

Throughout this report, the term “World Bank” and the abbreviated “Bank” refer only to IBRD and IDA; the term “World Bank Group” and the abbreviated “Bank Group” refer to the five institutions: IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA, and ICSID. The terms “donors” and “development partners” are also used interchangeably throughout the report.

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INTRODUCTION FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT



Akihiko Nishio

Vice President

Development Finance, World Bank Group

Our world is facing unprecedented, overlapping crises stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic, conflict, and climate change. The pandemic has led to an increase in global poverty, disruptions in human capital accumulation, and an erosion of the fiscal space in many developing countries. More than two years into the pandemic, these already-stressed countries are now experiencing the global impact of the war in Ukraine. Compounding crises have led to supply chain disruptions that further threaten food and nutrition security and access to energy, competitiveness, and growth. All the while, climate change impacts continue to intensify, with natural disasters becoming more frequent and damaging to vulnerable countries.

The World Bank Group is meeting the enormity and urgency of these crises head-on with the largest response in its history. It has called upon the full array of its financial resources, operational expertise, and global partnerships to save lives, protect people, preserve jobs, strengthen resilience, and restore growth. It is helping countries worldwide navigate the uncertainties and move forward on the path to recovery. Total Bank Group financing for the 24 months between April 2020 and March 2022 reached \$219 billion, including from the World Bank (IBRD and IDA), IFC, MIGA, and trust funds.

This mobilization has included the effective use of trust funds and financial intermediary funds (FIFs) that complement and contribute to the World Bank Group's core funding and activities. In fiscal year 2022 (FY2022) from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022, the World Bank Group disbursed \$5.8 billion of trust fund financing.

These resources support a wide variety of projects being implemented by recipients on the ground, as well as administrative, knowledge, and advisory services provided by the World Bank Group staff to support client needs, project preparation and implementation, and wide-ranging global public goods. The relatively modest volume of these disbursements—5 percent of total World Bank project disbursements and 25 percent of administrative expenditures in FY2022—belies their many advantages and the out-sized role they play in specific areas that enhance World Bank Group efforts to end extreme poverty and promote shared prosperity in a sustainable way.

The World Bank Group makes strategic use of trust fund resources to complement its own funding and advance the development priorities of its clients. Taking a look at FY2022 and the last five years (FY2018–22), this annual report showcases how the World Bank Group manages and utilizes trust funds and FIFs to deploy financing quickly, expand operations, and generate new knowledge to support client countries during these turbulent times.



KUDJO KAGLAN / WORLD BANK

Trust funds and FIFs have supported rapid responses to the COVID-19 pandemic and other emergencies. In the first 10 months of the pandemic (March–December 2020), World Bank trust fund commitments totaled \$644 million for COVID-19 related operations. When war erupted in Ukraine in February 2022, the World Bank Group disbursed \$2.45 billion of trust fund resources to support Ukraine from April to June 2022.

Early trust fund support for the preparation of new World Bank investment projects was particularly important in ramping up the Bank's COVID-19 response. In-country operations and experiences over the last two years have also led to the development of a new global trust-funded program and a new FIF. They aim to help low-income countries strengthen the resilience of their health systems and facilitate investments in pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response.

Trust funds and FIFs have extended the Bank Group's reach in countries affected by fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV), non-member countries, countries in arrears, and non-sovereign entities that cannot receive World Bank Group financing. FCV-affected countries have received more than half (57 percent) of total World Bank trust fund disbursements for recipient-executed activities during the last five years. This includes helping to protect the poor and most vulnerable during active and post-conflict situations in Afghanistan, West Bank and Gaza, and, most recently, Ukraine, which received 71 percent of World Bank trust fund disbursements to recipient-executed activities in countries impacted by FCV in FY2022. Two new trust funds were established to support Ukraine's efforts to rebuild.

Development partners have also continued to demonstrate their commitment to the people of Afghanistan. Operations in Afghanistan were paused due to political instability in 2021, but the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund has supported work-arounds to get \$1.07 billion of trust fund resources flowing through UN agencies to help deliver essential health services and other emergency assistance to the Afghan people.

Trust funds and FIFs have supported the generation and dissemination of knowledge, data, tools, and advice to advance crisis recovery efforts and to achieve long-term development goals. During the last five years, trust funds have financed 63 percent of the World Bank's advisory services and analytics (ASA), providing countries with guidance and recommendations on strengthening policies, institutions, and investments. ASA is a core component of the World Bank Group's knowledge services and products, which also include diagnostic tools and guidelines that support Bank Group operations and global public knowledge goods that are widely shared to support better development outcomes. Approximately 70 percent of the World Bank trust fund disbursements for Bank-executed country and global engagement activities in the last five years have supported knowledge products and services.

Over 40 trust-funded activities from around the world are featured in this report. They demonstrate the many ways trust funds and FIFs are contributing to the four development outcomes the World Bank Group has focused on delivering throughout the pandemic and compounding global crises, namely, saving lives, protecting the poor and most vulnerable, ensuring sustainable business growth and job creation, and strengthening policies, institutions, and investments for rebuilding better.

Our robust response has relied on strong collaboration, and we thank all our development partners, implementing partners, and recipient clients for their unwavering commitment and determination during these challenging times. The path to recovery is not easy but, together, we are navigating the uncertainties and progressing toward a greener, more resilient, and more inclusive future for all.

- ✓ In Colombia, vulnerable migrants and Venezuelan refugees are benefiting from emergency cash transfers provided by the **State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF)** to reduce the spread of COVID-19 while also easing tensions with Colombian host communities.
- ✓ In India, **IFC** is working with support of development partners to bring new private investment and advice to the hospital sector in **Maharashtra State**, which was hard hit by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ✓ In Niger, the **Global Financing Facility for Women, Children and Adolescents (GFF)** is supporting government reforms to allow girls to stay in school longer and out of early marriage, giving them a better chance to live healthier, more productive lives.
- ✓ In Kosovo, the **Global Tax Program (GTP)** is helping the government digitize its tax registry in order to boost tax revenues and reduce informality in the business sector.
- ✓ The COVID-19 High-Frequency Monitoring Dashboard established by **the Umbrella Facility for Poverty and Equity (UFPE)** is providing timely data on how the COVID-19 crisis is affecting people in 83 countries.
- ✓ The **Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)** developed a methodology for remote, desk-based, post-disaster damage assessments to determine more quickly the financial and technical support needed for faster recovery.



ANINDITO MUKHERJEE / IFC

Reading this Report

Chapter 1 provides an overview of how the World Bank Group uses trust funds and FIFs effectively to maximize development impact, particularly during times of crisis and uncertainty.

Chapter 2 delves deeper into the role trust funds and FIFs have played in the World Bank Group's response to the COVID-19 crisis. A range of projects, advisory services, and knowledge projects are highlighted to show how trust funds and FIFs have fast-tracked funding to emergency needs, boosted support for the most vulnerable, and helped lay the groundwork for long-term recovery.

Chapter 3 examines how trust funds and FIFs enhance World Bank Group action in countries affected by FCV, including at-risk regions and recipients unable to receive financing from the Bank Group's own resources. A sample of projects, advisory services, and knowledge projects illustrate the broad range of interventions that trust funds and FIFs support to address FCV.

Chapter 4 looks at how trust funds enable the World Bank Group to fulfill its role as an independent generator and broker of knowledge, analysis, and advice. It shows how knowledge services and products at the local, regional, and global level contribute to the Bank Group's work in various ways.

Chapter 5 provides additional financial information and analytics on the activities of World Bank Group trust funds and FIFs. It examines five-year trends on trust fund and FIF inflows, outflows, and assets under management.

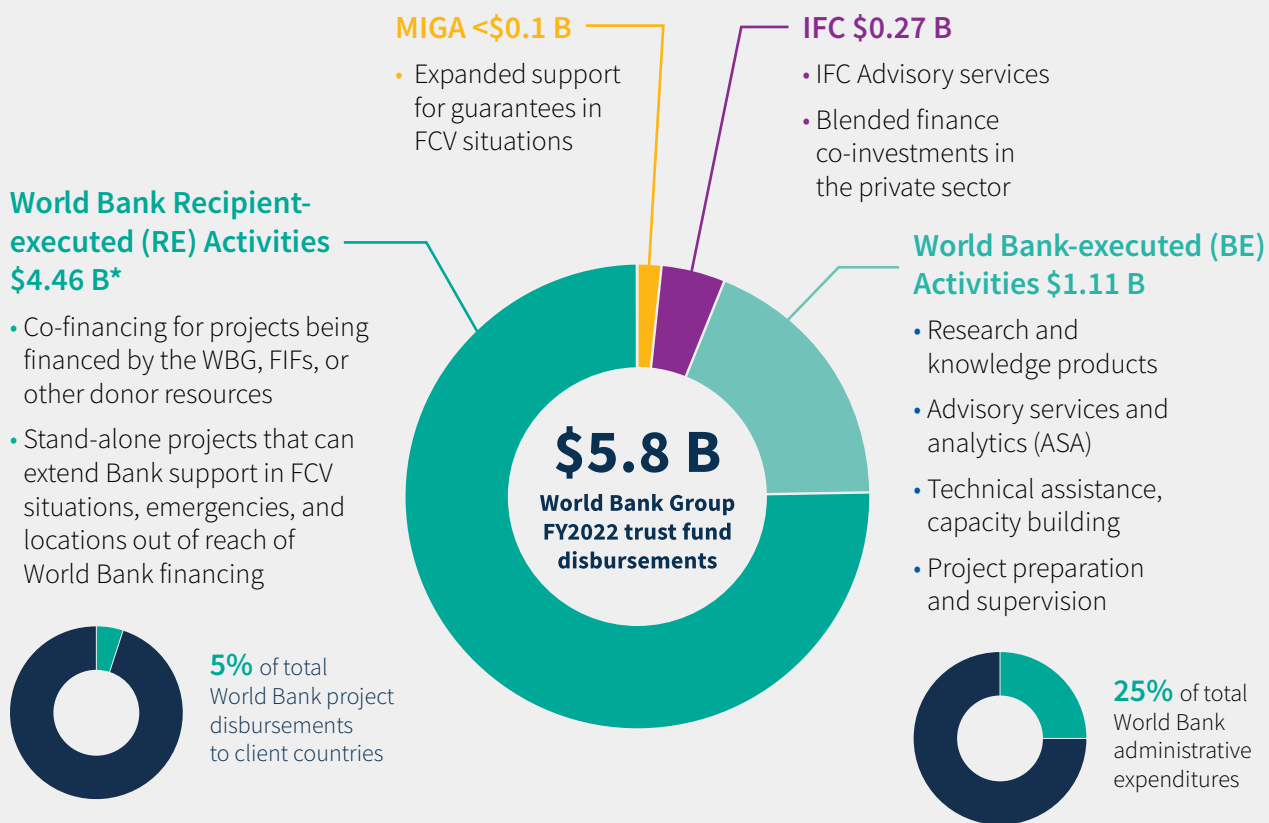
[The 2022 Yearbook of Trust-funded Results](#) is a separate, supplementary document that provides more detail on the trust-funded activities referenced in this report. It highlights development partner contributions, as well as the work of beneficiaries and stakeholders on the ground.

TRUST FUNDS AND FIFs AT A GLANCE

World Bank Group trust funds are financial instruments that accept contributions from one or more donors, which are held and disbursed by the World Bank Group as a trustee. They are important funding sources for both clients and the World Bank Group—creating partnerships and platforms for financial, knowledge, and other collaborations around the world and across every area of development.

Financial intermediary funds (FIFs) are a special type of trust fund for which the World Bank is a limited trustee or treasury manager (25 FIFs) and an implementing entity (19 FIFs). Typically governed independently, FIFs provide large-scale pooled funding through multiple implementing entities for global public goods, such as responding to climate change, mitigating communicable diseases, and enhancing food security.

World Bank Group FY2022 Trust Fund Disbursements



*88% from World Bank trust fund resources (\$3.93 B) and 12% from World Bank-implemented FIF resources (\$0.53 B)

Note: The World Bank Group encompasses the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA)—together referred to as the World Bank—the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).

TRUST FUNDS AND FIFS SUPPORT THE WORLD BANK GROUP AND ADD VALUE TO ITS CLIENTS AND PARTNERS

57%

WB trust fund disbursements for RE activities in FCV-affected countries

FY2018–22

Increase the concessionality, scale, and reach of WBG projects and program

Offer speed and flexibility to act as first-responders to crises

\$2.45 B

WB trust fund disbursements in 3 months to support Ukraine

April–June 2022

Fill knowledge and financing gaps

\$1.6 B

WB trust fund commitments for 300+ COVID-19 operations

March 2020–June 2022

Provide grant financing when client countries cannot borrow and private investors are wary to invest

Finance the majority of IFC advisory services

Support pilot projects to test cutting-edge approaches for scale up

Buy down the cost of investment to stimulate markets

52%

WB trust fund disbursements for RE activities in IDA countries

FY2018–22

Extend WBG support to non-members, countries in arrears, and others out of reach

Allow partners to build on WBG technical and operational capacity

63%

WB's total ASA expenditures financed by trust funds

FY2018–22

Support global public goods to advance development issues that transcend national boundaries

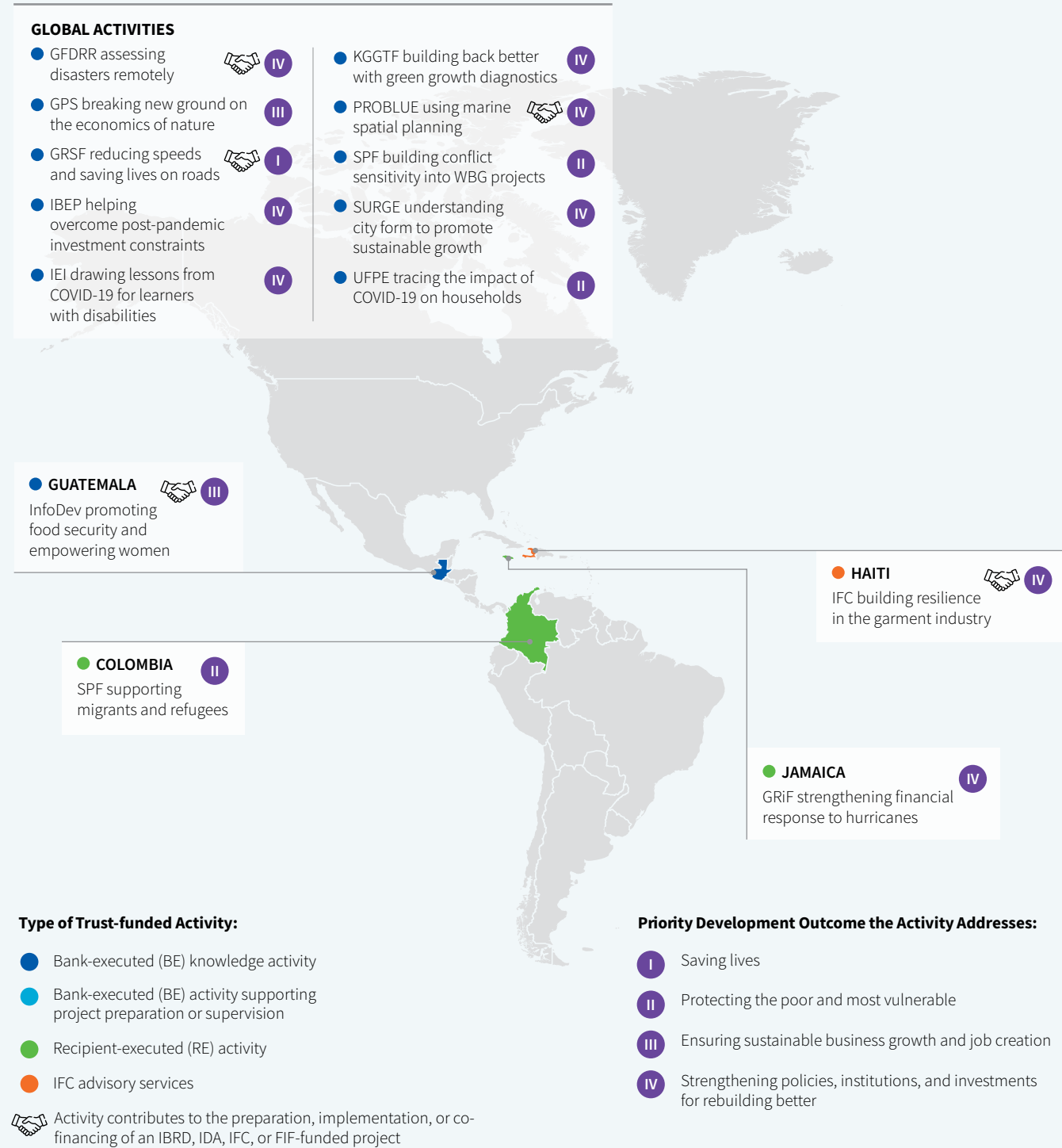
70%

WB trust fund BE disbursements for country and global engagement supported knowledge services

FY2018–22

TRUST FUNDS IN ACTION

World Bank Group trust funds and FIFs support a diverse range of development activities that are helping countries navigate uncertainty on the path to recovery. This report features the following 41 trust-funded activities, which have been implemented in the last five years (FY2018–22). They are further detailed in the [2022 Yearbook of Trust-funded Results](#).





