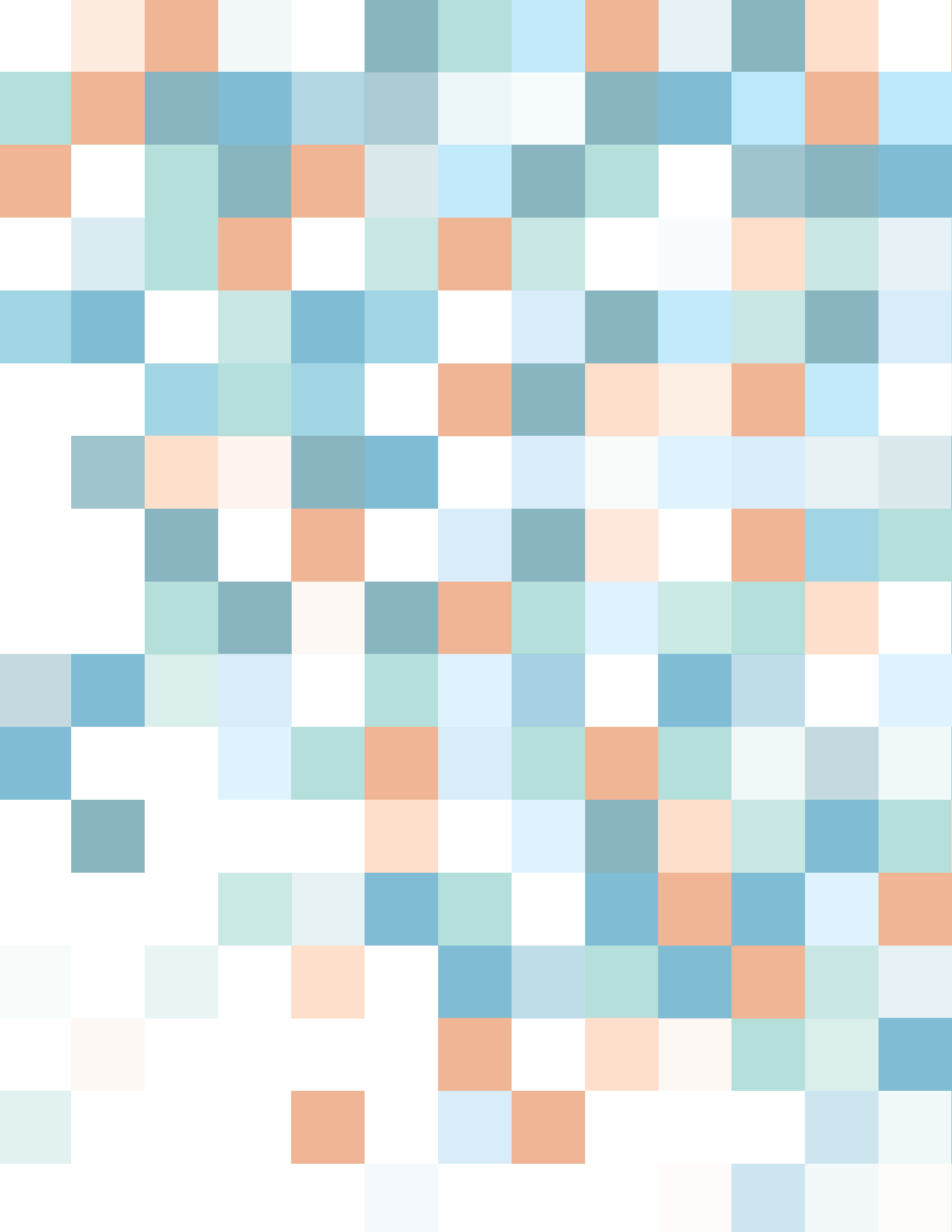


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STATE & PEACE  
BUILDING FUND  
**2020**  
ANNUAL REPORT





## Acknowledgments

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, Manager, prepared the 2020 SPF Annual Report. Core team members include Sara Agostini, Sarah Craig, Ezequiel Miranda, Suh Yoon Kang, Irina Galimova, and Francisco Lazzaro. Agnes Said and Jane Kirby-Zaki provided consultant support. The team is grateful to Raja Rehan Arshad, Stephan Massing, Mouna Couzi, Ghizlane Aqariden, Jaya Sharma, and Nicolas Perrin, who provided input and support.

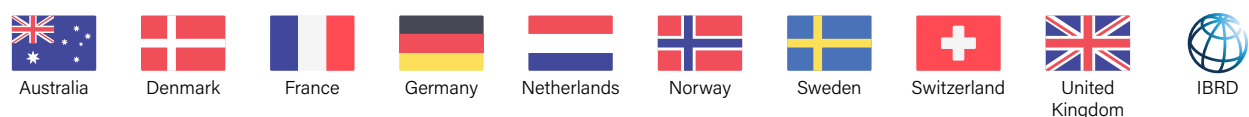
The SPF Secretariat extends its gratitude to the SPF development partners: the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade; Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs; French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs; German Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation; Dutch Ministry for Foreign 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.

The SPF Secretariat is also grateful to the SPF Council for its leadership and strategic guidance, and to the SPF Technical Advisory Committee members for contributing their expertise and time to ensure high-quality grant-making.

The SPF Secretariat extends its thanks to the project teams and the 64 beneficiary countries and executing agencies of SPF grants for their dedication to advancing state and peacebuilding programs across the world.

Lastly, the SPF Secretariat would like to thank Franck Bousquet, former Senior Director, and Stefan Emblad, Acting Senior Director, from the World Bank Fragility, Conflict, and Violence Group for their overall guidance, advice, and support.

### Contributing Members



### Beneficiary Countries





## Abbreviations & Acronyms

CMU	Country Management Unit
FCV	Fragility, conflict, and violence
GBV	Gender-based violence
GP	Global Practice
HDP	Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
LFF	Lebanon Financing Facility
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MSMEs	Micro, small and medium enterprises
NGO	Nongovernmental organization
NWC	National Women Commission (Nepal)
RRRA	Regional risk and resilience assessment
SPF	State and Peacebuilding Fund
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
WBG	World Bank Group
3RF	Reform, Recovery and Reconstruction Framework (Lebanon)





## Foreword

In the last 10 years, fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) have been on the rise, and by 2030, as many as two-thirds of the world's poorest people may be living in FCV settings. The World Bank Group (WBG) released its FCV Strategy in 2020 to address the full spectrum of FCV challenges in all impacted countries. The focus of the strategy is to support countries in addressing the drivers and impacts of fragility, strengthening their resilience, remaining engaged in crisis situations, and ensuring inclusion of the most vulnerable and marginalized populations.

The emergence of the global COVID-19 pandemic has further strained already struggling countries. The effects of the pandemic threaten to reverse years of advancements in development and poverty reduction and to exacerbate existing risks of FCV. Against this background, the WBG has tailored its approach to address FCV risks. As of January 2021, the WBG has supported more than 30 fragile and conflict-affected countries to address the COVID-19 crisis, including through \$2.5 billion in new financing. The State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF) has played an important role, ramping up its support and providing rapid financing to a number of operations addressing the challenges of COVID-19, as described in Section 1 of this report.

In addition to its role in the implementation of the WBG FCV Strategy and the crisis stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic, the beginning of the process to design and establish a successor fund, SPF 2.0, made 2020 a seminal year for the SPF. This 2020 Annual Report highlights progress and results over the past year, details SPF support for implementation of the WBG FCV Strategy and for responding to COVID-19 in FCV contexts and describes the current status of SPF 2.0.

Since its establishment in 2008, the SPF has helped countries address the drivers of FCV, strengthened partnerships and collaboration with development partners and stakeholders, and helped disseminate knowledge critical for informing projects and policies with a wider reach. In 2020, the SPF added 20 new grants to the portfolio and provided a direct transfer to the Sudan Transition and Recovery Support Trust Fund, for a total of \$15.3 million in new commitments and an active portfolio of \$65.7 million.

The SPF has proved to be flexible, agile, and responsive, addressing urgent needs as they arise. For example, the Beirut Explosion Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment was processed under the SPF fast-track approval process in just 3 days, allowing for rapid assessment of the disaster effects and of recovery and reconstruction needs in the wake of the explosion in the port of Beirut.

The achievements of the SPF can only be upheld with the support of partners. With SPF 2.0 about to launch in mid-2021, I would like to thank you, our development partners, for your continued support. We look forward to working and engaging with you on this critical agenda in the months and years ahead.



Stefan Emblad  
*Acting Senior Director*  
*Fragility, Conflict, and Violence Group*  
The World Bank







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# SPF AT A GLANCE

## GLOBAL

**\$15.5 million committed** ■ 4.9% of total commitments

Grants: 29

## LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

**\$22.6 million committed** ■ 7.2% of total commitments

Grants: 20 ■ Transfers: 2

## SPF BY THE NUMBERS

FUND VALUE

**\$376.4** MILLION



**259**  
GRANTS



**11** TRANSFERS TO  
SINGLE-COUNTRY FUNDS



**64** COUNTRIES  
SUPPORTED

**86%** COMMITTED

**82%** DISBURSED

*Including program management commitments and disbursements*

*Data as of December 2020*



### MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

**\$64.1 million committed • 20.5% of total commitments**

Grants: 39 • Transfers: 2

### EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

**\$23.9 million committed • 7.6% of total commitments**

Grants: 25

### EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

**\$22.6 million committed • 7.2% of total commitments**

Grants: 19

### SOUTH ASIA

**\$10.8 million committed • 3.4% of total commitments**

Grants: 19

### AFRICA

**\$154 million committed • 49.1% of total commitments**

Grants: 108 • 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.









## Section 1

# ADDRESSING FRAGILITY, CONFLICT, AND VIOLENCE

The State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF) is the World Bank's largest global trust fund supporting implementation of the Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (FCV) Strategy. It operates within the context of the World Bank Group's (WBG) broader FCV engagement, which rests on two primary pillars: the FCV Strategy and the 19<sup>th</sup> replenishment of the International Development Agency (IDA19) with an expanded FCV envelope. This section provides an overview of the World Bank's approach to FCV and the role of the SPF and the forthcoming new fund, SPF 2.0.

### Implementing the WBG's Strategy for FCV

**The last decade has seen a dramatic increase in violent conflicts around the world.** There are more conflicts globally than at any time in the past 30 years, and emerging global trends such as climate change, demographic change, migration, inequality, violent extremism, and illicit financial flows transcend borders and increase vulnerability. If they are not addressed, their effects can last for generations. By 2030, as many as two-thirds of the world's poorest people may be living in FCV settings. Although conflicts tend to affect the poorest the most, the worsening fragility landscape affects low- and middle-income countries and has spillover effects all over the world.

**Against this background, in 2020, the WBG adopted its comprehensive FCV Strategy to address the drivers of FCV in affected countries.** The strategy provides a framework for enhancing the WBG's effectiveness in helping countries address the drivers and impacts of FCV and strengthening their resilience, especially for their most vulnerable and marginalized populations. This work is critical to

achieving the WBG's twin goals. The FCV Strategy (2020–25) is structured around a set of guiding principles and four pillars of engagement (figure 1). Aiming to support a tailored approach, these four pillars provide specific guidance on how to engage in different types of FCV settings.

**Figure 1. Pillars of Engagement in the WBG FCV Strategy**



**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 sources of resilience and peace before tensions turn into full-blown crises.




**Remaining engaged during conflict and crisis situations** to preserve hard-won development gains, protect essential institutions, build resilience, and be ready for future recovery.



**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.



**Mitigating the spillovers of FCV** to support countries and vulnerable and marginalized communities affected by cross-border crises, such as forced displacement and shocks resulting from famines, pandemics, and climate and environmental challenges.



**The strategy also emphasizes six high-priority goals in FCV settings:** investing in human capital; supporting macroeconomic stability and debt sustainability; creating jobs and economic opportunities; building community resilience and preparedness, especially regarding the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation; engaging in justice and the rule of law; and developing approaches to addressing the security sector within the WBG's mandate and comparative advantage. Interventions in FCV settings will also focus on gender, in line with the WBG Gender Strategy. To strengthen the WBG's operational response and impact at the country level, the FCV Strategy includes 23 measures that ensure its effective implementation. These measures fall into four categories: policies, processes, and practices; programming; partnerships; and personnel.

**Despite the challenges that the COVID-19 pandemic poses, the WBG has made good progress on supporting countries affected by FCV in alignment with the FCV Strategy.** As of January 2021, 19 of the 23 measures were on track or completed, and only four were delayed, given the increased workload related to COVID-19 response.

**Among others, scaling up regional and cross-border programs with a focus on key fragility risks (Measure 11) is on track,** with regional programs under development in the Sahel, the Lake Chad region, and the Horn of Africa. This measure includes a commitment to conduct regional risk and resilience assessments (RRRAs) to inform regional initiatives and programs. An RRA in the Sahel conducted in collaboration with the United Nations under the Sahel Alliance focused on the regional and cross-border dimensions of FCV and the regional drivers of fragility and conflict. The SPF's contribution to addressing cross-border impacts of FCV includes support for an RRA for Afghanistan's and Central Asia's border areas, which is underway in partnership with the United Nations and the U.K.

Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office. The RRA explores drivers of fragility in border areas, including border disputes and insecurity, poverty and economic marginalization, and risks of violent extremism and criminal activities.

**Progress has also been made on systemizing partnerships at the country-level in FCV settings (Measure 15).** In the context of the COVID-19 crisis, the WBG has partnered with client countries and several United Nations entities in more than 20 FCV-affected settings to strengthen health care systems, reach vulnerable communities, and support social safety nets. For example, in Chad, the WBG has collaborated with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Office for Project Services, World Health Organization, and United Nations Population Fund on COVID-19 response and with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on support for refugees and host communities. More information on progress under this measure can be found in the monitoring report, *United Nations–World Bank Partnership in Crisis-Affected Situations*.<sup>1</sup>

## **IDA19 — Focus on FCV**

**Building on lessons learned in previous IDA cycles, IDA19 emphasizes the FCV special theme, which includes financing through the new FCV envelope.** Together with the Window for Host Communities and Refugees, the FCV envelope offers tailored support to countries facing a range of FCV challenges, providing allocations to countries in addition to their core IDA allocations to focus on prevention and resilience, help IDA remain engaged in a small number of countries during high-intensity conflict, and support countries emerging from a period of conflict or crisis to transition out of fragility. The Window for Host Communities and Refugees supports operations that promote development opportunities for refugees and host communities.

<sup>1</sup> See <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/707891612484648757/pdf/United-Nations-World-Bank-Partnership-in-Crisis-Affected-Situations-2020-UN-WB-Partnership-Monitoring-Report.pdf>



**In addition to enhanced financing mechanisms, IDA19 includes FCV policy commitments** designed to ensure that FCV drivers and sources of resilience are addressed in country programs, as outlined in Country Partnership Frameworks, Country Engagement Notes, and Performance and Learning Reviews; expand the use of digital solutions for project implementation and monitoring; address gender and disability in health care, education, and social protection; inform further support for socioeconomic development opportunities for refugee and host communities; and enhance operational support by mobilizing staff in fragile and conflict-affected locations.<sup>2</sup> As part of the “pivot to prevention,” IDA19 also addresses regional drivers of fragility through regional programming, including in the Sahel, the Lake Chad region, and the Horn of Africa.

### **COVID-19 Crisis in FCV**

**The global COVID-19 pandemic threatens to reverse years of advances in poverty reduction and development and exacerbate existing risks of FCV.** It is estimated that economic activity in FCV settings contracted by 5.4 percent in 2020—and in some countries by more than 10 percent—pushing an additional 23 million people into extreme poverty. The pre-existing risks facing FCV-affected countries make them even more vulnerable to the shocks that the COVID-19 crisis poses; 2020 saw higher levels of social unrest, with a 60 percent increase in protests since March 2020. There has been a sharp rise in gender-based violence (GBV); globally, 243 million women faced GBV, and an estimated 31 million additional GBV cases are expected if lockdowns continue. The pandemic has severely affected already-vulnerable refugees and internally displaced persons, with the crisis decreasing their limited access to health care, education, and economic opportunities. It is estimated that levels of acute food insecurity doubled to 265 million people globally in 2020.

**Guided by the FCV Strategy and the pillars of the WBG COVID-19 Crisis Response Approach Paper,<sup>3</sup> the World Bank has tailored its approach to address the FCV risks that the pandemic has exacerbated.** Work to address the effects of COVID-19 in FCV settings has focused on four pillars: saving lives; protecting poor and vulnerable people; ensuring sustainable growth and job creation; and strengthening policies, institutions, and investments for rebuilding better. As of January 2021, the WBG had supported more than 30 fragile and conflict-affected countries to address the COVID-19 crisis, including \$2.5 billion in new financing. Interventions provided medical equipment and supported front-line health workers in Iraq; responded to rising food insecurity in Afghanistan; supported communications to prevent and counter misinformation in Haiti; and addressed the triple shock of locusts, flooding, and COVID-19 in Somalia. As part of the Bank’s efforts, the SPF provided a rapid response through new and reprogrammed grants throughout the year (box 1).



Source: Ousmane Traore/World Bank

<sup>2</sup> 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>.

<sup>3</sup> See <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/136631594937150795/pdf/World-Bank-Group-COVID-19-Crisis-Response-Approach-Paper-Saving-Lives-Scaling-up-Impact-and-Getting-Back-on-Track.pdf>.

## Box 1. State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF) and COVID-19

The SPF provided funding to a number of operations addressing the challenges of COVID-19 in the context of fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV). In Sudan, COVID-19 has put additional pressure on the already-struggling economy and risks plunging the country into a deep recession and greater fragility. Because Sudan was in arrears with the World Bank, and there are no International Development Association (IDA) programs in the country, current activities are financed using trust funds. The World Bank repurposed the Sudan Multi-Partner Fund into an umbrella multi-donor trust fund—the Sudan Transition and Recovery Support Trust Fund—to support Sudan's economy and peacebuilding transition, but no donor funds were available when the COVID-19 pandemic hit the country. In May 2020, the SPF stepped in to provide a \$7,000,000 transfer to the fund, providing much-needed seed funding for the **Sudan Emergency COVID-19 Health Response** project, which is designed to prevent, detect, and respond to the threat of COVID-19. Based on the Sudan Preparedness and Response Plan, the project aims to fill critical gaps in implementing evidence-based interventions. The project supports measures to strengthen case detection and confirmation; conduct contact tracing; increase clinical care capacity; raise public awareness and promote community engagement; and improve coordination, planning, logistical support, and reporting. Sudan cleared arrears in March 2021, giving it access to IDA financing. Support from the SPF to Sudan provided a financing bridge during the period when it was unable to access IDA.

The SPF also approved funding for COVID-19 response in Colombia and Peru to ensure that Venezuelan migrants are not excluded from national COVID-19 response mechanisms in the two host countries. The \$3.7 million **Colombia Emergency COVID Response** project and the \$4 million **Emergency Response for Venezuelan Migrants and Refugees in Peru** project provide emergency support to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on vulnerable migrants. Both projects are implemented in partnership with the United Nations: the International Organization for Migration in Peru and the World Food Programme in Colombia. The grants mainly provide emergency cash transfers to vulnerable Venezuelan households that have not been covered by social protection emergency programs. In Colombia, the project aims to provide almost 18,900 migrant households (~75,500 people) with a one-time lump-sum cash transfer of COP 480,000 (~\$129), which is the same amount vulnerable Colombian families are receiving. In Peru, more than 13,000 vulnerable families (~54,000 people) will receive a one-time emergency transfer of PEN 760 (~\$235), which is what the Peruvian government is providing to nationals. The grants will also support measures to strengthen institutional frameworks for the COVID-19 emergency response in both countries and mitigate exclusion and xenophobia.

The **Monitoring Unrest and Conflict during COVID** project received \$565,000 from the SPF in December 2020. This activity is a component of the Global Conflict Risk Monitoring project, which provides conflict risk data and analysis to the broader Global Crisis Risk Platform compound risk index and dashboard. The project aims to build a system to monitor social unrest, conflict, and violence, focusing on the role and impact of COVID-19. The SPF grant allowed for the scope of the project to be expanded from two pilot countries to include six more countries (Myanmar, Tajikistan, Iraq, Sierra Leone, Madagascar, and Ethiopia). Based on a rapid research paper completed in May 2020 that outlined a number of transmittal pathways from COVID to conflict, this grant is testing a set of COVID-related hypotheses that will inform the Bank's work on COVID response and future risk-monitoring efforts in response to global external shocks.



