

SPF ANNUAL REPORT 2016

Pushing the
frontiers of
development



**State and
Peacebuilding
Fund**



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**Pushing the frontiers
of development**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The SPF Annual Report 2016 was prepared by a team in the Fragility, Conflict, and Violence Group at the World Bank, led by Paul Bance and Paul Maximilian Bisca. Core team members include Cynthia Delgadillo, Hend Irhiam, and Zainiddin Karaev. Gulnara Febres, Suh Yoon Kang, Rohit Narasimhan, Jay Pascual, Farhad Peikar, Eka Zamen Putra, Milena Stefanova, Andrea Stumpf, and Caroline Vagneron kindly provided input.

The team extends its gratitude to the SPF development partners: Australia’s Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade; Denmark’s Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Germany’s Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation; The Netherlands’ Ministry for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation; Norway’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Sweden’s International Development Cooperation Agency; and The United Kingdom’s Department for International Development.

The team is also thankful to the SPF Technical Advisory Committee for contributing their expertise, leadership, and time to ensure high-quality grant-making. The SPF Technical Advisory Committee is composed of Laura Bailey, Tekabe Belay, Lynne Sherburne-Benz, Nina Bhatt, Kevin Carey, Fei Deng, Talib Esmail, Jimena Garrote, Deborah Isser, Michelle Keane, Claire Kfour, Janet Minatelli, Juan Carlos Pereira, Faisal Quraishi, Vikram Raghavan, Sunil Rajkumar, and Paola Ridolfi.

The team also extends its sincere thanks to the 106 SPF project teams, and to the 37 recipient countries and numerous executing agencies of SPF grants for their commitment to advancing innovative state and peacebuilding programming across the world.

Lastly, we wish to thank Saroj Kumar Jha and Colin Bruce from the Fragility, Conflict, and Violence Group for their guidance, advice, and encouragement.

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS



RECIPIENT COUNTRIES



ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFR	Africa Region
CCSA	Cross Cutting Solutions Area
CDD	Community-Driven Development
CMU	Country Management Unit
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAP	East Asia and Pacific Region
ECA	Europe and Central Asia Region
EC	European Commission
FCS	Fragile and Conflict-affected States
FCV	Fragility, Conflict, and Violence
FPA	United Nations – World Bank Fiduciary Principles Accord
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GP	Global Practice
GSURR	Global Practice on Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IDA18	The 18th Replenishment of IDA
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
LAC	Latin American and Caribbean Region
LIC	Low-income country
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MENA	Middle East and North Africa Region
MIC	Middle-income country
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
RRA	Risk and Resilience Assessments
RPBA	Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments
RVP	Regional Vice-Presidency
SAR	South Asia Region
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Assignable, Realistic, and Time-bound results indicators
SPF	State and Peacebuilding Fund
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TF	Trust Fund
UN	United Nations
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WBG	World Bank Group
WDR	World Development Report
WHS	World Humanitarian Summit

* All figures are in US Dollars and marked as \$

FORWARD

The **State and Peacebuilding Fund** (SPF) offers a unique platform to support critical development operations, global analysis and learning, and multi-stakeholder partnerships in situations of fragility, conflict and violence (FCV).

The SPF Annual Report 2016 goes beyond the fulfillment of traditional reporting obligations to development partners and clients. While it gives an overview of the current portfolio and results, it also acknowledges two major developments—growing global fragility risks; and the historic replenishment of the World Bank’s fund for low-income countries, or IDA18. Therefore, this Report discusses 2016 portfolio results and outlines a set of priorities for 2017, taking these developments into account. It then concludes with a vision of how the SPF can evolve to support this effort.

Now more than ever, FCV risks pose significant challenges for the development community’s global ambitions, and for the World Bank Group’s (WBG) Twin Goals of reducing extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity. Slower economic growth, protracted conflicts, climate change, demographic shifts, new technologies, illicit financial flows, and transnational ideological movements are shaping fragility dynamics at the global, regional, and country levels. Battle-related deaths and terrorism incidents are on the rise, and the number of refugees and internally displaced persons is at its highest since World War II.

The record \$75 billion replenishment of IDA18, with a special focus on FCV, lies at the heart of the WBG’s efforts to lead the development response to these challenges in low-income countries, where roughly 50 percent of the extreme poor are expected to live by 2030. This new IDA cycle will strengthen our focus on prevention and facilitate earlier engagement in countries facing significant FCV risks. It will allow us to intervene at scale when countries are transitioning out of conflict, and help us to de-risk private investments through a new private sector window. IDA18 will also provide resources on attractive terms to low-income countries hosting refugees.

Against this backdrop, the WBG is repositioning the SPF. The SPF has become a primary instrument for first response, innovation, and engagement in FCV-affected countries since the Fund was established in 2008. Its unique value proposition comes from its flexibility in terms of geographic areas, implementation models, and thematic coverage, as well as from its capacity to take risks and mobilize financing rapidly across all income country groups. As such, we envision an SPF that first, serves as a catalyst to the delivery of IDA18 in FCV; second, fills gaps in conventional financing by supporting projects, technical assistance, and policy dialogue in countries in arrears, non-members, and middle-income countries in crisis; and third, offers a coordination platform for the international aid community and FCV countries.

We stand at a critical juncture. We have an opportunity to **PUSH THE FRONTIERS OF DEVELOPMENT** in FCV contexts. Building on its unique experience and network, complementing other financing instruments, and together with development partners and recipient countries, the SPF can play a determining role in helping our community to fulfill its mission of *leaving no one behind*.



Saroj Kumar Jha,
Senior Director, Fragility, Conflict, and Violence Group



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THE SPF'S TOTAL ENVELOPE AT THE END OF 2016 WAS \$284 MILLION, WITH 134 TOTAL GRANTS AND TRANSFERS IN 37 COUNTRIES ACROSS ALL REGIONS.

AVAILABLE FINANCING

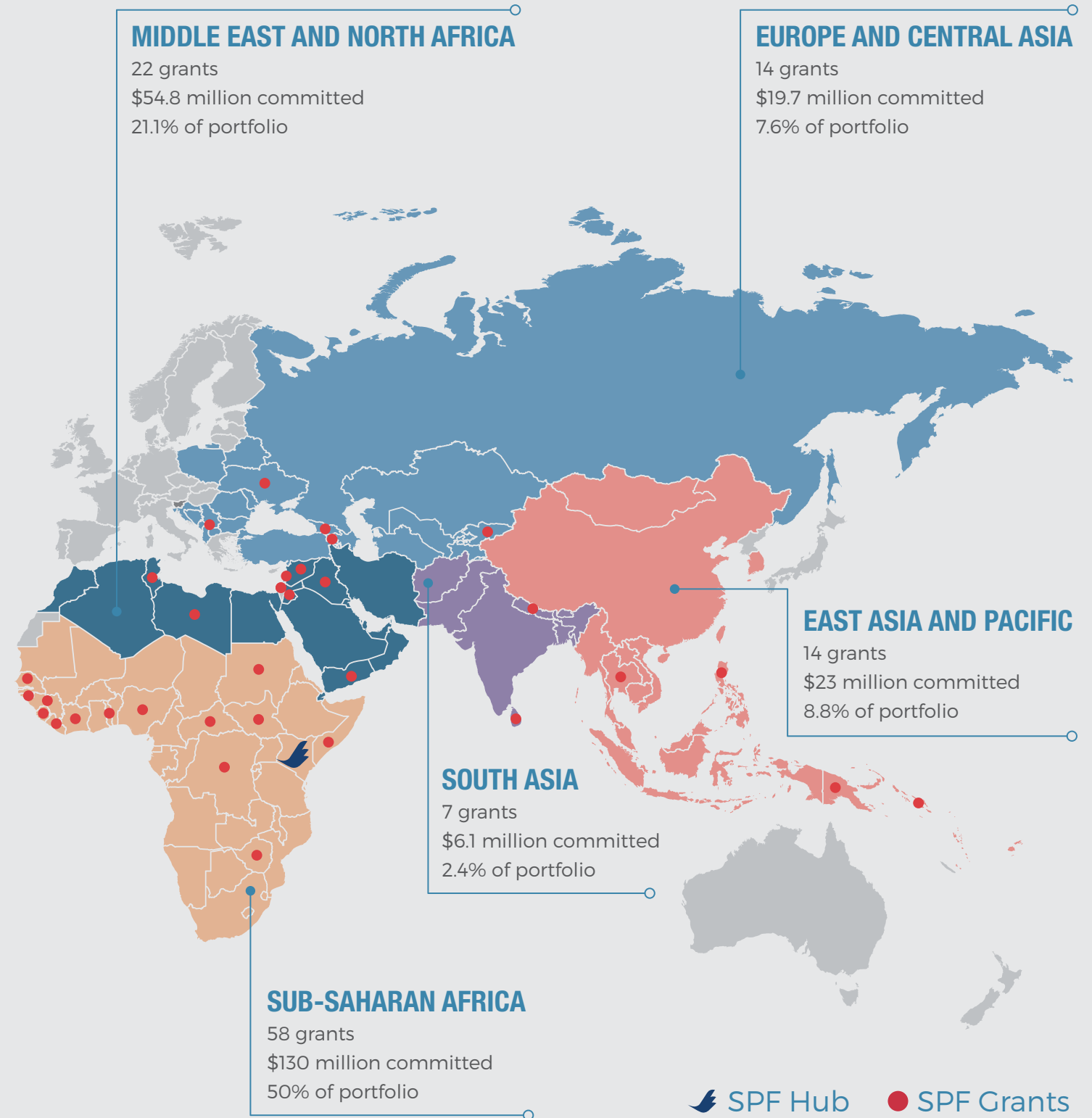
94% committed
79% disbursed

PROJECT RATING

66% satisfactory
32% moderately satisfactory

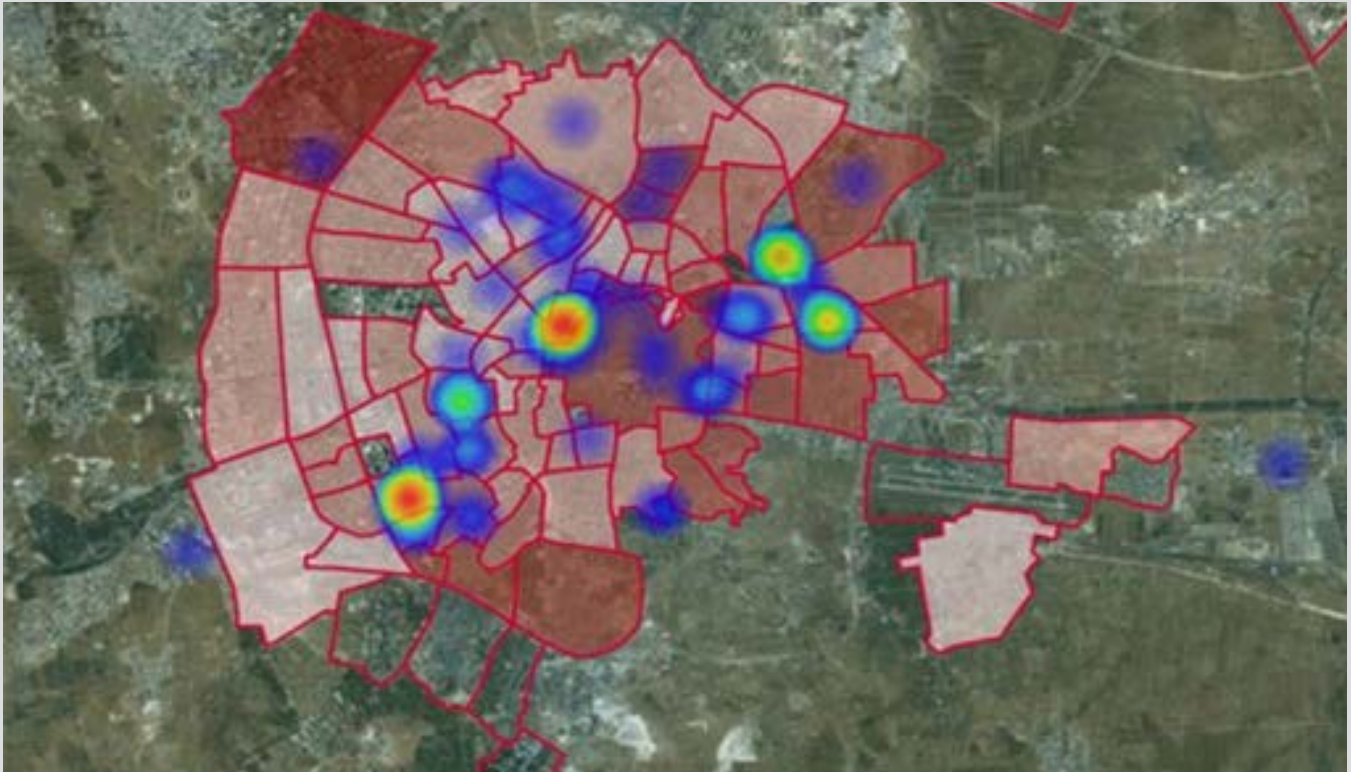
THE TWO OBJECTIVES OF THE SPF:

Statebuilding, which refers to improving governance and institutional performance in FCV-affected countries so as to boost resilience to internal and external stresses; and
Peacebuilding, which seeks to develop the socio-economic conditions that foster peaceful, stable and sustainable development.



IN FOCUS:

THE HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS IN PUBLIC HEALTH



Using satellite imagery and social media to estimate damages in Syrian health sector: the city of Aleppo (illustration only); presented at Fourth Global Symposium on Health Systems Research (Vancouver, November 14-18, 2016).

The bloody civil wars that wracked Sierra Leone and Liberia in the 1990s did more than kill hundreds of thousands of people over the course of a decade. They also decimated the health systems of both countries, setting the stage for the rapid spread of Ebola and threatening global health security.

These countries are not unique. Whether talking about pandemics, wars, or prolonged occupations, these conditions devastate health systems, and have lasting impacts on the physical and mental health of affected populations.

Traditionally, humanitarian actors have provided much needed relief in FCV settings. But with the average conflict lasting 17 years, there is an urgent need for humanitarian and development actors to work together. This was emphasized at the **World Humanitarian Summit** (Istanbul, May 2016), where over 35 humanitarian and development agencies signed onto the “Grand Bargain” pledging to “collaboratively work across institutional boundaries on the basis of comparative advantage.”

So what is the comparative advantage of development actors?

Agencies like the WBG can help finance work in FCV contexts. This means providing multi-year grants to humanitarian agencies that allow for long-term planning; crowding in new players such as the private sector to help fund interventions in the humanitarian health space; and developing innovative health financing instruments such as development impact bonds for conflict or a global insurance mechanism for pandemics.

Through their neutral convening platforms, development agencies can also bring together multiple stakeholders to develop a medium to long term vision for the health sector and share islands of innovation.

Finally, the high level analytical work development agencies conduct can push the frontiers of what can be accomplished in these settings. Innovations range from driving impact evaluations in fragile contexts to creating a body of evidence of “what works,” to developing cutting edge tools which employ Big Data to analyze the health needs of populations.

One such powerful example is the SPF-funded programmatic approach to **strengthening health service delivery resilience in FCV settings**. The goal of this initiative is to test catalytic pilots in frontier settings and inform global health efforts to accelerate progress in fragile contexts and humanitarian crises.

The series of pilots include tools to assess the cost of conflict on the health sector in Syria; approaches to build up the health sector in South Sudan; addressing service delivery constraints in Mindanao, Philippines; health systems strengthening in post-Ebola countries of Liberia, Guinea, and Sierra Leone; and approaches to improve emergency care under fragility and conflict in the occupied Palestinian territories.

This is an edited excerpt of an article by the task team that originally appeared on the Huffington Post Canada in the Development Unplugged Blog (huffingtonpost.ca/development-unplugged) and the World Bank's Investing in Health series (blogs.worldbank.org/health/) in November 2016.

“During the course of conflict, the health sector tends to be doubly affected: as demand for health services increases due to the rise of injuries and mental health conditions, supply is disrupted due to targeting of health infrastructure and provider flight.”

- Emre Özaltın, WBG Senior Economist; Ziad Obermeyer, Emergency Physician at Harvard Medical School; and Aaka Pande, WBG Senior Health Economist



SECTION A

FRAGILITY, CONFLICT, & VIOLENCE: CHALLENGES & RESPONSES

Delivering sustainable development solutions to countries affected by fragility, conflict, and violence is both an institutional priority and a global responsibility for the WBG. FCV risks have become more acute, more complex, and more serious, ranging from a record number of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) to regional spillovers of violence and a rise in terrorist attacks. **Success in FCV-affected countries is thus essential for accomplishing the WBG's Twin Goals of reducing extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity.** Making smart, efficient, and effective investments in FCV situations is also a prerequisite for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 16 (*peace, justice, and strong institutions*).

1. FCV TRENDS: A SNAPSHOT

Fragility, conflict, and violence remain the biggest threats to sustainable development. After a decline since the 1990s, the number of people killed by violent conflict has been increasing sharply since 2010, and conflicts are becoming more interlinked. **As 2017 unfolds, about 2 billion people around the world live in FCV-affected countries.** By 2030, projections show that the share of global poor living in countries suffering from FCV range from 43-62 percent.¹ World Bank studies also confirm the intuition that poverty trends are directly proportional to the intensity of violence. Moreover, the aggregate economic cost of conflict on the global economy has been estimated at \$14.3 trillion in 2014 – roughly 13.4 percent of world GDP.²

Meanwhile, **the Syrian crisis has brought the number of refugees worldwide to 17 million, the highest since World War II.** Forced displacement has moved from a humanitarian to a primarily development crisis: 95 percent of refugees and internally displaced live in developing countries, originating from the same 10 conflicts since 1991. Over 60 million people are forcefully displaced worldwide.

Lastly, FCV no longer ravage poor countries alone. Recent conflicts in Ukraine and Syria, as well as the soaring homicide rates in Central America, demonstrate that sustainable development is under threat irrespective of geography, income level, or apparent political stability.

¹ Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 2015. "States of Fragility: Meeting Post-2015 Ambitions" (Paris: OECD), <http://www.oecd.org/dac/governance-peace/publications/documentuploads/SOF2015.pdf>

² Institute for Economics and Peace, 2015. "Global Peace Index: Measuring Peace, its Causes and its Economic Value" (New York: Institute for Economics and Peace), http://economicsandpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Global-Peace-Index-Report-2015_0.pdf

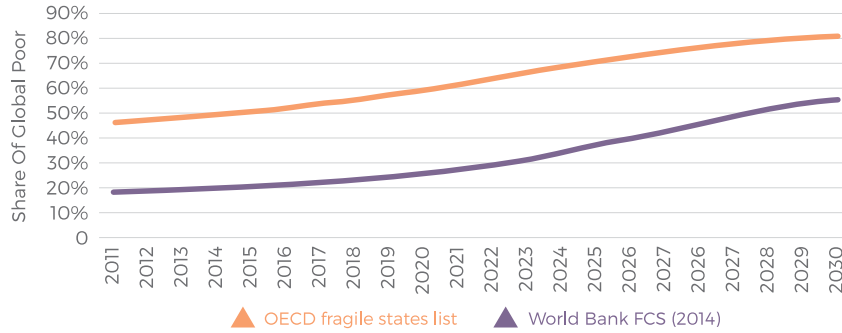
“Norway has been supporting the SPF from its inception. The Fund has been critical in advancing the FCV agenda in the World Bank Group. With the scaling up of the WBG's support to fragile states, the SPF will be even more important as an incubator of new and innovative approaches to address fragility and conflict.”

- Bjørn Brede Hansen, Director,
Section for the Multilateral
Development Banks, Norwegian
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

FIGURE 1: FRAGILITY, CONFLICT, AND VIOLENCE TRENDS

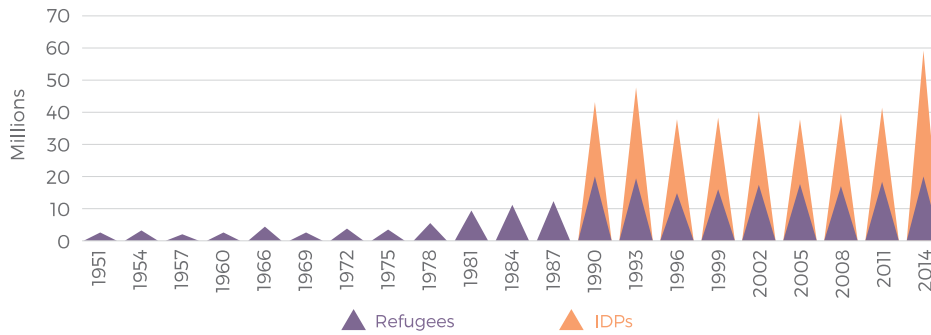
Poverty increasingly concentrated in FCS

62 percent of the global poor in fragile states by 2030 (OECD 2015)



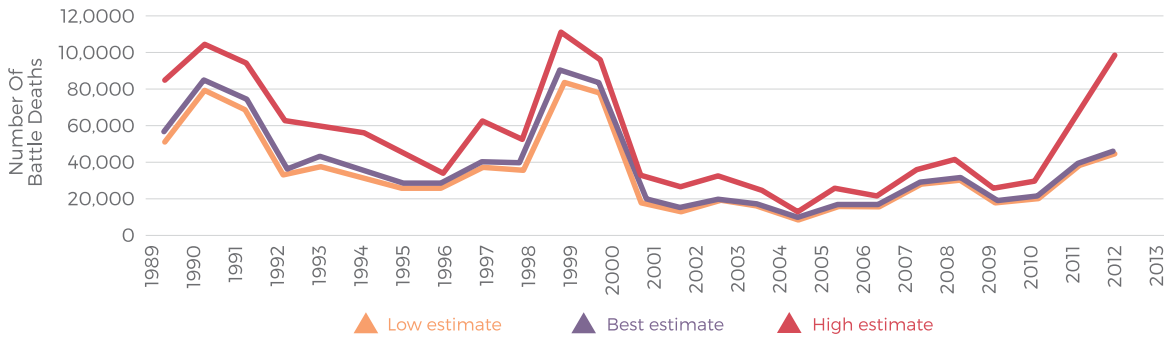
FCV triggers massive forced displacement

Refugee and IDP numbers are at historic levels



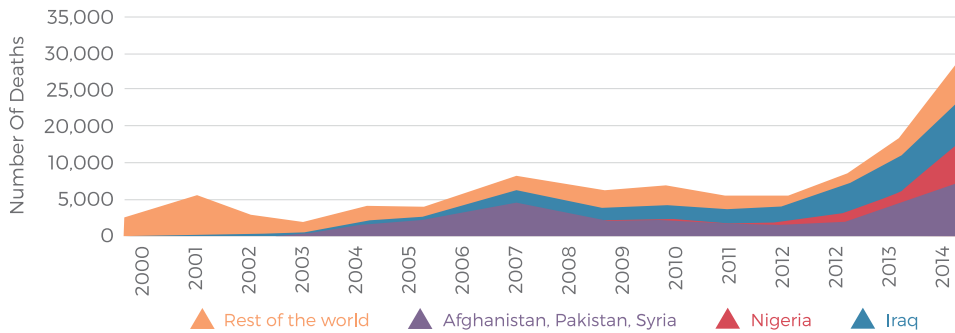
Progress toward a peaceful world in jeopardy

Recent increase in battle-related deaths



Terrorist attacks have sharply increased

Nine times more people killed in terrorist attacks today than in 2000



Since 2000, there have been over 61,000 terrorist attacks, killing more than 140,000 people.



