



UNITED NATIONS - WORLD BANK
FRAGILITY & CONFLICT
PARTNERSHIP TRUST FUND

2015 ANNUAL REPORT



UNITED NATIONS



WORLD BANK GROUP

Message From the Directors

2015 was a seminal year for global development, with the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty and promote prosperity for all, following on the Financing for Development Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The global community must now take action, in a world where the number of forcibly displaced has reached historic highs and the extreme poor are increasingly concentrated in countries affected by fragility and conflict.

To meet this enormous challenge, the partnership between the United Nations system and the World Bank Group (WBG) has never been more important. This year's Annual Report of the United Nations – World Bank (UN-WB) Trust Fund shows how combining the expertise and knowledge of the two institutions is helping to improve the lives of the poor in a challenging global environment.

Established in 2010 to open up new avenues for the partnership through strategic and catalytic financing, the UN-WB Trust Fund aims to strengthen response in countries impacted by fragility and conflict through innovative and flexible approaches developed by joint UN-WB teams. The Trust Fund fills a gap that cannot be met through other mechanisms.

During this reporting period, new initiatives have been established in Somalia, South Sudan, the Great Lakes region and across other parts of sub-Saharan Africa. In the Middle East and North Africa, strengthening the UN-WB response to emerging crises and transitions was the focus of many projects, including the deployment of a World Bank advisor to support the UN Special Envoy to Yemen. The report highlights lessons learned through collaboration on the ground, which will benefit joint efforts in the future.

The UN-WB Trust Fund is also spearheading efforts to bring about fundamental changes in the way the two institutions work together. The recent reports of the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations and the Advisory Group of Experts (AGE) on the 2015 review of the peacebuilding architecture have underscored that effective partnerships are a prerequisite for sustaining peace, calling for the UN to work with partners to mobilize the technical expertise, financing and legitimacy required to meet this challenge. At the core of this call is the partnership between the UN and the WBG, and the UN-WB Trust Fund is one way in which the two institutions are moving ahead to deliver results.

The growing demand that the UN-WB Trust Fund has witnessed is a sign of how the UN and WB can complement each other across various financing instruments. We look forward to continuing this collaboration to address the increasingly complex challenge of fragility and conflict over the years ahead, building on seven decades of commitment to multilateral cooperation.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFR	Africa
AGE	Advisory Group of Experts on the review of the Peacebuilding Architecture
AfDB	African Development Bank
AU	African Union
CAR	Central African Republic
CEN	Country Eligibility Notes
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DNA	Damage Needs Assessment
DPA	Department of Political Affairs
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAP	East Asia and Pacific
ECA	Europe and Central Asia
EOSG	Executive Office of the Secretary-General
EU	European Union
FCS	Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations
FCV	Fragility, Conflict, and Violence
FFD	Financing For Development
g7+	Group of Fragile and Conflict-Affected States
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICSID	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Association
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JF	Joint Facility
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MINUSMA	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Mali
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NDC	National Dialogue Conference
OSA	Office of the Special Advisor
PCNA	Post-Conflict Needs Assessment
PBSO	Peacebuilding Support Office
PSCF	Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework
PSG	Peace and State-building Goals
PER	Public Expenditure Review
RPA	Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment
RKL	Research, Knowledge, and Learning
SRDF	Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility
SRF	Strategic Results Framework
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TF	Trust Fund
TTL	Task Team Leader
UN	United Nations
UNDOCO	United Nations Development Operations Coordination Office
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WB	World Bank
WBG	World Bank Group
WDR	World Development Report

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World Bank President Jim Yong Kim and UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso after joint visit to Sahel region (November, 2013).

Objectives of The Trust Fund

The UN-WB Partnership Trust Fund is a multi-country trust fund, financed by the Governments of Switzerland and Norway. It was created in 2010 to support the implementation of the 2008 UN-WB Partnership Framework Agreement for Crisis and Post-Crisis Situations and to promote a more effective international response in fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCS). The 2008 Framework Agreement established a set of principles for engagement between the UN and the WB in crisis contexts and outlined priorities for deeper co-operation between the two institutions.

Strong partnerships and shared expertise are essential for delivering results in FCS, in which political, security, humanitarian and development activities must be integrated to promote sustainable peace and development. Close collaboration between the UN and the WB promotes a more effective and sustainable international response within these contexts by linking the UN field presence and capacities as well as security and political mandate with the WB's financing, longer-term development perspective and economic expertise. In addition, the mobilizing power of the UN and WB as multilateral institutions is significant. The Trust Fund is an important instrument to this end, providing technical advice and catalytic financing and operational collaboration between the UN and WB.¹

The overall goal of the Trust Fund is to operationalize the commitment by the UN Secretary-General and the WB President to break down institutional barriers and strengthen the links between political, security, development and humanitarian efforts in FCS. The Trust Fund is guided by three key objectives:

- i. To support joint initiatives or approaches in FCS;
- ii. To strengthen capacity within both institutions to work effectively in partnership;
- iii. To collect good cooperation practices and support knowledge sharing.

The Trust Fund supports joint activities within key areas of concentration that emerged from both the 2008 Framework Agreement and the 2011 World Development Report (WDR) on Conflict, Security and Development. The areas of thematic concentration for 2015² have been on security, justice, employment and core government functions. Operational support has been provided through the Trust Fund to joint assessment and planning efforts and regional cooperation initiatives as well as staff exchanges in the field and at headquarters. While these activities and support are diverse in nature and geographical focus, they have in common the objective of promoting catalytic and innovative approaches to

¹ The World Bank Group (WBG), which incorporates the IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA, and the ICSID, will hereinafter be referred to as World Bank (WB)

² Period of this report covers July 2014-July 2015

strengthening UN-WB collaboration for a more effective multilateral response to crises worldwide.

2013 UN-WB Partnership and Trust Fund Reviews

A comprehensive review of the state of the UN-WB Partnership in FCS, supported by the Trust Fund, was completed in 2013. This highlighted early results and ongoing challenges to effective joint collaboration and noted the need for deeper and more systematic cooperation between the two institutions. The review also acknowledged the important role of the Trust Fund in facilitating dialogue between UN and WB teams and in supporting joint work in a number of countries relevant to certain themes. With a basis in this work, a subsequent review of the Trust Fund found a number of examples of successful collaboration supported by grants to country teams and recommended increasing the size of these grants to encourage activities with a greater impact. It also noted the need for more regular engagement of senior management to identify priorities for Trust Fund support and to streamline the Fund's governance arrangements.

Following the findings of these reviews the Trust Fund Steering Committee refocused the work of the Trust Fund to better address the outstanding challenges and constraints to UN-WB partnership and co-operation. This entailed developing the Strategic Results Framework (SRF), revising the grant making process and grant sizes, streamlining governance arrangements and focusing greater attention on strengthening operational policies, frameworks and tools. All grant applications are now required to demonstrate alignment with SRF outcomes. Teams are also required to report yearly on progress against the SRF outcomes as part of the Bank's grant monitoring reporting requirements (GRM). Trust Fund grants are subject to the same rigorous technical, legal, and fiduciary due diligence as all other WB and UN projects.

THE STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The SRF was developed to guide efforts to further strengthen and operationalize strategic UN-WB collaboration in FCS, and ensure consistent monitoring and performance measurement of all Partnership activities. In this vein, all Trust Fund grants are now aligned with the SRF's three strategic outcomes, which seek to:

- i. Improve regional and country specific collaboration;
- ii. Strengthen cooperation and communication on policy and thematic issues, and;
- iii. Strengthen operational policies, frameworks and tools to facilitate cooperation and cross-financing.

Figure 1 – The Strategic Results Framework

STRATEGIC OUTCOMES AND SUPPORTING OUTPUTS

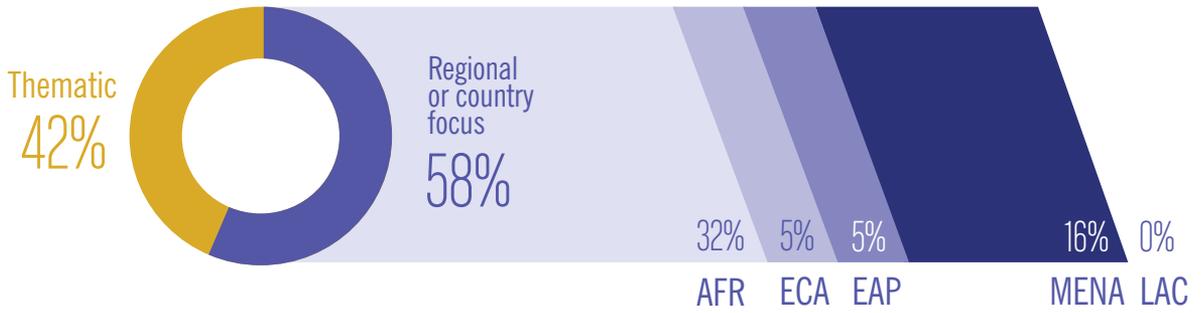


The Focus of the Trust Fund Portfolio

The Trust Fund supports regional and country level collaboration in FCS contexts as well as thematic initiatives based on the priorities identified in the 2011 WDR, including citizen security and core government functions. While there is a large degree of overlap between both project types, most have a geographic focus with the majority located in Africa. During the reporting period new initiatives have been established in Somalia, South Sudan, the Great Lakes region and

across other parts of Sub-Saharan Africa. The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region hosts the second largest share of projects many of which focus on strengthening the UN-WB response to emerging crises and transitions including support to the Syrian refugee crisis.

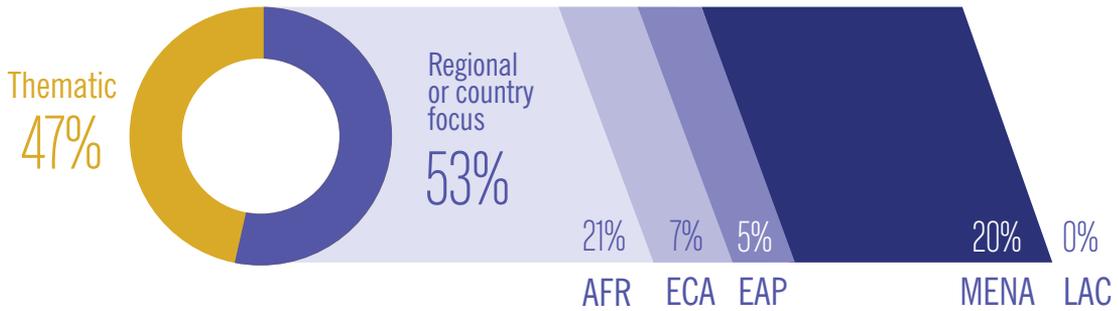
Figure 2: Trust Fund Projects Focus (by number of projects, in %)



When examining the *value* of the portfolio's regional and thematic make-up, there is a slightly

smaller share of spending allocated to regional and country-focused projects.

Figure 3: Trust Fund Projects Focus (by value of projects, in %)



TRUST FUND GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Steering Committee, Working Group and Secretariat

The work of the Trust Fund is governed by a joint UN-WB Steering Committee, charged with approving grants and providing strategic guidance. From the UN, this includes representatives from the UN Development Operations Coordination Office (UNDOCO), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA), the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), and the UN Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO). From the WB, this includes representatives of the Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV) Group and the Governance and Social Development Global

Practices (GPs). A joint UN-WB working group reviews proposals, provides guidance and support to the secretariat and prepares inputs to the Steering Committee.