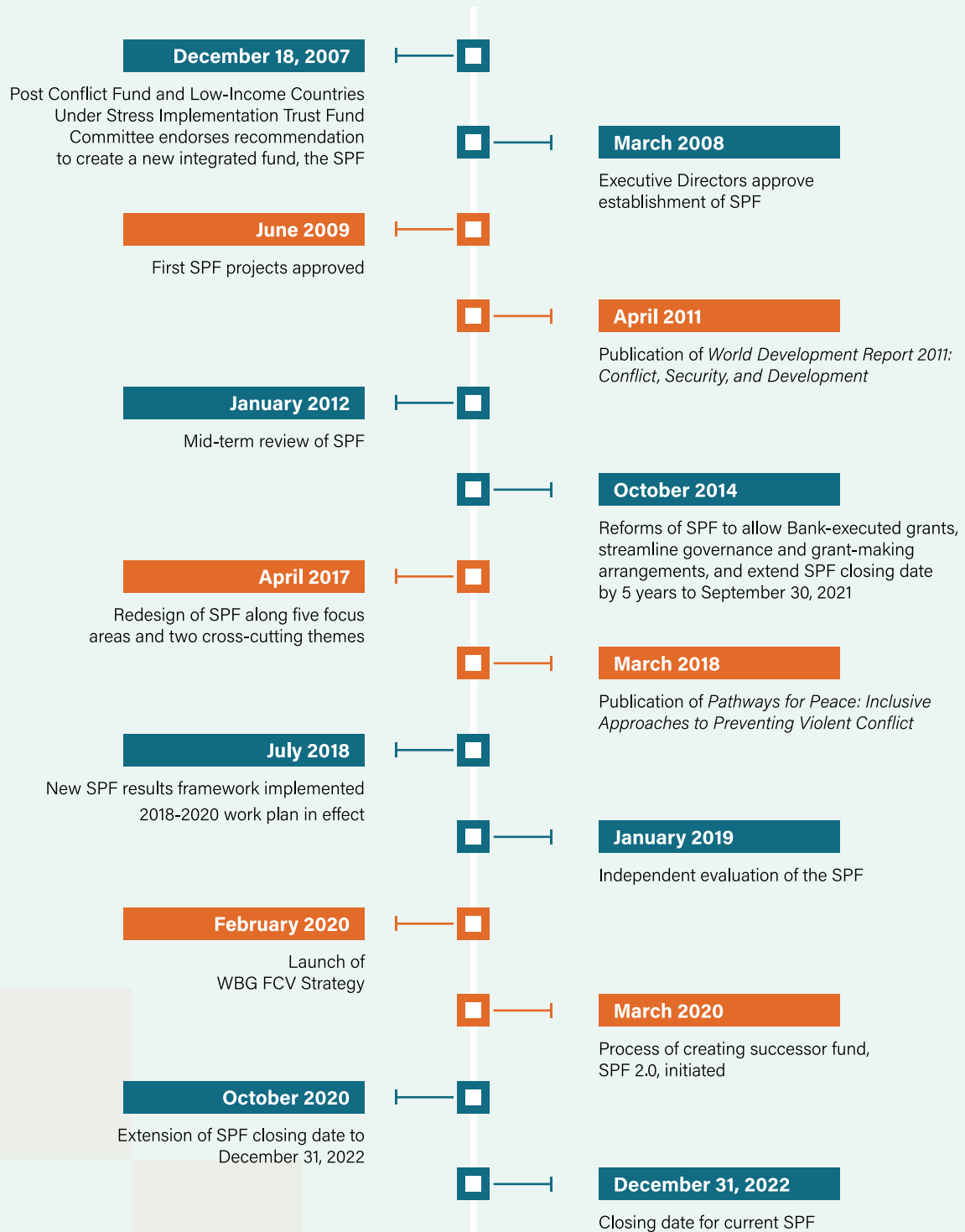


Source: Fonds Social de la RDC

COVID-19 has also affected ongoing SPF-funded operations. Cancelled workshops, trainings, missions, and other activities have affected implementation of a number of operations, resulting in requests for deadline extensions. Twenty grants requested extensions because of COVID-19 to allow for implementation and finalization of activities. For example, the **Profiling of Afghan Nationals in Pakistan Urban Areas** grant had to pause household surveys because of social distancing measures, the **Strengthening Inclusive Infrastructure and Service Delivery in Uzbekistan** grant was extended to allow for in-person capacity building for local communities when lockdown restrictions are lifted, and the **Operationalizing Conflict Prevention in Tunisia** grant received an extension to pivot from local and regional planning workshops for identifying FCV risks to a virtual model using innovative data methods.



**Figure 2. SPF Timeline**





## Role of the SPF

**The SPF is a multi-donor trust fund (MDTF) established in 2008 to consolidate the World Bank's strategic approach to conflict and fragility and streamline related processes and procedures.** The SPF replaced two trust funds that had been financing interventions related to fragility and conflict, the Post Conflict Fund and the Low-Income Countries under Stress Trust Fund. This consolidation aligned with the merger of two Bank units responsible for fragility and conflict. The two previously separate processes of state building and peacebuilding became the core of the new trust fund, representing a more harmonized approach to engagement in fragile situations. The thought was that state building and peacebuilding should be understood as interrelated and complementary processes rather than separate objectives.

**The goal of the SPF is thus to address the needs of state and local governance and peacebuilding in fragile and conflict-prone and -affected situations.**

To achieve this, it pursues two overarching objectives:

- **Statebuilding:** Greater institutional capacity and legitimacy to manage stresses and support prevention and recovery from conflict and fragility.
- **Peacebuilding:** Reduction and management of internal and external stresses that increase vulnerability to conflict and fragility.

**The SPF was reformed in 2014.** The reform package sought to increase the speed and responsiveness of SPF grantmaking. SPF governance arrangements were revised in line with the WBG's latest operating model, and the SPF was extended for 5 years, to September 30, 2021. In 2017, as part of the Bank's continued consolidation process and ongoing trust fund reform, the SPF's structure was redesigned, further consolidating existing funding mechanisms.

The objective was to provide development partners with one point of entry to access FCV expertise, resources, and partnerships. This process resulted in a redesign of the SPF's architecture along five focus areas, a new SPF governance structure, the adoption of a new work plan for 2018-2020, and a new results framework. In 2020, the closing date of the SPF was extended from September 30, 2021, to December 31, 2022.



Source: PCU – SLDP project coordination unit

**Nine donors (Australia, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom) support the SPF, which also receives resources from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).** The donors constitute an important forum for strategic leadership and collective thinking on FCV in the development community.

The SPF targets interventions in **five focus areas** across the two cross-cutting themes of mainstreaming gender interventions and increasing the role of **information and communications technology** to enhance knowledge and operations in FCV situations.



**Prevention and Recovery.** The SPF is working to mainstream prevention approaches into Bank operations. Preventing entry and relapse into a cycle of conflict has the potential to save lives, avoid immense losses in human and economic capital, and safeguard development gains.



**Crisis Response.** Emphasis is on activities that support countries' abilities to manage shocks and build resilience to shocks, address internal displacement crises, and enable transitions from violence to peace.



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



**Forced Displacement.** Particular attention is paid to activities that generate knowledge and provide services and solutions to assist in increasing the stability and socioeconomic opportunities of refugees, internally displaced persons, and host communities.



**Financing Solutions.** The SPF promotes promising, new financial solutions that catalyze resources for low- and middle-income FCV countries, and provides financing when conventional financing is unavailable and seed funding to single-country MDTFs.

**The governance structure of the SPF streamlines the grant-making process.** The SPF Council, co-chaired by the United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding and the World Bank Senior Director for the FCV Group, meets annually to provide strategic guidance, take stock of operations, and facilitate high-level coordination between the World Bank and the United Nations. The Technical Advisory Committee is a Bank-wide representative governance body that reviews proposals and approves SPF grants. Its members represent all of the regional, operational, and functional areas of the Bank, ensuring access to a full range of technical feedback

on project proposals. The SPF Secretariat's role is to facilitate the overall work of the SPF, including review of project proposals, monitoring and evaluation, and knowledge management and communications.

### Preparing for SPF 2.0

**After more than a decade of operation, the current SPF MDTF is scheduled to close in December 2022.** The World Bank and SPF development partners expressed interest in the Fund's continuation. The SPF Council thus decided to establish a new, updated SPF 2.0, aligned with the WBG FCV Strategy.





**SPF 2.0 is expected to focus on supporting implementation of the WBG FCV Strategy, particularly on the drivers of fragility and sources of resilience.**

The consultation process for the new SPF 2.0 kicked off at the virtual SPF Council meeting in March 2020, where participants discussed the core design principles of the new Fund. Recognizing the SPF's role in supporting previous innovations that have been incorporated into the FCV Strategy, donors have asked that SPF 2.0 focus on frontier areas, both geographically and operationally, combined with a strong knowledge and learning agenda. SPF 2.0 will act as a catalyst and enabler to expand financing under IDA and other financing resources and provide seed financing where needed. It will retain the flexible, agile model of the legacy SPF in order to maintain its capacity to respond rapidly to needs as and where they emerge. SPF 2.0 will also invest more

in developing and disseminating FCV knowledge and continue supporting partnerships, in particular with the United Nations and other multilateral organizations, at the Fund and country levels.

**The next step in the SPF 2.0 process is finalization of an SPF 2.0 concept note.**

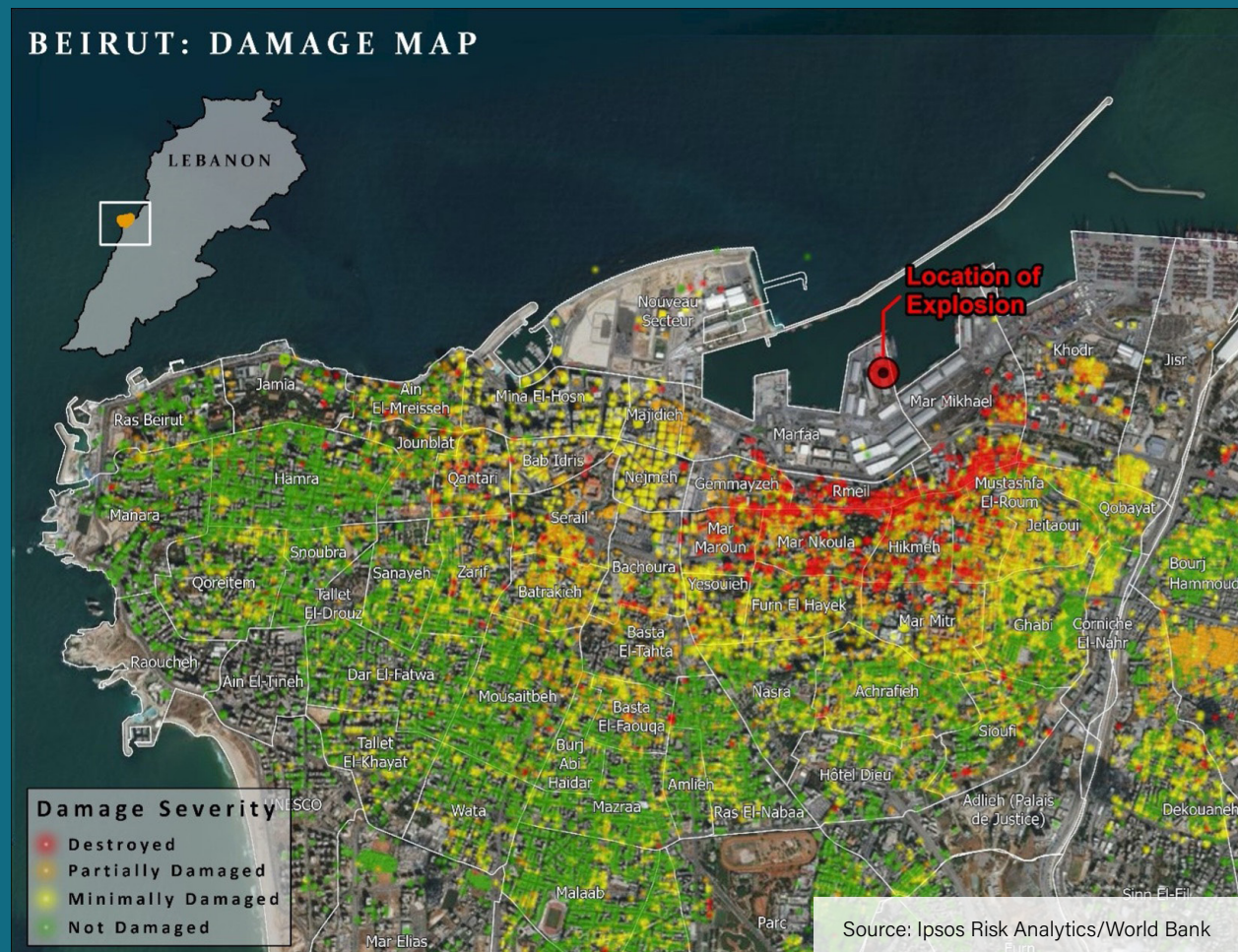
During 2020, the Secretariat conducted consultations with donors, the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, and internal stakeholders to seek their views on the design and priorities of the new trust fund. Consultation feedback was used to prepare a concept note that will inform a SPF 2.0 board paper, to be presented in the first half of 2021. Once the Board approves SPF 2.0, it will operate in parallel to the legacy SPF through December 2022, after which SPF 2.0 will be the sole financing vehicle.

## SPF In Action

### Addressing the Effects of the Beirut Explosion

Over the last decade, Lebanon has faced several crises and shocks that have severely affected its economy and stability. The influx of Syrian refugees, who now account for almost 25 percent of the population, has severely strained the economy and public service delivery. Lebanon's financial and economic crisis has shrunk its gross domestic product and resulted in negative credit ratings. Massive public debt, corruption, weak governance, and political unrest add to the instability. In 2020, COVID-19 put additional pressure on the health care system and the economy.

As the country was grappling with a myriad of challenges in the middle of a global pandemic, on August 4, 2020, a massive explosion destroyed the Port of Beirut, killing more than 200 people, wounding more than 6,500, and displacing some 300,000. The country's largest port was destroyed, together with most of Lebanon's grain reserves. Neighboring dense residential and commercial areas were severely damaged. The ensuing mass protests led the government to resign. The additional strain on resources and institutions, as Lebanon grapples with its most severe economic crisis in modern history, has exacerbated the fragility of the state.





The SPF provided two grants to address the effects of the explosion. The first, \$300,000 processed under the SPF fast-track approval process (3 days), financed a **Beirut Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment** to inform stakeholders, including the Lebanese government, on disaster effects and recovery and reconstruction needs. A report was written under the grant that identified damage, losses, and needs and recommended priority interventions for the critical social, infrastructure, and productive sectors and the cross-cutting governance and cultural heritage sectors. The report also set out recommendations and priority areas for design of a reconstruction framework, including financing and coordination arrangements. The assessment, which was completed in 3 weeks, was developed in collaboration with the United Nations and the European Union.

To provide follow-up support in operationalization of the assessment and its recommendations, the SPF provided another \$300,000 grant to develop the **Reform, Recovery, and Reconstruction Framework (3RF)** for Lebanon. Like the assessment, the 3RF is a collaboration of the WBG, European Union, and United Nations. It is a people-centered recovery and reconstruction framework addressing immediate humanitarian response and medium-term recovery and reconstruction efforts to put Lebanon on a path toward sustainable development.

The 3RF, presented at the Paris Conference in support of the Lebanese population and launched in Beirut on December 4, 2020, provides a common reference point and costed action plan on what needs to be done over the next 18 months. Its objective is to help Lebanon achieve three central goals in response to the Beirut port explosion: a people-centered **recovery** that addresses people's basic needs, restores their livelihoods, provides social justice for all, and ensures participatory decision making; **reconstruction** of critical assets, services, and infrastructure that provides equal access for



Source: Ipsos Risk Analytics/World Bank

all and enables sustainable economic recovery; and implementation of **reforms** as an essential requirement to restore trust, support reconstruction, and improve governance. To achieve this, the 3RF pursues two parallel tracks: (1) socioeconomic recovery and (2) reform and reconstruction.

The 3RF was based on collaboration between the government, civil society, the private sector, and development partners. An unprecedented level of broad, in-depth consultations by the WBG, European Union, and United Nations with government, donors, private sector, and civil society was achieved, with a special focus on women-led organizations.

The 3RF estimates the cost of reform, recovery, and reconstruction to be \$2.6 billion. It calls for urgent support beyond humanitarian assistance to address the impact of the explosion on the most vulnerable, setting out a two-phase financing strategy that highlights the critical role that grant resources must play in bridging the gap between immediate





humanitarian assistance and future financing for reconstruction. It also proposes the new Lebanon Financing Facility (LFF) to pool grant resources and increase the coherence and coordination of financing. The LFF was set up shortly after the launch of the 3RF. It will provide direct support to capable nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations, and private sector intermediaries to reach micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) that the explosion has affected using a variety of flexible, innovative nongovernmental implementation modalities combined with strong fiduciary, environmental, and social safeguards for monitoring and oversight. Guiding principles for LFF engagement are transparency, inclusion, and good governance.

The 3RF has helped prepare the ground for mobilizing resources to support the explosion response. The LFF has been able to mobilize initial donor pledges of close to \$60 million and will help operationalize key 3RF investment priorities, such as a business recovery program to support micro and small enterprises with a strong focus on women-led businesses. This will promote sustainable economic and social recovery and a rapid reduction in poverty. Other LFF financing priorities include support of emergency housing and cultural rehabilitation on a pilot basis, social welfare services (notably psycho-social support) to the most vulnerable communities to be delivered via NGOs and civil society organizations, and urgent environmental and waste management interventions in the port combined with technical support to implement comprehensive port sector reform and a governance-strengthening initiative.

The 3RF aims to adopt a different way of working focused on institutional arrangements that allow for a strong role for civil society, within the context of a strong development partner collaboration and dedicated institutional, financing, and monitoring arrangements.











## Section 2

# SPF IN 2020

The SPF's portfolio of grants contributes to development at the country, regional, and global levels across the five focus areas: prevention and recovery, crisis response, HDP nexus, forced displacement, and financing solutions. The SPF's overall performance is tracked through a results framework agreed upon with donors, and lessons learned from SPF-funded projects are disseminated through the SPF's knowledge management and communications efforts.

### Progress in SPF Focus Areas

The five focus areas align with the Fund's overarching objectives of state building and peacebuilding. To receive funding from the SPF, activities must demonstrate their contribution to the overarching goals and at least one of the Fund's focus areas, along with the two cross-cutting themes of gender and information and communications technology. A project can fall under one or more focus areas. This subsection presents examples of ongoing and completed interventions that the SPF supports according to focus area and how they help achieve focus area objectives.



## I. PREVENTION AND RECOVERY

Building on the first pillar of the Bank's FCV Strategy to prevent conflict and interpersonal violence, the prevention and recovery focus area funds interventions that initiate innovative solutions and support recovery from FCV. The objective of this focus area is to **tailor development solutions to FCV causes and consequences, prioritizing prevention and risk mitigation**. The SPF pays special attention to initiatives that explore ways to integrate conflict prevention and recovery into Bank operations.


### Central Asia: Development Approaches for Preventing Violent Extremism

COMPLETED / 2018-2019

BANK-EXECUTED / \$500,000

This grant supported an analytical study of violent extremism in Tajikistan, the first in a multi-country series across Central Asia analyzing the youth, gender, and local dimensions of radicalization and recruitment

by violent extremist groups. Tajikistan has many Islamic State recruits and is one of four countries that the World Bank has selected for additional financing under the IDA18 Risk Mitigation Regime. The study defined a development approach to violent extremism that can complement security approaches and recommended development interventions to support the government in preventing violent extremism and addressing recruitment and reintegration. It highlighted the specific risks of radicalization and recruitment of young men and women into violent extremism, as well as factors that support resilience against the radicalization processes. The study informed the design of the Risk Mitigation Regime in Tajikistan with recommendations that are shaping the Bank's program and the FCV agenda in Central Asia and beyond, and the report continues to inform policy dialogue with the governments of Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic, where the second



country study is implemented. The study findings and recommendations were disseminated across the Bank, including to the Afghanistan Country Management Unit, in view of the report's relevance for addressing multiple drivers of fragility in border areas with Afghanistan, and to the Niger Country Management Unit, another Risk Mitigation Regime country experiencing similar challenges.

### **Central African Republic: Local Connectivity Emergency Project**

COMPLETED / 2016-2019

RECIPIENT-EXECUTED / \$4,900,000

Landlocked, bordered by unstable neighbors, and rocked by conflict, the Central African Republic is one of the poorest and most fragile countries in the world. Its infrastructure deficit is substantial, particularly its road network. Many communities are isolated because of long transit times, and many roads are accessible for only some months of the year because adverse weather conditions make them impassable. This lack of accessibility has led to a prolonged absence of state presence in many regions, made it difficult to provide remote populations with basic services, and marginalized remote regions, prompting intermittent armed rebellion. The SPF quickly mobilized financing for this critical operation to ensure transport connectivity between poorly connected areas in the lagging regions in the northeast of the country. The project supported rehabilitation of National Road No. 8, a gravel and earth road section of approximately 333 kilometers, to enable the isolated rural populations of the northeast to be connected to the capital and the country's other urban centers, providing access to markets and trade. By restoring transport connectivity, the project has helped prevent the de facto partition of the country and has reestablished territorial presence and security by the central government and basic road asset

management principles in the areas of intervention. The SPF-funded operation, implemented by the United Nations Office for Project Services, served as a pilot for other projects by developing replicable best practices and implementation arrangements and highlighting lessons learned. It also led to preparation of a larger project, the \$45 million IDA-financed Rural Connectivity Project, which was designed to reinforce the results of this operation.