2. A RENEWED GLOBAL COMMITMENT

Recognizing these challenges, countries have agreed upon a series of frameworks and priorities meant to strengthen institutions of global governance so as to enhance their response ability (see Figure 2). These include:

- **Financing for Development:** At the Addis Ababa Conference (July 2015), the WBG together with other multilateral development banks (MDBs) set out a plan to use the billions of dollars in lending commitments through their balance sheets in order to mobilize trillions more in public and private sector dollars;
- **The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda:** The adoption of the SDGs (September 2015) to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all. Each goal has specific targets to be achieved over the next 15 years;
- **Strengthening the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus:** The World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) in Istanbul (May 2016) concluded that a new and coherent approach is required to target the needs of the most vulnerable populations based on addressing root

causes of conflict, increasing political diplomacy for prevention and conflict resolution, and bringing humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts together;

- **Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants:** At the last United Nations (UN) General Assembly Meeting (September 2016), member states adopted the *New York Declaration on for Refugees and Migrants*, which expresses the political will of world leaders to save lives, protect rights and share responsibility on a global scale.

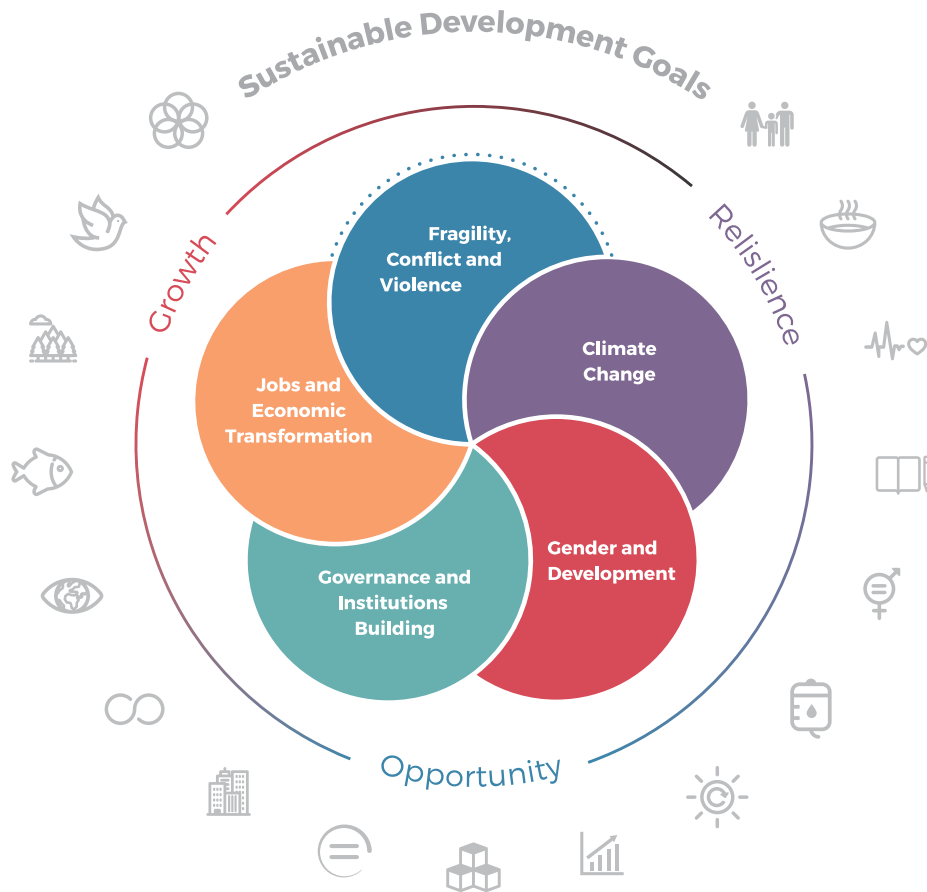
Success in FCV-affected countries is thus essential to achieving the WBG's Twin Goals of reducing extreme poverty and achieving shared prosperity. Several recent accomplishments stand out in this regard:

- A record \$75 billion **IDA18 replenishment**, with the doubling of resources to fragile and conflict-affected states (FCS). This implies the creation of new financing mechanisms including (a) a new **\$2 billion regional window for refugees** and host communities, which will

FIGURE 2: MILESTONES IN GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT 2015-2016



FIGURE 3: IDA18 FRAMEWORK



make IDA one of the world’s biggest financing tools for introducing new, more effective approaches; (b) a new **FCV risk mitigation regime**, which will allow four eligible countries (Guinea, Nepal, Niger and Tajikistan) to access additional funding of up to 33 percent of their regular IDA18 allocation; and (c) a **\$2.5 billion private sector window**, which will spur private enterprise in IDA countries (with a focus on FCV);

- The increase of resources to the MENA region to nearly \$20 billion in the next five years to address the consequences of the Syrian conflict, thanks to the **Global Concessional Financing Facility**;

- The newly created **Global Crisis Response Platform**, which builds on existing WBG crisis-related funding mechanisms, financing instruments, and financial and knowledge-based products, to boost country preparedness, resilience, and response capacity to crises, including FCV; and
- The adoption of the **Forward Look** by the Board of Executive Directors, outlining a long-term vision for the WBG which calls for a stronger financing and operational framework for FCV in IDA18 and onward, a stepping up of IFC and MIGA efforts in IDA countries and FCV environments.



IN FOCUS:

JORDAN – FIRST RESPONSE TO THE SYRIAN REFUGEE CRISIS



WBG President Jim Yong Kim visiting the Al-Zaatari refugee camp in Jordan (June 2014).

Humanitarian agencies have played a colossal role in providing food and protection for the hundreds of thousands of Syrian refugees who have found refuge in Jordan since the Syrian crisis began in 2011. However, the resulting increase in population has put enormous pressure on Jordan's scarce resources and underfunded local services, demanding a longer-term approach to the crisis, too.

Fewer than 100,000 of the 630,000 Syrians who have entered Jordan as registered refugees live in camps; the rest live amid local communities in Jordanian towns and cities. Population pressure means gaps in public services have grown. In response, in 2013, the WBG launched its **Emergency Services and Social Resilience**

Program (ESSRP) to help municipalities and host communities cope with these tremendous challenges.

Starting with an emergency grant contribution of \$10 million from the SPF, the program has leveraged \$66 million from the governments of Canada, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Switzerland. Its budget is likely to go up to \$120 million, an estimate based on recent pledges.

The project's services have reached **1.8 million beneficiaries**, of whom at least 45 percent are women. That figure includes **300,000 Syrian refugees**, about half of the registered Syrian refugee population in Jordan.

Acting on the premise that improvements in service delivery build public confidence in local government, the program of fiscal transfers supports municipal services, reduces community tensions, and strengthens local resilience, adaptability, and preparedness. Twenty municipalities have benefited from the project, each selected for the large number of refugees they host in proportion to the original size of their population.

The town of Zaatari has, for example, seen its population double from 5,000 to 10,000 since the Syrian crisis began, and the same applies to Al Mafraq, where it has doubled to 73,500. Both towns are located near Al-Zaatari refugee camp, the largest camp in Jordan.

During the first two years of the program, municipalities invested mostly in upgrading basic infrastructure, such as roads, sidewalks, water drainage systems, and box culverts. This was a top priority given the doubling in volume of garbage or solid waste, a hazard to health and the environment.

Over time, municipalities have directed more of their investments toward projects chosen by their communities. Of a total of 328 funded sub-projects, investments in social and economic projects have increased from 5.7 percent to 10 percent to include the building or rehabilitation of multi-purpose town halls and community centers; building or rehabilitating spaces used by the community for skills training and/or for businesses that generate jobs for the local population; and investment in low energy lights to improve security on the streets and at the same time reduce municipal electricity bills.

This is an edited excerpt from a feature story on the WBG website published in July 2016: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2016/07/14/supporting-jordanians-to-manage-local-impact-of-syrian-crisis>

“The SPF’s timely intervention has not only enabled the delivery of emergency services to Syrian refugees and their host communities, but it also paved the way for the establishment of the largest multi-donor platform, which works with local authorities to respond to the crisis.”

- Sima Kanaan, Program Manager of the Emergency Services and Social Resilience MDTF



SECTION B

THE STATE AND PEACEBUILDING FUND: OVERVIEW AND RESULTS FRAMEWORK

At the heart of WBG efforts to push the frontiers of development in FCV lies the conviction that the WBG should leverage the development impact of any additional investment and “leave no one behind.” Operational challenges in existing FCV settings are daunting, ranging from the lack of reliable data and limited in-country (public and private) capacities, to dangerous field environments and constrained international staffing. There is also greater acknowledgment that coordination with non-development actors (diplomatic, humanitarian, and security), as well as greater interoperability with national and local systems, are essential to sustainable engagement. **Consequently, the future of the FCV agenda is both about doing more (volume), and doing better (quality).**

1. VALUE PROPOSITION

The State and Peacebuilding Fund has emerged as the WBG's primary instrument for first response, innovation, and engagement in FCV-affected countries. Its unique value proposition stems from three factors:

- First, the SPF is tremendously **flexible in terms of where it can operate** – all developing countries facing FCV challenges are eligible for funding regardless of geography, income level, and arrears status. The SPF can also operate in territories and non-members on a case-by-case basis;

- Second, the SPF can **mobilize financing very quickly** – whenever prompt interventions are required to address FCV, the SPF is the emergency vehicle to deliver technical assistance, advisory services, or lay the groundwork for large-scale operations;
- Third, the SPF **can finance the full spectrum of country services** – this includes innovations and pilot operations, cutting edge analytics, data and evidence collection, as well as seed funding for single-country multi-donor trust funds (MDTFs).

2. OBJECTIVES

Flexibility, speed, and scope thus make the SPF a versatile financing mechanism. Since its establishment in 2008, it has pursued two interrelated goals:



STATEBUILDING

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



PEACEBUILDING

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

As shown in Figure 4, the current total SPF envelope since inception is \$284 million. Between 2008 and 2016, the SPF has financed 126 grants and 8 transfers to single-country MDTFs in a total of 37 countries; 94 percent of available financing has been committed and disbursement is at 79 percent. Most of the grants are recipient-executed, although the SPF

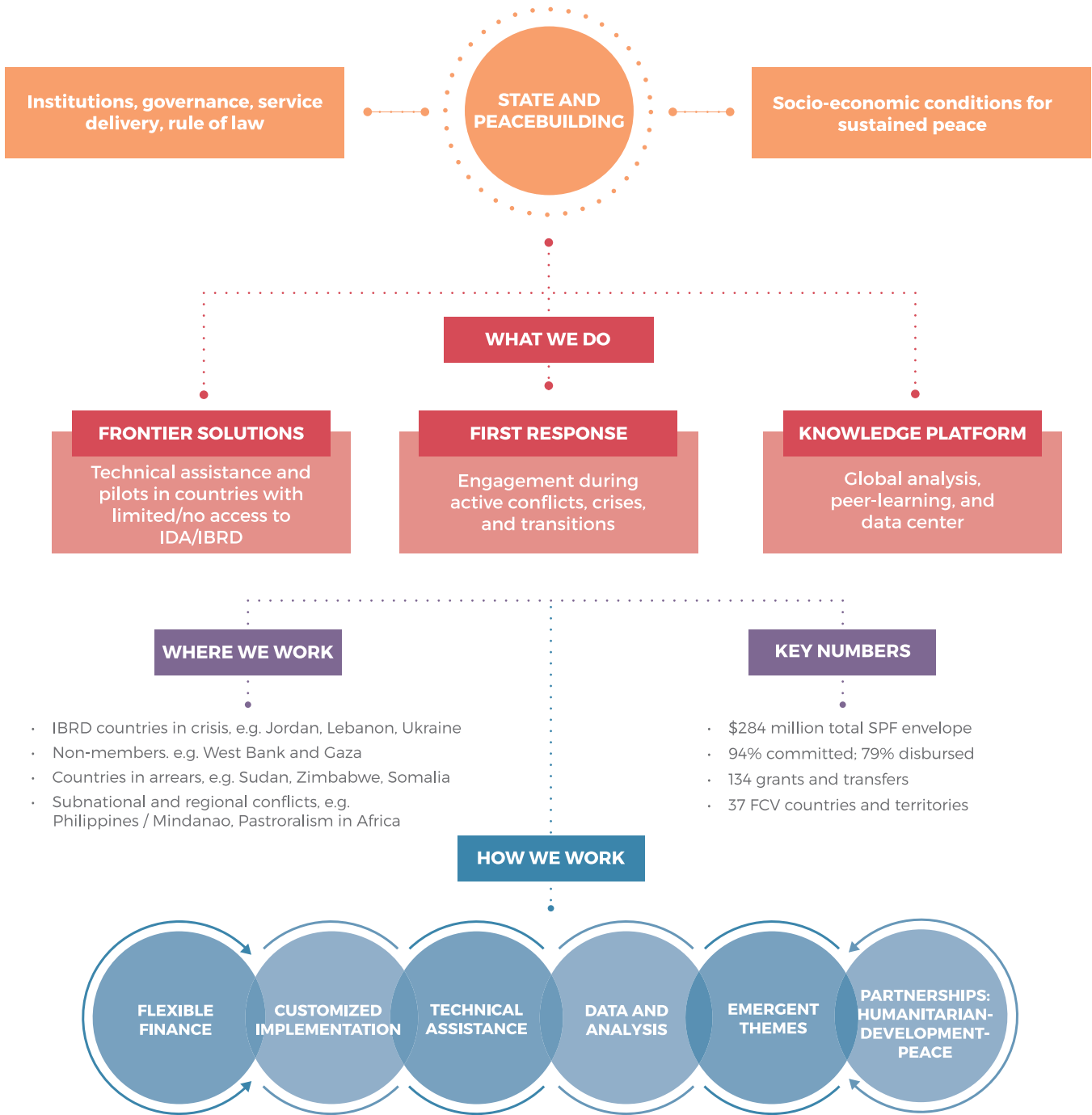
allows for Bank-executed projects. Contributions come from development partners and IBRD administrative budget, i.e. the World Bank's own resources.

3. GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

In order to ensure coherence and sensitivity to the broader FCV agenda, the SPF is governed by a **Steering Group** which consists of WBG Senior Management and contributing development partners. It meets periodically to provide feedback on the SPF's progress, as well as to ensure that resources are being channeled to initiatives that are relevant to the wider engagement of the international development community in FCV.

The **SPF Technical Advisory Committee** is made up of representatives from the WBG's Global Practices (GPs), Regions, and corporate units. Its role is to review and approve project proposals, integrate the SPF programming with regional WBG priorities, transfer operational knowledge across practices, and to suggest new initiatives that are in line with regional and sectoral priorities.

FIGURE 4: THE SPF AT A GLANCE



The **SPF Secretariat** operates from within the FCV Group in Washington, DC and the regional hub in Nairobi. It manages the day-to-day operations of the Fund, preparing strategic directions for each year, providing advice to teams on how to make projects more agile, processing grants,

as well as monitoring and evaluating the SPF portfolio on the basis of its results framework. The Secretariat promotes knowledge exchanges and peer-learning, and ensures the compatibility of the work program with broader FCV agenda of the WBC.



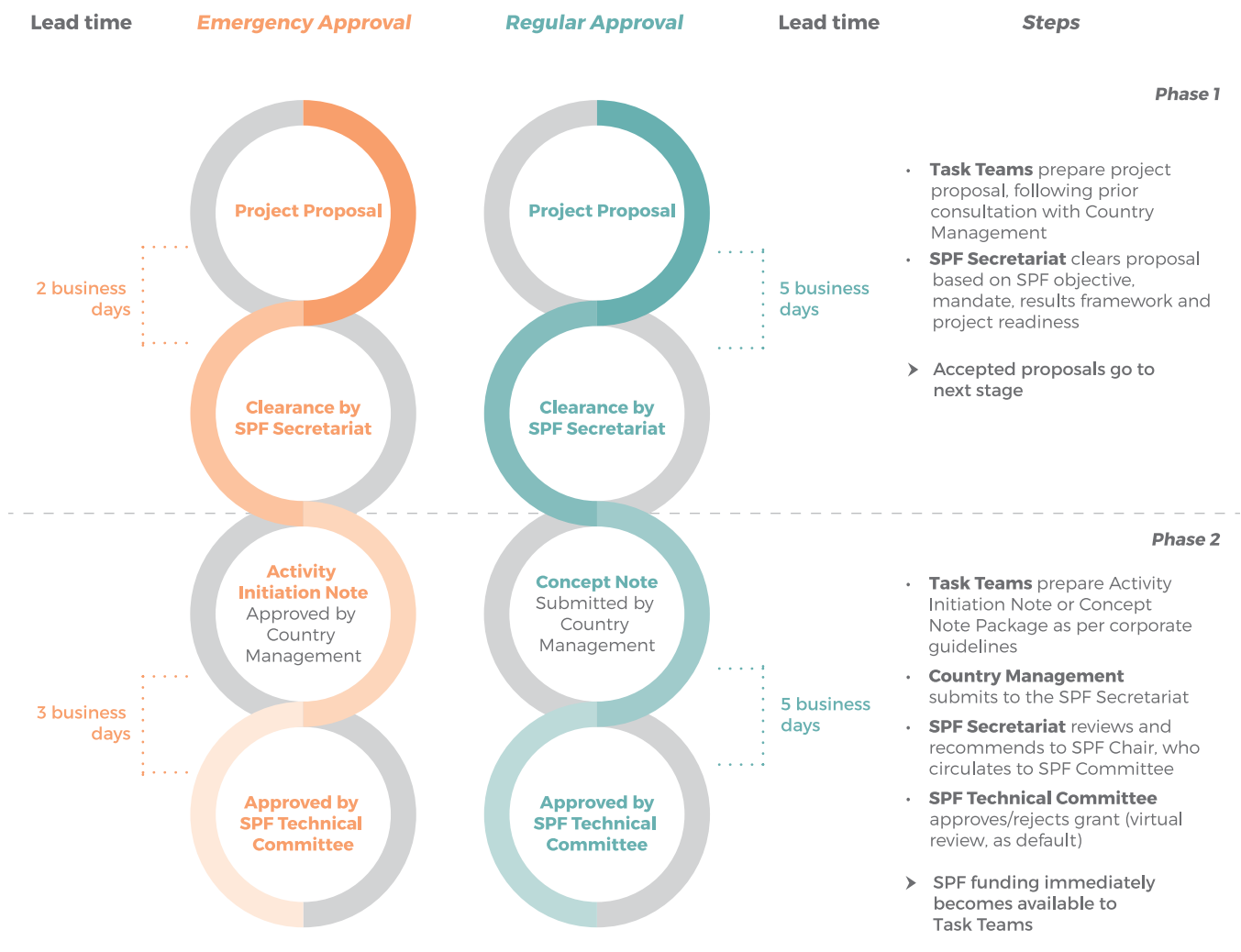
4. A CUSTOMIZED GRANT-MAKING PROCESS

The grant processing steps are shown in Figure 5, which reveals two distinct processing tracks depending on the urgency of project proposals.

Countries may find themselves in **urgent need of assistance due to active conflict or because of capacity constraints caused by FCV vulnerabilities. In such situations, projects financed under the SPF benefit from special treatment.** Task teams may be authorized to prepare the project using accelerated procedures for grants under which (a) the normally sequential stages of identification,

preparation, and appraisal may be consolidated; (b) the approval of the project may be taken after a single review of a complete project package; and (c) the turnaround times for certain steps are reduced. Similarly, some advisory services and analytical works supported by the SPF may follow a streamlined life cycle, with a simplified concept note (Activity Initiation Note) and no review meeting prior to the start of the activity. This quicker turn-around may be decisive when windows of opportunities open for state and peacebuilding or in cases of emergencies.

FIGURE 5: THE SPF GRANT-MAKING PROCESS



5. THE SPF RESULTS FRAMEWORK

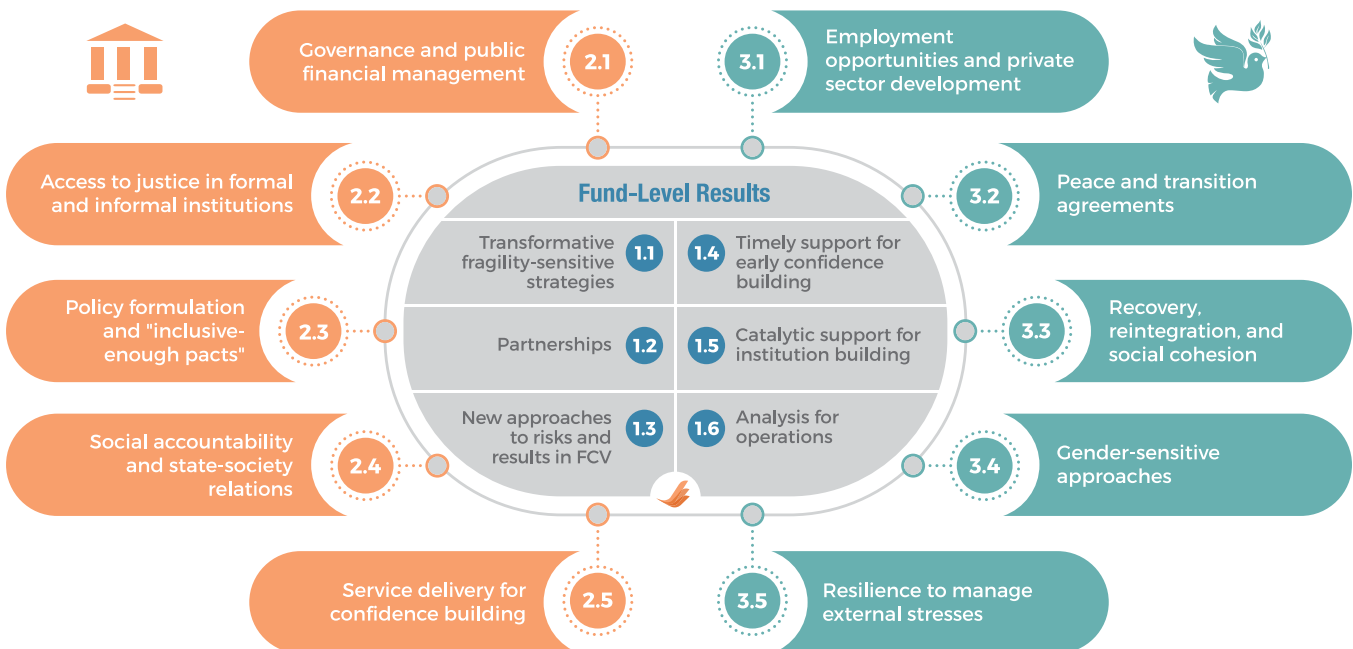
Recipients and task teams need to reflect in the design of the project the specifics of the country's situation, along with the related constraints and risks, in order to ensure that the intervention adequately responds to the recipient's needs and can reach its expected results efficiently.

Regular projects can expect funds available within 10 business days and follow the regular approval track for WBG investment project financing.

All SPF projects, emergency and regular tracks, benefit from the WBG's policies, procedures and systems for technical and fiduciary review, quality control, and approval.

