **Violence:** Countries with high levels of interpersonal and gang violence, with major destabilizing impact, are identified based on the per capita level of intentional homicides. Gender-based violence (GBV) and violence against children are also integrated into this definition.

The WBG responds to FCV situations in four ways:

1. **Preventing** violent conflict and interpersonal violence by addressing the drivers of fragility and immediate- to long-term risks, such as climate change, demographic shocks, gender inequality, patterns of discrimination, economic and social exclusion, and perceptions of grievances and injustice, and strengthening the sources of resilience and peace before tensions turn into full blown crises.
2. **Remaining engaged** during conflict and crisis situations to preserve hard-won development gains, protect essential institutions, build resilience, and be ready for future recovery.
3. **Helping countries transition** out of fragility, by promoting approaches that can renew the social contract between citizens and the state, foster a healthy local private sector, and strengthen the legitimacy and capacity of core institutions.
4. **Mitigating the spillovers** of FCV to support countries and the most vulnerable and marginalized communities that are impacted by cross-border crises, such as forced displacement or shocks resulting from famines, pandemics, and climate and environmental challenges.

¹ Available at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/publication/world-bank-group-strategy-for-fragility-conflict-and-violence-2020-2025>



Partnerships are at the core of addressing FCV. The United Nations (UN) and the WBG are increasingly collaborating in FCV settings through cooperation at both strategic and operational levels. The WB FCV Group interfaces regularly with the UN, with the UN Peacebuilding Fund and the Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding and Partnership (HDPP) Facility, as well as with multiple UN agencies. A broad range of civil society organizations (CSOs) and humanitarian actors are involved in WB-financed operations and knowledge work addressing FCV. Partners – including those from bilateral agencies and multilateral development banks – provide valuable input and implementation capacity globally and locally.

Overall, the FCV Strategy encompasses an expansion of the WB’s role in situations where, in the past, the WB did not have appropriate instruments or policies and procedures to engage. Many of these instruments and approaches were developed with past support from the SPF Trust Fund. An example is the Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRA). RRAs were financed by the SPF in recent years, including through an SPF grant that financed a Center of Excellence for RRAs.² The 19th International Development Association (IDA19) Replenishment provides support for RRAs to be carried out in all IDA countries on the Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations (FCS) List,³ and for incorporating their findings into country engagement documents as well as informing operations. During 2021, an RRA Methodology Note was issued to inform WB teams and others preparing these critical analyses.

² This SPF grant (\$250,000) supported the design, use, and implementation of RRAs in country strategies and portfolios in selected countries affected by FCV. The grant also financed two rounds of training of Bank staff to undertake RRAs, facilitating a community of practice around RRA methodology and a greater awareness of FCV dynamics in country analytics, strategies, and operations.

³ The WBG list of fragile and conflict-affected situations is updated annually and is available at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/harmonized-list-of-fragile-situations>.

FCV Strategy implementation – in the context of the changing FCV landscape – was reviewed by the WBG’s Executive Board on March 31, 2022.

The Strategy proposed 23 specific operational measures focused on policies, programming, partnerships, and personnel to strengthen the WBG’s approach and effectiveness in FCV settings, and all of these are complete or underway. Going forward, the WBG will continue to focus on four pressing challenges: (i) ability to adapt in volatile situations; (ii) prevention and transition agenda; (iii) increasing engagement on FCV in middle-income countries; and (iv) private sector development in the context of increased instability.

Issues related to FCV are now embedded throughout the WB. In August 2021, the WB’s Executive Directors approved an updated Operational Policy on Development Cooperation and Fragility, Conflict, and Violence.⁴ The updated FCV Policy continues key principles based on the WB’s comparative advantage and reflects the evolution of operational needs, the evolving practice of risk identification and mitigation, the latest knowledge, and changing client needs. It clarifies the parameters for how the WB operates in humanitarian crises, in refugee and forced displacement situations, and when dealing with security and military actors in insecure environments and other situations. It therefore completes the framework for the Bank’s operations across a range of FCV situations. The updated FCV Policy is accompanied by a non-binding Vision Statement that sets out the Bank’s aspirations in addressing FCV challenges through understanding drivers of fragility and sources of resilience. In early 2022, the FCV Learning Curriculum was made available to all staff. The curriculum focuses on increasing staff analytical,

operational, and professional competencies to effectively deliver programs and services tailored to FCV settings, as committed to in the WBG FCV Strategy and IDA20.

IDA continues to increase its focus on FCV in IDA19 and IDA20. The IDA19 replenishment (under implementation during 2021) includes an expanded FCV envelope. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, IDA19’s resources were frontloaded into a two-year timeframe, reduced from the originally agreed three years.⁵ In 2021, the IDA20 replenishment negotiations were launched a year early and concluded in December 2021. The final Replenishment Agreement was adopted in early 2022, including a Special Theme on FCV and a strong focus on crisis preparedness. During review by the WB Executive Board, Executive Directors highlighted the importance of addressing the rising instability in IDA countries and asked for a carry-over of IDA resources for FCS to IDA20. IDA20 implementation will begin on July 1, 2022.

C. The SPF in 2021 – A vital instrument for responding to FCV

The SPF is a key part of the development finance architecture set forth in the FCV Strategy. This architecture covers countries and territories with varying levels of access to different sources of financing. Operations addressing FCV are implemented through country-level finance from IDA’s expanded FCV envelopes, as well as from IBRD, country, global and regional trust funds, and special funds such as the Global Concessional Financing Facility for middle-income countries. The SPF can finance both analytics and country-level interventions⁶ and pilot new approaches that can be

⁴ This Policy replaces the previous OP 2.30, as a key deliverable under the WBG FCV Strategy.

⁵ IDA19 was originally agreed to provide financing for three years (July 1, 2020, through June 30, 2023), but will now conclude after two years on June 30, 2022.

⁶ The SPF Trust Fund can provide both recipient-executed and Bank-executed grants, as well as Transfers Out to single-country multi-donor trust funds to seed and leverage finance from other donors and sources. See Section 2 for more information on the SPF’s governance model.



Manman Dejeto / World Bank

mainstreamed and scaled. While the SPF may work with other trust funds that have a primary focus on specific countries, sectors, or crosscutting issues, it has a special role in financing work at the forefront of the FCV agenda.

During 2021, the SPF's flexibility and demand-driven grant cycle allowed it to fill specific needs, often alongside other funding. The 2021 portfolio of SPF grants included 80 grants active during the year. Of these 25 were approved during 2021. The

SPF targeted its financing for COVID-19 response to fill gaps left by other financing facilities, and its grants responded to new and ongoing issues within the changing FCV landscape. For example, the SPF supported the Bank's work on analyzing the linkages of climate change and natural resource management with gender issues and conflicts – drivers of FCV in areas like the Sahel (see Box 1).

► **Box 1. The Nexus of FCV, Natural Resources, Climate, and Gender**

The WBG FCV Strategy recognizes that climate change is a driver of fragility and a threat multiplier. Both in the immediate term and long term, a changing climate can aggravate already fragile situations, exacerbate grievances, and deepen existing vulnerability. By 2030, climate impacts could push an additional 100 million people into poverty. By 2050, in three regions alone (Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Latin America), as many as 143 million people could become climate migrants, with potentially destabilizing effects.

Moreover, issues of natural resources were a key driver of about 40-60 percent of civil wars over the past 60 years. Natural resource disputes are becoming increasingly frequent in line with population growth, climate change and countries' greater vulnerability to natural disasters. At the same time, crisis situations have become increasingly protracted, and 80 percent of countries that were on the FCS List in 2012 remain on it today.

A new SPF grant in 2021 is supporting the WB's practice for Environment, Natural Resources & Blue Economy (ENB) to mainstream conflict sensitivity in projects that address climate change and natural resource management. The grant, Environment and Climate Support in FCS, provides \$250,000 for knowledge work related to past, ongoing, and future ENB projects in FCV contexts, which support critical dimensions of security, peacebuilding, and development. However, more needs to be done to share knowledge about experiences on the ground working in FCS, including the risks and entry points for environmental projects at all stages of FCV, including dealing with spillovers. Future ENB projects will benefit from these lessons learned.

A critical aspect of this work is that climate-conflict linkages can have major gendered implications. Findings from the Lake Chad Regional Risk and Resilience Assessment encompassing Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria provide a good illustration of these problems. The regional conflict has impacted men and women very differently. Women have been particularly affected by the ongoing conflict, suffering the effects of killings, sexual violence, slavery, forced marriages, captivity, and being used as suicide bombers.

Across regional and country contexts, gender norms shape how women and men access and control natural resources, are exposed to environmental hazards, and are able to cope with climate-related risks. Women often rely on natural resources as a critical source of livelihoods for themselves (in FCS about four in five women who have paid work are based in agriculture) and are traditionally responsible for fetching water and collecting other resources. Yet women and their families often experience unequal land rights and exclusion from natural resource governance. These structural gender inequalities put them at a disadvantage in situations of FCV and climate vulnerability. Water scarcity and climate-induced migration can expose women and girls to increased risks of gender-based violence, including sexual violence, forced or early marriage, and intimate partner violence.

▶ Box 1 (cont.)

Several areas are emerging for the forthcoming guidelines and recommendations. Analytical work done prior to the Bank's project design should explore the interplay between gender, conflict, and the environment. An intersectional lens is needed, for example distinguishing among groups of women and men and other vulnerable people in different social, ethnic, and spatial situations. Gender-sensitive natural resource management can be used as an entry point for conflict prevention and resolution.

With support from the SPF, ENB sponsored knowledge-sharing events with internal and external experts on the interface of natural resources and climate resilience with the issues of fragility, gender and conflict sensitivity. ENB engaged in dialogue with operational Bank Task Teams and those preparing RRAs, as well as with the Global Crisis Risk Platform and Independent Evaluation Group (IEG). Two ENB "Wednesday Webinars" were held and are available for WB staff – on "Dirt, Sweat, and Fears: ENB Staff Share Strategies for Working in Uncertain Contexts" and "Addressing Gender, Conflict, and Environment Linkages." Externally, dialogues were held with the Hague Center for Strategic Studies, Somali Greenpeace Association, Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance, International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva Peacebuilding Platform, and Conservation International. ENB also supported the Environmental Peacebuilding Conference in February 2022, including several roundtables. At the WBG Fragility Forum, ENB and IEG co-sponsored a session on "Defueling Conflict: Natural Resource Governance as a Pathway to Peace" and issued a companion blog post. ENB's knowledge sharing engagement is continuing with the WB's Environment, Fragility, and Conflict Community of Practice, and there are upcoming blog posts on gender and conflict; environment linkages and mainstreaming; and monitoring and evaluation in FCV contexts. A background report and new guidelines will be ready in mid-2022.



Simone D. McCourtie / World Bank

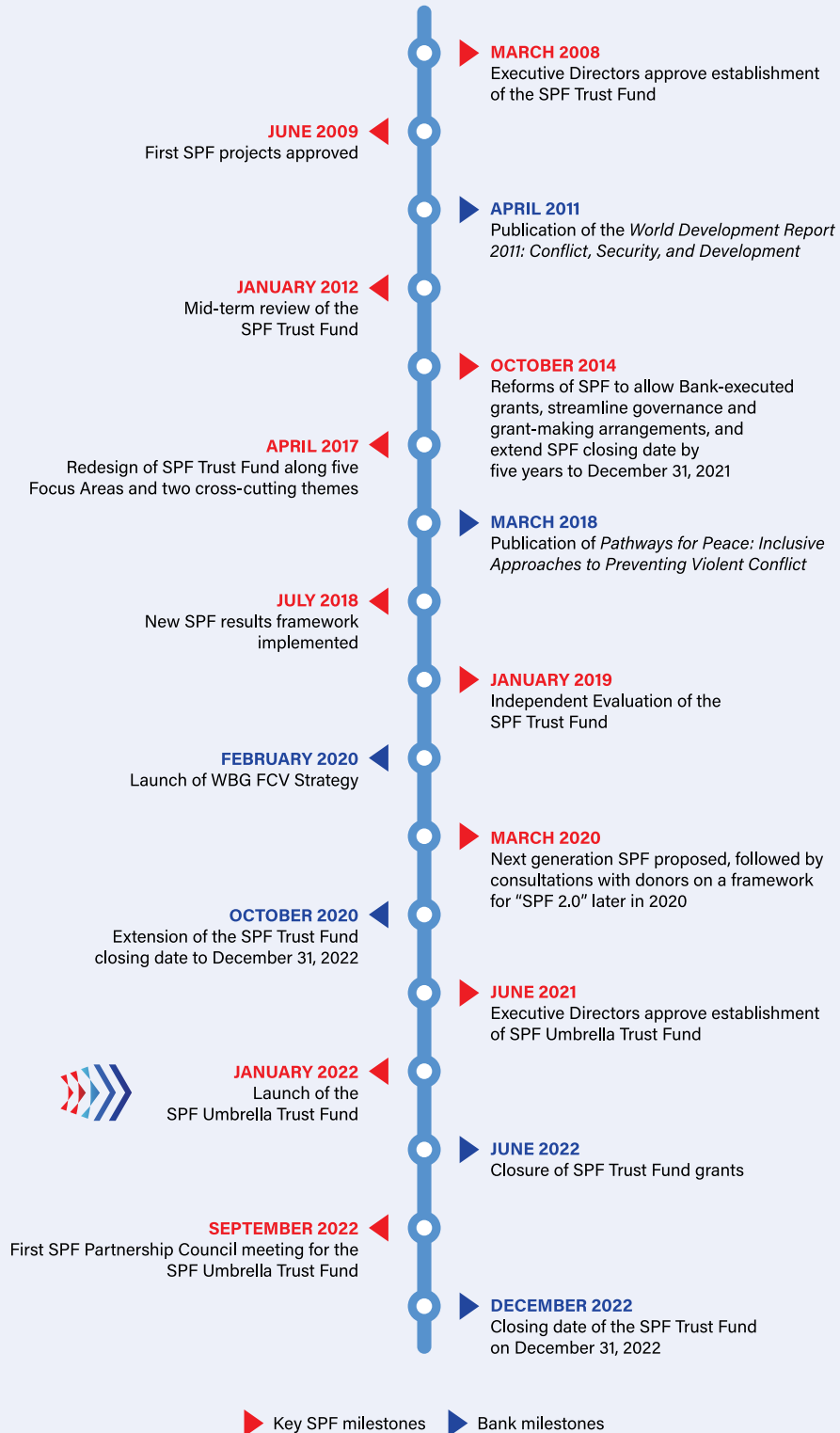


A milestone was achieved in 2021 with the establishment of the SPF Umbrella Trust Fund.

With a strong track record of results from the SPF Trust Fund and implementation of the WBG FCV Strategy, the SPF's donors supported continuing the fund. A new phase of the SPF, as an Umbrella Trust Fund,⁷ was approved by the WB Executive Directors in June 2021. The policy framework of the SPF Umbrella Trust Fund was informed by consultations with donors and partners. One key message was that the SPF should continue to finance innovations at the frontiers of FCV knowledge and strategy as past innovations are mainstreamed. The SPF Umbrella Trust Fund is fully aligned with the FCV Strategy and will monitor results under Strategic Areas of Focus that reflect the FCV Strategy's Four Pillars, and report on work related to drivers of fragility and sources of resilience. The SPF Umbrella Trust Fund was launched through a Bank-wide outreach campaign announced on January 21, 2022. At the same time, the SPF Trust Fund continued operations during 2021, but no longer offered new grants after midyear. Ongoing grants under the SPF Trust Fund will close in 2022, and the SPF Trust Fund itself will close at the end of 2022. Figure 1 shows a timeline of the SPF from its inception through early 2022.

⁷ The creation of the SPF Umbrella Trust Fund proceeded in line with the WB's Trust Fund Reform, which emphasizes strategic alignment and efficient program management.

Figure 1. Timeline - SPF Trust Fund Inception to Launch of SPF Umbrella Trust Fund





SPF IN ACTION

Addressing Gender Inequality and Gender-Based Violence in FCV Situations

Gender issues are a core concern in confronting FCV. As the WBG FCV Strategy states:

Gender inequalities are an aggravating factor in fragile situations. They tend to be magnified in FCV settings when regressive gender norms, including those related to masculinities, and higher risk of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse, combine with lack of access to health, education, and employment. Because the share of women-headed households tends to increase during violence and conflict, promoting economic opportunities for women is key. This is also paramount for the successful implementation of the Women, Peace, and Security Agenda of the United Nations (UN).⁸

Since the SPF Trust Fund's inception, the Bank and its partners have emphasized the importance of addressing gender in FCV. SPF grants are targeted to the intersection of FCV and gender inequalities, and particularly to addressing Gender-Based Violence (GBV). Hence, the SPF has focused on gender in situations of forced displacement, conflict zones, personal violence, and crises. Within the SPF, addressing gender inequalities in FCV situations is a “crosscutting priority” and was incorporated as an output indicator in the SPF Results Framework launched in 2018.

During 2021, results from a grant for the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province in Pakistan illustrate this intersection.



Visual News Associates / World Bank

⁸ World Bank Group FCV Strategy, page 7.

▶ **Response and Prevention of Gender-Based Violence in Conflict-Affected Khyber**

CLOSED / 2019-2021

BANK-EXECUTED / \$500,000

This grant provided a roadmap for preventing the risk of GBV across multiple World Bank projects in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is situated along Pakistan's northwestern border with Afghanistan and has been affected by a decade-long period of violence and instability. The model developed for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa holds great promise for other FCV and capacity-constrained contexts.

The SPF grant financed strengthening of GBV-related referral services while enhancing the capacity of Government counterparts to address prevention of and response to GBV. The project also piloted a behavioral intervention in partnership with local organizations, to change attitudes that normalize violence amongst both women and men. The pilot project trained 461 women and 299 men, as well as 44 religious leaders, and explored innovative ways to prevent and respond to GBV. The evaluation of this component found valuable lessons, including that bridging information and trust barriers can promote uptake of previously unused GBV services, and that although women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are constrained by prevalent social norms in engaging peers outside their immediate circles, they are effective at reaching other women who live nearby and can create new networks. While these pilot approaches hold great promise, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's alarmingly high rates of GBV prevalence and social acceptance will require large-scale interventions across multiple sectors.

In 2021, the SPF completed an assessment of how the Fund defines and reports results on gender and how this approach could be improved. Consultations with SPF donors and partners on the policy framework for the new SPF Umbrella Trust Fund resulted in a more comprehensive approach to better capture the full range of gender issues in work financed by the SPF. The assessment built on the FCV Strategy, the WBG Gender Strategy (FY16-23), and the WB Gender Tag for IDA and IBRD operations, and included a portfolio review of all SPF grants approved since 2018 and consultations with the WB Gender Group, the UN Peacebuilding Fund, and select World Bank trust funds. The assessment concluded that the gender indicator in the SPF results framework was too narrowly defined, with many SPF-supported projects that addressed gender inclusion, empowerment, and equality not meeting the criteria to contribute to the indicator. The assessment also identified other measures that could further strengthen the SPF's support for addressing gender in FCV.

