

PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: GLOBAL
TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL: annual
YEAR OF REPORT: 2021



Project Title: Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding and Partnership Facility
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: IRF 302

<p>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund</p> <p>Name of Recipient Fund:</p>	<p>Type and name of recipient organizations:</p> <p>please select UNOPS</p> <p>please select</p> <p>please select</p> <p>please select</p> <p>please select</p>
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Date of first transfer: 10 September 2019
Project end date: 30 September 2023
Is the current project end date within 6 months? No

Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:

Gender promotion initiative

Youth promotion initiative

Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions

Cross-border or regional project

Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):

Recipient Organization	Amount
UNOPS	\$ 7,635,903
	\$
	\$
	\$
Total:	\$ \$ 7,635,903

Approximate implementation rate as percentage of **TOTAL** project budget: 51%
ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE

Gender-responsive Budgeting:

Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment:
\$ 1,145,386

Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: \$
\$ 583,060

Project Gender Marker: GM1 GM1
Project Risk Marker: 1Low
Project PBF focus area: 2.3 Conflict Prevention/Management

Report preparation:

Project report prepared by: Farah Abdessamad

Project report approved by:

Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes

NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:

- *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
- *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
- *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
- *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*
- *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):

Contributions from Canada, Switzerland and the United Kingdom received in 2021 and amounting to \$3.2 million made possible the extension of the HDPP Facility for a second year until March 2022.

PBSO issued a call for proposals to 70 fragile and crisis-affected country contexts in early November 2021 to develop a pipeline of projects. Currently, the project proposals are being reviewed by PBSO with the aim of supporting six “regular track” projects, a “fast track” envelope in seven country settings and guidance notes and operational tools in one new area opened up by the adoption of the World Bank’s Fragility, Conflict and Violence Strategy (“FCV Strategy”).

Since 2020, the Facility supported 29 grants to crisis-affected settings, which augmented UN capacities to advance and deepen the organization’s partnership with the International Financial Institutions (IFIs). These grants contributed to better addressing multidimensional risks exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, including in prevention settings. The Facility also built on new entry points for partnership, including the roll-out of new WB allocation instruments, namely the Prevention and Resilience Allocation (PRA) and Turnaround Allocation (TAA) and World Bank Risk and Resilience Assessments (RRA). Looking ahead, additional capacity will be added to current staff in early 2022 to reinforce monitoring and knowledge management functions in line with the Facility’s expanding initiatives and direct implementation in several instances.

Following the onset of COVID-19, applying the recommendations from the Secretary-General’s Executive Committee, and in light of the IMF’s Fragile and Crisis-affected States (FCS) Strategy, projected to be adopted in early 2022, the Facility has also recalibrated its service lines to offer liaison, country support and the deployment of expertise towards joint risk analyses, which can also enable collaboration with the IMF. Lessons on early collaboration on WB PRA and TAA processes are being collected and disseminated to stimulate further entry points within a growing community of practice on UN-IFI partnership in crisis affected situations and contribute to discussions leading up to the 20th Replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) effective July 2022, which was approved in December 2021 at a record level of \$93 billion with a continued focus on FCV.

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):

N/A

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):

N/A

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project's positive effect on the people's lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):

The main thrust of the Facility is generating positive human impact through an indirect but strategic focus on deepening the partnership between the UN and WB in support of more coherent prevention, peacebuilding and transition strategies, including making UN on-the-ground expertise in conflict-sensitive approaches and peacebuilding available as the WB and IMF shape their operations. For country-specific reflections on the impact of the partnership and priorities supported by HDPP Facility grants, see remarks by the UN Resident Coordinator in [Burkina Faso](#) and the [Democratic Republic of Congo](#) under a "Voices from the Field" series. "Responding to the crisis, the joint Prevention and Peacebuilding Assessment, together with United Nations, World Bank, European Union and the African Development Bank marked the beginning of a new way of partnering. [...] It was without a doubt a game-changer," said Ms. Metsi Makhetha, RC Burkina Faso. Additional testimonials about field-level impacts will be sought in 2022.

PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME

Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.

- "On track" refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.
- "On track with peacebuilding results" refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.

If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.

Outcome 1:

The strategic partnership between the UN and World Bank advances resources towards collective outcomes in crisis-affected situations

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: [on track](#)

Progress summary: (3000 character limit)

Since 2019, and through this reporting period (January-November 2021), a total of 29 grants have been approved (which includes one “regular track” project for Niger and 13 “fast track” initiatives since January 2021) and a call for proposals was issued which will generate new allocations in Q1 2022.