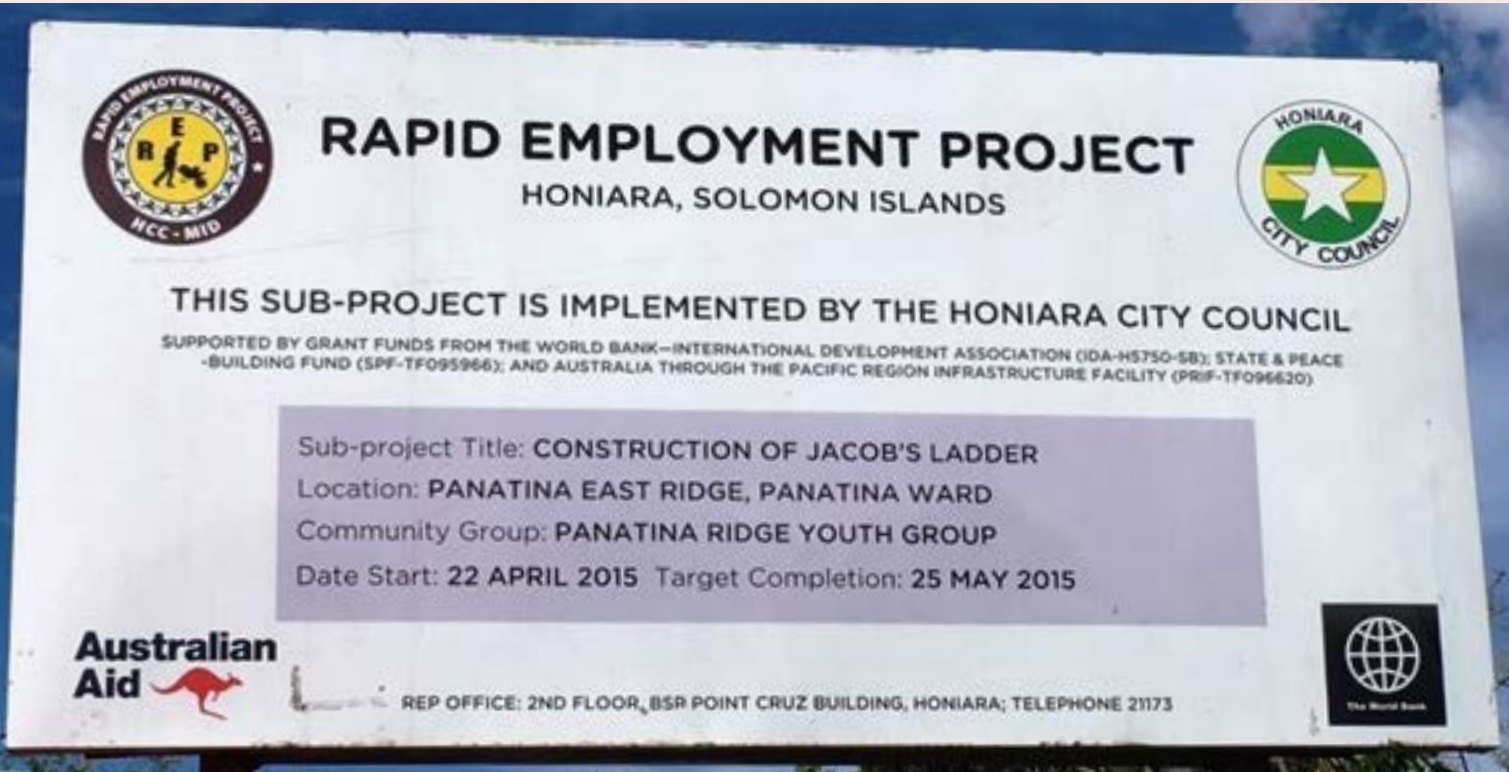
The Fund-level results represent areas where the SPF seeks to advance the WBG's response to FCV challenges through promoting FCV-sensitive strategies, advancing partnerships, piloting new approaches to risk and results, catalytic support for institutions and capturing and disseminating knowledge from pilot initiatives. In accordance with the defined objectives of the SPF, ten state and peacebuilding outcomes are then measured in individual projects. It is important to note that most interventions contribute to multiple goals.

FIGURE 6: THE SPF RESULTS FRAMEWORK



IN FOCUS:

SOLOMON ISLANDS – STABILIZATION THROUGH JOBS



Billboard of a completed community infrastructure project (Honiara, October 2016).

Beset by poverty and unemployment, thousands of people living in rural areas of the Solomon Islands have been forced in recent years to migrate to the country's capital, Honiara, in search of a better life. However, the influx of newcomers stretched the city's limits and social fabric, leaving many migrants unemployed and spawning conflicts with longtime residents and landholders regarding access to land, housing, and basic services. In the late 1990s, Honiara experienced large-scale social tensions, ethnic violence, and political unrest, which caused further displacement around the city. A regional peacekeeping force, the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands, was deployed to restore stability and support state-building.

In partnership with the Ministry of Infrastructure Development and the Honiara City Council, the SPF supported the launch of the **Rapid Employment Project** in 2010 to provide critical short-term employment and income opportunities for poor Honiara residents, as well as to strengthen infrastructure, as part of a broader recovery and statebuilding process following the violence that afflicted the country in the previous decade.

Australia, through the Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility, and IDA provided additional financing to this project. The Project has generated over **688,000 labor days**, provided short-term employment to over 12,600

people, and transferred a total of \$2.9 million in wages. Training in basic employment skills has also been delivered to over 11,500 people, of which 53 percent were youth and 60 percent were women.

After completing one week of training, Alison Lenga Ila, one of the project beneficiaries, worked for 52 days, cleaning streets and building footpaths. She later invested her savings, set aside from wages, into a business selling canned tuna, noodles, and sugar to families in her community. The small business enabled the 28-year-old mother to feed her family of three for months. "What we earned was small, but what is more important is what you do with that money," Alison said. Six months after completing her project-sponsored work placement, Alison sought help again from the project team to create a resumé for a vacancy she had seen. She is now employed and works as an office cleaner.

As part of its focus on resilience and recovery, the project rehabilitated 104 kilometers of roads, including improving **40 kilometers of all-weather and climate resilient roads**. The project also helped construct a number of stairways linking informal settlements with roads in the hilly Honiara terrain, helping to stimulate local commerce as well as providing escape routes in the event of natural disasters. Nearly 61,000 people have benefited from the improved access to services and markets through the repaired infrastructure, which was a major component of the project.

This SPF grant closed on December 31, 2016, but this flagship project is being continued and scaled-up with IDA financing.

“The SPF contribution was critical because it not only enabled us to create short-term employment to tens of thousands of people, but also helped us meet infrastructure needs of vulnerable communities and consolidate roads and bridges that were at risk due to natural disaster and climate change.”

- Charles Kelly, Honiara City Council
Chief Executive Officer



SECTION C

2016 HIGHLIGHTS

Throughout 2016, the SPF responded to the growing number of crises in places as diverse as Jordan, Ukraine, and Liberia. Operational programs were thus adapted to maximize value for money in an environment in which some countries in deep fragility have limited or no available sources of financing for long-term development, whereas others need urgent assistance to respond to regional spillovers.

1. FCV TRENDS: A SNAPSHOT

The flexibility of the SPF has been put to use in 2016 to quickly mobilize financing urgent, and/or critical operations. More specifically, the SPF served:

- As a **'frontier' fund**, providing livelihood support for vulnerable communities in countries in arrears where no other source of financing is available such as Sudan, or innovative interventions such as working with the UN peacekeeping mission to close the infrastructure gap in the Central African Republic;
- As a **'first response' fund**, providing technical assistance and support in transition scenarios, post-conflict reengagement, and dramatic increases in forced displacement. Such interventions include legal aid services for Syrian refugees and poor host communities in Jordan; capacity building for conflict-sensitive development in Ukraine; emergency electricity reform in Kurdistan Regional Governorate (Iraq); and financial assistance to small- and medium- enterprises in post-Ebola Liberia; and
- As a **knowledge platform**, providing resources to help understand new themes, such as youth violence prevention programs in Central America; the relationship between transparency and citizen engagement in the extractive sector in FCV settings; the role of financial services to manage crises in Lebanon; and gender-based violence in Nepal.

The SPF Technical Committee approved 15 new proposals totaling \$28.9 million in 2016.

However, the demand for SPF financing far exceeded available funds. The 2016 Call for Proposals received 50 eligible submissions totaling close to \$100 million, demonstrating the sustained commitment from the WBG operational teams to tackle issues pertaining to FCV, and the SPF's performance and reputation to act as the key platform for the strategic allocation and management of funds.

“The Ministry of Social Affairs takes pride in partnering with the SPF in scaling-up the National Volunteer Service Program, which will finance volunteering activities and provide training opportunities to youth in the most vulnerable communities throughout Lebanon.”

- Pierre Bou Assi, Minister for Social Affairs, Lebanon



JORDAN

Justice Sector Services | \$2.5M



GLOBAL

Disclosure in Extractives | \$0.3M



UKRAINE

Conflict Response and Recovery | \$3.6M



GLOBAL

Health Service Delivery | \$1.0M



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Local Connectivity Emergency Project | \$4.9M



SUDAN

Sustainable Livelihoods | \$4.4M



LIBERIA

Rural Finance for Reconstruction | \$4.8M



WEST BANK AND GAZA

Economic Opportunity | \$1.0M



CENTRAL AMERICA

Jobs, Crime and Violence | \$0.3M



IRAQ

Emergency Power Action Plan | \$0.5M



NEPAL

Gender-Based Violence Prevention | \$2.0M



LEBANON

National Volunteer Service Program | \$2.0M



LEBANON

Financial Service Provision | \$0.5M



GLOBAL

Recovery and PeaceBuilding Assessment | \$1.0M



SRI LANKA

Strategic Social Assessment | \$0.1M



2. NEW PROJECTS

JORDAN

Project: Justice Sector Services
Grant Amount: \$2.5 million



Governance

The **Justice Sector Services to Poor Jordanians and Refugees in Host Communities** increases access to legal aid services (information, counseling and legal representation) for poor Jordanians, particularly women, and refugees in host communities. The project will reach approximately 30,000 beneficiaries, out of which 60 percent women.

GLOBAL

Project: Disclosure in Extractives
Grant Amount: \$0.3 million



Governance

Disclosure in Extractives: An Analysis for Guidance in Operations generates insights on the link between improved access to contracting information and mitigation of conflict in FCV in order to inform future development project design. This will include in-depth analysis of current open contracting-related projects in three fragile pilot countries, with a focus on the extractive industries.

GLOBAL

Project: Health Service Delivery
Grant Amount: \$1.0 million



Health, Nutrition, and Population

Strengthening Health Service Delivery Resilience in FCV Settings is a program to broaden global knowledge and provide direct support to strengthen the resilience of health service delivery through innovative pilots, analysis, and rapid assessments in West Bank and Gaza, Syria, South Sudan, Mindanao (Philippines), and Ebola-affected countries in West Africa.

UKRAINE

Project: Conflict Response & Recovery
Grant Amount: \$3.6 million



Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience

The **Conflict Response, Recovery Pilot, and Capacity Building** Project builds the capacity of the Ministry for Temporarily Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons to address the development impacts of the conflict. This is done through capacity building, knowledge generation, and pilot recovery and peacebuilding activities.

LIBERIA

Project: Rural Finance for Reconstruction
Grant Amount: \$4.8 million



Finance and Markets

The **Rural Finance for Post-Ebola Reconstruction Project** supports the development of a framework to provide finance to medium and small enterprises (MSMEs) on sustainable terms and enhance the capacity of local private sector financial institutions to lend profitably to MSMEs.

SUDAN

Project: Sustainable Livelihoods
Grant Amount: \$4.4 million



Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience

The **Sustainable Livelihoods for Displaced and Vulnerable Communities in Eastern Sudan** strengthens the capacity of local stakeholders, including state authorities, displaced persons, and vulnerable host communities to jointly plan and implement durable solutions for livelihoods and natural resource management.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Project: Local Connectivity Emergency Project
Grant Amount: \$4.9 million



Transport

Reconnecting the population of Northeast CAR to urban centers and local markets by rehabilitating roads, the **Local Connectivity Emergency Project** contributes to the recovery and reconstruction effort at a critical moment of the peace process. The project is implemented by UNOPS, in collaboration with the Ministry of Transport.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Project: Jobs, Crime and Violence
Grant Amount: \$0.3 million



Development Research Group

Youth Employment, Crime and Violence in Central America is a contribution to the existing literature on protective factors for at-risk youth through randomized control trials (impact evaluations) of jobs programs combining skills training and behavioral therapy, with temporary job placements and individual mentoring scheme.



IRAQ

Project: Emergency Power Action Plan
Grant Amount: \$0.5 million



Energy and Extractives

As a response to massive power-cut protests, the **Emergency Action Plan to Power Cuts in the Kurdistan Regional Governorate** supports monitoring for operational performance of power producers; optimization of generation capacity; identification of critical transmission links; and cost/benefit analysis of urgent measures versus longer term optimization.

LEBANON

Project: National Volunteer Service
Grant Amount: \$2.0 million



Social Protection and Labor

This additional financing for the **National Volunteer Service** improves social stability and service delivery in the most vulnerable Lebanese communities hosting Syrian refugees through youth volunteering, skills development, and psychosocial support. Syrian refugee youth in the targeted communities participate in the project activities.

LEBANON

Project: Financial Service Provision
Grant Amount: \$0.5 million



Finance and Markets

This **Financial Service Provision to Manage Crisis** study develops policy tools on the use of financial services to manage crisis and promote microeconomic opportunity amongst host communities and Syrian refugees in Lebanon. It improves the capacity of policymakers and market players (NGOs, private sector, financial regulators, donors, etc.) to take evidence-based programming decisions.

NEPAL

Project: Gender-Based Violence Prevention
Grant Amount: \$2.0 million



Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience

The **Integrated Platform for Gender-based Violence Prevention and Response** raises awareness about, and improve response to, GBV by supporting victims, including those from indigenous groups and other vulnerable communities. It is achieved by improving the quality and reach of services through a helpline, promoting greater awareness, and strengthening the capacity of the National Women Commission.

WEST BANK AND GAZA

Project: Economic Opportunity

Grant Amount: \$1.0 million



Trade and Competitiveness

The successful **Abraham Path Project** receives additional financing to support job creation and income generation for marginalized rural communities along the Abraham Path in the West Bank, with a particular focus on women and youth. It also captures lessons from piloting job creation through experiential tourism that could be applied in other FC settings.

GLOBAL

Project: Recovery and PeaceBuilding Assessment

Grant Amount: \$1.0 million



FCV Group

An IDA18 commitment, the **Recovery and Peace-Building Assessment (RPBA) Facility** supports the systematic use of this instrument in countries emerging from conflict. RPBAs bring client governments, partner institutions (EC and UN), and the WBG together to forge a more targeted and coordinated response to post-conflict reconstruction.

SRI LANKA

Project: Strategic Social Assessment

Grant Amount: \$0.1 million



Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience

The **Strategic Social Assessment of the conflict-affected Northern and Eastern Provinces** focuses on post-conflict social and economic conditions. It develops an evidence-based understanding for the area to inform the government's own strategy, as well as the WBG's future engagement, for the conflict-affected areas.



IN FOCUS:

UKRAINE – RESPONDING TO SUBNATIONAL CONFLICT



Military chevrons pinned by veterans as a sign of gratitude to doctors in the SPF-supported Veterans Regional Hospital (Dnipro, November 2016).

With eastern Ukraine still fragile in the aftermath of conflict, a SPF project is helping to build the capacity of the government to address the development impacts of the war, which has left over 10,000 people dead and 2.7 million others displaced. The grant is supporting the consolidation of the newly established **Ministry for Temporarily Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons (MOT)** and the piloting of peacebuilding and recovery activities in eastern Ukraine.

Executed through capacity building, knowledge generation, and peacebuilding pilot activities, the SPF is also helping to lay the foundation of a Multi-Partner Trust Fund on peacebuilding and recovery, which has recently been launched by the World Bank Group and the United Nations.

The project team's immediate priority is to work hand-in-hand with the MOT as the ministry is quickly establishing itself to lead and coordinate recovery programming. Activities include training and support on financial management, procurement, and on peacebuilding and recovery programming. Following this early capacity building phase, MOT is expected to begin **pilot projects aimed at responding to the development needs of IDPs, veterans, and host communities.**

The project has also launched a **nationwide survey on the socio-economic impacts of displacement, and the return of veterans** with over 4,000 interviews conducted with internally

displaced persons, returnees, host communities, and conflict veterans across Ukraine. Results of this quantitative and qualitative survey will provide key insights for the government and international partners, as they consider policies and programs shaping a development response to the conflict. As part of this same effort, the United Kingdom through DFID is financing a pilot data platform to track progress and results of peacebuilding and recovery efforts.

The implementation of the project comes at a time when Ukraine is experiencing a critical period of political transition, economic instability, and insecurity. The dramatic developments over the past two years, including the “Maidan” uprising, outbreak of conflict in eastern Ukraine, and the annexation of Crimea, have exacerbated underlying sources of fragility. As a result, the country faces a severe economic downturn, governance challenges, regional divides, and long-held distrust between citizens and the state.

The conflict has directly affected five million people in the Donbass region, paralyzing economic activity in Ukraine’s industrial heartland. The region accounts for almost one quarter of Ukraine’s industrial activity, and an equal share of its exports. The impacts of conflict are particularly acute for the poor and vulnerable in Donbass, which has one of the highest populations of the bottom 40 percent. Continued fighting and job losses could push these households further into poverty.

“We look to the World Bank as a key international partner in our efforts to address the development impacts of the crisis. Support from the SPF has been critical in the early establishment of the Ministry and in raising the profile of recovery and peacebuilding efforts as fundamental for development progress in Ukraine.”

- *Vadym Chernysh, Minister of Temporarily Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons, Ukraine*



SECTION D

PORTFOLIO TRENDS
2009-2016

1. SPF CONTRIBUTIONS

The SPF was established in 2008 with an initial pledge of \$100 million over three fiscal years (2009-2012) from the World Bank (IBRD). This indicates that the World Bank has given the SPF special priority. In virtually all cases, the Bank manages the contributions of development partners without contributing its own resources to the trust fund. By contrast, the SPF has been singled out to receive significant annual contributions from the IBRD's own resources: between 2008 and 2016, **IBRD contributions to the SPF amounted to over \$218 million**, as illustrated in Figure 7, which represents approximately 78 percent of total financing to the Fund. The IBRD contributions have been complemented by an additional \$59 million in financing from bilateral donors, which include **Australia, Denmark, Germany, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and The United Kingdom**. Total contributions and investment income to the SPF currently amount to \$284 million.

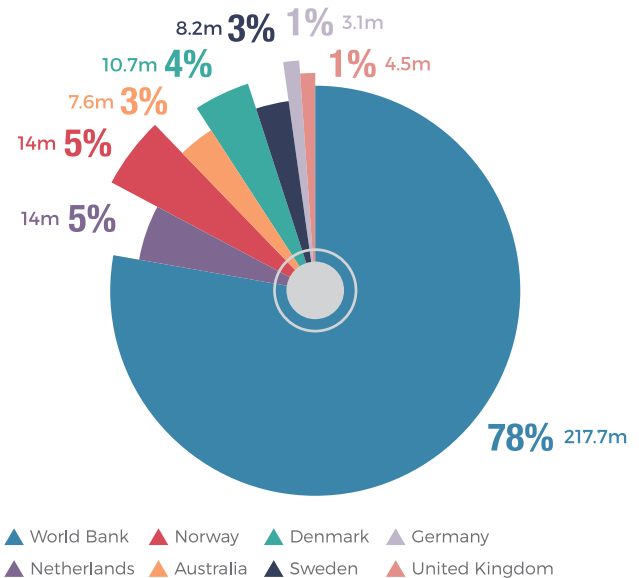
2. SPF RECIPIENTS

The SPF focuses on partnerships that are varied and complementary, utilizing flexible financing procedures and arrangements. It has the ability to use the UN-WBC Fiduciary Principles Accord (FPA) for disbursements to UN agencies, and is able to engage with a diverse set of partners and grant recipients. **These include government agencies, international and national NGOs, universities and think tanks, as well as regional and international institutions.** In exceptional circumstances, such as active conflicts or in instances where the capacities of institutions are severely constrained, the Bank is also able to execute activities on behalf of recipients at their request. Figure 8 details the broad range and share of institutions and partners that implement SPF grants.

In 2016, the SPF team conducted a thorough performance review of the portfolio on the basis of which data were updated to reflect projects that have closed, and the refunded amounts which returned to the parent fund from child funds, i.e. balance of closed grants. Adjustments between the 2015 Annual Report data and the 2016 Annual Report reflect this exercise.

FIGURE 7: SPF CONTRIBUTIONS

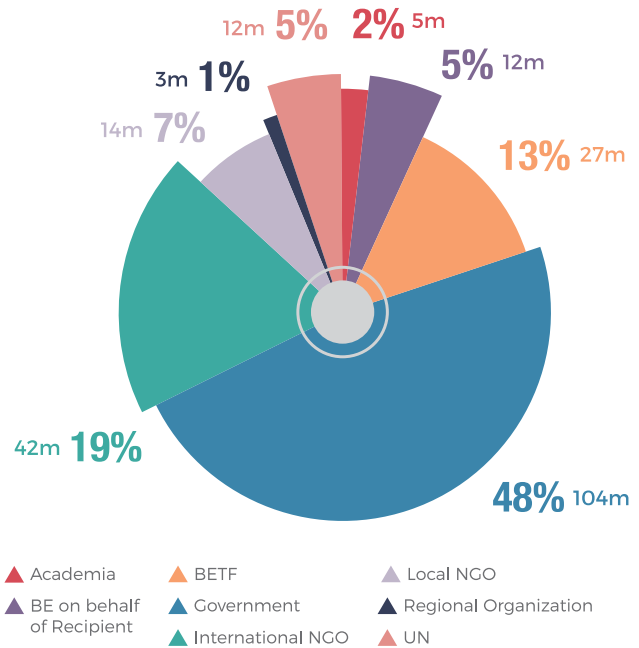
SPF Contributions by Donor, 2009 - 2016 (\$ million)



The SPF is a unique multi-donor trust fund in that the WBG contributes its own resources.

FIGURE 8: SPF RECIPIENTS

SPF Grant Recipients



The SPF features a complete spectrum of grantees for the most fit-for-purpose delivery of results on the ground.

3. SPF ALLOCATIONS BY REGION

The flexibility of the SPF as a financing instrument has enabled it to respond to a broad range of FCV challenges in diverse regional and country contexts. The portfolio as of 2016 features 134 operational activities, comprising \$216 million in grants and \$44 million in transfers to MDTFs.

As shown in Figure 9, the Africa region (AFR) hosts the largest number of SPF supported projects, which address multiple FCV contexts with 50 percent of SPF funding. Several strategic initiatives—a package of projects behind a transformative statebuilding and peacebuilding strategy (country/regional)—have been supported thus far, including Sudan (\$14 million) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC, \$10 million). Somalia is the largest single recipient of SPF funds, with a portfolio of \$36 million. The SPF has played an important role in supporting countries in arrears or re-engaging countries that have little or no access to IDA resources (Guinea-Bissau, Sudan, and Zimbabwe).

The Middle East and North Africa region (MENA) is the second largest recipient of SPF financing (21 percent of funding), which tends to focus on service delivery and livelihood development for conflict-affected, displaced and marginalized populations. **The SPF financed the WBG's early response to the Syria refugee crisis with pilot project support and MDTF transfers of over \$27 million to mitigate the impact of the refugee influx on host communities.** In Libya, the SPF's "Transitional Assistance" project is providing flexible financing for early technical assistance to support Libya's transition. The Iraq "Consultative Service Delivery Program" targeted Kurdish areas of the country with innovative community driven development (CDD) approaches.