1. OPTIMIZING TRUST FUNDS AND FIFS IN UNCERTAIN TIMES

In February 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic abruptly ended the decade-long expansion of the global economy after the 2008–2009 financial crisis. What started as a worldwide public health emergency, quickly became an international economic crisis. Public health containment and mitigation measures, which were necessary to limit the spread of the virus and save lives, came at an economic cost. Shutdowns curtailed economic activity and eroded the economic progress that countries had achieved over many decades. Key sectors with large GDP and jobs multipliers, like tourism and supply chains in manufacturing and agribusiness, were particularly hard hit. Two years and multiple strains of the virus later, it is still uncertain how the pandemic will end, notwithstanding the vaccines, therapies, and public health measures developed and adopted.

Then, as the world was recovering from the economic downturn caused by the pandemic, the war in Ukraine began in February 2022. This has led to tragic loss of life, the worst urban destruction in Europe since World War II, and the highest human displacement numbers worldwide since U.N. record-keeping began. Some 13 million displaced Ukrainians have pushed the total number of displaced persons who have fled their homes due to fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) to more than 100 million people worldwide¹—more than one percent of humanity. There are now more violent conflicts globally than at any time in the past 30 years.

The war in Ukraine has also disrupted key energy and agricultural exports, causing fuel and food prices to rise worldwide. Food shortages are leading to increased malnutrition and even famine conditions in some grain importing countries, such as Somalia. When the war will end, how it will be settled, and what it will cost to rebuild remain uncertain.

The ongoing climate crisis has further intensified these challenges and deepened uncertainty, especially in the least developed countries already vulnerable to economic shocks, natural disasters, and global and regional spillovers, like the COVID-19 pandemic and refugee influx. Left unchecked, climate change impacts could drive 216 million people to migrate within their own countries by 2050, with hotspots of internal migration emerging as soon as 2030.² The extent and depth of these compounding crises are not only exacerbating global inequalities but also risking decades of development gains.

1.1 Responding to Compounding Crises

The World Bank Group is helping its country and private sector clients navigate these uncertainties on the path to recovery with a crisis response that has been swift, sustained, and comprising the financing and technical expertise of the entire group. Starting in mid-March 2020, the World Bank Group mounted

¹ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. June 2022. [Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2021](#).

² World Bank. 2021. [Groundswell Part 2: Acting on Internal Climate Migration](#).

the fastest and largest financial response in its history to help developing countries respond and recover from the COVID-19 crisis. Total Bank Group financing for the 24 months between April 2020 and March 2022 reached \$219 billion, including from the World Bank (IBRD and IDA), IFC, MIGA, and trust funds. In response to compounding crises, the Bank Group plans to sustain this effort for another year with \$170 billion of financing from April 2022 to June 2023, comprising \$105 billion of financing from the World Bank, \$48 billion from IFC, \$9 billion from MIGA, and \$9 billion from trust funds.³ The Bank Group already delivered almost \$53 billion of the \$170 billion target in the first three months from April 1 to June 30, 2022.

These bold actions are predicated on the Bank Group's crisis response strategy adopted in June 2020. Recognizing the COVID-19 crisis as a wide-ranging socio-economic global crisis, the Bank Group is focused not only on saving lives but also on protecting poor and vulnerable people, ensuring sustainable business growth and job creation, and strengthening policies, institutions, and investments (Box 1.1). The Bank Group's articulation of these four broad development outcomes has shaped global debates around responding to the crisis in fora, including the G7 and the G20, and has guided the Bank Group's country dialogues.

Box 1.1. Four Priority Development Outcomes of the World Bank Group Response to the COVID-19 Crisis

- I Saving lives:** Helping countries stop transmission of COVID-19, deliver health services, ensure vulnerable households access to medical care, and build resilience for future pandemics
- II Protecting the poor and most vulnerable people:** Supporting income and food supplies for the most vulnerable, as well as employment for poorer households, informal businesses, and microenterprises
- III Ensuring sustainable business growth and job creation:** Providing policy and financial assistance to businesses and financial institutions to help companies (especially small and medium enterprises) preserve jobs, weather the crisis, and return to growth
- IV Strengthening policies, institutions, and investments for rebuilding better:** Helping countries prepare for a resilient recovery, with an emphasis on improving governance and institutions

Source: World Bank Group. June 2020. *Saving Lives, Scaling-up Impact and Getting Back on Track: World Bank Group COVID-19 Crisis Response Approach Paper*.

³ World Bank Group. August 21, 2022. *Global Crisis Response: The World Bank Group's Framework*.

In 2021, the Bank Group further refined its crisis response⁴ and launched a new climate change action plan,⁵ both underscoring the opportunity to tackle simultaneously the longer-term challenge of climate change and support a recovery built on greener, more resilient, and more inclusive development (GRID). The GRID approach calls for scaling up investments in all forms of capital—human, physical, natural, and social—to drive growth, create jobs, and contribute to a better future for all, especially the vulnerable, low-income populations most affected by the impacts of climate change, COVID-19, conflict, violence, and other crises. Integrated, longer-horizon GRID strategies seek to repair the structural damage caused by the COVID-19 crisis and accelerate climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts while restoring momentum on poverty reduction and shared prosperity.



1.2 Utilizing Trust Funds and FIFs Effectively

The World Bank Group’s crisis response has included trust funds and FIFs from the beginning. The Bank Group has effectively used the flexibility and responsiveness of these funding mechanisms to deploy resources quickly, complement and expand lending operations, and generate new knowledge.

Trust funds and FIFs are an important tool in the Bank Group’s toolkit to end extreme poverty and promote shared prosperity in a sustainable way. They regularly co-finance Bank Group projects; provide increased concessionality, scale, and reach; and fill knowledge and financing gaps. They help pilot projects get off the ground to test cutting-edge approaches for scale up, and they provide grant financing when client countries cannot borrow and private investors are wary to invest. This helps buy

down the cost of investment to stimulate markets and allows development partners to build on the World Bank Group’s technical and operational capacity to help those most in need. Over the last five years, 52 percent of World Bank trust fund disbursements for recipient-executed (RE) activities have gone to low-income countries eligible for IDA financing.

Across the Bank Group, ongoing reforms in the management of trust funds and FIFs are also paying off with improved strategic alignment, stronger internal oversight and risk management, more streamlined processes, reduced transactions costs, and more effective collaboration on establishing development priorities among the Bank Group, donors, client countries, and other partners (Box 1.2). These improvements allow World Bank Group institutions to mobilize trust fund and FIF resources with greater speed and accuracy to support clients.

⁴ World Bank Group. April 2021. *From COVID-19 Crisis Response to Resilient Recovery — Saving Lives and Livelihoods while Supporting Green, Resilient and Inclusive Development (GRID)*.

⁵ World Bank Group. 2021. [World Bank Group Climate Change Action Plan 2021–2025: Supporting Green, Resilient, and Inclusive Development](#).



JULIA BURLACHENKO / WORLD BANK

While World Bank Group trust fund and FIF disbursements continue to be relatively small in volume—making up 5 percent of total World Bank project disbursements and 25 percent of the Bank’s administrative expenditures in FY2022—they play an out-sized role in specific areas. This annual report focuses on three of these areas critical to the World Bank Group’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic, conflict, and climate change:

- Helping countries cope with shocks and lay the groundwork for recovery
- Extending the Bank Group’s support across a broad range of FCV situations
- Contributing to country, regional, and global knowledge on sustainable development to enable more effective solutions

Trust funds are first responders to adverse shocks that countries experience. These shocks range from localized natural disasters, such as earthquakes and hurricanes, to global contagions, such as the financial crisis of 2008–2009 and the COVID-19 pandemic, to man-made disruptions, such as the war in Ukraine. Trust funds are often the first on the ground to help diagnose the effects of a shock, assess countries’ immediate needs, and provide immediate financing to tide them over until longer-term support can be put in place.

The World Bank Group is able to deploy trust funds quickly, since trust fund commitments and disbursements can be programmed or reprogrammed with the approval of relevant governing bodies. Trust funds can also mobilize additional resources at any time during the year, adding to their flexibility in meeting emergency needs as these arise. Recent reforms in the way Bank Group institutions manage trust funds further enhance this advantage with more streamlined governance and management systems, greater strategic alignment, and better engagement among stakeholders (Box 1.2).

Box 1.2. World Bank Group Trust Fund Management Arrangements

Recent reforms ensure World Bank Group institutions can strategically deploy trust fund and FIF resources with greater speed and accuracy to support clients' development goals.

World Bank

Since 2020, the World Bank is transitioning from a fragmented portfolio of 529 trust fund accounts to 70 larger and more strategically aligned Umbrella 2.0 Programs (Annex C).

- Strategic alignment and stronger internal oversight, reduced transactions costs, and better integration with the Bank's strategy and planning processes
- Streamlined, harmonized governance and management processes for better engagement, transparency, and risk management
- Increased focus on results reporting, communications, and visibility
- Requirements and procedures articulated in Policy and Procedure Framework documents issued in FY2022
- To date, 88% of trust fund fundraising being channeled through the Umbrella 2.0 Programs

MIGA

In FY2022, MIGA adopted the MIGA Strategic Priorities Program to streamline management of its four trust funds.

- Common governance framework that provides unified governance, reporting, and oversight requirements
- Consistent approach toward strategy, fundraising, and coordination to avoid duplication of trust fund activities
- Boosts MIGA's ability to provide blended finance solutions for its clients

IFC

In 2022, the Funding Needs Assessment (renamed the Country-Driven Budgeting exercise) was fully integrated into IFC's annual planning and budgeting process to do the following:

- Ensure that projects and budgets align with IFC's strategic priorities at a country or regional level
- Provide a fuller picture of funding needs across themes and regions
- Allow better alignment with development partner priorities to create more efficient and flexible platforms to fund IFC projects addressing key development challenges
- Further support the introduction of streamlined governance around funding proposals and allocations

FIFs

In FY2022, the World Bank Group served as limited trustee or treasury manager for 25 FIFs and an implementing entity of 19 FIFs (Annex E).

- Replenishments supported in FY2022: \$4 billion for the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) and \$5.3 billion for the Global Environment Facility (GEF)

The World Bank Group FIF Management Framework helps keep the global aid architecture fragmentation and complexity in check.

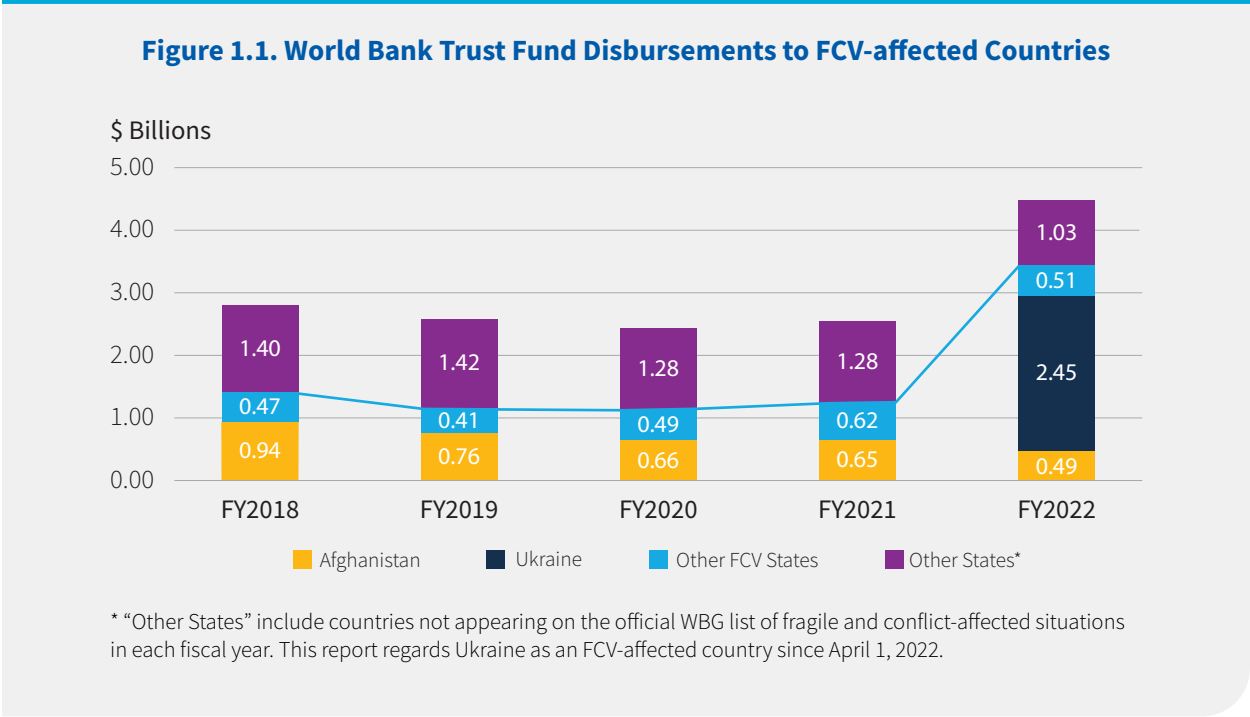
- Increased engagement with development partners to shape the dialogue around the continuum of financing instruments available to meet development objectives
- Focus on building on a more strategic aid architecture

For example, when war erupted in Ukraine in February 2022, the World Bank committed and disbursed \$2.45 billion of trust fund resources to co-finance two World Bank projects in Ukraine in the last quarter (April to June) of FY2022. This rapid relief to Ukraine represented 71 percent of World Bank trust fund disbursements for RE activities in countries impacted by FCV in FY2022. On account of Ukraine, World Bank trust-funded RE disbursements to FCV situations increased by 172 percent in FY2022, from \$1.27 billion in FY2021 to \$3.45 billion in FY2022 (Figure 1.1).

The World Bank Group has also effectively used trust fund and FIF resources in its initial and ongoing response to the COVID-19 crisis. As shown in Chapter 2, trust fund commitments totaled \$644 million

during the first 10 months of the COVID-19 pandemic (March–December 2020) in response to immediate needs, and then leveled off as other World Bank Group funding was put into place.

Trust funds continue to contribute to the Bank Group’s overall efforts to help countries build back better with more resilience and preparedness to withstand future shocks. For example, in Bangladesh and Colombia, trust funds are informing and providing cash transfers to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on vulnerable populations. In the Philippines and Rwanda, trust funds have supported studies conducted to inform growth-promoting government policies in a post-pandemic world.



Trust funds extend the World Bank Group’s reach in countries facing fragility, conflict, and violence.

