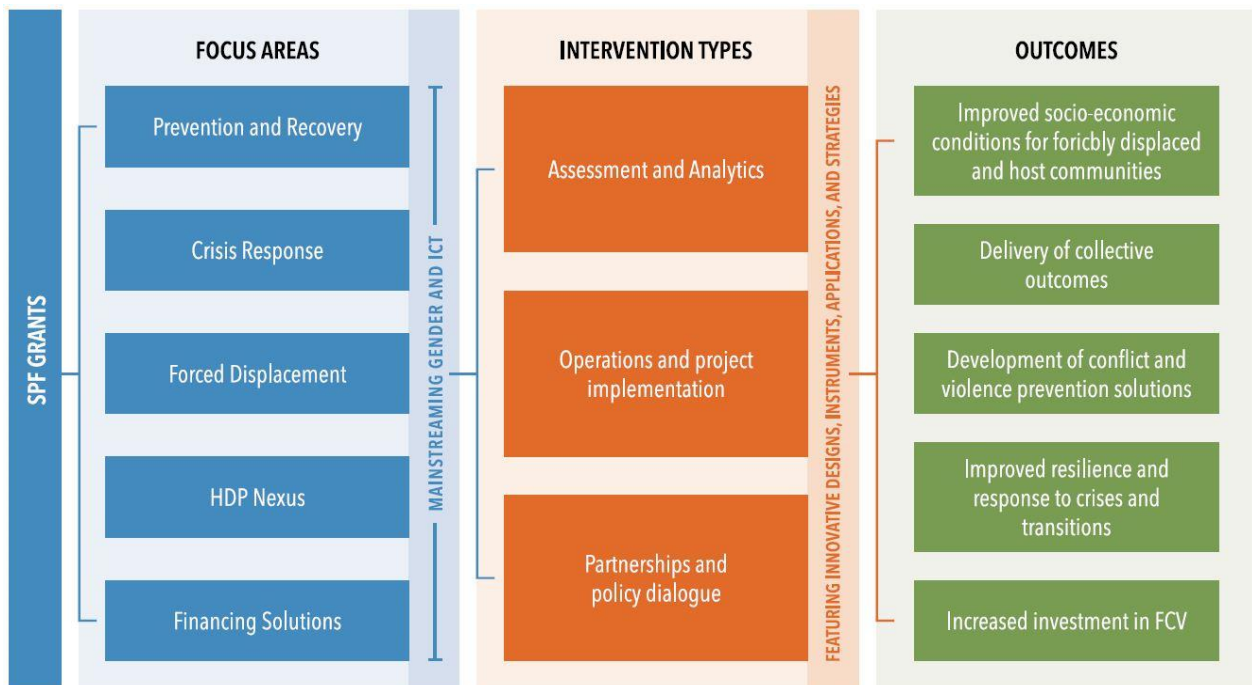


Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus Focus Area Note

The objectives of the State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF) are to (i) improve governance and institutional performance in FCV-affected regions to boost resilience to internal and external stresses; and (ii) develop the socio-economic conditions that foster peaceful, stable, and sustainable development. The SPF supports its objectives through the financing of activities that primarily support prevention and innovation across its five priority focus areas, while mainstreaming gender themes and ICT. Where urgent needs or opportunities to engage arise, SPF funding can bridge immediate or emerging needs in the supported focus areas and complement systematic development assistance. The Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus focuses on the collaboration and integration of HDP actors in crisis and post crisis situations and establishing shared data and analysis platforms to better plan, coordinate, and anticipate humanitarian and development operations.

This note provides an overview of the objective and components of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace focus area supported by the SPF.¹ The conceptualization of the HDP focus area also benefited from inputs from the UN as well as bilateral organizations.