The Trust Fund Secretariat, composed of the WB Task-Team Leader (TTL), UNDOCO and a partnership advisor, oversees day-to-day management of the Fund. It offers support to project task teams, consults with donors on proposals, processes grants, promotes knowledge exchange, conducts project evaluations and addresses bottlenecks. The partnership advisor, supported by the Trust Fund, is based at the UN headquarters in New York and is assigned to deepen the partnership across the UN system and boost institutional capacity on matters concerning the Trust Fund and FCV issues at large.

Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group and UN management

Within the World Bank, the Trust Fund is housed in the FCV Group and collaborates closely with other Trust Funds in the Group. These include the State and Peacebuilding Fund; the Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peacebuilding Transitions and the Global Program on Forced Displacement. These global FCV-focused trust funds work in a complementary way to promote the impact of small grant financing while maintaining a strong focus on priority themes.

The key UN interlocutors in this partnership are the PBSO, UNDP, DPA, DPKO, and UNDOCO. The UN account, set up in 2012, is managed by UNDOCO and enables UN execution of some partnership activities. The PBSO houses the UN-WB Partnership Advisor, and the UN-WB Trust Fund collaborates closely with the Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund to facilitate the operationalization of the partnership at country level. This facilitation is also carried out through the Senior Peacebuilding Group and the Working Group on Transitions, which are chaired by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support.

The Grant Making Process

UN and WB teams jointly develop grant applications for proposals, which are reviewed and approved by the UN-WB Steering Committee. Applications are judged on their ability to address state and peacebuilding challenges, and their alignment with the SRF. Proposals must also meet the broader strategic objectives of the partnership and address the relevant country priorities of both organizations, including;

- i. Upstream collaboration on analysis and strategy;
- ii. Advancing key themes from the 2011 WDR;
- iii. Supporting the development, implementation and monitoring of national development and peacebuilding strategies and;
- iv. Strategic staffing.

TRENDS OVER FY14-15: INCREASING DEMAND

Since early FY14, the Trust Fund has seen an increase in the number and value of grants:

- i. In FY14³, seven new initiatives were launched, valued at US\$1.9 million;
- ii. In FY15⁴, the Steering Committee approved 12 new initiatives, valued at US\$2.3 million, including funding for the Partnership Advisor at the UN;
- iii. The value of Trust Fund grants has grown and today range between \$200,000 and \$400,000. Proposals of up to \$500,000 are considered on an exceptional basis.

The increase in both the number and value of grants reflects the growing demand from project teams for funding of country projects or larger thematic pieces, in line with the recommendations of the 2013 Trust Fund Review. Teams have also requested that more resources be shifted from headquarters activities to strengthening country-level and regional collaboration. With limited resources at its disposal

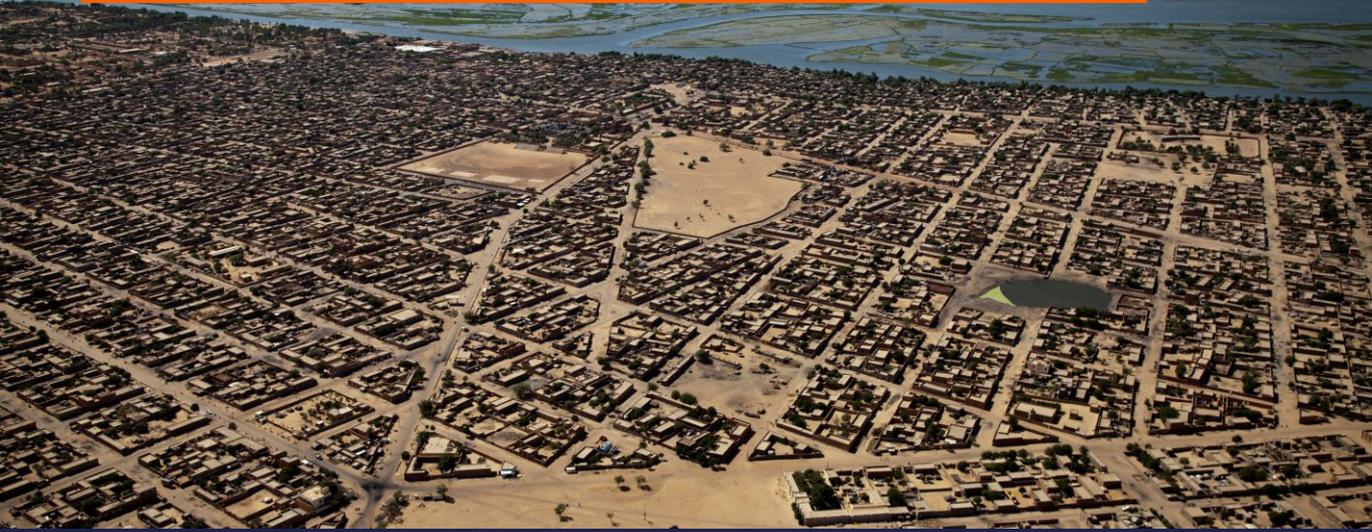


UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon meets with Jim Yong Kim, President of the World Bank, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (October, 2014).

³ July 1 2013- June 30 2014
⁴ July 1 2014- June 30 2015

its disposal, the Trust Fund has been able to respond to this increased demand through supplementary contributions from Switzerland and Norway. It is anticipated that demand for Trust Fund resources will continue to grow, highlighting the role of the Trust Fund as an important instrument to bring about fundamental changes in the way the two institutions work together. The demand also highlights how the UN and WB complement each other across various FCV financing instruments.

II. TRUST FUND HIGHLIGHTS AND PERFORMANCE



Aerial View of Gao, Mali, on Election Day (November, 2013).

Over the past year, Trust Fund projects have begun to show results, both at headquarters and country levels. This section takes a closer look at these results, alongside progress against the SRF outcomes, while also reflecting on the experiences of project teams, clients and beneficiaries. In so doing, the section highlights the important role of the Trust Fund in facilitating progress on the objectives of the partnership.

Box 1: Snapshot of SRF Strategic Outcomes and Results

1.1 Increased senior collaboration and engagement at country and regional levels

1.2 Increased collaboration on UN and WB regional and country strategies and programs

1.3 Improved collaboration on analysis, assessments and planning, including with other international partners

Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional cooperation and communication on policy and thematic issues: Outcome 2 is designed to deepen UN-WB collaboration in areas that advance the recommendations of the 2011 WDR on Conflict, Security and Development and the [New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States](#), both of which emphasize institutional transformation as a way of exiting fragility. The WDR and New Deal highlight context-specific and problem-driven approaches to promote citizen security, justice, job creation and other challenges prevalent in fragile and conflict-affected settings. Noteworthy results that meet Outcome 2 include: the development of a diagnostic tool to facilitate the restoration of core government systems in post-conflict settings; the creation of a comprehensive joint risk management strategy under the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility; and the development of joint public expenditure reviews for the security sector.

3.1 Resources and training available to facilitate collaboration

3.2 Operational policies and tools adapted/developed to facilitate joint work

3.3 More effective advisory and trouble shooting support available on operational collaboration

3.4 Enhanced incentives in place for partnership

Outcome 1: Improved regional and country specific collaboration at strategic and operational levels: Nearly all grants in the Trust Fund's portfolio are designed to meet one or more sub-outcomes under Strategic Outcome 1. These grants were approved in response to requests from regional and country teams for projects that help strengthen collaboration between the UN and WB on a range of post-conflict and peacebuilding priorities. Key results achieved under Outcome 1 include: an expanded WB presence in the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), which has, under a UN co-hosting arrangement, facilitated implementation of conflict-sensitive programs; the loan of a World Bank advisor to the Office of the Special Envoy for Yemen to support the implementation of the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) outcomes; support for a joint assessment of the UN's Peacekeeping Mission in Mali, which has helped improve its socio-economic footprint; and provision of timely assistance to municipalities in Jordan to address service delivery needs arising as a result of the Syrian refugee crisis.

2.1 Strategic and results framework agreed, disseminated and reviewed regularly

2.2 Strengthened strategic dialogue on policy and thematic issues

2.3 Enhanced communication and outreach on partnership

2.4 Expand thematic collaboration

Outcome 3: Operational policies, frameworks and tools to facilitate cooperation and cross-financing: The achievement of Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2 is often facilitated in situations where technical resources and operational tools are easily accessible and where training and workshops are made available to UN and WB teams. Facilitating alignment with Outcome 3 has therefore been a Trust Fund priority over the past year. To better meet Outcome 3, the Secretariat is also working to strengthen monitoring and evaluation, reporting practices and overall accountability on individual grants as well as on the broader partnership framework. Key results under Outcome 3 include: the completion of an opinion survey to advance UN-WB collaboration in FCS; the development of operational resource notes on working with the UN and WB; a project focused on building UN-WB capacities through training and guidance notes to support AU efforts to harmonize Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) standards across Africa; support to interactive learning courses; and reciprocal participation in trainings and senior management meetings.

Progress in Meeting Strategic Results Framework Outcomes

Trust-Fund grants often align and overlap with multiple sub-outcomes of the three Strategic Outcomes outlined in the SRF. A recent analysis of the portfolio⁵ showed that roughly nine out of every ten UN-WB Trust Fund projects meet one or more of the sub-outcomes outlined in Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2. Figure 4 below illustrates the percentage of projects that meet *at least one* sub-outcome under the SRF's three main outcomes. About 60 percent of projects are in some way aligned with Outcome 3.

Similarly, Figure 5 (below) shows how the value of projects aligned with the SRF Outcomes is evenly distributed between Outcomes 1 and 2, with a smaller amount of funds directed to meet Outcome 3. A more detailed analysis of how the outcomes are met is found below.