“The SPF provides the Bank unique access to supporting FCS clients, which is a corporate priority. It allows the Bank to remain engaged with countries in arrears (e.g. Somalia) or non-members (e.g. West Bank and Gaza), and be at the forefront of undertaking research studies in novel situations such as the mass refugee and migration crisis.”

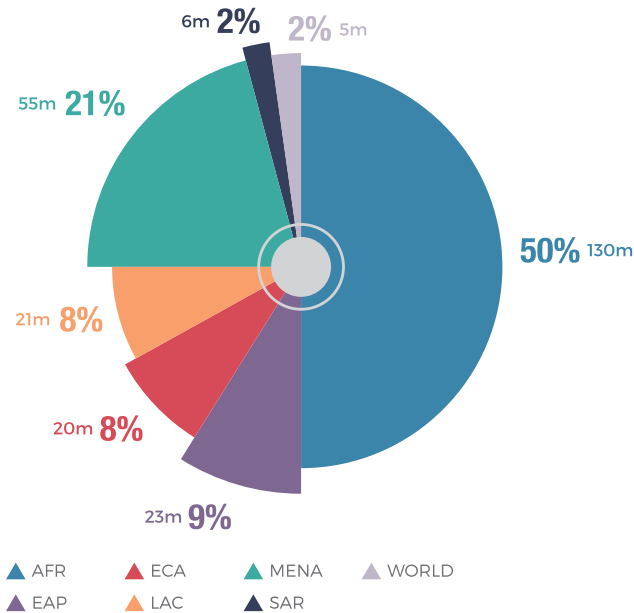
- Fiscal Year 2017 World Bank Budget Paper (May 2016)

“International engagement should be based on trust and a good understanding of existing response capacity and critical gaps, to arrive at a clear assessment of comparative advantage and complementarity with national and local efforts.”

- One Humanity: Shared Responsibility. Report of the Secretary-General for the World Humanitarian Summit (February 2, 2016)



FIGURE 9: SPF ALLOCATIONS BY REGION



The SPF has provided financing to all regions, with Africa and the Middle East and North Africa representing the largest share.

The East Asia and Pacific region (EAP) is the center of SPF initiatives that are geared towards addressing the drivers of subnational conflict and fragility. The SPF has provided \$23 million to EAP, the third largest recipient of SPF, to support development solutions to a diverse range of FCV challenges that impact the WBG’s ability to deliver on its Twin Goals of ending extreme poverty and improving shared prosperity. Data from a recent SPF-funded Asia Foundation Study identifies subnational conflict as the most widespread, deadly and enduring form of conflict in Asia, compared to other regions which are most impacted by civil and cross-border conflict.

Europe and Central Asia region (ECA) grants are informed by the **SPF’s ECA Strategic Initiative on Conflict and Fragility, which includes operational and knowledge-generation activities to strengthen sensitivity to FCV in the Bank’s work and tackle the underlying sources of fragility and violence.** FCV challenges include tensions over ethnic power-sharing, subnational fragility and lagging regions, unresolved ‘frozen’ territorial

conflict, forced displacement, and transnational radicalism and criminal flows. In **Georgia**, the SPF funded a pilot to build knowledge and capacity on prevention and response to GBV, with a particular focus on conflict- and displacement-affected populations. The SPF grant seeks to build the capacity of the newly established Ministry of Temporarily Occupied Territories and IDPs to address the development impacts of the conflict.

The Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region’s SPF projects seek to address issues pertaining to post-conflict reconstruction and urban crime and violence. **SPF funding to LAC in the amount of \$21.4 million largely focused on citizen security and urban violence in Central America and supporting the peace process and victims’ reparation in Colombia.** Crime and violence are the preeminent development challenges for the Central American countries of Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala. The SPF-sponsored RESOL-V (Red de Soluciones a la Violencia/Solutions to Violence Network) also helped in developing a global network of experts on violence prevention.

The South Asia region (SAR) does not have a significant SPF presence, mainly due to the portfolio of other large-scale trust funds, such as the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) and the Pakistan Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, and Balochistan. In **Nepal**, the *SPF’s Program to Promote the Demand for Good Governance* supports a process of political transformation after 10 years

of civil war. The SPF also financed an important knowledge and learning grant in South Asia on livelihood generation as part of community-driven development (CDD) programming in conflict-affected areas. In **Sri Lanka**, the SPF is funding a study to develop an evidence based understanding for FCV-affected northern and eastern provinces in order to inform the government's own strategy for the conflict-affected areas, and to contribute to the WBG's future engagement in these post-conflict areas.

4. SPF ALLOCATIONS BY FCV TYPES: DIFFERENTIATED APPROACH

All low- and middle-income member countries (LICs and MICs) of the WBG are eligible to receive SPF funding, as are non-members on a case-by-case basis, and countries in arrears. **The SPF is unique in its ability to work in low-income countries where IDA cannot, or where there are limited or no IDA allocations, and in special middle-income cases where IBRD borrowing is challenging for FCV-related purposes.** Figure 10 shows how 38 percent of the SPF's funds have gone to LICs with limited or no access to IDA and 26 percent have been dedicated to middle-income IBRD countries affected by FCV.

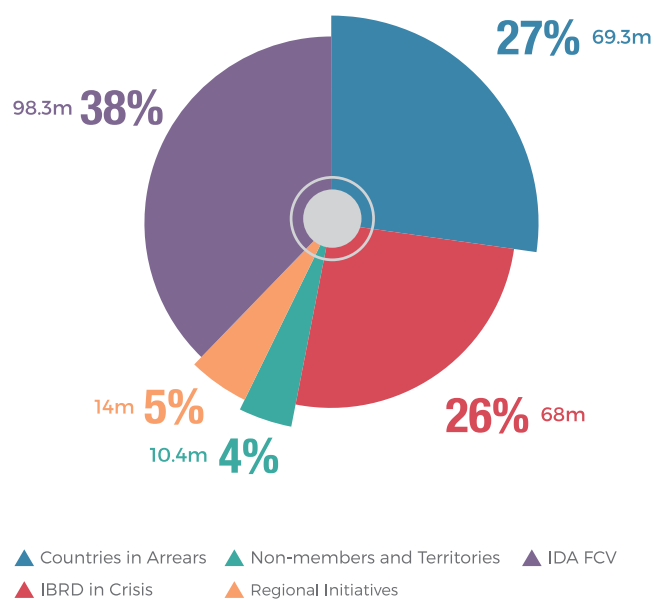
In 2016, the WBG adopted a **differentiated approach to FCV** whereby countries are grouped according to specific risks and interventions tailored according to their risk profile. The SPF had already been operating according to a similar philosophy, linking interventions to the type of FCV challenge encountered by client countries. These interventions reflect global FCV trends:

- In Africa roughly equal shares of SPF projects focus on **post-conflict recovery and reconstruction, and protracted crises** (as with an incipient program on crime and violence and subnational conflict);
- SPF grants in MICs tackle mostly **subnational conflict** (particularly in Europe and Central Asia);

- Latin America and the Caribbean is threatened by **urban crime and violence**;
- In MENA, most SPF projects help absorb the **shock of the Syrian conflict** (refugees and IDPs); and
- In South Asia, the portfolio is more modest, but equally distributed among the types of FCV challenges facing the region.

This analysis also reveals that there is little focus on conflict and violence prevention in the current portfolio. This is an SPF priority for 2017.

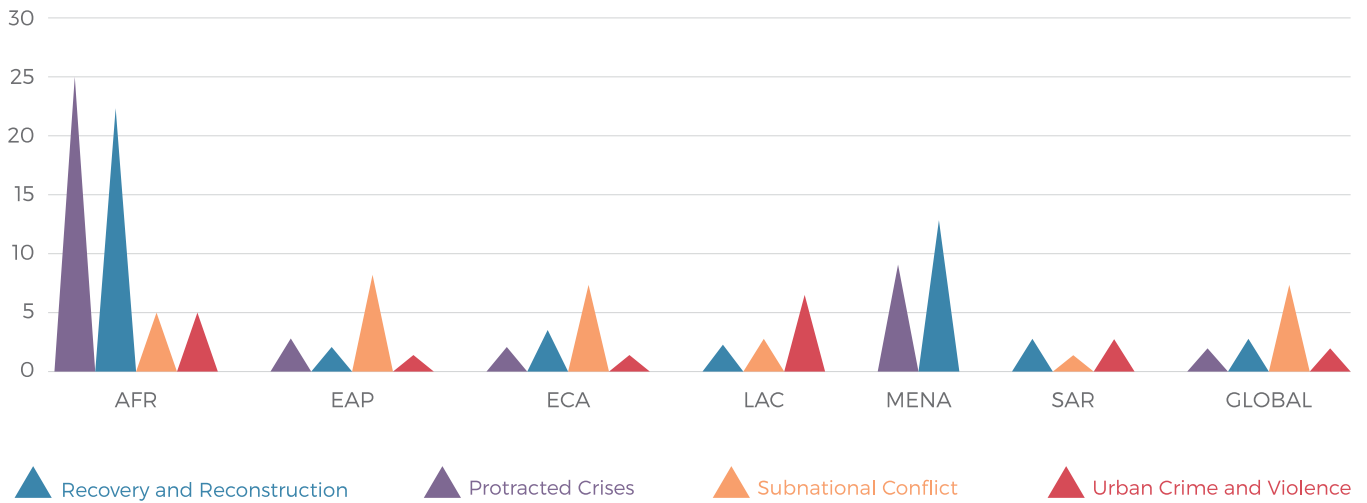
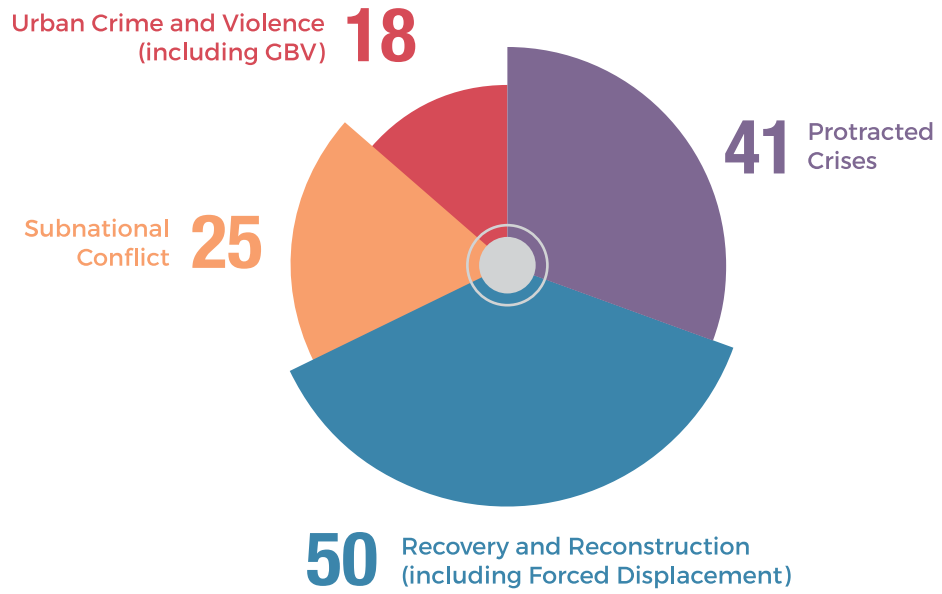
FIGURE 10: SHARE OF SPF FINANCING TO IDA/IBRD COUNTRIES



The SPF is the only financing mechanism that works in all FCV situations and provides resources regardless of the income level and legal status of the recipient countries.



FIGURE 11: DIFFERENTIATED APPROACH IN SPF PROJECTS (IN NUMBER OF GRANTS)



The regional distribution of SPF grants reflects a differentiated approach customized to FCV risks.

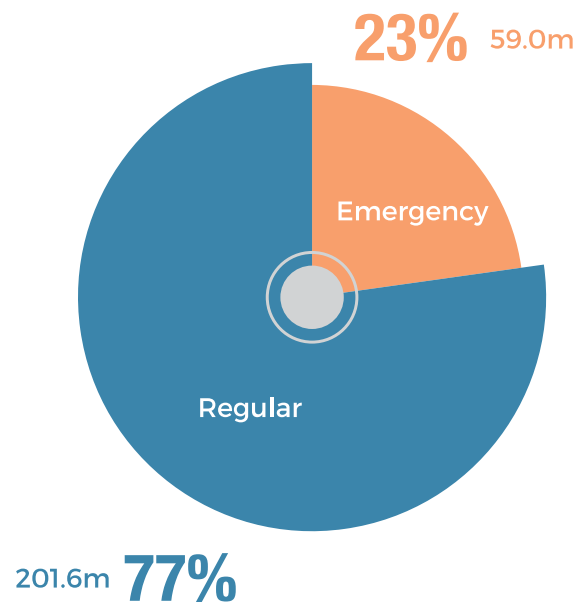
5. SPF TRANSFERS TO MULTI-DONOR TRUST FUNDS

World Bank-administered MDTFs can be efficient financing mechanisms to harmonize donor funds, pool risk, economize transaction costs and reduce the administrative burden on host governments, especially in situations of fragility, conflict, and violence. The SPF's founding Board paper (2008) allows for the flexibility to transfer seed funding to support Bank-administered MDTFs in FCV to "ensure the rapid implementation of critical activities and to mobilize additional donor resources." Given the difficulties of operating in fragile environments, limited preparation budgets and slow start-up times often result in the protracted mobilization of donor contributions. This undermines the ability to respond to emergencies or urgent needs. As such, the SPF is continuing its effective mobilization of donor funding, meeting urgent financing gaps, creating early entry points and leveraging other opportunities. **As of 2016, the SPF Committee has approved eight transfers to Bank-administered MDTFs in three regions and five countries, collectively valued at \$44 million,** as shown in Table 1.

6. EMERGENCY VS. NON-EMERGENCY PROJECTS

The SPF is present in a wide array of fragile environments, including crises where speed, simplicity, and flexibility are keys to effective financing. SPF financing for grants designated "rapid response" encompasses about a quarter of the overall portfolio, as illustrated in Figure 12. These include projects that focus on rapid infrastructure reconstruction in the Central African Republic, and emergency assistance to mitigate the immediate impacts of forced displacement in Jordan and Lebanon as a result of the Syrian crisis.

FIGURE 12: SHARE OF EMERGENCY VS. REGULAR PROJECTS

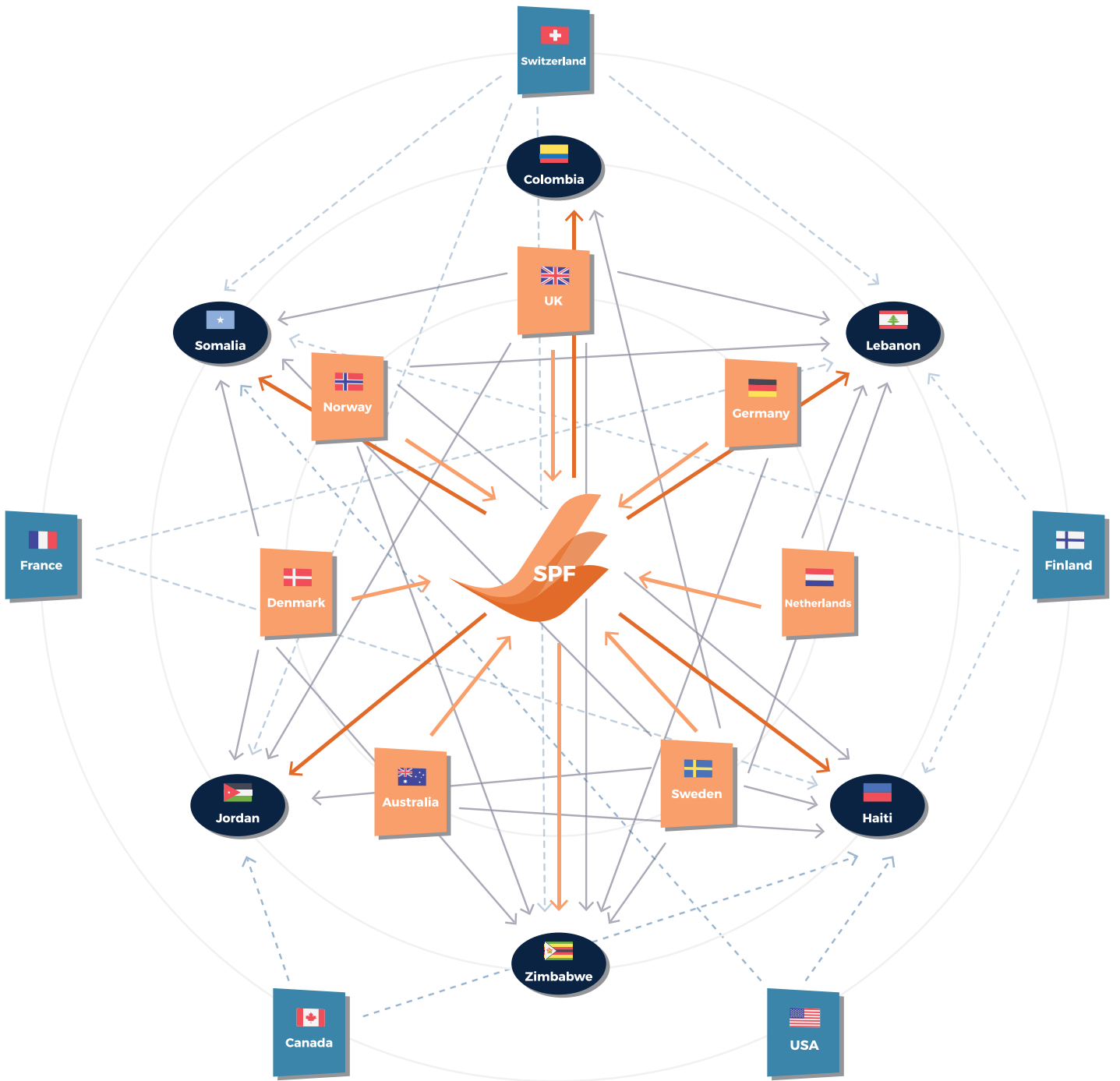


THE SPF DONOR NETWORK: CONTRIBUTIONS AND LEVERAGE

TABLE 1: SPF TRANSFERS TO SINGLE-COUNTRY MDTFs

Country	SPF Transfer Amount	MDTF Total Amount	List of Partners / Countries
Somalia: Private Sector Development Reengagement	\$5 million	\$24.6 million	1. SPF 2. United Kingdom 3. Denmark
Somalia: Multi-Partner Fund	\$8 million	\$165 million	1. SPF 2. Switzerland 3. United Kingdom 4. Sweden 5. Denmark 6. Finland 7. Italy 8. USA
Jordan: Emergency Services and Social Resilience Project Trust Fund	\$10 million	\$65.7 million	1. SPF 2. Switzerland 3. United Kingdom 4. Sweden 5. Canada 6. Denmark
Haiti: Reconstruction Trust Fund	\$2 million	\$401.4 million	1. SPF 2. Canada 3. Sweden 4. Thailand 5. USA 6. France 7. Brazil 8. Colombia 9. Cyprus 10. Estonia 11. Finland 12. Ireland 13. Japan 14. Latvia 15. Norway 16. Nigeria 17. Oman 18. Spain
Lebanon: Syrian Crisis Multi Donor Trust Fund	\$10 million	\$95.5 million	1. SPF 2. Norway 3. Finland 4. France 5. Netherlands 6. Sweden 7. Switzerland 8. United Kingdom
Colombia: Peace and Post-Conflict Support Multi Donor Trust Fund	\$4 million	\$6.5 million	1. SPF 2. Sweden
Zimbabwe: Reconstruction Fund	\$5 million	\$25.2 million	1. SPF 2. Denmark 3. Germany 4. Norway 5. Sweden 6. Switzerland 7. United Kingdom
Total Amount	\$44 million	\$774 million	This network of seven country MDTFs includes the SPF, seven SPF donors, and 18 non-SPF donors. Excluding the Haiti Trust Fund, non-SPF donors in this network are limited to 6 and the leverage effect is 1:9
Total Amount (excluding Haiti)	\$42 million	\$373 million	

The SPF is a central pivot for leveraging bilateral funding



Country MDTFs
 SPF Donors
 Other Donors

← SPF transfers to MDTFs
 ← SPF Donor transfers to SPF
 ← SPF Donor transfers to country MDTFs
 - - - Other Donor transfers to country MDTFs

* Donors with only one contribution to country MDTFs are not represented in this network



IN FOCUS:

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - SCALING UP PREVENTION AND RESPONSE



Supporting female participation in cash-for-work programs to strengthen GBV prevention and response (Central African Republic, July 2016).

More than one in three women worldwide have experienced GBV during their lifetime. Sexual violence, trafficking, and domestic violence occur in all settings, but they tend to increase both during and after a conflict and crisis. While those affected by the GBV are predominantly young women, men and boys can also be victims or be forced to perpetrate it against others, including their own families.

Over the last eight years, the SPF has supported analytical work, evaluations, and country pilots on GBV with \$15 million in commitments. The SPF supported the first WBG project focused on GBV with a grant in **Côte d'Ivoire** in 2009, which inspired a series of related initiatives

and findings to inform follow-up work on GBV globally. GBV projects supported by the SPF are active today in DRC, Georgia, Nepal, and Papua New Guinea.

In **DRC**, the project has provided services to 4,000 GBV survivors, while 114 Village and Savings Loan Associations have been created to help restore livelihoods. In **Georgia**, the project intervention analyzes the drivers of GBV, the adequacy of available support services, and institutional constraints. A quantitative survey of 3,000 respondents—half of them men—is currently comparing the representative sample of conflict-affected communities in Georgia to the national population. In **Nepal**, the project

promotes awareness about the GBV through social media, and is in the process of creating a 24/7 helpline, which will bring together providers of support services to GBV survivors. To address GBV in **Papua New Guinea**, another grant helped develop an industry-specific code of conduct for extractive industries, while a 24/7 helpline has been set for GBV survivors.

Today, the SPF co-sponsors the **Global Platform on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence**. The Platform's objectives are to provide services to GBV survivors, contribute to prevention, raise public awareness, and build capacity of member countries through South-South knowledge sharing. The SPF has funded a series of study tours in **Rwanda, DRC, Sri Lanka, and Fiji**, where participants from across the world exchanged knowledge and good practices.

The SPF projects in DRC and Côte d'Ivoire have already informed the design of the first IDA operation in Sub-Saharan Africa which includes GBV as its Project Development Objective (\$106 million).

Going forward, the SPF has set aside \$1 million of its 2017 allocation to support the preparation of development projects across sectors and countries that would include a GBV component. Many sectors can contribute to the prevention, response and mitigation to GBV, as is detailed in the World Bank's **Violence Against Women and Girls Resource Guide** (vawresourceguide.org). This new initiative, supported jointly with the World Bank Gender CCSA, aims to scale-up solutions to preventing and mitigating GBV. The initiative moves from successful pilots to scale, with an ambitious goal of leveraging \$50 million in project financing for GBV and contributing, ultimately, to fulfilling the IDA18 commitment on GBV.

“By joining forces, the Gender and FCV CCSAs can accelerate the World Bank's commitment to support countries in addressing gender-based violence, across sectors and in urban and rural areas. The SPF is critical in catalyzing much needed attention and investment to maximize this support.”