The COVID-19 pandemic and climate change have exacerbated the already pervasive challenges associated with FCV and increased vulnerability. By 2030, two-thirds of the world’s extreme poor are expected to live in countries where fragility has become the norm. Trust funds complement the Bank Group’s own financing in FCV-affected countries and provide development resources to those the Bank Group cannot reach with its own resources: non-member countries, countries in arrears, and countries without a well-functioning government to implement activities. Trust funds enhance the Bank Group’s effectiveness in supporting countries in addressing the causes and effects of FCV and in strengthening their resilience, especially for their most vulnerable and marginalized populations.

As shown in Chapter 3, FCV-affected countries have received more than half (57 percent) of total World Bank trust fund disbursements for recipient-executed activities during the last five years. This includes helping to protect the poor and most vulnerable during active conflicts and post-conflict situations in Afghanistan, West Bank and Gaza, and Ukraine. Trust funds also support efforts to address systemic gender biases, such as helping girls stay in school longer in Niger and helping women entrepreneurs gain access to financing in Nigeria. Trust fund financing is also being used to support the development of innovative financial solutions to manage financial risks of severe weather and natural disasters in the Caribbean and the Pacific Islands.

Trust funds support the majority of the World Bank Group’s knowledge products and services.

The World Bank Group is a leader in the generation and dissemination of development knowledge, including guidance, data, and tools to help clients make more

informed decisions and to advance development thinking and outcomes around the world. The Bank Group’s comparative advantage lies in the synergies between knowledge and financing. Knowledge supports the design of operations that the Bank Group finances, and these operations, in turn, generate knowledge about what works to inform subsequent operations.

Trust funds have financed about 63 percent of the World Bank’s advisory services and analytics (ASA) over the last five years. These activities provide countries with guidance and recommendations on strengthening policies, institutions, and investments for rebuilding better. Trust funds also support World Bank research activities and development of global knowledge platforms, diagnostic tools, and guidelines for Bank Group staff to use in their operational work in areas such as environmental and natural resource management, and reforming and improving the climate for private sector investments post-COVID-19.

Particularly in times of crisis, the Bank Group endeavors to strengthen its role as a solutions bank that brings global knowledge to bear to generate development solutions in a timely, contextualized, and integrated way. As shown throughout Chapters 2 and 3, knowledge services are an integral part of the Bank Group’s COVID-19 crisis response, as well as efforts to address FCV challenges. Numerous examples of trust fund-supported ASA are highlighted, such as a strategic diagnostic of Togo’s water supply and sanitation sector to inform the development of a national strategy, and guidance to Kosovo on ways to improve its taxpayer registry to boost tax revenues and reduce informality. Chapter 4 offers several examples of research activities and knowledge products at the regional and global level.



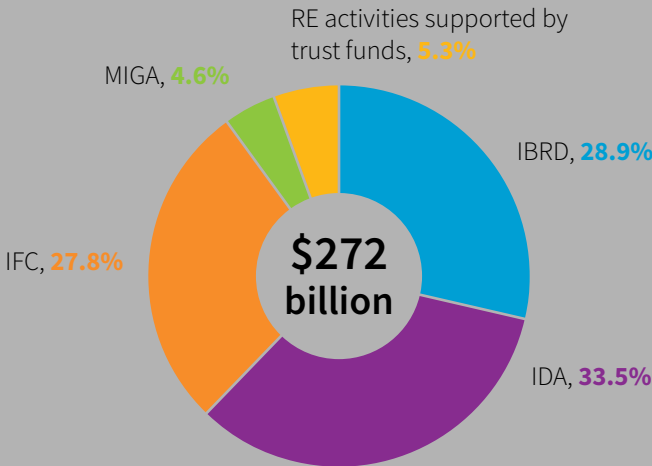
2. CONTRIBUTING TO THE COVID-19 CRISIS RESPONSE

Since March 2020, the World Bank Group has mounted the fastest and largest crisis response in its history to help developing countries respond and recover from the COVID-19 crisis. For the first 27 months of the COVID-19 crisis—April 1, 2020 to June 30, 2022—the Bank Group delivered an unprecedented \$272 billion in new commitments, of which \$79 billion was from IBRD, \$91 billion from IDA, \$75 billion from IFC, \$13 billion from MIGA, and \$14 billion from trust funds (Figure 2.1).

Trust funds and FIFs have made important contributions to the Bank Group’s pandemic response. Many development partners have made new contributions to trust funds and FIFs to support

the COVID-19 response. Looking back over the last two years, this chapter showcases how trust-funded activities have been “first responders” to this crisis, as they often are in the case of many emergencies. Trust fund resources can be programmed or reprogrammed and deployed quickly throughout the year, enabling the Bank Group to assess the situation on the ground and provide immediate support while longer-term assistance is put in place. In the case of the COVID-19 response, trust funds have fast-tracked funding to meet emergency needs, boosted support for the most vulnerable, and helped lay the groundwork for countries to rebuild with more sustainability, resilience, and inclusion.

Figure 2.1. World Bank Group Crisis Response Commitments, April 1, 2020 to June 30, 2022



2.1 World Bank Trust Funds

By the end of FY2022, World Bank trust funds committed \$1.63 billion to 319 COVID-19 related World Bank operations that are helping countries respond directly to the COVID-19 crisis. About 94 percent of trust fund commitments (\$1.53 billion) were for financing recipient-executed (RE) projects and 6 percent of commitments (\$99 million) were for Bank-executed (BE) activities that are supporting project preparation or implementation, ASA, and other knowledge services. About 53 percent of these commitments (\$863 million) were disbursed by June

30, 2022. This represents almost 10 percent of all trust fund disbursements during the 24 months between July 1, 2020 and June 30, 2022.

Many Bank operations have been supported by more than one trust-funded activity. Figure 2.2 provides a breakdown of the 480 trust-funded activities that have supported the 319 World Bank COVID-19 related operations. The BE activities supporting the preparation of new World Bank investment projects have been particularly important in ramping up the Bank’s response to the pandemic.

Figure 2.2. World Bank COVID-19 Related Activities, by Type of Activity, FY2020–2022

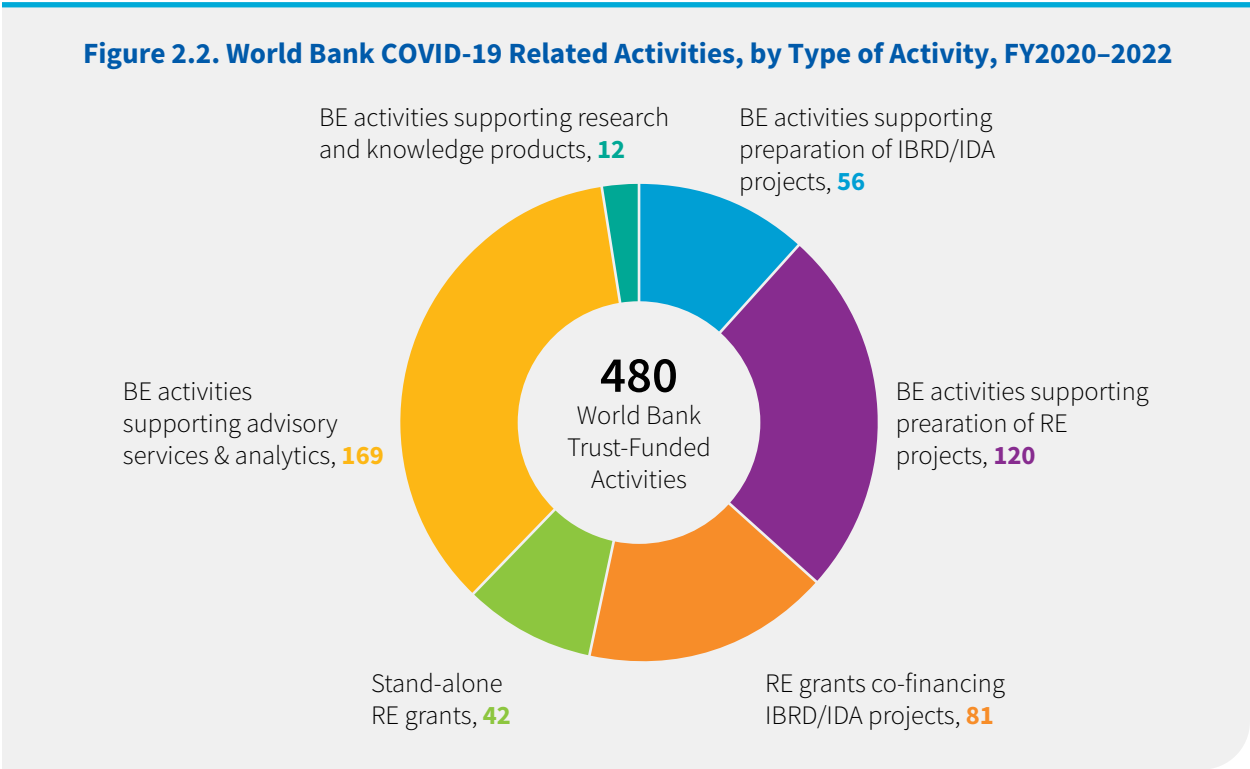
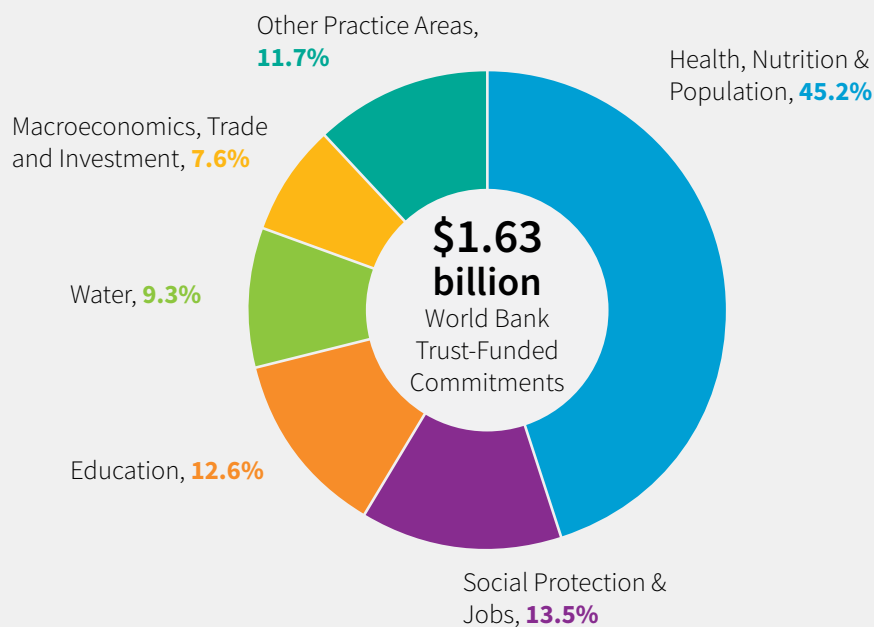


Figure 2.3. World Bank COVID-19 Trust-Funded Activities, by Global Practices, FY2020–2022



Since the beginning of the pandemic, trust fund commitments have focused not only on the health sector, but also on other sectors impacted by the wider socio-economic crisis, including education, social protection and jobs, water, and international trade (Figure 2.3).

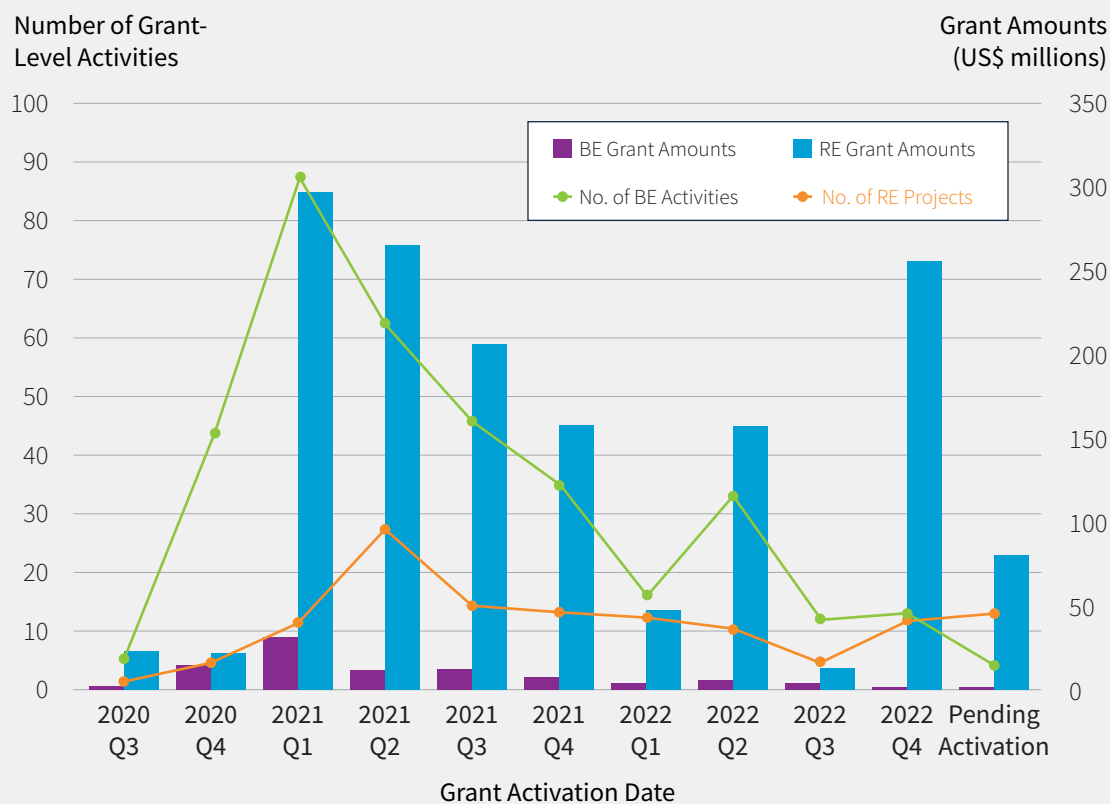
RAPID RESPONSE FOR IMMEDIATE NEEDS

Most trust fund commitments were made within the first months of the pandemic, as the World Bank rushed to provide immediate relief to countries worldwide. The number of new trust-funded BE commitments for COVID-19 response accelerated from five commitments in the third quarter of FY2020 (January to March 2020) to 44 commitments in the fourth quarter of FY2020 (April to June 2020) to 87 commitments in the first quarter of FY2021 (July to

September 2020) (Figure 2.4). The number of new trust-funded RE commitments peaked at 27 grants during the second quarter of FY2021 (October to December 2020). Trust fund commitments for both BE and RE activities peaked during the first quarter of FY2021, with BE grants at \$32.2 million and RE grants at \$297 million.

Both numbers and amounts of new trust fund commitments have tapered off since the initial 10 months of the Bank's COVID-19 response (March to December 2020), except for the second and fourth quarters of FY2022 (Figure 2.4). The Bank initiated a new spate of ASA activities in the second quarter of FY2022 (October to December 2021) and made large commitments to support Afghanistan during the second and fourth quarters of FY2022.

Figure 2.4. World Bank COVID-19 Trust-Funded Activities, by Time Periods, FY2020–2022



Trust funds engaged in early COVID-19 response activities have helped the World Bank protect the poor and most vulnerable in the immediate instance. In Bangladesh, funding from the **Human Capital Umbrella Program** helped to add economic inclusion components to major cash transfer programs to help low-income wage earners gain a better foothold in the workplace post-pandemic. In Colombia, the World Bank used grant financing from the **State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF)** to provide emergency cash transfers to vulnerable migrants and Venezuelan refugees to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 and ease tensions with Colombian host communities.

In Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, support from the **Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peace-Building Transitions** enabled text messaging systems for mass public outreach that encouraged risk reduction behaviors early in the pandemic and vaccinations

once they became available. More than 10 million people were fully vaccinated against COVID-19 with the help of these systems.