Figure 4: Number of Trust Fund Projects that meet each Strategic Outcome (in %)

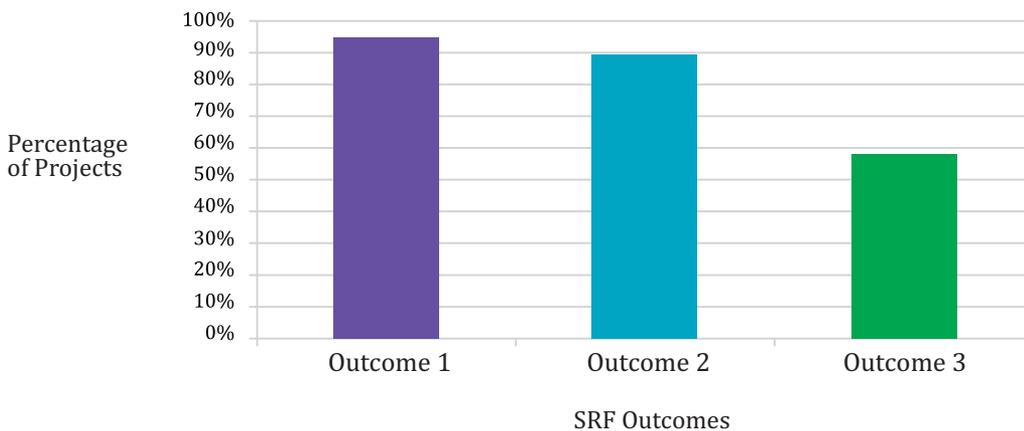
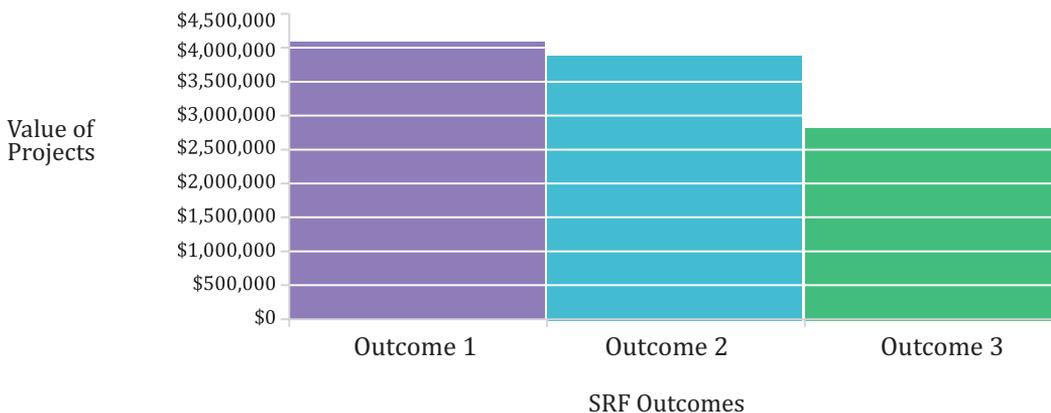


Figure 5: Value of Trust Fund Projects that meet each Strategic Outcome



⁵ Based on an analysis of grants approved after October 2013

OUTCOME 1

IMPROVED COLLABORATION AT COUNTRY LEVEL

Strategic Outcome 1 guides the Trust Fund's efforts to improve strategic and operational collaboration across countries and regions. These efforts are being met through investments in both longer-term and larger-scale projects, many of which support country-led efforts and programs that address state and peacebuilding priorities. Other projects focus on operationally relevant analyses and studies. While the principal objective of Outcome 1 is country-specific collaboration between the UN and WB, the Trust Fund also seeks to improve cooperation with other international partners.

How Projects Align with Strategic Outcome 1

Nearly all projects in the Trust Fund portfolio meet one or several sub-outcomes under Strategic Outcome 1. The most commonly met sub-outcome is Outcome 1.3, demonstrating a renewed focus on improving collaborative efforts on analysis, assessments and planning between the UN, WB and other partners. Only a small number of Trust Fund projects meet Outcome 1.1, which aims to increase senior-level collaboration at the regional and country level, as most such initiatives and activities tend to occur at headquarters.

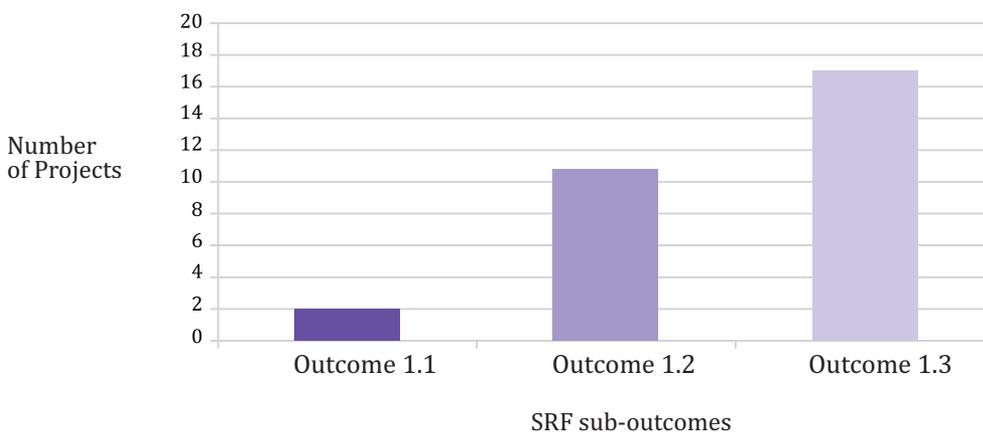
1.1 Increased senior collaboration and engagement at country and regional levels

1.3 Improved collaboration on analysis, assessments and planning, including with other international partners

1.2 Increased collaboration on UN and WB regional and country strategies and programs

Over the past 18 months, following a period of outreach to country teams and the dissemination of the SRF, the Trust Fund has experienced an increase in demand for resources to undertake priority partnership actions. Consequently, more funding was shifted from headquarters and knowledge-based projects to field-based operations in pursuit of national priorities and shared goals. The following examples highlight this shift and demonstrate the alignment with SRF outcome 1 and progress towards results. The section begins with an overview of the follow-up, supported by the Trust Fund, to the joint visits of the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and World Bank President Jim Yong Kim to the Sahel Great Lakes and Horn regions of Africa. This is followed by a series of project narratives on joint initiatives in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, Jordan, Yemen and South Sudan. The section ends by taking a closer look at joint assessments and analyses supported by the Trust Fund.

Figure 6: Project Alignment with Sub-outcomes Under SRF Outcome 1



Follow-up to the Joint Visits of the UN Secretary-General and WB President

Since late 2013, the Trust Fund has supported follow-up actions related to the joint visits of the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and WB President Jim Yong Kim to the Great Lakes, Sahel and Horn regions of Africa. The purpose of these visits was to break down institutional barriers and strengthen the links between the political, security, development and humanitarian efforts in fragile and conflict-affected situations.

In November 2013, the two leaders traveled to Africa's Sahel region, where they reaffirmed their vision to strengthen the effectiveness of their institutions joint initiatives in FCS, and signaled a renewed focus on boosting economic growth and poverty reduction. The two leaders also discussed regional social, economic and security challenges with Sahelian leaders, and leaders of the African Union (AU), African Development Bank (AfDB) and European Union (EU), exploring how the international community could better coordinate. This visit provided the backdrop for the 2013 review of the Trust Fund, and also generated further attention to Trust Fund activities in the region, including the joint "Assessing the Social and Economic Impacts of Peacekeeping in Mali" project (see below).

"We are convinced that the cycle of crises in the Sahel can be broken. The region can move from fragility to sustainability. President Kim and I have learnt from long experience that **peace is not sustainable without development – and development is not sustainable without peace.** Our message on this critical visit and around the world is that peace and development must go hand-in-hand."

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon

Previously, the two leaders traveled to the Great Lakes region of Africa where in February 2013, regional governments and international guarantors signed the Peace, Security, and Cooperation Framework (PSCF) boosting economic growth and accelerating poverty reduction. During the Secretary-General and President's meetings with regional heads of state and partners from the AU, AfDB and EU, they reaffirmed their commitment to support the implementation of the PSCF and push to consolidate peace and accelerate development in the region. With these meetings the WB pledged US\$1 billion to improve job creation, education and other essential services in DRC and the broader region. In the aftermath of their joint visit, the Trust Fund has worked closely with teams in the region to support a series of follow-up activities. It has, for example, helped build capacity of programs on the ground to address key social and economic drivers of conflict and fragility, in support of PSCF commitments.

The '*Promoting Peace and Stability in the Great Lakes Region*' project (US\$250,000 in Trust Fund financing) clearly articulates the joint vision expressed during the visit to the region. It helps incorporate conflict sensitive approaches into regional development programs, and strengthen their alignment with PSCF commitments. Through the expansion of a joint UN-WB facility, technical expertise is being made available to project teams, governments and stakeholders in the design and implementation of programs with the greatest potential from the perspective of the UN-WB partnership. Specifically, Trust Fund support is being provided for the development of a Monitoring and Evaluation system aligned with PSCF benchmarks, support for national and regional consultations, and joint risk monitoring and analytical work. Pledges made during the WB President and UN Secretary-General's visit to eastern DRC are also being upheld as a part of the *Strengthening World Bank Engagement and Partnership with the United Nations in Eastern DRC* project, highlighted below.

"The leaders of the Great Lakes region will be the key drivers of peace, stability and economic growth. **We pledge that the United Nations and the World Bank Group will work closely together in new and deeper ways,** following the governments' lead."

World Bank President Jim Yong Kim



World Bank President Jim Yong Kim and UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon speak to the press in Kinshasa, DRC, during visit to Great Lakes region (February, 2013).

In October 2014 the two leaders visited the Horn of Africa, which covers Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda, to pledge political support and major new financial assistance for countries in the region. This included a US\$1.8 billion commitment from the WB for cross-border activities as part of a regional initiative. Premised on close collaboration between the UN and WB, the regional initiative aims to promote regional integration, economic opportunities, and address vulnerability and resilience of communities, including support for those forcibly displaced by conflict in the region. The Trust Fund has provided support to country teams to facilitate joint analytical and operational work in Somalia and South Sudan, highlighted below, as well as support to explore opportunities for future co-operation, particularly with regards to conflict induced forced displacement.

"The countries of the Horn of Africa are making important yet unheralded progress in economic growth and political stability. *Now is a crucial moment to support those efforts, end the cycles of conflict and poverty, and move from fragility to sustainability.* The United Nations is joining with other global and regional leaders to ensure a coherent and coordinated approach towards peace, security and development in the Horn of Africa."

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon

Eastern DRC: Strengthening the Partnership and WB Engagement



A military observer of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) in Goma, DRC (July, 2013).

Trust Fund Grant Amount: US\$90,400

Start date: November 2013

The DRC has been the center of violent conflict for over two decades. While both UN and WB programs address many structural features of fragility in the East of the country, the World Bank has had a limited physical presence in the conflict-affected provinces. This grant financed a consultant to support the rolling out of the Bank's program portfolio to the conflict-affected areas. The grant was specifically designed to align the objectives of WB programs with the International Security and Stabilization Strategy (I4S), implemented by a range of UN agencies and INGOs, and led by the UN Stabilization Mission in Congo (MONUSCO).

Technical assistance provided under this grant has specifically focused on harnessing the conflict-sensitivity and conflict-mitigating potential of WB programs. The assistance has generated analytical notes and briefs to inform sectoral strategies in the areas of governance, DDR, and cross-border conflict in border communities. Moreover, it has involved regular reporting on political, security, social and economic developments in Eastern DRC. This assistance has improved alignment between UN and WB financed operations and the government-led stabilization and recovery plan known as STAREC. The presence of the consultant on the ground has boosted information sharing and advanced joint support for the regional Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, highlighted as a priority by the UN Secretary-General and WB President during a visit to the region in 2013 (see above).

The WB adopts a rather centralized approach in the DRC, which carries a degree of risk, notably in

the eastern provinces. It doesn't easily accommodate differentiated, bottom-up processes for defining and implementing projects, particularly in a conflict-affected environment characterized by ethnic tensions and localized grievances. Nevertheless, national and international actors are increasingly positive about the WB's increased presence in these regions and are supportive of the UN's co-hosting arrangement. The complementarity offered by the WB's technical, and the UN's political capacity is opening space to implement programs that are designed with conflict-sensitivity in mind. It also creates opportunities to help mitigate and respond to the context-specific drivers of conflict in eastern DRC, while maintaining good relations with key partners and clients at the national and regional levels.

Mali: Assessing the Socio-economic Impacts of Peacekeeping



A peacekeeping training of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) in Gao, Mali (May, 2014).