The SPF Umbrella Trust Fund will apply the findings and recommendations from the gender assessment to support a renewed emphasis on gender issues in FCV. A new approach for defining and measuring gender-related results is incorporated in the SPF Umbrella results framework, with a focus on **SPF grants addressing gender-specific drivers and impacts of FCV.** These include activities that:

- i. reduce disparities between women and men and boys and girls;
- ii. ensure inclusion in the design and implementation of WB operations or dialogue;
- iii. pilot innovative approaches to enhancing women's voice and agency; and/or
- iv. produce new analysis or knowledge on gender in FCV.

Other recommendations from the assessment include improvements to grant reporting to better capture gender-related results and support for project teams on gender considerations when preparing funding proposals. With the launch of the SPF Umbrella Trust Fund in January 2022, these changes will now be realized. Reporting to SPF donors and partners on the early results of this new approach will commence during 2023.





SECTION 2

SPF in 2021

A. Progress in SPF Focus Areas

At the time of the SPF Trust Fund’s governance reforms in 2017, donors agreed on five Focus Areas to guide SPF’s grantmaking. These are: (i) Prevention and Recovery; (ii) Crisis Response; (iii) the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus; (iv) Forced Displacement; and (v) Financing Solutions. These five areas encompass synergies and interlinkages, and SPF-financed projects often support more than one Focus Area. For example, a project might work through partners in the HDP Nexus for prevention or crisis response, while engaging with refugee and host community populations. Across all of the Focus Areas, the SPF maintains a crosscutting emphasis to mainstream gender interventions and to increase the role of information and communications technology to enhance data and knowledge in FCV situations.

This section describes how the 2021 SPF project portfolio responds to these objectives.⁹ As the SPF Trust Fund is a demand-driven fund open to proposals from all sectors, regions and countries, there is no set budget envelope for each Focus Area. However, the Results Framework sets targets for the annual share of grants by Focus Area (see section B below).

▶ I. PREVENTION AND RECOVERY



The objective of this Focus Area is to tailor development solutions to FCV causes and consequences, prioritizing prevention and risk mitigation. Particular attention is given to initiatives that explore ways to integrate conflict prevention and recovery into WB operations – often through analytical work, the mainstreaming of approaches to risk mitigation and prevention, improving methodologies, and knowledge-sharing around such work.

PREVENTION AND RECOVERY REPRESENTED 46 PERCENT OF THE 2021 SPF PORTFOLIO

Strengthening Inclusive Infrastructure and Service Delivery in Uzbekistan

ACTIVE / 2020-2021

BANK-EXECUTED / \$450,000

The Government of Uzbekistan is implementing a major reform agenda that places strategic priority on rural and local development and intensifies investments in rural areas for infrastructure and economic development. To this end, the Government

launched the Obod Qishloq (“Prosperous Villages”) State Program in April 2018, which aims to increase access to basic infrastructure and services and economic opportunities in all of Uzbekistan’s approximately 8,000 rural villages by 2028.

This SPF grant focuses on increasing the capacity of the Government, CSOs, and local self-governing bodies to implement at scale a new approach to delivering local infrastructure and services as part

⁹ Going forward, the SPF Umbrella Trust Fund is organized around four Strategic Areas of Focus that are directly aligned with the Four Pillars of the WBG FCV Strategy, while maintaining a crosscutting focus on disadvantaged and vulnerable groups (including forcibly displaced populations and host communities, minorities, people with disabilities, and youth) and on addressing gender-based inequalities.

of the Prosperous Village Project, financed by \$100 million from IDA plus \$82 million in co-financing from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. The grant assists the Ministry of Economy and Industry to test and fine-tune conflict-sensitive approaches for participatory and inclusive service delivery for scale-up through the Obod Qishloq and the rural village state program. The SPF supports training for the project implementation unit and facilitating partners (local CSOs and private sector entities) on community mobilization and social accountability, as well as the development of a detailed curriculum for community members involved in social audits and procurement and construction oversight.

Operationalizing Conflict Prevention in Community Driven Development Operations

CLOSED / 2018-2021

BANK-EXECUTED / \$719,000

As part of the WB's "pivot to prevention" under the 2018 joint UN-World Bank *Pathways for Peace* study, this grant provided technical assistance to enhance conflict prevention in nine ongoing Community Driven Development (CDD) operations. The CDD operations covered eight countries – Burundi, Brazil, Guinea, Madagascar, Pakistan, South Sudan, Turkey, Zimbabwe – and one regional project in the Gulf of Guinea, representing \$560 million in IDA and \$88 million in IBRD financing. The support to these projects focused on conflict prevention, ranging from analytical work to improving social cohesion diagnostics, and targeted the development of new technological solutions to foster transparent citizen engagement. As a result, each CDD operation adopted innovations. The SPF also supported knowledge sharing at a global conference in 2019 and the preparation of a guidance note on

operationalizing recommendations from *Pathways for Peace* in CDD operations. A key conclusion is that CDD operations can make strong contributions to the conflict prevention agenda. They can deliver services in a cost-effective manner – including in remote and insecure areas, ensure a high degree of social acceptance for the distribution of resources, and create opportunities for meaningful community participation, including by women and marginalized groups.

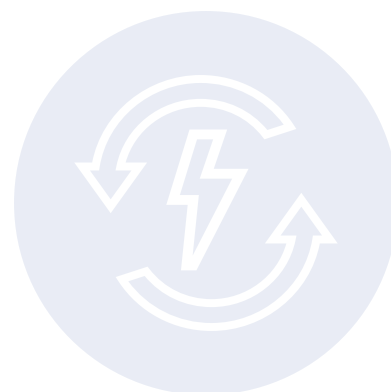
Study on Agriculture Value Chain in Solomon Islands

ACTIVE / 2020-2021

BANK-EXECUTED / \$350,000

As a small and fragile island country, priorities for the Solomon Islands as it recovers from the COVID-19 pandemic are to strengthen domestic agricultural production, create opportunities for rural communities, and support growers and farmers with access to markets.

This grant finances a rapid impact analysis of COVID-19 on rural communities and selected agricultural commodities, from both fragility and food-security perspectives. The analysis also seeks to strengthen the understanding of the WB and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock on emerging fragility and food security risks. The results of this work informed a recently-approved \$15 million IDA operation, the Agriculture and Rural Transformation Project, which will support 85,000 Solomon Islanders with training, farming and livestock support services, as well as infrastructure to help communities increase agricultural production.



▶ II. CRISIS RESPONSE



In this Focus Area, the SPF supports timely and effective response to crises and transitions while strengthening resilience to FCV shocks. The SPF looks for the use of new modalities and technologies for project implementation and supervision, as well as joint programming with the UN on post-conflict settings. Countries in arrears, including re-engagement cases and nonmembers, have also received priority consideration.

CRISIS RESPONSE REPRESENTED 18 PERCENT OF THE 2021 SPF PORTFOLIO

Peru: Emergency Response for Venezuelan Migrants and Refugees

ACTIVE / 2020-2022

RECIPIENT-EXECUTED / \$3,499,797

BANK EXECUTED / \$500,000

Peru has been heavily affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, and the Venezuelan migrant and refugee population was disproportionately impacted by the shock. Migrants and refugees are typically employed in the informal sector and in sectors particularly affected by COVID-19 including hotels, restaurants, commerce, transport, construction, and manufacturing. Migrants and refugees also have lower wages, higher poverty rates, and very low access to health services and insurance. Perceptions towards Venezuelans worsened dramatically during the pandemic, as they were increasingly seen as a burden for the country.

This SPF project supports the inclusion of and support for Venezuelan migrants, improves the country's response to COVID-19, and reduces exclusion and xenophobia. The recipient-executed component provides emergency cash transfers to approximately 14,317 Venezuelan migrants and refugees, implemented through the International Organization for Migration. The cash transfers target the poorest and most vulnerable families or individual Venezuelan migrants and refugees in four regions of Peru – Tumbes, Piura, Trujillo, and Lima – which are among the regions with the highest incidence of Venezuelan families. The

complementary Bank-executed grant supports technical assistance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to strengthen its institutional response capacity, as well as support the implementation of innovative solutions for social cohesion and efforts combating xenophobia and discrimination.

Crisis and Post-Crisis Information Tools in The Gambia

CLOSED / 2020-2021

BANK-EXECUTED / \$300,000

As a country on the FCS List at the time of grant approval, The Gambia is undergoing a transition from autocratic rule to democracy in the context of a fragile peace supported by a regional peacekeeping force. The newly re-elected democratic Government inherited a legacy of political divisions and economic mismanagement. In the area of social protection, The Gambia is one of the last countries in Africa to switch from relying solely on humanitarian ex-post interventions to building a more permanent safety net system. The Government is currently unable to meet the needs of the chronic poor or respond to emergencies, raising the risk of social tension exacerbated by the COVID-19 crisis.

This SPF-financed activity fully achieved its objective of making information available to the Government for its decision making for social protection. Ten waves of high-frequency surveys provided real-time data to the Government on changes in economic hardship, awareness of COVID-19



Greta Granados / World Bank

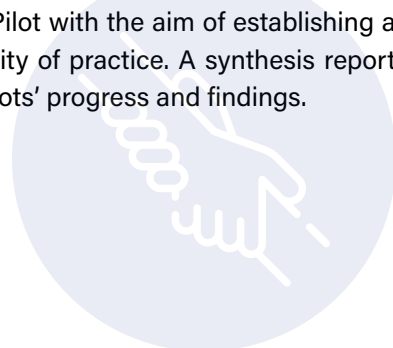
precautionary measures, learning losses and social assistance preferences. The grant activities showed that relatively inexpensive, short surveys can provide timely and relevant data on which to make decisions during a crisis, and that the use of phone surveys can be an important complement to traditional data collection methods in times when travel is restricted. The surveys were disseminated and discussed amongst Government planners and shared on the statistics agency's website. Four in-depth reports were also produced on labor markets, government response, migration and remittances, and education. In addition, the grant supported two studies that provide a roadmap for the next phase of the national Social Registry – first, in identifying the poor in urban areas (who are not currently covered by the Social Registry), and second, in ensuring the financial, institutional, and data sustainability of the Social Registry.

Monitoring Unrest and Conflict during COVID

ACTIVE / 2020-2021

BANK-EXECUTED / \$565,000

Widespread disruptions related to the COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath have the potential to increase social tensions and trigger violent conflict. This SPF project supports country teams in identifying, monitoring, and addressing risks of social unrest and conflict associated with COVID-19. The grant finances building and piloting a system to monitor social unrest, conflict, and violence, with a specific focus on the role and impact of COVID-19 across six countries, to allow governments and others to craft prevention and mitigation responses. COVID-19 unrest and conflict monitoring country teams have been established and pilots launched in Ethiopia, Iraq, Madagascar, Myanmar, Sierra Leone, and Uzbekistan. The country teams completed baselines, approaches and data needs, and quarterly monitoring reports are being produced. Three workshops brought together country level focal points and Bank colleagues working on the Conflict Risk Monitoring Pilot with the aim of establishing a broader community of practice. A synthesis report will review the pilots' progress and findings.





III. HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT-PEACE NEXUS



The objective of the HDP Focus Area is to support implementation of programs and projects in FCV-affected situations by bridging the gap between actors in the humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding spaces, based on their comparative advantages. Activities supported under this Focus Area are country demand-driven, contribute to the broader HDP nexus and partnerships, and may be developed by WB teams or in partnership with the UN or other partners. Experience has shown the importance of building government ownership and of results-driven – rather than process-driven – collaboration.

HDP NEXUS REPRESENTED 18 PERCENT OF THE 2021 SPF PORTFOLIO

Northern Mozambique Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment

ACTIVE / 2021-2022

BANK-EXECUTED / \$500,000

The armed insurgency in the northernmost province in Mozambique has escalated in recent years, with deadly consequences in terms of lives lost, the destruction of human and physical capital, and a mounting humanitarian and displacement crisis. To facilitate a coordinated and structured response, build resilience, and define a pathway for longer-term recovery and growth, the Government of Mozambique requested support from the United Nations, European Union, African Development Bank, and WBG to formulate the Development and Resilience Strategy for the North. This support is provided through a Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RPBA) and the outcomes will underpin and feed into the Government-owned and -led Strategy.

The SPF financed technical support for the RPBA, to provide a multisectoral and integrated strategy to address the impact and root causes of this conflict and to pave the way for long-term recovery and peacebuilding. The RPBA is carried out in partnership with the United Nations, European Union, and African Development Bank under the 2008 Joint Declaration, which enables collaboration across the HDP Nexus and for each organization to engage in ways that conform with its mandates and comparative advantages. The RPBA is a core plank

of the WB's approach in northern Mozambique and is complementary to the Northern Mozambique Crisis Recovery Project financed by IDA (\$200 million), which has a focus on the urgent needs of internally displaced persons and host communities. The Government has committed to the elaboration of the Strategy for the North as a milestone in its preparation for eligibility for the Prevention and Resilience Allocation under IDA19.

Colombia's Health System and Migration

CLOSED / 2020-2021

BANK-EXECUTED / \$450,000

The COVID-19 emergency compounded other FCV risks in Colombia, which has one of the longest-lasting internal conflicts, with over 8 million victims – nearly a quarter of its population – and the largest population of internally displaced persons in the world. Additionally, since 2015 Colombia has welcomed 1.8 million Venezuelans, becoming the main host of this population globally. Migrants and refugees from Venezuela are among the most vulnerable to the impacts of COVID-19, as many of them not only fall below the poverty line but are also highly dependent on informal jobs.

This SPF project aimed to improve the overall capacity of the Government of Colombia to meet the health needs of Venezuelan migrants in a coordinated fashion and in partnership with other development agencies. Initiated prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the project adapted to the

new reality and created a new space for dialogue with the Government on the topic of migration and health. This grant engaged partners with an interest in migration including the government (Ministry of Health and the Border Office), international partners (UN system), CSOs with a presence in Colombia, and the private sector. The grant activities supported a technical methodology to cost and design basic health services for short-term migrants with unmet health needs; an information system for migration and health that will facilitate better-informed migration policies; and capacity building for Ministry of Health staff and regional authorities to provide health insurance to migrants. A key lesson learned from the project is that coordination across relevant stakeholders must be a priority in topics like migration, which attracts many international organizations. In addition, a continuous dialogue with the Government is necessary to ensure that technical products contribute to filling actual gaps in knowledge and policy. The grant results in turn informed the Improving Quality of Health Care Services and Efficiency in Colombia Program financed by IBRD (\$150 million) and the Global Concessional Financing Facility (\$37.6 million).

Strengthening Humanitarian-Development Coordination in Yemen

ACTIVE / 2020-2021

BANK-EXECUTED / \$325,000

Yemen is facing successive shocks and a heightened risk of famine and has been considered the world's "worst humanitarian crisis." Against this backdrop, there has been a drastic transformation of Yemen's social protection landscape, with the disruption of several governmental programs. Yet some national institutions have continued to function, and there has been a massive increase in humanitarian assistance programs.

This project aims to strengthen the evidence base for improved humanitarian-development coordination in the provision of key social protection, health, and education services. The activity also seeks to assess gender-disaggregated education, health, and social protection outcomes seven years into conflict. Working with United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Children's Fund, the United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office, and the Government of Yemen, a paper titled "Social Protection at the Humanitarian-Development Nexus: Insights from Yemen" was issued in 2021. The grant also supports the preparation of toolkits and other technical papers on humanitarian cooperation, along with workshops for partners and stakeholders. The outputs of this knowledge activity will directly inform coordination priorities across the humanitarian-development continuum as well as upcoming Bank operations in the Social Protection, Education and Health sectors on operational aspects including coverage of (or exclusion from) humanitarian and development programs and services, targeting, and adequacy. The grant has linked to recent country operations such as the Yemen Emergency Crisis Response project (\$840 million IDA plus an additional \$32.14 million from trust funds) and the Emergency Health and Nutrition Project (\$630 million IDA), as well as the Yemen Human Capital and Gender Assessment.



▶ IV. FORCED DISPLACEMENT



The SPF supports work to operationalize a development response to forced displacement. Under this Focus Area, special attention has been given to activities that support (i) building a full suite of services and solutions to assist in improving the socioeconomic opportunities of refugees and internally displaced persons, host communities, and returnees; and (ii) building data and evidence on “what works” to underpin both operations and policy dialogue. Gender aspects of forced displacement have been a key area for support, including for building data and evidence bases and sharing knowledge.

FORCED DISPLACEMENT REPRESENTED 35 PERCENT OF THE 2021 SPF PORTFOLIO

Gender Sensitive Refugee and Host Integration in Ethiopia

ACTIVE / 2021-2022

BANK-EXECUTED / \$500,000

Ethiopia hosts the third-largest refugee population in Africa – roughly 805,000 people mostly housed in camps where economic opportunities are limited and where COVID-19 presents an added threat to livelihoods. Until recently, refugees have had limited access to economic opportunities and depended largely on humanitarian assistance. The Government has made significant shifts in its refugee policies, allowing refugees to pursue economic opportunities in the country. Through Ethiopia’s Urban Productive Safety Net Program, successfully implemented since 2016, socioeconomic integration of refugees and host communities has been pursued.

With the Government now scaling up the urban safety net through the 2020 Urban Productive Safety Net and Jobs Project (\$400 million from IDA, of which \$50 million is from the IDA19 Window for Host Communities and Refugees), crucial gaps around knowledge of local social dynamics, gender relationships, barriers to inclusive implementation, and institutional capacity must be addressed. This grant fills these knowledge gaps and strengthens institutional capacity for the socioeconomic integration of refugees and host communities in selected urban areas with a focus on women’s inclusion and vulnerabilities (including GBV). UNHCR is a consultative partner in the design and implementation of the research.

Education for Displaced Populations and Host Communities

ACTIVE / 2021-2022

BANK-EXECUTED / \$450,000

Substantial proportions of refugee children are in refugee situations for the entirety of their schooling years. Inclusion in national education systems is increasingly being recognized as the only sustainable solution to the refugee education crisis. However, there are key demand and supply constraints. Cost is a key constraint, and even where schooling is free the cost of materials, uniforms and transport can be prohibitive. Further, the opportunity cost of education for forcibly displaced children is very high in terms of foregone income or domestic chores. Refugee students may face language and cultural barriers, or xenophobia and bullying. Measures to address these challenges must be developed alongside policies to integrate refugee children within national education systems. A joint World Bank-UNHCR paper launched in February 2021 estimated the global cost of inclusive refugee education. The report in turn raised questions related to the financing of refugee education, including how much host countries are already paying, how much of the cost is being shared by development partners, whether the existing financing mechanisms are conducive to responsibility-sharing, and how the WB can respond.