Other programs adapted some of their ongoing activities to help ensure sustainable business growth and job creation among women-led enterprises. In Guatemala, support from the **Information for Development Program (InfoDev)** helped the government keep its School Feeding Program up and running during COVID-19 lockdowns, by adapting digital technologies the program had been piloting to help women smallholder farmers access markets.

Across seven countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, the World Bank adapted financing from the **Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi)** to shift focus to e-commerce training to help women entrepreneurs and small business owners work around COVID-19 restrictions and embrace digital transformations.

Although the Bank paused its operations in Afghanistan after the political instability in August 2021, the Bank has worked closely with the international community to find alternative ways to provide assistance to the people of Afghanistan. The **Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)** transferred \$100 million to UNICEF in December 2021 and an additional \$169 million in May 2022 to resume financing essential health services and COVID-19 responses in partnership with WHO and through providers active in the Sehatmandi program, which focused on health, nutrition, and family planning services.

Another pandemic-era evolution is the development of a new global trust-funded program, the **Climate and Disaster Risk Management for Health Systems**, borne out a World Bank report and recommendations on preparing healthcare systems for shocks.⁶ Launched in 2022 with support of the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery's Japan-World Bank Program for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Developing Countries, the new program supports operational analytics to facilitate governments' decision making to strengthen resilience of health systems. It is piloting country-specific gap analyses to help identify major risks and areas for action, and exploring countries where clients' demands are high and clear to invest in integrated resilience for the health sector.

SUPPORT TO LOWER INCOME COUNTRIES

Low-income countries and lower middle-income countries have received 66 percent and 23 percent, respectively, of total COVID-19-related trust fund commitments since the pandemic began. This includes Tajikistan where the **Global Partnership for Social Accountability (GPSA)** is supporting a network of civil society organizations (CSOs) that are



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using an array of social accountability tools to monitor the implementation of the Tajikistan Emergency COVID-19 Project. In Rwanda, a **Knowledge for Change Umbrella Program (KCP)** impact evaluation study demonstrated that government licensing and incentivizing of textile manufacturers to produce high-quality face masks slowed the spread of COVID-10 and generated social benefits at least five times as large as their cost.

“ This research shows how careful impact evaluation can provide evidence to inform our policy decision-making in Rwanda. ”

Denis Mukama, Assistant Commissioner for Research, Planning & M&E, Rwanda Revenue Authority

⁶ Rentschler, Jun; Klaiber, Christoph; Tariverdi, Mersedeh; Desjonqueres, Chloe; Mercadante, Jared. 2021. [Frontline: Preparing Healthcare Systems for Shocks from Disasters to Pandemics.](#)

About 69 percent of total COVID-19-related trust fund commitments has gone to countries participating in the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI), and another 10 percent to non-participating eligible countries. Initiated by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 2020, the DSSI allowed participating countries to temporarily suspend debt-service payments of \$12.9 billion to their official creditors to concentrate their resources on responding to the pandemic.⁷

The **Debt Management Facility (DMF) Trust Fund** has been active during the pandemic, providing virtual technical assistance and training activities. A focus on debt transparency has been strengthened through new activities related to reporting and monitoring of public debt and fiscal risks. Crisis-relevant support has included technical assistance on managing debt-related contingent liabilities and providing just-in-time support to address critical needs of DMF countries.

GAINS FROM TRUST FUND REFORMS

The transition of the World Bank trust fund portfolio toward better focused, more consolidated Umbrella 2.0 Programs, starting in 2020, has facilitated a more rapid response than might otherwise have been the case. A total of 35 Umbrella 2.0 Programs have responded to the COVID-19 crisis with new grant-level commitments of \$1.09 billion through the end of FY2022, collectively representing 67 percent of the total trust fund response.

Some programs streamlined grant-making processes to make crisis recovery funds available to implementing partners as quickly as possible. They also pivoted existing grants to address clients' most immediate needs. These adjustments have enabled programs to free up resources to support their COVID-19 responses and deliver on the most pressing priorities.

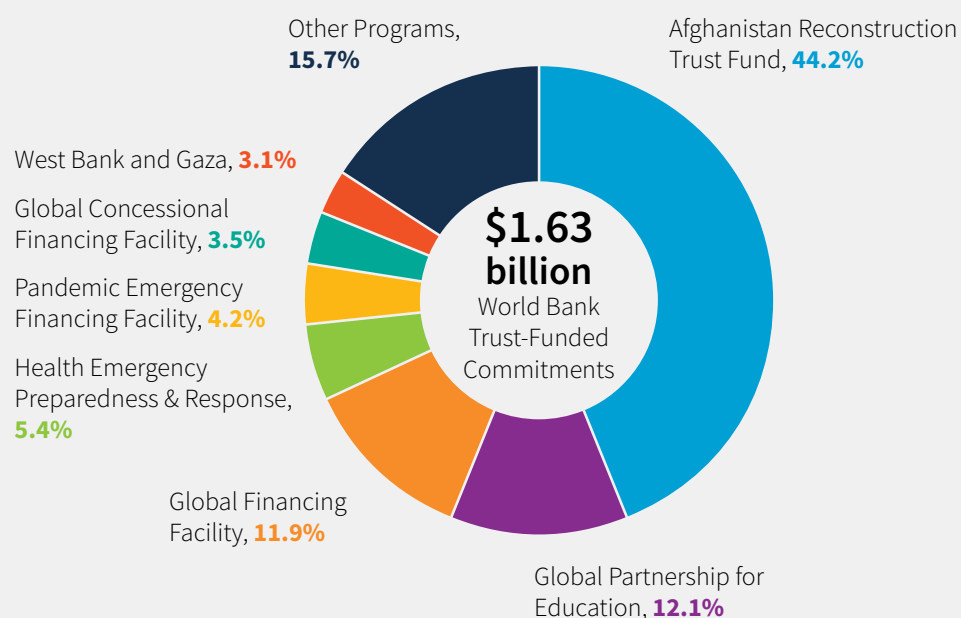
For example, the **Umbrella Facility for Trade (UFT)** established a fast-track envelope to respond to urgent, unanticipated requests from country teams for both ongoing and new activities. The **Extractives Global Programmatic Support (EGPS)** program increased its reliance on in-country consultants and remote tools and activities to conduct data collection and follow-up interviews via email, phone calls, and virtual meetings. The move to virtual, internet-based communications also created opportunities to introduce new levels of learning among beneficiaries with previously low levels of digital literacy.

Of particular note, the **Health Emergency Preparedness and Response (HEPR) Program**, which the Bank established in June 2020, is now the third largest Umbrella 2.0 Program (after ARTF and Global Financing Facility) in terms of approved grant amounts for COVID-19 related activities through June 30, 2022 (Figure 2.5). The Bank established the HEPR program to provide upstream and catalytic funding to help countries prepare and respond to emerging health emergencies. By the end of FY2022, HEPR had secured over \$215 million in donor contributions and committed \$86 million to 25 country and regional recipients, with 54 percent of grant allocations to address the COVID-19 pandemic and 46 percent to prepare better for future health emergencies.

Other major trust funds contributing to the COVID-19 response, in addition to Umbrella 2.0 Programs, include three FIF-supported programs for which the World Bank acts as one of the implementing entities (the Global Partnership for Education, the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility, and the Global Concessional Financing Facility) and other trust-funded programs, such as the West Bank and Gaza Multi-donor Trust Fund. The top seven programs, led by the ARTF, have accounted for 84 percent of trust fund grant commitments to COVID-19 related activities since the pandemic struck (Figure 2.5).

⁷ For more information on the Debt Service Suspension Initiative, see <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/debt/brief/covid-19-debt-service-suspension-initiative>.

Figure 2.5. Top Seven Trust Fund Programs Funding COVID-19 Activities, Percent Share by Volume of Grants, FY2020–2022



2.2 IFC Trust Funds

IFC, with the support of partner-funded trust funds, continued to provide large-scale COVID-19 relief financing in FY2022 and delivered advisory services tailored to address economic challenges driven by the health crisis. IFC’s relief financing provides clients with essential liquidity support in times of volatility and uncertainty. It is focused on three complementary areas: relief, restructuring, and resilient recovery. IFC financing packages primarily target the places and people where it is needed most, often complemented with additional funds mobilized from other sources.

Launched in 2020, IFC’s Fast-Track COVID-19 Facility has increased to \$8.6 billion. The initiative includes a Base of the Pyramid Program, offering additional support to the poorest and those hardest hit by the pandemic, which launched at \$400 million in 2021 and received an additional \$200 million in 2022. The

Facility provided \$7.4 billion to finance 103 projects providing liquidity, working capital, and trade financing to keep companies in business, especially in the industries most affected by COVID-19.

While robust vaccination campaigns are underway in some regions, South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa need help, and IFC sharpened its focus on these regions where the need is the greatest to provide investment and advisory work. With support from development partners, IFC provided a €600-million long-term financing package for **Aspen Pharmacare Holdings Limited**, a leading pharmaceutical company in South Africa, to boost production of vaccines and other therapies in African and emerging markets. New agreements with Senegal’s Institut Pasteur Dakar and the Rwanda Development Board will further increase vaccine production across Africa.

In South Asia, a \$30 million financing package will assist India's **BioE** in expanding its supply of low-priced, generic vaccines for the routine immunization of children. IFC is working in **Maharashtra State**, India, one of the worst-affected states during the COVID-19 crisis, to bring new private investment and advice to the hospital sector. **BRAC Bank**, the largest lender to the small and medium enterprise (SME) sector in Bangladesh received IFC support and trust-funded advisory services to strengthen its ability to lend to SME clients.

“ The pandemic sharpened our focus on the urgent need for affordable and cutting-edge healthcare facilities, and quality manpower to manage them. Through the PPP approach, we can achieve both.

Shri Subhash Desai, Honorable Minister, Industries, Mines and Marathi Language Department, India

”

Drawing on its \$4 billion **Global Health Platform**, IFC also increased the delivery of vaccines, personal protective equipment, and medical supplies throughout emerging market economies. In February 2022, the platform was extended for an additional one and a half years. IFC's investment pipeline for the platform totaled \$837 million at the end of FY2022. In developing the investment pipeline, IFC relied on rapid support from several development partners to implement advisory and upstream activities. To date, IFC has invested \$980.5 million from its own account in addition to \$575.6 million mobilized from others. This financing provided needed medical infrastructure and services, which will continue to serve their target populations long after the COVID-19 crisis subsides.

IFC was able to adapt its delivery modes and continue to provide investment and advisory services throughout the COVID-19 crisis. Teams overcame travel restrictions by moving to virtual outreach and

delivery platforms, including piloting virtual reality assessments and other innovative approaches. The focus on virtual and remote consultation has spurred clients to adopt digital solutions that will facilitate future engagement.

For example, with the support of development partners, the IFC advisory services team in Côte d'Ivoire implemented the **ePhyto electronic platform**, which makes trade in plant products safer, faster, and cheaper between Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso, and has reached out to representatives from the grain, seed, and agricultural sectors in other countries, such as Kenya, Mexico, and Uganda.

2.3 Financial Intermediary Funds

The response of the international development community to the COVID-19 pandemic has benefitted greatly from the large-scale contributions of health-related FIFs to save lives and protect the most vulnerable. FIFs have contributed not only to the immediate crisis response by delivering vaccines and other health supplies to millions of people around the world, but also to strengthening health systems and enhancing preparedness for future pandemics. The World Bank provides indispensable administrative, operational, legal, and financial services to the following FIFs, which are making important contributions to COVID-19 health responses.

The Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI), for which the World Bank has served as a limited trustee since it was established in 2018, launched a centralized lab network, open to all COVID-19 vaccine developers, to standardize the evaluation of COVID-19 vaccine candidates and identify the most successful potential vaccines. All CEPI development partners have agreed to equitable access principles, and the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) facility has made multiple CEPI-supported vaccines accessible to the world. CEPI has initiated development of next-generation vaccines against COVID-19 variants and is planning studies on the durability of immunity and vaccine effectiveness.



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The International Finance Facility for Immunization (IFFIm) issues vaccine bonds in capital markets (backed by binding pledges from donor countries) that provide immediate funding for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, to purchase and distribute vaccines. With the World Bank serving as treasury manager to enable these transactions, IFFIm has played a critical role since the start of the pandemic in frontloading donor pledges to help fund the purchase of COVID-19 vaccines. IFFIm provided \$780 million to Gavi in 2021 for the COVAX AMC facility to purchase vaccines for 92 of the world's poorest countries, and a further \$195 million in January 2022. IFFIm was able to provide these funds by undertaking its largest-ever bond issuance program: a \$750 million vaccine bond issued in April 2021 and expanded by a further \$250 million in November 2021.

The World Bank is also the limited trustee of the **Global Fund**, which supports programs in more than 100 countries to accelerate the end of AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria as epidemics. To help countries respond to COVID-19, the Global Fund helped establish the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) and now co-leads its Health Systems and Response Connector (HSRC) with the WHO, UNICEF, and the World Bank, with support from the Global Financing Facility. The HSRC is supporting partner organizations and countries to enhance the uptake of COVID-19 tools (diagnostics, therapeutics, and vaccines) by helping them identify gaps, coordinating with partners to address identified needs, and monitoring country progress against global targets.

NEW FIF FOR PANDEMIC PREVENTION, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated that investing in prevention, preparedness, and response (PPR) is a global public good that benefits every nation, regardless of income. While every country needs to invest more to prepare for the next pandemic, low-income and some lower middle-income countries will need additional resources, incentives to invest, and capacity strengthening to implement PPR actions. In FY2022, donors approached the World Bank to establish a new FIF to provide PPR-related support to countries and regions, as part of broader efforts aimed at strengthening global health security. The new FIF, approved by the World Bank's Board on June 30, 2022, will complement the work of existing institutions that provide international financing for PPR and inform the health-finance coordination work of the G20 Health and Finance Task Force aimed at strengthening the broader health architecture, standards, and global governance arrangements.

2.4 Stories from Countries

From the very first days of the COVID-19 pandemic, trust-funded programs have helped the World Bank Group deliver on four priority development outcomes. The following stories from the World Bank and IFC demonstrate the variety of ways trust funds are contributing. They are further expanded in the [2022 Yearbook of Trust-funded Results](#).

I SAVING LIVES

Confronting the multipronged effects of COVID-19 in South Asia. IFC supported BRAC Bank, the largest lender to the SME sector in Bangladesh, to strengthen its small business operations and risk management framework so that it can continue to provide loans to SME clients. In Maharashtra State, India, IFC is helping to structure and implement hospital public-private partnerships, which will bring in crucial private investment. IFC has signed mandates to build three teaching hospitals in Maharashtra to train health

specialists and provide more capacity for hospital care. In Bangladesh, IFC is also working to improve policy coordination and regulations for vaccine cold chain and logistics and facilitating the establishment of temperature-controlled logistics and warehousing.

II PROTECTING THE POOR AND MOST VULNERABLE

Boosting livelihoods in Bangladesh. The Bangladesh Human Capital Acceleration Program, which prioritizes the recovery of human capital losses from the COVID-19 crisis, received \$1.32 million from the **Human Capital Umbrella Program**. It has helped the World Bank work with multiple government agencies to introduce economic inclusion components to major cash transfer programs. The analytical outputs have also informed the design of two IDA investment projects: the restructuring of the \$300 million Cash Transfer Modernization Project and a follow-up to the Income Support Program for the Poorest Project.

Supporting migrants and refugees in Colombia. Grant financing from the **State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF)** is supporting the provision of cash transfers to vulnerable migrants and Venezuelan refugees (not covered by government programs) to reduce the spread of COVID-19 and ease tensions with host communities. The cash transfer component of this project is being implemented through the World Food Programme on behalf of the government, while a Bank-executed component is helping to strengthen the institutional framework for Colombia's COVID-19 emergency response, mitigating exclusion and xenophobia.