Trust Fund Grant Amount: US\$185,400

Start date: March 2014

In Mali, a joint assessment has been financed to help evaluate the broader socio-economic impact of the UN Multi-Dimensional Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), most notably in their geographical areas of deployment. The grant was approved in response to demand for increased knowledge on how to maximize the positive benefits and minimize the negative consequences of the Mission's operations.

The assessment was finalized in March 2015, and showed a mixed picture of impact. MINUSMA's economic, and social footprints were demonstrated to be broadly, albeit not exclusively, positive. Environmental impacts remained the weakest link, while popular perceptions towards MINUSMA were largely encouraging, particularly in terms of its impact on security, the return of government services and improved economic activity. Together, these and other findings of the assessment informed a series of recommendations to improve MINUSMA's performance. These include a re-focusing of its environmental footprint and conducting regular future analyses of public perceptions. By extension, the assessment is also feeding into best practices and lessons learned on how UN- WB collaboration in peacekeeping contexts could be advanced. The assessment was finalized at the same time as the UN High-Level Panel on Peacekeeping Operations undertook a global review of peace operations. This enabled several of its findings to be reflected in the High-level Panel's final report.

While the above conclusions were broadly disseminated, the process underpinning the assessment was often challenging and time

consuming. Conducting the assessment in the middle of a large peacekeeping deployment posed multiple logistical and methodological challenges, including shifting budgetary responsibilities, data collection and other organizational impediments. Notwithstanding operating in such a testing environment, undertaking the assessment early in the deployment allowed lessons to be generated on a continuous basis, thus helping improve its impact over time.

Overall, the assessment benefited from concerted interactions between teams from both organizations, which in turn served to build their own capacities. Staff members regularly shared expertise and learned about the other's systems, incentive structures and inner workings. Further, the UN presence in the conflict-affected north granted the WB improved access to the area (and otherwise inaccessible data), while the Bank facilitated improved integration of UN teams into existing donor and government structures. These reinforced links also resulted in improved and regularized information sharing, including of security reports and updates, as well as risk sharing mechanisms for improved project identification and implementation. The assessment has generated interest amongst senior WB and UN staff, and has spurred more regular engagement between the WB and UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

Jordan: Joint UN-WB Responses to the Syrian Refugee Crisis



Syrian refugees in Jordan's Zaatari refugee camp (December, 2012).

Trust Fund Grant Amount: US\$150,000

Start date: February 2014

The war in Syria has caused the worst refugee crisis in recent memory. As of October 2015 it has generated an estimated 7.6 million internally displaced people and over 4.1 million refugees. Jordan is bearing a sizable burden of this crisis, hosting approximately 630,000 refugees. A Trust Fund grant is supporting broader partnership efforts to assist municipalities and host communities to absorb these refugees and build trust between targeted municipalities and the communities they serve. The project is a complementary part of two larger programs administered and funded in part by the UN and WB. It seeks to address the additional service delivery needs of Syrian refugees and build the resilience of host communities and government structures to manage ongoing and future crises.

To date, the Trust Fund supported project has completed its first phase, which entailed extensive capacity building of municipal staff on communication tools and outreach around municipal service delivery. These activities highlighted the need to institutionalize and finance systems for improved community outreach, as well as improve linkages between the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and the municipalities themselves. The project has so far created much needed momentum and commitment by municipal leaders and built core capacities for community outreach.

Early lessons point towards the effective use of both organizations comparative advantages to ease the immense burden faced by Jordanian authorities, particularly at the local level. Specifically, the Trust Fund supported project has

benefited from the UNDPs timely and efficient project implementation at the municipal level, which has complemented the WB's work with central government. The capacity building component was central in helping to strengthen financial management systems in preparation for the larger support that followed. Moving forward, the next project phase will include the development of participatory planning frameworks to support priority municipality interventions. To ensure the success of these interventions and the continued coordination of donor-supported engagements at local government level, joint UN-WB approaches will need to be further strengthened, while also emphasizing the lead role of Government.

Yemen: Setting New Directions For The Partnership



A centuries old cistern in town of Hababa, Yemen (August, 2007).

Trust Fund Grant Amount: US\$510,000

Start date: June 2014

The grant enabled, for the first time, the loan of a WB staff-member to a UN political field mission, namely the Office of the Special Advisor to the Secretary-General for Yemen, in support of Yemen's transition process. Since September 2014, the staff member's work has centered on leveraging the respective institutions' comparative advantages to support the implementation of the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) outcomes. Specifically, the WB staff-member provided technical advice to the Special Adviser on economic and governance issues and developed a UN-WB Joint Facility (JF) designed to align international development assistance behind national political priorities and support policy dialogue. The staff member was also tasked to co-lead a joint multi-partner mission and facilitate the development of a "Joint Framework for International Engagement to Support Yemen's National Dialogue Outcomes".

This first joint assessment mission coincided with the appointment of a new government, allowing for the identification of key priorities for the first 90 and subsequently 180 days of the new government. The Prime Minister welcomed recommendations resulting from the mission. It was agreed that a second UN-WB led multi-partner mission would be fielded to deepen and operationalize these priorities in line with NDC Outcome priorities. The Joint Facility was considered a critical part of the NDC operationalization. In November 2014, the UN Resident Coordinator and WB Country Director presented the Joint Facility concept to the Chief Executives Board (CEB) of the United Nations. The CEB, chaired by the UN Secretary-General

and the WB President welcomed the Facility as "a new way of doing business in fragile states". This high level endorsement, allowed the staff member to overcome institutional resistance to some of the JF's innovative features and to successfully establish the WB-managed Trust Fund, and to also advance the set-up of the UN-managed main trustee account.

While the staff loan arrangement and progress made by the JF were welcomed by both the UN and the WB management on the ground, institutional restrictions and the ad hoc nature of the loan arrangement generated challenges. In 2015, the project's implementation modalities were changed as a result of growing insecurity and conflict in the country and the associated evacuation of all international staff. At the time of writing, the WB staff member is based in New York and is continuing to work with the Special Envoy to re-engage factions in the political process, and design the Track II architecture of the peace process. Should this process bring with it the opportunity to resume in-country support, the development and institutional foundations already put in place should greatly facilitate the WB's early re-engagement based on the culture of collaboration between the UN and WB that this project had helped to significantly strengthen and institutionalize.

South Sudan: Advancing UN- WB Partnership Approaches (Phase II)



Downtown business district in Juba, South Sudan (September, 2010).

Trust Fund Grant Amount: US\$82,773 (Phase I: US\$112,375)

Start date: May 2015

A second phase of financing to support a partnership advisor in South Sudan was approved during a time when ongoing civil conflict and insecurity threatened to reverse critical development gains. The advisor, working closely with the Government, was tasked to support the coordination of international assistance and further strengthen the working relationship between the UN and WB teams. In addition, the advisor facilitated joint analytical work, policy dialogues and program development in health, transport and rural roads, the establishment of safety nets, and statistical capacity building. This included UN-WB financing to the National Bureau of Statistics, the preparation of a major UN-WB Crisis Recovery Survey and the co-location of government project staff, in the local offices of the World Food Programme.

This second phase of financing also included a joint analysis on the linkages between the humanitarian and development responses related to food security and social protection, as well as on identifying significant gaps between political and technical strategies in the area of Core Government Functions with UNDP (see example below).

The presence of an advisor, with the mandate to support both UN and WB teams, ensured there was effective coordination with the Government, a positive exchange of knowledge and experience on key programs and continuity of UN-WB assistance during this challenging period. This continuity in particular, helped to build a foundation on which to strengthen future dialogue and collaboration and re-establish coordination mechanisms that had

faltered since the beginning of the conflict.

In August 2015 an agreement on the resolution of the conflict was signed. Going forward and considering the Government's serious budget shortfall and cautious new international funding commitments, this new phase of transition is likely to increase demand for a more flexible, sustainable and institutionally anchored UN-WB partnership in South Sudan.

Strengthening the Partnership Through Joint Analysis and Assessments

In its efforts to further improve the portfolio's alignment with Strategic Outcome 1, the Trust Fund is providing important and timely financing to a number of joint assessment and analytical exercises.

Over the past year, **Eastern Ukraine** has been engulfed in an armed conflict, which resulted in loss of life and large-scale physical destruction. To help the Government of Ukraine identify reconstruction, economic recovery, and peacebuilding needs, the Trust Fund authorized financing for the first phase of the Eastern Ukraine Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RPA) (US\$300,000 in Trust Fund financing). Building on their respective areas of expertise and institutional experience, the UN and WB supported this undertaking by providing urgently needed and specialized technical assistance. They did so in close collaboration with the EU, further broadening the scope of the partnership.

The Government formally endorsed the final assessment in August 2015, which became the main framework to guide recovery planning and technical coordination. One of the RPA's principal recommendations was the creation of a policy board, the National Council For Recovery, which will, with the engagement of key development partners, advance the broader recovery process,

while ensuring it remains led by the Government and national stakeholders. The RPA has demonstrated the feasibility of conducting a thorough, conflict-sensitive needs assessment in the midst of an ongoing crisis instead of waiting for hostilities to cease. While this proved challenging it allowed for incremental planning, as well as flexible programming and allocation of resources.

A somewhat different form of assessment was conducted in **Gaza** after hostilities with Israel in the summer of 2014, which killed at least 2200 people and injured thousands. Gaza itself suffered immense physical destruction, impacting all aspects of personal and public life.

The WB and UN are working together to address Gaza's needs, in part through the Partnership Trust Fund-supported Gaza Detailed Needs Assessment (DNA) (US\$175,000 in Trust Fund financing). This assessment was conducted together with the EU and the Palestinian National Office for the Reconstruction of Gaza alongside other national stakeholders. It was compiled into one integrated output with critical information on the immediate fallout from the conflict, and included estimates of economic losses. The assessment also developed recovery frameworks outlining prioritized sets of recovery needs and strategies for the reconstruction process for each sector.

While the bulk of the assessment process was undertaken in the aftermath of the crisis, significant data collection and work with counterparts on the ground was initiated and implemented during the conflict. This not only saved time and resources but also allowed for a tailored approach that could adapt to the context as it evolved. The approach also facilitated the development of a comprehensive recovery framework and prioritization of recovery activities both within and between sectors. The Palestinian Authority adopted the final Needs



Scene from the aftermath of the Gaza conflict (October 2014).

Assessment in late 2014. Today it is guiding the planning and implementation of the recovery and reconstruction process which will require an investment of US\$4 billion, including US\$701 million in the social sector and US\$1.9 billion in the infrastructure sector. Moving forward, it will be critical to continue to support the strategies outlined in the DNA, strengthen domestic capacity, and maintain the collaborative practices developed as a result of this grant.

The Ukraine and Gaza assessments reflect interlinked yet different approaches in terms of timing and sequencing (e.g., more so than in Gaza, the Ukraine assessment was conducted while the conflict unfolded). However, both assessments are considered good examples that can be adapted to challenging conditions on the ground and complement political strategies for recovery.