This SPF grant supports analytical work to design a framework of responsibility-sharing between host countries and the donor community based on the cost of educating refugee populations and the comparative advantages of different countries and their ability to provide different types of support. The grant also supports analytical work on the cost of inclusive education for refugees, cost-effectiveness analyses, and operational plans to roll out interventions at scale through national systems in specific client countries. The grant focuses on countries that have the potential of benefiting from the IDA Window for Host Communities and Refugees, including Bangladesh, Chad, and Democratic Republic of the Congo.



Sophie Grumelard / World Bank

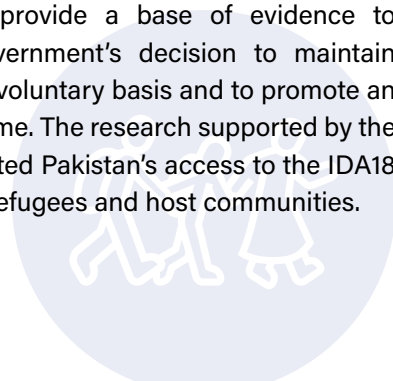
Profiling of Afghan Nationals in Pakistan Urban Areas

CLOSED / 2018-2021

BANK-EXECUTED / \$350,000

In Pakistan, as in many other hosting countries, lack of data at the city level represents a major challenge when trying to assess socioeconomic inclusion of displaced populations, their contribution to local economies, and which policies could contribute to better outcomes.

To fill these gaps, the WB's Pakistan Poverty Team, with support from the SPF, conducted two household surveys representative of the host and Afghan populations in Peshawar and Quetta, the capitals of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan provinces, which have the highest concentration of Afghan settlement in Pakistan. Data collection in Peshawar was conducted between July and December 2019, while data collection in Quetta was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and conducted between July 2020 and March 2021. The research showed that Afghan refugees and Afghan nationals living in Peshawar and Quetta contribute significantly to the local economy. These economic outcomes are the result of an economic inclusion process spanning decades and do not preclude the existence of economic costs sustained by the Government of Pakistan, donors, and local communities, particularly in the first phases of displacement. Nevertheless, the findings suggest a positive long-term outcome of the model of refugees' self-settlement adopted by Pakistan's authorities and provide a base of evidence to support the Government's decision to maintain repatriation on a voluntary basis and to promote an efficient visa regime. The research supported by the grant also facilitated Pakistan's access to the IDA18 sub-window for refugees and host communities.



▶ V. FINANCING SOLUTIONS



The objective of this Focus Area is to promote innovative and promising financial solutions that mobilize resources and support adequate investment in FCV countries. Special attention is given to activities that design and test innovative financing instruments for the differentiated needs of low- and middle-income countries impacted by FCV, or where transformative opportunities might require immediate and flexible financing. Priorities include supporting countries in arrears, nonmembers, and countries with limited access to IDA or other concessional resources.

FINANCING SOLUTIONS REPRESENTED 5 PERCENT OF THE 2021 SPF PORTFOLIO

Niger Social Accountability and Tax Compliance

ACTIVE / 2021-2022

BANK-EXECUTED / \$270,000

Niger is subject to key drivers of fragility due to the country's exposure to multiple challenges. These include regional insecurity that affects livelihoods and strains fiscal space, given increased security costs and spending. Growth remains volatile and predominately driven by rain-fed agriculture vulnerable to climatic shocks, while the extractive sector is subject to sudden commodity price fluctuations. The economic impact of the COVID-19 crisis increased household vulnerability.

This SPF project is producing knowledge on how to strengthen the fiscal contract between Niger's local governments and their citizens. In particular, the grant activities focus on two important aspects of state building: how to improve compliance on local taxes, and how to foster citizen participation to make local governments more accountable. Findings will inform the upcoming \$100 million IDA support to the Governance of Extractives for Local Development and COVID Response Project.

Financial Management in Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao

ACTIVE / 2021-2022

BANK-EXECUTED / \$180,000

While the Philippines has achieved rapid economic growth and poverty reduction over the last decade, it has not reached its full potential. COVID-19 revealed and exacerbated some fragility, and the country seems to be heading for the middle-income trap with a small middle class, high inequality, and relatively weak institutions compared to regional peers. To unleash its development potential and achieve its 2040 vision of a middle-class society, the Philippines will need to address structural weaknesses and strengthen the drivers of sustainable and inclusive growth.

This grant seeks to improve the reliability, transparency, and efficiency of budget and financial management in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao – one of the country's poorer regions. The grant supports a major fiscal decentralization initiative, including informing the modernization of the fiscal transfer and equalization system and strengthening the management of public investments by local government units, including capacity for appraising climate considerations and impacts for large infrastructure projects.

B. SPF Results Framework and Grant Reporting

Results and performance of the SPF are reported annually through the Fund-level Results Framework, which was redesigned in July 2018 to reflect the SPF's value proposition and its consolidated structure, which is rooted in the five Focus Areas. Three levels of results are reported through the results framework: **Outputs** indicate key characteristics of grant activities that the SPF supports; **Intermediate outcomes** measure short-term results such as partnerships supported and the demonstration effect of SPF grants; and **Outcomes** describe the impact of SPF activities, including their catalytic leveraging and their contributions to inclusive policies, institutional reform, and collective outcomes.

SPF grants apply tailored results indicators to their activities, which are then aggregated for Fund-level reporting. At the proposal stage, task teams identify planned output and outcome indicators related to specific grant activities. Task teams reference the SPF Results Framework to ensure that the proposed activities contribute to the Fund-level outcomes, and the SPF Secretariat advises teams on appropriate indicators and targets. Results for these indicators are reported by the close of the grant through standard Bank reporting documents. Results that contribute to Fund-level indicators are aggregated and reported against targets set annually and endorsed by the SPF Council. Reporting is done for three categories of SPF-financed activities: the active portfolio, which includes 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.

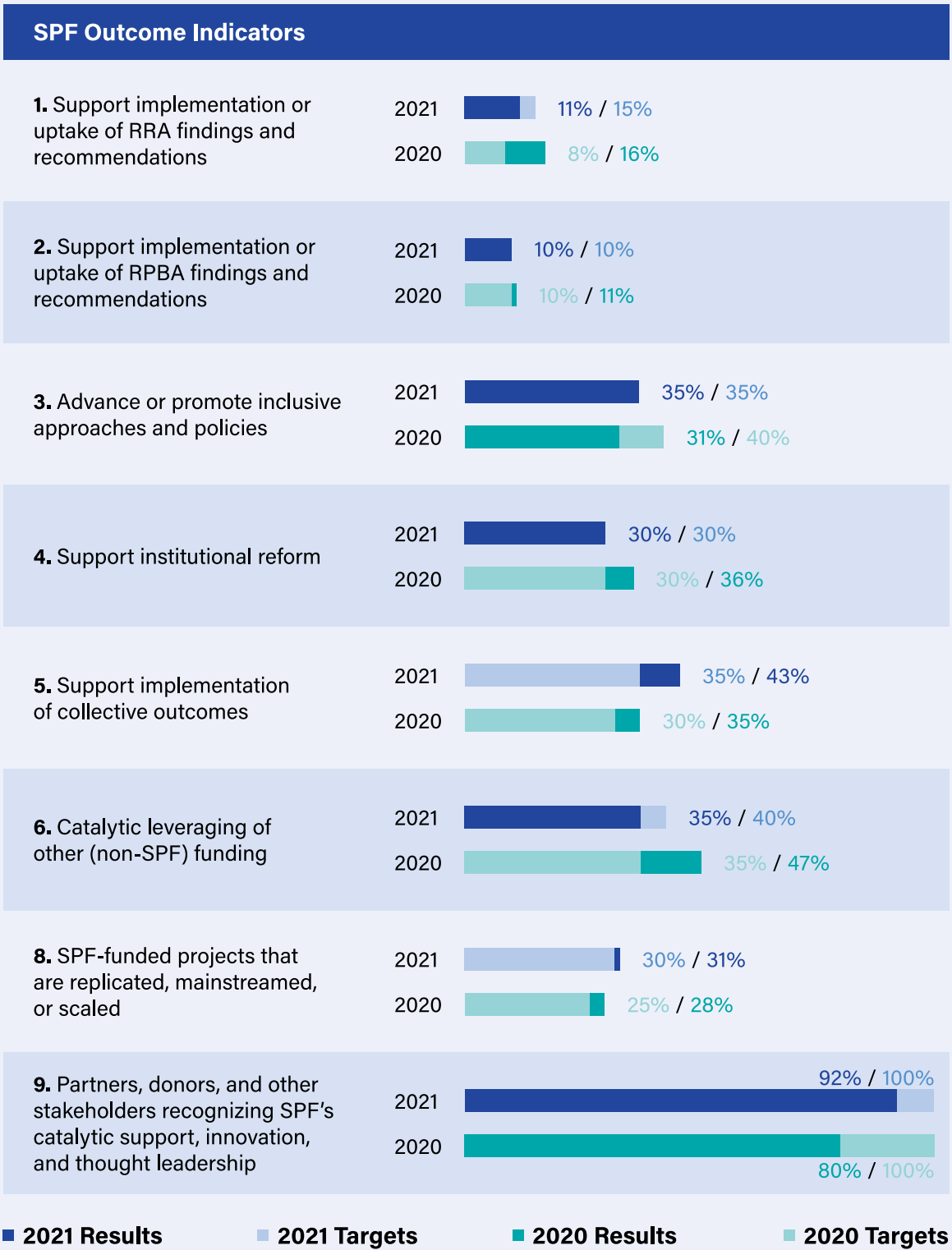
Overall results indicate that SPF is operating in a way that is highly responsive to donor expectations while maintaining its flexible, demand-driven approach to respond to the needs of fast-moving FCV situations and operational teams at the WB. In 2021, the SPF met or exceeded targets for most indicators (see Figure 2 for a comparison of outcome results relative to targets for 2020 and 2021, and Annex 2 for full reporting of SPF Results).

- The result for SPF grants that support implementation of collective outcomes was 43 percent, versus a target of 35 percent, reflecting the priority given over the past couple of years to activities that work across the HDP nexus.
- The targets for SPF grants advancing inclusive approaches and policies (35 percent) and supporting institutional reform (30 percent) were both met.
- While the target for SPF grants catalyzing additional funding from IDA, IBRD, other trust funds, or external donors was not met, with a result of 35 percent against the target of 40 percent, the overall ratio of funding catalyzed exceeded the target (4.15 versus the target of 3.50). (See Box 2 for more on the leveraging effect of SPF grants.)
- SPF grants supporting implementation of RRA findings fell short of the target of 15 percent, with a result of 11 percent, which in part can be attributed to the increased volume of SPF support going to IBRD countries affected by FCV in 2021, as middle-income countries are less likely to have RRAs.

The annual stakeholder questionnaire revealed that 92 percent of SPF donors, grant recipients, and stakeholders affirm the SPF's value proposition, catalytic support, and thought leadership.



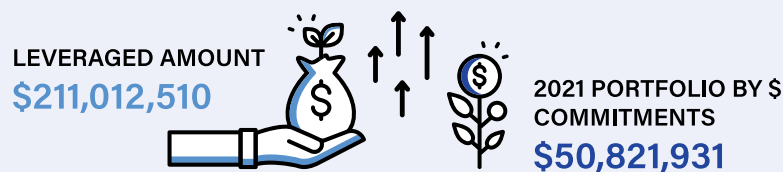
Figure 2. SPF Outcome-Level Results, 2020 and 2021 Portfolios



Note: Outcome 7 (Ratio of funding leveraged) is not included because of a different measurement approach.

► Box 2. SPF Grants Catalyze \$4.15 of Financing Per Dollar Invested

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 on agreed-upon strategies. SPF-financed pilots, tools, and analytical work lead to large-scale country operations financed by IDA, IBRD, and other financing facilities such as trust funds and the Global Concessional Financing Facility. Projects catalyzed through SPF-financed grants include full-scale projects and project components building on SPF-financed work that inform project design, preparation, and follow-on activities, normally financed by other trust funds, the World Bank budget, or bilateral donor contributions.



Examples of the SPF's catalytic effect include:

- **Beirut Rapid Disaster and Needs Assessment (RDNA) and Lebanon Reform, Recovery, and Reconstruction Framework (3RF).** The RDNA provided a foundation for the subsequent Beirut Housing Reconstruction and Cultural Heritage and Creative Industries Recovery Project. The 3RF project was the basis for the Lebanon Financing Facility, which has mobilized \$43 million.
- **Ukraine: Conflict Response and Recovery Pilot and Capacity Building.** This recipient-executed grant informed the design of the WB's first investment project in conflict-affected areas in the country, the Eastern Ukraine: Reconnect, Recover, Revitalize Project.
- **South Sudan Public Financial Management Reform.** This grant leveraged \$34 million under the South Sudan Public Financial Management and Institutional Strengthening project.
- **Food Security Information Hub.** The team went on to secure \$300,000 from the Rapid Social Response Trust Fund.

The 2021 results demonstrate notable improvement related to partnerships and collaboration on SPF-supported activities. The target for SPF grants supporting joint activities with UN entities was surpassed, with a result of 23 percent against the target of 20 percent. In addition,

50 percent of SPF grants were implemented in coordination with UN entities, meeting the target. Thirty-four percent of SPF commitments were implemented in partnership with NGOs, relative to the target of 25 percent, and 24 percent of SPF grants were implemented in partnership with

regional or international organizations (excluding the UN), compared to the target of 20 percent. The result for grants implemented in collaboration with local government entities fell just short of the target, with a result of 14 percent against the target of 15 percent.

The results framework and results achieved to date informed the new SPF Umbrella Trust Fund Results Framework and Monitoring and Evaluation approach. The new SPF Umbrella Trust Fund Results Framework was inaugurated in 2022 after endorsement by the SPF Council. It reflects the evolution in the SPF Umbrella Trust Fund's structure, with Focus Areas fully aligned with the WBG FCV Strategy and program objectives for continued innovation in the FCV operational and strategic space; financial catalyzation; support for partnerships; and knowledge strengthening and sharing.

C. Knowledge Management and Communications

The SPF Secretariat strengthened its knowledge management program in 2021. This increased effort reflects the issuance of a Knowledge Management (KM) Plan in 2019 in response to recommendations of the Independent Evaluation conducted earlier that year. As shown in the SPF 2021 Results Framework, the number of knowledge-sharing events exceeded the target, with 34 events held for local and international stakeholders against a target of 25 (Intermediate Outcome 7). These events included in-person and virtual events sponsored by SPF grant teams and by the SPF Secretariat, and they covered a range of global and country-specific topics. Some examples follow below.

- A webinar was held **sharing experience and results from the MARTA (Monitoring for Real Time Analysis) remote supervision system**, whose design and establishment was financed by the SPF. MARTA was designed for an emergency, large scale public works

program in the Ebola-affected areas of the deeply fragile Democratic Republic of Congo. The webinar and a companion note are available to all WB Task Teams.

- The knowledge event **“Addressing Gender-Based Violence against Women and Children through a National Helpline in Nepal”** took place in May 2021, as part of the SPF knowledge series. The event featured a representative of the National Women Commission from Nepal and the Country Representative from the United Nations Population Fund, which contributed to the grant as a partner. National Women Commission and United Nations Population Fund both highlighted the critical work funded by the SPF, which supported the creation of the first GBV helpline in Nepal.
- Another notable part of the knowledge series was **“Waking up to a new reality - Latin America’s Response to the Venezuelan Exodus.”** The event discussed the support given by the SPF to the host countries of Ecuador and Peru dealing with the Venezuelan migrant crisis. The Task Team Leaders discussed and compared their experiences in dealing with both host countries and the lessons learned from working at the regional level to tackle a crisis that spans multiple countries.

▶ **“The SPF is really enhancing the work in our Global Practices. The funding is truly catalytic in ways beyond what was imagined when we applied for it. I have never worked with such an efficient, inspiring team as the SPF”**

World Bank Task Team Leader

All the events of the series were preceded by a Lessons Learned Note, which was attached to the event invites for participants' convenience, as well as posted on the SPF website. Event recordings have been widely circulated through the FCV Newsletter and are available to Bank staff through the SPF internal website.

Knowledge management is now built into the lifespan of an SPF grant. This approach helps to gather knowledge and to harness lessons learned, including where there were difficulties. A Lessons Learned Form (LLF) is a mandatory deliverable for each SPF grant at completion. Task Team Leaders indicate they have found the LLF exercise helpful to reflect on their project's success and shortcomings and have felt challenged and stimulated by conversations with other Task Team Leaders during SPF-organized events. The Secretariat uses the LLF to generate lessons learned notes, podcasts, blogs, newsletters, and knowledge events. Reports, papers, publications, and any additional output generated by Task Teams in work financed by the SPF are also widely circulated by the Secretariat, within the WB through its internal website and departmental newsletter, and externally to donors through the dedicated "partners update."

Communicating with the SPF external audiences continues to be a priority. The SPF website is the main external communication platform for disseminating information on the SPF and its programs, knowledge products and results. The website was redesigned in 2021 to better reflect the SPF areas of focus and to showcase results and impact stories. A Communications and Visibility Plan was also finalized that will serve as the roadmap going forward for amplifying the SPF program objectives and results through a variety of communication tools and channels.

The new SPF Umbrella Trust Fund will continue to place a high priority on both KM and communications. During consultations in 2021, donor representatives highlighted the importance of pushing innovation and frontier topics on FCV, not only through grants but also through knowledge creation and exchange. Thus, the SPF Umbrella Trust Fund will constitute a key platform and vehicle for dialogue within the WB and with partners on how results, knowledge, and lessons learned from innovative approaches in FCV can inform future practices and strengthen institutional capacities.