Helping small businesses access credit in Ethiopia. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ethiopian financial sector was closed, highly regulated, and comprised of just 18 commercial banks. The sector faced foreign exchange constraints and tight liquidity conditions, leaving little room for banks to manage large withdrawals or shocks, and preventing the sector from responding to market demands for credit. IFC launched the COVID-19 umbrella project in 2020 to

support the sector and the restructuring of banks to minimize the impacts of the pandemic and to facilitate MSME's access to financial services. IFC has delivered Treasury and Liquidity Management diagnostics to three banks, a market study of MSMEs, and training on nonperforming loans and problem loan management, as well as business and financial management training for women entrepreneurs.

Collecting GBV data remotely in East Asia and the Pacific. To understand more systematically how and why gender-based violence (GBV) increased during the pandemic, the World Bank Gender Innovation Lab, with support from the **Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality (UFGE)**, developed a set of innovative measures to obtain GBV data using phone surveys without jeopardizing respondent's safety. These included questionnaires developed for respondents of ongoing impact evaluations in Indonesia, Lao PDR, and the Philippines. Surveyors were able to infer the likelihood of exposure to violence without asking directly about it. UN Women and other partner agencies have adopted similar questionnaires and survey protocols to obtain better data on the impact of the pandemic on the incidence of GBV.

“Guaranteeing the safety and privacy of survey respondents by means of indirect proxy questions, particularly list randomization and vignettes, has been an important lesson we have learned from the World Bank's work.

Jessamyn Encarnacion, Inter-Regional Advisor on Gender Statistics, Women Count Programme, UN Women

III ENSURING SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS GROWTH AND JOB CREATION

Increasing fiscal inclusion in Azerbaijan. IFC, with development partner support, is helping Azerbaijan build the institutional and regulatory framework for electronic and digital financial services (EDFS), enabling financial intermediaries to open accounts and conduct transactions remotely. This includes development of the draft Payment System and Payment Services Law, which will enable agents to deliver financial services. Adoption of the Open Banking Road Map 2021–2025 and remote Know Your Client due diligence process will also expand the traditional and nontraditional financial sector and enable innovative financial service providers to enter the market. IFC is also implementing the EDFs project in Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

Promoting food security and empowering women farmers in Guatemala. Guatemala's School Feeding Program has improved food and nutrition security of schoolchildren and empowered 2.5 million smallholder farmers by requiring public schools to purchase 50 percent of their food supplies from local family farmers. While the COVID-19 crisis shut down much of the economy, the government was able to keep this program going, thanks, in part, to an **InfoDev** grant that had been put in place by the World Bank to pilot digital technologies to help women agripreneurs improve their market access to the School Feeding Program.

Increasing global value chain participation in the Philippines. To assess the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on global value chains (GVCs) in the Philippines, the **Umbrella Facility for Trade (UFT)** conducted a study. This found that the country needs to increase its foreign direct investment attractiveness and develop skills to boost GVC participation in a post-COVID-19 world. The report also made recommendations on how the Philippines could reconfigure its leading export sectors to benefit from the current global restructuring of GVCs.

Improving public health outcomes in Rwanda.

To slow the spread of COVID-19, the Government of Rwanda licensed and incentivized textile manufacturers to produce certifiably high-quality face masks. To assess impact, the **Knowledge for Change Umbrella Program (KCP)** conducted research using novel administrative receipt data in Rwanda. It was part of a joint effort with government authorities to produce rigorous impact evaluation evidence for policy decisions. The research demonstrated that increasing the supply of high-quality face masks did slow the spread of COVID-19, and the results are now directly informing policy formation in Rwanda, neighboring countries, and other countries with similar levels of formalization.

Helping women entrepreneurs pivot toward e-commerce in MENA.

To help women-owned and led SMEs (WSMEs) in MENA countries grow their businesses online during the pandemic, the **World Bank's Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi)** has worked with partners to train over 100 e-commerce advisors to support WSMEs through the entire digital transformation. So far, over 240 women entrepreneurs have increased their use of

digital tools and services. Through reform and market advisory work, the World Bank We-Fi team has also helped mobilize \$71 million in additional financing for WSMEs through multiple World Bank investment projects, reached 678 WSMEs, and helped enact two legal reforms (in Jordan) to promote a more inclusive environment for e-commerce.



This training has allowed me to open my first online store. With the help of my coach and the hard work of my team, I am sure we will be able to expand our business and trade on a larger scale.

Hajer Aissi, Founder of Art Artisanat and We-Fi e-commerce training participant in Tunisia



IV STRENGTHENING POLICIES, INSTITUTIONS, AND INVESTMENTS FOR REBUILDING BETTER

Unlocking The Gambia's digital economy. The Gambia's Digital Economy Diagnostic, conducted with support from the **Digital Development Partnership (DDP)**, provides a comprehensive snapshot of The Gambia's digital economy. This underscores policies and investments that could help the country address its fragility, spur inclusive growth and job creation, and bridge the existing digital divide, while strengthening resilience in the face of future crises and pandemics. The findings have contributed to the World Bank Group Country Partnership Framework and the IFC Country Strategy for the country, as well as lending operations, including development policy financing targeting telecom, and a regional digital transformation investment operation covering the Gambia.

Building financial sector resilience in Morocco.

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the volume of non-performing loans (NPLs) in Morocco topped \$10.1 billion. Faced with increased budget constraints, the government has been working with IFC since 2020 to



SULTAN DANYALOV / IFC



FARHOD KHOLMATOV / WORLD BANK

develop the secondary market for NPLs to address this critical issue with private sector participation and ensure robust recovery. IFC is working with Bank Al-Maghrib (BAM), the central bank, to facilitate the transferability of debt, revise the tax framework for NPLs, and improve the regulatory framework for the debt service industry, with the goal to stimulate further investments under IFC's Distressed Asset Recovery Program. The project has already delivered a reform package for the tax treatment of NPLs, which BAM hopes to introduce in the 2023 finance bill, adoption of an ethics code for the debt servicing industry, and formation of an inter-ministerial committee to discuss the debt transferability reform.

Enabling third-party monitoring in Tajikistan. To strengthen accountability in the implementation of the \$57.5-million IDA-funded Tajikistan Emergency COVID-19 Response Project, the **Global Partnership for Social Accountability (GPSA)** is supporting a network of CSOs in monitoring cash transfers to vulnerable households, COVID-19 communications, the procurement of intensive care equipment, and the vaccine roll out. Since March 2021, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection has used the feedback received to course-correct and avert implementation risks. GPSA experience has shown that when governments act on citizen feedback, their own monitoring processes are enhanced, along with greater transparency and confidence in government initiatives.

“ Third-party monitoring was designed to provide an unbiased perspective on project implementation and make recommendations for improvement.

Jamshed Karimov, Project Coordinator, Tajikistan Emergency COVID-19 Response Project

” **Informing water supply and sanitation strategy in Togo.** The Togo Strategic Water Diagnostic, conducted with support from the **Global Water Security & Sanitation Partnership (GWSP)**, is a comprehensive analysis of the country's water supply, sanitation, and resources management sector to help the government set sectoral priorities. Key outputs include an action plan to improve the sector's efficiency, principles to guide tariff reforms, and broader recommendations on water sector planning, regulation, and management in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. The study is also informing the design of a \$65-million IDA-financed project to improve the national urban water utility's operational efficiency. As of 2020, only 17 percent of households in Togo had access to basic handwashing facility, and 50 percent to drinking water through publicly-managed systems.



3. ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES OF FRAGILITY, CONFLICT, AND VIOLENCE

The prevalence of fragility, conflict and violence (FCV) in the World Bank Group’s client countries has both increased and become more persistent in recent years.⁸ There are now more violent conflicts globally than at any time in the past 30 years, resulting in the largest forced displacement crisis (both foreign and domestic) that the world has experienced since World War II. On top of this, the World Bank Group estimates that the COVID-19 pandemic has pushed an additional 20 million people living in fragile and conflict-affected situations into extreme poverty.⁹ By 2030, two-thirds of the world’s extreme poor are expected to live in countries where fragility has become the norm (Box 3.1).¹⁰

Faced with worsening FCV dynamics, the Bank Group adopted its *2020-2025 FCV Strategy* to change the way it works in these settings. It is getting involved sooner and staying engaged longer to help countries better address the drivers and impacts of FCV and strengthen their resilience, especially for their most vulnerable and marginalized populations. The Bank Group’s COVID-19 response and ongoing work over the last five years speak to its increased focus on FCV, supported by trust funds and FIFs.

Box 3.1. Some Factors Contributing to FCV

- Governments that lack the capacity or willingness to manage or mitigate risks
- Rising inequality, lack of opportunity, discrimination, and exclusion that fuel grievances and perceptions of injustice
- Interconnected challenges that transcend borders: climate change, demographic change, migration, digital transformation, illicit financial flows, and violent extremism
- These factors can increase vulnerability to shocks and crises and create regional spillovers.

Source: World Bank Group. January 2020. *World Bank Group Strategy for Fragility, Conflict and Violence 2020–2025*.

⁸ Of the 61 countries and territories that have appeared on the Bank Group’s [official list of fragile and conflict-affected situations](#) since 2006 (when the list was started), 32 countries and territories (52 percent) have appeared on the list for a decade or longer. During the past five years (FY2018–22), only six countries exited this official list, while nine countries were added to the list.

⁹ World Bank Group. June 2020. Global Economic Prospects. See also <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/overview>.

¹⁰ Corral, Paul, Alexander Irwin, Nandini Krishnan, Daniel Gerszon Mahler, and Tara Vishwanath. 2020. “Fragility and Conflict: On the Front Lines of the Fight Against Poverty.” Cited in the [World Bank Group Strategy for FCV 2020–2025](#).

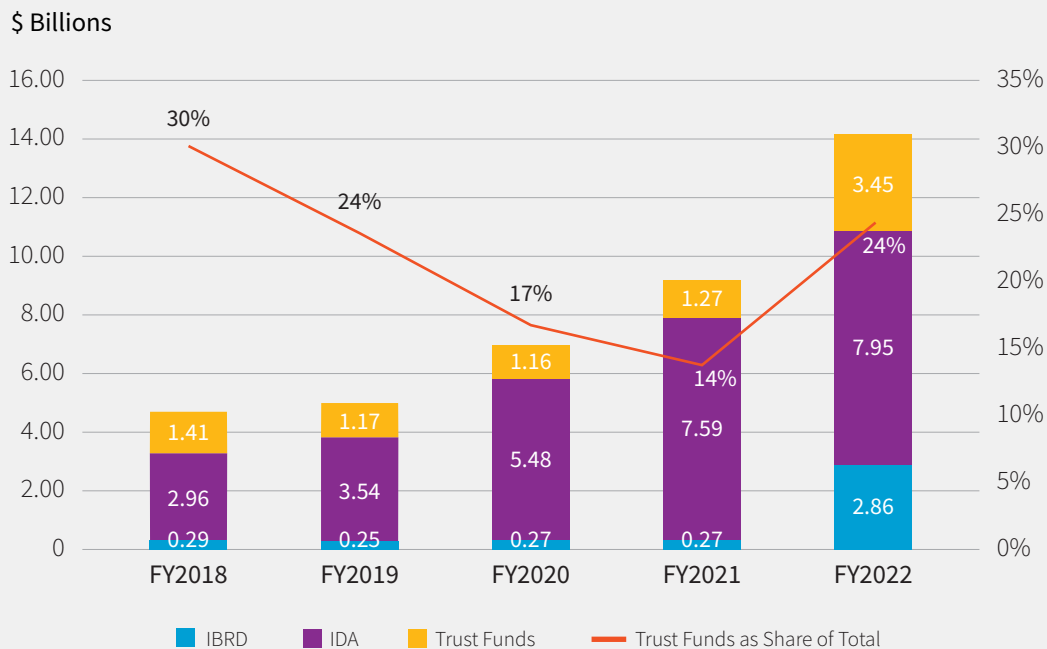
Leading the effort is IDA, the Bank Group’s fund for the poorest countries, where conditions for FCV are prevalent. The share of IDA resources going to countries affected by FCV has more than doubled from an average of 16 percent in IDA16 and IDA17 (FY2012–2017), to 23 percent in IDA18 (FY2018–2020), and to 35 percent in IDA19 (FY2021–2022).¹¹

During the last five years, World Bank trust funds have contributed 21 percent of total disbursements for RE activities in these countries (Figure 3.1). The total volume of trust fund disbursements for RE activities has been fairly constant, averaging \$1.25 billion a year from FY2018–21 before increasing to \$3.45 billion in FY2022 due to the war in Ukraine. Its share declined from 30 percent in FY2018 to 14 percent in FY2021 due to the increasing volume of IDA

disbursements to FCV countries, before increasing to 24 percent in FY2022, again due to the war in Ukraine. IBRD disbursements to countries affected by FCV have been very small, averaging only \$0.79 billion (10 percent) a year for the last five years.

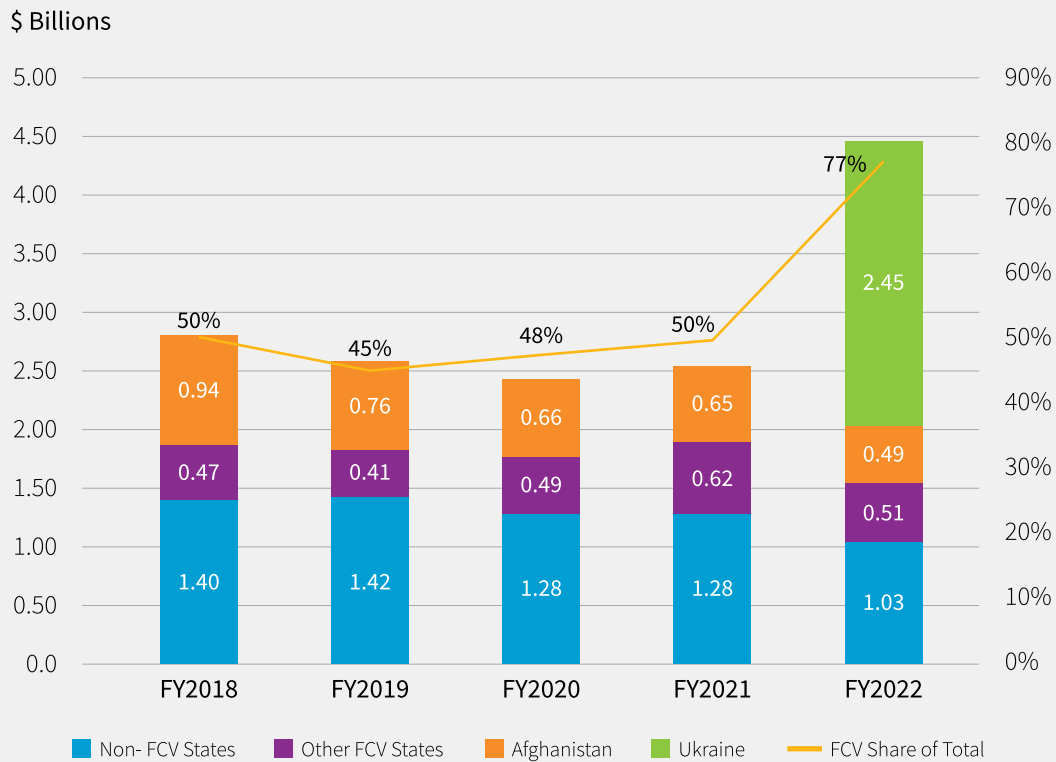
This chapter sheds light on the support trust funds and FIFs have provided over the last five years to enhance FCV initiatives in Bank Group client countries and to provide development resources to at-risk recipients that the Bank Group cannot reach with its own resources. This experience in addressing the challenges of FCV also offers insights and lessons for crisis response more generally, since the economic and social conditions in countries most adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic often resemble countries characterized by fragility.