Key lessons from the Gaza, Ukraine and other assessments have been analyzed as part of a Trust Fund-supported Review of the **Post-Conflict Needs Assessment** (PCNA) methodology (US\$99,500 in Trust Fund financing). The funding for the PCNA Review was approved in the spring of 2014, and set out to examine how the PCNA approach could be adapted to better reflect different types of crisis and conflict situations plus address evolving needs. The aim was to ensure greater speed, flexibility and adaptability and enhance the institutional partnership between the UN, WB and EU. After more than a decade of conducting PCNAs, a number of critical lessons have emerged that will be brought to the attention of decision makers and shape the debate on the PCNA process going forward. Findings to date include the need for PCNAs to be simplified to generate results in FCS; the importance of the pre-assessment phases; the need to formalize financing and implementation arrangements in the PCNA process; and the importance of a strong commitment to the PCNA from the three institutions. A final report is expected in late 2015 and will include concrete recommendations to advance the PCNA as an iterative and flexible tool for improved collaboration and partnership in FCS. It is anticipated to result in a renewed international commitment to PCNAs.

OUTCOME 2

STRENGTHENING CO-OPERATION ON POLICY AND THEMATIC ISSUES

As noted in figure two above, 42 percent of projects in the Trust Fund portfolio are primarily centered on thematic issues. Throughout FY15, the Trust Fund has expanded its collaboration and joint analytic work on a range of thematic and policy oriented issues, with a primary focus on themes emerging from the 2011 WDR. These include, but are not limited to citizen security, justice and core government functions.

Strengthening the broader UN-WB partnership in FCS is complementary to the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular the focus on promoting peaceful societies, as well as the engagement principles outlined in the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States. The New Deal, agreed at the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, South Korea in 2011, sets out a new framework to change the modalities of engagement between fragile states and their international partners. The core focus is on five Peace- and State-building Goals (PSGs): legitimate politics; security; justice; economic foundations; and revenue and services, which are foundational for exiting fragility and embarking on a development trajectory.

Currently, there is an even distribution between projects that incorporate thematic areas highlighted in figure 7 (see below). Post-conflict, recovery and security oriented themes, as well as projects that aim to improve different forms of field coordination all make up a significant share of the Trust Fund portfolio. Justice and employment, which are prominent themes in both the WDR 2011 and New Deal, are, however, somewhat under-represented.

Moving forward, the Trust Fund is seeking to attain a better balance, coverage and spread of these and related areas pertaining to conflict and fragility. It is also seeking to expand and address themes beyond those dealt with in the WDR and improve the ability of both institutions to address the evolving characteristics of conflict and

2.1 Strategic and results framework agreed, disseminated and reviewed regularly

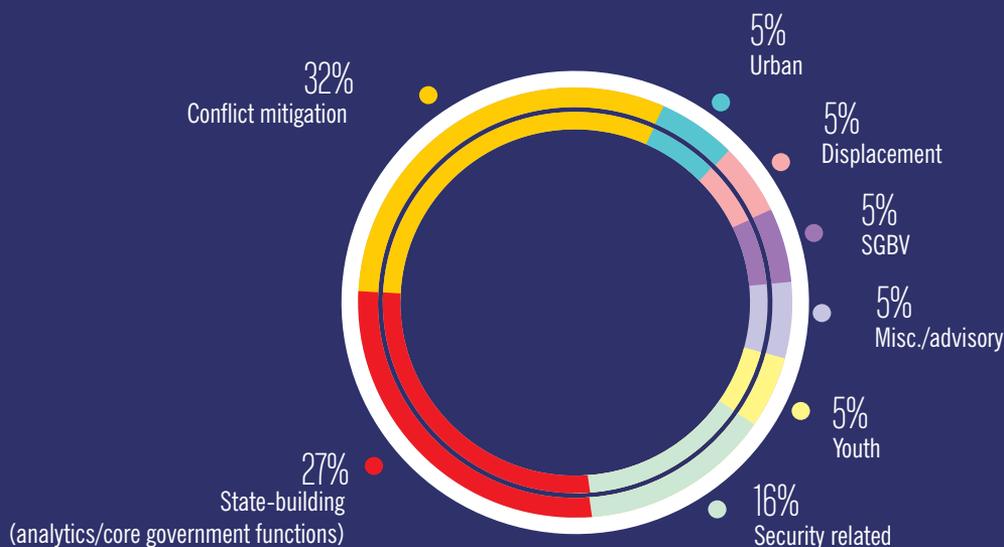
2.3 Enhanced communication and outreach on partnership

2.2 Strengthened strategic dialogue on policy and thematic issues

2.4 Expand thematic collaboration

fragility. In doing so, they are enhancing the sustainability of the partnership beyond the direct remit and current phase of the Trust Fund itself.

Figure 7: Thematic and Analytical Focus of TF Projects (by number of projects, in %)

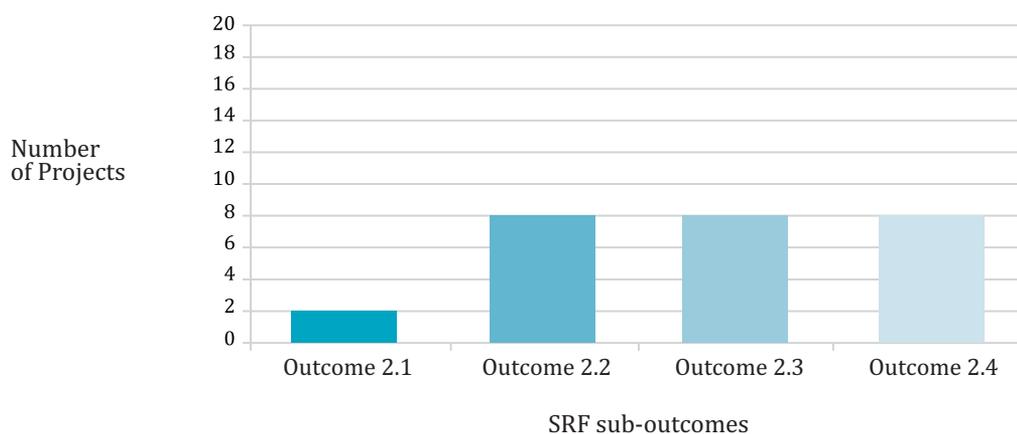


How Projects Align with Strategic Outcome 2

Strengthened UN-WB collaboration on policy and thematic issues (Outcome 2) is reflected both in the Trust Fund's analytical and operational fieldwork. As with Strategic Outcome 1, most projects in the Trust Fund portfolio meet one or several of the sub-outcomes in Strategic Outcome 2. However, alignment with sub-outcome 2.1, which considers how the SRF is disseminated and

reviewed, is low. As demonstrated in figure 8 below more than 40 percent of Trust Fund projects meet Outcomes 2.2 to 2.4. This is a clear indication that collaboration on UN and WB country strategies and programs, enhanced communication and outreach on the partnership, and expanded thematic collaboration is a Trust Fund priority.

Figure 8: Project Alignment with Sub-outcomes Under SRF Outcome 2



The following section contains a series of project narratives that highlight the alignment with SRF outcome 2 and the progress made towards meeting these objectives. It begins with an examination of Trust Fund efforts to support the transition in Somalia. This is followed by an overview of the joint effort to advance thematic priorities, including the re-establishment of core government functions in the aftermath of conflict, promoting justice delivery, as well as public expenditure reviews in the security sector.

Somalia: Building a New Deal Aid and Financing Architecture



Residents of Mogadishu, Somalia enjoy Lido beach, while police stand guard (January, 2014).

Trust Fund Grant Amount: US\$158,506

Start date: September 2014

Following decades of civil conflict and social fragmentation, Somalia has embarked on a long awaited, albeit challenging transition process. While the security situation remains volatile, a provisional constitution is in place. In addition, a federal government has been established, which has committed to a constitutional review, completion of the federal system and direct elections by the end of its term in 2016. Today, both the WB and UN agencies are expanding their presence in Somalia in support of its transition. The UN-WB Trust Fund support to Somalia consists of several smaller grants that contribute to the partnership's broader Somalia response, which also involves cooperation with other external partners such as the AfDB. This includes dedicated support to the Somalia New Deal priority plan's (or 'Compact') main implementation mechanisms, and the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF). The grant is financing the alignment of operational procedures and administrative assistance to the SDRF in order to reduce transaction costs and enable better harmonization. The project will also help design a common monitoring and evaluation system for

reporting against the Compact's five Peace and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs) (see page 24 above). One of the projects main areas of support is the development and implementation of an innovative joint risk management strategy, managed by a Risk Management Group, co-chaired by the UN and WB. The strategy is in many ways noteworthy, as it is comprehensive and covers all aspects of the shared program.

While project implementation is still underway, and many results have yet to materialize, the very existence of the Trust Fund and its grant allocations have encouraged teams to find meaningful tools for cooperation. Their complementary efforts have also brought positive impacts on relationships with government interlocutors who are experiencing, and increasingly expecting, good collaboration between the UN and WB. Moving forward, existing Trust Fund financing will be allocated to further develop the joint risk management strategy, in addition to supporting capacity building initiatives, and producing analytical work on gender and gender-based violence (see box 2 below) in Somalia.

Box 2: Understanding Gender-Based Violence in Somalia

As part of its broader, and evolving, engagement in Somalia, the Trust Fund is supporting a Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Survey (US\$150,011 in Trust Fund financing)- a joint initiative between the World Bank and multiple UN agencies. By building an evidence base to strengthen understandings and perceptions of GBV in three main regions of Somalia, this survey seeks to reinforce program strategies and inform ongoing and future interventions that address GBV-related challenges. Collaboration between the WB and UN agencies has to date generally been successful as a result of regular communication, and clear divisions of labor, and by leveraging the UN's ongoing presence on the ground. More than half of survey locations have now been completed. Once the survey is concluded, its findings will ideally provide insights into health-seeking behavior and access to services.

Re-Establishing Core Government Functions in the Aftermath of Conflict



Scene From the Bangui National Forum, in the Central African Republic (May, 2015).

Trust Fund Grant Amount: US\$301,500

Start date: October 2013

In post-conflict situations, systematic diagnostics of core government functions are often not done on time, are poorly coordinated, or simply not done—potentially undermining effective responses. With these challenges in mind, the 2012 Lessons Learned Review on UN Support to Public Administration in the Immediate Aftermath of Conflict called for the development of a rapid diagnostic tool to be developed by both institutions. This tool should be explicitly focused on the importance of achieving early demonstrable results and building public confidence in the aftermath of conflict as an initial means to transform institutions and enable sustainable transitions.

As a response to these recommendations, the Trust Fund is supporting efforts to understand how core government systems can be restored in such settings. Teams from the WB and UN, have produced the first-ever diagnostic tool for re-establishing core government functions to be used by the UN and WB and other government and donor partners. The tool sets out to facilitate rapid, and thorough, diagnostics of public financial management, public employment, central government (executive branch), local government, and aid coordination systems. It aims to promote inclusive political settlements, and appropriately sequenced and problem-oriented 'best-fit' solutions to institution building that can address the multi-faceted challenges of post-conflict situations worldwide.

The partnership is piloting the diagnostic tool with the aim of streamlining and prioritizing the framework and refining the final report as a guide

for post-conflict assistance. It was first rolled out in the Central African Republic (CAR), following the Secretary-General's 2014 address to the Security Council where he called for immediate tangible assistance to support the newly formed transitional government. This initiative enabled the WB and UN to develop a joint strategy to register 31,000 civil servants in CAR, and mobilized more than US\$39 million in IDA and US\$9 million in UN Peacebuilding Fund support to restart the payment of salaries to public and security sectors from June through September 2014. This joint support resulted in savings of an estimated US\$6.6 million in recurrent expenditure, and contributed to an estimated 71 percent increase in domestic revenue to support the newly formed CAR transitional government by December 2014. Most importantly, however, it contributed to immediate confidence building and commitment by the international community to the transitional government, enabled a restoration of some basic service delivery and stabilized certain core government functions.