D. Fund Governance and Management

The SPF Trust Fund has a programmatic governance structure and operates under WB Trust Fund Policies and Procedures and financial controls.¹⁰ There are three tiers of engagement:

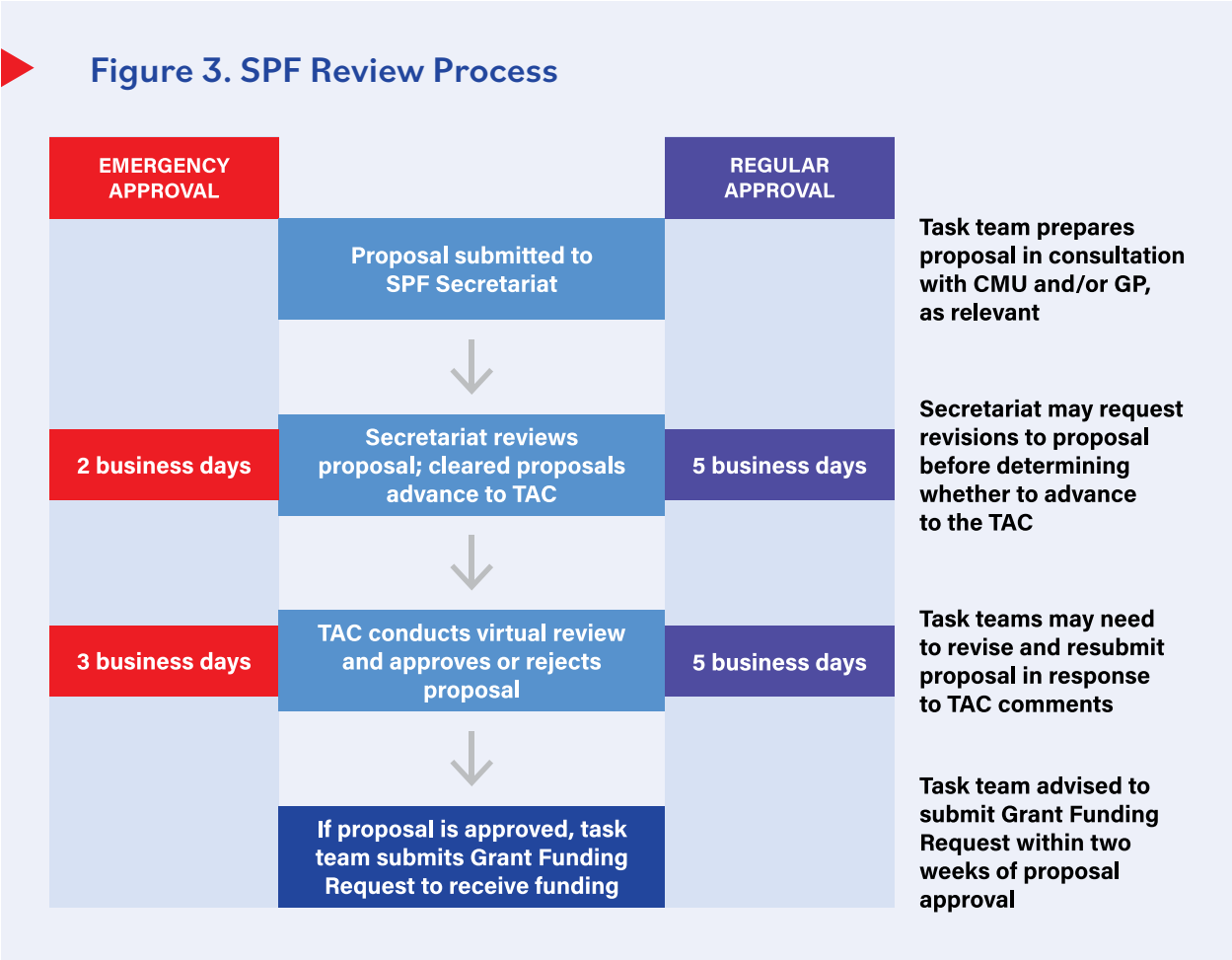
- **The SPF Council** is co-chaired by the World Bank and the United Nations and includes contributing development partners. The Council provides strategic guidance, monitors progress, and ensures that resources are being channeled to initiatives that are relevant to the wider engagement of the international development community in FCV.
- **The SPF Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)** is comprised of representatives from the WB's Global Practices, Regions, and corporate units. The TAC reviews and approves project proposals put forward by the Secretariat; integrates SPF programming with regional WB priorities; transfers operational knowledge across practices; and suggests new initiatives in line with regional and sectoral priorities.

¹⁰ The SPF received an unqualified opinion under the Bank's Single Audit for fiscal year 2021. Annually, WB Management asserts 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").

- The SPF Secretariat**, within the FCV Group, reviews all proposals, ensures eligibility for funding from the SPF Trust Fund, provides feedback to proposal teams, and determines whether each proposal should advance to TAC review. The Secretariat also manages day-to-day operations of the Trust Fund, providing strategic direction, ensuring compatibility of the work program with the WB's broader FCV agenda, monitoring and evaluating the SPF portfolio, and promoting knowledge exchanges, peer-learning, and communications. The Secretariat takes the lead on strategic issues related to the evolution of the SPF, and during 2021, prepared a paper for approval by the WB Executive Board to establish the SPF Umbrella Trust Fund. (As outlined in Section 1, the SPF Umbrella Trust Fund has now been launched and the SPF Trust Fund will close at the end of 2022.)

- For each approved SPF grant, a Task Team Leader is appointed** with responsibility for carrying out or supervising work financed by the SPF Trust Fund. Proposals may be submitted by all WB operational units, across all Regions and Global Practices.

SPF grant proposals are reviewed on a rolling basis with a rapid response standard. Proposals are typically made for one activity or project (either country, regional, or global scope), although allocations for multiple special grants have also been agreed. Proposals are approved virtually by the TAC with a service standard of five business days for regular review and approval decision and emergency approval carried out in three business days – a factor that underpins the SPF's flexibility and ability to respond quickly to new or evolving situations. Figure 3 below shows this process.





SPF IN ACTION

Responding to Fragility, Conflict, and Violence in Middle-Income Countries

Over the past decade, more people have been killed from political violence in middle-income countries than in low-income countries. Of the 15 countries with the highest deaths per capita from such violence over the past decade, eight are middle-income countries.

SPF grants for middle-income countries typically support highly targeted interventions aligned with the SPF's mandate. This includes supporting refugee and host communities or responding to subnational conflicts, as well as supporting Risk and Resilience Assessments (RRAs) where FCV drivers are growing.¹¹ In 2021, as part of the changing FCV landscape, SPF grants to middle-income countries reached 48 percent of the active portfolio (and 69 percent of new commitments), compared to 21 percent of closed grants.

Two projects illustrate how the SPF can provide a targeted response to FCV in middle-income countries. A new SPF project for COVID-related cash transfers to displaced persons in Colombia is working through the World Food Programme. An SPF project in Türkiye, which closed in 2021, aimed to better integrate refugees and worked through Turkish Red Crescent. These two projects received both a recipient-executed grant, which provided funds to a partner on the ground, and a Bank-executed grant that financed Bank technical support and supervision.

▶ **Colombia Emergency COVID Response**


ACTIVE / 2020-2022

RECIPIENT-EXECUTED / \$3,248,882

BANK-EXECUTED / \$450,000

The aim of this project is to provide emergency support to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on vulnerable migrants and refugees while avoiding potential migration-related conflicts with host communities. The recipient-executed grant provides emergency cash transfers to vulnerable migrants, refugees, and host community members who have been negatively affected by the measures taken to contain and mitigate the spread of COVID-19 and who have not been covered by social protection emergency programs. A series of economic vulnerability and socio-demographic criteria including health, income, and housing status were defined to identify target households. The World Food Programme is implementing the cash transfers on behalf of the Government of Colombia. As of December 31, 2021, over 10,000 households had received transfers. An accompanying Bank-executed grant contributes to work to strengthen the institutional framework for the COVID-19 emergency response and to mitigate exclusion and xenophobia.

¹¹ Middle-income countries facing FCV issues are generally IBRD-eligible and not covered by the IDA19 commitment to prepare RRAs in IDA FCS. However, the FCV Strategy recommended that RRAs be done in relevant middle-income countries, and the 2021 IEG evaluation of World Bank Engagement in Situations of Conflict emphasized the need for RRAs in middle-income countries affected by the risk of conflict. Hence, SPF financing is filling this gap and extending the reach of FCV approaches to new countries when needed.

 **Support to Harmonization in Türkiye Project**

CLOSED / 2019-2021

RECIPIENT-EXECUTED / \$650,000

BANK-EXECUTED / \$150,000

As both a transit and target country for migrants and refugees, Türkiye hosts more than 3.6 million Syrian refugees, in addition to about 400,000 asylum seekers and refugees from other countries, particularly Afghanistan. Despite significant financing from the Government and external sources for programs geared towards refugee access to basic services and economic opportunities, social inclusion of refugees emerged as an issue. Some refugees had lived in camp settings since 2012 and lacked psychological readiness, sufficient information about social, cultural, and economic life in Türkiye, and the social and life skills to cope with independent living and to pursue their inclusion in Turkish society. The objective of this project was to support the transition of Syrian refugees to community living. The project was implemented in the southeastern cities of Hatay, Kilis, Adana, and Kahramanmaraş, which host a significant number of Syrian refugees. The Turkish Red Crescent, a humanitarian organization which operates Community Centers for refugees throughout the country, was selected as the implementing partner.

The project provided information, counselling, and referral services. Turkish Red Crescent referred newly relocated refugees to available socioeconomic empowerment services, with a view to contribute to refugees' skills for independent living in communities. While implementation was affected by the restrictions put in place in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the project reached more than 7,500 beneficiaries through various activities, including Harmonization and Life Skills, Training-of-Trainers, and Social Cohesion Activities. Most (80 percent) of the beneficiaries indicated that they had improved knowledge of harmonization at project closing. This project also created a new partnership between the WB and Turkish Red Crescent, which at the start of implementation was certified under WB fiduciary policies and procedures, helping to position Turkish Red Crescent for work on future development projects financed by both the WB and the European Union.





SECTION 3

SPF Portfolio Overview

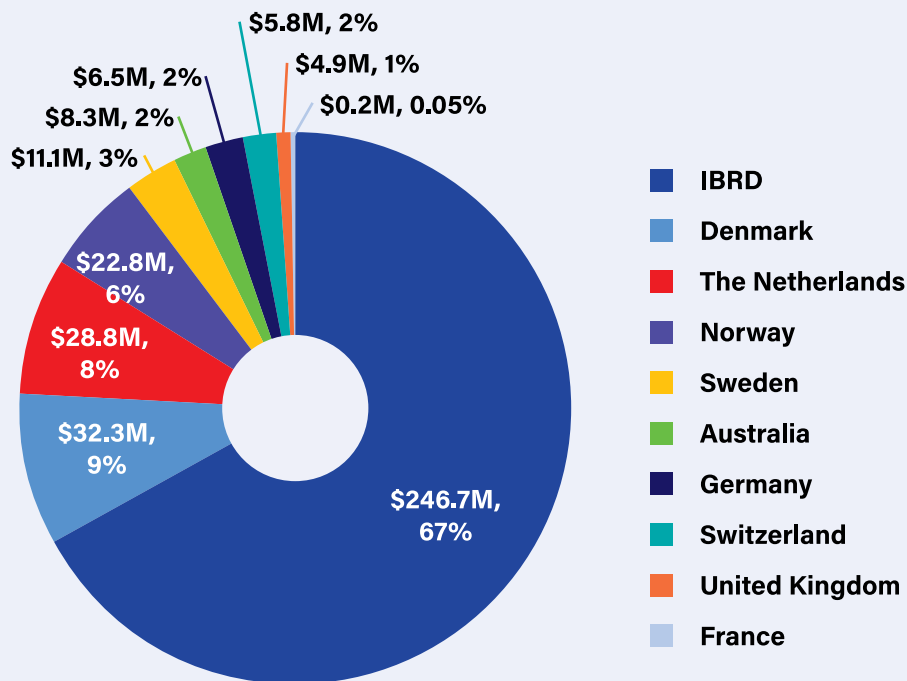
In 2021, the SPF supported interventions in a range of countries across all World Bank geographic regions and globally, approving 25 grants, for more than \$18 million in new commitments. As of December 31, 2021, the Fund's active portfolio comprised 68 grants with almost \$43.5 million in commitments.

A. Contributions

The SPF was established in 2008 with a contribution of \$100 million from IBRD¹² over the first three fiscal years. Nine development partners currently support the Fund: the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade; Danish Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs; French Ministry of

Europe and Foreign Affairs; German Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation; Dutch Ministry for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation; Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency; Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation; and U.K. Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office. IBRD has contributed the largest share of funding since inception, with 67 percent of overall contributions to the Fund (figure 4). The only new contribution in 2021 was \$5 million from IBRD. As the fund is winding down and closing in 2022, new donor contributions are channeled to the successor SPF Umbrella Trust Fund.

► Figure 4. SPF Contributions 2009-2021 (US\$ equivalent, %)



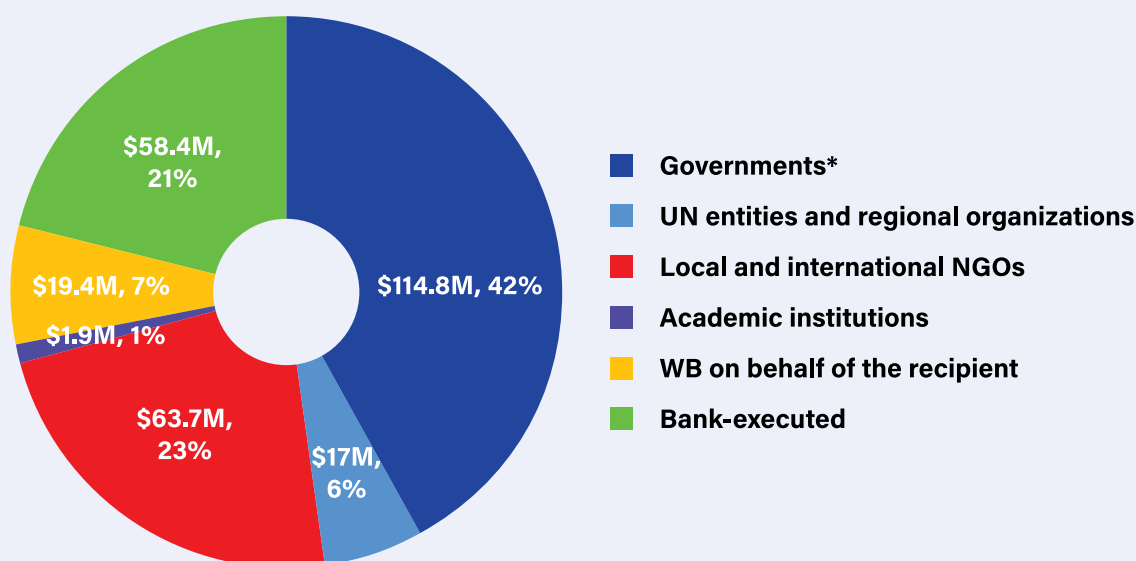
¹² IBRD contributions were allocated from IBRD's net income and provided on a grant basis.

B. Recipients and Execution Modality

SPF grants are executed by both external recipients and by the Bank. Recipient-executed activities account for almost 79 percent of the SPF portfolio by funding volume (figure 5). Recipients of SPF grants include partners such as governments, United Nations entities and regional organizations, local and international NGOs, and academic institutions. In exceptional circumstances, such as active conflicts or if the capacity of local institutions

is severely constrained, the Bank can execute activities on behalf of the recipient.¹³ While the majority of funding supports recipient-executed work, the total number of Bank-executed activities over the life of the SPF exceeds the number of recipient-executed activities (figure 6). This is due to the smaller size and shorter duration of Bank-executed grants, which mainly support analytical and advisory activities including knowledge products and assessments, as well as building partnerships and supporting policy dialogue.

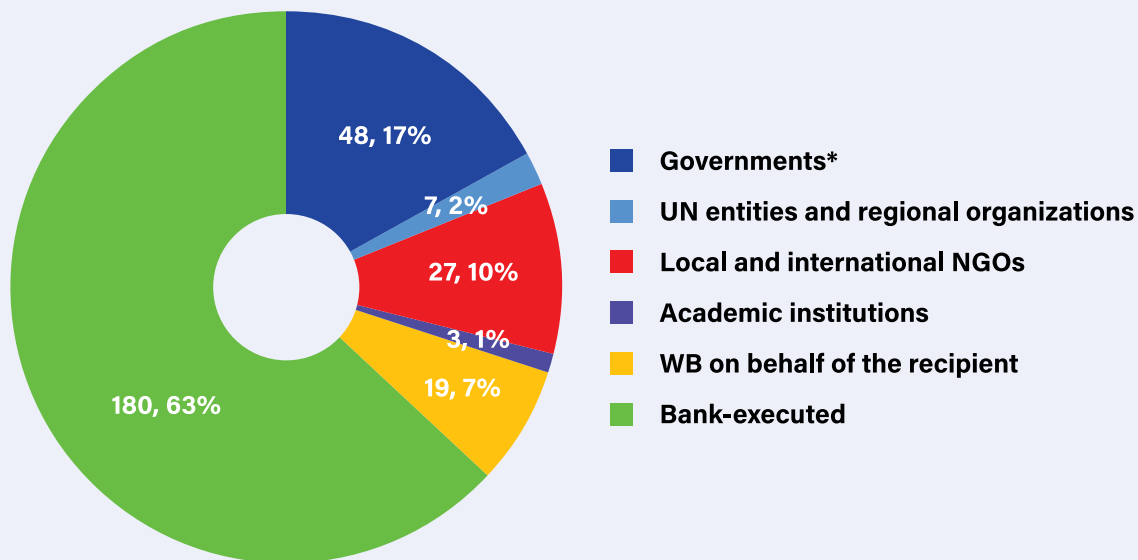
► **Figure 5. SPF Grants According to Recipient, 2009-2021 (US\$ millions, %)**



* Including four grants totaling \$7.2 million for which recipient governments contracted United Nations agencies for implementation.

¹³ The Bank has executed only 19 grants in the SPF portfolio on behalf of recipients. These grants supported interventions in Guinea, Kosovo, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, and West Bank and Gaza.

▶ **Figure 6. SPF Grants According to Recipient, 2009-2021 (number and % of grants)**



* Including four grants totaling \$7.2 million for which recipient governments contracted United Nations agencies for implementation.

Government entities implement most recipient-executed grants. Recipient-executed grants to government entities account for 42 percent of committed funding—double the share of Bank-executed commitments. Grants that local and international NGOs implement constitute 10 percent of all SPF grants and 23 percent of SPF commitments, also exceeding the share of Bank-executed commitments. SPF grants to United Nations entities account for 2 percent of all grants and 6 percent of commitments. The range and share of partner organizations that implement SPF grants are detailed in figures 5 and 6.

Bank-executed grants and associated funding commitments have increased significantly over the past few years, whereas the number of recipient-executed grants has decreased. This shift toward more Bank-executed 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 the current Fund closing in 2022, there is insufficient time remaining for implementation of most recipient-executed grants.¹⁴ Almost all of the new grants approved in 2021 were Bank-executed grants. Four recipient-executed grants became active in 2021: grants in Colombia and Peru to provide cash transfers to Venezuelan migrants and refugees, implemented by the World Food Programme and the International Organization for Migration, respectively; a grant in Armenia to support families and communities affected by the Nagorno Karabakh conflict, implemented by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs; and a grant in the Philippines to support conflict data monitoring and analysis in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, implemented by the NGO International Alert.