BACKGROUND

The global fragility landscape has worsened significantly in recent years, impacting both low- and middle-income countries. By 2030, up to two-thirds of the global extreme poor will live in fragile and conflict-affected situations. Violent conflicts have increased to the highest levels observed over the past three decades. The world is also facing the largest forced displacement crisis ever recorded, with over 70 million

¹ A key value proposition of the SPF is that it is a demand-driven fund. Thus, while the five focus areas indicate the SPF's strategic priorities and planned work program, the SPF remains responsive to emerging funding needs and demand.

people forcibly displaced. Rising inequality, lack of opportunity, discrimination, and exclusion are fueling grievances and perceptions of injustice.

To address the challenges posed by fragility, conflict and violence (FCV), the World Bank Group (WBG) has significantly scaled-up its engagement in these contexts, and has recently launched its first Strategy for FCV. The Strategy aims to build on the progress made in recent years, and enhance the WBG's effectiveness to support countries in addressing the drivers and impacts of FCV and strengthening their resilience, especially for the most vulnerable populations.

Critically, the FCV Strategy is underpinned by the importance of mission-driven partnerships across the HDP nexus and with a diverse range of actors to maximize impact on-the-ground in the most challenging environments. The World Bank's comparative advantage in FCV settings is providing sustained and long-term engagement to support national systems, strengthen core state functions and build institutional resilience and capacity, in support of government clients. However, no single organization can address these challenges by itself, and therefore partnerships – including between humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding actors – are essential to tackle the full range of FCV challenges. In this context, the World Bank has strengthened its partnerships with the UN to address the key drivers and impacts of fragility and recognizes the crucial role of other partners across the HDP nexus. Other international, national and local organizations, MDBs, bilateral actors, and civil society organizations (CSO), including women-led CSOs, are all essential partners when engaging in FCV contexts.

UN-WB collaboration has been significantly strengthened and expanded with the launch of the United Nations–World Bank Partnership Framework for Crisis-Affected Situations. Importantly, this partnership has resulted in joint analyses and assessments, such as risk and resilience assessments (RRAs), recovery and peacebuilding assessments (RPBAs), as well as coordinated planning and support to addressing challenges such as forced displacement (e.g. through the partnership with UNHCR), service delivery in crisis settings (e.g. through partnership with UN agencies in situations like Yemen or South Sudan), and development operations in insecure environments (e.g. partnership with peace operations in DRC, Mali or CAR).

Activities supported under the HDP focus area are country demand- and mission-driven and may be developed by WB teams in partnership with the UN or other partners, including from civil society. Findings of the portfolio review and lessons from the Human-Development-Peace-Initiative (HDPI) pilots emphasize the importance of building government ownership and of results-driven collaboration rather than process-driven collaboration. Local level coordination is most effective, due to buy-in of local actors and sensitivity to local contexts and concerns, while local NGOs often support service delivery. Civil Society, in particular women's groups, support the formulation of Development Partnership Frameworks and support accountability processes. The HDP focus area also aims to operationalize the strategic commitments expressed in the UN-WB Partnership Framework for Crisis-Affected Situations, in full alignment with the WBG's FCV Strategy. The SPF's HDP focus area is also coordinated with the UN's Humanitarian Development Peacebuilding and Partnership (HDPP) Facility that has been set up under the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF).

Working across the humanitarian-development peace nexus, the SPF will continue to support work that engages in partnerships with humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding actors in support of the WBG's development mandate. The WBG seeks to integrate long-term development considerations of institutional support and sustainability and to work with humanitarian and peacebuilding actors to establish strong synergies and coordination across various interventions. This includes (i) deploying joint mechanisms for assisting vulnerable groups, closing gender gaps and empowering women and girls, and ensuring that “do

no harm” approaches are implemented; (ii) exchanging knowledge on how best to support in-country institutions and how to engage populations/beneficiaries to strengthen resilience and build trust; (iii) carrying out joint data collection and analysis; (iv) collaborating on design and implementation of monitoring in the field; (v) identifying and preparing development responses to tackle the consequences of armed conflict, such as massive flows of internally displaced people, or disasters caused or exacerbated by conflict, including famines or pandemics; (vi) facilitating engagement between humanitarian organizations and the private sector; and (vii) contracting on-the-ground partner organizations when needed (especially because of access and security constraints).