### **Conflict Prevention and Youth Inclusion in Benin**

ONGOING / 2019-2021

BANK-EXECUTED / \$271,000

Sixty-three percent of Benin's population is under the age of 25, and every year, approximately 200,000 young people reach working age, putting an enormous strain on the labor market. Youth inclusion is a big challenge and has become more challenging as the economy contracts because of the COVID-19 pandemic and as the country experiences increasing risks of violent extremism due to the expansion of violence in neighboring countries. This grant supports mainstreaming of conflict prevention into the IDA-funded Benin Youth Inclusion project, which aims to increase economic inclusion of under employed and under educated youth (ages 15-30) and strengthen employment services and the technical and vocational training system. Under the grant, an assessment of drivers of violence and conflict, including drivers of GBV, will identify development approaches to increase youth inclusion. The grant is also developing a methodology for geographic targeting of the project, to prioritize areas most at risk of violence and reviewing current training curricula to include conflict resolution sensitization to address GBV risk factors. A robust citizen engagement mechanism will be developed to mitigate risks and feelings of marginalization.



## II. CRISIS RESPONSE

SPF's second focus area, crisis response, is fully aligned with the WBG FCV Strategy and its pillar on remaining engaged in conflict and crisis situations. The objective of this focus area is to **develop and increase the capacities of the Bank and national and local actors to provide timely, effective responses to crises and transitions, including through quick, flexible HDP engagement; structured data collection, analysis, and sharing; and development-driven stabilization.** Special attention is paid to activities that support countries' abilities to manage shocks and build resilience to future shocks, address internal displacement crises, and transition from violence to peace. In this context, the SPF aims to support coordinating and planning activities that allow for a more effective crisis response of partners in target countries. The World Bank has strengthened its partnerships with United Nations entities and other key actors working on crisis management and response in this focus area.

### **Crisis Information Tools in the Gambia**

ONGOING / 2020-2021

BANK-EXECUTED / \$300,000

This grant supports two activities aimed at improving the government's social protection response, including to the COVID-19 pandemic. Technical assistance to the Gambia Bureau of Statistics facilitated high-frequency surveys related to the impact and consequences of COVID-19. Three waves of the survey have been concluded, and data collection for a fourth wave is almost completed. The findings of the survey will help create an evidence base for decision making and crisis response during the pandemic. The grant also supports a re-design of the Social Registry, which is used to determine

eligibility for social protection programs. The COVID-19 crisis revealed high demand for a social registry that can enable an efficient and targeted response to shocks. The grant supports design of an urban targeting methodology for the Social Registry, which currently focuses mainly on the rural poor. The grant is also developing a sustainability plan for the Social Registry to help bridge the gap between donor-financed crisis response and a longer-term, government-owned social registry.

### **Study on Agriculture Value Chains in Solomon Islands**

ONGOING / 2020-2021

BANK-EXECUTED / \$350,000

Spread across more than 900 islands, Solomon Islands is a small, fragile country facing varying degrees of food insecurity, which Cyclone Harold and the COVID-19 pandemic have exacerbated. With 80 percent of the population living in rural areas and the agricultural sector employing approximately 60 percent of the population, enhancing productivity and growth of the agricultural sector will improve the lives of smallholder farmers and increase social stability and economic growth. This grant generates evidence on emerging fragility and food security risks to inform the pipeline Solomon Islands Agriculture and Rural Transformation project. The grant finances a rapid analysis of the effects of COVID-19 on pre-existing and emerging fragility risks in rural areas, with a focus on food security and agricultural value chains. Workshops and consultations based on the rapid analysis will identify policy and operational recommendations to respond to COVID-19 risks for the agriculture sector.





## Global Crisis Risk Platform

ONGOING / 2020-2021

BANK-EXECUTED / \$800,000

The Global Crisis Risk Platform was created in 2018 to help the World Bank enhance its ability to identify, monitor, and address risks in various sectors and locations. This work has become even more relevant in the context of the global COVID-19 pandemic. The platform is an institutional mechanism that promotes risk-informed investments to support crisis prevention and preparedness and increases institutional capacity for early response. This grant supports activities to enhance the Bank's capacity to identify, anticipate, and monitor potential risks and crises that threaten poor and vulnerable individuals and economies. Grant activities are testing innovative, new approaches in the area of crisis risk monitoring and analytics and facilitating cross-sectoral collaboration on crisis preparedness. Ultimately, the grant will enhance in-house capacity to monitor risk indicators systematically across sectors, increase the ability to identify and monitor early-warning signs to support timely response to crises, and promote greater understanding of crisis preparedness and the interaction between various risks. The SPF grant helped kickstart this work with support from the Bank and other key donors, including Germany and the United Kingdom, through the Global Risk Financing Facility MDTF.







### III. HDP NEXUS

The objective of this focus area is to **support implementation of initiatives in diverse FCV settings by bridging the gap between HDP actors based on their comparative advantages.** Under this focus area, the SPF supports implementation of programs and projects focused on integrated, results-driven, collaborative responses to countries in crisis and post-crisis situations, developing joint analyses, needs assessments, or diagnostic tools and facilitating engagement between humanitarian organizations and the private sector.

#### **Operationalizing Conflict Prevention in Tunisia**

ONGOING / 2019-2021

BANK-EXECUTED / \$515,000

Building on the joint United Nations—World Bank study, *Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict*, this grant aims to gather evidence of the risks of conflict and violence in Tunisia, particularly related to perceptions of exclusion and inequality. This pilot project is identifying and quantifying the risk of conflict and violence by designing and initiating a FCV Risk Monitoring Framework, piloting an innovative statistical method to analyze data on perceptions of inequality in conjunction with census data, and using big data and machine learning techniques to examine grievances and produce a sub-nationally representative dataset on grievances. This work will result in a more granular and comprehensive understanding of FCV risks in Tunisia, enabling the country team to better identify and target salient risks, including at the sub-national level. The work is already feeding into the upcoming Systematic Country Diagnostic (2021), ensuring that it is conflict sensitive.

#### **Strengthening HDP coordination in Yemen**

ONGOING / 2020-2021

BANK-EXECUTED / \$325,000

Since the onset of the conflict in Yemen in 2015, there have been no systematic household surveys on human development outcomes and the service delivery landscape, resulting in an incomplete evidence base for crisis response and reconstruction needs. Moreover, although it is likely that the ongoing conflict has exacerbated existing challenges that women face, no gender-disaggregated data have been gathered since the onset of the conflict. The lack of national-level data reduces the ability to coordinate actions between humanitarian actors, national agencies, and development partners, as well as with World Bank projects. This grant supports implementation of the nationally representative Yemen Human Development Survey to identify key human development shortfalls among women and men in Yemen, assess the coverage of human development programs and services, and strengthen coordination between humanitarian and development institutions. The grant will inform the next phase of World Bank engagement in Yemen in the human development sector.

#### **Central Asia and Afghanistan RRRRA**

ONGOING / 2020-2021

BANK-EXECUTED / \$450,000

The border areas of Central Asia and northern Afghanistan face complex fragility risks, including political insecurity, illegal trade, entrenched poverty, economic marginalization, disputes over natural resources, lack of infrastructure and services, and internal displacement. In this challenging cross-

border context, the SPF is financing an RRRRA to promote shared understanding of risk and resilience factors in the region in support of better-coordinated regional strategies and programming. Conducted as a joint exercise between the World Bank, United Nations, and U.K. Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, the RRRRA focuses on two subregions: the Ferghana Valley, encompassing parts of southern Kyrgyz Republic, eastern Uzbekistan and northern Tajikistan, and border areas between Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. The RRRRA

supports qualitative fieldwork to engage communities in border areas and will explore opportunities to establish or leverage community-level mechanisms to monitor risks and resilience. The regional effects of COVID-19 on conflict, social cohesion, and regional cooperation are also being assessed. The RRRRA will identify opportunities for joint World Bank-United Nations engagements to increase resilience to FCV in the region and subregions. The RRRRA received co-funding from the United Nations Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding and Partnership Facility.



## IV. FORCED DISPLACEMENT

The objective of the focus area on forced displacement is to **operationalize a global development response to forced displacement to improve the socioeconomic condition of forcibly displaced persons and host communities and to catalyze policy dialogue with host governments.** Special attention is paid to activities that support building a full suite of services and solutions to provide socioeconomic opportunities for refugees and internally displaced persons, host communities, and returnees and building data and evidence on good practices. Gender aspects of forced displacement are a priority.

### Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence in Refugee Hosting Districts in Uganda

COMPLETED / 2018-2020

BANK-EXECUTED / \$105,000

Uganda is the largest refugee-hosting country in Africa, with a refugee population of 1.4 million, of which 82 percent are women and children, many of whom, as well as women and girls in host communities, have experienced GBV. This grant supported implementation of an IDA project, Development Response to Displacement Impacts in the Horn of Africa, that addresses the social,

economic, and environmental impacts of refugees in host communities. The SPF grant aimed to increase understanding of the specific GBV risks in refugee-hosting districts to ensure sufficient focus on prevention of GBV under the parent project and to inform a tailored approach to mitigate those risks during project implementation. Another priority was to better understand gender norms and expectations that contribute to the acceptability of GBV, which informed the design and introduction of a communications and awareness strategy. The work had a strong focus on raising awareness and challenging the acceptability of GBV among refugees and host communities.

### Sustainable Livelihoods for Displaced and Vulnerable Communities in Eastern Sudan—Phase 2

COMPLETED / 2016-2021

RECIPIENT-EXECUTED / \$4,480,000

This grant supported the second phase of the Sustainable Livelihoods for Displaced and Vulnerable Communities in Eastern Sudan project, which aimed to develop durable solutions to internal displacement and build the capacity of local stakeholders, including state authorities, displaced persons, and vulnerable



host communities, to plan and implement sustainable natural resource management practices and improve livelihood techniques. This was achieved through a portfolio of small projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change and environmental degradation. Implemented by the Ministry of Finance, Economy, and Labor in Kassala State, which has experienced drought and conflict, the project sought to use livelihoods support as an economic incentive to engage internally displaced persons and host communities in sustainable natural resource management. The grant activities included capacity building, communication activities, and support of youth entrepreneurship. The project reached 48,174 beneficiaries (42.5 percent female) and completed 33 small projects. Eighty percent of beneficiaries reported an understanding of the linkages between improved natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihoods.



Source: PCU – SLDP project coordination unit

#### **Turkey Support to Transition of Refugees Project** ONGOING / 2019-2021 RECIPIENT-EXECUTED / \$800,000

This grant supports socioeconomic activities to prepare for the transition of Syrian refugees from temporary accommodation centers to independent living in host communities. This group is considered to be the most vulnerable and dependent on humanitarian support. Camp settings can isolate refugees and limit their inclusion in the local society. To catalyze a development approach to forced displacement, this project helps refugees prepare to live outside of the temporary accommodation centers by providing information on life in Turkey and needed psycho-social support. Vulnerable refugees often lack psychological readiness and skills to live independently, and the project provides a holistic service package tailored to their needs. Implemented by the Turkish Red Crescent, the package includes information and counseling on adapting to life in communities and referral services to livelihood support and psycho-social support activities. As of December 2020, 171 beneficiaries had participated in harmonization seminars, 73 of whom had been referred to psycho-social support. The grant also finances implementation support to pilot projects, which will feed into an operational note on how to transition from dependence on humanitarian assistance to self-sufficiency.



## V. FINANCING SOLUTIONS

The objective of this focus area is to **promote innovative financial solutions that mobilize resources, channel financing to address critical challenges, and support investment in FCV countries.** Under this focus area, the SPF supports activities that address the design and implementation of innovative financing instruments in low- and middle-income FCV countries. It also fills a critical gap by providing financing for situations in which conventional financing is not available or financing is needed immediately. This includes providing financing for countries that are not eligible for IDA or IBRD financing and providing seed financing to single-country MDTFs.

### **Shock-Responsive Social Protection in Uganda**

ONGOING / 2020-2021

BANK-EXECUTED / \$240,000

Uganda's existing social protection programs are inadequate to respond quickly to crises, as evidenced by the country's response to COVID-19 and a recent locust invasion. This grant supports development of a national shock-responsive social protection system that will enhance the resilience of poor and vulnerable households, including in host and refugee communities. The grant supports development of a roadmap with short-, medium-, and long-term actions for designing a comprehensive national social protection system that is shock responsive. Analytical work will assess current data systems to determine whether they can be collated into a registry of vulnerable groups and review the existing digital payment systems architecture to identify how such systems can provide rapid digital cash transfers to poor and vulnerable households. An approach paper on requirements for the design of a dynamic

national social registry will be written, building on ongoing work led by the Ministry of Gender, Labor, and Social Development.

### **West Bank and Gaza Development Impact Bonds**

ONGOING / 2017-2022

RECIPIENT-EXECUTED / \$2,000,000

Under this SPF grant, the World Bank launched its first development impact bond for skills development and employment in a fragile and conflict-affected environment. The Ministry of Finance and Planning implements the development impact bond component, which is designed to improve skills development and employment outcomes for some 1,200 youth (ages 18-29), including 500 women, under the Finance for Jobs II project. The development impact bond connects graduates to job openings and allows for employer input to be incorporated into training needs and design, ensuring that job seekers have the skills that employers seek. The development impact bond provides upfront financing to service providers that provide training, job search, and placement services to job seekers. Four private impact investors provide the upfront financing, which is then repaid using funding from this grant once results are achieved. This provides an incentive structure to ensure that the investments are results-centered. A broader objective of the project is to test whether this approach is more effective than traditional input-based approaches, which an impact evaluation will measure. The first output payment for the development impact bond was made in November 2020 for an initial group of more than 500 beneficiaries who received skills training.







Source: Fonds Social de la RDC

### **Liberia: Medium and Small Enterprise and Rural Finance Post Ebola Reconstruction**

CLOSED / 2016-2019

RECIPIENT-EXECUTED / \$4,360,000

The fallout of the Ebola epidemic hit the Liberian economy hard. Recognizing that MSMEs play a leading role in providing employment and promoting economic activity but face challenges in accessing finance, this project aimed to increase the availability of credit to MSMEs and implement best practices in government to support MSME lending. Liberia's Ministry of Finance and Development Planning implemented the project, which helped develop a framework to provide finance to MSMEs on sustainable terms. A line-of-credit facility was established to provide MSMEs affordable investment capital based on market principles, which helped

increase lending to MSMEs. At project closure, 2,600 loans had been disbursed, significantly more than the 300 envisioned at project start. The project also enhanced the capacity of banks and microfinance institutions to lend profitably through extension of an affordable line of credit. By providing low-interest loans, the project enabled microfinance institutions—which do not have the same access to investment capital as banks in Liberia—to increase their lending and revenue significantly. Ultimately, \$3.9 million in loans to microfinance institutions enabled an additional \$4.8 million in financing to the MSME sector. The project's impact continued after project closure because maturity was extended, which allowed microfinance institutions to continue lending to MSMEs after the project closed.



## 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 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.

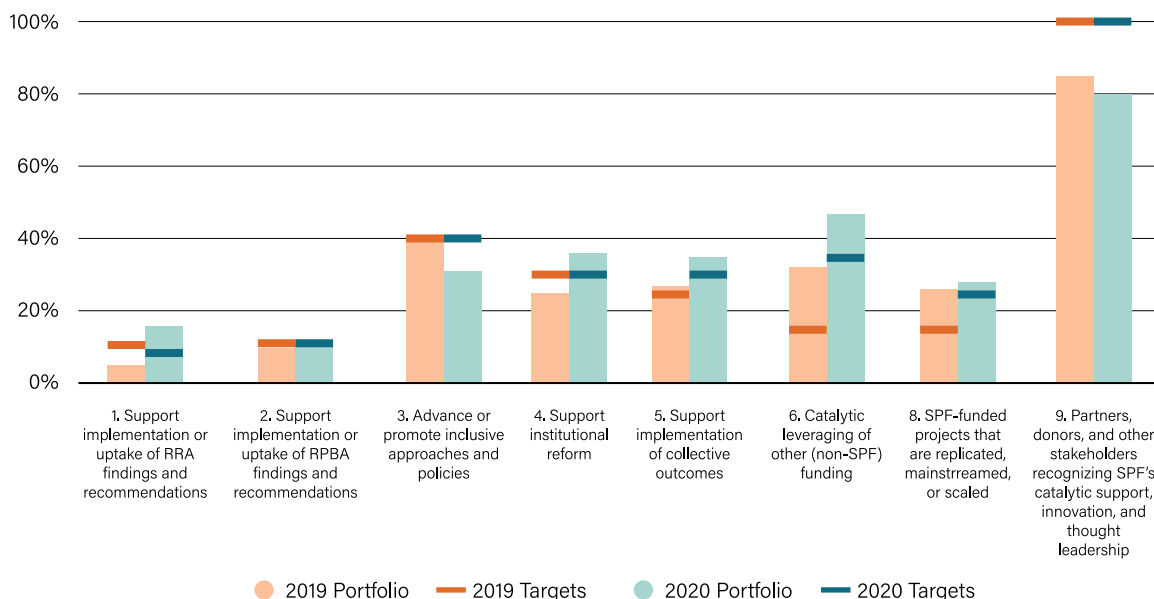
**SPF grants apply tailored results indicators to their activities, which are then aggregated for Fund-level reporting.** At the proposal stage, task teams identify planned output and outcome indicators related to specific grant activities. Task teams reference the SPF results framework to ensure that 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.

**Mirroring the flexibility and agility of the SPF, the results framework has adapted over time.** In 2020, with the launch of the WBG FCV Strategy, a new output-level indicator was added to track SPF grants that target the areas of special emphasis

defined in the FCV Strategy. Definitions of some results indicators were also updated for clarification, although to ensure continuity and consistency of reporting, changes to the results framework are kept to a minimum. "Soft" targets signal expected future developments of the SPF over the coming year, but these targets are not finalized until the SPF Council meeting to allow for changes as new priorities emerge. Such flexibility is necessary for the results framework of a dynamic, demand-driven fund like the SPF.

**In 2020, the SPF had notable improvements in results for most outcome indicators.** Results met or exceeded targets for seven of nine outcome indicators. The result for SPF grants that support implementation of risk and resilience assessment findings or recommendations was 16 percent (by volume of funding), versus a target of 8 percent. The catalytic impact of SPF grants is another success story in 2020. Almost half of the portfolio (47 percent by volume of funding) leveraged additional financing from IDA, IBRD, other trust funds, or external donors, and the ratio of leveraged funding to SPF commitments was 5.45. (See box 2 for more on the leveraging effect of SPF grants.) The result for supporting institutional reforms also exceeded the target, with a result of 36 percent against a target of 30 percent, although the result for advancing or promoting inclusive approaches or policies fell short of the target; 31 percent of the portfolio contributed to this outcome, relative to a target of 40 percent. In part, this reflects the demand-driven SPF portfolio and shifts in focus and priorities under SPF grants from year to year. The annual stakeholder questionnaire revealed that 80 percent of SPF donors, grant recipients, and stakeholders affirm the SPF's value proposition, catalytic support, and thought leadership. (See figure 3 for a comparison of outcome results relative to targets for 2019 and 2020, and Annex 2 for full reporting of 2020 results.)

**Figure 3. SPF Outcome-Level Results, 2019 and 2020 Portfolios**



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

**The 2020 intermediate outcome and output results reveal areas for improvement in two critical priorities for the SPF: gender inclusion and partnerships with United Nations entities.**

Despite exceeding the target for supporting collective outcomes (35 percent versus the target of 30 percent), there is room for improvement on joint activities with United Nations entities. Eleven percent of the SPF portfolio supported joint activities with United Nations entities, versus a target of 20 percent. Forty-one percent of the portfolio included collaboration with United Nations entities, versus the target of 45 percent, and 17 percent were implemented in collaboration with NGOs or civil society organizations, versus a target of 25 percent. Partnerships with a range of organizations, and in particular joint work with United Nations entities, are core to the SPF's value proposition and to implementation of the WBG FCV Strategy. The partnership indicators reflect substantive engagement and collaboration on

project activities and deliverables beyond information sharing, and efforts are underway to encourage such partnerships under SPF grants and to better capture information on partnerships.

Support for gender inclusion and empowerment is another priority for the SPF for which results did not meet targets. In 2020, 6 percent of the portfolio primarily addressed gender inclusion or equality, versus a target of 20 percent. In large part, the strict definition applied for this indicator, whereby only grants whose primary objective is addressing gender are counted, explains this result. In recognition of the limitations that this narrow definition poses and the unsatisfactory results for this indicator, a gender assessment is underway to identify how the SPF can better capture and measure results related to gender empowerment and inclusion. (See box 3 for more information.)



## Box 2. Leveraging effect of SPF grants

**The SPF is a catalyst for operations in fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) contexts, providing seed funding for activities that inform larger World Bank projects and leverage other sources of financing**, including the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (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 leveraged or catalyzed through SPF grants include full-scale projects and project components building on SPF-financed work that informs project design, preparation, and implementation, and subsequent "co-funding" of SPF-supported work or follow-on activities, normally financed by other trust funds, the World Bank budget, or bilateral donor contributions.