The Facility continued to support the partnership with the WB, especially at country level, and to sustain its liaison, country support, grants and knowledge management services to priority prevention and transition settings during the first year of implementation of the FCV Strategy by the WB and the roll out of new financial and analytical instruments. New collaboration opportunities with the African Development Bank (on the subregional Mano River Union Fragility and Resilience Assessment) and the IMF are also being supported.

This reporting cycle coincides with the end of the WB’s first fiscal year of the 19th replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA), which launched new instruments under the FCV envelope – the PRA and the TAA. The Facility is facilitating the engagement with the WB for UN Resident Coordinators and Country Teams **equipping them with capacities for strategic cooperation with the Bank** through strategic and technical contributions to prevention and transition priorities in contexts where the WB is rolling out nationally-led PRAs and TAAs. This supports the operationalization of the prevention agenda conceptualized in *Pathways for Peace*. Country contexts with new PRA/TAA processes include Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, DRC, the Gambia, Mali, Mozambique and Niger. During the reporting period, the Facility had active projects and was able to approve projects in all of these contexts except for the Gambia and Mali. For these two settings, projects proposals were submitted as part of the recent call for proposals. This means that the Facility is engaged in the majority of the Bank's FCV settings, also **generating important lessons and demonstrating the comparative advantage of the two organizations to both UN and WB leadership and staff.**

In this framework, as part of its “regular track,” the Facility supported the development of a government-led conflict analysis in **Burkina Faso**, which contributed to a risk-informed national development plan under the final phase of the Prevention and Peacebuilding Assessment (PPBA). In its first phase, the PPBA already supported the articulation of immediate national prevention priorities at the cornerstone of the PRA eligibility process and, for instance, facilitated the initiation of a reconciliation effort, which the Peacebuilding Fund is directly supporting, de-risking other development investments. Burkina Faso’s national development plan now includes in a dedicated pillar to consolidate resilience, security, social cohesion and peace. In **Cameroon**, the HDP Nexus Adviser deployed through the HDPP Facility enabled the alignment of the UN and WB under collective outcomes and scaled up impact of HDP interventions through joint evidence base and enhanced synergies. The mapping of existing and planned HDP activities has led to the selection and prioritization of 25 convergence areas, including the municipalities benefiting from the government projects funded by the WB IDA18 sub-regional window for refugees and host communities. The nexus approach is expected to target eight municipalities covering 900,000 people by the end of 2021.

In 2021, the Facility approved a new \$400,000 project for **Niger** to establish a prevention and partnership platform in support of Government’s priorities, following the Bank’s approval of the country’s PRA eligibility in March 2021, and expertise is being recruited for an early

2022 deployment. Teams are closely engaging to cross-fertilize the UN Common Country Analysis (CCA) and WB RRAs which are being rolled-out at the same time.

The joint regional RRA in **Central Asia**, focusing on the Ferghana Valley and the Central Asia-Afghanistan border, has been completed, which is the first joint effort under a revised methodology. Outcomes are expected to enable joint approaches to conflict prevention and a better coordinated and impactful regional and cross-border strategy, financing and programming. The Facility supported the UN engagement in the process, while the WB's State and Peacebuilding Fund funded the WB's part of the work in a complementary manner. This UK/FCDO-UN-World Bank exercise has already generated lessons on the application of the RRA methodology, including in regional contexts, for possible future joint risk analyses. The UN also contributed to WB-led RRAs in Burundi, Chad, the Gambia, Kosovo, Lake Chad Basin and Niger.

The Facility is also mobilized in support the UN's engagement in Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments (RPBAs). This will likely include additional capacities in **Mozambique** to reinforce national and subnational coordination and monitoring functions in the roll-out of the Strategy for the North (outcome of the RPBA), following the approval of the PRA in May 2021. The Strategy, along with its six-month roadmap, are expected to be endorsed by the Government at the end of November 2021. A three-phased RPBA for **Libya** was endorsed by the government in September 2021, with a technical first phase focusing on data collection. The first technical dialogue was held in December 2021.

In **Somalia**, the Facility is providing specialized expertise in an area where the UN has a comparative advantage vis-à-vis the WB through the recently deployed Anti-Corruption Adviser located in the UN Integrated Office, in Mogadishu. The Adviser has supported the Government of Somalia's intent on joining the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), which resulted in Somalia becoming UNCAC's 188th State Party in September 2021. The Adviser was also instrumental in providing technical support to the historic participation of Somalia in the Ninth session of the Conference of the States Parties, held in Egypt in December 2021. This technical accompaniment directly supports the government's anti-corruption strategy, institutions building and risk management systems, paving the way for expanded financing landscape with the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) process and Somalia's reengagement with IFIs.