The SPF prioritizes the financing of joint activities with the UN, reinforcing partnerships with relevant UN agencies and other actors, and pursuing collective outcomes in FCV countries. Annex I to this note highlights a series of examples of ongoing and completed interventions supported by the SPF. These grant briefs showcase how the Fund contributes to achieving the focus area’s objectives.

OBJECTIVE AND REACH

The objective of the HDP focus area is to: ***support implementation of initiatives in diverse FCV settings by bridging the gap between HDP actors based on their mandates and comparative advantages. SPF grants should be aligned with and be complementary to the country program.***

INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES		
Assessments and Analytics	Operations and Project implementation	Partnerships and policy dialogue
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establishing shared data systems and data sharing protocols with HDP actors operating in the same geographical area. ➤ Conducting public expenditure reviews of security and justice sectors. <p>Joint UN-WB diagnostics on (re)building or strengthening government functions in FCV settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Joint conflict analysis leading to a shared understanding of the drivers of conflict and fragility and sources of resilience and peace, including through a gender lens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Developing country level joint delivery platforms (i.e. Recovery and Resilience Framework) to operationalize and implement the recommendations in needs assessments. ➤ Establishing joint transition teams to identify, design, and implement projects that bridge the gap between humanitarian, development, and peace/security interventions (e.g. joint EU, UN, and WB team to support governments to implement RPBA recommendations). ➤ Joint Monitoring and Evaluation platforms to improve joint lessons learned and facilitate harmonized adjustments to interventions. ➤ Mapping HDP actors and their activities to increase synergies and leverage complementarities, e.g. overlaying OCHA’s 5W 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Supporting governments and/or other national stakeholders, including civil society or community-based organizations, to develop and implement prevention work/interventions. ➤ Implementing conflict prevention activities (peace-security-development nexus) with government, UN, or other peace-building actors, including women-led organizations. ➤ Capacity building for HDP actors on addressing implementation challenges in FCV settings, including the need for gender and age differentiated approaches. ➤ Strengthening the “peace” dimension through



	<p>(humanitarian mapping of who is doing what where) with development and security and political actors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Aligning or sharing planning and approaches between relevant HDP stakeholders to facilitate identification of collective outcomes and priorities. 	<p>operational collaboration with DPA, DPO, PBSO, and UN Women.</p>
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PRIORITY OUTPUTS

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Joined/shared conflict analysis, data platforms, and collective outcomes in FCV countries. ➤ Humanitarian and peacekeeping activities that complement the Bank's program in collaboration with UN partners. ➤ Support ongoing and systemic coordination and Harmonization with UN Agencies in bridging the gap between humanitarian and security intervention with development planning and continuation of program. ➤ Integrated partnerships with relevant UN agencies and other humanitarian and peacebuilding actors, based on information sharing and harmonized planning and implementation to ensure effective use of local resources and capacities. ➤ Collective actions across humanitarian, development, and peace operations.

ANNEX I

Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus

“Grants at a glance”, as of June 30, 2020

Mali: Joint UN-World Bank Project on Jobs for Youth

Completed | 2018 – 2020 | \$1m in total

This grant informs the design of effective support to Jobs for Youth, promoting stabilization in Mali’s conflict areas while advancing joint World Bank-UN work on jobs in FCV contexts. Supported activities include (i) surveys and focus group discussions to assess the economic situation and aspirations of young people in central Mali; (ii) developing and testing a curriculum for psycho-social support for beneficiaries, to complement the effect of jobs support on economic outcomes and stability; and (iii) an impact evaluation of youth employment activities. Cooperation between the UN and World Bank teams focuses on joint work in beneficiary targeting to provide jobs support where it most effectively promotes stabilization; security arrangements to enable supervision visits to the project areas; and joint learning.