The diagnostic tool is also being used to review the continuity of core government functionality in South Sudan (see example above). In the context of a worsening humanitarian and security situation and a profound economic crisis, the diagnostic tool is assessing current functioning of civil service and public financial management systems in the country. After the piloting phase, the report will be revised and broadly disseminated with the aim of offering a platform for forthcoming country-assessments, and practical lessons to inform future UN-WB partnership, and bi-lateral donor, interventions in post-conflict settings.

Promoting the Delivery of Justice in Fragile Environments



A helmet of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) in a demobilization transit camp (May, 2014).

Trust Fund Grant Amount: US\$200,500

Start date: April 2013

The Promoting the Delivery of Justice in Fragile Environments grant is financing the development of an analytical framework and a series of practice notes, which will be used for analyzing and designing programs to enhance justice service delivery in FCS. They will contribute to more effective WB, UN (and other donor) justice sector programs which in line with the 2011 WDR recommendations are more responsive to local contexts and address the root causes of fragility and conflict. The project will also inform the design of ongoing justice operations for the UN and WB in Liberia, the Solomon Islands and Somalia.

The Somalia country study is nearly completed and provides input to the UN Rule of Law Action Plan for Somalia, which is the basis for multi-donor programming on justice and the rule of law in the country. It is also providing input into a Public Expenditure Review (PER) of the security and justice sectors, ensuring the review considers the wide range of justice challenges, formal and informal institutions and political economy context. The second study, which was set to cover Liberia and potentially other countries, has been delayed as a result of unforeseen challenges, including limited policy space for engagement with government on justice and security issues.

The good practice notes, originally envisioned as a more comprehensive toolkit, focus on the political economy of justice sector development, and mechanisms for rapidly enhancing the delivery of justice services in FCS. These notes will inform analysis and service delivery for both organizations by drawing on their respective

experience, summarizing evidence and solidifying their common knowledge base. They will also help identify concrete entry points, approaches and areas for future collaboration on justice programming. These include, but are not limited to, integration of organizational incentives, mandates and priorities and administrative procedures as well as improved interaction between the corresponding headquarters and field offices.

In the immediate term, the grant has already encouraged more regular communication between staff in the WB's Justice Reform Unit and the UN's Global Focal Point on the Rule of Law. This has led to improved collaboration on project design, country selection and implementation of the project activities highlighted above. The sustainability of project outcomes and the improved collaboration between UN-WB partnership teams will require adequate dissemination of the analytical pieces and the transfer of ownership beyond those implementing their recommendations.

Reviewing Public Expenditure in the Security Sector



Somali police officers taking part in a training exercise in Mogadishu, Somalia (June, 2014).

Trust Fund Grant Amount: US\$400,000

Start date: October 2014

The provision of justice and citizen security was identified in the 2011 WDR as imperative to alleviate the stresses that increase the risk of violent conflict. The Trust Fund has supported a project that will inform nation-led justice and security sector reform in peacekeeping and special political contexts. A core element of this work is the development of joint UN-WB public expenditure reviews of the security sector in Liberia and more recently Somalia. Other countries are coming forward with similar requests.

The studies will be used to inform government strategies and policies, as well as future joint programs in areas of: (i) public administration and core government functions; (ii) phased transition from peacekeeping support to sustainable security sectors; and (iii) joint outreach activities with other multilaterals, bilateral, and select regional organizations. In addition, the project has also financed peer exchanges on PERs between government officials and UN, WB, AU and the Economic Community of West African States representatives to reflect on challenges, share lessons and elicit recommendations for similar WB- UN engagements in Africa.

While the project has helped enhance the impact of UN and WB Security Sector support, it has also encountered challenges, including delays as a result of the WB reform process, sensitivities surrounding its legal mandate and its limited security sector focus. Despite these limitations the project has demonstrated the added value of the partnership by drawing on the two organizations complementary areas of expertise. Combining the

macro-level fiscal and economic expertise of the WB with the UN's political and convening role alongside its technical security and justice sector expertise helped to maximize complementarities and the impact of the multilateral system at the country level.

In turn, this work is building on guidance in the format of a jointly produced Security Sector Expenditure Review Sourcebook (currently being finalized). Early dissemination efforts are already underway and the project has generated much interest both at the UN and WB as well as among AU member states. Moving forward, further technical assistance is expected to emerge as a result of the findings. The project is already informing other ongoing expenditure reviews, for example on the police in Mexico, and discussions are underway for similar PER's in other countries such as Guinea-Bissau.

OUTCOME 3

REINFORCING JOINT OPERATIONAL POLICIES, TOOLS AND FRAMEWORKS

Over the past year, increased support for country and thematic priorities has been made possible by strengthening the technical resources and operational tools available to teams, in accordance with Strategic Outcome 3. With more than 50 percent portfolio alignment, sub-outcome 3.2 is the most commonly met sub-outcome under Outcome 3, reflecting the premium put on developing operational policies and tools by the Trust Fund Secretariat and management for joint work.

Nevertheless, project alignment with Outcome 3 is less frequent than with Outcomes 1 or 2. While a number of projects do meet Outcome 3, such as the Regional AU DDR project highlighted below, this Strategic Outcome tends to reflect the actual work of the Trust Fund Secretariat and Steering Committee, which includes operationally relevant resource notes, training materials and other knowledge resources. It is still somewhat early to measure their impact, however, informal feedback from project teams indicates that they are important tools to facilitate strengthened cooperation and partnership. The following sections illustrate the significance of this work, some of which was developed as follow-up to a survey conducted in the past year.

2014 Survey on UN-WB Collaboration in FCS

In 2014, the WB commissioned a qualitative opinion survey to explore the views of key stakeholders toward UN-WB collaboration in FCS as part of a broader opinion research program. The purpose of the survey was to measure the perceptions of Senior Management and opinion leaders at the country level to provide a baseline on which to gauge progress as part of the SRF and IDA-17 monitoring process. A number of in depth confidential interviews were conducted with a random selection of high level representatives from the UN (e.g. the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Deputy Special Representative

3.1 Resources and training available to facilitate collaboration

3.3 More effective advisory and trouble shooting support available on operational collaboration

3.2 Operational policies and tools adapted/developed to facilitate joint work

3.4 Enhanced incentives in place for partnership

of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator and High Commissioner) Country Directors and Managers and representatives of the donor community. The survey highlighted a number of issues regarding the reality of the UN-WB partnership on the ground that has shaped the work of the Trust Fund over the last year. While there is increasing recognition of the value of the strong commitment by the UN Secretary-General and WB President to UN-WB collaboration, many felt that this needs to be translated into practical changes in the way the partnership operates at country level. For example respondents cited the lack of clarity on roles, the lack of upstream collaboration on analysis, assessment and planning as well as inadequate incentive structures in both organizations. The Trust Fund supported advisers in a number of countries are beginning to address these challenges and are contributing to efforts to strengthen trust and understanding between the two institutions.

UN-WB Partnership as an IDA 17 Commitment

The commitment to strengthening the UN-WB Partnership reflected in the SRF was also incorporated as a key commitment in the IDA-17 policy framework. As a result and following the UN Secretary-General and WB President's joint visits to Great Lakes, Sahel and Horn regions of Africa, the two organizations have intensified efforts to bring together international actors to support transformational development solutions in FCS. This includes a renewed focus on implementation of the SRF and support for peace and state building through piloting of the New Deal for Engagement In Fragile States. A report on the implementation of the SRF, drawing on the experience of regional and country staff from across the UN and WB, will be included in the IDA 17 mid-term review progress report.

Building Capacity For Regional African Union DDR



World Bank President Jim Yong Kim and UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon with African Union Commission Chairperson, Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, at the National Assembly in Niamey, Niger (November, 2013).

Trust Fund Grant Amount: US\$200,000

Start Date: September 2014

The Trust Fund supported AU DDR Capacity Development project aims to strengthen the UN and WB's institutional capacities to support the AU in responding to emerging DDR challenges in fragile contexts across Africa. Since 2014, the project has financed training to help identify and harmonize the often-disparate DDR training standards applied across Africa, with the aim of making them more responsive to emerging needs and contextual realities. The project has also enabled the development of operational guidance notes that identify and address emerging DDR challenges in FCS contexts in Africa. Further, the project has also contributed to SRF Outcome 3 by making available more effective advisory and troubleshooting support on operational collaboration, including the setting up of a DDR expert roster to provide training of trainers. The positive impacts of project financing could be further enhanced by improving the UN, WB and AU's mutual understanding of each other's institutional procedures and governance arrangements.

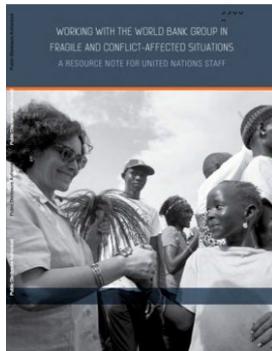
While project implementation is still underway, early lessons show the potential to expand collaboration around the dissemination of the knowledge and operational tools financed by this project, among the UN, WB and DDR partners at all levels. Lessons are also showing additional opportunities to scale up and strengthen relationships between grassroots actors and DDR experts working within civil society organizations, think tanks, and the private sector.

Secretariat Support and Guidance

The Trust Fund's new partnership advisor, based in the UN PBSO, plays a key role in conducting effective outreach and communications activities and providing guidance to project teams in a variety of operationally and administratively relevant areas. For example, the advisor assesses and facilitates grant considerations and work closely with teams in both institutions to identify entry points, forums and substantive areas of collaboration. Outputs produced and facilitated by the advisor includes, but is not limited to, the UN-World Bank Partnership Review, the Strategic Results Framework, as well as the development of the resource notes of working together in FCS (see below). The partnership advisor has also been contributing recommendations into outreach opportunities through multiple training events and workshops.

Resource Notes

The development of resource notes for staff working in FCS from both organizations is a useful means of advancing and strengthening operational collaboration. With Trust Fund support, the WB and the UN have completed complementary resource notes on 'Working With the UN in FCS' and 'Working With the WB in FCS'. These notes provide WB and UN staff with an overview of the structure, mandate and operations of each organization in FCS. The notes also look more closely at the methodologies and practices that support various aspects of the partnership and identify existing guidance, policies, tools and resources that can be consulted to improve effective collaboration.



Core Course on Fragility, Conflict and Violence

Twice annually, the FCV Group of the WB offers two interactive learning courses. The first course provides the knowledge required to design and

implement strategies and programs in FCV environments. It focuses on how to assess fragility and make strategies and programs more sensitive to FCV. Cases and thematic areas of focus center on security, justice, jobs, gender displacement and various dimensions of state-building. The content of the second course relates more to operations. It provides participants with the tools needed to identify, prepare and supervise projects in FCV settings. Topics dealt with include safeguards, monitoring and evaluation, procurement and risk management. UN-WB Trust Fund Steering Committee members and the partnership advisor are contributing to the curriculum and delivery of both courses, which in turn has garnered interest in Trust Fund activities. The Core Courses also normally sees participation by UN staff in an effort to ensure cross-participation in relevant trainings as also highlighted in the SRF.