Figure 3.1. IBRD, IDA, and World Bank Trust Fund Disbursements for Recipient-Executed Activities in Countries Affected by FCV, FY2018–2022 (\$ billions)



¹¹ Continuing this trend, IDA Deputies and Borrowing Representatives agreed in February 2021 to significantly increase support to IDA countries in FY2022 and FY2023 by frontloading resources from IDA19 from FY2023 to FY2022. This decision shortened the IDA19 cycle by one year (from three years to two), advanced the IDA20 replenishment by one year to cover the period from July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2025, and allowed a carry-over of \$11 billion from IDA19 to IDA20. See: IDA20. February 17, 2022. *Additions to IDA Resources: Twentieth Replenishment – Building Back Better from the Crisis: Toward a Green, Resilient and Inclusive Future.*

Figure 3.2. World Bank Trust Fund Disbursements for Recipient-Executed Activities in Countries Affected by FCV, FY2018–2022 (\$ billions)*



3.1 World Bank Trust Funds

World Bank trust funds have collectively devoted a large share of their resources to projects in countries impacted by FCV. Countries on the World Bank Group’s official list of fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCS) have received more than half (57 percent) of all RE disbursements from trust funds during the last five years (Figure 3.2). The top ten recipients received 52 percent of RE disbursements (\$7.7 billion), in descending order: Afghanistan, Ukraine, West Bank and Gaza, Mozambique, Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, Sudan, Lebanon, Liberia, and Yemen (Table 3.1). Afghanistan received almost one-quarter of RE disbursements (\$3.5 billion) during this five-year period.

Working with development partners, the World Bank Group has responded rapidly and effectively to support Ukraine since war started in February 2022. The war has caused catastrophic damage to Ukraine’s economy and harm to its people. Among other things, the World Bank has established two multi-donor trust funds to provide \$2.45 billion of co-financing grants (already disbursed) to two Bank operations: the Financing of Recovery of Economic Emergency (FREE) Ukraine Supplemental Development Policy (approved in March 2022) and the Public Expenditures for Administrative Capacity Endurance (PEACE) in Ukraine Project (approved in June 2022). As Ukraine and development partners have sought instruments with rapid, secure, and efficient disbursement mechanisms to support the country, the World Bank Group has emerged as a crucial trusted partner. It will continue to use trust funds as part of its support to Ukraine’s rebuilding efforts.

Table 3.1. Top Ten Recipient Countries Affected by FCV, by Trust Fund Disbursements, FY2018–2022 (\$ millions)

	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	Total	Share of Total
Afghanistan	935.5	759.2	661.5	649.4	491.0	3,496.6	23.6%
Ukraine					2,450.7	2,450.7	16.5%
West Bank and Gaza	111.5	95.9	138.2	100.4	106.2	552.3	3.7%
Mozambique	31.8	49.6		79.4	93.8	254.5	1.7%
Congo, Dem. Rep.	28.6	43.7	66.5	60.3	34.6	233.7	1.6%
Somalia	59.9	55.1	20.0	38.8	28.9	202.8	1.4%
Lebanon	46.2	18.2	50.5	22.8	32.9	170.6	1.2%
Sudan	17.2	10.2	5.1	118.9	6.6	157.9	1.1%
Liberia	31.5	22.9	20.5	35.5		110.4	0.7%
Yemen, Rep.	12.9	22.6	8.1	23.6	18.5	85.7	0.6%
Other FCV Countries	130.2	91.4	185.4	140.2	186.3	733.6	4.9%
All FCV Countries	1,405.3	1,168.9	1,155.8	1,269.3	3,449.5	8,448.8	57.0%
All Countries	2,803.2	2,590.3	2,432.6	2,546.3	4,460.7	14,833.1	100.0%

Note: Mozambique was not on the WBG official list of fragile and conflict-affected situations in FY2020, nor Liberia in FY2022. Disbursements are only shown for years in which countries are on the official FCS list.

SUPPORT FOR HARD-TO-REACH PLACES

World Bank trust funds are especially important for countries that do not have access to IDA or IBRD financing, such as non-members (West Bank and Gaza), countries in arrears (Zimbabwe), and countries without a functioning government to implement projects. In Gaza, the **Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches (GPRBA)** has provided additional financing to improve the operations and maintenance of a solid waste management facility, the construction of which was initially financed by the World Bank Trust Fund for the West Bank and Gaza. Concessional finance provided through the **Global Concessional Finance Facility (GCFF)** is helping Lebanon manage the influx of Syrian refugees. Trust fund support has been critical in this situation where the country's access to IBRD resources has been constrained.

Since the instigation of political instability in Afghanistan in August 2021, the Bank is finding alternative ways, through UN organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to utilize the resources from the **Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)** to resume essential health services and emergency food assistance. Operational since 2002, the ARTF has historically been the largest World Bank trust fund, with over \$13 billion contributed by more than 30 donors to date. Since August 2021, the ARTF has supported work-arounds to get \$1.074 billion of trust fund resources flowing through several UN agencies—namely, FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNOPS, and the World Food Programme—to help deliver emergency assistance to the Afghan people.

GETTING INVOLVED, STAYING ENGAGED

Trust funds are helping the World Bank address the challenges of FCV countries throughout all stages of fragility. As articulated in the Bank Group's FCV strategy, this means not only preventing violent conflict and interpersonal violence by addressing the drivers of fragility before they turn into full-blown crises, but also remaining engaged during conflict and crisis situations to preserve hard-won development gains from slipping back, protect essential institutions, and build resilience so countries are set on the course for recovery.

For example, in Yemen, the **Quality Infrastructure Investment (QII) Partnership** is helping to restore war-damaged urban infrastructure services in 16 cities and make them more climate-resilient. In Somalia, the **Competitive Industries and Innovation Program (CIIP)** has helped to scale up a MSME Financing Facility in the wake of the COVID-19 crisis, bringing in additional resources to financial institutions and mitigating liquidity shortages caused by the pandemic in vulnerable but viable firms.

World Bank trust funds are also helping countries transition out of fragility by supporting efforts to strengthen the legitimacy and capacity of core institutions. **The Africa REDD+ Program** in Liberia and the **Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)** in Mozambique are fostering community-based forest management both to reduce carbon emissions and improve livelihoods. In Kosovo, the **Global Tax Program (GTP)** is helping the government digitize its tax registry to boost tax revenues and reduce informality in the business sector. Countries like Liberia and Togo have recently been removed from the official World Bank FCS list, thanks, in part, to trust fund contributions to improved governance and institutional arrangements.

World Bank trust funds are also helping to mitigate the spillovers of FCV, such as forced displacement or shocks resulting from famines, pandemics, and climate and environmental challenges. For example, in Jamaica, the **Global Risk Financing Facility (GRiF)** supported the government in securing a catastrophe bond providing insurance coverage worth \$185 million for three hurricane seasons 2021–2023. In the Pacific Region, the **Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI)** has helped Tonga become the first country in the region to adopt a disaster risk financing strategy.

“ We are pleased with the successful placement of this catastrophe bond, which adds an indispensable layer of disaster risk financing that complements our risk-layering approach.

Nigel Clarke, Minister of Finance and the Public Service, Government of Jamaica

3.2 IFC Trust Funds

IFC prioritizes delivery of investment and advisory services in fragile economies because development should not and cannot be placed on hold to await a total cessation of unrest and instability. To the contrary, economic reform, sustainable and inclusive development, and targeted investment and private sector growth can be key ingredients in tamping down instability and political violence and stabilizing countries in FCV situations. Support from development partners is key in these challenging environments.

The multiple simultaneous challenges of continuing waves of COVID-19 infection, intensifying impacts of climate change, persistent disruptions in global and regional agricultural supply chains, inflation, high levels of public and private debt, deteriorating global economic outlook, and the war in Ukraine have increased levels of fragility and insecurity around the world. Compounding crises worsen food insecurity,

possibly affecting social stability and threatening development gains. In this challenging environment, IFC and its development partners work with client countries and their private sector companies to help protect their economies and businesses.

For example, in Yemen, where climate change and ongoing conflict have raised food insecurity to critical levels, IFC is supporting private companies to provide key services to the population. IFC has made its first investment in Yemen in a decade to **Hayel Saeed Anam Group (HSA)**, which is helping the company to expand its provision of staple foods like flour, sugar, wheat, and dairy products and distribute food to communities in need. In partnership with the governments of Austria, Australia, Denmark, and the Netherlands, IFC is also providing HSA food processing plants with advisory services focused on energy and water efficiency, wastewater treatment, cost savings, productivity enhancement, and GHG reduction. Implementation of recommended measures will enable HSA to deliver its services more efficiently to the people of Yemen.

The 2018 IFC Capital Increase package placed strong emphasis on IFC’s growth in IDA and FCV countries as a key outcome reflected in IFC’s Corporate Scorecard. IFC committed to increasing its share of investment commitments in IDA and FCV countries to 40 percent by Fiscal Year 2030, with 15-20 percent in low-income IDA and IDA/FCV countries. This would require at least a five-fold increase in investment volumes from the current level.

The introduction in IDA18 of the \$2.5 billion Private Sector Window (PSW) allows IFC to increase investments in FCV countries, thus complementing IDA’s support for policy reforms that are aimed at stimulating private sector-led growth. With significant support from development partners, IFC continues to work with clients on improving enabling environments, regulatory reforms, upstream project development, and capacity building. IFC’s Creating Markets strategy is critical to success in the FCV context because it looks beyond individual projects to impacts on entire markets. Doing this requires a sectoral focus for project development and advisory work.



MOHAMED ABDIHAKIM ALI/WORLD BANK

Recent IFC initiatives in FCV countries build on long experience and strong collaboration with development partners. The **Conflict Affected States in Africa (CASA)** initiative, established in 2008 and concluded during FY2022, supported private sector development in 13 FCV-affected countries in Africa. Many development partners provided flexible funding through CASA to help overcome key project bottlenecks and reduce the cost of working in these countries, ensuring IFC investments were done in a conflict-sensitive way and FCV operational knowledge was captured and shared. To build on lessons learned from CASA, IFC is working with partners to launch the Africa Fragility Initiative to support more private sector investments in 32 countries affected by FCV.

The **Facility for Investment Climate Advisory Services (FIAS)** multi-donor trust fund has long prioritized support for IFC advisory services in countries eligible for IDA funding and those affected by FCV, mostly in Sub-Saharan Africa. One of the longest-running advisory engagements supported

by FIAS benefits the 17 member countries of the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA), nine of which are on the Bank Group's FY2022 list of fragile states. The latest FIAS-OHADA initiative seeks to enhance the enabling environment, optimize usage of digital credit infrastructure, and encourage product innovation in four OHADA countries, including Burkina Faso and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Another example is the **PROSPECTS Partnership on Jobs and Education for Forcibly Displaced Persons (FDP) and Host Communities**, established by the Netherlands, IFC, the International Labour Organization, UNICEF, the World Bank, and UNHCR. The partnership aims to help transform the way governments and other stakeholders, including the private sector, respond to forced displacement crises. The World Bank Group's overall engagement in the refugee and FDP space is grounded in a solid partnership with UNHCR, structured around the complementarity of their mandates and capacities.

3.3 MIGA Trust Funds

MIGA facilitates foreign direct investments into developing countries by providing guarantees (political risk insurance and credit enhancement) to investors and lenders. MIGA trust funds help to expand its guarantee work in countries affected by FCV where MIGA operations would be otherwise limited. Two of its four trust funds are specially directed at FCV situations.

Established in 2013, the **Conflict Affected and Fragile Economies Facility (CAFEF)** supports MIGA guarantees exclusively in FCV contexts. CAFEF provides an Initial Loss Layer (First and Second Loss Layers) of donor grants and a callable guarantee from donors. MIGA also participates in the First Loss Layer alongside CAFEF to the extent determined by the agency. The Initial Loss Layer provides protection from the initial losses occurring under MIGA's Contract of Guarantee. Excess loss above the Initial Loss Layer is borne completely by MIGA. The success of CAFEF lies in its ability to offer a high degree of leverage to its donors. It has thus far facilitated MIGA Guarantees in a 1:10 ratio, supported Private Direct Mobilization in a 1:8 ratio, and total financing activity in a 1:17 ratio.

Established in 1997, the **West Bank and Gaza Trust Fund (WB&G TF)** encourages private sector investment and economic development in the West Bank and Gaza by offering political risk insurance to both local and foreign investors. It extends MIGA's operations to a non-member territory that is not eligible for financing or guarantees. Currently funded by contributions from Japan's Ministry of Finance and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the WB&G TF covers guarantees underwritten in the West Bank and Gaza for the full amount of the guarantee. Starting with an initial paid-up contribution of just over \$15 million, the WB&G TF has, so far, supported the issuance of MIGA guarantees worth \$33.21 million (gross). As of April 30, 2022, its underwriting capacity is \$27.97 million, with the increase coming from interest income, premiums, and returns on investments since its inception.

MIGA's other two trust funds have a broader environmental and sustainability focus. The **Renewable Energy Catalyst Trust Fund (RECTF)**, established in 2021, supports renewable energy projects and ancillary projects that are directly tied to renewable energy (i.e., mini-grid systems, transmission systems, battery storage, etc.). It provides a variety of risk mitigation and capacity tools, including a first-loss facility, reinsurance, guarantee tenor extension, liquidity support (under development), and financial grants.

The **Fund for Advancing Sustainability (FAS)**, established in January 2022, delivers technical assistance to mitigate risks and improve development impacts of MIGA projects. It will be deployed to support MIGA's clients in areas like climate, gender, fragility, environmental and social standards, and corporate governance. Through FAS, MIGA can address specific challenges for projects across a variety of sectors, including agriculture, manufacturing, telecom, and infrastructure. FAS is intended to complement MIGA's existing capacity and make its product offerings more accessible, particularly for small and medium-sized investors.

3.4 Financial Intermediary Funds

In addition to the three health-related FIFs that were discussed in Chapter 2, other FIFs are making important contributions to addressing the drivers and impacts of FCV and to strengthening countries' resilience, especially for their most vulnerable and marginalized populations. The World Bank hosts the secretariats of several FIFs that have a particular focus on situations affected by FCV. The World Bank is also an implementing entity for the following examples, meaning that Bank teams are involved in the preparation, design, and implementation of projects and activities financed by these FIFs.

The **Global Partnership for Education (GPE)** has implemented one of the largest external assistance programs dedicated to education in response to the COVID-19 crisis. From its \$500 million accelerated funding window established in FY2020, it has provided \$467 million in grants to help governments

sustain learning for up to 355 million children in 66 countries and build more resilient education systems. GPE has also identified support to countries affected by fragility and conflict as a key priority to reach children most in need of education support. In FY2022, more than one-third (34 percent) of the partnership's RE disbursements of \$181 million went to FCV-affected countries. GPE's operational framework allows it to redirect resources to priority activities arising from an emergency. As a result, up to \$300 million in GPE funds are available to support education for all children in Afghanistan over the next three years.

The **Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF)** provides development support on concessional terms to middle-income countries impacted by refugee crises across the world. As such, it is providing concessional financing to two World Bank projects in Lebanon: the Strengthening Lebanon's COVID-19 Response Project and the Wheat Supply Emergency Project, which is safeguarding access to affordable bread for poor and vulnerable households, including refugees. These activities include procurement of additional COVID-19 vaccines to cover the entire population, strengthening the health system for pandemic response, and targeted interventions to increase vaccine uptake by vulnerable groups, including refugees.

Established in 2010 in response to the 2007–2008 food price crisis, the **Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)** helps to improve the resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in the world's poorest countries. It provides low-income countries, agribusinesses, and smallholder farmers with financial and technical resources to design and implement projects that support activities along the food value chain. It works to reduce fragmentation and encourage coordination and knowledge-sharing among donor and client countries, international organizations, CSOs, NGOs, and the private sector. In FY2022, almost one-third (29 percent) of the program's RE disbursements of \$51 million went to FCV-affected countries. The GAFSP is currently considering options to respond quickly and effectively to the food price crisis arising from the war in Ukraine.