Lake Chad Region: Cross-border Collaboration

Completed | 2018 – 2020 | \$450,000 in total

This grant builds the foundations for a regional recovery and development strategy for the Lake Chad region, in line with the WBG-UN Strategic Partnership Framework objective of strengthening collaboration and joint action in post-crisis and humanitarian settings. A regional recovery and development strategy will contribute directly to recovery and stabilization planning processes for areas around Lake Chad that are transitioning from the need for a military and humanitarian response to a response which prioritizes development. The grant supports enhanced cross-collaboration between the governments of Chad, Niger, Cameroon, and Nigeria, particularly through the Lake Chad Basin Governor’s Forum, and enables regional dialogue among governors, local governments, and civil society organizations across the four countries.

Libya: Developing a Framework for Recovery and Peacebuilding in Libya (\$750,000)

Completed | 2018 – 2020 | \$750,000 in total

This grant enables a Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RPBA) to support the UN-led peace process in Libya, in response to a request from the Government of National Accord. It identifies and costs the needs and priorities for the reconstruction of Libya; establishes a platform for broader consultations on these needs and priorities; and develops a financing and implementation strategy to support peacebuilding activities. The project builds on recommendations from the 2018 Risk and Resilience Assessment for Libya and will result in both a strategy that can guide Libya’s recovery and reconstruction, and a coordination framework that will improve dialogue, coordination and monitoring during the implementation period.

Cross-Border Collaboration in the Lake Chad Region

Ongoing | 2018 – 2020 | \$450,000 in total

This grant provided critical support to the governments of Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria in addressing knowledge gaps and overcoming obstacles posed by the lack of coordination in the region, to facilitate a cooperative approach to regional peacebuilding and development efforts. A new forum was established, the Lake Chad Basin Governors’ Forum for Regional Cooperation on Stabilization, Peacebuilding and Sustainable Development. The Governors’ Forum is underpinned by a Knowledge Management and Learning Platform that provides the region’s first-ever dashboard for monitoring regional fragility and development trends, complemented by a geospatial data center. The grant also supported consultations on possible mechanisms to promote peace, stability and development, followed by regional exchanges with

institutional stakeholders, including the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), which anchored the regional strategy in Boko Haram-affected areas; national universities and research centers; international donors; and civil society organizations. The SPF-financed activities provided operational insights on how to transition from a security and humanitarian response to a development approach. These included the identification of regional stakeholders to monitor the evolution of specific fragility factors and the creation of working groups comprising multi-disciplinary teams from each country and the LCBC to discuss key fragility diagnostics and options for coordinated development in the region. The findings under this grant informed preparation of the forthcoming Lake Chad Region Recovery and Development Project – a regional IDA investment project (\$170 million) for Chad, Cameroon and Niger that will promote regional coordination, crisis monitoring, connectivity, and agricultural livelihoods.

RPBA Support Facility Completed | 2017 – 2019 | \$2m in total

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

Security and Justice Sector Public Expenditure Reviews Completed | 2017 – 2019 | \$250,000 in total

This multi-country knowledge project consolidated the use of Public Expenditure Reviews (PERs) of the security and justice sectors, in partnership with the UN, and increased awareness of public finance and security sector reform among client governments and development actors. The work was guided by the principle of national ownership and the importance of a demand-driven approach. PERs were conducted in Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Somalia, and The Gambia. At the country level, the reviews led to critical policy reforms and informed development policy lending (The Gambia) and follow-on technical assistance (Somalia). A joint WBG-UN Security Sector PER Sourcebook was finalized and disseminated; it has been shared with over 5,000 participants in various events and viewed online over 12,000 times. Security sector PERs were previously a new area of engagement for the World Bank, but are now very much part of the global discourse around security sector reform, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected countries.