The FCV Forum and Annual Donor Meeting

The Trust Fund is a regular contributor to the WB's annual FCV Forum. This is a high-profile event bringing together practitioners and policymakers from around the world to exchange knowledge and experience on a host of issues pertaining to fragility, conflict and violence. During the 2015 Forum, a number of sessions showcased some of the joint analytical and program work of UN-WB teams supported by the Trust Fund. At the start of the fragility forum, the WB welcomed donors and partners to the annual review meeting of the UN-WB Partnership Trust Fund. The meeting explored the growing relationship between the UN and World Bank over the first year of the implementation of the Strategic Results Framework and reviewed cases of collaboration in Guinea Bissau, Mali, Yemen and Central African Republic. The presence of representatives of the Peace-building Fund underscored the synergies between the two Funds and reinforced the mutual commitment to collaboration on key country and thematic priorities. The Peace-building Fund included the allocation of financial incentives in its new Business Plan in order to promote additional joint work.

High-level Retreat in Montreux

At the annual meeting of the UN DSRSG/RC/HCs in May 2015, the WB participated along with the EU in a dedicated discussion on how to work more coherently together. It was an opportunity to share lessons on what worked well and a number of the joint UN-WB efforts supported by the Trust Fund being highlighted. Participants welcomed the increased partnership across the three multilaterals,

but also noted a number of challenges, including the need for broader buy-in by staff and institutionalization within the organizations. Key points emanating from the discussion included: i) an increasing recognition of the importance of identifying and addressing drivers of conflict, and to do so jointly; ii) in select countries there should be common analysis and a common approach to response with an agreement on realistic timelines for support over time; and iii) the institutions should work together on new funding mechanisms, including pooled funds, in the areas of prevention and resilience.

III. LESSONS LEARNED AND OPPORTUNITIES



UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon meets with Jim Yong Kim, President of the World Bank, in Paris, France (April, 2015).

During the reporting period, the UN-WB Partnership Trust Fund has seen a surge in demand from country teams for resources and technical advice to help develop and strengthen in-country partnership activities. This growth in demand reflects the high level signaling on the importance of the UN-WB partnership, the recognition among country teams of the value added of working together to deliver results in FCS and growing awareness of the SRF and the Trust Fund itself. It also reflects expansion of work in areas that were initially seeded by the Trust Fund and where scale-up of pilot country partnership and thematic work is now envisaged. As a result UN-WB teams are beginning to draw early lessons from both the experience of delivering on wider UN-WB partnership commitments as well as from Trust Fund supported projects. These lessons are now being harnessed and the knowledge of what constitutes an effective partnership is being shared more widely across the institutions and integrated into existing and future UN-WB collaboration.

KEY LESSONS TO DATE

The Importance of Incentives

While individual projects often generate good collaborative practices, institutional incentives for partnership work remain weak. This was highlighted in both the 2013 Partnership Review

and the 2014 Perceptions Survey. Whilst senior management in both institutions are committed to developing effective partnership arrangements, operationalization of this commitment is often dependent on the personal commitment of individuals rather than as a result of institutional incentives. Additional efforts to establish incentives (both professional and financial) for UN-WB partnerships would facilitate greater institutionalization of the actual partnership. The dedicated and flexible support provided by the Trust Fund to facilitate UN-WB partnership activities at the country level in particular, has demonstrated the impact and results that can be achieved from financial incentives for collaboration and closer coordination in FCS. Such support could be further mainstreamed going forward.

Flexible Country Collaboration and Timely mechanisms For Crisis Response

The importance of flexible country collaboration has been highlighted in a number of the examples of Trust Fund supported activities in this annual report. For example the presence of advisers in Yemen and South Sudan has enabled teams to focus on the priorities for strengthening the UN-WB partnership at the country level and ensured continuity of the partnership during critical periods.

Capitalizing on these advances requires that the UN-WB partnership maintain flexibility and timeliness both in crisis response and in the structure of country collaboration. Better and standardized templates for joint working and the establishment of staff loan

arrangements would enable more timely responses. However, lessons from one context are not easily transferred to another, as the mandate and capacities of the two organizations often differ widely with consequent impacts on structures of management accountability, technical support and programming. In the aftermath of the recent CAR crisis, for example, key leadership had to be relocated due to insecurity, resulting in planning responsibilities convening globally for the immediate response, before rapidly transferring back down to country level. There are no 'one size fits all' solutions.

During the Ebola Response, the UN and WB established a 'new tradition' of collaboration, sharing risk, pooling information and delivering on the basis of who was best able to operate in complex areas of delivery. For example, efficient mechanisms were established for the payment for Ebola response workers. These results, along with the others referenced above, plus the public recognition of the returns of partnership, are underscoring the policy message that fragility is too complex for any one institution to tackle alone.

UpFront Investment in the Development of Policy Options

In several thematic areas of Trust Fund investment, extensive upstream consultation and collaboration has been essential to enable the development of policy options appropriate to address long-standing challenges. For example, in the areas of Security Sector PERs and Core Government Functions, extensive technical exchange has been required to identify, develop and test policy and programming tools, and the UN-WB Trust Fund has often been one of the only available financing instruments able to provide resources for this work. However this work takes time and requires a longer-term commitment. Finding ways to support and sustain this crucial upstream consultation and collaboration will be a central theme when developing the FY16-17 work-plan for the SRF. This will ensure that it is based on inputs from both thematic teams receiving support from the TF and country teams of both the UN and the WB in priority countries.

Harmonization of Decision-making Structures

High-level signaling does enable greater attention to partnership and collaboration but this needs to be sustained and followed up. Strong leadership and availability of dedicated resources at

headquarter and country levels provide a basis for driving and sustaining institutional engagement on partnership, as does dedicated joint training and outreach. The bi-annual meetings of the Assistant Secretaries-General and senior Bank management do facilitate a sustained focus on partnership activities. However this high-level dialogue should support the provision of strategic guidance and identification of collaboration priorities within the overall partnership framework and be linked to larger frameworks for development and results achievement, such as the New Deal, Financing for Development (FfD) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In addition, the meetings should be held as planned to further efforts to enhance mutual understanding and knowledge sharing.

OPPORTUNITIES MOVING FORWARD

The New WB Country Engagement Model

The proposed new framework for WB Country Engagement (Systematic Country Diagnostic, Country Partnership Framework and Performance and Learning reviews) emphasizes collaboration with development partners across institutions and alignment with the country's development priorities. The SRF is now being aligned to this model and integrated within existing country monitoring and learning processes. The FCV Group plans to work with the regions to begin to map upcoming assessments and planning processes as well as entry points for collaboration with the UN. Trust Fund support could be used to establish a simple partnership monitoring system that will capture ongoing collaborative initiatives, assess their impact and be used to report on progress with the UN-WB partnership as part of the IDA 17 review process.

IDA 17 Turnaround Facility

The implementation of the Turnaround Facility, a mechanism to target exceptional support to eligible FCS, is a key element of the IDA 17 framework. Countries eligible for exceptional support under the Turnaround regime prepare Country Eligibility Notes in order to set out the key factors that would facilitate a break from the cycle of recurrent crisis. Discussions are now underway with the country management teams of Guinea-Bissau and Madagascar, in order to assess eligibility for additional allocations under the newly established

Turnaround regime. The UN-WB will collaborate closely in these processes, including using the Trust Fund as needed. Moreover, the IDA17 Midterm Review in Dakar in November is expected to make suggestions on next steps and there are plans for the UN and the WB to share assessments on how to make improvements, particularly at country level, in the lead up to the IDA18 negotiations.

Review of UN Peacebuilding Architecture

The Report of the Advisory Group of Experts (AGE) on the Peacebuilding Architecture Review makes a number of recommendations of relevance to the UN-WB Partnership, including: i) more collaboration in strategy development and planning; ii) joint delivery in priority areas; and iii) development of more joint tools such as pooled funding platforms. At its core the report is a call for the UN to move away from an imagined linearity of response, and a shift from 'peacebuilding' to 'sustaining peace', with the recognition that the 'UN cannot succeed alone'. Efforts to systematize upstream consultation, alignment of country strategies, and detailed technical engagement in priority sectors are underway and will be supported as part of the work of the UN-WB partnership going forward. The call to strengthen this collaboration can be achieved by improving delivery of existing partnership tools and harmonizing the decision making and monitoring structures of the partnership in FCV in line with the reform of the broader Peacebuilding Architecture.

Trust Fund Resources as an Incentive For Collaboration

Going forward, the UN-WB Partnership in general and the Trust Fund in particular is integrating these lessons, challenges and opportunities into its operations. This, however, requires looking beyond the resources that the Trust Fund can offer and towards integrating the principle of joint delivery into other mechanisms. Whilst some of these demands can be met through other mechanisms, it is anticipated that the demand for support from the Trust Fund will grow in the coming year. However, the multiplicity of needs and demand for the Trust Fund funding is tempered by the reality of limited resources. As of July, 2015 approximately US\$3.8 million is available for new initiatives in the WB executed Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) and US\$310,000 in the UN account, before factoring in the proposals which are being developed as part of the forward looking pipeline.

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon meets the Advisory Group on Peacebuilding Architecture (February, 2015).



IV. FUTURE DIRECTIONS



A film introducing the Sustainable Development Goals is projected onto UN Headquarters ahead of the UN Sustainable Development Summit, and the UN's 70th anniversary (September, 2015).

In the coming years, success in helping fragile states move toward the establishment of peaceful, inclusive and prosperous societies will depend on development, security and political actors from the international community working more effectively together. Improved collaboration will be required to implement and monitor the recently-adopted (September 2015) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), address the peace-humanitarian-development nexus, including the issue of forced displacement, and address the fiscal aspects of peacebuilding. Pertaining to all of these issues, it is widely acknowledged, including by both the UN Secretary-General and WB President that the much needed improved response of the international community cannot be achieved without the close partnership between the WB and the UN.

Implementing the SDGs

The global development agenda, including in fragile states, is now guided by the SDGs adopted in September 2015. Given that fragile states faced the greatest challenges in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), it is expected that their capacity in the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs will have to be strengthened significantly, in order to ensure results. In particular, the UN and the WB will have a role to ensure that all SDGs are implemented in a manner that is sensitive to fragility, including by supporting client groups such as the g7+ to ensure that their unique needs are not overlooked in a universal, negotiated

agenda and by making a special effort in supporting SDG 16 on promoting peaceful societies. The Trust Fund will make catalytic investments that can help align national strategies of fragile countries to SDGs.

The Humanitarian – Development Nexus

The last decades have seen an increase in the scope, intensity and costs of global humanitarian crises. As a result the UN Secretary-General has commissioned a detailed review of the Humanitarian System and Financing architecture in order to strengthen the response from the international community. Of particular prominence is the issue of conflict induced forced displacement. There are now some 60 million people impacted as refugees, IDPs or as asylum seekers. This is the largest level of displacement since the aftermath of World War II and many of the displaced are living in protracted situations where the average period of forced displacement is reported to exceed 18 years. Forced displacement has emerged as an important development challenge and there is a growing recognition that it cannot be addressed by humanitarian agencies alone. The current crisis poses a threat to the achievement of the SDGs and if not well managed, displaced populations can place a significant burden on host societies and communities, many of which are low income themselves.