- *Caren Grown, Senior Director for Gender CCSA*



SECTION E

SPF RESULTS

The Fund-level results represent areas where the SPF seeks to advance the WBG's response to FCV challenges through FCV-sensitive strategies, partnerships, new approaches to risk and results, catalytic support for institutions, and knowledge dissemination from pilot initiatives. In accordance with the defined objectives of the SPF, ten state and peacebuilding outcomes are measured in individual projects. Most interventions contribute to multiple goals.

The SPF defines statebuilding goals as efforts to strengthen, build, or rebuild institutions of governance, including support of institutions that provide transparent and accountable management of public finances; investments in human capital and social development; promoting the rule of law; delivering basic services and infrastructure; and creating enabling environments for market development.

The SPF's definition of peacebuilding includes efforts that seek to develop the conditions, values, and behaviors that foster social and economic development that is peaceful, stable,

and sustainable. The term incorporates a broad spectrum of activities, including recovery and reintegration of conflict-affected populations and increased social cohesion; the use of gender-sensitive approaches; and responses to vulnerable groups. It also encompasses the management of external stresses, such as transnational organized crime and cross-border violence.

While there are distinctions between the two sets of activities, the SPF does not view statebuilding and peacebuilding as separate objectives, but rather as interrelated and complementary processes.

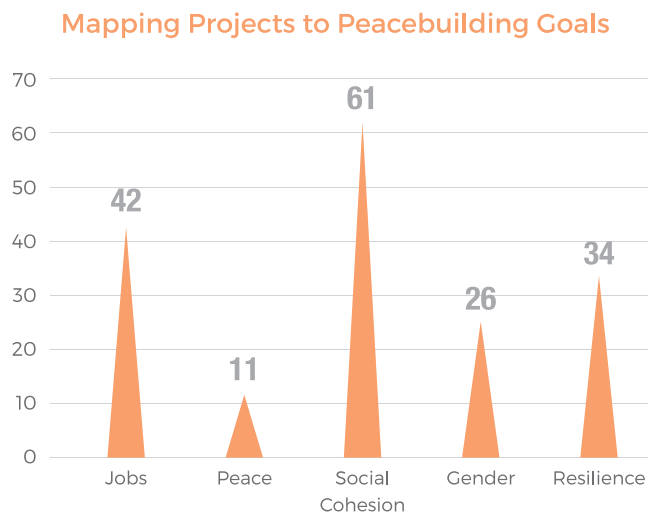
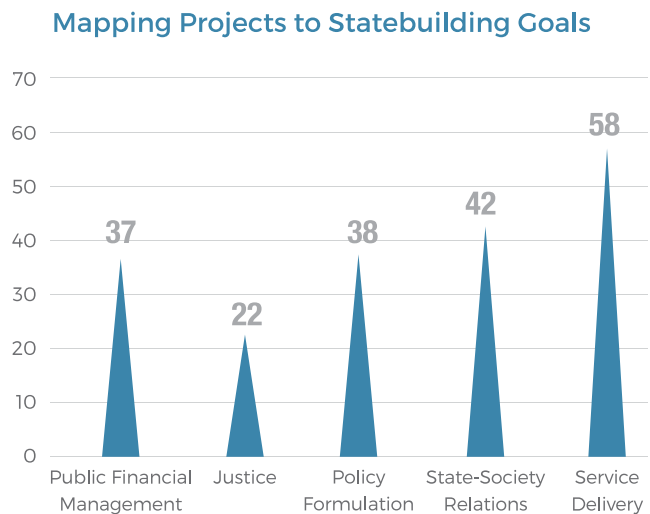
1. FUND-LEVEL RESULTS

As shown in Figure 13, the most common areas of **statebuilding** contribute to the delivery of basic services, public confidence in the management of resources, policy formulation, improved state-society relations and responsiveness to the demands of citizens. With regards to **peacebuilding**, SPF projects focus on job creation and private sector development as in Kosovo, Somalia, and West Bank and Gaza. Other peacebuilding activities concentrate on resilience to external stress, social cohesion, and reintegration of conflict-affected populations. The SPF portfolio is limited in its support to the justice sector, as well as in its support to peace processes and implementation, even though the Fund has provided innovative support to legal aid in Jordan and the peace processes in Colombia and in Mindanao, Philippines.

As peacebuilding and statebuilding results tend to overlap, most SPF projects contribute to multiple results, and support several, often interlinked, activities. Pages 51-53 take a closer look at sample activities for each statebuilding and peacebuilding area.



FIGURE 13: MAPPING PROJECT-LEVEL OBJECTIVES TO STATEBUILDING AND PEACEBUILDING RESULTS (IN THE NUMBER OF GRANTS AND TRANSFERS)



Projects supporting service delivery, jobs, public financial management— core expertise of the World Bank— and social cohesion continue to be primary areas of investment.

2. STATEBUILDING RESULTS



Public Financial Management

Public financial management; anti-corruption initiatives; natural resource management

Somalia: Public Financial Management Capacity Strengthening Project

This project has been critical in the establishment of Somali public sector institutions and putting in place a working Public Financial Management (PFM) system. An early PFM Self Assessment led to the formulation of a PFM reform strategy and action plan. It also helped the Federal Government of Somalia pilot its new Financial Management Information Systems, and establish a new Chart of Accounts. In addition, SPF assistance supported training of key government staff, and laid foundations for an expansion of the project.



Justice

Judicial sector capacity building; local-level dispute and conflict resolution mechanisms; human rights protection; human rights commissions; land reform and land rights; reparation for victims of conflict

Jordan: Delivering Legal Aid Services to Displaced Iraqis, Palestinians, and Poor Jordanians

This project provides a mechanism for poor and vulnerable persons, such as refugees, to understand and advocate for their basic social and economic rights and in so doing, gain access to other social benefits. Further, the project has helped create public awareness and improved case management systems at the SPF supported legal aid centers.

“The SPF as a catalytic fund was instrumental in establishing the basic PFM foundation and was useful to crowd-in more donors through the Multi-Partner Fund to scale up the reforms to other regions of Somalia. This contribution also paved the way for other reform initiatives such as tax administration and external audit.”

- Mohamed Adan Ibrahim,
Minister of Finance, Somalia





Policy Formulation

Capacity building of government ministries and executive; capacity building of local governance structures; polling; public information campaigns; leadership development

Somalia: Private Sector Development Reengagement Program Phase II

The program set out to improve access to markets and generate employment in key productive and service sectors. In addition to boosting Somalia's investment climate, developing public-private partnerships and value chain development, the program helped strengthen the banking and legal frameworks in accordance with international standards.



State-Society Relations

Civil society and NGO capacity building; social accountability mechanisms; civic engagement programs

Thailand: Expanding Community Approaches in Conflict Situations in the Three Southernmost Provinces

This project is developing effective approaches to local development in a middle-income country affected by subnational violence. By gaining knowledge, local understanding and building trust among authorities and stakeholders, the project is helping improve more accountable collection, management, and use of public resources. The project has spurred an increase in demand-side governance, engaging civil society and community efforts to improve state- society relations in a volatile environment. It has also improved policy formulation capacity among local and district governments.



Service Delivery

Delivery of services (infrastructure, health, education, water and sanitation, etc.); CDD programming

Tunisia Participatory Service Delivery for Reintegration

In Tunisia, this SPF project piloted participatory approaches to social service delivery and job creation through a cash-for-service program for vulnerable Tunisian households. The project contributed to fostering social cohesion and stabilization among disadvantaged populations following the country's 2011 revolution, while also mitigating the socioeconomic risks faced by Tunisians fleeing civil strife in neighboring Libya. It also provided a basis for input to the country's post-revolution Bank partnership strategy.

3. PEACEBUILDING RESULTS



Jobs and Private Sector Development

Job creation; livelihood creation; micro-enterprise; private sector development

Abraham's Path: Economic Development Across Fragile Communities

The Abraham trekking path follows the historical footsteps of the religious figure across the Middle East. In the West Bank it is a popular tourist destination and a vital economic asset to shops, guesthouses, restaurants and other businesses in 53 often-rural communities. In partnership with Masar Ibrahim Al Khalil, a national NGO, the SPF is helping to develop and promote the Path as a catalyst for socioeconomic development and social cohesion. The project improves the lives of women and youth in particular, and offers tour guide certifications, hospitality training, and the creation of practical and promotional resources.



Peace and Transition Agreements

Peace process technical support; conflict and violence monitoring; national dialogue support; local and subnational inputs to national peace and transition processes

Central African Republic: Local Connectivity Emergency Project

The project aims to support the peace process and the newly-elected government, connecting the rebel-controlled northeast with the rest of the country in order to boost economic development, ensure the return of state authority and provision of public services, and develop infrastructure. The intervention is implemented by UNOPS under a FPA.



Gender

GBV prevention and response; programs targeting vulnerable young men; women's empowerment and leadership programming

Addressing GBV in South Kivu, DRC

SPF financing for this project enabled the provision of basic services to nearly 4,000 GBV survivors. It allowed for the building of a referral system between community organizations and service providers as well as partnerships with community members who lead advocacy and community awareness sessions on GBV. The project also provided medical, legal, and psychosocial assistance to GBV survivors in 65 sites in South Kivu. It helped empower 28 community organizations to improve safety and well-being of women.



Social Cohesion

Refugee and IDP support; reintegration of ex-combatants and the conflict-affected; community-based programs targeted to serve minority and marginalized populations and increase inter-group trust

Jordan and Lebanon- Mitigating the Socio-economic Impact of Syrian Displacement

The SPF funded programs at the early stage of the refugee crisis to mitigate the most urgent service delivery needs and development priorities of municipal authorities. Through the maintenance of water and sanitation services, municipal authorities have been able to promote local development and social cohesion between host communities and authorities, and vis-à-vis refugee populations. SPF financing informed program design, co-financing and the expansion of project activities in both countries.



Resilience to External Stress

Cross-border development programming; urban violence prevention; anti-trafficking programs; food security; disaster response and disaster risk reduction

Zimbabwe Agricultural Inputs Project

SPF support came in response to a request from the government of Zimbabwe for support in improving food security for the most vulnerable farming households during a drought in 2010. The SPF response was a one-time intervention to alleviate the food crisis, and supported national efforts, while taking into consideration the fragile context in which it operated. Through the provision of nitrogen-based fertilizer to smallholder farmers, and in partnership with fourteen NGOs, the project managed to reach 138,500 beneficiaries in 20 districts.



IN FOCUS:

COLOMBIA: SUPPORTING THE PEACE PROCESS



Community meeting with residents of Guacoche, Department of Cesar, and WBC President Jim Yong Kim (Colombia, January 2016).

The armed conflict in Colombia between the state and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia- People's Army (FARC-EP) has been going on for more than five decades with devastating consequences: 220,000 people have been killed, an estimated of 16,000 children forcefully recruited, over \$13 billion have been spent in the war and about 5 million have been forced to flee their homes. Systematic dispossession of land and forced displacement were widely used as war tactics to the point that one out of two people in extreme poverty in Colombia is an internally displaced person (IDPs).

An initial peace agreement reached between the Colombian government and the FARC-EP faltered in 2016 after it was unexpectedly voted down by a very narrow margin in a popular plebiscite. However, fresh rays of hope have resurfaced for reaching an end to the region's longest-running civil war after the Colombian Congress approved a revised peace agreement. Efforts are also underway to reach a similar deal with the National Liberation Army (ELN), Colombia's second-largest rebel group and the last remaining rebel force in the country.

The SPF is supporting the country through its unique flexible financing arrangements to consolidate a tenuous peace and the

implementation of a complex agreement that promises to re-formulate the country's urban-rural relationship. The SPF first-response window has provided seed funding to establish the Colombia Peace and Post-Conflict Consolidation MDTF. Co-financed by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), the fund, among other initiatives, strengthens national and subnational capacities to implement collective reparations for war victims. These include economic compensation, land restitution, rehabilitation, and guarantees of non-repetition and reconciliation measures involving both victims and perpetrators. The MDTF also finances pilots and knowledge generation activities, such as a technical assistance to the multi-purpose cadaster to map IDP and other populations' assets, as well as the design and implementation of a comprehensive post-conflict needs assessment to set up the basis of the government of Colombia Rapid Response or Stabilization post-conflict plan.

Second, through its knowledge platform, the SPF has financed a full spectrum of data and analysis. These encompass the preparation of guidelines, tools and methodologies about protective measures for IDP assets, organizing international seminars, monitoring and evaluation, and submitting progress reports to the Colombian Constitutional Court.

Protecting IDPs' Land, Patrimony

IDPs have been assisted by a series of social programs, but they still lack access to dignified housing, economic opportunities and reparations have experience a slow implementation pace. The SPF's frontier solutions window financed two projects for a total of \$6 million between 2009 and 2014 to mitigate the risk of impoverishment of the displaced population. The interventions focused on protecting the patrimonial assets of IDPs, but also elicited public policy initiatives for the restitution of properties to IDPs, and conducted monitoring and evaluation.

“The SPF contribution was catalytic to establish Colombia's Peace and Post-Conflict Fund. This Fund, with an additional contribution from SIDA, was able to finance collective reparations to victims of the armed conflict. This effort comes at a critical moment of the national process towards reconciliation following decades of war, and is part of the commitments made for the implementation of peace agreements by the Colombian government.”

- Viviana Ferro, Deputy General Director, Victims' Unit, Government of Colombia



SECTION F

2017 PRIORITIES

In 2017, the SPF must continue to respond to an increasingly turbulent FCV environment, but it also has the opportunity to support the delivery of IDA18. This highlights the need for the SPF to better articulate its niche, especially in IDA countries.

1. DEMAND FOR FINANCING

The value proposition of the SPF in 2017 has been upgraded to:

- **Serve as an IDA18 catalyst**, supporting the delivery of IDA18 in FCV situations by making resources available for enhanced and innovative preparation and supervision, client readiness and technical assistance, as well as increased face-time with clients;
- **Fill gaps in IDA/IBRD** by financing projects, technical assistance, and policy dialogue in IDA countries in arrears, non-members, and middle-income countries in crisis, but also investments in emerging/unexpected topics (prevention of violent extremism) and alternative delivery models (local non-state actors);
- **Serve as a coordination platform** to ensure a WBG approach that is coherent, agile, and differentiated to country circumstances, as well as the specifics of today's FCV trends, such as deep fragility, transitions, crisis response, regional spillovers, and subnational conflict.

In 2017, grants will be distributed according to the same three operational programs as 2016 (frontier solutions – first response – knowledge), but selection criteria will reflect the most pressing FCV-related challenges, and the WBG's most innovative thinking on how to tackle them. The SPF is expecting to finance a variety of mechanisms that will help countries address the following challenges:

- **Forced Displacement:*** Continued support to host communities and refugees, e.g. service delivery, assistance to IDPs, regional and country analyses;
- **Gender-based Violence:*** Special initiatives to boost the preparation of stand-alone GBV projects or projects including GBV components;
- **Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus:*** Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments (RPBA) undertaken with the EC and UN; security sector public expenditure reviews; interoperability with humanitarian and security actors; implementation of the World Humanitarian Summit's Grand Bargain;
- **Conflict and Violence Prevention:*** Studies and pilot projects that focus on preventing violent extremism of youth through development; risk and resilience assessments (RRA);
- **Data:** The collection, storage, analysis, and dissemination of information that fills critical FCV knowledge gaps;
- **First Response:** Emergency support to local actors and systems of resilience; service delivery; anticipation capability and contingency funding for crisis operations;
- **Special Circumstances:** Strategic initiatives in partnership with WBG regional management in countries to enable innovative approaches to address special circumstances (in arrears, non-members, active conflicts, etc.).

*IDA18 commitments for FCV

TABLE 2: DEMAND FOR SPF FINANCING IN 2017

Region	Current themes	Total commitments 2009-2016 (\$ million)	New themes (in addition to existing topics)	Estimated Demand for 2017 (\$ million)
AFR	GBV, youth, CDD, small public works, public financial management, pastoralism, service delivery	130	Risk monitoring and prevention, assistance to the Lake Chad Basin (Boko Haram), regional approaches to forced displacement; reintegration of ex-combatants; and community violence reduction	18
EAP	Subnational conflict, fragility in small island states	23	Conflict-sensitive sectoral programming, monitoring of subnational conflicts	7
ECA	Support for lagging regions, frozen conflicts, forced displacement	19.7	Frozen conflicts and territorial disputes; prevention of violence extremism; inclusion of minorities and vulnerable groups	5
MENA	Service delivery and livelihood support, development approach to forced displacement	54.8	Forced displacement; local resilience systems in active conflict; post-conflict planning prevention of violence extremism	14
LAC	Urban violence, peace process in Colombia, citizen security	21.3	Economic dimensions of peace processes, citizen security, knowledge exchanges	5
SAR	Demand for good governance, GBV	6.1	Link between natural disasters and conflicts; partnership with MDTFs	6
GLOBAL	Impact evaluation, global crisis response	5	Development projects in high-risk environment; utility management in crises (water, electricity, etc.); special financing (peace bond; pooled funds); humanitarian-development-peace nexus; support to global/regional networks; coordinated WBG response to famine-fragility nexus	2
TOTAL COMMITMENTS (2009-2016)		260	ESTIMATED DEMAND for 2017	57



2. INITIAL ENGAGEMENTS

TABLE 3: SPF FINANCING AVAILABLE FOR 2017

No.	Source	US\$ million
1	Balance from 2016 (including December 2016 contributions)	16.6
2	IBRD administrative budget	9
3	Contributions receivable from development partners (estimate)	2.0
4	Returns from completed projects in 2016 (estimated)	2.0
Total Available		29.6
Total Estimated Demand		57

The SPF will finance these priorities from IBRD administrative budget, development partner contributions, and anticipated returns from closing projects (see Table 3). Despite the corporate moratorium on mobilization of external resources imposed during the IDA18 replenishment, the **SPF has secured enough resources to provide at least the same level of investments in 2017 as in 2016.**

On the basis of these objectives and resource availability, the SPF pipeline for 2017 has been growing to include the following proposals, which were approved between the closing date of the reporting period (December 31, 2016) and prior to January 31, 2017:

- Gender-Based Violence Initiative (\$1 million):** This initiative supports the preparation of operations which include a GBV component. Small grants (\$50,000) will be made available to World Bank task teams across sectors to support the design of GBV components in investment operations, e.g. infrastructure or health projects, on top of regular budget allocations for staff support. This incentive mechanism will help promote the prevention of and response to GBV in the IDA18 pipeline, and contribute ultimately to mainstreaming GBV prevention into development operations;
- Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Syrian Crisis (\$0.5 million):** The ESIA has been launched to inform the WBG's future development response to conflict-induced, macro-fiscal, environmental and social impacts through existing or stand-alone operations in Syria. It will cover all sectors and will be used to facilitate a high-level meeting during the IMF-WB Spring Meetings in March 2017;
- Securing Yemen Food Commodities Trade (\$0.4 million):** The objective of this study is to assess the financial and logistical obstacles to importing essential food commodities to Yemen and propose solutions to resolve them. The Famine Early Warning Systems Network issued an alert about Yemen on January 4, 2017, and called for necessary action to ensure that commercial food trade continues given the country's high import dependency. More than 14 million people are currently food-insecure in Yemen and an estimated 7.6 million require immediate emergency food assistance. The grant was approved on January 26, the same day the UN Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator (OCHA) issued a statement on famine risk in Yemen, pointing explicitly to the financial and logistical challenges of importing food commodities.

- **Social Accountability for FCV Prevention/ Working with Local CSOs (\$1 million):**

In partnership with the World Bank-supported Global Program on Social Accountability, the SPF will support the mapping and training of local CSOs in Guinea, Nepal, Niger and Tajikistan (the four countries selected as part of the IDA18 risk mitigation window) to ensure social accountability around extra development investments provided through IDA18.

- **Strategic Engagement Platform on Forced Displacement (\$1 million):**

This Platform aims to operationalize and scale up the global development response to forced displacement, in partnership with key stakeholders, in the context of the newly established IDA18 Refugee Window (\$2.0 billion). It supports the effective delivery of the IDA18 Refugee Window by providing a one-stop shop (policy analysis, technical assistance, training, and partnerships) to assist eligible countries in maximizing the resources available to address the development needs of refugees and host communities. Beyond this, the program will deepen knowledge and understanding of the development dimensions of forced displacement, and how to address the socio-economic impacts over the medium to long term.

“Germany has been a strong supporter of the SPF since 2012. We consider it a valuable and central instrument to pilot and jumpstart innovative approaches and out-of-the-box initiatives focusing on much-needed peacebuilding and statebuilding in fragile contexts. The SPF detects pertinent fragility challenges on the ground and endeavors to address them effectively, thereby tackling the root causes of FCV, including migration. We will continue our support of such initiatives and would like to explore ways to cross-fertilize ideas and strengthen synergies between the SPF’s measures and our existing portfolios on the ground.”

- Dr. Thomas Helfen, Peace, Security and Disaster Risk Management Division Head, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany



IN FOCUS:

SUDAN - LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND



Children are lining up at a community water well in the Kassala region (Sudan, December 2016).

Sudan is home to 3.2 million IDPs and roughly 300,000 refugees, mainly from its neighboring countries. Eastern Sudan, which is one of the poorest and most arid areas of the country, serves as a transit hub for migrants attempting to reach Europe via smuggling routes leading northwest into Libya. Such displacement and conditions have led to staggering poverty rates, unemployment, and a lack of basic services.

To address some of these concerns, the SPF is expanding the successful pilot phase of the **Sustainable Livelihoods for Displaced and Vulnerable Communities in Eastern Sudan Project**. Launched in December 2016,

the second phase works to build capacities, improve livelihoods, and support natural resource management practices of the IDPs and host communities in the Eastern state of Kassala.

The first phase, funded by a \$3.1 million grant from the SPF, has provided livelihoods support to hundreds of vulnerable households in six officially recognized IDP and host communities since October 2013. Households that received assistance for livestock and agriculture extension services have increased their monthly income by 60 percent on average. Communities were also organized to undertake small works, such as upgrading water supplies and establishing community farming and grazing plots.

With a larger grant of \$4.4 million, the main objective of this second phase is to strengthen the capacity of local stakeholders, including state authorities and local NGOs, displaced persons, and vulnerable host communities to plan and implement improved livelihood and natural resource management practices.

Community-led management of natural resources will be a particular focus of this intervention.

The new stage will target an additional ten IDP and host communities in Kassala, incorporating lessons learned during the first phase and in particular the importance of resilience and environmental protection. Targeting marginalized communities, those with substantive socioeconomic and environmental needs, the project focuses on those who often risk falling under the radar. This initiative provides them agency over their development processes and tools to design sustainable and climate-resilient livelihoods opportunities.

The Sudanese government is directly involved in Phase 2. Along with other experts engaged by the project, technical staff from state government will conduct trainings and assist beneficiaries with planning livelihood activities. Departments that will be involved include the Livestock Directorate, Agriculture Extension, Veterinary Extension, Development Planning, as well as the State Water Corporation. The federal government has already committed five million Sudanese Pounds (about \$750,000) in their 2017 budget to contribute to the project.

“The SPF serves as a unique source of financing for development in Sudan at a time when the country is facing major economic challenges, is under international sanctions, and has no access to IDA financing due to its arrears.”