3.5 Stories from Countries

The following stories from the World Bank and IFC demonstrate the variety of ways trust funds have helped countries affected by FCV during the last five years. They are organized around four development outcomes the World Bank Group has focused on delivering throughout the pandemic and the compounding effects of conflict, climate change, and other global challenges. These stories are further expanded in the [2022 Yearbook of Trust-funded Results](#).

I SAVINGS LIVES

Enabling solar power in Papua New Guinea.

Building on its experience implementing the Lighting Global program around the world, IFC worked with private sector partners to develop a network of almost 300 entrepreneurs providing off-grid solar systems in Papua New Guinea (PNG), which has enabled over 25 percent of the population to access electricity for the first time. As stated in the 2021 independent evaluation of the Australia-New Zealand-IFC PNG Partnership, "this project has created important immediate results that are very likely to be sustained and to magnify its impact in the years to come." The intended impact of this project is an additional 300,000 people having access to improved infrastructure two years after project completion.

II PROTECTING THE POOR AND MOST VULNERABLE

Supporting the most vulnerable in Afghanistan.

In December 2021, the Bank and **Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)** donors agreed to transfer \$280 million of ARTF funds to UNICEF and the World Food Programme to help finance essential health services and emergency food assistance as part of the international community's humanitarian response after the Taliban takeover. Between April and June 2022, the ARTF donors and the Bank approved four operations totaling \$794 million for food security, livelihoods, health services, and NGO capacity support. These operations are implemented by FAO, UNOPS, UNICEF, and UNDP, respectively. This support demonstrates the international community's long-term commitment to the Afghan people, using the ARTF as a primary platform for donor coordination.



PRINCE MOMO AND BILLY GERNIYAN / WORLD BANK

Mapping the way to clean energy storage in Burkina Faso.

With an electrification rate of just 20 percent in 2020, Burkina Faso seeks to achieve universal access to energy by 2025. It approached IFC to assess how private investment in energy storage could contribute to higher levels of solar power production. In 2021, IFC prepared a road map showing that the country could develop up to 70 megawatts (MW)/200 megawatt hours (MWh) by 2025 by utilizing an independent battery storage system (i-BESS) solution. The system could potentially save \$1.5 million to \$3.3 million annually in fossil fuel and energy imports while reducing carbon emissions. IFC is currently preparing an investment engagement with the government to co-develop a 20 MW/40 MWh i-BESS project.

Improving solid waste management in Gaza. The Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches (GPRBA)

is supporting the Gaza Solid Waste Management Project, which benefits almost half the population of the Gaza strip. It has financed construction of a new sanitary landfill, two transfer stations, and equipment to enhance secondary waste collection, medical waste treatment, and final disposal. Results-based funding from GPRBA, provided as additional financing for the project, has been targeted toward improving operations and maintenance of the newly constructed infrastructure, to ensure solid waste is efficiently and sustainably managed. GPRBA support has improved solid waste service delivery and strengthened financial sustainability of the solid waste service provider through improved cost recovery.

Mainstreaming sustainable forest management in Liberia.

With support from the **Africa REDD+ Program**, the Liberia Forest Sector Project is helping to reduce deforestation and forest degradation through a holistic approach. It is protecting vulnerable populations, creating sustainable livelihood alternatives, and promoting community approaches, regulatory reforms, and institutional strengthening. This has brought over a million hectares of land under sustainable management practices and strengthened the capacities and resources for protected areas management units and forestry-related institutions. Forest dwellers and users now have better access to natural resources and the knowledge, assets, and services to engage in sustainable livelihoods.

Cutting carbon emissions, not trees in Mozambique.

In July 2021, Mozambique became the first country in the world to receive payment from **the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)** for reducing emissions through jurisdictional forest preservation. The \$6.4 million payment is the first of four that will unlock up to \$50 million for reducing 10 million tons of greenhouse gas emissions by 2024. Knowledge and capacity building provided by the FCPF has led to enhanced forest monitoring and a robust benefit sharing plan, ensuring that all stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities, are fairly rewarded.

“Forest communities are the real winners here. This agreement will allow Mozambique to secure long-term finance to provide alternatives to deforestation and reward efforts to mitigate climate change, reduce poverty, and manage natural resources sustainably.

Ivete Joaquim Maibaze, Minister of Land and Environment, Mozambique



Enabling rooftop solar power in West Bank and Gaza. The West Bank imports 99 percent of its electricity from Israel, while Gaza imports 64 percent. In 2020, IFC signed a loan agreement with the Massader company to develop and finance the construction of a 22–25 MW distributed solar system that will enhance the renewable energy sector and address chronic power shortages and blackouts in the West Bank. Under the Massader School Rooftop PV Program, up to 500 schools are being outfitted with solar panels to support uninterrupted, clean energy while students are in class. IFC has completed initial structural assessments of the schools and selected an owner engineer to augment technical and project execution capacity. When completed, the project will provide reliable, clean power for more than 16,000 houses and businesses across the West Bank.

III ENSURING SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS GROWTH AND JOB CREATION

Empowering women smallholder farmers in Côte d'Ivoire. Agriculture accounts for about a quarter of Côte d'Ivoire's GDP and almost half of its employment. Women farmer cooperatives often lack access to financial training, market knowledge, and standards, which can limit their incomes and growth opportunity. In partnership with the African Development Bank, IFC launched an advisory project in 2021 to boost the professional capacities, incomes, and access to finance of Ivorian women smallholder farmers in the staple food sector. It has conducted a deep dive market study on three staple crops and analyzed the key barriers for women-led co-ops. The project provides capacity building for financial institutions to lend to women-led co-ops and it has developed business models for cassava, maize, and plantain processing units.

Unlocking financing for women entrepreneurs in Nigeria. One of the biggest hindrances to the growth of WSMEs has been access to finance, exacerbated by gender biases and strict collateral requirements. In partnership with Access Bank and

the Development Bank of Nigeria, the World Bank's **Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi)** program provided advisory services to implement a digital cash flow-based lending product that has provided \$9.8 million in additional financing to over 1,650 WSMEs. The Bank's We-Fi team also helped launch the Business Support Facility lending platform, in partnership with Sterling Bank. These innovative solutions are providing lifelines to women entrepreneurs and helping to accelerate business growth and employment.

“ The ease of scaling up my business through the intense pandemic year could only be made possible through the support of Access Bank. Facetalk was able to take the leap of opening a new outlet during the pandemic.

Fanimokum Ololade, Founder of Facetalk Beauty, Nigeria

Improving MSME's access to finance in Somalia. The Somalia MSME Financing Facility and Digital Services Readiness Support activity, financed by the **Competitive Industries and Innovation Program (CIIP)**, supported the design and implementation of a COVID-19 enterprise survey to monitor the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Somali enterprises and inform the policy response to support private sector recovery. The survey findings directly informed the scale-up of an apex MSME financing facility being supported by a World Bank lending operation to improve access to finance for MSMEs and large firms. The survey helped bring additional financing to two of the facility's financing windows to mitigate pandemic-related liquidity shortages in vulnerable but viable firms.



OLLIVIER GIRARD / THE GLOBAL FINANCING FACILITY

Making urban centers climate resilient in Yemen.

The civil conflict in Yemen since 2015 has damaged urban infrastructure and left two-thirds of the population without access to safe water, sanitation, and other essential services. The Bank's Yemen Integrated Urban Services Emergency Project II is helping to restore urban infrastructure services in 16 Yemeni cities. To help implement the project, the **Quality Infrastructure Investment (QII) Partnership** provided a grant to support climate assessments in these cities. The grant also provided training to build the capacity and awareness of municipal officers, key line ministries, and the private sector on incorporating climate resilience into their infrastructure planning and design.

IV STRENGTHENING POLICIES, INSTITUTIONS, AND INVESTMENTS FOR REBUILDING BETTER

Building resilience in Haiti's garment industry.

IFC's Creating Investment Opportunities in Haiti project is designed to revive the garment sector through job retention in the medium term, and support investment generation and job creation. It is working with industry associations and companies to generate investment commitments in the textile industry and promote Haiti as a destination for investors, supporting its long-term sustainable growth. In addition to solving the bottlenecks of the garment sector, IFC is assisting the Government of Haiti in improving aftercare services to existing investors and outreach to new investors in the apparel sector, including support to the private sector in developing their businesses.

Strengthening financial response to hurricanes in Jamaica. In July 2021, the **Global Risk Financing Facility (GRiF)** supported the Government of Jamaica in securing a catastrophe bond providing insurance coverage worth \$185 million for the 2021, 2022, and 2023 hurricane seasons. If triggered, the catastrophe bond would pay out within weeks. This complements Jamaica's existing portfolio of disaster risk financing instruments, which includes a contingency fund, contingent credit, and sovereign catastrophe insurance from the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility. Jamaica is the first small island state to independently sponsor a catastrophe bond. According to Fitch rating, this significantly strengthened Jamaica's natural disaster risk mitigation strategy.

Boosting tax compliance in Kosovo. Improving the quality of the taxpayer registry is critical for Kosovo to reduce informality and boost tax revenues. The Kosovo Enhancing the Quality and Scope of Tax Registration (EQSTR) advisory services, funded by the **Global Tax Program (GTP)**, has led to the introduction of a legal basis for implementing e-signatures as a precondition for digitizing the business and taxpayer registry. Other achievements include establishing a Data Sharing Forum to strengthen data exchange and inter-agency cooperation, developing a tax gap model, and raising awareness on the advantages of reduced informality.

Supporting legal reforms to protect women and girls in Niger. With support from the **Global Financing Facility for Women, Children, and Adolescents (GFF)**, the World Bank, and other partners, the government of Niger has engaged with communities to tackle early marriages and reform its legal framework to allow married adolescent girls to stay in school and access family planning services. As a result, girls are now less likely to drop out of school because of pregnancy and are given a fairer chance to live healthier, more productive lives. The GFF is also providing similar support to Benin, Cameroon, and Côte d'Ivoire as part of its [Gender Roadmap](#).

Strengthening financial resilience to disasters in Tonga. Technical assistance provided by the **Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI)** aims to increase the financial resilience of Pacific Island countries against natural hazards and their capacity to meet post-disaster funding needs. This helped Tonga become, in May 2021, the first country in the Pacific region to adopt a disaster risk financing strategy (DRFS). Thanks to this assistance and ongoing collaboration with the Asian Development Bank, the Government of Tonga is now implementing several DRFS activities, including adaptive social protection, risk identification, and the review of Tonga's National Emergency Fund.



4. GENERATING KNOWLEDGE ON CRISIS RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

Knowledge is vital in the World Bank Group's mission of supporting poverty reduction and achieving inclusive, sustainable growth. The Bank Group's response to the COVID-19 crisis envisages a significant role for knowledge and advisory services to help governments, private sector and civil society better understand and adapt to change and build back better, as well as design policy responses and interventions at the community, national, regional and global levels.¹² This chapter reveals the significant role that trust funds have played in the generation and use of knowledge in response to the COVID-19 crisis and compounding global challenges.

The World Bank Group is a leader in the generation and dissemination of development knowledge products and services. It has pioneered analytical work on issues ranging from economic growth to poverty and inequality measurement to governance and service delivery. It also conducts impact evaluations and randomized control trials and produces a wide variety of global public knowledge goods, such as globally standardized data on households, poverty, and debt. The Bank Group bears the costs and shares results among countries and development partners to support better development outcomes.

The Bank Group's unique comparative advantage lies in the synergies between knowledge and financing, where knowledge supports the design of operations the Bank Group finances, and these operations, in turn, generate knowledge about what works, informing subsequent operations. As an independent generator and broker of global knowledge, the Bank Group commands convening power that allows it to inform development policy makers and take a lead role in setting the agenda for global discussions on development.

Particularly in times of crisis like the COVID-19 pandemic, the Bank Group endeavors to strengthen its role as a solutions bank that combines financing with global knowledge to generate development solutions in a timely, purposeful, and integrated manner. Recent research has demonstrated that the World Bank's non-lending instruments are even more effective than its lending instruments in influencing the policy priorities of client countries, affecting not only the direction of government policy, but also its design and implementation.¹³ Therefore, roughly one year after the COVID-19 pandemic started, the Bank Group articulated a new strategic framework for its knowledge work, which, among other things, classifies Bank Group knowledge products and services into three categories, each with distinct governance and rules (Box 4.1).

¹² World Bank Group. June 2020. [Saving Lives, Scaling-up Impact and Getting Back on Track](#), WBG Covid-19 Response Approach Paper, p. 33.

¹³ Stephen Knack, Bradely C. Parks, Ani Harutyunyan, and Matthew DiLorenzo. April 2020. [How Does the World Bank Influence the Development Priorities of Low-Income and Lower-Middle Income Countries](#), Policy Research Working Paper 9225.

Box 4.1. Categories of World Bank Group Knowledge Products and Services

Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA)

- Represents the largest amount of knowledge products and services produced annually (about 87 percent of the World Bank's annual expenditures on knowledge work)
- Knowledge, data, and analysis generated to help shape country, regional, or global development strategies, policies, or reforms
- Includes country poverty studies that inform Bank Group programs, direct support for institutional capacity building, and south-south knowledge exchanges that facilitate the transfer of experience among client countries

Research

- The generation of original ideas and novel methodological tools aimed at increasing the understanding of economic and social issues to inform policy dialogue (about 7 percent of annual expenditures on knowledge work)
- Wide range of products from country-specific research papers to impact evaluations to global reports, like the World Development Report

Internal Knowledge Products

- Wide range of operational guides, toolkits, and knowledge-sharing vehicles targeted at Bank Group staff to support professional development and operational work (5 to 6 percent of annual expenditures on knowledge work)

Source: World Bank Group. March 2021. [Realizing the World Bank Group's Knowledge Potential for Effective Development Solutions](#).

4.1 World Bank Trust Funds

Reflecting the importance of knowledge in the World Bank's work, spending on knowledge products and services roughly doubled in nominal terms during the last decade, from just over \$500 million in FY2010 to nearly \$1 billion in FY2020. This increased spending on knowledge products and services has been supported by increases in both trust funds and the Bank's administrative budget (Figure 4.1). During the last five years, World Bank trust funds have contributed about 63 percent of the Bank's total expenditures on ASA. Except for the slight dip in FY2021 due to the pandemic (largely due to a reduction in travel-related expenditures resulting

from COVID-19 restrictions), Bank spending has been steadily growing over the years, including in FY2022 with the gradual resumption of travel.

World Bank trust funds have collectively devoted a large share of their BE expenditures for country and global engagement activities to knowledge products and services. During the last five years, about half of these BE disbursements have been for country-level knowledge services and 21 percent for global knowledge services (Figure 4.2). The remaining amounts have been for project preparation and supervision (25 percent), country operational support (2 percent), and global convening (2 percent).