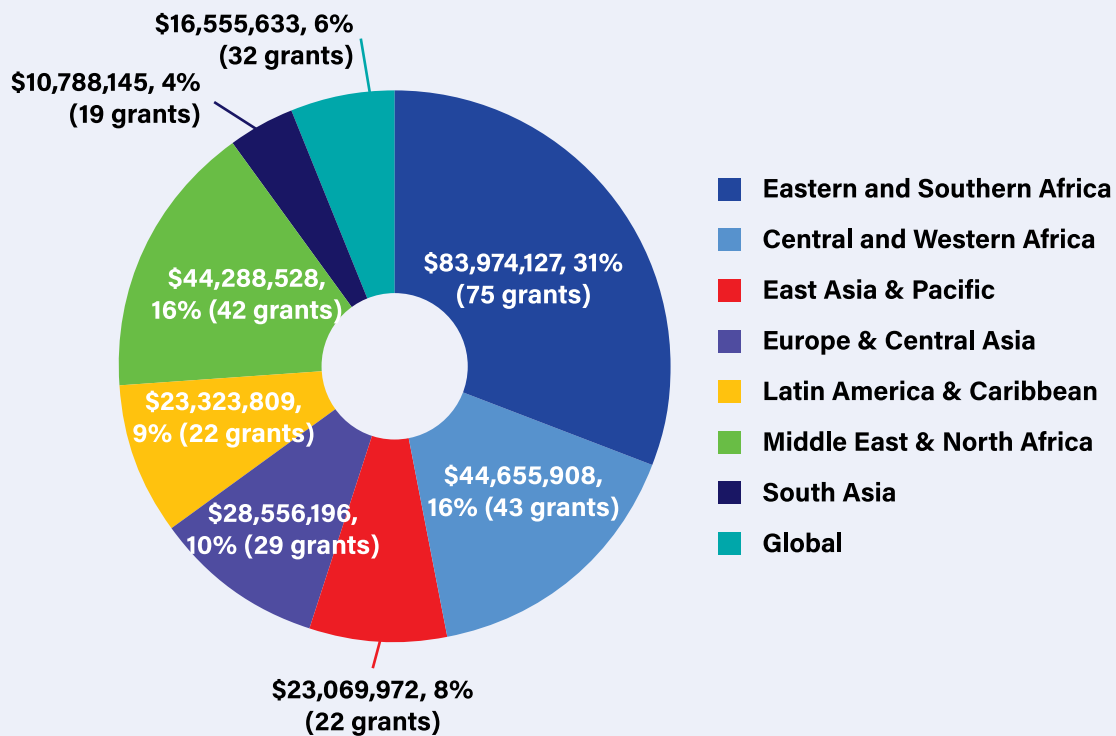
¹⁴ The implementation period of Bank-executed grants varies from 12 to 18 months, whereas it takes an average of more than 3 years to complete a recipient-executed project.

C. Allocations According to Region

SPF grants respond to FCV challenges in all geographic regions and diverse country contexts. As illustrated in figure 7, almost half of all SPF allocations since inception have gone to Africa in support of 118 grants.¹⁵ However, the prevalence

of commitments in this region did not continue in the 2021 portfolio. Although 40 percent of grants approved in 2021 were in Africa (10 of 25 new grants), these accounted for just 21 percent of new commitments (figure 8).

► **Figure 7. Volume of SPF Grants According to Region, 2009-2021**

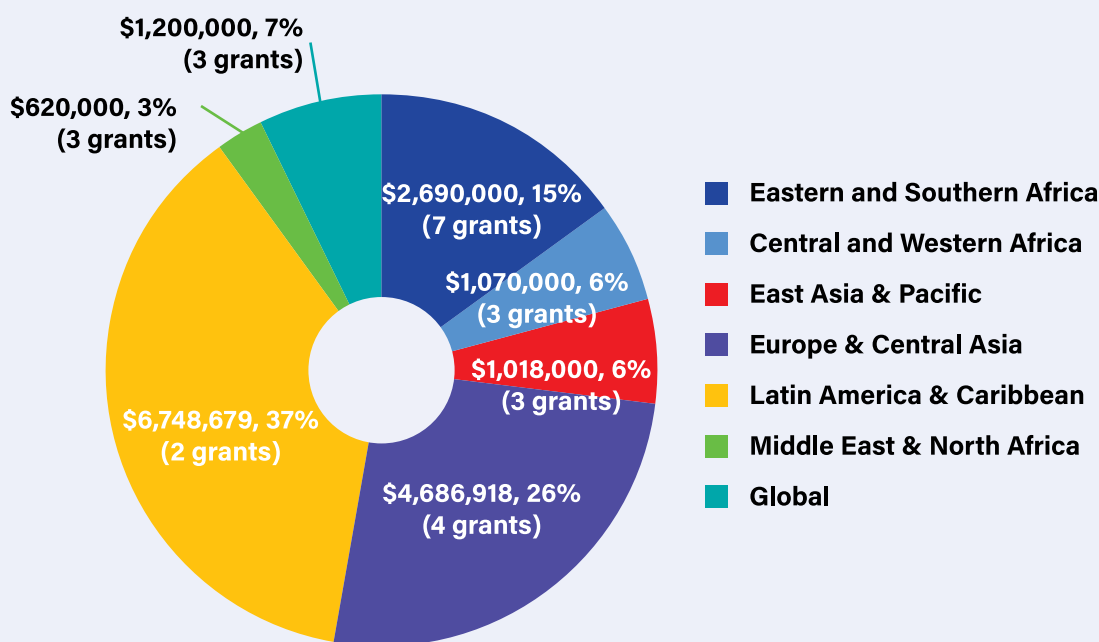


¹⁵ In July 2020, the World Bank reorganized its geographic regional structure and split Africa into two regions: eastern and southern Africa and central and western Africa.

This shift in funding between regions is evident across the 2021 portfolio. There was a considerable increase in funding for grants in Latin America and the Caribbean, from 9 percent in the historical portfolio to 37 percent of new commitments in 2021. This reflects two large recipient-executed grants in Colombia and Peru supporting emergency cash transfers for Venezuelan migrants and refugees. Commitments in Europe and Central Asia also increased notably in 2021, from 10 percent in

the historical portfolio to 26 percent of new commitments in 2021. New grants in Europe and Central Asia support conflict-affected households in Armenia; preparedness plans for Afghan refugees in Tajikistan; and increased government capacity in Azerbaijan for recovery and peacebuilding. No new grants in South Asia were approved in 2021, a reduction from 4 percent of commitments in the historical portfolio.

► **Figure 8. Volume of SPF Grants Approved in 2021 According to Region**



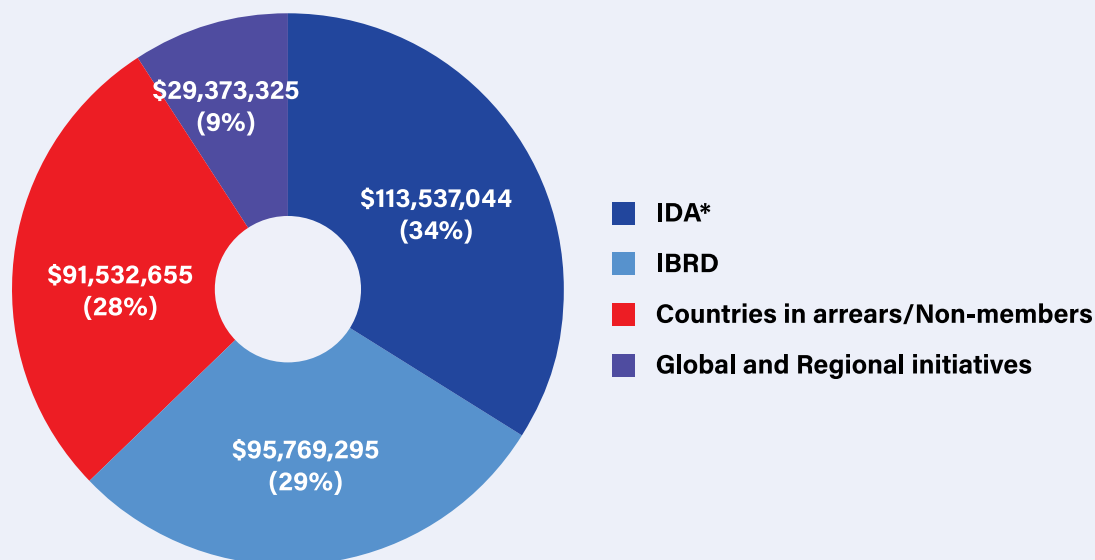
D. Allocations According to FCV Type

A core feature of the SPF is its ability to operate in all countries and regions affected by fragility.

All developing countries facing FCV challenges are eligible for SPF funding regardless of geography, income level, or arrears status, and the SPF may also finance activities in territories and non-members. Furthermore, SPF financing is not limited to countries on the annually updated fragile and conflict-affected situations list.¹⁶ The SPF is thus a source of critical

financing for countries in arrears, non-members, and middle-income countries that cannot access IDA funding. SPF funding between 2009 and 2021 was almost equally distributed across the three priority beneficiary categories, with 34 percent of funding committed to IDA countries, 28 percent to countries in arrears and non-members, 29 percent to middle-income countries, as well as 9 percent to global and regional initiatives (figure 9).

► **Figure 9. SPF Financing According to Country Eligibility for IDA and IBRD, 2009-2021**



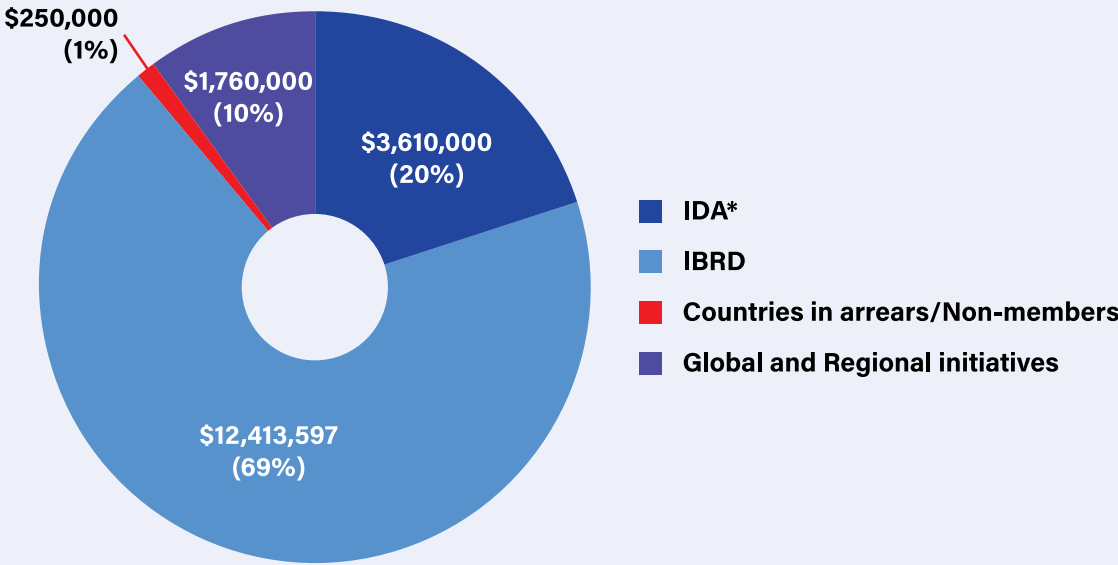
* Including blend countries (countries eligible for IDA and IBRD financing). The blend countries in the SPF portfolio are Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, and Uzbekistan.

¹⁶ See Section 1 and <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/harmonized-list-of-fragile-situations>.

In 2021, the largest share of committed funding—69 percent—went to IBRD countries affected by FCV and its spillovers. This total reflects a number of larger recipient-executed grants in Colombia, Peru, Armenia, and the Philippines (figure 10). Funding for IDA countries accounted for 20 percent of total commitments in 2021 and supported conflict prevention and stabilization in the Democratic Republic of Congo; public financial management reforms in South Sudan; and research on youth violence and extremism in Niger.

Allocations to global and regional initiatives amounted to 10 percent in 2021 in support of activities including work at the intersection of climate change and gender in FCS; education for displaced populations and host communities; and addressing racism and discrimination in the Middle East and North Africa region. Allocations to countries in arrears or non-members constituted only 1 percent of commitments in support of analytical work in West Bank and Gaza.

Figure 10. SPF Financing According to Country Eligibility for IDA and IBRD, 2021



* Including blend countries, i.e. countries eligible for IDA and IBRD financing. No blend countries received SPF grants in 2021.



SPF IN ACTION

Support to South Sudan in 2021

After South Sudan's independence in 2011, conflict and violence resurfaced during a "lost decade."

Although a revitalized peace agreement brought a formal end to the country's five-year civil war in 2018, and a transitional national unity government was formed in 2020, the underlying drivers of the conflict remain unaddressed, key provisions of the agreement remain unfulfilled, and violence across the country remains high. Since taking office, the transitional government has faced multiple shocks, including persistent violence and a rapidly deteriorating food security situation driven in part by extreme flooding in each of the last three years. Before the COVID-19 pandemic the economy had recorded modest growth, but COVID-19 restrictions in 2021 negatively impacted both households and businesses, and the pandemic-induced impact on oil – on which the South Sudanese economy is highly dependent – further hindered growth and the country's fiscal position. Deep poverty and structural problems persist. The country is almost entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance for the delivery of basic services.

The World Bank has been an instrumental partner in efforts to address these challenges and spur more sustainable development in South Sudan. The country's independence enabled access to IDA, and in May 2021, a new Country Engagement Note was agreed to guide WB programming decisions through 2023. The Country Engagement Note relies on work financed by the SPF in 2020¹⁷ that enabled an in-depth understanding of conflict dynamics, the risks of food crises, and regional approaches to peacebuilding. Going forward, the WB will focus on laying the foundation for institution building, building resilience and livelihood opportunities, and providing continuous support to basic service delivery.

Three SPF grants approved in 2021 support these objectives and inform IDA-financed projects. In line with the SPF's emphasis on partnership, all three are linked to the HDP Nexus and engage with local and international partners.

▶ South Sudan Public Financial Management Reform

ACTIVE / 2021-2022

BANK-EXECUTED / \$470,000

This grant finances advisory support and technical assistance activities to support the public financial management (PFM) dialogue with the Government and its development partners, leading to a more credible, well-executing budget that supports government-led service delivery. The project made significant progress in 2021, delivering an agreed implementation plan for the Public Financial Management Reform Strategy in November 2021, and the work is continuing with procurement reforms. The SPF grant played a critical role in identifying key areas for PFM reform, which will be financed through the recently-approved PFM and Institutional Strengthening Project (\$34 million

¹⁷ **South Sudan: Dynamics of South Sudan's Conflict Economy** (2018-2020). This grant financed a study to provide an in-depth understanding of the conflict dynamics in South Sudan. The study focused on the implications of conflict for agricultural production and food security, informal trade and financing flows, people's movements including human trafficking and migration, and dynamics of spillovers to neighboring countries. It drew on new sources of data, information technology and artificial intelligence that are starting to change the understanding of economic systems in conflict and shocks propagation. The knowledge generated by this work helped strengthen the understanding of how illicit flows may finance the macro-fiscal framework of the war economy, informing new economic approaches in conflict areas. The study findings also informed regional approaches to South Sudan and formed the basis for a different understanding of the risks of food crisis.

IDA). The grant has also played a foundational role in the development and advancement of South Sudan's PFM Reform Strategy Roadmap, which is a key pillar of efforts to establish a social contract between civilians and the state that can underpin durable peace.

▶ **Measuring Poverty in South Sudan**

ACTIVE / 2021-2022

BANK-EXECUTED / \$250,000

The SPF provided critical funding to conduct the first-ever nationally representative household budget survey in South Sudan, to help address the dire need for reliable and up-to-date poverty estimates. Building on the ongoing Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System initiative, the project team is working with South Sudan's National Bureau of Statistics and other development partners to implement an innovative data collection strategy that would deliver new poverty estimates in a much more cost-effective way than traditional methods. Two UN agencies are key partners, with field implementation of the rural component led by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the urban component and internally displaced persons living in camps led by the International Organization for Migration. The survey is expected to be completed in mid-2022.

▶ **South Sudan Strengthening Safety Nets**

ACTIVE / 2021-2022

BANK-EXECUTED / \$220,000

This grant finances work to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Government on information management for delivery of the social safety net. The grant aligns with the \$40 million IDA Strengthening Social Safety Nets Project currently under implementation with UNOPS. The grant supports an institutional capacity assessment of the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare as the lead ministry on social protection, with a focus on assessing the ministry's capacity regarding information management systems to enable the successful handover of the project's management information system.



Arne Hoel / World Bank

▶ “The SPF has been a flexible and invaluable resource for South Sudan, helping to support key aspects of our country engagement, especially around public financial management and conflict analysis, as well as strengthening the government's capacity to perform core governance functions and deliver for its people. Going forward, these vital interventions will help establish a social contract between state and society that can serve as the foundation for durable peace.”

Firas Raad, Country Manager for South Sudan



ANNEX 1

Financial Highlights

Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Fund Balance (as of December 31, 2021)						
	Note	2021	2020	2019	2009-2018	Total
<i>(in calendar years and expressed in US dollars)</i>						
Opening balance		59,575,091.13	59,744,631.95	63,347,687.89	0.00	-
Receipts						
Donor contributions	1	5,000,000.00	16,503,866.51	14,601,393.68	331,194,586.00	367,299,846.19
Net investments & other incomes	2	137,725.94	621,321.01	1,792,492.70	6,704,180.67	9,255,720.32
Total Receipts		5,137,725.94	17,125,187.52	16,393,886.38	337,898,766.67	376,555,566.51
Disbursements						
Grant disbursements	3	16,542,844.83	9,574,759.65	16,296,922.45	219,317,562.84	261,732,089.77
Program management	4	785,429.41	719,968.69	700,019.87	7,719,105.97	9,924,523.94
Net transfers to single-country MDTFs	3	0.00	7,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	45,000,000.00	55,000,000.00
World Bank administration fee	5	218,410.90	0.00	0.00	1,176,539.65	1,394,950.55
Refund to donors	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,337,870.32	1,337,870.32
Total Disbursements		17,546,685.14	17,294,728.34	19,996,942.32	274,551,078.78	329,389,434.58
Ending balance		47,166,131.93	59,575,091.13	59,744,631.95	63,347,687.89	
Less: Committed funds (active and pending grants)	7	18,420,732.87	13,184,028.03	16,645,728.00	32,254,405.00	
Fund balance	8	28,745,399.06	46,391,063.10	43,098,903.95	31,093,282.89	

Note 1: Donor Contributions

The SPF received US\$5,000,000 in the calendar year ending December 31, 2021 from the IBRD. Since it was established, the SPF has received US\$367,299,846 from nine bilateral donors and from the IBRD. (In a prior reporting year the IBRD contribution was counted twice; this has now been corrected.)