- Mohamed Osman,
Sustainable Livelihoods for Displaced, Project Manager



SECTION G

FORWARD LOOK: THE SPF AS THE LEAD FUND FOR FCV

According to the *Forward Look: A Vision for the World Bank Group in 2030* (October 2016), the WBG will need to stay engaged with all clients **while ensuring that resources are strategically deployed to meet global and client needs and targeted to areas of the world that most require funding**. This includes expanding funding in FCS for both the public and private sectors, enhancing support to LICs and MICs, and further integrating global goods and risks into its business model. This also means the WBG will need to scale up its mobilization efforts from both public and private sources, expand the sources of partner funding, and help countries better use and build their financial resources and curb illicit financial flows.

1. SPF PARTNER TRUST FUNDS IN FCV

The strategic deployment of trust fund resources remains vital to fulfilling these objectives. With the steady support of development partners, the WBG currently administers three global FCV trust funds in addition to the SPF:



The Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peacebuilding Transitions (KTF): Established in 2009, the KTF shares common development objectives as the SPF, and it has funded 34 projects valued at \$24 million in 28 countries. The main focus of KTF grants is in the East Asia and Pacific region;



The Global Program for Forced Displacement (GFPD): Set up in 2009, the GFPD works on three categories of displacement: emerging crises, protracted displacement, and situations where solutions have been found for the displaced and their host/return communities. To date, GFPD has financed activities primarily in Africa (22 countries) and MENA (7 countries), amounting to \$10 million;



The UN-WB Partnership Trust Fund (UN-WB TF): Set up in 2010, it supports the implementation of the 2008 UN-WB Partnership Framework Agreement, and promotes a more cohesive international response in FCS. The UN-WB TF has financed 31 projects valued at around \$9.5 million. The Fund has catalyzed partnership initiatives, such as funding core government functions and public expenditure reviews of the security sector.

2. FCV TRUST FUNDS: CONSTRAINTS TO INNOVATION, FLEXIBILITY, AND LEVERAGE

The 2014 *Update on SPF Progress and Proposed SPF Reforms* submitted to the World Bank's Board of Executive Directors argued for the strategic alignment of all FCV-related trust funds so as to maximize development impact and economies of scale (Reform Area No. 6). Since this reorganization corresponds to the logic of broader WBG efforts to respond to today's FCV challenges as defined in the *Forward Look*, **the FCV Group has initiated a consultative process with development partners to work out the best way to consolidate all global FCV trust funds managed by the FCV Group around the SPF.** The Bank's current FCV trust fund architecture presents several constraints:

- **Lack of strategic coordination:** At the strategic level, the current FCV trust funds are led by four separate Steering Groups, which individually address overlapping content and require parallel consultations even though all development partners (apart from Switzerland and the Republic of Korea) are already members of the SPF Steering Group;
- **Limited voice for development partners:** Separate Steering Groups do not offer a space where strategic priorities can be shared and a comprehensive dialogue on the development agenda in FCV can take place. Only the UN-WB TF benefits from UN sponsorship, while the UN contribution could add value to all funds;
- **Multiple "entry points":** Development partners wishing to support this work stream must deal with multiple different administrative and legal arrangements, subject to distinct governance structures and procedures, even though their themes are complementary;

- **Multiple “exit points”:** Similarly, at the level of fund allocation and project implementation, operational teams must pursue separate procedures to access the resources managed by the four different trust funds, which may lead to unnecessary delays in critical situations. Recipient countries and other grantees also must follow separate, uncoordinated procedures for implementation, reporting, etc.;
- **Limited financial leverage:** Having separate funding mechanisms creates a situation whereby development partners cannot build on each other’s contributions to maximize development impact. This also carries over to the World Bank, as the SPF is the only one that is directly financially supported by IBRD;
- **Increased administrative costs:** The administration of the trust funds is performed by separate teams according to varying cost-recovery principles that could be streamlined. Additional time spent on administration could instead be exchanged for client facetime or operational support to task teams; and
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** The four FCV trust funds have different reporting tools and frameworks, even though they finance similar types of activities, making it difficult to aggregate results at the program level and adequately measure impact across trust funds.

“The SPF is an important and complementary partner to the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund. Consolidating the offer on FCV could provide a clear entry point for catalytic collaboration between the World Bank and the United Nations, both on specific countries and on thematic issues.”

- Marc-André Franche, Chief, Financing for Peacebuilding, UN Peacebuilding Support Office



3. THE PROPOSED SOLUTION: CONSOLIDATION AND SIMPLIFICATION

The FCV Group is seeking the support of development partners to transition to one consolidated FCV trust fund – a one-stop-shop for accessing FCV expertise, resources, and partnerships. This would entail bringing all the FCV funds under one roof in order to minimize transaction costs for development partners, operational teams, and ultimately country clients, by creating a “single entry point” for all partnerships and contributions, as well as a single “exit point” for all analytical and operational funding and implementation. This will also increase the quality of monitoring and evaluation at the program level and the subsequent reporting linking up contributed resources more clearly to achieved results.

In light of its profile as the largest FCV fund in volume and in number of partners, with a mandate approved by the WBG Board of Executive Directors to operate flexibly in all possible FCV situations worldwide, and with a portfolio which encompasses virtually all the themes and execution models, **the SPF is best positioned to become the lead FCV fund.** Building on the SPF’s unique value proposition of flexibility, speed, and scope of country engagement, the consolidated FCV fund would leverage the comparative advantage, experience, and network of the four existing trust funds to enhance the impact of the WBG’s interventions in IDA as well as non-IDA FCV situations.

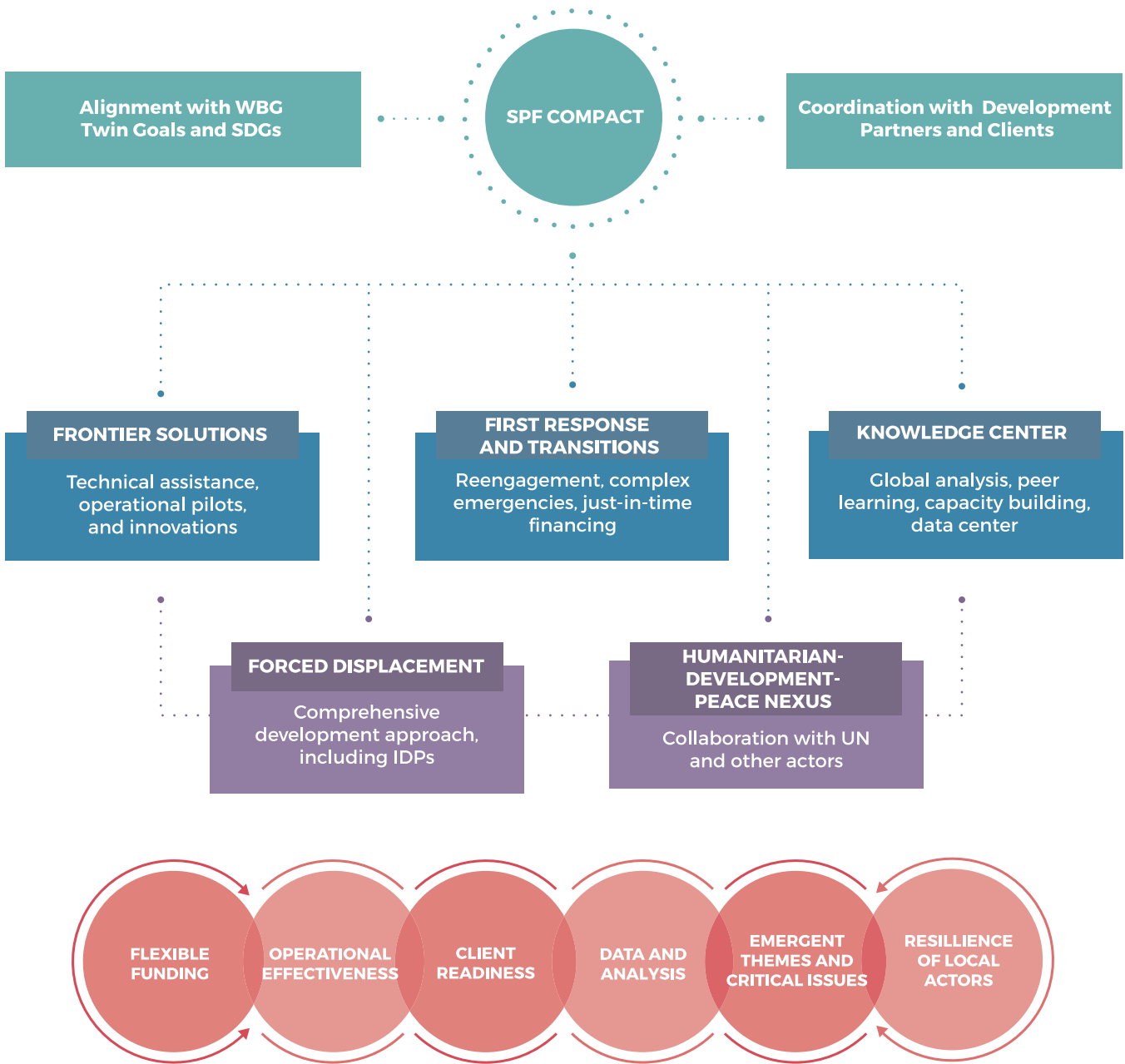
The internal fund hierarchy of the SPF would be revised to align better with the WBG FCV strategy and priorities, and support the agenda of each of the three other trust funds: **forced displacement, the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, and economic and peace transitions.** Each work stream will be adequately recognized and represented within the newly upgraded SPF structure through dedicated programs (see Figure 14).

4. THE SPF COMPACT

Collaboration with development partners on the upgraded SPF would be strengthened and broadened on the basis of an envisioned SPF Compact. While not a legally binding document, the *SPF Compact* will outline the rationale for this consolidation, its need and relevance given the evolution of the current FCV universe, update the current SPF Results Framework, and serve as a strategic document with guiding principles for development interventions in FCV. It will align with the WBG’s Twin Goals and the SDGs’ targets.

The SPF Compact would be accompanied by a two-year Work Program. SMART indicators and specific targets to be achieved within the period will be developed by the SPF Secretariat in consultation with development partners and country clients. Examples include targets for the types of analytics to be undertaken, such as RRAs, RPBA; strengthening interoperability with humanitarian and peace actors through joint activities; investment in innovative financing solutions for FCV contexts; or forced displacement diagnostics at the country level.

FIGURE 14: SPF - THE LEAD FCV FUND



5. RENEWED GOVERNANCE

Consequently, the SPF's business model would be improved with a simpler governance structure, streamlined processing, better reporting, and a more agile delivery to clients. The current SPF governance relies on a Steering Group to provide strategic guidance and sensitivity to the wider international FCV agenda; a Technical Advisory Committee to approve fund allocations; and a Secretariat for program management and administration. In turn, the upgraded SPF will build on the same structure as follows:

- **SPF Council:** Convened by the FCV Group Senior Director, it would comprise development partners and WBG Senior Management for strategic dialogue. It will provide overall guidance on the direction of the Fund and review the two-year SPF Work Program. The UN Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support would become an ex-officio member of the Council. Other supporters of the *SPF Compact* may be called in for consultation as needed;
- **SPF Technical Advisory Committee:** Chaired by the FCV Group Manager, and composed of representatives from the six WBG Regions as well as from the Legal and Operations vice-presidencies, the Committee will approve grants in line with regional priorities and dialogue with relevant country governments. The Committee will also serve as a "sounding board" for new ideas. A roster of experts across Global Practices will be tapped into to advise the Committee and vet technical proposals; and
- **SPF Secretariat:** Hosted in the FCV Group in Washington and Nairobi, the SPF Secretariat would continue to act as a trustee and be responsible for the overall preparation and implementation of the Work Program, relations with development partners, coordination across the WBG, program reporting, as well as for the funding of global analyses. A team of dedicated program managers will also provide quality control in project selection, grant allocation, and execution of activities.

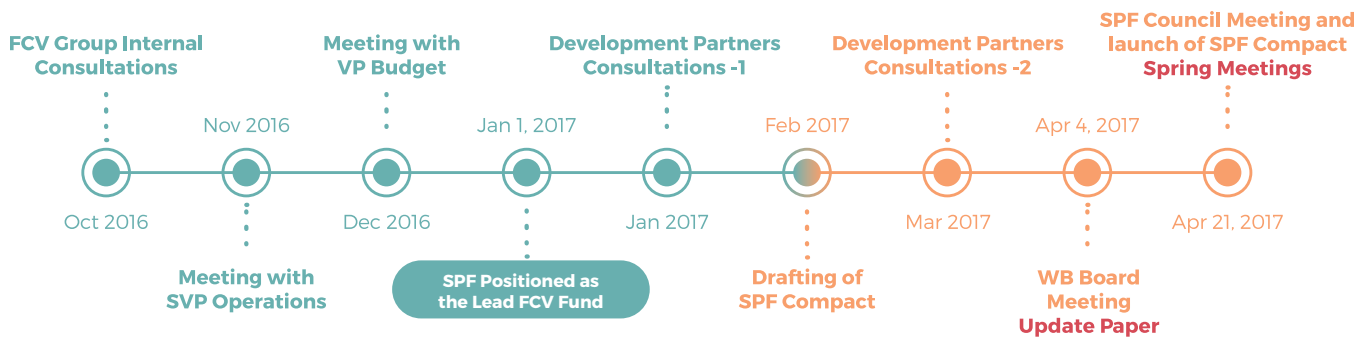
6. LAUNCH AND NEXT STEPS

Given positive feedback received from development partners, the following measures are proposed to move towards the upgraded SPF:

- Effective **January 1, 2017**, the SPF receives all new contributions from WBG development partners;
- **Activities under execution through other trust funds will continue** until completion, although administered by a consolidated trust fund expert team;
- The FCV Group will conduct rounds of internal and external consultations on the upgrade of the new SPF structure and the proposed **SPF Compact in order to integrate development partner views**;
- The new, expanded **SPF Council will meet during the IMF-WBG Spring Meetings** to endorse the SPF Compact and approve the first biennial SPF Work Program.

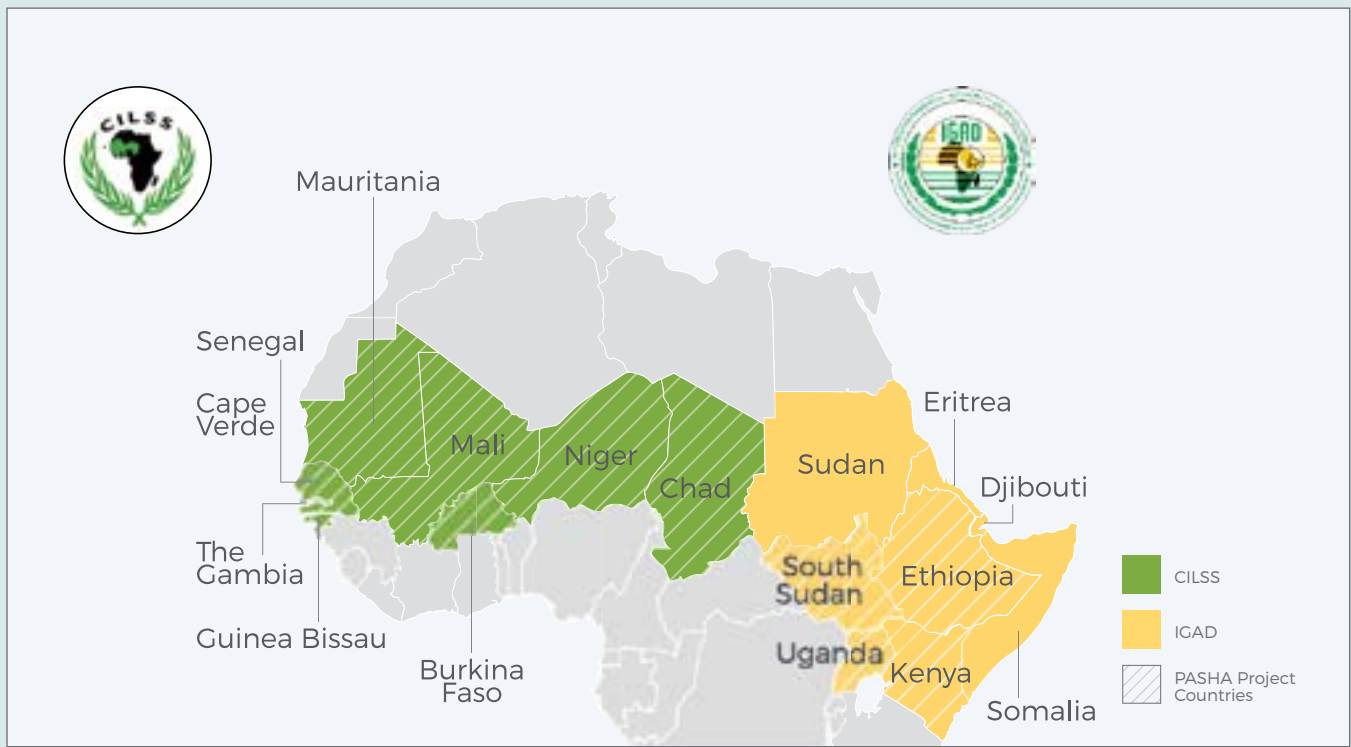
Although there will be no change in the SPF legal agreement, the consolidation and simplification exercise, as well as **these improvements to the SPF, will be presented to the Board of Executive Directors** as an update on the Board-approved *SPF Reform* (October 2014), which already authorized “advancing strategic management of Global FCV Trust Funds.” This presentation is expected to provide the SPF a renewed legitimacy and broader support among the WBG shareholders.

FIGURE 15: FCV TRUST FUND CONSOLIDATION TIMELINE



IN FOCUS:

SAHEL AND THE HORN OF AFRICA – PREVENTING PASTORAL CONFLICT



The PASSHA is operational in the same countries as the PRAPS and RPLRP projects since it is anchored in those WBG operations: Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Uganda.

With growing levels of trafficking, crime, kidnapping, and terrorism in the Sahel and Horn of Africa (HoA), increasing attention has turned to the connections between pastoralism and the factors that drive or mitigate conflict and instability across these regions.

The SPF is financing a unique initiative: **Pastoralism and Stability in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa Project (PASSHA)**, which supports two IDA projects: the \$248 million Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project (PRAPS) and the \$197 million Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project for the HoA (RPLRP).

The PASSHA enhances the capacity of both pastoralism projects and their respective implementing regional organizations, the **Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS)** and the **Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)** to understand and mitigate conflict risks in pastoral development. This goal can be achieved through interventions such as natural resources management, market integration, and livelihoods support. PASSHA also improves monitoring and evaluation systems as well as knowledge on the link between pastoral development and stability for regional organizations and programs.

This initiative is implemented through the two regional organizations, CILSS and IGAD, supporting their Member States in West and East Africa. This is unprecedented for WBC projects, opening a new window of opportunity to partner with regional development agencies.

Since the launch of the initiative in mid-2016, the project has produced significant results, including the development of a **Conflict Sensitivity and Prevention Toolkit** and training sessions on the toolkit for government officials, regional agency officials, local development staff, and projects teams. The project has also facilitated joint planning and implementation of activities as well as exchanges between CILSS and IGAD.

In addition, the PASSHA also held events and produced analytical work to build bridges between the agriculture and environment communities, and those working in conflict prevention and peacebuilding. The events provided opportunities for these communities to exchange and build knowledge and create synergies for dialogue on pastoral development.

Through its activities, the PASSHA has elicited the interest of several partners. These include Agence Francaise de Developpment (AFD), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which hosts the Pastoralist Knowledge Hub, a comprehensive platform between pastoralist networks and international actors.

Pastoralism is the prevailing livelihood and production system practiced in arid and semi-arid lands. Recent estimates indicate that there are about 120 million pastoralists and agro-pastoralists worldwide, of which 50 million reside in Sub-Saharan Africa.

“The PASSHA has been key in helping us develop institutional knowledge on conflict sensitivity and prevention, and the link between pastoralism and conflict. In the Sahel, we have many traditional ways through which pastoralists and other communities work through conflicts, but these are often ignored by the state or development actors, so that projects may end up doing more harm than good.”

- *Dr. Souleymane Ouédraogo, Interim Administrator for CILSS*

“Thanks to the SPF, the PASSHA has allowed for strengthened collaboration across our regions and institutions which had not occurred before. Working across national and regional boundaries has enriched our understanding of pastoralism and conflict issues, and has also allowed us to deliver a joint product—the Conflict Sensitivity and Prevention Toolkit—that can help others around the world.”

- *Ambassador Mahboub Maalim, Executive Secretary of IGAD*



IN FOCUS:

SOUTH ASIA – BUILDING THE FCV OPERATIONAL KNOWLEDGE BASE



Two young women in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in Pakistan.

Community-Driven Development (CDD) has become a well-established operational approach for economic reconstruction, subnational service delivery, fostering social cohesion, and bottom-up statebuilding in FCV. However, while much has been done to assess CDD's effects on improving governance, there remains a lack of in-depth understanding among the development community about how CDD can restore and rebuild livelihoods in such contexts.

To fill the gap, the SPF together with the Partnership for South Asia, funded by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), co-financed a research program on **Restoring and Rebuilding Livelihoods through CDD approaches in Conflict-Settings in South Asia.**

Through a review of existing literature and research conducted in four country case studies—**Afghanistan, Nepal, Pakistan** and **Sri Lanka**—the project aimed to: (i) provide in-depth and user-friendly guidance to CDD task teams and government counterparts working in conflict contexts on selected aspects of designing and implementing CDD-livelihood interventions; and (ii) initiate a knowledge and experience exchange program between WBC CDD teams and government counterparts so as to share lessons, draw synergies, and develop partnerships.

This study was carried out by the **Overseas Development Institute (ODI)**, a leading independent think tank on international development and humanitarian issues.

In fragile states, there may be few alternatives to community-driven approaches because of the weak reach and capacity of government and the limited presence of the private sector. However, the decision to use a CDD approach needs be linked with a clear theory of change, including why CDD is appropriate and likely to be effective as well as why it may be more suitable than other instruments. **The key conclusion was that a CDD approach may be appropriate to restore livelihoods or to rebuild community infrastructure, but it may not be suitable for both.**

The outputs of this research program include the publication of a toolkit, a literature review, four country case studies, and three thematic notes:

1. Restoring and rebuilding livelihoods through CDD approaches in conflict settings: **A Toolkit**
2. Restoring and rebuilding livelihoods through CDD approaches in conflict settings: **A Literature Review**
3. Restoring and rebuilding livelihoods through CDD approaches in conflict settings in **Nepal**
4. Restoring and rebuilding livelihoods through CDD approaches in conflict settings in **Pakistan**
5. Restoring and rebuilding livelihoods through CDD approaches in conflict settings in **Sri Lanka**
6. Restoring and rebuilding livelihoods through CDD approaches in conflict settings in **Afghanistan**
7. Thematic note: **Institutional arrangements when using CDD approaches to rebuild and restore livelihoods in fragile states**
8. Thematic note: **Using CDD approaches to increase access to appropriate financial services**
9. Thematic note: **Using CDD approaches to support public and private goods**

“Evidence about how CDD approaches can best contribute to rebuild and restore livelihoods is scarce, particularly in fragile and conflict settings. This research compiled existing lessons and generated new insights. These insights can support the development of future World Bank CDD livelihoods programs.”