The despair of large groups of uprooted people can easily translate into global risks. Ahead of the World Humanitarian Summit where key stakeholders are expected to reflect on how to better address the

growing challenges, the WB and the UN will make strategic investments in this area. Through the Trust Fund, which has already provided support to Jordan to deal with the consequences of the Syria crisis, the two organizations are considering strategic investments to advance the issue, including through projects on forced displacement in the Lake Chad Basin and Uganda. The UN and the World Bank are working on a joint deliverable that highlights how programs on the ground have been adapted to take into account humanitarian issues, and how to address questions of humanitarian spillover into countries that are not IDA eligible.

Fiscal Dimensions of Peace

The FfD agenda has emphasized that official development assistance, whilst important, is only one source of resources available for the consolidation of peace in fragile and conflict-affected countries. Domestic revenue generation and fiscal support often receive less attention. Increasingly, the partnership between the WB and the UN is beginning to address some of these issues. From work on Security Sector Expenditure Reviews, to collaboration on Core Government Functions, UN-WB Trust Fund supported activities are engaging in the interface between sectoral support and national budgets. In CAR, the UN and WB's provision of emergency support was triggered, by joint strategic engagement in fiscal discussions on the country's macro-economic stabilization and hosted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), EU and Ministry of Finance. Whilst not traditionally a peacebuilding forum, the exchange between the UN and WB with partners such as the IMF and other International Financial Institutions (IFIs) possessing the technical and financial resources to support CAR's fiscal stability was an innovative entry point for engagement on immediate support to state and peacebuilding. In line with this, and further to the recent review of the UN Peacebuilding Architecture the Secretary-General has requested the creation of a

mechanism to bring together the IFIs and the UN to address key crisis questions. The Partnership in general, and the Trust Fund in particular, could be a platform to develop and operationalize this mechanism.

Emerging Themes

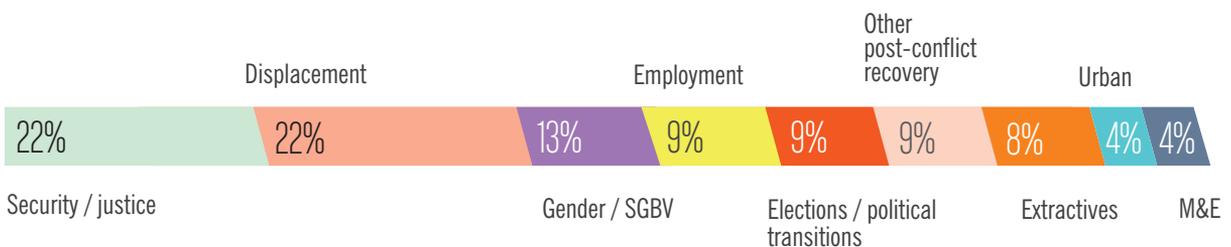
In order to further strengthen the UN-WB partnership on key thematic issues that are evolving as a result of ongoing fragility and conflict it is anticipated that the Trust Fund will expand into new areas beyond those addressed in the 2011 WDR. Areas identified include urban resilience (and violence prevention), addressing violent extremism and advancing cooperation in areas pertaining to forced displacement. The Trust Fund will continue to support teams that are working on justice, core government functions, employment creation/private sector development, peacebuilding (including youth issues), security sector reforms and expenditure reviews.

The current pipeline of projects includes a range of timely themes, ranging from forced displacement in the Lake Chad Basin, to another with a focus on natural resource management among the g7+ group of fragile states, in line with the FfD agenda of increasing domestic resource mobilization. Figure 9 below highlights the thematic areas reflected in the future pipeline, which is currently valued at approximately US\$4 million.

The Future of the Trust Fund

The lessons and experience from the UN-WB Partnership to date and the work of the Trust Fund in supporting the partnership provide a good basis for use of Trust Fund resources going forward. In order to use the remaining resources more effectively discussions are ongoing on whether to target Trust Fund resources in a few focus countries, where there is an opportunity to improve the consistency of joint strategic, operational and thematic collaboration and

Figure 9: Thematic Focus of Pipeline Projects



further the institutionalization of the partnership. Direct contacts will be made between country desks and teams at headquarters, to enable a regular exchange of shared analysis and the development of joint products to directly support collaboration in such countries. It is important to note that while Trust Fund allocations are modest, they make significant contributions in the countries that cannot access IDA resources and where the need is greatest. The Trust Fund therefore provides an opportunity for innovation and risk taking, in line with the commitment of the Secretary-General and the President to advance bold solutions to address fragility.

In order to manage the growing demand for Trust Fund resources, there will be a proactive search for proposals that build on achievements to date that need to be consolidated and meet the vision of the Partnership. In order to manage the large volume of proposals, the Trust Fund will move its assessments of projects to a quarterly window. A portfolio review of the investments of the Trust Fund is also being planned in order to assess the extent to which the fund is meeting its goals and objectives and what more can be done to strengthen the partnership and ensure delivery of the objectives of the SRF. This will help shape discussions on the future of the Trust Fund beyond 2017.

In the current phase of the TF until 2017, the aim is to consolidate and build on the progress-to-date in strengthening the UN-WB partnership. This will include more emphasis on knowledge sharing and dissemination to enhance and sustain the partnership. Further efforts will be made to ensure that strategic and operational collaboration between the two institutions, particularly at country and regional levels, is mainstreamed and the lessons are incorporated into future UN-WB partnership efforts. More effective partnership between the UN and WB remains the vision of, and a key priority for, the UN Secretary-General and WB President. Their commitment to working together on transformational development solutions in countries impacted by fragility, conflict and violence, as reflected in the joint visits they undertook to the Sahel, Great Lakes and Horn regions of Africa, is now manifested in the concrete follow-up pursued by UN and WB regional and country teams.

V. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Grant making has continued to grow during FY15, with US\$1.8 million in approved grants from the WB executed MDTF so far this FY. Table 1 a) provides an overview of contributions to date for the MDTF. Table 1 b) provides an overview of contributions to the UN account.

Table 2a provides a financial snapshot of the WB executed MDTF. As of June 9, 2015 the MDTF has legally committed US\$6.1 million, with another US\$1.2 million in expected commitments⁶. This leaves an uncommitted balance of approximately US\$3.8 million in the MDTF⁷ available for new initiatives, before factoring in the proposals which are being developed as part of the forward looking

pipeline which is currently valued at approximately US\$1.5 million. Table 2b provides a financial snapshot of the UN executed account. When including the approvals to be committed, there is an uncommitted balance of US\$310,000 in the UN account available for new initiatives.

Table 1a: Donor Contributions - Bank Executed MDTF

Donor Name	Amount (US\$)	Pledged	Amount Received (US\$)
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	8,967,036		5,628,019
Norway	5,435,605		5,422,449
Investment income			72,556
TOTAL	14,402,641		11,123,024

Table 1b: Donor Contributions - UN Executed

Donor Name	Amount (US\$)	Pledged	Amount Received (US\$)
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	2,752,379		2,102,379
TOTAL	2,752,379		2,102,379

⁶ Grants pending legal commitments, program management costs and knowledge products.
⁷ Based on the total amounts received.

Table 2a: Financial Snapshot - Bank Executed MDTF

Category	Sources(US\$)	Legal Commitments	Approvals to be committed	Pipeline
Donor Contributions	11,050,468			
Investment income	72,556			
Projects approvals		6,107,480	855,000	1,500,000
Program management costs and knowledge and learning activities			350,000	
TOTAL	11,123,024	6,107,480	1,205,000	1,500,000

Table 2b: Financial Snapshot - UN Executed

Category	Sources(US\$)	Legal Commitments	Approvals to be committed	Pipeline
Donor Contributions	2,102,379			
Investment income		1,239,866	294,090	867,000
Projects approvals		163,093		
Program management costs and knowledge and learning activities				
TOTAL	2,102,379	1,402,959	294,090	867,000

ANNEX I: LIST OF TRUST FUND APPROVED GRANTS⁸

Country/Region	Project Title	Approval Date	Total amount, US\$
Gaza	Support to post conflict DNA in Gaza	Feb 2015	\$175,000
Ukraine	Support for the Eastern Ukraine Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment	Nov 2014	\$300,000
South Sudan	Improving the UN-World Bank Partnership and aid effectiveness in South Sudan / Extension of UN-WB Partnership Advisor with new TOR	Nov 2014	\$82,773
Global	UN-WB partnership for re-establishing Core Government Functions in the immediate aftermath of Conflict	Oct 2014 and Oct 2013	\$301,000
Somalia	Operationalizing a New Deal Aid and Financing Architecture in Somalia	Sept 2014	\$160,000
Somalia	Gender-based Violence Survey in Somalia	Aug 2014	\$150,011
Africa/ AU	United Nations and World Bank Support to African Union DDR Capacity Development	Aug 2014	\$200,000
Global (MENA focused)	Youth in the post 2015 Development Agenda; Exploring the role of Youth as Peace Builders in Conflict and Post Conflict Countries	Aug 2014	\$200,000
Global	UN-World Bank Partnership on Security Sector Expenditure Reviews	Aug 2014	\$400,000
HQ	UN HQ Partnership Advisor	Aug 2014	\$310,133
Yemen	Strategic Secondment to Enhance UN-WB Collaboration on Yemen	May 2014	\$510,000
Global	Review of the PCNA Methodology	May 2014	\$99,500
Papau New Guinea	Foundational Pre-Referendum Analytical Work on Peace and Development for Bougainville	Feb 2014	\$215,000
Mali	MINUSMA's Socio-Economic Impact on Mali	Feb 2014	\$185,400
Jordan	Implementation Support to Emergency Services and Social Resilience Program (ESSRP)	Dec 2013	\$150,000
Great Lakes Region	Secondment to the Office of the UN Special Envoy to the GLR to strengthen the partnership in support of the Peace, security and Cooperation framework for the DRC and the Region	Oct 2013	\$0

⁸ The projects included in this list cover the period from 2010 to February, 2015

Democratic Republic of Congo	Strengthening World Bank Engagement and Partnership with the United Nations in Eastern DRC	Oct 2013	\$90,400
South Sudan	Improving the UN-World Bank Partnership and aid effectiveness in South Sudan	Sept 2013	\$114,000
Global	Enhancing Justice Service Delivery in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations (FCS)	June 2013	\$200,500
Global	Expert Meeting on Conflict, Violence and Disasters as part of the post-2015 agenda	June 2013	\$55,000
Central America (Honduras)	UN-WB Partnership for Citizen Security in Central America	Jan 2013	\$150,000
Global	Extractive Industries Value Chain and the Potential for Conflict Prevention in Resource Rich Countries	Jan 2013	\$94,500
South Sudan	Local Governance and Service Delivery Program	2012	\$99,594
Yemen	Yemen JSEA Follow-up	2012	\$62,859
Liberia	Strengthening the Framework for Results-Based Management	2011	\$100,000
Liberia	Public Expenditure Review of the Security Sector	2011	\$128,030
Democratic Republic of Congo	Joint support for the development of a Peace Consolidation Plan for Western DRC.	2011	\$106,875
Central African Republic	Improving aid coordination in CAR	2011	\$54,764
HQ	Secondment for UN-WB Initiative for Cooperation in Implementing the Review of Civilian Capacities	2011	\$1,285,000
HQ	Program and staff exchange costs	2010	\$1,650,000
Totals			\$7,630,339

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