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

Donor	Contribution Currency	2021		2020		2019		2009-2018		Total		Contributions Receivables	
		Amount in contribution currency	Amount in US\$	Amount in Contribution Currency	Amount in US\$	Amount in Contribution Currency	Amount in US\$	Amount in Contribution Currency	Amount in US\$	Amount in US\$	Amount in Contribution Currency	Amount in US\$	
Australia Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	AUD	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,110,500.00	8,349,217.00	8,349,217			
Denmark Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs	DKK	-	-	35,000,000	5,777,008	30,000,000	4,530,353	130,000,000	21,980,338	32,287,698			
France Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs	USD	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,991.92	180,991.92	180,992			
Germany Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation	EUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,500,000.00	6,453,940.00	6,453,940			
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	USD	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000	5,000,000	231,665,640	231,665,640	246,665,640			
The Netherlands Ministry for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation	EUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000,000.00	25,969,620.00	28,769,620			
Norway Ministry of Foreign Affairs	NOK	-	-	-	-	30,000,000	3,341,501	135,414,000	18,598,011	22,782,203			
Sweden Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	SEK	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,469,280.00	11,067,662.15	11,067,662			
Switzerland Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	CHF	-	-	1,000,000	1,093,135	1,500,000	1,505,734	2,200,000	2,234,519	5,824,421			
United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office	GBP	-	-	-	-	170,000	223,805	2,920,000	4,694,647	4,918,452			
TOTAL (in US\$)			5,000,000		16,503,867		14,601,394		331,194,586	367,299,846			

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\$137,726 for calendar year 2021 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.

Note 3: Disbursement for SPF Operational Activities

Cumulative disbursements to SPF grants in the amount of US\$261,732,090 have been made since the establishment of the Fund, of which US\$16,542,845 was disbursed in calendar year 2021.

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
Eastern and Southern Africa	75	26.4%	81.1	31.0%
Central and Western Africa	43	15.1%	44.0	16.8%
East Asia & Pacific	22	7.7%	21.9	8.4%
Europe & Central Asia	29	10.2%	26.8	10.2%
Latin America & Caribbean	22	7.7%	19.5	7.5%
Middle East & North Africa	42	14.8%	43.2	16.5%
South Asia	19	6.7%	10.6	4.1%
Global	32	11.3%	14.6	5.6%
Total	284	100%	261.7	100%

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

Execution Type	Number of grants	Distribution in percentage	Total Grants Amount (\$ million)	Distribution in percentage
Recipient-Executed, of which by	104	36.6%	216.8	78.8%
Governments*	48	16.9%	114.8	41.7%
UN entities and regional organizations	7	2.5%	17	6.2%
Local and international NGOs	27	9.5%	63.7	23.1%
Academic institutions	3	1.1%	1.9	0.7%
WB on behalf of the recipient	19	6.7%	19.4	7.0%
Bank-executed	180	63.4%	58.4	21.2%
Total	284	100%	275.2	100%

*includes four grants totaling US\$7.2 million for which recipient governments contracted United Nations agencies for implementation.

The SPF has also provided \$55 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
Sudan Transition and Recovery Support Fund	7.00
Total Amount	55.00

Note 4: Program Management

The cost of the SPF program management for calendar year 2021 amounted to US\$785,429. There has been a modest increase in the program management costs in 2021 compared to 2020. These higher costs reflect additional staff support for knowledge management and for the design of SPF 2.0.

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

Expense categories (in \$)	2021	2020	2019	2009-2018	Cumulative disbursement
Staff costs	555,179.64	440,106.21	324,729.95	5,566,236.12	6,886,251.92
Consultant fees	203,560.26	256,636.31	357,330.01	1,180,111.12	1,997,637.70
Travel expenses	-	10,224.00	-	779,706.53	789,930.53
Other expenses	26,689.51	13,002.17	17,959.91	193,052.20	250,703.79
Total	785,429.41	719,968.69	700,019.87	7,719,105.97	9,924,523.94

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.

Administration fee of US\$218,411 was charged in calendar year 2021. This reflects 5% of the commitments to Recipient-executed grants, in accordance with the SPF Administration Agreement.

Note 6: Refund to Donor

Refund to The Netherlands in the amount of US\$1,337,870.32 was made in calendar year 2014 following the Donor's early exit from the Fund. The refund amount was based on the pro rata share of the uncommitted balance of the Fund at the time of exit.

Note 7: Committed Funds

Commitments in the amount of US\$18,420,733 are outstanding as of December 31, 2021. These are the remaining balances committed but not yet disbursed of the grants that the SPF has approved for operational activities and program management, i.e. active grants, as well as funds committed to approved grants that are not yet active.

Note 8: Fund Balance

Fund balance in the amount of US\$28,745,399 is outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and will be rolled over to the successor fund, SPF Umbrella Trust Fund.



ANNEX 2

SPF Results Framework

2021 Results					
Results Chain	Indicator	2021 Target	Results		
			2021 Portfolio*	2021 Approved Grants**	Closed Grants***
Outcomes	1. Support implementation or uptake of RRA findings and recommendations	15%	11%		6%
	2. Support implementation or uptake of RPBA findings and recommendations	10%	10%		2%
	3. Advance or promote inclusive approaches and policies	35%	35%		47%
	4. Support institutional reform	30%	30%		43%
	5. Support implementation of collective outcomes	35%	43%		20%
	6. Catalytic leveraging of other (non-SPF) funding	40%	35%		30%
	7. Ratio of funding leveraged	3.50	4.15		4.11
	8. SPF-funded projects that are replicated, mainstream, or scale (either within WBG or in external organization)	30%	31%		45%
	9. Partners, donors, and other stakeholders recognizing SPF's catalytic support, innovation, and thought leadership ¹	100%	92%		
Intermediate Outcomes	1. SPF grants providing demonstration effect	45%	46%	-	53%
	2. SPF grants completed with "moderately satisfactory" rating or higher ²	85%			86%
	3. SPF grants that support joint FCV activities with UN entities	20%	23%	45%	10%
	4. SPF grants coordinating with UN entities	50%	50%	81%	28%
	5. SPF grants implemented in partnership or coordination with:				
	a) Regional or international (non-UN) organizations	20%	24%	8%	16%
	b) NGOs or civil society organizations	25%	34%	26%	39%
	c) Local governments	15%	14%	3%	14%
	6. Partners reporting satisfaction with quality of collaboration and coordination ³	90%	89%		
	7. Knowledge sharing events or exchanges held for local and international stakeholders ⁴	25	34	1	119
8. Datasets produced or data sharing platforms/ protocols developed ⁴	8	6	0	22	
Outputs	1. SPF grants by focus area: ⁵				
	(a) Forced Displacement	15%	35%	38%	20%
	(b) H-D-P Nexus	25%	18%	19%	13%
	(c) Prevention and Recovery	20%	46%	22%	95%
	(d) Crisis Response	35%	18%	19%	13%
	(e) Financing Solutions	5%	5%	1%	9%
	2. SPF grants primarily addressing gender equality	20%	7%	4%	9%
	a) SPF grants with gender-based violence focus ⁶	10%	7%	4%	7%
	3. SPF grants targeting the WBG FCV Strategy areas of special emphasis	55%	58%	81%	65%
	3. SPF grants that are:				
	a) in countries in arrears or non-members	20%	11%	1%	25%
	b) in Middle Income Countries with FCV pockets	40%	48%	69%	21%
	c) Regional / trans-national	10%	3%	3%	6%
	4. SPF grants using innovative designs, ICT applications, delivery mechanisms, financing instruments, or risk mitigation strategies	35%	40%	9%	19%

2021 Results Reported as Number of Grants

Results Chain	Indicator	Results		
		2021 Portfolio*	2021 Approved Grants**	Closed Grants***
Outcomes	1. Support implementation or uptake of RRA findings and recommendations	13		9
	2. Support implementation or uptake of RPBA findings and recommendations	4		8
	3. Advance or promote inclusive approaches and policies	24		97
	4. Support institutional reform	17		69
	5. Support implementation of collective outcomes	16		49
	6. Catalytic leveraging of other (non-SPF) funding	25		70
	7. Ratio of funding leveraged	4.15		4.11
	8. SPF-funded projects that are replicated, mainstream, or scale (either within WBG or in external organization)	23		85
	9. Partners, donors, and other stakeholders recognizing SPF's catalytic support, innovation, and thought leadership ¹		92%	
Intermediate Outcomes	1. SPF grants providing demonstration effect	37	-	119
	2. SPF grants completed with "moderately satisfactory" rating or higher ²			159
	3. SPF grants that support joint FCV activities with UN entities	14	6	23
	4. SPF grants coordinating with UN entities	40	15	82
	5. SPF grants implemented in partnership or coordination with:			
	a) Regional or international (non-UN) organizations	16	4	41
	b) NGOs or civil society organizations	22	4	59
	c) Local governments	13	3	19
	6. Partners reporting satisfaction with quality of collaboration and coordination ³		89%	
7. Knowledge sharing events or exchanges held for local and international stakeholders ⁴	34	1	119	
8. Datasets produced or data sharing platforms/ protocols developed ⁴	6	0	22	
Outputs	1. SPF grants by focus area: ⁵			
	(a) Forced Displacement	41	15	58
	(b) H-D-P Nexus	48	18	25
	(c) Prevention and Recovery	59	19	169
	(d) Crisis Response	29	12	25
	(e) Financing Solutions	13	5	12
	2. SPF grants primarily addressing gender equality	8	2	35
	a) SPF grants with gender-based violence focus ⁶	7	2	32
	3. SPF grants targeting the WBG FCV Strategy areas of special emphasis	39	16	95
	3. SPF grants that are:			
	a) in countries in arrears or non-members	5	1	29
	b) in Middle Income Countries with FCV pockets	22	9	44
	c) Regional / trans-national	4	2	21
	4. SPF grants using innovative designs, ICT applications, delivery mechanisms, financing instruments, or risk mitigation strategies	28	4	41
Total	80	25	204	

Notes

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

*2021 Portfolio includes all SPF grants active during calendar year 2021, including those grants approved in 2021.

**Results only for active grants approved in calendar year 2021.

***Closed Grants is comprised of grants that were legally closed as of December 31, 2020 and therefore not part of the 2021 Portfolio.

¹ Results come from the stakeholder questionnaire conducted via Google Forms in February 2022. The survey had an overall response rate of 43% (63 individual respondents). The result for this indicator reflects the percentage of respondents selecting "Strongly Agree" or "Somewhat Agree," averaged across all survey questions.

² This indicator applies only to closed grants.

³ Results come from the Client Satisfaction Survey issued by the World Bank to the Client Points of Contact for lending operations and Advisory Services and Analytics projects. Surveys are triggered automatically upon achievement of specified project milestones. 81 surveys were triggered for SPF-funded projects and there were 26 responses received (response rate of 32%), ten for lending projects and sixteen for ASAs. The result for this indicator reflects the percentage of respondents selecting "Strongly Agree" or "Agree," averaged across all six survey questions.

⁴ Results for 2021 Portfolio and 2021 Approved Grants reflect knowledge sharing events held and data platforms developed during calendar year 2021. Results for Closed Grants are cumulative across the lifetime of the grants/projects.




⁵ Grants may fall under more than one focus area. Grants approved since July 2018 follow a different process for assigning across focus areas than grants approved prior to calendar year 2018. This accounts for some of the differences in focus area results between the 2021 Approved Grants and the 2021 Portfolio.




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













ANNEX 3





SPF Active Projects (as of December 31, 2021)






REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT ¹ TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
AFRICA	Africa: G5 Sahel Presidency <i>TF0B4859</i>	January 2021 	Deepen regional cooperation in strategic planning through supporting the G5 Sahel Presidency in preparing for arising challenges, hence contributing to state building and stability in the Sahel region.	\$0.35
	Benin: 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
	Burundi: Citizen Engagement <i>TF0B2975</i>	June 2020	Build capacity for citizen engagement in priority service delivery sectors. The broader goal of the grant is to strengthen the legitimacy of state institutions as a means of promoting stability and helping to address the political and institutional dimensions of the country's fragility trap.	\$0.35
	Democratic Republic of Congo: 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
	Democratic Republic of Congo: 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
	Democratic Republic of Congo: Supporting Conflict Prevention <i>TF0B7446</i> 	November 2021 	Strengthen research on the social-economic aspects of conflict and advise on how social and economic recovery can support stabilization. The grant supports the Government, including three Provincial administrations, in more clearly defining its stabilization roadmap.	\$0.15
	Ethiopia: 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

 Humanitarian-Development Peace Nexus (HDP)  Gender-Based Violence (GBV)  Grants added since last annual report










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







REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
AFRICA	Ethiopia: Gender-Sensitive Refugee and Host Integration <i>TF0B6039</i> 	June 2021 	Fill knowledge gaps and strengthen institutional capacity for the socio-economic integration of refugees and host communities in selected urban areas, with a focus on women's inclusion and vulnerabilities.	\$0.50
	The Gambia: Crisis and Post-Crisis Information Tools <i>TF0B2999</i> 	June 2020	Increase the information available to the Government of The Gambia for its decision-making on social protection responses. The grant supports high-frequency surveys to understand the impact and consequences of COVID-19. The grant also informs adaptations to the design of the Social Registry to identify the poor and vulnerable among urban populations and to increase the sustainability of the Social Registry.	\$0.30
	Guinea: 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
	Mozambique: Northern Mozambique Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment <i>TF0B5913</i> 	May 2021 	Provide technical support to the Government of Mozambique to establish a multisectoral and integrated strategy to address the impacts of conflict and its root causes, to pave the way for recovery and peacebuilding in the longer-term and to build the resilience of the population.	\$0.50
	Niger: Social Accountability and Tax Compliance <i>TF0B5044</i>	February 2021 	Produce knowledge on how to strengthen the fiscal contract between Niger's local governments and their citizens. The grant finances a pilot of two interventions to strengthen the tax-accountability linkage at the local level and generate knowledge on two important aspects of state building: how to improve compliance on local taxes; and how to foster citizen participation to make local governments more accountable.	\$0.27
	Niger: Youth Violence and Extremism <i>TF0B5085</i>	February 2021 	Strengthen the evidence base on the role that obstructions to youth-to-adult transition play in driving violent extremism, in order to inform development interventions that improve social and economic opportunities for youth and deter recruitment by criminal and extremist groups.	\$0.45
	Somalia: Supporting Drought Response and Resilience <i>TF0A4904; TF0A4859</i>	July 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
	Somalia: Strengthening Crisis Resilience  <i>TF0B5150</i>	February 2021 	Develop sustainable government-civil society models for effective preparedness and response to crises and natural disasters. The grant supports the Government in building sustainable institutions to enable more effective preparedness and response to natural disasters and other crises.	\$0.60

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
AFRICA	South Sudan: Public Financial Management Reform <i>TF0B5012</i>	January 2021 	Strengthen public financial management capacity and support development of the Public Financial Management Reform Strategy. The grant provides advisory support and technical assistance that will support public financial management dialogue with the Government and Development Partners, including development of the reform strategy and implementation assistance to support a more credible budget.	\$0.47
	South Sudan: Measuring Poverty <i>TF0B6835</i>	September 2021 	Conduct the first-ever nationally representative household survey in South Sudan and provide nationally representative estimates of poverty and inequality. The grant will carry out a household budget survey to collect household consumption expenditures and fill the lack of poverty data using an innovative methodology in collaboration with FAO and the National Bureau of Statistics.	\$0.25
	South Sudan: Strengthening Safety Nets <i>TF0B6980</i>	September 2021 	Strengthen institutional capacity of the Government on information management for delivery of the social safety net. The grant will support an institutional capacity assessment of the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare as the lead ministry on social protection, with a focus on assessing the ministry's capacity regarding information management systems.	\$0.22
	Sudan: 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
	Uganda: Support to Refugee Response Plan and Preparation for Uganda Secondary Education Expansion Project (USEEP) <i>TF0A8709</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
	Uganda: Refugee and Host Wellbeing Monitoring <i>TF0B0809</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
	Uganda: Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence in Refugee Hosting Districts <i>TF0B2535</i>	March 2020 	Support a pilot activity for mitigating risks and addressing drivers of GBV in one refugee hosting district. The grant supports integration of activities to reduce exposure to GBV as a result of the project or within the community; promotion of norms that foster long-term social and cultural change toward gender equality; and facilitation of assistance for survivors through referrals to safe and ethical care by existing service providers in the district.	\$0.19
	Uganda: Shock-Responsive Social Protection <i>TF0B4327</i>	November 2020	Support development of a national shock-responsive social protection system to enhance the resilience of poor and vulnerable households in host and refugee communities.	\$0.24






REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC	The Philippines: Conflict Monitoring <i>TF0B7088; TF0B7278</i>	November 2021 	Provide useful, timely, and reliable conflict data and analysis that enables key stakeholders to develop relevant policy responses, strategies, advocacies, and actions.	\$0.84
	The Philippines: Financial Management in BARMM <i>TF0B7567</i>	December 2021 	Improve reliability, transparency and efficiency of budget and financial management in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). A technically capable Bangsamoro bureaucracy is critical in fulfilling the promise of the new autonomous government, and this grant aims to support this transition and BARMM's institutional strengthening.	\$0.18
	Solomon Islands: Study on Agriculture Value Chains <i>TF0B3664</i>	August 2020	Increase food security and provide improved market access in selected commodities and value chains, as well as enhance institutional capacity. The grant will undertake a rapid impact analysis of COVID-19 on rural communities and selected agricultural commodities both from fragility and food-security perspectives, to strengthen the understanding of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock on emerging fragility and food security risks.	\$0.35
EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA	Armenia: Support to Conflict-Affected Families <i>TF0B5651; TF0B5652</i>	April 2021 	Improve the resilience of families affected by the Nagorno Karabakh conflict and promote the social cohesion in hosting communities. The Recipient-executed component supports temporary cash benefits to displaced people in Armenia and their hosting families. The Bank-executed component supports activities aimed at identifying conflict affected families, understanding their needs and characteristics, strengthening the capacity of frontline workers, and communication campaigns to inform the design of short-term and medium-term social protection response policies.	\$3.99
	Azerbaijan: Support for Recovery and Peacebuilding <i>TF0B7213</i>	October 2021 	Build government capacity to implement recovery and peacebuilding activities through improved knowledge of current circumstances and the identification of effective approaches for response. The grant will build government capacity, generate new knowledge and analysis on the situation of IDPs, and provide just-in-time technical assistance on support to IDPs as well as broader recovery and peacebuilding activities with a focus on the Agdam region.	\$0.50
	Tajikistan: Strengthening Youth Resilience <i>TF0B2688</i>	April 2020	Enhance the capacity of the National Social Investment Fund of Tajikistan (NSIFT) to deliver high quality socio-economic support services to at-risk youth and female-headed households through the Socio-Economic Resilience Strengthening Project. The grant will engage youth development specialists, psychologists, and experts in prevention of violent extremism, along with UNICEF, to deliver technical implementation support to NSIFT.	\$1.00
	Tajikistan: Refugee Preparedness <i>TF0B7546</i>	December 2021 	Support the Government's preparedness to host refugees across a range of sectors and create medium- to long-term development opportunities for both refugees and their host communities. The grant supports updates to the multi-sector rapid impact assessment due to changes in refugee inflows and policy decisions; analysis on specific issues, such as the impact of refugee inflows on peri-urban service delivery; and dialogue on operations and policies.	\$0.20