Examples of SPF's catalytic effect include:

- The SPF provided two grants totaling \$700,000 to the **Ebola—Community Engagement in Emergencies** project that were instrumental in leveraging additional funding for the social response to the Ebola crisis in the Democratic Republic of Congo through a \$150 million IDA operation. In 2019, a cash-for-work pilot program provided temporary employment to more than 12,000 vulnerable people in hard-hit communities (50 percent women) and rehabilitated rural roads in five health zones. In 2020, the program was expanded and reached an additional 23,000 vulnerable people in an additional six health zones. As of September 2020, more than 35,000 direct beneficiaries have worked more than 1 million person-days under the program. The SPF-financed project was critical to successful implementation and expansion of the pilot phase of the social response to the Ebola program and taught valuable lessons for the response to COVID-19.
- The **Iraq Road Maintenance Microenterprises** project received \$200,000 from the SPF to assess the feasibility of microenterprise-based road maintenance in pilot governorates in Iraq. The operation helped local communities form microenterprises and provided training and contracts to perform basic maintenance activities aimed at preventing damage, slowing deterioration of roads, and ensuring continued access. The grant helped raise awareness of the use of road maintenance microenterprises and their potential impact on rural accessibility, jobs, and stability. The grant informed the design and preparation of the Iraq Road Maintenance Microenterprises project, which leveraged \$5 million from the Iraq Recovery and Reconstruction Fund and aims to provide entrepreneurship and employment opportunities to rural inhabitants in lagging areas and increase their road access to markets and critical social services.
- The **Global Crisis Risk Platform: Agriculture and Food Security Risk Financing** grant of \$100,000 supported four innovation challenges to identify new agricultural risk financing tools and methods being adopted in the Democratic Republic of Congo and several other Southern Africa Development Community countries. The grant also supported an assessment of the impact of a variety of risks, including climate risks, animal and plant health, and price fluctuations, on agriculture and food security. Identifying multi-hazard risk financing modelling technologies focused on regional food security challenges, the grant leveraged \$23 million from the Global Risk Financing Facility to prepare a risk transfer solution for the National Agriculture Development Program in the Democratic Republic of Congo, which aims to increase agricultural productivity and market access for smallholder farmers.





Source: Greta Granados De Orbegoso/World Bank

### **Box 3. Assessment of State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF) results on gender inclusion**

An assessment of the SPF's approach to defining and measuring work addressing gender inclusion, empowerment, and equality was launched in December 2020, spurred by recognition that the current results indicator was not capturing a broad range of SPF-supported activities related to gender inclusion and empowerment. The current gender indicator is defined to apply only to activities whose primary objective is addressing gender inclusion or empowerment (as defined by the Project Development Objective and outcome indicator). Many SPF grants incorporate gender-sensitive designs or support gender assessments, GBV risk analysis, or targeted outreach to women and girls but do not meet the criteria to contribute to the current indicator.

The gender assessment will inform new criteria for defining and reporting gender-related activities that the SPF supports. The assessment includes a portfolio review of SPF grants from 2018 to the present to record activities already occurring related to gender inclusion and empowerment, consultations with the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund regarding their Gender Marker and with select World Bank trust funds to learn from their approaches to defining and measuring gender results, engagement with the World Bank Gender Group to ensure alignment with the World Bank Gender Tag methodology and the World Bank Group Gender Strategy, and vetting the proposed new indicator and measurement methodology against the current SPF portfolio and with a selection of SPF task team leaders with experience in this space. The assessment will be completed in spring 2021, and the findings will inform the approach to gender under SPF 2.0.



## Knowledge Management and Communications

**The SPF began implementing its first knowledge management strategy in mid-2019, based on the recommendations of the 2019 independent evaluation, and this has had tangible results in 2020.** A systematic approach to capturing knowledge has been embedded in the SPF grant cycle. Teams are required to submit a completed lessons-learned template at the close of each grant that captures information on the successes and challenges of the activities, the operational value and sustainability of the grant results, and lessons learned relevant for other Bank operations in FCV contexts. These lessons are then refined and published as two-page lessons-learned notes. Once the task team leader and the SPF Secretariat clear the notes, they are posted on the SPF internal website and further disseminated through the FCV Group internal newsletter to all FCV practitioners at the World Bank. The notes have also served as the basis for blogposts that allow external audiences to learn about SPF-supported work. Knowledge curated from innovative projects and pilots is also shared through knowledge events open to all World Bank staff. These events complement the lessons-learned notes and provide audiences with a deeper understanding of grant activities and results.

“

The SPF is an invaluable resource in difficult contexts where funding is hard to access but technical assistance and analytics are often rare and very much needed.

*World Bank task team leader in response to 2020 SPF Stakeholder Questionnaire*

**Five knowledge events to share findings from SPF grants were held in 2020, and seven lessons-learned notes were published.** The knowledge events focused on grants including **Gender-Based Violence and Violence Against Children in Uganda**, with involvement of a representative from the United Nations Children’s Fund Uganda; **Cross-Border Collaboration in the Lake Chad Region**; and **Leveraging the HDP Nexus during the Ebola Epidemic** in the Democratic Republic of Congo. All events are recorded and the videos posted on the SPF intranet site. In addition to the knowledge events, two introduction-to-the-SPF learning events were held to promote SPF funding opportunities and eligibility. 2021 has seen an increase in task team leaders’ requests to have their grants featured in a SPF knowledge event, with three knowledge events planned for the first quarter of calendar year 2021 and at least five new lessons-learned notes scheduled for the first half of the year.

**Despite the constraints that the COVID-19 pandemic has brought on, in 2020, the SPF continued to expand its external communications to increase its visibility with donors, the development community, and other international partners.** Noteworthy are the SPF 2.0 consultations that took place with all SPF donors to inform the new SPF 2.0 concept note. In addition, several blogposts, feature stories, and videos were published to showcase projects that benefitted from SPF grants. Other highlights include the launch of a redesigned external website<sup>4</sup> and publication of two SPF partner updates. SPF success stories were also featured in the Development Finance Vice-Presidential Unit’s Trust Fund Annual Report, which demonstrates results and innovations achieved under World Bank trust funds. Under SPF 2.0, the Secretariat is planning to invest further in SPF knowledge capture, generation, and dissemination.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/state-and-peace-building-fund>

## Governance and Management

**The SPF Council, which the World Bank and the United Nations co-chair, met in March and June 2020.** The Council provides strategic direction and guides SPF operations, which the SPF Secretariat, based in the World Bank FCV Group, conducts on a day-to-day basis. Reporting directly to the Bank's Managing Director for Operations, the FCV Group works in all regions and sectors of the World Bank. During 2020, the SPF Secretariat conducted stakeholder consultations for the purpose of informing a concept note for a new trust fund umbrella program, SPF 2.0, that will replace the current SPF when it closes in December 2022. Bilateral consultations with all current donors to the SPF and colleagues from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund and Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding and Partnership Facility were held in October and November 2020. A donor plenary session convening all SPF stakeholders was held on November 25, 2020.

“

**The SPF proves time and again to be [a] testing ground for new, innovative work that can then be fed into more mainstream Bank operations.**

*World Bank task team leader in response to 2020 SPF Stakeholder Questionnaire*

**The SPF Secretariat works with individual task teams as they develop proposals to ensure alignment with SPF objectives and relevance and sustainability of grant results.** SPF grant proposals are reviewed on a rolling basis. Proposals are often made for one activity or project of national, regional, or global scope, but the SPF has also approved omnibus proposals encompassing multiple grants, such as the **Operationalizing Forced Displacement Program in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda** and the **Response to Forced Displacement in Uganda**. The SPF has also financed special allocations subject to a subsequent rapid proposal process, such as for GBV in 2017, under which \$1 million was offered to 20 teams for incorporating GBV prevention and mitigation components into World Bank projects and advisory work.

**A Technical Advisory Committee composed of senior World Bank FCV technical leaders approves proposals virtually.** The service standard for regular review and approval by the Technical Advisory Committee (figure 4), is 5 business days, with emergency approval provided within 3 business days—a factor that underpins the SPF's flexibility and rapid response. All activities that the SPF finances, whether on the emergency or regular approval track, are conducted under the World Bank Policy and Procedure Framework and financial controls. The SPF received an unqualified opinion under the Bank's single audit for fiscal year 2020.<sup>5</sup>

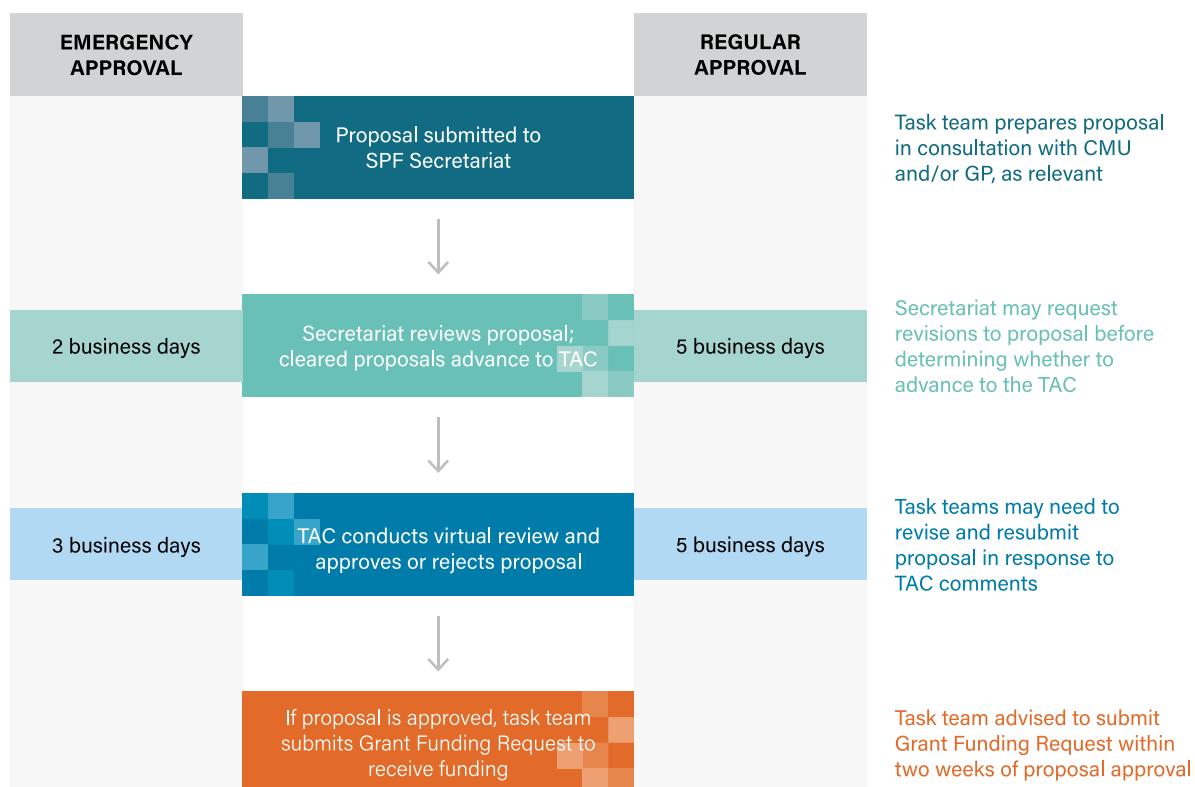
<sup>5</sup> Annually, management reports on the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting, which is integrated with the audit of the combined financial statements of all modified cash basis trust funds that the WBG administers (collectively referred to as the single audit).





Source: PCU – SLDP project coordination unit

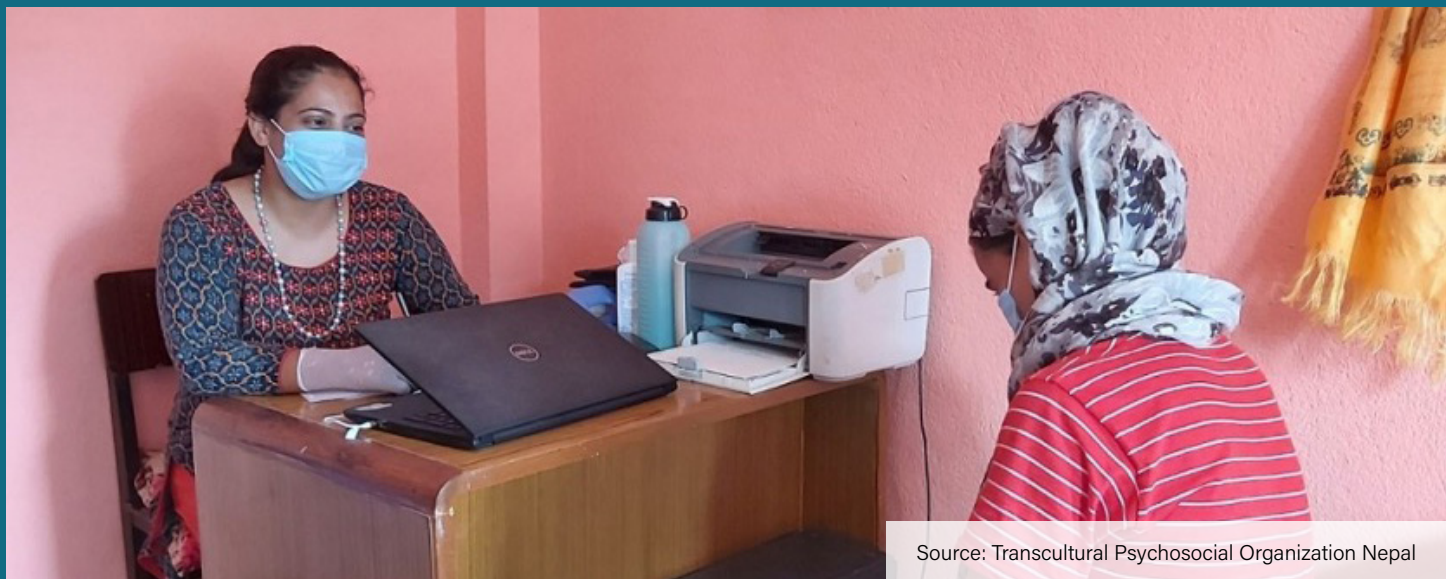
**Figure 4. SPF Review Process**





## SPF In Action

### Improving Nepal's Response to Gender-Based Violence



Source: Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Nepal

Although Nepal is party to several international agreements and conventions ensuring women's rights, the country has a long way to go to ensure that women have equal rights and protection under the law. In 2015, Nepal adopted a new constitution, resulting in a number of progressive laws guaranteeing representation of women and marginalized groups. The country's international human rights commitments on gender equality, non-discrimination, and social justice guided the 2017 legal reform, which saw the adoption of new codes in areas such as criminal and civil law, although the situation of women is still dire. The United Nations Development Programme Human Development Report 2020 ranked Nepal 142 of 189 countries on the Gender Inequality Index.<sup>6</sup> Women in Nepal face myriad challenges, including unequal protection under the law, child marriage, harmful ancestral practices such as *chhaupadi*,<sup>7</sup> sexual violence, domestic violence, and other forms of violence and

inequality. Nepal has one of the world's highest rates of child marriage, despite the practice being outlawed for decades. UN Women reports that 37 percent of girls marry before age 18 and 10 percent before age 15.<sup>8</sup> Women are subject to physical and sexual violence, with rates rising during COVID-19 and the subsequent lockdowns because women are unable to leave their homes.

In 2016, the SPF provided \$2,000,000 to the **Integrated Platform for Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response in Nepal**, which is designed to raise awareness of and improve response to GBV by improving the quality and increasing the reach of services for GBV survivors through a helpline hosted by the National Women Commission (NWC); promoting greater awareness of key stakeholders; and increasing the capacity of the NWC, one of Nepal's GBV service providers, which was the main recipient of this grant.

<sup>6</sup> See <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2020.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> A form of menstrual taboo that prohibits women and girls from participating in normal family activities while menstruating because they are considered "impure."

<sup>8</sup> See <https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eseasia/docs/publications/2020/03/np-mapping-progress-on-womens-rights.pdf?la=en&vs=4936>





Source: Legal Aid & Consultancy Center Nepal

One of the most important achievements of the project is the establishment of a GBV referral platform, including the first 24-hour GBV helpline. It is the country's only 24x7 national toll-free helpline service addressing violence against women and girls by providing response services. The grant also financed training activities for staff operating the helpline and set up a network of service providers for legal assistance, psycho-social counseling, shelter, and support to girls and women. By October 2020, NWC had provided more than 1,000 legal services, almost 600 psycho-social services, 155 shelter services, and 173 child protection services through its partner civil society organizations. By January 2021, the helpline had provided more than 13,000 integrated services to more than 21,000 clients. Almost nine in 10 cases that the NWC reports are domestic violence cases; the rest are violence against women. NWC reported

twice as many calls related to domestic violence from April to June 2020 as in the same period the previous year, which the effects of COVID-19 and the national lockdown may explain.

Started as a pilot in only four districts, the helpline is responding to calls from remote and rural areas across the country. The project operates on a digitized **case management system** (one of the pioneering contributions of the project), which tracks all helpline services and facilitates coordination and referral with the four project partners. It has eliminated the need for survivors to recount trauma every time they contact the NWC or a partner service and allows multiple service providers to track services in a coordinated way. It allows coding for maintaining confidentiality of survivors and provides information to track outcomes and impact.





Source: National Women Commission

The helpline standard operating procedure prepared under the project has been a guiding document for helpline staff and project service providers to standardize response protocols while following referral pathways.

The project also supported the NWC in data collection and analysis, which is central to monitoring and evaluating its achievements. A set of indicators was developed to monitor the quality of processes and outputs. NWC staff were trained to use the data for analysis to support further research and advocacy.

The project faced delays because of COVID-19, and the project closing date has been extended twice, but even though some project activities were put on hold during the pandemic, the helpline and the psycho-social and legal services continued to operate remotely. Shelter services remained open for survivors. During 4 months of lockdown (March 24–July 21, 2020), the helpline received 1,545 information calls, with 387 of those calls registered as cases. The helpline also received 1,566 follow-up calls and 232 linked referrals during this period. NWC coordinated and collaborated with government agencies and NGOs to provide effective, efficient services to survivors of violence during this period. In collaboration with the Nepal police and the local authorities, NWC facilitated rescue of survivors and provision of relief packages and developed a protocol on shelter management during COVID-19, considering the need to address the risks facing survivors in shelters. The Ministry of Women, Children, and Senior Citizens endorsed the protocol, which is currently being implemented across the nation.









## Section 3

# SPF PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

In 2020, the SPF supported interventions in a range of countries across all World Bank geographic regions and globally, approving 20 grants and one transfer to a MDTF, for more than \$15.2 million in new commitments. As of December 31, 2020, the Fund's active portfolio comprised 56 grants with almost \$39 million in commitments. The net value of the SPF is more than \$371 million.

### Contributions

**The SPF was established in 2008 with a pledge of \$100 million from IBRD<sup>9</sup> over the first 3 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 5). Contributions in 2020 totaled \$16.5 million from five donors: Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, and IBRD. Total contributions were greater in 2020 than in 2019, which can be attributed to greater demand for SPF support resulting from COVID-19 and to the closing of the United Nations-World Bank MDTF, after which Norway and Switzerland agreed to transfer the pro rata shares of their refund balance to the SPF.

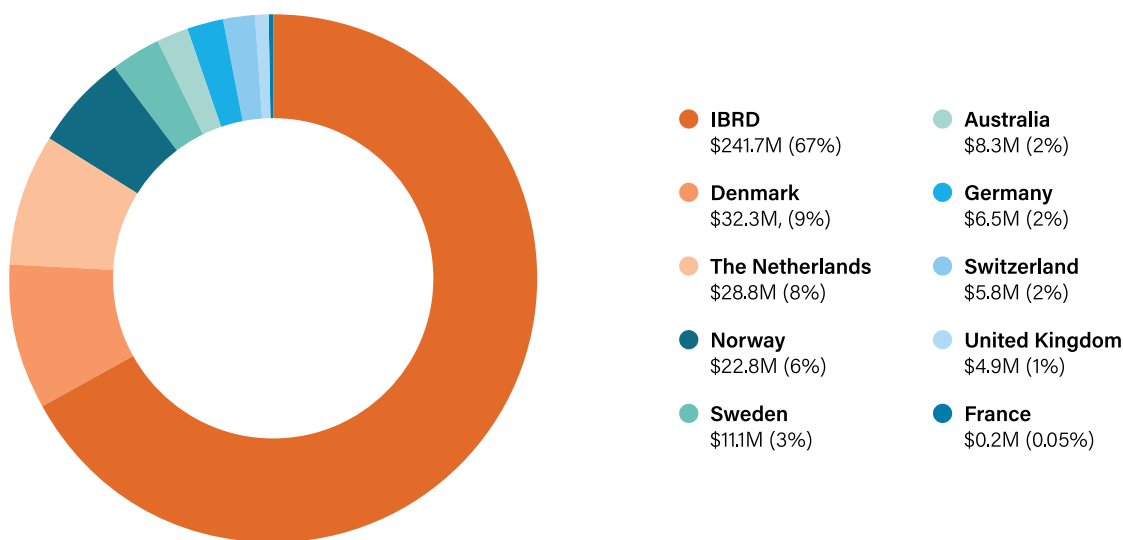


Source: Scott Wallace/World Bank

<sup>9</sup> IBRD contributions were allocated from IBRD's net income and provided on a grant basis.