- Lucy Scott, Lead Researcher, Overseas Development Institute, London



ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

ANNEX 2: LIST OF SPF ACTIVE PROJECTS

ANNEX 3: LIST OF SPF COMPLETED PROJECTS

ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Note	2016	2015	2009-2014	TOTAL
<i>(Expressed in US\$)</i>					
Opening Balance		78,032,327.97	102,549,540.73	0.00	-
Receipts					
Donor Contributions	1	8,424,452.00	25,654,893.00	245,171,485.23	279,250,830.23
Net Investments & Other Incomes	2	602,729.29	224,957.34	3,701,987.24	4,529,673.87
Total Receipts		9,027,181.29	25,879,850.34	248,873,472.47	283,780,504.10
Disbursements					
Grant Disbursements	3	26,267,108.07	33,265,584.10	117,032,740.42	176,565,432.59
of which Program Management	4	368,891.17	731,756.31	4,674,922.91	5,775,570.39
Net Transfers to Single-Country MDTFs	3	0.00	17,000,000.00	27,000,000.00	44,000,000.00
World Bank Administration Fee	5	78,408.00	131,479.00	953,321.00	1,163,208.00
Refund to Donors	6	0.00	0.00	1,337,870.32	1,337,870.32
Total Disbursements		26,714,407.24	50,397,063.10	146,323,931.74	223,066,510.91
Ending Balance					
Ending Balance		60,345,102.02	78,032,327.97	102,549,540.73	-
Less: Committed Funds (Active Grants)	7	43,698,399.35	-	-	-
Fund Balance (Available for New Programming)					
Fund Balance (Available for New Programming)	8	16,646,702.67	-	-	-
Pipeline of Operational activities (first quarter of 2017)	9	10,500,000	-	-	-

Note 1 : Donor Contributions

The SPF has received \$8,424,452 in the calendar year ending December 31, 2016 from three Donors: IBRD, Germany, and Sweden. The decrease in contributions from the previous year can be explained by (i) the IDA18 moratorium on mobilization of external resources, which was in effect during the entire calendar year; and (ii) a delayed second tranche of IBRD contribution in the amount of \$9.0 million. Since it has been established, the SPF has received \$279,250,830 from eight Donors. Pending payments on signed agreements are expected in the amount of \$12.4 million equivalent.

The following table provides details of contributions received and contributions receivable by Donor.

Donor	Contribution Currency	2016		2015		2009-2014		Total Amount in US\$	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\$
Australia Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade	AUD	-	-	-	-	8,110,500	7,607,417	7,607,417	-	-
Denmark Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs	DKK	-	-	-	-	60,000,000	10,713,276	10,713,276	-	-
Germany Federal Ministry for Economic Development & Cooperation	EUR	540,000	663,000	800,000	949,519	660,000	896,321	2,508,840	500,000	536,825
The Netherlands Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation	EUR	-	-	-	-	10,000,000	14,051,000	14,051,000	-	-
Norway Ministry of Foreign Affairs	NOK	-	-	30,000,000	3,705,374	67,000,000	10,268,624	13,973,997	-	-
Sweden Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	SEK	25,000,000	2,724,452	-	-	36,469,280	5,431,731	8,156,183	25,000,000	2,837,990
The United Kingdom Department for International Development	GBP	-	-	-	-	2,800,000	4,537,120	4,537,120	-	-
World Bank 1818 H Street	USD	5,037,000	5,037,000	21,000,000	21,000,000	191,665,996	191,665,996	217,702,996	9,000,000	9,000,000
TOTAL (in US\$)			8,424,452		25,654,893		245,171,485	279,250,830		12,374,815

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 \$602,729 for the calendar year 2016 consist of the SPF's share in the interest income earned by the World Bank's trust fund portfolio including realized gains/losses from sale of securities and other incomes.

The received income in 2016 is superior to the SPF's annual program management costs and administration fee, i.e. Donor contributions have been used exclusively for financing of operational activities only.

Note 3: Disbursement for SPF's Operational Activities

Cumulative disbursements to SPF grants in the amount of \$170,789,862 were made since the establishment of the fund, out of which \$26,345,516 this calendar year.

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

Region	Number of Grants	Percentage of Grants	Disbursement (\$ million)	Percentage of Disbursement
Africa	54	42.8	88	51.5
Middle East and North Africa	20	15.9	30	17.5
South Asia	7	5.6	4	2.3
Global	8	6.3	3	1.8
Latin America and Caribbean	9	7.2	13	7.6
East Asia and Pacific	14	11.1	18	10.5
TOTAL	126	100	171	100

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

Execution Type	Number of Grants	Distribution in Percentage	Disbursement (\$ million)	Distribution in Percentage
Recipient-executed by Government	41	32.5	73	42.7
Bank-executed (BE)	42	33.3	21	12.3
BE on behalf of the recipient	9	7.1	9	5.3
UN agencies and regional organizations	8	6.3	12	7.0
Local and international NGOs	23	18.3	51	29.8
Academic institutions	3	2.4	5	2.9
TOTAL	126	100	171	100

The SPF has also provided \$44 million in net transfers to single-country MDTFs since the establishment of the fund in 2008.

Country MDTF	SPF Transfer Amount (\$ million)
Somalia: Private Sector Development Reengagement	5.0
Somalia: Multi-Partner Fund	8.0
Jordan: Emergency Services and Social Resilience Project Trust Fund	10.0
Haiti: Reconstruction Trust Fund	2.0
Lebanon: Syrian Crisis Multi Donor Trust Fund	10.0
Colombia: Peace and Post-Conflict Support Multi Donor Trust Fund	4.0
Zimbabwe: Reconstruction Fund	5.0
Total Amount	44.0

Note 4: Program Management Disbursement

The cost of the SPF program management for the year 2016 were in the amount of \$368,891. This cost was fully covered by investment income, i.e. donor contributions were used for operational activities only.

Compared to the previous year, the cost of the SPF program management were reduced by a half thanks to efficiency gains, economies of scale, and the internal consolidation of the FCV trust fund team.

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

Expense Categories (in \$)	2016	2015	2009-2014	Cumulative Disbursement
Staff costs	304,502.00	458,745.00	3,532,587.00	4,295,834.00
Consultant fees	30,760.00	184,174.00	595,710.00	810,644.00
Travel expenses	26,204.00	43,810.00	504,293.00	574,307.00
Other expenses	5,409.17	43,012.31	42,332.91	90,754.39
TOTAL	368,891.17	731,756.31	4,674,922.91	5,775,570.39

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

Note 5 - Administration Disbursement

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

Note 6 - Refund to Donor

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

Note 7 - Committed Funds

Commitments in the amount of \$43,698,399 are outstanding as of December 31, 2016. These are the remaining balances (funds committed but not disbursed yet) of the grants that the SPF has approved to program management and operational activities, i.e. active grants.

Note 8 - Fund Balance

Fund balance in the amount of \$16,646,703 are outstanding as of December 31, 2016, which can be used to finance new operational activities and program management.

Note 9 - Pipeline of Operational Activities

The estimated pipeline of operational activities for the first quarter of year 2017 amounts to \$10,500,000.



ANNEX 2: LIST OF SPF ACTIVE PROJECTS

Region	Country and Project Title	Start Date	Project Development Objective	Grant Amount (Million)
AFRICA	Africa: Afrobarometer Governance Perception Surveys: Peacebuilding and Statebuilding	September 2013	To fill gaps in the ability to measure progress on peacebuilding and statebuilding in FCS while enhancing the institutional capacity of Afrobarometer Network to produce publicly available survey information on countries of interest in Africa.	\$3.21
	Africa: Pastoralism and Stability in the Sahel and Horn of Africa (PASSHA)	March 2016	To enhance monitoring and evaluation systems and knowledge on the link between pastoralist development and stability for regional organizations and programs.	\$2.5
	Africa: Ebola Response - Liberia, Guinea, and Sierra Leone	January 2016	To analyze health system strengthening efforts in past pandemic countries.	\$0.15
	Africa: Learning from Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Prevention Pilot	May 2015	To assess the impact and potential for scaling up of the Engaging Men for Accountable Practice program, an innovative tool to prevent sexual and gender-based violence (GBV), implemented under the SPF-funded DRC: Prevention and Mitigation of GBV in North and South Kivu Project.	\$1.00
	Central African Republic: Local Connectivity Emergency Project	April 2016	To reconnect the population of Northeast CAR to urban centers and local markets by rehabilitating the Kaga-Bandoro - Mbrès - Bamingui - Ndélé road.	\$4.95
	Democratic Republic Of Congo: Prevention and Mitigation of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in North and South Kivu	December 2014	To pilot innovative tools to improve provision of GBV prevention and treatment services in North and South Kivu.	\$4.00
	Guinea: Public Sector Governance and Accountability Project	July 2013	To foster government's leadership and strategic capacity to help plan and coordinate reforms across various ministries, while engaging in an ongoing dialogue with civil society.	\$2.05
	Liberia: Medium and Small Enterprises and Rural Finance Post Ebola Reconstruction	August 2016	To support the development of a framework to provide MSMEs finance on sustainable terms, enhance the capacity of local private sector financial institutions to lend profitably to MSMEs and objectively measure outcomes.	\$4.85
	Somalia: Towage Services in Berbera Port	October 2015	To support the development of the Berbera Port by improving, towage capacity and reliability of towage services.	\$4.90
	Somalia: Water for Agropastoral Livelihoods Pilot	December 2015	To improve the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities access to and management of small-scale water sources and to enhance the capacity of the government to implement small-scale water interventions in targeted arid lands of Puntland.	\$1.00

Region	Country and Project Title	Start Date	Project Development Objective	Grant Amount (Million)
AFRICA	Somalia: Somaliland Water for Agro-pastoral Livelihoods Pilot	December 2015	To improve the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities access to, and management of, small-scale water sources and to enhance the capacity of the government to implement small-scale water interventions in targeted arid lands of Somaliland.	\$1.00
	South Sudan: Health Innovation and Resilience	January 2016	To strengthen innovation; and build resilience in health for increased confidence in nation building in; i) understanding barriers to reproductive, maternal and child health services; ii) Identifying innovative and sustainable solutions for pharmaceutical systems and; iii) strengthening monitoring for Performance Based Financing.	\$0.15
	South Sudan: Strengthening Core Functions for Managing Resource Dependence	August 2013	To support Southern Sudan's near-term transition to the post-comprehensive peace agreement era.	\$3.26
	Sudan: Peacebuilding for Development Project Phase 2	February 2014	To reduce resource-related conflict along target livestock migration routes by improving livelihood opportunities and access to related infrastructures.	\$4.99
	Sudan: Sustainable Livelihoods for Displaced and Vulnerable Communities in Eastern Sudan: Phase 2	November 2016	To strengthen the capacity of local stakeholders including state authorities, displaced persons, and vulnerable host communities, to plan and implement improved livelihoods and natural resource management practices.	\$4.59
	Sudan: Budgeting Capacity Strengthening Project	September 2014	To improve the recipient's pro-poor spending budgeting and monitoring, strengthen state own revenue budget credibility and increase budget transparency.	\$5.00
EAP	Papua New Guinea: Rural Service Delivery and Local Governance	March 2015	To develop a community-driven development model to improve access to, and the quality of, basic services in rural communities, which is scaled-up by government.	\$1.80
	Papua New Guinea: Addressing Family and Sexual Violence in Extractive Industry Areas	April 2016	To develop and improve mechanisms to provide better quality of care for survivors of family and sexual violence (FSV) in select extractive industries areas, and to develop collaborative public-private approaches that aim to change norms around FSV and support survivors of FSV within the extractives sector.	\$2.63
	Papua New Guinea: Addressing Family and Sexual Violence in Extractive Industry Areas	March 2011	To reduce instances of GBV in Extractive Industry communities through prevention and awareness activities.	\$4.92



Region	Country and Project Title	Start Date	Project Development Objective	Grant Amount (Million)
EAP	Philippines: Health Knowledge Support	February 2016	To develop new operational tools in order to assess service delivery constraints in active conflicts (Mindanao).	\$0.15
	Solomon Islands: Rapid Employment Project	April 2010	To assist targeted vulnerable urban populations to (i) increase their incomes through the provision of short term employment; (ii) improve their knowledge, experience and basic employment skills that are valued in the workplace and society; and (iii) improve their access to services and markets through repaired, more climate resilient roads and access infrastructure.	\$3.22
	Thailand: Expanding Community Approaches in Conflict Situations Southernmost Provinces	September 2013	To contribute to confidence-building between communities and sub-district authorities in southern Thailand through participatory local development approaches in six sub-districts, and through capacity building of selected local government officials as well as selected civil society networks and organizations.	\$4.20
ECA	Georgia: Strengthening Capacity for Prevention and Response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence	October 2015	To build knowledge and institutional capacity to address sexual and gender-based violence, with a special focus on IDP populations.	\$0.48
	Kyrgyz Republic: Social Cohesion through Community-Based Development	February 2014	To pilot new programmatic initiatives to enhance social cohesion within an existing community development project and concurrently develop a rigorous evidence-driven framework to measure social cohesion outcomes in the context of a community-based development approach.	\$2.00
	Kyrgyz Republic: Building Capacity for Effective Local Governance	March 2015	To enhance participatory decision-making and accountability in selected villages with respect to local government planning and budgeting, service delivery, and investments.	\$1.40
	Kosovo: Youth Development Project Additional Financing	January 2015	To promote social cohesion through inter-ethnic collaboration among youth, especially from marginalized and vulnerable groups; and to improve economic opportunities for young people and sustainable access to youth services in Kosovo.	\$2.00
	Ukraine: Conflict Response and Recovery Pilot and Capacity Building	May 2016	To build the capacity of the Ministry of Temporarily Occupied Territories to address the development impacts of the conflict. This will be done through capacity building, knowledge generation and pilot recovery and peacebuilding activities.	\$3.70

Region	Country and Project Title	Start Date	Project Development Objective	Grant Amount (Million)
LAC	Central America: Youth Employment and Crime and Violence in Central America - Measuring Soft Skills, Mental Health, Crime, and Violence	January 2016	To develop measurement tools for the generation of evidence on the role of building soft skills as complements to more traditional labor market training and insertion interventions in high violence settings.	\$0.30
	Guatemala: SPF Municipal Citizen Security	March 2015	To improve citizen security in Central America's Northern Triangle (El Salvador - Guatemala - Honduras) by strengthening national/local capacity to implement evidence-based interventions to address risk-factors for crime and violence.	\$1.00
	El Salvador: Municipal Citizen Security	November 2014	To contribute to improve citizen security in Central America's Northern Triangle (El Salvador - Guatemala - Honduras) by strengthening national/local capacity to implement evidence-based interventions to address risk-factors for crime and violence.	\$1.00
	Honduras: Regional Program for Municipal Citizen Security	April 2014	To contribute to improve citizen security in Central America's northern triangle by strengthening national/local capacity.	\$1.50
MENA	Iraq: Action Plan to Mitigate Power Cuts in the Kurdistan Regional Governorate of (KRC)	January 2016	To support the government in developing an emergency action plan to address power outages in Kurdistan, to build consensus among stakeholders to implement short term measures, and to identify reforms required to achieve reliable and affordable electricity services in the longer term.	\$0.50
	Jordan: Enhancing Delivery of Judicial Services to Poor Jordanians and Refugees in Host Communities	June 2016	To increase access to justice sector services for poor Jordanians, particularly women, and refugees in host communities. This will be achieved through innovative service delivery reforms.	\$2.55
	Lebanon: The National Volunteer Service Program	February 2013	To increase youth civic engagement which in the medium term will contribute to improved social cohesion across communities and regions by: (i) expanding youth volunteerism and particularly in communities other than the communities from which the volunteers come; and (ii) improving the employability of youth through enhanced (soft) skills.	\$2.00
	Lebanon: The Role of Financial Services to Manage the Syrian Refugee Crisis	December 2016	To manage the crisis and promote microeconomic opportunity amongst vulnerable communities and refugees.	\$0.55
	Libya: Transitional Assistance	December 2011	To support the Libyan transition process through the provision of appropriate technical assistance and socio-economic analysis on development priorities.	\$3.00
	Syria: Damage and Needs Assessment in the Health Sector	February 2016	To develop a rapid assessment tool to measure the cost of conflict in the health sector.	\$0.15
	West Bank and Gaza: Water Supply and Sanitation Improvements for West Bethlehem Villages	August 2012	To improve, through a pilot project, the delivery of water and the planning of wastewater services in conflict-affected rural communities that are marginalized due to mobility restrictions in West Bethlehem region.	\$3.65



Region	Country and Project Title	Start Date	Project Development Objective	Grant Amount (Million)
MENA	West Bank and Gaza: Masar Ibrahim/ Abraham Path: Economic Development across Fragile Communities	January 2014	To promote job creation and income generation for marginalized rural communities along the Abraham Path in the West Bank, with a particular focus on women and youth, and to capture lessons from piloting job creation through experiential tourism that could be applied in other FCS settings.	\$3.32
	West Bank and Gaza: Health Sector Global Knowledge Support	February 2016	To develop innovative approaches to improve for emergency care in active conflicts.	\$0.40
SAR	Nepal: Integrated Platform for Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response	May 2016	To raise awareness about, and improve response to, gender-based violence (GBV) in Nepal and improve the quality and reach of services for GBV survivors through a helpline, promoting greater awareness among key stakeholders and strengthening the capacity of National Women Commission.	\$2.00
	Sri Lanka: Strategic Social Assessment of the Conflict Affected North and East	December 2016	To assist the government of Sri Lanka to understand the post-conflict social and economic realities of the Northern and Eastern Provinces with a view to inform possible operational engagement for the area.	\$0.10
GLOBAL	Global: Reducing Conflicts through Extractive Industry Disclosure	February 2016	To generate operational insights on the link between improved access to and understanding of information, particularly contract data, and mitigation of conflict in fragile situations in resource rich settings in order to inform future World Bank Group project design and client approaches.	\$0.26
	Global: RPBA Support Facility	January 2017	To support the establishment and use of Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments (RPBA) and frameworks in selected countries emerging from countries. RPBA's would bring client governments, partner institutions, and World Bank HQ and Country Offices together to forge a more targeted and coordinated response to FCV challenges.	\$1.00

ANNEX 3: LIST OF SPF COMPLETED PROJECTS

Region	Country and Project Title	Completion Date	Project Results	Grant Amount (Million)
AFRICA	Central African Republic: Safe and Reliable Public Electricity Project	October 2016	The number of households benefiting from this program was 20,000. The roll out of the prepaid meters has increased with more than 2,600 meters installed out of the 5,500 target. The delivery of cables, transformers and accessories is completed.	\$2.25
	Côte d'Ivoire: Support for Young Entrepreneurs and Urban Job Creation	December 2013	The total investment generated around \$1.2 million and the total turnover is more than \$7.8 million. At the closing date, there are about 532 permanent jobs created. 35 enterprises managed to mobilize \$870,000 of financing through: lending from credit supplier; leasing subsidy/grant/prize. In addition, a network (Réseau des Entrepreneurs Actifs) has been established (in September 2010) in order to develop purchase/sale and outsourcing links among active firms.	\$2.50
	Côte d'Ivoire: Strengthening communication and transparency for governance reform	December 2013	The creation of the neutral space for state-society dialogue was effective and could be replicated throughout Côte d'Ivoire on other pressing issues. The radio show "Synergie et Gouvernance" played an important role in enabling the Ivoirian people to engage directly with state officials and receive answers to their queries on the new governmental reforms. The provision of technical equipment to the radios enabled a number of radios to operate. The government structures and civil society have become conscious about the need and importance of communicating government reforms.	\$1.40
	Côte d'Ivoire: Protection from gender-based violence	November 2012	The findings of the research project illustrate that the addition of Gender Dialogue Groups (GDGs) to economic empowerment activities reduced violence against women. The qualitative findings suggest that GDGs were an acceptable approach to engaging men and women to improving shared decision-making, communication, mutual respect, and gender norms, while simultaneously offering economic benefits to the woman and her household. Taken together, data from this evaluation indicate that the addition of the gender dialogue groups to savings program have the potential to yield reductions in intimate partner violence against women.	\$2.04

Region	Country and Project Title	Completion Date	Project Results	Grant Amount (Million)
AFRICA	Côte d'Ivoire: Evaluation of Gender-Based Violence Program in Côte d'Ivoire Status	March 2013	The was an increase in the average number of survivors assisted to about 286% (from 39 assisted survivors to 110 per month). This phenomenal increase is due to the implementing agency's success in strengthening government Social Centers, local NGOs and medical staff, as well as in setting up a referral system that starts at the community level and accompanies survivors all the way through legal proceedings should they choose to press charges. In addition, intermediate results obtained through prevention efforts have been considerable. These include, on the one hand, large numbers of people reached with prevention activities and on the other hand, measures of the effectiveness of such activities.	\$0.31
	Democratic Republic of Congo: Community Recovery and Resilience Project	January 2016	The intervention supported social service delivery to raise human development indicators; and address the development deficits contributing to fragility and conflicts in DRC's eastern provinces. The total number of direct project beneficiaries was estimated at 81,490. The vast majority are beneficiaries of the CDD-type component, which financed the construction of 31 community infrastructures and made it possible to test and refine mechanisms to ensure community participation, help communities prevent and manage conflict, and involve provincial authorities.	\$4.67
	Democratic Republic of Congo: Addressing Gender-Based Violence in South Kivu	September 2012	The key achievements include support for 24 operational or analytical initiatives, extensive technical assistance and support across operations managed by the World Bank, 8 pilot interventions the majority of which included accompanying impact evaluations and development of at least 37 good practice knowledge products.	\$2.02
	Guinea: Public Sector Governance and Accountability Project	August 2016	The program provided strategic support to two structures in the Ministry of Civil Service and Modernization of Public Administration, and Ministry of Economy and Finance: Public Administration Reform Program and Technical Unit for Monitoring of PFM.	\$0.12
	Guinea-Bissau: Extractive Industries Sectors Technical Assistance	July 2016	This project was stopped due to the coup in the country and the request for extension was refused.	\$2.08



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AFRICA	Guinea-Bissau: Support to National Health Development Plan - Phase II	September 2012	The key achievements of the project included: (i) successful implementation of the integrated supervision to all facilities in the three target regions; (ii) completion of the construction and rehabilitation of the regional medicines warehouses; (iii) procurement and distribution of essential medicines; (iv) completion of the construction of four new classrooms for the National School of Public Health; and (v) training and allocation of health staff in the target regions. The project also supported the revision of training curricula for midwives, radiology technicians and some medical equipment.	\$2.04
	Guinea-Bissau: Economic Governance Support Project	June 2012	The project has supported the completion of a critical mass of reforms in Public Financial Management (PFM) systems that implemented since 2009. These reforms have contributed to improve the efficiency, transparency, and accountability of public expenditure management. These reforms also paved the way to the achievement of the High Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Completion Point in December 2010.	\$1.13
	Guinea-Bissau: Participatory Rural Development SPF	June 2015	In 2013, 120 Community Development Plans (CDPs) had been finalized (so that the end-of-Project target to complete 120 CDPs by end-2014 had already been completed) and 96 community-based micro-projects had been initiated and 77 have been completed (versus an end-of-Projects target of 120 micro-projects) directly benefiting over 30,000 people, of whom 50 percent are women.	\$5.00
	Liberia: Strengthening Governance - Civil Service Reforms	March 2016	The setting up of the Diaspora Affairs Unit, the consultations with Diaspora and the development of a website and other social media serves as a medium for reaching out to Liberians living outside the country. This made significant contributions to attracting Liberians to the development needs of the country and also improve upon indigenous investment and hence strengthen the economy of the country.	\$1.63
	Liberia: Strengthening Governance - Improving Access to Justice and Enhancing Accountability	March 2016	The project's major outcomes establish 'fit-for-purpose' financial management information systems was established and used for end-to-end business processes with inbuilt budget controls and hierarchical authorization with clear user guides. The SFMIS coverage, functionality, and External Assistance Fiduciary Section (EAFS), setup as part of Accountant General's Department structure to manage donor-funded projects as part of using and strengthening country systems. More transparent - from one-page annual reports to full publication of approved budget, in-year budget out-turn reports, and timely annual financial statements posted on Ministry of Finance website.	\$1.23