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA	Türkiye: Support to Refugees Transitioning to Communities <i>TF0B0893</i> <i>TF0B0894</i>	August 2019	Support the transition of refugees to community living in target provinces in Türkiye 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
	Ukraine: Conflict Response and Recovery Pilot and Capacity Building <i>TF0A3307; TF0A1863;</i> <i>TF0A2694</i>	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
	Ukraine: Economic Recovery of Eastern Ukraine <i>TF0B2674</i>	April 2020	Undertake a mixed-method, multi-sectoral analysis to generate policy and investment recommendations for socio-economic recovery and growth of eastern Ukraine. The study will draw on innovative data collection methods, economic modeling, and in-depth consultations with Ukrainian and international stakeholder to generate an evidence-based and pragmatic forward-looking vision for economic recovery of conflict-affected regions.	\$0.45
	Uzbekistan: Strengthening Inclusive Infrastructure and Service Delivery <i>TF0B1925</i>	January 2020	Increase the capacity of the Government of Uzbekistan, NGOs, and local self-governing bodies to implement at scale a new approach to delivering local infrastructure and services that is inclusive, conflict- and gender-sensitive. The grant will assist the Ministry of Economy and Industry to test and fine-tune conflict-sensitive approaches for participatory and inclusive service delivery to be scaled through the Prosperous Village Project and the <i>Obod Qishloq</i> state program. The grant will also develop and disseminate operational tools for conflict-sensitive development.	\$0.45
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	Colombia: Health System and Migration <i>TF0B2050</i>	February 2020	Improve the overall capacity of the Government of Colombia (through the Ministry of Health) to meet the health needs of Venezuelan migrants in a coordinated fashion with development agencies. The grant will identify sustainable health interventions for Venezuelan migrants and contribute to global and regional knowledge creation and dissemination on health in FCV contexts.	\$0.45
	Colombia: Emergency COVID Response <i>TF0B4001; TF0B5746</i>	September 2020	Provide emergency support to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on vulnerable migrants and refugees while avoiding potential migration-related conflicts with host communities in Colombia. The RE grant will provide emergency cash transfers through WFP to vulnerable migrants and refugees in Colombia who have not been covered by social protection emergency programs. The BE grant will contribute to strengthening the institutional framework for the COVID-19 emergency response in Colombia, mitigating exclusion and xenophobia.	\$3.70
	Peru: Emergency Response for Venezuelan Migrants and Refugees <i>TF0B3893; TF0B6669</i>	September 2020	Support the inclusion of and support for Venezuelan migrants in Peru, improve the country's response to COVID-19, and reduce exclusion and xenophobia. The RE grant implements emergency cash transfers to Venezuelan migrants and refugees through IOM. The BE grant supports strengthened response coordination, policy making and anti-xenophobia work, and project supervision.	\$4.00

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	Venezuela: Supporting Recovery, State Building, and Social Inclusion in Venezuela <i>TF0B0826</i> 	July 2019	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
	MENA: Social Media Monitoring <i>TF0B3311</i> 	July 2020	Support the creation of a MENA Social Media Lab that integrates social media monitoring through Twitter with high frequency mobile phone monitoring already under implementation as part of the COVID-19 response. The MENA Social Media Lab will capture trends linked to state- and peacebuilding through major reform and developmental processes in MENA through messaging content and social network analytics.	\$0.35
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	MENA: Addressing Racism and Discrimination <i>TF0B7188</i> 	November 2021 	Use the social and economic inclusion perspective as a catalytic entry point for World Bank engagement on racism and discrimination in the MENA region, with a focus on countries impacted by forced displacement, fragility and conflict. The grant aims to initiate dialogue on difficult issues related to racism and discrimination with client countries through increased WB engagement at the country-level and through its projects.	\$0.21
	Lebanon: Beirut Explosion RDNA <i>TF0B3756</i> 	August 2020	Undertake a Rapid Disaster and Needs Assessment (RDNA) to inform the Government of Lebanon, the World Bank and the international community on the impacts of the explosion on the population, physical assets, infrastructure and service delivery; and conduct a preliminary estimate of physical infrastructure reconstruction and service delivery restoration needs. The assessment will estimate damages, losses, and needs and will produce a preliminary reconstruction framework based on these findings.	\$0.30
	Lebanon: Reform, Recovery, and Reconstruction Framework <i>TF0B4167</i> 	October 2020	Provide the programmatic framework for an integrated platform for multi-stakeholder engagement around Lebanon and Beirut's reform, recovery and reconstruction process, building on the RDNA.	\$0.30
	Lebanon: Support for Gender-Based Violence Survivors <i>TF0B6430; RETF grant pending</i>  	July 2021 	Support the immediate social recovery needs of vulnerable groups who remain impacted by the port of Beirut explosion, with a focus on survivors of gender-based violence (GBV). The grant supports non-government stakeholders that are engaged and have a track record in service provision for survivors of GBV, by improving their capacity to continue to provide these services on a consistent and coordinated basis for female and male GBV survivors, and to contribute towards the effectiveness and inclusivity of the broader social recovery and reconstruction processes.	\$2.96

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	West Bank and Gaza: Development Impact Bond for Jobs <i>TF0A5113; TF0A5114</i>	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
	West Bank and Gaza: Palestine Household Welfare Survey <i>TF0B6804</i>	September 2021 	Assess the socio-economic conditions of Palestinian households after the 11 days of hostilities during May 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the situation between the Government of Israel, Israeli settlements and the Palestinian population.	\$0.25
	Yemen: Strengthening Humanitarian-Development Coordination <i>TF0B1950</i> 	January 2020	Strengthen the evidence base for improved humanitarian-development coordination in the provision of key social protection, health and education services. The activity also seeks to assess gender-disaggregated education, health and social protection outcomes five years into conflict.	\$0.33
SOUTH ASIA	Nepal: Integrated Platform for Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response <i>TF0A2450; TF0A2451; TF0A2452</i> 	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
	Nepal: Risk Mitigation Regime <i>TF0B0776</i> 	July 2019	Promote the World Bank's conflict prevention agenda through support to implementation of the IDA18 Risk Mitigation Regime.	\$0.30
	Pakistan: Profiling of Afghan Nationals in Pakistan's Urban Areas <i>TF0A8674</i>	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
	Pakistan: 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

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
GLOBAL	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 <i>Pathways for Peace</i> study.	\$0.72
	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
	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
	Global Crisis Risk Platform <i>TF0B4019</i>	September 2020	Contribute to strengthening the World Bank's capabilities on identification, analysis and monitoring of multi-dimensional risks. This grant will allow the Bank to test new and innovative approaches to support this objective and facilitate cross-sectoral collaboration.	\$0.80
	Food Security Information Hub <i>TF0B4616</i>	December 2020	Provide a one-stop-shop to support access to all of the relevant food security data produced by the World Bank and by external sources, and produce critical analysis to support early detection and diagnosis of emerging food insecurity crises. These will be undertaken through the launch, testing, and roll-out of an "Early Warning for Early Action: Food Security Information Hub" and associated tools and analytical services.	\$0.40
	Monitoring Unrest and Conflict during COVID <i>TF0B4743</i>	December 2020	Support country teams in identifying, monitoring, and addressing risks of social unrest and conflict associated with COVID-19. The grant will build a system to monitor social unrest, conflict and violence, with a specific focus on the role and impact of COVID-19, across six countries to allow governments and others to craft prevention and mitigation responses.	\$0.57


REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
GLOBAL	Maximizing the Impact of the World Bank's Forced Displacement Effort <i>TF0B5260</i> 	February 2021 	Support government-led efforts to reform policies managing forced displacement situations, in alignment with the Global Compact for Refugees. The grant supports host governments in policy reform to enhance the management of forced displacement situations, and lead development organizations' engagement in global policy efforts around forced displacement.	\$0.50
	Environment and Climate Support in FCS <i>TF0B6080</i> 	June 2021 	Create a set of guidelines and recommendations for conflict sensitivity in World Bank projects focused on climate change and natural resource management. The grant aims to mainstream conflict sensitivity, per the WBG FCV Strategy, in a way that accounts for the linkages between conflict, fragility, and natural resources.	\$0.25
	Education for Displaced Populations and Host Communities <i>TF0B7019</i> 	October 2021 	Strengthen country-level fiscal responsibility-sharing and implementation of equitable financing for education for refugees and host communities. The grant will support analytical work to design a framework of fiscal responsibility-sharing between host countries and the donor community based on the cost of educating refugee populations and the comparative advantages of different countries and their ability to provide different types of support.	\$0.45



ANNEX 4

SPF Completed¹ Projects (as of December 31, 2021)

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT ² TITLE	COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
AFRICA	Africa: Afrobarometer Governance Perception Surveys: Peacebuilding and Statebuilding <i>TF014918</i>	October 2017		\$3.21
	Africa: Ebola Response – Liberia, Guinea, and Sierra Leone <i>TF0A1990</i>	April 2019		\$0.12
	Africa: Pastoralism and Stability in the Sahel and Horn of Africa (PASSHA) <i>TF0A1108; TF0A1109</i>	December 2017		\$2.4
	Africa: GBV Initiative in Great Lakes Trade Facilitation Project <i>TF0A5348</i>	March 2018		\$0.05
	Africa: Cross-Border Collaboration in the Lake Chad Region <i>TF0A8979</i>	January 2020		\$0.44
	Africa: Support to IDA18 Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities—Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda <i>TF0A9081</i>	June 2020		\$0.41
	Africa: Global Crisis Risk Platform: Agriculture and Food Security Risk Financing <i>TF0B1657</i>	June 2020		\$0.10
	Central African Republic: Safe and Reliable Public Electricity Project <i>TF094990</i>	October 2016		\$2.25

 Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

¹ This list includes projects that closed on or after January 1, 2014. Summaries are provided only for projects that closed in calendar year 2021. For summaries of projects that closed earlier, please see earlier annual reports published at <http://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/state-and-peace-building-fund>.

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

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
AFRICA	Central African Republic: GBV Initiative in Natural Resources Governance Project <i>TF0A4651</i>	March 2018		\$0.05
	Central African Republic: Local Connectivity Emergency Project <i>TF0A2340; TF0A2082</i>	September 2019		\$4.84
	Chad: GBV Initiative in Hydrological and Meteorological Services Modernization Project <i>TF0A6009</i>	February 2019		\$0.05
	Democratic Republic of Congo: Community Recovery and Resilience Project <i>TF016616</i>	January 2016		\$4.67
	Democratic Republic of Congo: Prevention and Mitigation of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in North and South Kivu <i>TF018380</i>	January 2017		\$4.0
	Democratic Republic of Congo: GBV Initiative in Growth with Governance in the Mineral Sector Project <i>TF0A5095</i>	January 2018		\$0.05
	Democratic Republic of Congo: Learning from Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Prevention Pilot <i>TF0A0297</i>	June 2018		\$0.99
	Democratic Republic of Congo: GBV Initiative in Kinshasa Urban Development and Resilience Project <i>TF0A4718</i>	July 2018		\$0.05

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
AFRICA	Ethiopia: GBV Initiative in Electrification Program <i>TF0A5829</i>	March 2019		\$0.05
	Ethiopia: Operationalizing Forced Displacement Program in Ethiopia <i>TF0A7316</i>	September 2019		\$1.42
	Ethiopia: Social and Gender Analysis of Sustainability of Refugee-Hosting Areas <i>TF0A8645</i>	December 2019		\$0.16
	Ethiopia: Refugee and Host-areas Household Survey <i>TF0B0081</i>	November 2019		\$0.0
	Ethiopia: Refugee and Host-areas Household Survey in Ethiopia <i>TF0B2496</i>	June 2020		\$0.05
	The Gambia: Understanding International Migration in West Africa <i>TF0B0856</i>	June 2020		\$0.30
	Guinea: Public Sector Governance and Accountability Project <i>TF014366</i>	March 2016		\$0.12
	Guinea: Public Sector Governance and Accountability Project <i>TF014085</i>	September 2016		\$1.81
	Guinea-Bissau: Extractive Industries Sectors Technical Assistance <i>TF016304; TF016305</i>	July 2016		\$2.08
	Guinea-Bissau: Participatory Rural Development <i>TF094746</i>	June 2015		\$5.00
Guinea-Bissau: GBV Initiative in Strengthening Maternal and Child Health Service Delivery Project <i>TF0A5792</i>	June 2018		\$0.05	

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
AFRICA	Kenya: GBV Initiative in Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project in the Horn of Africa <i>TF0A4565</i>	February 2018		\$0.05
	Kenya: Socio-Economic Refugee Profiling <i>TF0A9033</i>	February 2020		\$0.20
	Liberia: Land Sector Reforms: Rehabilitation and Reform of Land Rights Registration Project <i>TF094864</i>	March 2014		\$2.98
	Liberia: Strengthening Governance - Civil Service Reforms <i>TF010792</i>	March 2016		\$1.63
	Liberia: Strengthening Governance - Improving Access to Justice and Enhancing Accountability <i>TF011340</i>	March 2016		\$1.23
	Liberia: Medium and Small Enterprises (MSMEs) and Rural Finance Post Ebola Reconstruction <i>TF0A2356; TF0A1788</i>	March 2019		\$4.41
	Mali: Jobs for Youth in Central Mali <i>TF0A7806</i>	May 2020		\$0.37
	Mauritania: Refugee inclusion in the social safety net system <i>TF0A9163</i>	January 2020		\$0.03
	Niger: GBV Initiative in Governance of Extractive industries for Local Development <i>TF0A7549</i>	May 2019		\$0.05
	Niger: Refugee Survey <i>TF0A7877</i>	June 2019		\$0.40

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
AFRICA	Niger: Maximizing the Development Impact of the IDA18 FCV Risk Mitigation Regime <i>TF0B0357</i>	September 2020	The RMR portfolio monitoring enabled policy dialogue on the reallocation of the RMR financing to projects addressing drivers of fragility as opposed to spreading the allocation to all of the portfolio as initially done. Analytical work contributed to enhancing the Bank's policy dialogue and strategic positioning on decentralization, internally and externally. Internally, the Governance team strengthened synergies with other engagements and collaboration across practices with FCV, Extractives, and Urban. Externally, this work contributed to strategic partnerships' development and fundraising efforts, including the mobilization of 300,000 USD for the EFO for a study on citizen engagement in local development planning and tax collection, in the framework of the collaboration with UNICEF.	\$0.30
	Nigeria: GBV Initiative in Nigeria for Women Project <i>TF0A5000</i>	June 2018		\$0.05
	Nigeria: Humanitarian Development Peace Initiative for North East Nigeria <i>TF0A5089</i>	June 2018		\$0.47
	Rwanda: Economic Opportunity & Activity Assessment for Refugee and Host Community Integration in Rwanda <i>TF0A9360</i>	April 2019		\$0.04
	Senegal: Community Peacebuilding Initiatives in Casamance <i>TF013474; TF013598</i>	September 2015		\$2.55
	Senegal: GBV Initiative in Unlocking Youth Potential Project <i>TF0A4706</i>	June 2018		\$0.04
	Somalia: Knowledge for Operations and Political Economy Program (SKOPE) <i>TF099423</i>	April 2014		\$1.93
	Somalia: Additional Financing for the Somalia Knowledge for Operations and Political Economy (SKOPE) <i>TF016301</i>	October 2015		\$2.04

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
AFRICA	Somalia: Support to the Information and Communication Technologies Sector <i>TF017370; TF017371</i>	March 2016		\$2.00
	Somalia: Public Financial Management Capacity Strengthening Project <i>TF016181</i>	March 2016		\$4.50
	Somalia: Somaliland Water for Agro-pastoral Livelihoods Pilot <i>TF0A0646; TF0A0684</i>	July 2018		\$1.99
	Somalia: Towage Services in Berbera Port <i>TF0A0407</i>	June 2017		\$0.06
	South Sudan: Dynamics of South Sudan's Conflict Economy <i>TF0A9011</i>	June 2020		\$0.45
	South Sudan: Third Party Monitoring of South Sudan Portfolio <i>TF0A5171</i>	December 2019		\$2.00
	South Sudan: Health Innovation and Resilience <i>TF0A1989</i>	April 2019		\$0.14
	South Sudan: Strengthening Core Functions for Managing Resource Dependence <i>TF010157</i>	September 2017		\$2.35
	Sudan: Sustainable Livelihoods for Displaced and Vulnerable Communities in Eastern Sudan <i>TF015559; TF015561</i>	March 2016		\$2.78
	Sudan: Peacebuilding for Development Project: Phase 2 <i>TF016068</i>	March 2017		\$4.99
	Sudan: Budgeting Capacity Strengthening Project <i>TF018013</i>	June 2017		\$4.52
	Sudan: Sustainable Livelihoods for Displaced and Vulnerable Communities in Eastern Sudan: Phase 2 <i>TF0A3002; TF0A3003; TF0A2654</i>	January 2020		\$4.48

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
AFRICA	Togo: Private Sector Revitalization <i>TF096690</i>	September 2015		\$1.09
	Uganda: GBV Initiative in Development Responses to Forced Displacement Project <i>TF0A7178</i>	June 2019		\$0.04
	Uganda: Refugee Monitoring and Analysis <i>TF0A7679</i>	December 2019		\$0.20
	Uganda: Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence in Refugee Hosting Districts in Uganda <i>TF0A9227</i>	January 2020		\$0.11
	Uganda: Development of Evidence-Based Investment Plans for Biomass Energy and Woodland Management in Refugee-Impacted Areas <i>TF0A8461</i>	February 2020		\$0.23
	Uganda: Scoping Economic Opportunities for Host Communities and Refugees <i>TF0A9827</i>	February 2020		\$0.17
	Uganda: Integrated Framework for Comprehensive Response to Forced Displacement in West Nile <i>TF0A9228</i>	March 2020		\$0.14
	Uganda: Mitigating Environmental and Social Impacts in Host Districts <i>TF0A9735</i>	March 2020		\$0.15
	Uganda: Strengthening Provision of Water Supply and Sanitation Service Delivery in Districts Hosting Refugees <i>TF0A8701</i>	April 2020		\$0.15

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
AFRICA	Uganda: Forced Displacement ASA <i>TF0A9525</i>	June 2020	The ASA consist of various analytical and advisory work that strengthened the evidence base and institutional capacity of key agencies in order to prepare and deliver a comprehensive development oriented response to forced displacement in Uganda. Activities under the programmatic ASA included: (i) Refugee and Host Community Household Survey; ii) an assessment on risks of gender-based violence (GBV) and violence against children (VAC), focusing on service provision and response gaps in refugee hosting districts; iii) analytical work looking at environmental and Social Impacts of the Refugee Inflow; iv) technical assistance (TA) to the Government of Uganda (GoU) to improve the provision of water services in the districts hosting refugees; and (v) support outreach, communication and dissemination of lessons learned.	\$0.52
	Uganda: Local Government Capacity to Integrate Refugee Issues in Planning and Budgeting <i>TF0A9031</i>	September 2020	The grant helped strengthening the planning capacity of local governments in Districts and municipalities affected by the refugee influx. It contributed to the achievement of the UGANDA SUPPORT TO MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM of strengthening the institutional performance of local governments for the effective delivery of infrastructure and service delivery - particularly with regards to the effective implementation of the IDA-18 sub-window for refugees and host communities included under the Additional Financing (AF). Specifically, the grant strengthened capacity of local governments to plan for and manage humanitarian crises and facilitating transition towards longer-term development solutions; it improved channels for data collection and management for planning, risk assessment, and crisis management at local level; and established coordination mechanisms for enhanced planning.	\$0.16
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC	Pacific Islands: Addressing Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC) in the Pacific <i>TF0A7116</i>	October 2019		\$0.12
	Papua New Guinea: Piloting Rural Service Delivery and Local Governance <i>TF018447</i>	June 2018		\$0.75
	Papua New Guinea: Addressing Family and Sexual Violence in Extractive Industry Areas <i>TF0A0714</i>	August 2017		\$1.80