**Figure 5. SPF Contributions 2009-2020 (US\$ Equivalent, %)**



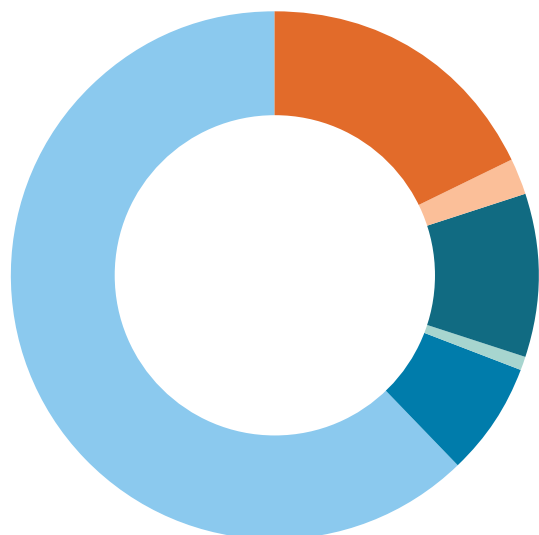
### Recipients and Execution Modality

**The SPF provides grants to recipients for execution, as well as grants that the Bank executes.** 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.<sup>10</sup> Although the cumulative number of Bank-executed activities over the life of the SPF exceeds the number of recipient-executed activities (figure 6), the share of SPF funding to Bank-executed activities accounts for only 20 percent of the Fund portfolio (figure 7). The smaller size and shorter duration of Bank-executed interventions, which mainly support activities such as assessments and analytics, partnership building, and policy dialogue, explains this.

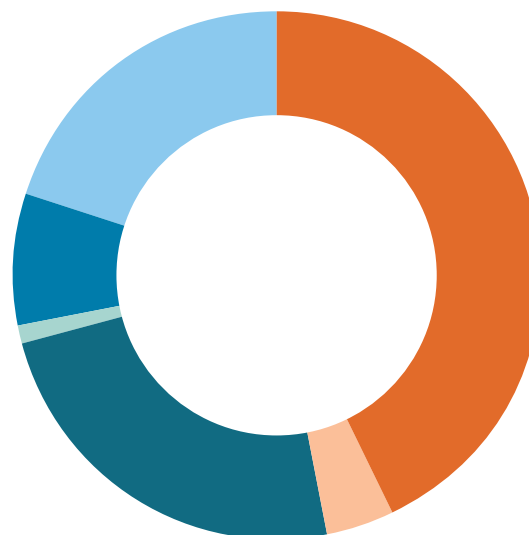
<sup>10</sup> The Bank has executed only 19 grants in the SPF portfolio on behalf of recipients. These grants supported interventions in Guinea, Kosovo, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, and West Bank and Gaza.

**Figure 6. SPF Grants According to Recipient, 2009-2020 (number and % of grants)**



- Governments,\* 47 (18%)
- Academic institutions, 3 (1%)
- UN entities and regional organizations, 5 (2%)
- WB on behalf of the recipient, 19 (7%)
- Local and international NGOs, 26 (10%)
- Bank-executed, 159 (62%)

**Figure 7. SPF Grants According to Recipient, 2009-2020 (US\$ millions, %)**



- Governments,\* \$111.7M (43%)
- Academic institutions, \$1.9M (1%)
- UN entities and regional organizations, \$10.3M (4%)
- WB on behalf of the recipient, \$19.4M (8%)
- Local and international NGOs, \$62.9M (24%)
- Bank-executed, \$52.2M (20%)

Note: \*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 43 percent of committed funding—exceeding even the share of Bank-executed commitments. Grants that local and international NGOs implement constitute 10 percent of all SPF grants and 24 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 4 percent of commitments. The range and share of partner organizations that implement SPF grants are detailed in figures 6 and 7.



**Bank-executed grants and associated funding commitments have increased significantly over the past few years, whereas the number of recipient-executed grants has decreased.**

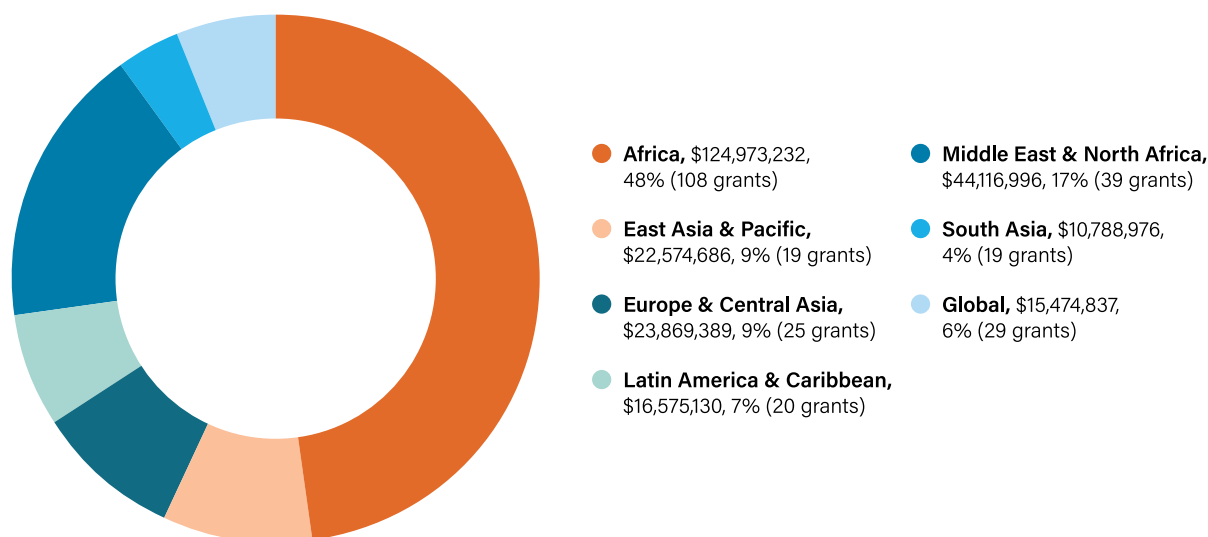
This shift toward more Bank-executed grants reflects SPF support for advisory and analytical activities, including pilots, assessments, and primary data collection, that are intended to inform other programming and operations. There is insufficient time remaining for implementation of most recipient-executed grants because all SPF-supported activities must be completed by June 30, 2022, given the closing date of the current Fund.<sup>11</sup> Almost all of the new grants approved in 2020 were Bank-executed grants. Although they were not yet active at the end of 2020, two recipient-executed grants were approved in 2020 to provide cash transfers to Venezuelan

migrants and refugees in Colombia and Peru, to be implemented by the World Food Programme and the International Organization for Migration, respectively.

### Allocations According to Region

**SPF grants respond to FCV challenges in all geographic regions and diverse country contexts.** As illustrated in figure 8, almost half of all SPF allocations since inception have gone to Africa in support of 108 grants.<sup>12</sup> The prevalence of grants in this region did not continue in the 2020 portfolio. Although one-quarter of grants approved in 2020 were in Africa (5 of 20 new grants), these accounted for just 14 percent of new commitments. (This does not include a transfer of \$7 million to the Sudan Transition and Recovery Support MDTF.)

**Figure 8. SPF Grants According to Region, 2009-2020**



<sup>11</sup> 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.

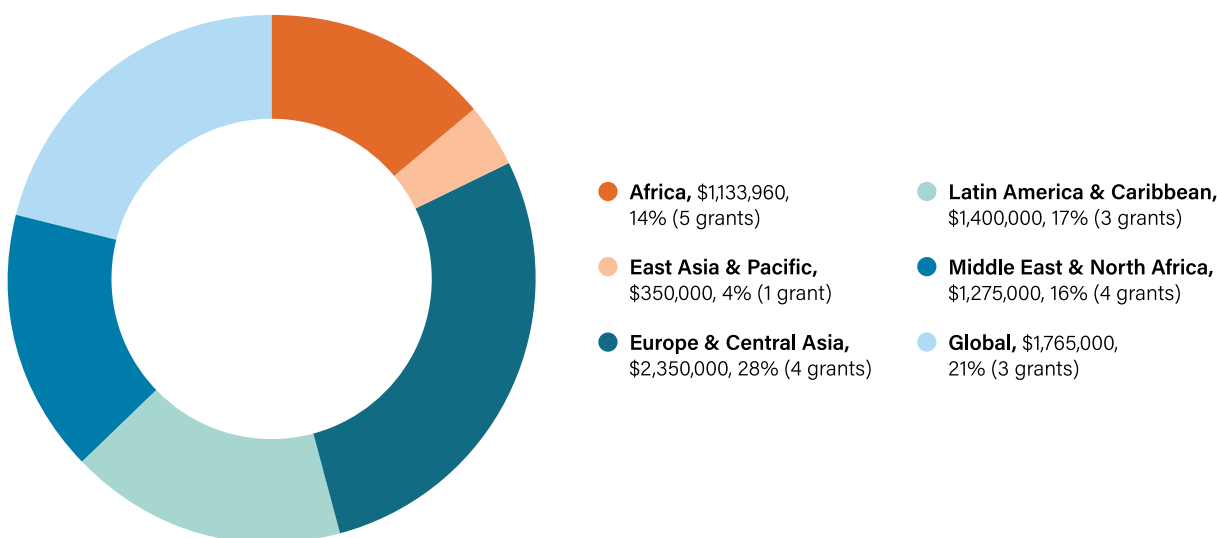
<sup>12</sup> In July 2020, the World Bank reorganized its geographic regional structure and split Africa into two regions: eastern and southern Africa and central and western Africa. For consistency with previous SPF reporting, the SPF portfolio is still presented using the combined Africa region.

**This shift in funding between regions is evident across the 2020 portfolio.**

There was a considerable increase in funding for grants in Europe and Central Asia, from 9 percent in the historical portfolio to 28 percent of new commitments in 2020 (figure 9). New grants in Europe and Central Asia support analytical work on economic recovery in eastern Ukraine and an RRRA in Central Asia and the Afghanistan border regions, as well as technical assistance and capacity building to improve service delivery in Uzbekistan and strengthen youth resilience to violent extremism in Tajikistan. Commitments in Latin America and the

Caribbean also increased significantly, from 7 percent in the historical portfolio to 17 percent of new 2020 commitments, reflecting grants supporting COVID-19 response in Colombia and Peru. No new grants in South Asia were approved in 2020, a reduction from 4 percent of commitments in the historical portfolio. Only one new grant in East Asia and Pacific was approved in 2020, which the prominence of the Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peacebuilding Transitions in financing FCV-related activities in the region can largely explain.<sup>13</sup>

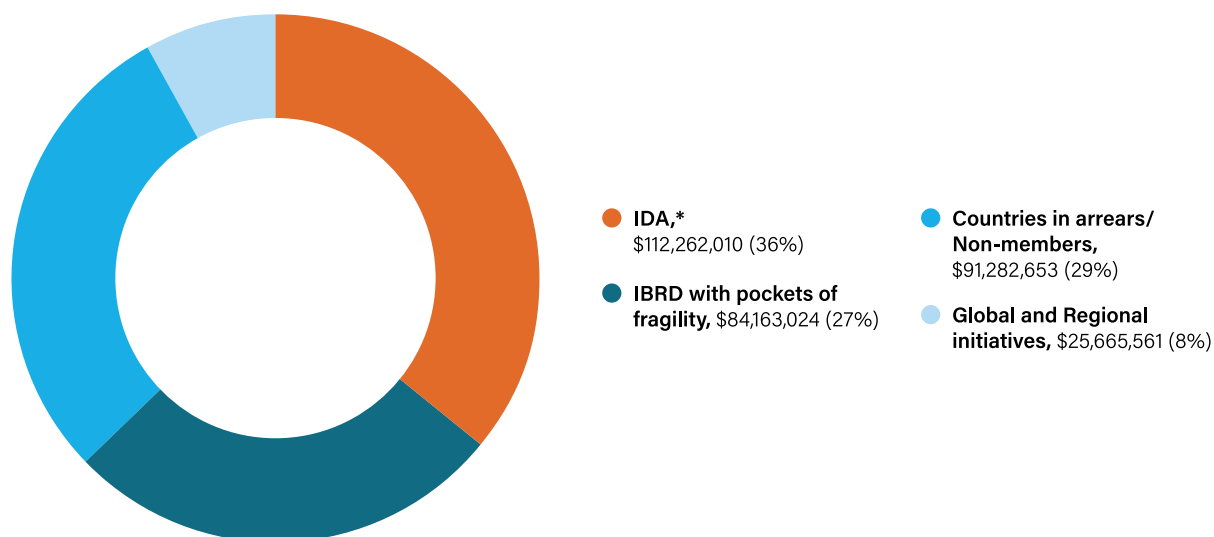
**Figure 9. SPF Grants Approved in 2020 According to Region**



<sup>13</sup> The Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peacebuilding Transitions closes in June 2022. As that fund winds down, it is expected that there will be an increase in proposals from East Asia and the Pacific channeled to the SPF.



**Figure 10. SPF Financing According to Country Eligibility for IDA and IBRD, 2009-2020**



\*Including blend countries, i.e. countries eligible for IDA and IBRD financing. The only blend countries in the current portfolio are Pakistan and Uzbekistan.

### 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.<sup>14</sup> The SPF is thus a source of critical financing for countries in arrears, non-members, and middle-income countries that have no access to IDA funding. SPF funding between 2009 and 2020 was almost equally distributed across the three priority beneficiary categories, with 36 percent of funding committed to IDA countries, 29 percent to countries in arrears and non-members, 27 percent to middle-income countries, and 8 percent to global and regional initiatives (figure 10).

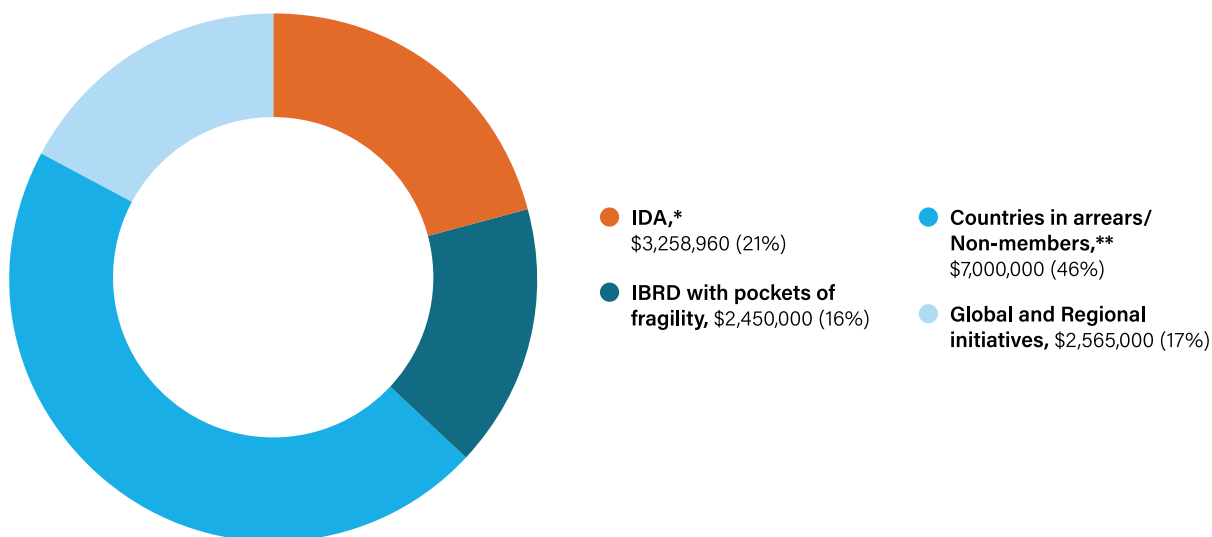
**In 2020, the largest share of committed funding—46 percent—went to countries in arrears and non-members.**

This total reflects a transfer of \$7 million to the Sudan Transition and Recovery Support MDTF to support the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including prevention and detection (figure 11). Funding for IDA countries accounted for 21 percent of total commitments in 2020 and supported coordination across the HDP nexus in Yemen; citizen engagement in Burundi; and a rapid assessment of the effects of COVID-19 in Solomon Islands. Allocations to global and regional initiatives amounted to 17 percent in 2020 in support of activities including the Central Asia and Afghanistan RRRRA and the Global Crisis Risk Platform. Allocations to IBRD countries with pockets of fragility, including Lebanon, Colombia, Peru, and Ukraine, constituted 16 percent of commitments.

<sup>14</sup> See Section 1 and <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/harmonized-list-of-fragile-situations>.



**Figure 11. SPF Financing According to Country Eligibility for IDA and IBRD, 2020**



\*Including blend countries, i.e. countries eligible for IDA and IBRD financing. The only blend countries in the current portfolio are Pakistan and Uzbekistan.

\*\*Including transfer of US\$7 million to Sudan Transition and Recovery Support MDTF.





## SPF In Action

# Strengthening Resilience and Collaboration through Cross-Border Dialogue in the Lake Chad Region

Nestled between Niger, Chad, Nigeria, and Cameroon, the Lake Chad region has served as a regional hub for neighboring countries for centuries. Despite its abundance of natural resources, the region has one of the highest concentrations of extreme poverty in the world and is behind on most development indicators. Since 2009, it has experienced sustained levels of intense conflict, causing people to flee their homes and severely affecting the most vulnerable, especially women and youth. The region hosted 2.7

million refugees and internally displaced persons at the end of June 2020.<sup>15</sup> Moreover, it has been facing climate change-related shocks, rapid demographic growth, and weak governance, which increase fragility. The security and development challenges go well beyond the borders of individual countries, requiring a cross-border response. Recognizing the immense challenges that the region has been facing, the WBG has designated it as a priority area for support.



<sup>15</sup> Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Lake Chad Basin - Humanitarian Snapshot. June 29, 2020. [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20200629\\_LCB\\_humanitarian%20snapshot\\_en%20covid.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20200629_LCB_humanitarian%20snapshot_en%20covid.pdf).



Source: <https://blogs.worldbank.org/nasikiliza/together-we-are-stronger-supporting-regional-dialogue-lake-chad-region>

Against this background, the SPF provided \$450,000 to the **Cross-Border Collaboration in the Lake Chad Region** project in 2018. The project objective was to support the governments of Chad, Niger, Cameroon, and Nigeria develop a regional recovery and development program focusing on enhanced cross-border collaboration. The SPF grant activities were aligned and coordinated with project activities under the Lake Chad Region Recovery and Development Project to avoid overlap and ensure mutual reinforcement.

The SPF-funded project supported regional exchange and advisory services activities, including preparation of two discussion papers on regional youth issues and cross-border trade and the regional economy. These papers informed the discussion of the plenary meeting of the Lake Chad Basin Governors' Forum for Regional Cooperation on Stabilization, Peacebuilding and Sustainable Development, which took place in Niger in July 2019.

The project also supported design of a knowledge and monitoring platform for the Lake Chad region, which includes a geospatial data center. Because of technical and legal constraints, the platform is not online yet but will continue to be developed and operationalized under the Lake Chad Region Recovery and Development Project. The platform

will provide stakeholders with information on the socioeconomic context and risk landscape in the region to support them in making well-informed investment decisions.

With assistance from the project, regional workshops were held with national government representatives and representatives of the Lake Chad Basin Commission to discuss the countries' regional vision and ongoing activities. In addition, four regional workshops were held in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger to support the governments' transition from a humanitarian to a development response in the region.

Building close partnerships and collaborations between countries takes time and effort and requires strategy building and dialogue between governments. Although the project was completed in January 2020, work in the region continues and is benefitting from what has been achieved with support from the SPF. The project acted as a steppingstone for two larger World Bank interventions to help increase resilience and support livelihoods in the region: the aforementioned \$170 million Lake Chad Region Recovery and Development Program, and additional financing of \$176 million to the Multi-Sectoral Crisis Recovery Project for North Nigeria, approved in May 2020.





## Annex 1

# FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Fund Balance (as of December 31, 2020)						
	Note	2020	2019	2018	2009-2017	Total
<i>(in calendar years and expressed in US dollars)</i>						
<b>Opening balance</b>		<b>64,744,628.67</b>	<b>68,347,684.61</b>	<b>55,058,481.21</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Receipts</b>						
Donor contributions	1	16,503,866.51	14,601,393.68	38,805,180.81	297,389,404.98	367,299,845.98
Net investments & other incomes	2	621,321.01	1,792,492.70	1,370,032.38	5,334,148.29	9,117,994.38
<b>Total Receipts</b>		<b>17,125,187.52</b>	<b>16,393,886.38</b>	<b>40,175,213.19</b>	<b>302,723,549.50</b>	<b>376,417,836.59</b>
<b>Disbursements</b>						
Grant disbursements	3	9,574,759.65	16,296,922.45	24,671,332.82	194,646,230.02	245,189,244.94
Program management	4	719,968.69	700,019.87	1,214,676.97	6,504,429.00	9,139,094.53
Net transfers to single-country MDTFs	3	7,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	44,000,000.00	55,000,000.00
World Bank administration fee	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,176,539.65	1,176,539.65
Refund to donors	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,337,870.32	1,337,870.32
<b>Total Disbursements</b>		<b>17,294,728.34</b>	<b>19,996,942.32</b>	<b>26,886,009.79</b>	<b>247,665,068.29</b>	<b>311,842,748.74</b>
<b>Ending balance</b>		<b>64,575,087.85</b>	<b>64,744,628.67</b>	<b>68,347,684.61</b>	<b>55,058,481.21</b>	
Less: Committed funds (active grants)	7	13,184,028.03	16,645,728.00	32,254,405.00		
<b>Fund balance (available for new programming)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>51,391,059.82</b>	<b>48,098,900.67</b>	<b>36,093,279.61</b>		
Pipeline of operational activities (first half of 2021)	9	18,105,811.00				

## Note 1 - Donor Contributions

The SPF has received US\$16,503,867 in the calendar year ending December 31, 2020 from five donors: Denmark, The Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, and IBRD. With the closing of the United Nations-World Bank Multi Donor Trust Fund, Norway and Switzerland agreed to transfer their pro rata shares of the refund balance to the SPF, reflecting \$842,691 from Norway and \$991,033 from Switzerland. Since it was established, the SPF has received US\$362,299,846 from nine bilateral donors and from the IBRD. The IBRD will contribute US\$5,000,000 in CY2021.