Region	Country and Project Title	Completion Date	Project Results	Grant Amount (Million)
AFRICA	Liberia: Land Sector Reforms: Rehabilitation and Reform of Land Rights Registration Project	March 2014	The project has facilitated the carrying out of studies to inform the policy and legal reforms process; the rebuilding and improving of the deed registration system so that records are restored and ordered and can be tracked; the building of the institutional and technical capacity for a modern land registration system; the creation of the capacity for cadastre and land information system which can be used for developing and implementing a land management system.	\$2.98
	Nigeria: Niger Delta Community Foundations Initiative	September 2012	The Initiative has created a parent Community Foundation (the Rivers State Community Foundation) to serve as a conflict-sensitive grant making body to smaller community-based development organizations. The outcome has the potential of being sustainable as it will continue mobilizing resources for development from private donors (through small and medium donations), private sector, government and state level development partners. While the grant made every effort to ensure that resources were managed with transparency and responsibility, the implementation of the grant was affected by conflict of interests and lack of transparency.	\$0.60
	Senegal: Community Peacebuilding Initiatives in Casamance	September 2015	Two community radios were funded in Oulampane and Kafountine. The training, communication and sensitization programs reached 6,162 people of which 69% were men, 31% were women and 18% were young men and women. Local NGOs have had the opportunity of building their own capacity and knowledge with the assistance of the in mastering the tools of monitoring conflict dynamics, using conflict filters, participatory community dialogues, and rebuilding trust among communities. More importantly, they have strengthened state-civil society relationships, particularly with local governments.	\$2.55
	Somalia: Drought Management and Livelihood Protection Project - (partnership with the Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction (GFDRR) and executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO))	June 2013	The project contributed to the early recovery of food production systems and increased access to markets. Significantly improved food security conditions as a result of an injection of cash into vulnerable households. Increased water storage capacity to 163,232 m3 and opened an additional 1,546 ha of land for irrigation. The total production from the inputs distributed was enough to cover cereal requirements for approximately 1.7 years for beneficiary households. Vaccinated over 8.6 million goats and sheep; administered vaccines to goats belonging to 2 470 households; and treated a total of 12 911 small ruminants, camels and cattle against parasites and infectious diseases.	\$3.97



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AFRICA	Somalia: Support to the Information and Communication Technologies Sector	March 2016	Phase I laid the ground for Phase II, to be financed through MPF funding. Achievements include: (i) the establishment of baseline telecom market indicator and training provided for the collection of ICT indicators; (ii) the completion of a number of studies providing advice on the financial contribution of the sector to the Treasury, regulatory approaches, critique of the Communications Act, Telecom market etc.	\$2.00
	Somalia: Public Financial Management Capacity Strengthening Project	March 2016	The project laid the PFM foundations to establish track record for future projects/ programs. The strengthened controls, especially for payroll, has provided the assurance framework for the Recurrent Cost and Reform Financing (RCRF) project. The Public Financial Management Education and Training program has contributed to building a critical mass of PFM professionals with a good mix of skills to perform a broad range of PFM tasks with additional built in sustainability arrangement for the qualification to be part of the civil service scheme of service for the PFM job family to create a cohort of competent PFM practitioners.	\$4.50
	Somalia: Additional Financing for the Somalia Knowledge for Operations and Political Economy (SKOPE)	October 2015	The program contributed to strengthening key economic institutions: (i) SKOPE provided key information to administrations, such as GDP, poverty, and inflation rates to Somaliland. (ii) The Financial Diagnosis study informed Bank about depth of fiduciary risks. (iii) Somalia Statistical assessment report formed a High Level Task Force on Statistics, a forum of development partners to coordinate statistical works (including capacity building) in Somalia to produce key statistics. (iv) Increasing capacity of government for strategic planning in particular through support to the Ministry of Finance to enable critical economic recovery issues to be identified and articulated.	\$2.04
	Somalia: Knowledge for Operations and Political Economy Program (SKOPE)	April 2014	SKOPE facilitated Somalia to take first steps of debt reconciliation with International Financial Institution. The results were presented in Somalia conference which initiated a Technical Working Group (TWG) to oversee Somalia's progress to develop an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. WB is a member of this working group.	\$1.93
	Somalia: Extended Program of Immunization (EPI)	June 2012	The project has contributed to the expanded coverage of immunization among children under 1 year of age, up to 40%. This project supported the implementation of EPI program through reaching the majority of children and women of child bearing age in Somalia with basic vaccinations in order to prevent illness and death and to promote their well-being, thus contributing to the broader peace-building and state-building goals. This project has contributed to expanding the coverage of vaccination among children and women of bearing age.	\$0.50

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AFRICA	Somalia: Emergency Livestock Disease Surveillance control Promoting Competitive Meat Industry	December 2010	The project has helped increased livestock health and production, and thus pastoralist livelihoods, through provision of quality animal health inputs and services by enabling established mobile veterinary teams and members of the Somali veterinary professionals associations with backing from the Ministry of Livestock Forest and Range (MLFR), who are private practitioners representing the local investors and qualified professional animal health service providers, to offer preventive and curative services aimed at enhancing animals' body condition and reducing mortality.	\$0.90
	Sudan: Sustainable Livelihoods for Displaced and Vulnerable Communities in Eastern Sudan	March 2016	The project made a significant contribution to strengthening local capacities, first by engaging local stakeholders in project execution and fostering learning-by-doing, and second by investing on training and capacity building activities targeted to the identified needs of the stakeholders. The project reached 279 women beneficiaries, which exceeded the targeted 225. It also successfully established mechanisms between the local authorities and communities that can be continued and replicated. The Project found that about 78% admitted that their income is sufficient for both food and non-food items, compared to 19% claiming it covers food only and the remaining 2% claim to still experience income deficit.	\$2.78
	Sudan: Peacebuilding for Development in Sudan Project	September 2012	The project achieved strong results in promoting peaceful coexistence by particularly tackling livelihoods-related causes of conflict. It demarcated 7 migration routes spanning 875 kilometers, and provided 40 water points along these routes. Closely linked to the stock routes, 12 multi-purpose development centers were constructed, equipped and furnished. These centers targeted 1,188 women, youth and IDPs and availed training, tools and resources for income generating activities, including cheese-making; animal traction; community animal health work; seedling cultivation and food preservation.	\$3.74
	Togo: Private Sector Revitalization	September 2015	The program helped reduce the days of processing of formalization of enterprises, improving the rank of Togo in the standings of the Group of the World Bank's "Doing Business" ranking. The grant provided capacity building and also contributed to the Togo Private Sector Development Project.	\$1.09



Region	Country and Project Title	Completion Date	Project Results	Grant Amount (Million)
AFRICA	Zimbabwe: Agricultural Inputs Project	September 2011	The project provided a cost effective means to get fertilizer to needy farmers, allowing most to increase their production, productivity and food security. Key spillovers included the strengthening of a major domestic fertilizer company, the development of commercial markets for fertilizer and the re-capitalization (albeit on a small scale) of village based rural traders. The voucher program was innovative and encouraged wider experimentation with more market friendly input distribution programs.	\$4.78
	Zimbabwe: Beitbridge Emergency Water Supply and Sanitation Project	December 2012	The project interventions have significantly improved the efficiency of water treatment systems. In terms of indicator results for number of piped household water connections that are benefiting from rehabilitation works undertaken by the project was 4,117 households compared to the set target value of 4,400 household. In this case, the set target was not achieved. However, the indicator results for number of new meter installed at project closure reached 392 exceeding the target value of 360. In terms of volume of waste water/ sewage collected that is treated at least secondary level, the results achieved was 1,161 m3 per day against the target value of 2,500 m3 per day.	\$2.64
EAP	Philippines: Encouraging More Resilient Communities in Conflict-Affected Areas	September 2014	The program helped to establish the Bangsamoro Conflict Monitoring System. It took longer than expected to make the system fully operational, but it generated regular data and reporting that is being picked up extensively by the media and agencies supporting peace and development in Mindanao. Clients recognized (including in the mid-term review) that the most useful aspect of the SPF program was its flexibility and responsiveness. Acting in response to demand allowed the Bank team to establish itself as a first port of call for government when seeking advice on issues related to conflict, security and development. Inevitably given the volume of outputs produced, not all hit the mark and were able to produce major policy or program impacts.	\$2.55
	Solomon Islands: Rapid Employment Project	December 2016	The project has exceed all of its targets with respect to increasing beneficiaries' incomes through the provision of short-term employment; improving their knowledge, experience and employment skills; and improving access to services through repaired infrastructure. Increased incomes. As of June 30, 2016, the project had generated over 688,000 labor days (95% of the revised target), provided short-term employment to over 12,600 people in Honiara, and transferred a total of \$2.9 million in wages. The project has trained almost 12,000 people and is effectively reaching vulnerable groups in Honiara, in particularly youth and women.	\$0.15

Region	Country and Project Title	Completion Date	Project Results	Grant Amount (Million)
EAP	Solomon Islands: Mining Sector Technical Assistance Project: Phase 1	June 2012	The program has supported a dialogue on the future of the mining sector (which played a role in the previous conflict), by addressing landowner concerns, and by proposing a new legal and regulatory framework. The grant produced the key outputs: (i) review of the mineral policy, legislation, and regulatory setting. (ii) review of the institutional capacity and institutional structure of Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification (MMERE); 160 kilowatts (iii) installation of a 160 generator to assure back-up power at MMERE during outages.	\$0.44
	Thailand: Piloting Community Approaches in Conflict Situations in Southern Thailand	April 2013	The program supported innovative/creative ideas aiming to bring about interaction and better understanding among diverse groups such as Muslim and Buddhist students, and to bring about peace at the community level. In addition, the project has provided support to formulate four networks of civil society in the south: Civil Society Council for the Southernmost Provinces, Women's network, Youth's network and the Natural Resources network. These networks comprise of organizations working with the same theme or interest.	\$2.43
ECA	Europe and Central Asia: Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation for Youth Development Projects in Conflict Affected Countries in ECA	December 2011	Five Kosovo government structures benefited from capacity building related to youth, 18 in the North Caucasus, 15 in Tajikistan and one in Georgia. Four new youth initiatives have been designed, building on the experiences from this activity, in Kosovo, Armenia, Georgia and North Caucasus. A common results framework based on the common indicators developed for this activity have been integrated in the new youth project result frameworks.	\$0.33
	Armenia: Promoting Youth Inclusion	March 2016	The awareness of the institutions engaged in youth employment problems was raised with regard to programs and initiations implemented by the state and other interested institutions of the sector; five recommendation packages were discussed and developed with participation of the interested parties aimed at the solution of the problems of youth employment sector; arrangements were made on regularly organizing seminar discussions in Marzes aimed at the solution of the youth employment problems; the participants 23 expressed willingness to develop joint action plans with clear distribution of roles in order to realize the recommendations directed towards the problem solution.	\$0.47
	Georgia: Youth Inclusion	May 2014	The grant supported the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs in providing sub-grants to NGOs and municipalities to increase youth participation in demand-side governance, social accountability and civic engagement at the municipal level.	\$0.50



Region	Country and Project Title	Completion Date	Project Results	Grant Amount (Million)
ECA	Georgia: IDP Community Development Project	December 2012	The project increased opportunities for IDPs in target communities to participate in community development activities. In 40 targeted communities a participatory process was undertaken to allow community members to collectively identify and prioritize their development needs. The project increased access for IDPs in target communities to basic infrastructure, services and livelihood opportunities. 47 infrastructure and service micro-projects were completed, all of which addressed development needs. Beneficiaries reported that 85% of micro-projects resulted in improvements in living conditions against community defined indicators of success.	\$2.07
	Kosovo: Second Youth Development Project	June 2014	The project was considered a blueprint strategy to decrease youth unemployment. The project implementation and lessons learned provide improved understanding of this challenge and offer an effective response to the challenge of youth idleness in Kosovo and provided support for inclusion of socially marginalized groups through meaningful entrepreneurship and business development activities targeting multi-ethnic groups. The project has achieved an 80% apprentice placement rate for youth that received vocational training, creating 457 new jobs, and also supporting the establishment of 139 new businesses. The average beneficiary increased their net income by 20% about per month, a nearly Euros 70 increase over the starting average monthly income of Euros 349.	\$1.98
	Kosovo: Social Inclusion and Local Development (SILED)	March 2014	The project contributed to improved welfare by providing water supply and sewage network rehabilitation, restoring schools and health clinics, community centers, irrigation system, roads, river banks, overpasses, etc. Moreover, the impact the project impacted marginalized communities by re-engage them in productive activities. SILED facilitated this through both employment-generating community infrastructure activities e.g. roads improvement, and direct support to small and medium enterprises which contributed to increasing revenues through improved productivity, time efficiency and opportunities for business expansion.	\$4.82
LAC	Central America: Regional Citizen Security Knowledge Network	October 2015	The grant has helped created a global knowledge platform that extends the reach of this project beyond the Northern Triangle (El Salvador - Guatemala - Honduras) to a global arena. The global knowledge platform has been integrated into the World Bank's global architecture for violence prevention and is a key tool for increasing capacity building, data quality, stakeholder engagement, dissemination of evidence, rating of quality of evidence, and most importantly, strengthening of a global pool of professional, practitioners, and policy makers, interested in preventing youth violence.	\$0.90

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LAC	Latin America: Dialogue Series on Citizen Security in LAC	February 2016	The conference was a great opportunity to engage in a broader debate on the importance of having rigorous scientific evidence in designing solutions to this complex challenge facing Latin America and the Caribbean and its applicability in diverse contexts. For this it is necessary to facilitate the access of the decision makers to the available evidence, as well as to generate conditions for the implementation and adaptation of the same in very different institutional contexts. Raising awareness among decision makers, practitioners, and communities about the value of evidence-based prevention programs will enable sustainability and continuous improvement.	\$0.19
	Colombia: Protection of Land and Patrimony of Internally Displaced Persons - Phase III	December 2014	The grant supported the design of a special procedure for displaced ethnic minorities, the medida cautelar, which allowed them to request protection of their land from any activity that would affect their territory (for instance mining concessions) until the land tenure situation was clarified. Through this process, 10 protection decisions (as separate from restitution) have been obtained covering an area of 434,300 ha and approximately 10,967 families. Even though the target for titling was not fully achieved, due, in part to the priority given to restitution after 2012, the titling experience was the basis for the design of restitution process.	\$5.84
	Colombia: Evaluation and Knowledge Capture of the Colombia Protection of Land and Patrimony of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	September 2013	The grant evaluated a project which responded to 96,912 requests for protection of land assets from IDPs, conferred 1,194 titles to occupants, provided important contributions to the regulation of the restitution chapter of the Restitution Law and supported the design of decrees about land restitution to ethnic minorities. Since 2012 the grant has supported the organization of processes for land restitution. A total of 25,406 of the requests have been processed because they fulfill safety requirements, of which, and 1,852 cases have been decided. Regarding ethnic minorities, 19 cases have started the judicial process, of which one is already resolved.	\$0.03
	Haiti: Rural Water and Sanitation Project	November 2013	The project successfully strengthened the key actors in delivering sustainable water services to rural populations, including in project management, financial management technical operations and maintenance, community relations, chlorination and social mobilization. These have had their challenges over the life of the project, but the new piped water scheme management model piloted under the Project now seems to be well established. This model was successfully implemented in 9 communities who have signed a contract with an operator and a model based on a management committee was put in place in 6 smaller communities.	\$4.63



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MENA	Middle East And North Africa: Regional Perspectives on Iraqi Displacement	December 2011	The conference aimed at providing an initial forum for the establishment of a network of individuals, agencies and organizations in the region who may be able to take measures to address the many challenges posed by the Iraqi displacement situation. Any comprehensive regional initiative in favor of displaced Iraqis will need to meet the following requirements: simultaneously drawing on a range of durable solutions; cooperative in terms of involving additional burden- or responsibility-sharing between Iraq and countries of the region and third countries acting as donors or resettlement countries; and collaborative in terms of working across UN agencies and with international and national NGOs. It nevertheless also needs to be flexible enough to provide each state with technical support to develop its own priorities and plans.	\$0.26
	Iraq: Iraq Consultative Service Delivery	December 2011	The program helped to equip all those expected to be directly engaged in planning, project selection and proposal writing with the appropriate knowledge and tools to carry out these processes. It sets the foundation for the government to eventually take on a leadership role in the community grants program for local development and to attract additional donors for a possible third phase of programming.	\$4.96
	Iraq: Consultative Service Delivery Program Project Phase 2	February 2014	This was an 18-month follow-on activity to the first phase of consultative community development programming, the Consultative Service Delivery Initiative (CSDI). This second phase expands the CSDI approach to additional provinces including Erbil, Dahuk, Ninewa and Diyala.	\$4.79
	Jordan: Mitigating the Socio- Economic Impact of Syrian Displacement (Impact Assessment Jordan)	September 2013	The assessment concluded that the project highlighted the often controversial issues and dilemmas that host governments are faced with when trying to address displacement and its impact. The Government took a very firm line on what the impact was and how it wanted the international community to help. Secondly, attempting to assess the positive impacts of displacement can be met with significant resistance by host governments, as these evaluations are often used for resource mobilization.	\$0.30

Region	Country and Project Title	Completion Date	Project Results	Grant Amount (Million)
MENA	Jordan: Mitigating the Socio-economic Impact of Syrian Displacement	July 2014	The knowledge obtained through this project informed the Country Assistance Strategy progress report as well as subsequent Bank programming, including a \$150 million IBRD loan and a \$53 million multi-donor grant. The project supporting the host communities in Jordan was one of the first of its kinds (support had almost exclusively gone to refugees at the time of implementation). Its success leveraged additional funding from the Canadian government, initially funds redirected to the Jordan Emergency Services and Social Resilience Project and then additional funds directly to Save the Children to continue their livelihoods efforts started under this project.	\$0.90
	Jordan: Delivering Legal Aid Services to Displaced Iraqis, Palestinians, and Poor Jordanians	March 2016	Since 2012, the Justice Center for Legal Aid, a non-profit, has provided 3,080 representations to 632 Syrians, 506 Palestinians, and 48 Iraqis; and 5,153 legal consultations to 1,452 Syrians, 1,123 Palestinians, and 154 Iraqis. The project established a pro-bono network of 38 pro-bono lawyers.	\$1.83
	Lebanon: Mitigating the Socio-economic Impact of Syrian Displacement (Save the Children Lebanon)	January 2015	The project placed technical advisors to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) to provide additional technical personnel for process support and in their strategic planning, including in the areas of education in emergencies, child protection, health education, physical infrastructure, and information and communications. Other activities which were also implemented in partnership with Save the Children include: (i) supporting MEHE's internal planning to develop and finalize strategies, and operational work plans; (ii) developing emergency response plans for the current crisis, building capacity of staff working on the crisis in project cycle management for emergency response and emergency preparedness in education; (iii) providing practical training to staff from affected municipalities and from Ministry of Social Affairs/Social Development Centers to build emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction capacities, implemented through a contract with the Danish Refugee Council.	\$0.89



Region	Country and Project Title	Completion Date	Project Results	Grant Amount (Million)
MENA	Lebanon: Recovery and Reconstruction of the Nahr el-Bared Palestinian Refugee Camp and Conflict Affected areas of North Lebanon	December 2010	The proportion of beneficiaries who perceived an improvement in job skills as a result of the training acquired through sub-projects was 54%. This fell short of the target of 60%. 75% of beneficiaries indicated that "work experience" was the biggest reason for an improvement in their job skills. The proportion of beneficiaries who perceived that training responded to job skills development needs was 72%. This surpassed the target of 60%. In addition, 13% of beneficiaries (of the 1,360 surveyed within a year of exiting the project) had found employment outside the workfare program within six months.	\$0.09
SAR	Asia: Opportunities and Challenges for Aid Delivery in Subnational Conflict Areas (East and South Asia Countries)	June 2013	The project successfully deepened knowledge on the role of development assistance in three subnational conflicts in Asia, and enhanced awareness in these countries as well as among development agencies engaged in providing development assistance in subnational country contexts, of the key issues to be considered in developing and assessing their strategies and projects.	\$1.77
	South Asia: Restoring and Rebuilding Livelihoods through CDD approaches in Conflict Settings	March 2016	The research findings offer three key lessons regarding the use of the CDD approach to rebuild and restore livelihoods: (i) it is important to ask whether CDD is the most suitable approach for restoring and rebuilding livelihood in FCS, (ii) consider whether the communities in question are in the best position to assess livelihoods options, and (iii) there is a trade-off between community cohesion and livelihoods support for the poorest.	\$0.35
	Nepal: Program for Accountability in Nepal (PRAN)	September 2014	The Program was jointly launched by the World Bank and the government in order to strengthen governance and social accountability (SAC) practices by enhancing the capacities of Nepali civil society organizations (CSOs) in using SAC tools and approaches. Through these initiatives, the program assisted Nepali citizens to have a greater voice in decision-making on PFM issues (particularly local budget planning, allocation and expenditure), Municipal Good Governance and Local Service Delivery.	\$3.71

Region	Country and Project Title	Completion Date	Project Results	Grant Amount (Million)
GLOBAL	Global: Impact Evaluation in FCS – Towards a New Science of Delivery	March 2016	The grant supported the organization of an impact evaluation workshop in Lisbon, Portugal. The grant supported the production of ‘white papers’ one for each of these areas, which summarize the current body of evidence and policy implications and highlight future research directions. In addition, the grant supported a number of dissemination and learning events, including a joint World Bank-Households in Conflict Network Conference titled “the micro-foundations of conflict and violence: economic analysis and impact evaluation”, panel discussions in the 2015 and 2016 Fragility Forum, as well as workshops and presentations at academic institutions and bilateral agencies.	\$0.35
	Global: Knowledge Exchange and Support for CDD Projects in FCS	December 2015	The grant allowed for the provision of effective support to CDD projects in FCS through successful completion of the following activities: (a) Africa CDD-FCS conference held in Nairobi in May 2015 (which included task teams and government counterparts from 14 countries and CDD operations working in fragile contexts); (b) Just in time technical assistance provided in response to demand from four CDD-FCS countries and teams in the Africa region.	\$0.30
	Global: Assessment of lessons learned on livelihood rehabilitation for refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs)	May 2016	The report reviewed good practice and lessons learned in improving the livelihood status of displaced persons. One major result was that the quality of monitoring and evaluation under livelihood support projects has not been strong enough. Therefore the piece was re-focused on suggesting a possible way forward to redress this gap in Bank business and to improve the quality of monitoring and evaluation under livelihood support projects. The piece includes suggestions for how to give stronger articulation of expected project outcomes and contains illustrative indicators, which contribute towards the better measurement of the achievement of those outcomes. This groundwork was invaluable to further advance the agenda within the World Bank towards both displacement specific and displacement sensitive livelihood programming.	\$0.17



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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, Germany, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, The United Kingdom, as well as IBRD.