In response to COVID-19 and considering the need for rapid expertise in settings where the impact of the pandemic could intersect with existing drivers of fragility, the Facility provided “fast track” deployment of timely expertise to 9 new country settings since January 2021. These include: the **Republic of Congo** (Political Economy Analysis); **Gran Chaco Americano** (cross-border region between Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay) to review the impact of the pandemic on indigenous populations and mainstream prevention concerns; **Guinea** (Risk and Resilience Assessment); **Jordan** (policy platform to align key messages and recovery priorities); **Lebanon** (scenario building to gauge impact of macroeconomic crisis on the delivery of assistance); the **Mano River Union** (joint Fragility and Resilience Assessment with the AfDB); **Mozambique** (early deployment of senior peacebuilding expert for the launch of the RPBA in anticipation of a “regular track” request); **Nepal** (feasibility study on the design and roll-out of a universal basic income target women and women-headed households); and a regional initiative in **West Africa** in partnership with ECOWAS and civil society organizations to consolidate conflict prevention capacities in the context of electoral violence.

On the **policy** side, the Facility-supported initiative on the **security-development** nexus has provided the opportunity to start a regular and trusted dialogue with the WB. In particular the project provided the Department of Peace Operations/OROLSI with additional capacity to establish an advisory network of 288 experts (representing over 78 countries and which includes 39% of women); generate research for the development of ten policy notes to, for example, underline the linkages between SSR and conflict prevention, and sustainable development; and explore rightsizing and financial sustainability, which will contribute to guidance notes for field practitioners (June 2022) and further operationalization of good practices. Also, on the policy side, a tailored exchange between UN and WB policy experts and practitioners engaged on **farmer-herder dynamics and transhumance-related tensions** in the greater Sahel region took place in May 2021 to identify entry points for collaboration, to be followed with an exchange on climate-security along the same format. The Facility also supported closer policy engagement on **anticipatory action and crisis preparedness** between the UN (OCHA) and World Bank through the development of a beta Compound Risk Monitor.

In addition to financing, the Facility provides regular liaison and advisory support to HQ and field-based colleagues to support the identification of partnership entry points, good practices and project design. Connected to this is the Facility's increased focus on **knowledge management** and dissemination. As a complement to its efforts in PRA and TAA contexts, the Facility has co-organized a training for over 50 priority country focal points (from settings eligible to the PRA/TAA) with WB's FCV Group, which resulted in the production of an internal note for the UN to engage with the WB's FCV instruments. Similarly, a partnership between PBSO, DCO, NYU's Center for International Cooperation and the Center for Global Development convened two first series of trainings to UN Resident Coordinators on WB and IMF operations and partnership opportunities, which also included the participation of key RC office personnel, such as RCO Economists and Peace and Development Advisers. The first of four thematic deep-dive on fragility will kick-off early 2022 to stimulate further reflections on specific focus areas. The Facility convened dedicated lessons learned sessions on existing partnership initiatives to an emerging community of practice, including on the remote conflict risk monitoring platform in North/Northeast Kenya established through Facility support in 2020, which is being replicated in Niger, and the partnership experience of the Central Asia RRA.

The partnership with the IMF has resulted in several UN-IMF country dialogues convened, for instance on **Algeria, the Republic of the Congo and Tunisia**, and such exchanges allowed to share views on risks and outlook.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:
(1000 character limit)

The Facility has revised its results framework under its programmatic extension to include specific targets related to youth and gender-responsiveness of country grants and analyses generated. The Facility remains a Gender Marker 1 with a commitment to reach a Gender Marker 2 by Q1 2022, which includes additional advisory and project design/review efforts to ensure that Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) remains a focus area in all partnership interventions. The Facility also begun an initial dialogue with the World Bank and UNWOMEN on Women, Peace and Security to seek future entry points for deeper

collaboration has provided dedicated outreach to UNWOMEN in the context of the Facility’s call for proposals.

The GEWE agenda is mainstreamed through Facility-supported products and analysis, such as the Central Asia Regional RRA which includes dedicated UNWOMEN expertise and involves an analysis of women as well as youth inclusion challenges and opportunities, highlighting the UN’s comparative advantage on inclusion and focus.

The Mozambique RPBA has deliberately included GEWE and youth considerations in all pillar areas, along with technical specialists, as cross-cutting themes.

PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

<p>Monitoring: Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)</p> <p>The HDPP Facility regularly organises “check-ins” with grantees to discuss project progress, implementation challenges and opportunities. Grantee reports are reviewed on a biannual basis.</p>	<p>Do outcome indicators have baselines? yes</p> <p>Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? no</p>
<p>Evaluation: Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? no</p>	<p>Evaluation budget (response required): \$20,000</p> <p>If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations (<i>1500 character limit</i>): Mid-term evaluation planned for Q1/Q2 2022</p>
<p>Catalytic effects (financial): Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project. (please only report on NEW funding since last reporting cycle)</p>	<p>Name of funder: Amount:</p> <p>Overall, it is too early to determine the financial catalytic effects of the Facility as the projects are still ongoing.</p> <p>The Regional RRA in the Ferghana Valley and the Central Asia-Afghanistan border is close to completion. This will provide an opportunity for the UN, the WB and FCDO to identify entry points for more coordinated and coherent regional and cross-border development programming that tackles conflict and fragility risks.</p> <p>Following the completion of a HDPP “fast track” initiative in Kenya (remote conflict risk monitoring platform), the UNDP-DPPA Joint programme agreed to fund an extension of the dedicated IM expertise in the RCO demonstrating the catalytical role of the Facility and complementarities with other UN instruments supporting prevention.</p>

	<p>The PRAs and TAAs are WB instruments but, when invited, the UN has contributed to the eligibility notes, including the benchmarks, through engagement with the WB and national governments at the country level and, in some cases, with implications downstream for the allocation of PBF and Bank resources.</p>
<p>Other: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Remote management as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic generated challenges for the coordination of complex, multi-stakeholder assessment, which in some cases are also cross-border (Mano River Union). The HDPP Facility support to information management and development data initiatives pointed out the need for system-wide engagement and coherence in this field, especially to bridge humanitarian, development and peacebuilding data sources, databases and operating manuals.</p> <p>Limits on RCO capacity remains a challenge in promptly preparing and approving grant submissions by the UN system. The delinking between the RC system and UNDP adds an additional layer of approval and coordination and new human resources policies may have implications for the timeliness of recruitment processes. In mission settings, UN teams are working towards greater integration, which could be further reinforced by strategic partnerships.</p> <p>As the HDPP Facility has quickly expanded and is directly implementing initiatives/administering contracts in a number of contexts, this additional workload, which had not been envisaged in the initial project design, has created further demand on already stretched capacities. This is the reason why the Facility is augmenting its project management, knowledge management and communications capacities as describe above.</p> <p>Given recent developments in Afghanistan, the Facility’s “regular track” project is current on hold to assess conditions for a reengagement.</p>

PART IV: COVID-19

Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. (please only report on NEW expenditure since last reporting cycle)

- 1) Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

\$350,000 which corresponds to the Facility's allocated budget for its "fast track" created in response to COVID-19 in 2020.

- 2) Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

Terms of reference updated to include provisions for collaboration with the IMF.

- 3) Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

- Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications
- Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery
- Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management
- Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

- Support the SG's call for a global ceasefire
- Other (please describe):

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Using the **Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments**- provide an update on the achievement of **key indicators** at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

Reporting is conducted against the new HDPP Facility results framework approved in May 2021.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target (March 2022)	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Outcome 1 The strategic partnership between the UN and World Bank advances resources towards collective outcomes in crisis-affected situations	Indicator 1.1 Share of RCs serving in crisis-affected situations reporting joint strategic priorities with the World Bank in prevention/HDP collaboration	47 RCs, out of which 13 are reporting joint strategic priorities in prevention/HDP collaboration (27%) <i>(Partnership Monitoring Report, 2020)</i>	Target: at least 40% by March 2022	Same as baseline, 47 RCs, out of which 13 are reporting joint strategic priorities in prevention/HDP collaboration (27%)	No update as of November 2021. The yearly UN-WB Partnership survey will be administered during Q4 2021/Q1 2022 and was delayed by the appointment of the new Senior Director for the FCV Group in September 2021.
	Indicator 1.2 Amount of IFI funding in response to joint frameworks	Baseline: \$52 million	Target: <i>Overall \$300 million by end 2021</i> <i>HDPP Facility-supported US\$300</i>	Indicator (developed pre-reform for the DPPA Strategic Plan) needs to be reformulated to	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target (March 2022)	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
			<i>million by end 2021 [2022 target to be set mid-2021]</i>	better reflect the nature of collaboration on new FCV instruments.	
Output 1.1 Additional capacities deployed in high-priority prevention and transition settings (that may be eligible to supplementary assistance through the IDA19 FCV envelopes) in support of government-led strategies and of strategic partnership with the World Bank – “regular track”	Indicator 1.1.1 Number of grants disbursed to high-priority settings which supports government-led prevention or transitions efforts and advance/deepen the UN-WB partnership.	Baseline (2019): 0	(end Q1 2022): At least six grants approved and disbursed, which meet at least a “gender marker 2” equivalent	Since January 2021, one new additional “regular track” project has been approved for Niger. The Facility has issued a call for proposals in November 2021 (with a December deadline to receive proposals) to consolidate its pipeline.	While we have received many expressions of interest, we are experiencing delays in receiving quality project proposals. These are due to political developments (in Chad, Mali and Sudan), and operational and capacity constraints (for instance, sometimes dedicated capacities to develop project proposals at country level are missing). In addition, in contexts where we intend to support collaboration with the World Bank on FCV envelopes, we are following the timing of these processes. We have issued a call for proposals in Q4 2021 to focus our efforts in support of project pipeline development