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

Donor	Contribution Currency	2020		2019		2018		2009-2017		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\$
<b>Australia</b> Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	AUD	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	741,800	8,110,500	7,607,417	<b>8,349,217</b>		
<b>Denmark</b> Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs	DKK	35,000,000	5,777,008	30,000,000	4,530,353	70,000,000	11,267,062	60,000,000	10,713,276	<b>32,287,698</b>		
<b>France</b> Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs	USD	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,992	180,992	<b>180,992</b>		
<b>Germany</b> Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation	EUR	-	-	-	-	3,000,000	3,419,100	2,500,000	3,034,840	<b>6,453,940</b>		
<b>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development</b>	USD	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	226,665,640	226,665,640	<b>241,665,640</b>		
<b>The Netherlands</b> Ministry for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation	EUR	-	-	-	-	10,000,000	11,918,620	10,000,000	14,051,000	<b>28,769,620</b>		
	USD	2,800,000	2,800,000	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<b>Norway</b> Ministry of Foreign Affairs	NOK	-	-	30,000,000	3,341,501	28,414,000	3,416,580	107,000,000	15,181,431	<b>22,782,203</b>		
	USD	842,691	842,691	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<b>Sweden</b> Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	SEK	-	-	-	-	12,500,000	1,377,942	73,969,280	9,689,720	<b>11,067,662</b>		
<b>Switzerland</b> Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	CHF	1,000,000	1,093,135	1,500,000	1,505,734	1,500,000	1,506,550	700,000	727,969	<b>5,824,421</b>		
	USD	991,033	991,033	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<b>United Kingdom</b> Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office	GBP	-	-	170,000	223,805	120,000	157,527	2,800,000	4,537,120	<b>4,918,452</b>		
<b>TOTAL (in US\$)</b>			<b>16,503,867</b>		<b>14,601,394</b>		<b>38,805,181</b>		<b>292,389,405</b>	<b>362,299,846</b>		

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





## Note 2 - Investments and Other Incomes

Net investments and other incomes in the amount of US\$621,321 for calendar year 2020 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's Operational Activities

Cumulative disbursements to SPF grants in the amount of US\$245,189,245 have been made since the establishment of the Fund, of which US\$9,574,760 was disbursed in calendar year 2020.

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

Region	Number of grants	Distribution in percentage	Disbursement (\$ million)	Distribution in percentage
Africa	108	42%	122.4	50%
Middle East and North Africa	39	15%	41.6	17%
South Asia	19	7%	9.9	4%
Global	29	11%	12.5	5%
Latin America and Caribbean	20	8%	15.3	6%
East Asia and Pacific	19	7%	21.8	9%
Europe and Central Asia	25	10%	21.7	9%
	<b>259</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>245.2</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

Execution Type	Number of grants	Distribution in percentage	Total Grants Amount (\$ million)	Distribution in percentage
<b>Recipient-Executed, of which by</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>38.6%</b>	<b>206.2</b>	<b>79.8%</b>
Governments*	47	18.1%	111.7	43.2%
UN entities and regional organizations	5	1.9%	10.3	4.0%
Local and international NGOs	26	10.0%	62.9	24.3%
Academic institutions	3	1.2%	1.9	0.7%
WB on behalf of the recipient	19	7.3%	19.4	7.5%
<b>Bank-executed (BE)</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>61.4%</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>20.2%</b>
	<b>259</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>258.4</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

The SPF has also provided \$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
<b>Total Amount</b>	<b>55.00</b>



#### Note 4 - Program Management

The cost of the SPF program management for calendar year 2020 amounted to US\$719,969. There has been a modest increase in the program management costs in 2020 compared to 2019. These higher costs reflect additional staff and consultant 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 \$)	2020	2019	2018	2009-2017	Cumulative disbursement
Staff costs	440,106.21	324,729.95	815,206.73	4,751,029.39	6,331,072.28
Consultant fees	256,636.31	357,330.01	275,546.26	904,564.86	1,794,077.44
Travel expenses	10,224.00	-	65,894.45	713,812.08	789,930.53
Other expenses	13,002.17	17,959.91	58,029.53	135,022.67	224,014.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>719,968.69</b>	<b>700,019.87</b>	<b>1,214,676.97</b>	<b>6,504,429.00</b>	<b>9,139,094.53</b>

Staff costs include salaries and benefits for the SPF Secretariat staff. Other expenses include overhead expenses; contractual services such as editing, graphic design, translation, publishing and printing; and representation and hospitality.

#### Note 5 - Administration Fee

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

No administration fee was charged in calendar year 2020, as under the World Bank's New Cost Recovery Model the administration fee is deducted at the disbursing fund level. This means that the administration fee is not deducted at the time of receipt of contributions into the trust fund, as was done before 2017.

#### Note 6 - Refund to Donor

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

#### Note 7 - Committed Funds

Commitments in the amount of US\$13,184,028 are outstanding as of December 31, 2020. These are the remaining balances (funds committed but not yet disbursed) of the grants that the SPF has approved for operational activities and program management, i.e. active grants.

#### Note 8 - Fund Balance

Fund balance in the amount of US\$51,391,060 is outstanding as of December 31, 2020 and can be used to finance new operational activities and program management.

#### Note 9 - Pipeline of Operational Activities

The estimated pipeline of operational activities for the first half of 2021 amounts to US\$18,105,811.



## Annex 2

# SPF RESULTS FRAMEWORK

2020 Results					
Results Chain	Indicator	2020 Target	Results		
			2020 Portfolio*	2020 Approved Grants**	Closed Grants***
Outcomes	1. Support implementation or uptake of RRA findings and recommendations	8%	16%		4%
	2. Support implementation or uptake of RPBA findings and recommendations	10%	11%		1%
	3. Advance or promote inclusive approaches and policies	40%	31%		48%
	4. Support institutional reform	30%	36%		41%
	5. Support implementation of collective outcomes	30%	35%		17%
	6. Catalytic leveraging of other (non-SPF) funding	35%	47%		25%
	7. Ratio of funding leveraged	2.50	5.45		3.04
	8. SPF-funded projects that are replicated, mainstreamed, or scaled (either within WBG or in external organization)	25%	28%		41%
	9. Partners, donors, and other stakeholders recognizing SPF's catalytic support, innovation, and thought leadership <sup>1</sup>	100%	80%		
Intermediate Outcomes	1. SPF grants providing demonstration effect	40%	44%	-	47%
	2. SPF grants completed with "moderately satisfactory" rating or higher <sup>2</sup>	85%			85%
	3. SPF grants that support joint FCV activities with UN entities	20%	11%	25%	10%
	4. SPF grants coordinating with UN entities	45%	41%	54%	25%
	5. SPF grants implemented in partnership or coordination with:				
	a) Regional or international (non-UN) organizations	15%	17%	32%	17%
	b) NGOs or civil society organizations	25%	17%	8%	43%
	c) Local governments	15%	11%	7%	13%
	6. Partners reporting satisfaction with quality of collaboration and coordination <sup>3</sup>	85%	97%		
	7. Knowledge sharing events or exchanges held for local and international stakeholders <sup>4</sup>	15	32	0	97
Outputs	8. Datasets produced or data sharing platforms/protocols developed <sup>4</sup>	8	5	1	16
	1. SPF grants by focus area: <sup>5</sup>				
	(a) Forced Displacement	25%	37%	12%	17%
	(b) H-D-P Nexus	20%	13%	23%	14%
	(c) Prevention and Recovery	25%	67%	42%	97%
	(d) Crisis Response	20%	16%	21%	12%
	(e) Financing Solutions	10%	12%	2%	8%
	2. SPF grants primarily addressing gender equality	20%	6%	2%	10%
	a) SPF grants with gender-based violence focus <sup>6</sup>	10%	5%	2%	8%
	3. SPF grants targeting the WBG FCV Strategy areas of special emphasis	50%	46%	49%	67%
	3. SPF grants that are:				
	a) in countries in arrears or non-members	25%	17%	-	26%
	b) in Middle Income Countries with FCV pockets	20%	25%	30%	23%
	c) Regional / trans-national	10%	5%	10%	5%
	4. SPF grants using innovative designs, ICT applications, delivery mechanisms, financing instruments, or risk mitigation strategies	30%	32%	56%	17%



2020 Results Reported as Number of Grants				
Results Chain	Indicator	Results		
		2020 Portfolio*	2020 Approved Grants**	Closed Grants***
Outcomes	1. Support implementation or uptake of RRA findings and recommendations	11		4
	2. Support implementation or uptake of RPBA findings and recommendations	6		5
	3. Advance or promote inclusive approaches and policies	32		79
	4. Support institutional reform	14		57
	5. Support implementation of collective outcomes	23		33
	6. Catalytic leveraging of other (non-SPF) funding	23		53
	7. Ratio of funding leveraged	5.45		3.04
	8. SPF-funded projects that are replicated, mainstreamed, or scaled (either within WBG or in external organization)	15		68
	9. Partners, donors, and other stakeholders recognizing SPF's catalytic support, innovation, and thought leadership <sup>1</sup>	80%		
Intermediate Outcomes	1. SPF grants providing demonstration effect	36	-	85
	2. SPF grants completed with "moderately satisfactory" rating or higher <sup>2</sup>			131
	3. SPF grants that support joint FCV activities with UN entities	15	4	16
	4. SPF grants coordinating with UN entities	48	11	57
	5. SPF grants implemented in partnership or coordination with:			
	a) Regional or international (non-UN) organizations	19	6	33
	b) NGOs or civil society organizations	15	2	56
	c) Local governments	8	2	15
	6. Partners reporting satisfaction with quality of collaboration and coordination <sup>3</sup>	97%		
	7. Knowledge sharing events or exchanges held for local and international stakeholders <sup>4</sup>	32	0	97
	8. Datasets produced or data sharing platforms/protocols developed <sup>4</sup>	5	1	16
Outputs	1. SPF grants by focus area: <sup>5</sup>			
	(a) Forced Displacement	50	10	34
	(b) H-D-P Nexus	35	13	20
	(c) Prevention and Recovery	58	15	151
	(d) Crisis Response	23	12	19
	(e) Financing Solutions	11	3	9
	2. SPF grants primarily addressing gender equality	9	1	32
	a) SPF grants with gender-based violence focus <sup>6</sup>	7	1	30
	3. SPF grants targeting the WBG FCV Strategy areas of special emphasis	38	11	80
	3. SPF grants that are:			
	a) in countries in arrears or non-members	6	-	27
	b) in Middle Income Countries with FCV pockets	18	6	39
	c) Regional / trans-national	8	2	13
	4. SPF grants using innovative designs, ICT applications, delivery mechanisms, financing instruments, or risk mitigation strategies	27	9	34
TOTAL		94	20	165



## 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.

\*2020 Portfolio includes all SPF grants active during calendar year 2020, including those grants approved in 2020.

\*\*Results only for active grants approved in calendar year 2020.

\*\*\*Closed Grants is comprised of grants that were legally closed as of December 31, 2019 and therefore not part of the 2020 Portfolio.

<sup>1</sup> Results come from the stakeholder questionnaire conducted via Google Forms in February 2021. The survey had an overall response rate of 43% (61 individual respondents). The result for this indicator reflects the percentage of respondents selecting “Strongly Agree” or “Somewhat Agree”, averaged across all survey questions.

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

<sup>3</sup> Results come from the 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. 38 surveys were triggered for SPF-funded projects and there were 11 responses received (response rate of 29%), six for lending projects and five for ASAs. The result for this indicator reflects the percentage of respondents selecting “Strongly Agree” or “Agree”, averaged across all six survey questions.

<sup>4</sup> Results for 2020 Portfolio and 2020 Approved Grants reflect knowledge sharing events held and data platforms developed during calendar year 2020. Results for Closed Grants are cumulative across the lifetime of the grants/projects.

<sup>5</sup> Grants may fall under more than one focus area. Grants approved 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 2020 Approved Grants and the 2020 Portfolio.



<sup>6</sup> 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, 2020)

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT <sup>1</sup> TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
AFRICA	<b>Benin:</b> Conflict Prevention and Youth Inclusion <i>TF0B1471</i>	October 2019	Support the Government of Benin and the CMU to mainstream conflict prevention in the context of vulnerable youth inclusion. The grant will focus on understanding the drivers of fragility and violence in local communities and identifying and designing innovative and experimental development solutions to FCV causes.	\$0.27
	<b>Burundi:</b> 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
	<b>Democratic Republic of Congo:</b> Ebola – Community Engagement in Emergencies <i>TF0B0336; TF0B1765</i>	May 2019	Provide the Government of DRC, the UN Ebola Emergency Response, and other partners with just-in-time analytics and technical assistance for an efficient and coordinated social response to the Ebola crisis, and ensure conflict sensitive approaches and prevention of sexual abuse in the response to the Ebola crisis.	\$0.70
	<b>Democratic Republic of Congo:</b> Crisis Observatory <i>TF0B1698</i>	December 2019	Establish a call center for remote data collection to fill critical data gaps, produce high frequency analytics, collaborate with other donor agencies, and inform World Bank projects. The activity will also increase analytical capacity through training and capacity building.	\$0.50
	<b>Ethiopia:</b> 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
	<b>The Gambia:</b> 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
	<b>Guinea:</b> Maximizing Risk Mitigation Regime Impact <i>TF0B0148</i>	April 2019	Promote the World Bank's conflict prevention agenda in Guinea by supporting implementation of the IDA18 FCV Risk Mitigation Regime.	\$0.30



Humanitarian-Development Peace Nexus (HDP)



Gender-Based Violence (GBV)







Grants added since last annual report

<sup>1</sup> 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	<b>Niger:</b> Maximizing the Development Impact of the IDA18 FCV Risk Mitigation Regime  <i>TF0B0357</i>	May 2019	Promote the World Bank's conflict prevention agenda through generation and dissemination of knowledge stemming from implementation of the IDA18 Risk Mitigation Regime in Niger.	\$0.30
	<b>Somalia:</b> Supporting Drought Response and Resilience  <i>TF0A4904; TF0A4859</i>	April 2017	Support communities affected by drought while strengthening institutional capacities to ensure durable impacts in targeted areas by (i) developing local infrastructure for response and early recovery, focusing on community water storage; (ii) scaling-up an existing cash transfer program implemented using mobile payments, in collaboration with the World Food Programme; and (iii) building a roadmap for future development of a national shock-responsive social protection system.	\$4.53
	<b>Sudan:</b> Strengthening Sub-National Fiscal Policy Management  <i>TF0A4717</i>	June 2017	Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of state-level fiscal policy management and financial accountability processes, including credibility and transparency in the use of public funds and reduced opportunity for corruption in the pilot states of Red Sea, River Nile, Sinnar, and North Kordofan.	\$1.50
	<b>Uganda:</b> 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
	<b>Uganda:</b> Local Government Capacity to Integrate Refugee Issues in Planning and Budgeting  <i>TF0A9031</i>	November 2018	Strengthen local government capacity to (i) plan for and manage humanitarian crises and facilitate transitions towards longer-term development solutions; (ii) improve channels for data collection and management for planning, risk assessment, and crisis management at local level; and (iii) establish coordination mechanisms for enhanced planning.	\$0.25
	<b>Uganda:</b> Forced Displacement ASA  <i>TF0A9525</i>	February 2019	Contribute to the sustainability of the Government of Uganda's progressive policies and practices through generating data and evidence. The activities will strengthen the capacity of central and local governments to plan for and manage humanitarian crises and to facilitate transitions to medium- and long-term development solutions.	\$0.53
	<b>Uganda:</b> 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
	<b>Uganda:</b> 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

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
AFRICA	<b>Uganda:</b> 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
	<b>Papua New Guinea:</b> Inclusive Development in Post-Conflict Bougainville <i>TF098558</i>	March 2011	Contribute to rebuilding post-conflict social capital at the community level by strengthening the capacity of women's organizations and women-focused civil society organizations and by implementing women-inclusive community development activities with a more explicit focus on the development priorities of women.	\$4.92
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC	<b>Philippines:</b> Attaining Just and Lasting Peace <i>TF0A5594</i>	August 2017	Provide the Government and peace partners with access to a series of technical assistance and knowledge products designed to support the effective delivery of the peace and development agenda.	\$1.25
	<b>Solomon Islands:</b> 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	<b>Central Asia and Afghanistan:</b> Regional Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRRA) <i>TF0B3863</i>	September 2020 	Promote a shared understanding of risk and resilience factors between international partners as a foundation for better coordinated and impactful regional and cross-border strategies, policy dialogue with Governments, financing and programming. The RRRA focuses on two sub-regions: the Ferghana Valley and border areas between Afghanistan and Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The RRRA will be undertaken as a joint exercise between the World Bank, United Nations and the UK's FCDO.	\$0.45
	<b>Tajikistan:</b> Risk Mitigation Regime <i>TF0B0136</i>	April 2019	Promote the World Bank's prevention agenda in Tajikistan through support for implementation of the IDA18 Risk Mitigation Regime.	\$0.30
	<b>Tajikistan:</b> 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.	\$1.0
	<b>Turkey:</b> 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 Turkey by piloting a socio-economic support package aimed at preparing the transition of residents from temporary accommodation centers in two select camps to independent lives amongst host communities.	\$0.80








REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA	<b>Ukraine:</b> Conflict Response and Recovery Pilot and Capacity Building  <i>TF0A3307; TF0A1863; 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
	<b>Ukraine:</b> 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
	<b>Uzbekistan:</b> 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	<b>Colombia:</b> 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
	<b>Colombia:</b> Emergency COVID Response  <i>TF0B4001 (RETF grant pending)</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
	<b>Peru:</b> Emergency Response for Venezuelan Migrants and Refugees  <i>TF0B3893 (RETF grant pending)</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.	\$4.0
	<b>Venezuela:</b> 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

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	<b>MENA:</b> 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
	<b>Lebanon:</b> The National Volunteer Service Program <i>TF010404</i>	February 2013	Increase youth civic engagement that in the medium term will contribute to improved social cohesion across communities and regions by: (i) expanding youth volunteerism, particularly in communities other than the communities from which the volunteers come; and (ii) improving the employability of youth through enhanced (soft) skills.	\$4.00
	<b>Lebanon:</b> 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
	<b>Lebanon:</b> 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
	<b>Tunisia:</b> Operationalizing Conflict Prevention – Mitigating Risks and Supporting Resilience <i>TF0B0139</i>	April 2019	Accelerate development of marginalized geographic areas by supporting the capacity of local actors to identify and address grievances of exclusion. This pilot aims to strengthen the ability of the Government of Tunisia to address mounting grievances related to inequality across regions and social groups which, if left unaddressed, may undermine the country's historic transition.	\$0.52
	<b>West Bank and Gaza:</b> Development Impact Bond for Jobs <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
	<b>Yemen:</b> 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



REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
SOUTH ASIA	<b>Afghanistan:</b> Forced Displacement Engagement <i>TF0A9798</i>	February 2019	Strengthen the enabling environment for economic opportunities in cities where there is a high influx of displaced people. This will be pursued by increasing returnees' access to civil documents; providing short-term employment opportunities; improving market enabling infrastructure; and supporting investor-friendly regulatory reforms.	\$0.20
	<b>Bangladesh:</b> Supporting Rohingya Crisis Response <i>TF0B1048</i>	September 2019	Support a coordinated and evidence-based medium- to long-term planning framework for refugees and hosts. The grant aims to improve crisis response coordination; produce diagnostics for an expanded knowledge base on the vulnerabilities of refugees and hosts; and prepare a roadmap to inform a comprehensive medium- to long-term strategy.	\$0.60
	<b>Nepal:</b> Integrated Platform for Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response <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
	<b>Nepal:</b> 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
	<b>Pakistan:</b> 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
	<b>Pakistan:</b> Response and Prevention of Gender Based Violence in Conflict-Affected in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa <i>TF0B0452</i>	June 2019	Provide strategic support on gender and social inclusion issues to help define key operational, technical and analytical work for impact on the implementation of the Pakistan 2015 Country Partnership Strategy. This includes: (i) strengthening GBV-related referral services across all World Bank projects in the region; (ii) enhancing the capacity of Government counterparts to prevent and respond to GBV; and (iii) pilot a behavioral intervention to change attitudes that normalize violence amongst women and men.	\$0.50
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




REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
GLOBAL	Strengthening the Security Development Nexus <i>TF0B0706</i>	July 2019	Strengthen the definition and practice of the World Bank's contribution to the security-development agenda at the country and corporate level. The broader aim is to provide an overarching strategic narrative on the role that development programming can play in supporting efforts to tackle key issues such as insecurity, violent extremism, irregular migration, and organized crime.	\$0.70
	Investing in Justice for Peace, Growth and Poverty Reduction <i>TF0B1079</i>	September 2019	Produce and disseminate a Flagship Report that examines, for the first time, how justice contributes to poverty reduction, shared prosperity, and the prevention and mitigation of conflict and violence. The grant supports the development and dissemination of the theme related to the role of justice in the prevention and mitigation of conflict and violence.	\$0.12
	Epidemic Risk Modeling <i>TF0B1760</i>	December 2019	Develop epidemic crisis identification and risk modeling methods and capacities for a more comprehensive and accurate understanding of the potential effects that epidemic risks pose to a given country and to help inform programming for preparedness.	\$0.10
	Operationalizing HDP Nexus for Health, Nutrition, and Population Operations in FCV Contexts <i>TF0B1532; TF0B1837</i>	December 2019	Strengthen national health systems in FCV settings to meet the health needs of displaced populations and contribute to global and regional knowledge creation and sharing with regards to health in FCV contexts.	\$0.25
	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



## Annex 4

# SPF COMPLETED<sup>1</sup> PROJECTS (AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020)

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT <sup>2</sup> TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
AFRICA	<b>Africa:</b> Afrobarometer Governance Perception Surveys: Peacebuilding and Statebuilding  TF014918	October 2017		\$3.21
	<b>Africa:</b> Ebola Response – Liberia, Guinea, and Sierra Leone  TF0A1990	April 2019		\$0.12
	<b>Africa:</b> Pastoralism and Stability in the Sahel and Horn of Africa (PASSHA)  TF0A1108; TF0A1109	December 2017		\$2.4
	<b>Africa:</b> GBV Initiative in Great Lakes Trade Facilitation Project  TF0A5348	March 2018		\$0.05
	<b>Africa:</b> Cross-Border Collaboration in the Lake Chad Region  TF0A8979	January 2020	The grant supported the Governments of Chad, Niger, Cameroon and Nigeria in developing a regional recovery and development program focusing on enhanced cross-border collaboration. The project activities were aligned with the activities under the Lake Chad Region Recovery and Development Project (PROLAC). The SPF-funded activity supported the design of the Knowledge and Monitoring platform for the Lake Chad Region which, once operational, will provide stakeholders with information on the socio-economic context and risk landscape in the region in order to support them in making more informed investment decisions. The grant also funded a series of workshops with national government representatives and representatives of the Lake Chad Basin Commission to discuss the countries' regional vision and ongoing activities as well as workshops to discuss the transition from a humanitarian to a development response in the region.	\$0.44

 Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

<sup>1</sup> This list includes projects that closed on or after January 1, 2014. Summaries are provided only for projects that closed in calendar year 2020. 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>.