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC	Papua New Guinea: Inclusive Development in Post-Conflict Bougainville <i>TF098558</i>	December 2018	The primary objective of this project was to increase the capacity of women and women's groups to promote inclusive community development projects. The design of the project was based on a number of assumptions. First, that enhancing the capacity of the ABG Department of Community Development (DCD) to support the role of women in community development would increase the capacity of women to implement local projects while increasing trust and confidence in ABG to support community development. Second, that the proposed training and technical assistance (TA) components to DCD employees, Bougainville Women's Federation Officials, and women's community group executives would increase their capacity to design and manage projects. Third, that a CDD modality of project design would promote inclusive decision-making processes and cost-effective development outcomes. And fourth, that successful implementation of community projects would increase women's confidence and community perceptions of women's leadership capacity, which in turn would increase the capacity of women to promote inclusive community development. In particular, the project focused upon building the capacity and confidence not only of women and civil society organizations in the community development process, but also the fledgling government agencies and officials in Bougainville, in a context of limited capacity and trust across the board, in order to increase social cohesion and community development.	\$4.75
	Philippines: Encouraging More Resilient Communities in Conflict-Affected Areas <i>TF096569; TF096577; TF096578</i>	September 2014		\$2.55
	Philippines: Health Knowledge Support <i>TF0A1991</i>	October 2018		\$0.15
	Philippines: Attaining Just and Lasting Peace <i>TF0A5594</i>	June 2020	The project was organized under two thematic pillars: Pillar 1. Supporting peacebuilding planning and Conflict Sensitive Development included support for conflict sensitive projects in practice" through the development and implementation of a "Peace Lens" (i) development of a Risk and Resilience Assessment. Pillar 2. Capacity building for peace consolidation, supported institution building for peace and development with a focus on government. In addition, support was provided for the transition of combatants to productive civilians, in line with the peace agreements, building upon the Bank's global experience. Finally, technical assistance supported policy dialogues and capacity building activities with government agencies, as well as civil society for conflict monitoring based upon the Bangsamoro Conflict Monitoring System.	\$0.64

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC	Solomon Islands: Rapid Employment Project <i>TF095966; TF096068</i>	June 2017		\$3.35
	Thailand: Expanding Community Approaches in Conflict Situations Southernmost Provinces <i>TF015382</i>	December 2017		\$4.20
	Tuvalu & Vanuatu: GBV Initiative in Tuvalu Aviation Investment Project Additional Financing III and Vanuatu Aviation Investment Project Additional Financing <i>TF0A5016; TF0A5525</i>	February 2018		\$0.08
EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA	Central Asia: Development Approaches for Preventing Violent Extremism <i>TF0A6915</i>	December 2019		\$0.49
	Central Asia: Regional Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRRA) <i>TF0A6774</i>	September 2021	Regional and Risk Assessment (RRRA) summary as follows: The RRRA analyzed data on conflict and political instability in the two regions using various datasets and mapping tools. This clearly illustrated where conflict and political unrest are more prevalent and identified multiple areas with compounding sources of fragility and conflict. Such data mapping and analysis also helped to understand various regional dynamics and identify drivers of fragility and conflict. The RRRA has informed conflict and fragility sensitive design elements in multiple operations such as the Resilient Landscapes Restoration Projects in Uzbekistan (P174135) and Tajikistan (P171524), and the Second Regional Economic Development Project (P175587) in the Kyrgyz Republic targeting the Batken region of the Ferghana Valley. The RRRA analysis has also fed into the "Afghan Refugee Response Needs Assessment" note in Tajikistan and associated proposed operational response. The RRRA is also feeding into the development of an Inclusion and Resilience Lens to be applied systematically in the Tajikistan portfolio. The UN is using RRRA findings to inform new Cooperation Frameworks in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan. The UK FCDO is using the RRRA findings to deepen its partnership with the World Bank and other development partners on the FCV agenda in Central Asia.	\$0.45
	Albania: GBV Initiative in Roads Connectivity Project <i>TF0A6774</i>	February 2019		\$0.05

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA	Armenia: Promoting Youth Inclusion <i>TF016980</i>	March 2016		\$0.47
	Georgia: Youth Inclusion <i>TF016978</i>	May 2016		\$0.48
	Georgia: Strengthening Capacity for Prevention and Response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) <i>TF0A1364</i>	November 2017		\$0.48
	Kosovo: Northern Kosovo Engagement <i>TF0A9063</i>	July 2019		\$0.07
	Kosovo: Social Inclusion and Local Development (SILED) <i>TF098559</i>	March 2014		\$4.82
	Kosovo: Second Youth Development Project <i>TF098547</i>	June 2014		\$1.98
	Kosovo: Youth Development Project Additional Financing <i>TF017534; TF017535</i>	January 2017		\$2.00
	Kyrgyz Republic: Building Capacity for Effective Local Governance <i>TF018720</i>	December 2016		\$1.40
	Kyrgyz Republic: Social Cohesion through Community-Driven Development (CDD) <i>TF015803</i>	December 2017		\$2.00
	Tajikistan: Risk Mitigation Regime <i>TF0B0136</i>	February 2021	The grant was Moderately Satisfactory in increasing the impact of the IDA18 RMR in Tajikistan, given its effectiveness in achieving the following outcomes: Enhanced capacity of the GoT through the capacity-building activities; Cross-government dialogue on participatory local development and risk-sensitive interventions; and, finally, Knowledge exchanges on risk and resilience. The partnership established among the World Bank, FCDO and UNDP over the RRRA of Central Asia and Afghanistan border areas, which is supplemented by a portfolio review of each agency, is helping to inform all three partner agencies of existing programming in the region targeted at FCV risks. Finally, the IDA18 RMR-financed operations are being leveraged as part of the response to support refugees from Afghanistan.	\$0.29

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA	Western Balkans: Youth in the West Balkans - Promoting Peace and Security <i>TF0A5305</i>	April 2019		\$0.12
	Central America: Regional Citizen Security Knowledge Network <i>TF014894</i>	October 2015		\$0.90
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	Central America: Youth Employment and Crime and Violence in Central America - Measuring Soft Skills, Mental Health, Crime, and Violence <i>TF0A1800</i>	June 2019		\$0.30
	Latin America: Dialogue Series on Citizen Security in LAC <i>TF014850</i>	February 2016		\$0.19
	Latin America: Responding to the Venezuelan Migration Crisis at the Regional and National Levels <i>TF0A8787</i>	June 2020		\$0.50
	Argentina: GBV Initiative in Integrated Habitat and Housing Project <i>TF0A5743</i>	September 2018		\$0.05
	Colombia: Analysis of Impacts of Venezuelan Migration in Colombia <i>TF0A7785</i>	August 2018		\$0.14
	Colombia: Protection of Land and Patrimony of Internally Displaced Persons - Phase III <i>TF094596</i>	December 2014		\$5.84
	Colombia: Supporting Institutional Strengthening and Resilience to Face the Venezuelan Migration <i>TF0A9633</i>	December 2019		\$0.13
	El Salvador: Municipal Citizen Security <i>TF015978</i>	January 2017		\$0.63
	Guatemala: Municipal Citizen Security <i>TF015977</i>	January 2017		\$0.12

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	Haiti: GBV Initiative in Local Development Project <i>TF0A5835</i>	June 2018		\$0.01
	Honduras: Regional Program for Municipal Citizen Security <i>TF016069</i>	January 2017		\$0.66
	Mexico: Reducing Crime and Violence through CBT and Mindfulness <i>TF0A5840</i>	September 2019		\$0.03
	Nicaragua: GBV Initiative in Health Care Services Project <i>TF0A7140</i>	May 2019		\$0.05
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	Djibouti: Transport Technical Assistance <i>TF0A7726</i>	February 2020		\$0.23
	Djibouti: Education Refugee Needs <i>TF0A8991</i>	November 2019		\$0.07
	Iraq: Consultative Service Delivery Program Project Phase 2 <i>TF010402</i>	February 2014		\$4.79
	Iraq: Action Plan to Mitigate Power Cuts in the Kurdistan Regional Governorate of Iraq (KRG) <i>TF0A1816</i>	April 2017		\$0.49
	Iraq: Damage and Needs Assessment (DNA) of Recently Liberated Areas <i>TF0A5815</i>	April 2018		\$0.50
	Iraq: Bringing Back Business <i>TF0A5887</i>	August 2018		\$0.12
	Iraq: Road Maintenance Microenterprises <i>TF0A7665</i>	November 2019		\$0.20
	Jordan: Mitigating the Socioeconomic Impact of Syrian Displacement <i>TF012844</i>	July 2014		\$0.90

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
	Jordan: Delivering Legal Aid Services to Displaced Iraqis, Palestinians, and Poor Jordanians <i>TF010040</i>	March 2016		\$1.83
	Jordan: Enhancing Delivery of Judicial Services to Poor Jordanians and Refugees in Host Communities <i>TF0A1764; TF0A2524</i>	March 2019		\$2.54
	Jordan: The National Volunteer Service Program <i>TF010404</i>	June 2019	Launched in a fragile and conflict-prone environment, the NVSP supported and contributed to various government's higher-level objectives. One of the most innovative features of NVSP is that youth who participated in the project had to come from communities outside where the project was implemented, which most likely contributed to the project's impact on social cohesion. The project also hoped to contribute to improved soft skills among participating youth and, therefore, increased youth employability.	\$3.55
	Lebanon: Mitigating the Socio-economic Impact of Syrian Displacement (Save the Children Lebanon) <i>TF015288</i>	January 2015		\$0.89
	Lebanon: The Role of Financial Services to Manage the Syrian Refugee Crisis <i>TF0A1833</i>	December 2017		\$0.05
	Lebanon: The Role of Financial Services to Manage the Syrian Refugee Crisis <i>TF0A4123</i>	February 2019		\$0.50
	Libya: Transitional Assistance Program <i>TF011413</i>	March 2017		\$2.65
	Libya: Reconstruction Preparation <i>TF0A6185</i>	November 2019		\$1.00
	Libya: Developing a Framework for Recovery and Peacebuilding <i>TF0A9185</i>	March 2020		\$0.21
	Syria: Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Conflict <i>TF0A4319</i>	June 2017		\$0.65

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	Syria: Damage and Needs Assessment in the Health Sector <i>TF0A2105</i>	April 2019		\$0.10
	Syria: Recovery and Peace Building Analysis <i>TF0A6019</i>	September 2018		\$0.29
	Tunisia: Participatory Service Delivery Reintegration <i>TF011069</i>	March 2015		\$4.75
	Tunisia: Operationalizing Conflict Prevention – Mitigating Risks and Supporting Resilience <i>TF0B0139</i>	March 2021	The grant aimed to accelerate development of marginalized geographic areas by supporting the capacity of local actors to identify and address grievances of exclusion. This included southern regions and less advantageous parts of urban areas, and especially areas bordering Algeria and Libya. Grant resources supported three complementary set of activities to meet the overall objective. Activity 1. Operational adaptations for managing risks through addressing grievances and exclusion Activity 2. Facilitate a bottom-up approach to identify and prioritize risk mitigation responses. Activity 3. Knowledge sharing	\$0.51
	West Bank and Gaza: Water Supply and Sanitation Improvements for West Bethlehem Villages <i>TF010431</i>	April 2017		\$3.65
	West Bank and Gaza: GBV Initiative in Social Protection Project in Palestine <i>TF0A4519</i>	May 2018		\$0.04
	West Bank and Gaza: Masar Ibrahim/ Abraham Path: Economic Development across Fragile Communities <i>TF016302</i>	December 2018		
	West Bank and Gaza: Health Sector Global Knowledge Support <i>TF0A2007</i>	April 2019		\$0.40
	Yemen: Securing Imports of Essential Goods <i>TF0A4396</i>	June 2018		\$0.36
	Yemen: Pre-DDR Assessment <i>TF0A5648</i>	December 2018		\$0.20

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
SOUTH ASIA	South Asia: Restoring and Rebuilding Livelihoods through CDD approaches in Conflict Settings <i>TF014279</i>	March 2016		\$0.35
	Afghanistan: Forced Displacement Engagement <i>TF0A9798</i>	February 2021	The Forced Displacement Engagement grant main goal was to fortify the effectiveness of EZ-Kar Project in Afghanistan, which aims to strengthen the enabling environment for economic opportunities in cities where there is a high influx of displaced people. The project was conceived to address, on an emergency basis, the deteriorating forced displaced situation. It was targeting the returnees, IDPs, and host communities in 12 cities in Afghanistan. Forced Displacement Engagement achieved this by providing resources for implementations to enhance targeting (identification of priority areas and beneficiaries) and the M&E systems to ensure the benefits reach the intended beneficiaries.	\$0.20
	Bangladesh: Building an Evidence Base on Short and Medium-term Consequences of the Rohingya Refugee Crisis in Bangladesh <i>TF0A7307</i>	September 2019		\$0.35
	Bangladesh: Cox's Bazar Rapid Impact, Vulnerability and Needs Assessment <i>TF0A7560</i>	December 2018		\$0.10
	Bangladesh: Supporting Rohingya Crisis Response <i>TF0B1048</i>	December 2020	The grant supported surveys in Cox Bazar that resulted in four policy briefs including (i) results from baseline survey; (ii) insights from a household roster on demographics and education; (iii) insights from the labor module on works and wages in Cox Bazar and (iv) analysis of living conditions, asset ownership for Rohingyas and hosts. These briefs were very relevant and well appreciated by the client, the UN agencies and the Development Partners. The team also used the analytical work as a very good entry point for policy dialogue both with the client and the other stakeholders including the academia. In particular, the dialogue on term planning for the Rohingyas and hosts focused on: (i) improving economic resilience for Rohingyas and hosts; (ii) improving social cohesion and (iii) improving productivity of Rohingyas and hosts (iv) strengthening government systems and (v) cross cutting themes of gender and social and environmental safeguards. Both the analytical work and the policy dialogue informed the IDA operations that are focusing on Cox Bazar and are financed from the IDA 19 Sub-Window for refugees and hosts.	\$0.60

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
SOUTH ASIA	India: GBV Initiative in Mumbai Urban Transport Project <i>TF0A6629</i>	December 2018		\$0.05
	Nepal: Program for Accountability in Nepal (PRAN) <i>TF095128; TF098650</i>	September 2014		\$3.71
	Pakistan: Improving SME Entrepreneur Well-Being, Resilience and Decision-Making <i>TF0A6200</i>	October 2018		\$0.10
	Pakistan: Forced Displacement Program <i>TF0A7571</i>	June 2020		\$0.30
	Pakistan: Balochistan Social Assessment <i>TF0B1182</i>	June 2020		\$0.02
	Sri Lanka: Strategic Social Assessment of the Conflict Affected North and East in Sri Lanka <i>TF0A4150</i>	December 2017		\$0.10
GLOBAL	Knowledge Exchange and Support for Community-Driven Development (CDD) Projects in FCS <i>TF016966</i>	December 2015		\$0.30
	Impact Evaluation in FCS – Towards a New Science of Delivery <i>TF016089</i>	March 2016		\$0.35
	Assessment of Lessons Learned on Livelihood Rehabilitation for Refugees and Internally Displaced People <i>TF097336</i>	May 2016		\$0.17
	Reducing Conflicts through Extractive Industry Disclosure <i>TF0A1928</i>	January 2018		\$0.26
	Strategic Platform for IDA18 Refugee Window <i>TF0A4629; TF0A5905</i>	June 2018		\$2.49

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
GLOBAL	Supporting Citizen Monitoring of IDA18 Programs in FCV Context <i>TF0A5048</i>	January 2019		\$1.00
	Data Desk: Micro-Data in Crisis and Conflict <i>TF0A5070</i>	November 2018		\$0.51
	Risk and Resilience Assessments (RRA) Center of Excellence <i>TF0A5487</i>	April 2019		\$0.25
	Security and Justice Sector Public Expenditure Reviews <i>TF0A5495</i>	December 2018		\$0.25
	Agriculture Intelligence Observatory <i>TF0A5833</i>	August 2018		\$0.25
	Dissemination of Pathways for Peace Study <i>TF0A6159</i>	October 2018		\$0.18
	Famine Early Action Mechanism <i>TF0A7049</i>	July 2019		\$0.85
	IDA18 Sub-Window Country/ Global Operationalization and Mid-Term Review <i>TF0A7255; TF0A7753</i>	December 2018		\$1.9
	RPBA Support Facility <i>TF0A4072; TF0A6150</i>	May 2019		\$2.00
	IDA18 Stock take and Consolidation <i>TF0A9477</i>	April 2020		\$0.32
	Preventing School-Based Violence and Bullying in FCV Contexts <i>TF0A9538</i>	March 2020		\$0.25

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
GLOBAL	Investing in Justice for Peace, Growth and Poverty Reduction <i>TF0B1079</i>	December 2020	The objective was to increase the evidence base on which to invest in justice, particularly in FCV contexts, with a view to spurring more World Bank and partner engagement. The originally proposed key deliverable was a narrative flagship report making the investment case for justice. After the task commenced, managerial attention for justice increased and the Bank began a process to develop a framework for enhanced institutional engagement on justice and rule of law. The task team decided that rather than continuing to prepare a narrative report on the investment case for justice (the literature reviews for which had already been completed), a more direct route to enhanced engagement by the Bank on justice would be to contribute to this institutional framework. The team thus prepared the Doing Justice to Justice - a way forward for better Bank engagement on rule of law and justice. This document is an input into a cross-VP working group that is producing an action plan with specific steps to increase synergies on justice and rule of law between different parts of the Bank. One of the proposed outcomes of that action plan is the development and implementation of a justice diagnostic. To complement that, this task produced inputs into, namely the JUNIPER (Justice Needs and Institutional Performance Review) concept.	\$0.03
	Epidemic Risk Modeling <i>TF0B1760</i>	June 2021	The grant supported the creation/availability of tools/guidelines to conduct epidemic risk modeling that did not previously exist in the World Bank. The activity contributed to building in-house capacity to conduct this type of analysis for wider use by teams across the Bank. This activity enhances our ability to assess epidemic risks in our client countries and approach lending operations in a new and improved way.	\$0.07



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