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target (March 2022)	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
					and design and galvanize interest and action at country level.
	Indicator 1.1.2 % of IDA19 FCV envelopes applied to eligible countries developed in collaboration or partnership with the UN	Baseline (2019) 1.2: 0 (IDA19 cycle starting July 2020)	(end Q1 2022): At least 70% of approved eligibility packages for IDA19 FCV envelopes developed in collaboration or partnership with the UN	Progress (November 2021): 100% namely: Mali, Mozambique and Niger in 2021, with first-mover Burkina Faso in 2020. UN-WB exchanges are ongoing regarding PRA/TAA processes in Burundi, Chad, DRC and the Gambia.	Target on track.
Output 1.2 In prevention settings highlighted by UN leadership as of priority concern, RCs are supported to	Indicator 1.2.1 Number of youth and gender-responsive joint analyses conducted in support of risk-informed, conflict-sensitive COVID-19 recovery	Baseline (2019): 0	(end Q1 2022): 7 new joint analyses by the end of Q1 2022, which meet at least a “gender	Progress (November 2021): Since January 2021, 13 “fast track” initiatives have been approved, covering 9 settings.	Delays experienced as a number of pipeline initiatives need additional time to consult with IFIs and governments, e.g. Political Economy Analyses.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target (March 2022)	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	engage IFIs in COVID-19 recovery planning that is conflict-sensitive, and informed by joint gender and youth-responsive multidimensional risk analyses – “fast track”		marker 2” equivalent		
	Output 1.3 UN increases its capacity to partner with the World Bank and IMF through the development of policy analysis and operational collaboration and production of relevant knowledge products, in support of the	Indicator 1.3.1 Development of new policy and operational tools, including guidance notes and best practices, in thematic areas of collaboration outlined by the FCV Strategy	Baseline (2019): N/A (WB FCV Strategy endorsed March 2020) (end Q1 2022): Availability of guidance notes and operational tools in one new area opened up by the WB FCV Strategy	The Facility is supporting DPO/OROLSI with extra capacity to foster a collaboration with the World Bank on the security-development nexus. This strand has already produced ten policy notes, established partnerships with seven research	Target on track.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target (March 2022)	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
sustaining peace agenda				organizations - ODI, FERDI, TI, ASSN, DCAF, ISSAT, OECD, and facilitated the constitution of an Advisory Network which will contribute to the development of new Guidance Notes on SSR and Conflict Prevention and Public Expenditure Reviews of SSR in 2022.	
	Indicator 1.3.2 % of DPPA-DPO regional teams, PDA and PBF focal points reporting improved capacity to leverage IFIs partnership since 2019	Baseline (2020): 38% of staff reported an improvement in their ability to take advantage of IFI partnership	Target (2021): at least 50% of staff report an improvement in their ability to take advantage of IFI partnership	Same as baseline. A first series of trainings to RCs and RCOs in partnership with DCO and NYU CIC took place in May 2021 and	Yearly internal survey to be administered in Q4 2021.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target (March 2022)	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
		opportunities since 2019	opportunities since 2019	brought together Resident Coordinators from 58 country settings to increase knowledge of World Bank operations. This was followed by a second series of workshops in October 2021, attended by 20 Resident Coordinators, and 250 non-RCs (predominantly RCO Economists and PDAs) on IMF operations. Additionally, over 50 priority country focal points attended a WB-facilitated training on the FCV envelope under IDA19 and to	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target (March 2022)	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
				discuss collaboration opportunities (April and May 2021).	