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



REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
AFRICA	<b>Africa:</b> Support to IDA18 Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities—Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda  <i>TF0A9081</i>	June 2020	The grant supported implementation of the IDA 18 sub-window for refugees and host communities (RSW). In Burundi the grant supported analytical inputs to inform the IDA 18 RSW-funded Burundi Integrated Community Development Project, including assessments of refugee freedom of movement and grievance redress systems and of how to include refugees into local planning systems. The grant also reviewed the environmental impacts of the refugee presence, which was identified as a major trigger of conflict between refugees and host communities. Initially planned technical assistance to the Government of Kenya for the adoption of the CRRF was canceled as refugee-oriented discussions did not develop to the point envisioned and Kenya chose not to access the IDA 18 RSW.	\$0.41
	<b>Africa:</b> Global Crisis Risk Platform: Agriculture and Food Security Risk Financing  <i>TF0B1657</i>	June 2020	The grant delivered four successful innovation challenges which produced new agriculture risk financing tools and methods that are being adopted in several SADC countries. A regional policy note on the improvement of the agriculture and food security risk financing framework was well received by SADC and some member countries and will serve as a guiding note for both regional and national activities. Finally, the grant developed a network of experts and institutions (private, public, academia and international organizations) working towards the improvement of the management of risk financing in food security and agriculture, which is expected to inform a series of analytical pieces on drought resilience and digital agriculture.	\$0.10
	<b>Central African Republic:</b> Safe and Reliable Public Electricity Project  <i>TF094990</i>	October 2016		\$2.25
	<b>Central African Republic:</b> GBV Initiative in Natural Resources Governance Project  <i>TF0A4651</i>	March 2018		\$0.05
	<b>Central African Republic:</b> Local Connectivity Emergency Project  <i>TF0A2340; TF0A2082</i>	September 2019	This critical operation ensured transport connectivity between poorly connected areas in the lagging regions in the Northeast of the country. The grant enabled the rehabilitation of the National Road No. 8, a gravel and earth road section of about 333 km, thus enabling the isolated rural populations of the Northeast to be physically connected to the capital and the country's other urban centers, and giving them access to markets and trade. The project also rehabilitated and equipped the Ministry of Public Works prefectural service chief offices in Kaga-Bandoro and Ndélé to ensure proper supervision. By the time the project closed, the road was able to reopen. The SPF-funded operation also led to the preparation of a larger project, the US\$45 million IDA-financed Rural Connectivity Project, which was designed to further strengthen the results of this project.	\$4.84





REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
AFRICA	<b>Chad:</b> GBV Initiative in Hydrological and Meteorological Services Modernization Project  <i>TF0A6009</i>	February 2019		\$0.05
	<b>Democratic Republic of Congo:</b> Community Recovery and Resilience Project  <i>TF016616</i>	January 2016		\$4.67
	<b>Democratic Republic of Congo:</b> Prevention and Mitigation of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in North and South Kivu  <i>TF018380</i>	January 2017		\$4.0
	<b>Democratic Republic of Congo:</b> GBV Initiative in Growth with Governance in the Mineral Sector Project  <i>TF0A5095</i>	January 2018		\$0.05
	<b>Democratic Republic of Congo:</b> Learning from Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Prevention Pilot  <i>TF0A0297</i>	June 2018		\$0.99
	<b>Democratic Republic of Congo:</b> GBV Initiative in Kinshasa Urban Development and Resilience Project  <i>TF0A4718</i>	July 2018		\$0.05
	<b>Ethiopia:</b> GBV Initiative in Electrification Program  <i>TF0A5829</i>	March 2019		\$0.05


REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
AFRICA	<b>Ethiopia:</b> Operationalizing Forced Displacement Program in Ethiopia  <i>TF0A7316</i>	September 2019	The grant supported new analytical work on the socioeconomic integration of refugees to support the Agency for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) with the integration agenda. The grant supported an extensive desk review and field-based data collection in refugee-hosting areas within Somali, Benishangul-Gumuz, and Tigray regions. Stakeholder consultations were held with refugees and hosts, as well as with ARRA, other key government agencies, development and humanitarian partners, and the private sector. A synthesis report and three regional analyses were produced based on the field research. The reports provided an overall analysis of factors for socioeconomic integration and proposed key recommendations to support the implementation of the new Refugee Proclamation and to operationalize socioeconomic integration.	\$1.42
	<b>Ethiopia:</b> Social and Gender Analysis of Sustainability of Refugee-Hosting Areas  <i>TF0A8645</i>	December 2019	The grant produced a new social analysis report to deepen the understanding of the social dynamics present in various refugee-hosting regions. The report was commissioned to help the Ethiopian government in its efforts to promote the self-reliance and socioeconomic integration of refugees by examining the impact of displacement on the lives of refugees and host communities. Activities included a desk review and fieldwork with extensive data collection, including semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and a collection of life histories. The final report, <i>Impact of Refugees on Hosting Communities in Ethiopia</i> , was published in July 2020 and highlights the socioeconomic impacts of displacement and proposed development response and policy implications with four case studies of Addis Ababa, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, and Somali Region.	\$0.16
	<b>Ethiopia:</b> Refugee and Host-areas Household Survey  <i>TF0B0081</i>	November 2019	The grant filled data and analytical gaps on socioeconomic outcomes of refugees and host communities by designing a refugee and host-areas household survey in collaboration with the Central Statistical Agency and the Agency of Refugee and Returnees Affairs. The grant supported technical discussions on the possibility of including refugees in the national household survey and on the potential survey questionnaire, sampling strategy, and design. During this initial phase, the team worked closely with UNHCR on available data sources and possible ways forward.	\$0.07



REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
AFRICA	<b>Ethiopia:</b> Refugee and Host-areas Household Survey in Ethiopia  <i>TF0B2496</i>	June 2020	The grant contributed to filling data and analytical gaps on the socioeconomic outcomes of refugees and host communities by funding preparatory activities to include refugees in the national household survey. Given that refugees are not included as part of the national household survey, it is currently not possible to systematically compare socioeconomic and welfare outcomes of refugees and host populations. Technical assistance was provided to the Central Statistics Agency on designing a sampling strategy and the survey questionnaire and on understanding the opportunities and challenges of collecting data from refugee populations. A sampling methodology note was produced in collaboration with the Central Statistics Agency and a survey questionnaire was drafted with contributions from the Ethiopian Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs, the Joint Data Center, and UNHCR. Data collection from a sample of 2,500 to 3,000 households – including camp-based refugee groups, host communities, and refugees in Addis Ababa – was being prepared at the time of the grant closing. The comparative data on refugees and host communities collected in the survey will inform analysis of the social dynamics and long-term socio-economic viability of refugee hosting areas.	\$0.05
	<b>The Gambia:</b> Understanding International Migration in West Africa  <i>TF0B0856</i>	June 2020	The grant funded a migration study based on a mixed-methods approach utilizing quantitative and qualitative data collection. The research aimed to describe patterns of international migration and its determinants; understand the consequences of migration on the welfare of households and communities; and identify the vulnerabilities and opportunities for return migrants. The large scale household survey was completed with 3,000 households; almost 200 focus group discussions and key informant interviews were also completed. The survey results revealed that international and return migration have significantly increased since 2010, particularly to Europe; international migrants are significantly more educated and skilled, in part because of the training and learning they undergo during their stay abroad; and international migration contributes to the welfare of households left behind and is a driver for cultural change.	\$0.30
	<b>Guinea:</b> Public Sector Governance and Accountability Project  <i>TF014366</i>	March 2016		\$0.12
	<b>Guinea:</b> Public Sector Governance and Accountability Project  <i>TF014085</i>	September 2016		\$1.81
	<b>Guinea-Bissau:</b> Extractive Industries Sectors Technical Assistance  <i>TF016304; TF016305</i>	July 2016		\$2.08



REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
AFRICA	<b>Guinea-Bissau:</b> Participatory Rural Development <i>TF094746</i>	June 2015		\$5.00
	<b>Guinea-Bissau:</b> GBV Initiative in Strengthening Maternal and Child Health Service Delivery Project <i>TF0A5792</i>	June 2018		\$0.05
	<b>Kenya:</b> GBV Initiative in Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project in the Horn of Africa <i>TF0A4565</i>	February 2018		\$0.05
	<b>Kenya:</b> Socio-Economic Refugee Profiling <i>TF0A9033</i>	February 2020	The grant contributed to increasing UNHCR's capacity to design and implement refugee surveys. The grant supported UNHCR in designing refugee surveys and data collection and monitoring processes, and a socio-economic assessment of Kalobeyei was produced in collaboration with UNHCR. Other stakeholders such as the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, county government entities and NGOs benefited from the grant by increasing their capacity to design evidence-based programs and projects for Kenya's displaced populations.	\$0.20
	<b>Liberia:</b> Land Sector Reforms: Rehabilitation and Reform of Land Rights Registration Project <i>TF094864</i>	March 2014		\$2.98
	<b>Liberia:</b> Strengthening Governance - Civil Service Reforms <i>TF010792</i>	March 2016		\$1.63
	<b>Liberia:</b> Strengthening Governance - Improving Access to Justice and Enhancing Accountability <i>TF011340</i>	March 2016		\$1.23

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
AFRICA	<b>Liberia:</b> Medium and Small Enterprises (MSMEs) and Rural Finance Post Ebola Reconstruction  <i>TF0A2356; TF0A1788</i>	March 2019	<p>This grant aimed to improve the availability of credit to MSMEs and implement best practices in government to support MSME lending. It supported the development a framework to provide finance to MSMEs on sustainable terms. The project helped to establish a line of credit facility to provide MSMEs affordable investment capital based on market principles, which helped increase lending to MSMEs. At project closure, 2,600 loans had been disbursed, significantly more than the 300 envisioned at project start. The project also enhanced the capacity of Participating Financial Institutions to lend profitably through the extension of an affordable line of credit to increase their lending. By providing low interest loans, the project enabled Microfinance Institutions to significantly increase their lending and revenue. The anticipated application of the financing facility's financing framework onto other financing schemes in the country stands to magnify the impact of the project.</p>	\$4.41
	<b>Mali:</b> Jobs for Youth in Central Mali  <i>TF0A7806</i>	May 2020	<p>The grant designed a psycho-social support curriculum for youth in conflict-affected areas of central Mali. Surveys and focus group discussions of youth aspirations, economic opportunities, and fragility were held, and psychometric questionnaires were designed to better understand the ways in which conflict shapes youth outlooks. The psycho-social support curriculum was intended to inform the design of programming to support for jobs for youth. However, operational challenges arising from the conflict environment, political volatility and the pandemic led to implementation delays and the originally-planned evaluation of the psycho-social support curriculum was not completed.</p>	\$0.37
	<b>Mauritania:</b> Refugee inclusion in the social safety net system  <i>TF0A9163</i>	January 2020	<p>The grant successfully supported the Adaptive Social Protection agenda during its first phase (2015-2020) through technical assistance by which the Government of Mauritania was able to establish mechanisms, programs, and tools that can protect household well-being during and after a shock and strengthen long-term resilience. The grant supported two studies: "Economic interactions between refugee areas and nearby cities" and "Refugee profile analyses to define options and modalities to include them in national social safety net schemes" The grant activities defined the conditions under which the refugees living in the Hodh el Chargui region would be included in governmental programs in a context of shrinking humanitarian resources and structural vulnerability of host communities in a pastoralist economy.</p>	\$0.03
	 <b>Niger:</b> GBV Initiative in Governance of Extractive industries for Local Development  <i>TF0A7549</i>	May 2019		\$0.05
	<b>Niger:</b> Refugee Survey  <i>TF0A7877</i>	June 2019		\$0.40

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
AFRICA	<b>Nigeria:</b> GBV Initiative in Nigeria for Women Project <i>TF0A5000</i> 	June 2018		\$0.05
	<b>Nigeria:</b> Humanitarian Development Peace Initiative for North East Nigeria <i>TF0A5089</i>	June 2018		\$0.47
	<b>Rwanda:</b> Economic Opportunity & Activity Assessment for Refugee and Host Community Integration in Rwanda <i>TF0A9360</i>	April 2019		\$0.04
	<b>Senegal:</b> Community Peacebuilding Initiatives in Casamance <i>TF013474; TF013598</i>	September 2015		\$2.55
	<b>Senegal:</b> GBV Initiative in Unlocking Youth Potential Project <i>TF0A4706</i> 	June 2018		\$0.04
	<b>Somalia:</b> Knowledge for Operations and Political Economy Program (SKOPE) <i>TF099423</i>	April 2014		\$1.93
	<b>Somalia:</b> Additional Financing for the Somalia Knowledge for Operations and Political Economy (SKOPE) <i>TF016301</i>	October 2015		\$2.04
	<b>Somalia:</b> Support to the Information and Communication Technologies Sector <i>TF017370; TF017371</i>	March 2016		\$2.00
	<b>Somalia:</b> Public Financial Management Capacity Strengthening Project <i>TF016181</i>	March 2016		\$4.50
	<b>Somalia:</b> Somaliland Water for Agro-pastoral Livelihoods Pilot <i>TF0A0646; TF0A0684</i>	July 2018		\$1.99
	<b>Somalia:</b> Towage Services in Berbera Port <i>TF0A0407</i>	June 2017		\$0.06





REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
AFRICA	<b>South Sudan:</b> Dynamics of South Sudan's Conflict Economy  <i>TF0A9011</i>	June 2020	This grant supported a study to provide an in depth understanding of the conflict dynamics in South Sudan, as the magnitude and dynamics of the conflict and the war economy remain poorly understood. 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. The study 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. The work informed the new Country Engagement Note as well as IDA operations.	\$0.45
	<b>South Sudan:</b> Third Party Monitoring of South Sudan Portfolio  <i>TF0A5171</i>	December 2019	Upon a return to the country after evacuation in July 2016, the grant helped to strengthen risk management in World Bank operations through third-party monitoring (TPM) in a highly volatile and difficult environment. In turn, it informed the preparation of new operations through conflict analytics, forced displacement data, and service delivery mapping. The grant allowed for the verification of activities through monthly site visit monitoring and the later evaluation of two IDA projects: the Local Governance and Service Delivery Project and the Rapid Results Health Project. IOM served as third-party monitor but following a shift in the CMU portfolio to implement all projects with third party agencies, including UN agencies, it was agreed that it would be inappropriate for IOM to act as a TPM for projects executed by UN agencies. The grant activities then focused on data and analytical work supporting Bank teams in designing future projects with a focus on forced displacement and return; provision of local services; and social cohesion, exclusion, and conflict.	\$2.00
	<b>South Sudan:</b> Health Innovation and Resilience  <i>TF0A1989</i>	April 2019		\$0.14
	<b>South Sudan:</b> Strengthening Core Functions for Managing Resource Dependence  <i>TF010157</i>	September 2017		\$2.35
	<b>Sudan:</b> Sustainable Livelihoods for Displaced and Vulnerable Communities in Eastern Sudan  <i>TF015559; TF015561</i>	March 2016		\$2.78

REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
AFRICA	<b>Sudan:</b> Peacebuilding for Development Project: Phase 2 <i>TF016068</i>	March 2017		\$4.99
	<b>Sudan:</b> Budgeting Capacity Strengthening Project <i>TF018013</i>	June 2017		\$4.52
	<b>Sudan:</b> Sustainable Livelihoods for Displaced and Vulnerable Communities in Eastern Sudan: Phase 2 <i>TF0A3002; TF0A3003; TF0A2654</i>	January 2020	This grant supported the second phase of the Sustainable Livelihoods for Displaced and Vulnerable Communities in Eastern Sudan project. The second phase project aimed to build the capacity of local stakeholders, including state authorities, displaced persons and vulnerable host communities, to plan and implement sustainable natural resource management practices and improve livelihood techniques. The project sought to use livelihoods support as an economic incentive to engage IDPs and host communities in sustainable natural resource management. This was achieved through a portfolio of small-scale works aimed at mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change and environmental degradation. The grant activities included capacity building, communication activities, and support of youth entrepreneurship. The project reached 48,174 beneficiaries (42.5 percent female) and completed 33 small-scale works. At project closing 80 percent of beneficiaries reported an understanding of the linkages between improved natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihoods.	\$4.48
	<b>Togo:</b> Private Sector Revitalization <i>TF096690</i>	September 2015		\$1.09
	<b>Uganda:</b> GBV Initiative in Development Responses to Forced Displacement Project <i>TF0A7178</i>	June 2019		\$0.04
	<b>Uganda:</b> Refugee Monitoring and Analysis <i>TF0A7679</i>	December 2019	The grant led to the inclusion of refugees in the Local Development Plans of refugee hosting areas in terms of access to basic services (education, health and sanitation services) and livelihood support. The grant funded the design, implementation and analysis of the Uganda Refugee and Host Communities 2018 Household Survey, which culminated with the production and launch of the report "Informing the Refugee Policy Response in Uganda" analyzing the living conditions, wellbeing and socio-economic profile of refugees and host communities. The report was instrumental for local administrative levels to incorporate the refugee population in the design of the Local Development Plans. In addition, the grant built the technical expertise of Uganda Bureau of Statistics in collecting refugee-related data, which has led the government to consider the inclusion of refugees in the National Statistical System (initial plans to include them in 2020 were halted by COVID-19).	\$0.20




REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
AFRICA	<b>Uganda:</b> Development of Evidence-Based Investment Plans for Biomass Energy and Woodland Management in Refugee-Impacted Areas  <i>TF0A8461</i>	February 2020	The grant supported analysis of woodland degradation resulting from the rapid influx of displaced peoples into western and southwestern Uganda to inform a comprehensive response to woodland management, biomass energy security, and district planning. The grant piloted a methodology for assessing the impacts of increased refugee populations on natural resources. Field work was undertaken jointly with UN FAO and included geospatial analysis and mapping in three refugee-hosting districts as well as analysis of local priorities for action. A final report included investment options and recommendations for sustainable environmental management that would support biomass energy access and livelihood resilience for refugees and host communities.	\$0.23
	<b>Uganda:</b> Strengthening Provision of Water Supply and Sanitation Service Delivery in Districts Hosting Refugees  <i>TF0A8701</i>	April 2020	The grant supported technical assistance to improve the provision of water services in refugee settlements and hosting communities through effective sector reforms and sustainable service delivery models. The grant supported a deep-dive assessment of the provision of water services in selected refugee settlements and host communities and an analysis of options for user fee structure and management models in refugee settlements. A workshop on building resilient water systems was held and support provided to the government to standardize water system designs and operating and maintenance procedures in refugee settlements. The grant support informed sector policy dialogues and institutional reforms as well as greatly enhanced overall sector coordination, external collaboration with UN agencies and regional knowledge sharing and learning.	\$0.15
	<b>Uganda:</b> Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence in Refugee Hosting Districts in Uganda  <i>TF0A9227</i>	January 2020	This grant supported implementation of an IDA project, Uganda Development Response to Displacement Impacts in the HOA, which addresses the social, economic, and environmental impacts of refugee presence in host communities. The SPF grant provided additional resources to ensure that there is sufficient focus on prevention and mitigation of GBV and violence against children risks through the components of the project. The SPF grant enabled increased access of women, girls and boys to basic services, including health, education, water and sanitation. It also strengthened existing women's groups to support social empowerment and agency both among refugees and hosting communities. The work had a strong focus on raising awareness about and challenge the acceptability of gender-based violence among refugees and hosting communities.	\$0.11
	<b>Uganda:</b> Integrated Framework for Comprehensive Response to Forced Displacement in West Nile  <i>TF0A9228</i>	March 2020	The grant produced a physical and investment planning framework for integrated spatial and socioeconomic interventions in four refugee-hosting districts in Northern Uganda. The framework recommendations were mainstreamed in the national development plan as well as the Planning framework for Local Governments in Uganda. The framework also contributed to the Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development Program, which includes a focus on refugee hosting districts and urban centers.	\$0.14



REGION	COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE	START DATE	PROJECT RESULTS FOR NEWLY CLOSED GRANTS	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLION)
AFRICA	<b>Uganda:</b> Mitigating Environmental and Social Impacts in Host Districts  TF0A9735	March 2020	The grant developed an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) detailing mitigation measures for addressing the identified and potentially negative environmental and social impacts resulting from the refugee influx. The report was disseminated nationally during an online validation workshop that convened stakeholders including relevant government ministries; officials from affected refugee-hosting districts; NGOs and CSOs; representatives of international organizations involved in refugee response; community leaders; and members of refugee and refugee-hosting communities.	\$0.15
	<b>Uganda:</b> Scoping Economic Opportunities for Host Communities and Refugees  TF0A9827	February 2020	The grant supported analysis of financial and market-based solutions with the potential to create economic opportunities for refugees and host communities. Three rapid diagnostic reports identified private sector opportunities and barriers to business in Arua and Isingiro counties with a focus on the Rhino and Nakivale settlements. The reports identified areas for potential intervention, including fostering market linkages between micro-entrepreneurs and farmers and buyers located in the settlement areas; piloting a skilling program for refugees and host communities; increasing the proximity of financial access points; developing financial services tailored to MSMEs; and deepening digital financial services ecosystems. The diagnostic findings were presented to national and district-level government officials as well as humanitarian and development partners, private sector stakeholders (agribusiness firms, telecommunications operations, and banks), and communities in Arua and Isingiro. The findings have also been incorporated in the design of the Uganda-Investment for Industrial Transformation and Employment Project.	\$0.17
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC	<b>Pacific Islands:</b> Addressing Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC) in the Pacific  TF0A7116	October 2019	This grant was instrumental in informing the World Bank's GBV/VAC strategies across the Pacific transport portfolio and strengthening capacity to prevent and address GBV/VAC in transport projects. The grant supported World Bank task teams and clients on adapting codes of conduct using a human rights-based and survivor-centered approach and best interest determination for children. The grant team also worked with clients to develop response and accountability frameworks based on best practices with step-by-step responses for potential cases. A GBV/VAC law fact sheet was developed for Pacific Island countries that outlined the national laws and policies relevant to GBV and child protection, labor laws, and customary laws. In collaboration with regional partners and local NGOs, a mapping of local service providers and programs with prevention and support services was completed. Workshops were delivered to World Bank task teams on integrating GBV/VAC strategies into infrastructure projects and on how to work with local service providers, and to clients to help strengthen their capacity to prevent, mitigate and address GBV/VAC on transport projects. The grant activities are relevant beyond the transportation sector, with interest in developing GBV/VAC codes of conduct voiced by other operational sectors, such as agriculture, energy, extractives and water.	\$0.12



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EAST ASIA & PACIFIC	<b>Papua New Guinea:</b> Addressing Family and Sexual Violence in Extractive Industry Areas  <i>TF0A0714</i> 	June 2018		\$0.75
	<b>Papua New Guinea:</b> Piloting Rural Service Delivery and Local Governance  <i>TF018447</i>	August 2017		\$1.80
	<b>Philippines:</b> Encouraging More Resilient Communities in Conflict-Affected Areas  <i>TF096569; TF096577; TF096578</i>	September 2014		\$2.55
	<b>Philippines:</b> Health Knowledge Support  <i>TF0A1991</i>	October 2018		\$0.15
	<b>Solomon Islands:</b> Rapid Employment Project  <i>TF095966; TF096068</i>	June 2017		\$3.35
	<b>Thailand:</b> Expanding Community Approaches in Conflict Situations Southernmost Provinces  <i>TF015382</i>	December 2017		\$4.20
	<b>Tuvalu &amp; Vanuatu:</b> GBV Initiative in Tuvalu Aviation Investment Project Additional Financing III and Vanuatu Aviation Investment Project Additional Financing  <i>TF0A5016; TF0A5525</i> 	February 2018		\$0.08
EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA	<b>Central Asia:</b> Development Approaches for Preventing Violent Extremism  <i>TF0A6915</i>	December 2019	This grant supported analytical work on Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) in Tajikistan, the first part of a multi-country study "Central Asia: Development Approaches for Preventing Violent Extremism" analyzing the youth, gender and local dimensions of radicalization and recruitment by violent extremist groups and presenting policy approach to address them. The study defined a development approach for VE that can complement security approaches and recommended possible development interventions to support the government in preventing VE and in addressing recruitment and reintegration. The study informed the design of the RMR in Tajikistan with recommendations that are shaping the Bank's program and the FCV agenda in the country. It is the first such type of engagement in the country and serves as a pilot for similar studies in other Central Asian countries, in particular Kyrgyz Republic.	\$0.49

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EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA	<b>Albania:</b> GBV Initiative in Roads Connectivity Project <i>TF0A6774</i> 	February 2019		\$0.05
	<b>Armenia:</b> Promoting Youth Inclusion <i>TF016980</i>	March 2016		\$0.47
	<b>Georgia:</b> Youth Inclusion <i>TF016978</i>	May 2016		\$0.48
	<b>Georgia:</b> Strengthening Capacity for Prevention and Response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) <i>TF0A1364</i> 	November 2017		\$0.48
	<b>Kosovo:</b> Northern Kosovo Engagement <i>TF0A9063</i>	July 2019		\$0.07
	<b>Kosovo:</b> Social Inclusion and Local Development (SILED) <i>TF098559</i>	March 2014		\$4.82
	<b>Kosovo:</b> Second Youth Development Project <i>TF098547</i>	June 2014		\$1.98
	<b>Kosovo:</b> Youth Development Project Additional Financing <i>TF017534; TF017535</i>	January 2017		\$2.00
	<b>Kyrgyz Republic:</b> Building Capacity for Effective Local Governance <i>TF018720</i>	December 2016		\$1.40
	<b>Kyrgyz Republic:</b> Social Cohesion through Community-Driven Development (CDD) <i>TF015803</i>	December 2017		\$2.00
	<b>Western Balkans:</b> Youth in the West Balkans - Promoting Peace and Security <i>TF0A5305</i>	April 2019		\$0.12





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LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	<b>Central America:</b> Regional Citizen Security Knowledge Network <i>TF014894</i>	October 2015		\$0.90
	<b>Central America:</b> Youth Employment and Crime and Violence in Central America - Measuring Soft Skills, Mental Health, Crime, and Violence <i>TF0A1800</i>	June 2019		\$0.30
	<b>Latin America:</b> Dialogue Series on Citizen Security in LAC <i>TF014850</i>	February 2016		\$0.19
	<b>Latin America:</b> Responding to the Venezuelan Migration Crisis at the Regional and National Levels <i>TF0A8787</i>	June 2020	The grant supported selected host countries of Venezuelan refugees and migrants in assessing the main developmental impacts emerging from this migration; proposed national frameworks for response; and developed tools to respond in a coordinated manner at the sub-regional level. The grant produced original datasets on socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, food security, health, labor, and access to services for Venezuelan migrants in Peru and Ecuador, as well as maps of service provision gaps for Venezuelan migrants. The grant also financed rigorous comparative analyses on the economic costs and benefits associated with migration for Ecuador and Peru, and country-specific analyses of host communities' perceptions of Venezuelan migrants (vis a vis other migrants) in Ecuador, Venezuela and four other hosting countries (Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Panama). The grant informed the dialogue for decision making and collective action at the sub-regional level by generating just-in-time evidence on which to base effective policy design.	\$0.50
	<b>Argentina:</b> GBV Initiative in Integrated Habitat and Housing Project <i>TF0A5743</i>	September 2018		\$0.05
	<b>Colombia:</b> Analysis of Impacts of Venezuelan Migration in Colombia <i>TF0A7785</i>	August 2018		\$0.14
	<b>Colombia:</b> Protection of Land and Patrimony of Internally Displaced Persons - Phase III <i>TF094596</i>	December 2014		\$5.84

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LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	<b>Colombia:</b> Supporting Institutional Strengthening and Resilience to Face the Venezuelan Migration  TF0A9633	December 2019	The grant effectively impacted the response to the Venezuelan migration, informing key policies and programs by the Government of Colombia. The grant supported preparation and subsequent implementation of a National Policy of Response (CONPES 3950) for addressing the development needs emerging from the Venezuelan migration. The approval of CONPES 3950 enabled the Government of Colombia to respond to the unprecedented challenges of the migration crisis and position itself as a regional leader in the response. An impact evaluation was conducted of a pilot undertaken by UNICEF to promote integration of Venezuelan and Colombian children through provision of education services in key host communities, and informed the scale-up of the model in other communities through the Ministry of Education and local municipalities.	\$0.13
	<b>El Salvador:</b> Municipal Citizen Security  TF015978	January 2017		\$0.63
	<b>Guatemala:</b> Municipal Citizen Security  TF015977	January 2017		\$0.12
	<b>Haiti:</b> GBV Initiative in Local Development Project  TF0A5835	June 2018		\$0.01
	<b>Honduras:</b> Regional Program for Municipal Citizen Security  TF016069	January 2017		\$0.66
	<b>Mexico:</b> Reducing Crime and Violence through CBT and Mindfulness  TF0A5840	September 2019		\$0.03
	<b>Nicaragua:</b> GBV Initiative in Health Care Services Project  TF0A7140	May 2019		\$0.05
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	<b>Djibouti:</b> Transport Technical Assistance  TF0A7726	February 2020	The grant supported activities to support the Government of Djibouti's efforts to improve the efficiency and performance of the transport sector. A Transport Sector White Paper provided a diagnostic of the transport sector including a thorough assessment of the efficiencies of each mode of transport (air, rail, road, and ports) and a benchmarking against similar countries. The Paper also identified factors hindering the competitiveness of the sector and proposed a list of key reforms to increase the sector's efficiency and improve the enabling environment for private sector participation. A pipeline Public-Private-Partnership road corridor project was identified as an opportunity for further Bank engagement.	\$0.23



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MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	<b>Djibouti:</b> Education Refugee Needs  <i>TF0A8991</i>	November 2019	This grant financed a study to deepen the understanding of the educational needs of refugees, vulnerable children, concerned teachers, and host communities. The report helped the Government better identify and understand the educational needs of refugees and vulnerable children, which will contribute to developing policies to better absorb these groups into the national public education system. The findings of the study were presented to the Secretary General and Director General of the Ministry of Education for discussion and approval, and were also shared with the Local Education Donor Group in Djibouti (including UNHCR, AfD, UNICEF, USAID, WFP, and JICA). The findings of the study in-formed the design of the Expanding Opportunities for Learning Project (P166059).	\$0.07
	<b>Iraq:</b> Consultative Service Delivery Program Project Phase 2  <i>TF010402</i>	February 2014		\$4.79
	<b>Iraq:</b> Action Plan to Mitigate Power Cuts in the Kurdistan Regional Governorate of Iraq (KRG)  <i>TF0A1816</i>	April 2017		\$0.49
	<b>Iraq:</b> Damage and Needs Assessment (DNA) of Recently Liberated Areas  <i>TF0A5815</i>	April 2018		\$0.50
	<b>Iraq:</b> Bringing Back Business  <i>TF0A5887</i>	August 2018		\$0.12
	<b>Iraq:</b> Road Maintenance Microenterprises  <i>TF0A7665</i>	November 2019	The grant financed a feasibility assessment of a pilot program using microenterprises to provide road maintenance services. Local communities were assisted to form microenterprises that were subsequently trained and contracted to carry out basic maintenance activities aimed at preventing damage and slowing down the deterioration of the roads. The analysis confirmed the feasibility and relevance of the microenterprise-based approach to create private sector jobs and improve rural accessibility and the sustainability of road infrastructure. Capacity building work-shops were held with public and private sector counterparts to strengthen their understanding of managerial and contractual issues related to microenterprise-based road maintenance. The grant findings informed the pipeline Iraq Road Maintenance Microenterprises project supported by the Iraq Recovery, Reconstruction and Reform Trust Fund.	\$0.20
	<b>Jordan:</b> Mitigating the Socioeconomic Impact of Syrian Displacement  <i>TF012844</i>	July 2014		\$0.90



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MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	<b>Jordan:</b> Delivering Legal Aid Services to Displaced Iraqis, Palestinians, and Poor Jordanians <i>TF010040</i>	March 2016		\$1.83
	<b>Jordan:</b> Enhancing Delivery of Judicial Services to Poor Jordanians and Refugees in Host Communities <i>TF0A1764; TF0A2524</i>	March 2019		\$2.54
	<b>Lebanon:</b> Mitigating the Socio-economic Impact of Syrian Displacement (Save the Children Lebanon) <i>TF015288</i>	January 2015		\$0.89
	<b>Lebanon:</b> The Role of Financial Services to Manage the Syrian Refugee Crisis <i>TF0A1833</i>	December 2017		\$0.05
	<b>Lebanon:</b> The Role of Financial Services to Manage the Syrian Refugee Crisis <i>TF0A4123</i>	February 2019		\$0.50
	<b>Libya:</b> Transitional Assistance Program <i>TF011413</i>	March 2017		\$2.65
	<b>Libya:</b> Reconstruction Preparation <i>TF0A6185</i>	November 2019	This grant supported preparations for re-engagement, building on an earlier SPF grant. In a fragmented and conflict context, the grant was critical to maintaining a dialogue with stakeholders and gathering data on various sectors in preparation for deeper engagement. A Libya Economic Dialogue brought together stakeholders from many parts of the country to discuss needed reforms and prioritization. Hosting the Dialogue in a third country allowed parties separated by the conflict to come together to discuss reforms for macroeconomic stabilization and recovery from the crisis and to identify common issues. The Dialogue also supported donor coordination and enabled the Bank to gather information on the situation on the ground at a time when the Bank was out of the country. The grant also supported a Risk and Resilience Assessment in collaboration with the UN and EU as well as sector assessments on health and energy that can inform future World Bank engagement in the country.	\$1.00



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MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	<b>Libya:</b> Developing a Framework for Recovery and Peacebuilding  <i>TF0A9185</i>	March 2020	While the project was initiated at a time when the situation in Libya looked more favorable, the deterioration of the conflict context in Libya resulted in cancellation of the grant before all the intended activities could be completed. A mapping study was completed and made a significant contribution to the knowledge base on Libya and redefined the working relationship with the UN and EU. A key lesson learned is that flexible response to a fluid and the evolving circumstances conflict context allowed the team to venture into new areas of engagement such as generating baseline data and analysis to support recovery and peacebuilding and building a platform for information sharing and analysis on recovery and peacebuilding. This ability to adapt to an evolving environment will pave the road for a full RPBA once the situation on the ground permits.	\$0.21
	<b>Syria:</b> Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Conflict  <i>TF0A4319</i>	June 2017		\$0.65
	<b>Syria:</b> Damage and Needs Assessment in the Health Sector  <i>TF0A2105</i>	April 2019		\$0.10
	<b>Syria:</b> Recovery and Peace Building Analysis  <i>TF0A6019</i>	September 2018		\$0.29
	<b>Tunisia:</b> Participatory Service Delivery Reintegration  <i>TF011069</i>	March 2015		\$4.7
	<b>West Bank and Gaza:</b> Water Supply and Sanitation Improvements for West Bethlehem Villages  <i>TF010431</i>	April 2017		\$3.65
	<b>West Bank and Gaza:</b> GBV Initiative in Social Protection Project in Palestine  <i>TF0A4519</i>	May 2018		\$0.04
	<b>West Bank and Gaza:</b> Masar Ibrahim/ Abraham Path: Economic Development across Fragile Communities  <i>TF016302</i>	December 2018		
	<b>West Bank and Gaza:</b> Health Sector Global Knowledge Support  <i>TF0A2007</i>	April 2019		\$0.40

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MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	<b>Yemen:</b> Securing Imports of Essential Goods <i>TF0A4396</i>	June 2018		\$0.36
	<b>Yemen:</b> Pre-DDR Assessment <i>TF0A5648</i>	December 2018		\$0.20
SOUTH ASIA	<b>South Asia:</b> Restoring and Rebuilding Livelihoods through CDD approaches in Conflict Settings <i>TF014279</i>	March 2016		\$0.35
	<b>Bangladesh:</b> Building an Evidence Base on Short and Medium-term Consequences of the Rohingya Refugee Crisis in Bangladesh <i>TF0A7307</i>	September 2019		\$0.35
	<b>Bangladesh:</b> Cox's Bazar Rapid Impact, Vulnerability and Needs Assessment <i>TF0A7560</i>	December 2018		\$0.10
	<b>India:</b> GBV Initiative in Mumbai Urban Transport Project <i>TF0A6629</i>	December 2018		\$0.05
	<b>Nepal:</b> Program for Accountability in Nepal (PRAN) <i>TF095128; TF098650</i>	September 2014		\$3.71
	<b>Pakistan:</b> Improving SME Entrepreneur Well-Being, Resilience and Decision-Making <i>TF0A6200</i>	October 2018		\$0.10
	<b>Pakistan:</b> Forced Displacement Program <i>TF0A7571</i>	June 2020	The grant documented key lessons learned from Pakistan's experience in managing a large and complex refugee situation over 40 years, in order to inform policy dialogue and the design of future refugee and host community programs in Pakistan and the policy and operational approaches in other refugee-hosting countries. The grant provided solid evidence for the preparation of five World Bank projects under the IDA18 Refugee Sub-Window.	\$0.30





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SOUTH ASIA	<b>Pakistan:</b> Balochistan Social Assessment  <i>TF0B1182</i>	June 2020	The grant financed a social assessment to understand issues pertaining to social exclusion, gender, community mobilization, citizen engagement, and grievance redress among both Afghan refugees and host communities. Interviews were conducted with government officials, representatives from NGOs concerned with health and education services as well as those working for victims of gender-based violence, and representatives of international development agencies. The grant also supported focus group discussions with men and women from host communities and Afghan refugee communities in four districts to assess access to health and education facilities; utilization of the facilities; support systems for victims of GBV, if any; and experiences with citizen engagement mechanisms and dispute resolution mechanisms. The assessment facilitated the Bank's engagement in the most fragile province in Pakistan and informed the design of inclusive, accessible and transparent citizen engagement and beneficiary feedback and grievance redress mechanisms under the Balochistan Human Capital Investment Project (P166308).	\$0.02
	<b>Sri Lanka:</b> 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
	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



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GLOBAL	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	The grant documented lessons learned from the IDA18 Refugee Sub-Window engagement and informed the IDA18 mid-term review with respect to policy dialogue, analytics, operations, and partnership with UNHCR. The evidence collected was based on intensive consultations with client governments, operational teams, and partners on the experience of the Refugee Sub-Window (RSW) both in World Bank headquarters and in countries benefiting from RSW support. It further provided recommendations for how the refugee sub-window needs to be adjusted during IDA19 and informed the preparations for the IDA19 Window for Host Communities and Refugees.	\$0.32
	Preventing School-Based Violence and Bullying in FCV Contexts <i>TF0A9538</i>	March 2020	The grant piloted capacity-building programs for prevention of school-based violence (SBV) in Dominican Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Nepal. The grant was instrumental in starting a mainstreaming process within the education sector for strategic interventions to ensure that all girls and boys are safe to learn. Assessments in each country produced evidence on a range of SBV issues including physical, sexual, and emotional violence and bullying among peers and between teachers and students. In the Dominican Republic, capacity building on violence prevention in schools was provided to teachers and Ministry of Education Advisors. In DRC, a qualitative study in Kinshasa and South Kivu was completed to better understand the prevalence and forms of violence in schools that negatively impacted access and learning experiences of girls and boys; the study findings informed the Education Quality Improvement Project to mitigate risk factors for SBV. In Nepal, the work was carried out in collaboration with UNICEF as part of the Safe to Learn Initiative. A SBV prevention e-course was developed to provide an introduction to violence prevention in schools.	\$0.25



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The State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF) is a global fund to finance critical development operations and analysis in situations of fragility, conflict, and violence. The SPF is kindly supported by Australia, Denmark, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, as well as IBRD.