Figure 4.1 World Bank Expenditures on Advisory Services and Analytics, by Source of Funds, FY2018–2022 (\$ millions)

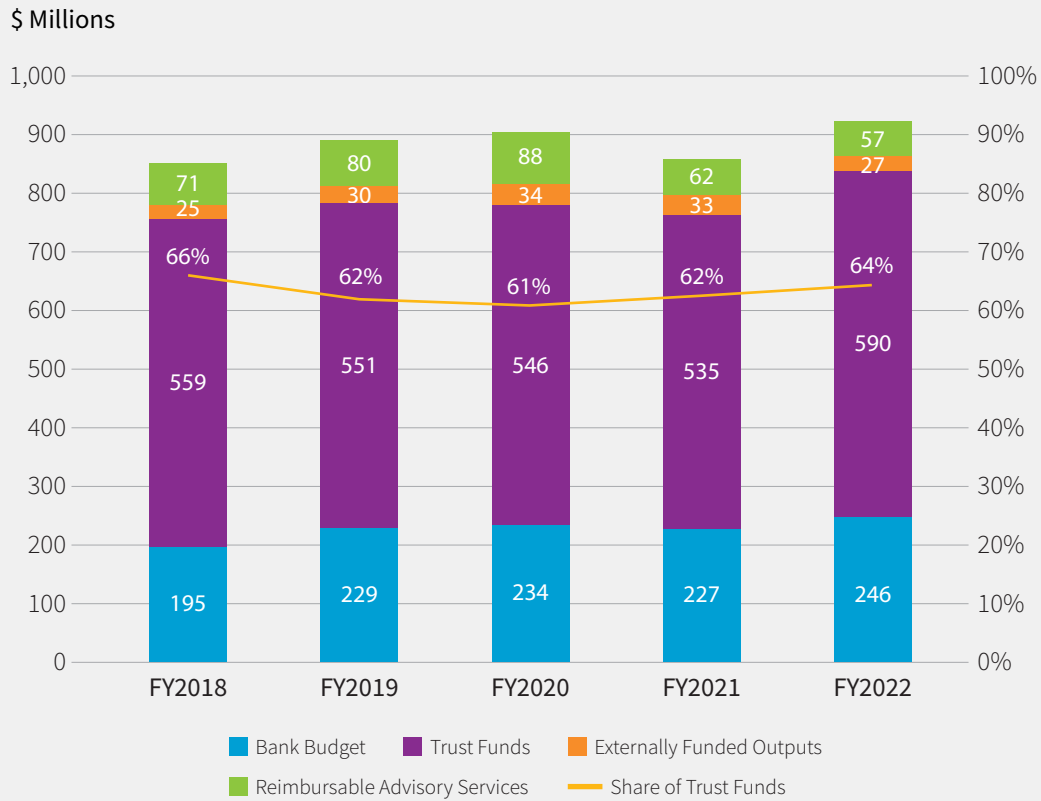
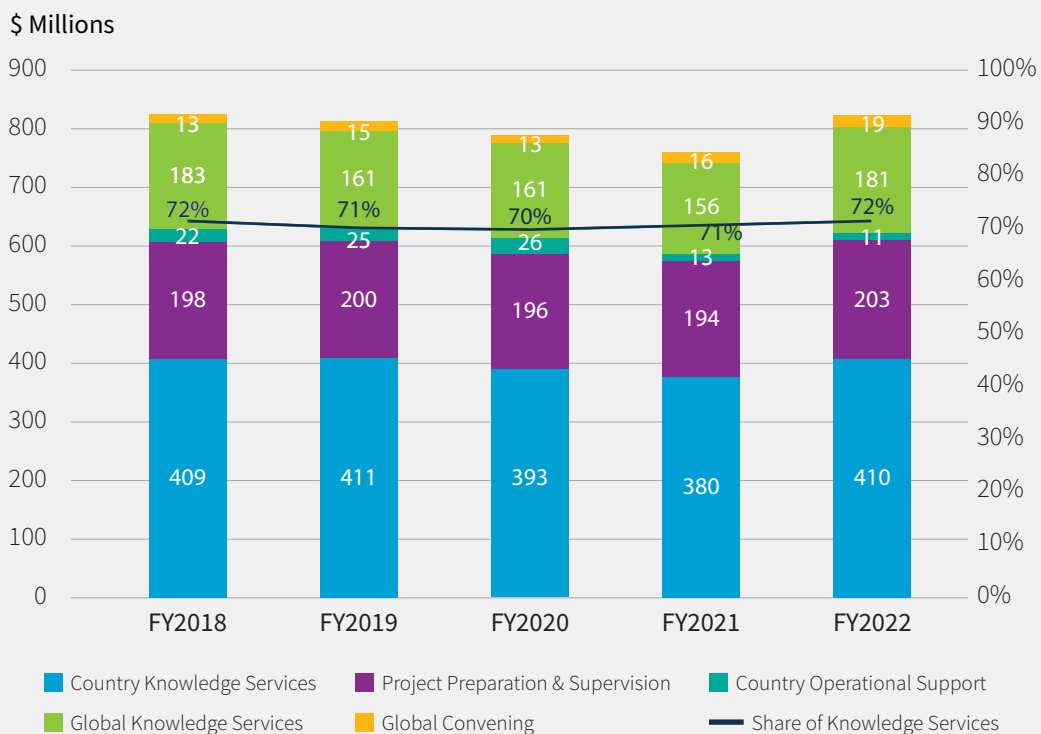


Figure 4.2. Bank-Executed Trust Fund Expenditures for Country and Global Engagement Activities, by Type of Activities, FY2018–2022 (\$ millions)



The reliance on trust funds to expand the World Bank's knowledge work increases the importance of agreed-upon priorities between the Bank and its development partners. Trust fund reforms are helping to address this issue. The transition to a World Bank portfolio of Umbrella 2.0 Programs aims to strengthen the alignment between trust funds and the strategic priorities of the Bank, its development partners, and its clients. By channeling donor resources through fewer and larger Umbrella programs, the World Bank is rationalizing its trust fund portfolio to strengthen

the link between financing and strategic priorities, and to enhance the mainstreaming of knowledge generated into future country operations.

The result is well-targeted knowledge services at the country, regional, and global levels. As shown in Chapters 2 and 3 of this report, World Bank trust funds support ASA activities that are helping countries to save lives, protect the poor and most vulnerable, ensure sustainable business growth and job creation, and strengthen policies, institutions, and investments for rebuilding better (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1. Country-level Trust-funded ASA Featured in Chapters 2 and 3

Country or Region	Trust Fund Program	Activity
Self-standing ASA		
Kosovo	GTP	Boosting tax compliance and reducing informality
East Asia and the Pacific	UFGE	Collecting GBV data through phone interviews
ASA Indirectly Contributing to World Bank Financing		
Bangladesh	HCP	Adding economic inclusion component to cash transfers
Gambia	DDP	Unlocking the potential of The Gambia's digital economy
Guatemala	InfoDev	Piloting digital tools to empowering women farmers during COVID-19
Nigeria	WB We-Fi	Unlocking financing for women entrepreneurs
Philippines	UFT	Increasing global value chain participation in a post COVID-19 world
Tajikistan	GPSA	Increasing accountability through third-party monitoring of COVID-19 emergency response
Togo	GWSP	Informing universal water supply and sanitation strategy
Tonga	PCRAFI	Strengthening financial resilience to disasters
Middle East and North Africa	WB We-Fi	Helping women entrepreneurs pivot toward e-commerce

World Bank trust funds also support regional knowledge activities. In Europe and Central Asia, the World Bank and the European Commission work through two key programs: **Europe2020 (EU2020) and the European Commission – World Bank Partnership on Europe and Central Asia (EPPP)**. EU2020 supported the Bank’s work to develop economic analysis of disaster risk prevention and preparedness in EU member states and countries under the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. This work quantifies the potential fiscal and economic impacts of natural disasters in Europe and the costs and benefits of prevention measures. EPPP has supported key programs for the Syrian population in Türkiye, focusing on regions with the largest refugee populations and on the needs of host communities. This generates key knowledge to inform the Bank and partners’ efforts going forward.

World Bank trust funds also support research activities and knowledge products at the global level, which contribute to the global public good and to the Bank’s country work in various ways. For example, the **Global Road Safety Facility (GRSF)** launched its Speed Management Hub in February 2021 to provide free public access to evidence-based resources and road-safety knowledge to help countries reduce excessive traffic speeds. The **Umbrella Facility for Poverty and Equity (UFPE)** established its COVID-19 High-Frequency Monitoring Dashboard to provide timely data on how the COVID-19 crisis is affecting the lives and well-being of households and individuals in 83 countries.

The **Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)** developed a Global Post-Disaster Damage Estimation (GRADE) methodology to enable World Bank teams to determine remotely and more quickly the financial and technical support needed for recovery. The **State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF)** created a set of guidelines and recommendations for incorporating conflict sensitivity in natural resource management projects in a way that accounts for linkages between conflict, fragility, and natural resources.

4.2 IFC Trust Funds

Knowledge is an asset to be used and applied in the delivery of services and products to IFC clients and partners and in the creation of IFC thought leadership, which highlights lessons learned, insights and innovation. The creation and external dissemination of operational knowledge to IFC clients and partners is a key component of its thought leadership approach, which consists of three complementary elements: (a) convening power, (b) content generation, and (c) standard setting. IFC’s convening power brings together shared knowledge from market participants and disseminates the content generated while also developing standards which gain wide market acceptance. Knowledge generated by IFC comes from three principal sources:

- Insights and data from IFC’s operational activities, which gives IFC proprietary information from the clients, co-investors, and other partners
- Original research generated by IFC staff, World Bank Staff, or by joint IFC-World Bank teams, often using IFC and World Bank generated data (enterprise surveys, client surveys)
- Research and knowledge captured during IFC’s convening activities

Knowledge drives the internal workings of IFC to ensure that the next investment and advisory operation is better than the last because knowledge gained from the former is folded into the latter. This approach is at the forefront of IFC’s upstream agenda where lessons learned and sectoral and regional knowledge is instrumental in building private sector opportunities across client countries. IFC clients and partners benefit from this in-house experience and expertise both tacitly through direct engagements with IFC staff and teams and indirectly through knowledge products and publications produced by IFC. In recent years, IFC has been increasingly focused on improving the ability of IFC staff to collate and disseminate quality knowledge products for internal and external purposes. This ongoing initiative pays dividends by compiling and making available a wide array of knowledge and experiences from across regions and industries.

Through decades of experience of operating in FCV situations, with support from development partners, IFC has developed an in-depth understanding of the challenges and opportunities of working in these markets and has developed a set of specialized tools and approaches to enable further engagement. IFC utilizes this knowledge and these lessons learned to contribute to the growing body of knowledge on private sector development in FCV countries and to provide guidance to help other investors successfully engage in these markets. Recent IFC fragility-focused publications include several reports, studies, and notes authored by the FCS/IDA Coordination Unit within the IFC Blended Finance Department and IFC's donor-funded FCS Africa Initiative:

- *Generating Private Investment in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Areas*, a 2019 study that draws on academic research and IFC's experience with the private sector in FCS to derive lessons on how to engage with the private sector to foster growth, job creation, and stability
- *Impacts of COVID-19 on the Private Sector in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations*, a 2020 note published in *Emerging Markets (EM) Compass*
- *Private Sector Initiatives in Forced Displacement Contexts: Constraints and Opportunities for a Market-based Approach*, a 2021 *EM Compass* note prepared as a background paper for a UNHCR flagship 2021 report on the World's Forcibly Displaced, also with inputs from the Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund team

IFC also leverages its FCV knowledge and experience by co-leading with such development partners as the African Development Bank, British International Investment, and the International Growth Centre, the annual DFI Fragility Forum in Oxford, a conference that convenes 27 development finance institutions to exchange knowledge and promote collaboration

on catalyzing and improving the effectiveness of job-creating private investments in fragile and conflict-affected environments.

Most importantly, IFC's knowledge work is meant to function on the ground, not in an ivory tower. For example, a 2018 trust-funded study by IFC identified a creative approach to the burgeoning refugee crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa. The *Kakuma as a Market Place* study looked at Kenya's Kakuma region as a locus of opportunity for small business. This work was followed by studies in 2020 on water quality and in 2022 on the energy sector, which have identified tangible ways to alleviate challenges facing Kakuma people.

4.3 Financial Intermediary Funds

Knowledge is an important agenda in the operations of FIFs, which generate and disseminate knowledge aimed at addressing specific development challenges. These knowledge activities are generally undertaken directly or commissioned by the secretariats of FIF-supported programs. For the 17 FIFs where the World Bank hosts the secretariats (such as for GPE and GAFSP), Bank and secretariat staff generally collaborate in generating knowledge products and organizing knowledge-sharing activities.¹⁴

Faced with the unprecedented crisis presented by COVID-19, the **Global Partnership for Education (GPE)** stepped up its knowledge exchange and advocacy. In-person and virtual knowledge sharing events at global and regional levels brought together UNESCO, UNICEF, and the World Bank to take stock of education responses to the COVID-19 crisis. The Knowledge and Innovation Exchange launched an observatory on COVID-19 responses in education systems in Africa. Together with Sierra Leone's Ministry of Education, GPE organized a virtual ministerial-level dialogue engaging 30 partner countries on learning from previous experiences with Ebola.

¹⁴ See Annex E for the list of World Bank roles and services for 25 FIFs in FY2022.



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The **Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)** provides advisory support to clients on reconfiguring their operations and digitizing supply chains. GAFSP organizes a Knowledge Forum every two years to bring together project teams to share and learn more about relevant topics. In the Knowledge Forum 2021, a Monitoring and Evaluation session was delivered to provide guidance to project teams on how to use remote sensing and third-party monitoring during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The response of the **Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI)** to COVID-19 has included critical research into COVID-19 vaccine shots being rolled out around the world in addition to some up-and-coming vaccine candidates. CEPI has pushed forward a series of studies to provide scientists and decision-makers with more in-depth knowledge on how COVID-19 vaccines work. The data will also be used to provide information on optimal vaccine

use in some of the most vulnerable populations with the ultimate goal of expanding access to COVID-19 vaccines.

4.4 Global and Regional Knowledge-Generation Stories

Since the COVID-19 pandemic began in early 2020, World Bank Group trust funds have financed a broad range of ASA (Table 4.1), reports, and internal knowledge products to support more informed decisions and action on crisis recovery and long-term development gains. They are all contributing to the Bank Group's priority development outcomes. To follow are examples of research activities and knowledge products at the global level. All but one of these activities was initiated in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. These stories are further expanded in the [2022 Yearbook of Trust-funded Results](#).



1 SAVING LIVES

Assessing private sector opportunities in Kenya's refugee-hosting area. Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei Settlement in northern Kenya are home to more than 230,000 refugees and displaced people from Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan. As this refugee hosting area has continued to grow over the last 25 years, IFC's **Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund (KKCF)** has supported several studies to help improve Kakuma people lives. A 2018 study, [Kakuma as a Market Place](#), looked at the Kakuma camp and town as a single commercial and financial market and highlighted the types of business opportunities available for the private sector. A feasibility study conducted in 2020 on the quality and quantity of water available for commercial use explored the conduciveness for agribusiness development and determined practical steps to improve water resources and sustainable usage. [A follow-on report](#) conducted in 2022 assessed opportunities for providing or expanding energy services in the area.

Reducing speeds to save lives on roads. In February 2021, the **Global Road Safety Facility (GRSF)** launched the [Speed Management Hub](#), an online platform targeted primarily at lower-income countries. It provides evidence-based resources and road safety knowledge to help countries manage speed through infrastructure interventions, effective enforcement, targeted awareness measures, and vehicle technology. Leading achievements under the Speed Management Hub include successful implementation of speed management measures; publication of key guidance documents; extensive research on the economics of speed; a global library of speed-related documents, studies, journal articles, manuals and reports; and speed-related training sessions.

“GRSF plays a critical role as global road safety knowledge hub and primary partner to governments in delivering research and advisory services.

*Kelly Larson, GRSF Board Chair,
Bloomberg Philanthropies*

II PROTECTING THE POOR AND MOST VULNERABLE

Building conflict sensitivity into World Bank Group projects. Environmental degradation, the exploitation of natural resources, environmental stressors, and climate change can be drivers of violent conflict. The **State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF)** supported the creation of a set of guidelines and recommendations for conflict sensitivity in World Bank Group projects focused on climate change and natural resource management, which is summarized in a forthcoming report.¹⁵ This effort is helping mainstream conflict sensitivity in Bank Group operations, in accordance with its FCV strategy, to account for linkages between conflict, fragility, and natural resources.

Tracing the impact of COVID-19 on households. The Umbrella Facility for Poverty and Equity (UFPE) is providing timely and accurate data on the impacts of COVID-19 in 83 countries based on high-frequency monitoring phone surveys. This policy-relevant, harmonized data has been made available on an interactive, publicly available [COVID-19 High-Frequency Monitoring Dashboard](#). It shows how the crisis is affecting the lives and well-being of households and individuals, how they are coping with its impacts, and the extent to which private and public assistance, including vaccines, is reaching the neediest.

III ENSURING SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS GROWTH AND JOB CREATION

Breaking new ground on the economics of nature. The 15th meeting of the Convention on Biodiversity plans to adopt a new Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). In support, the World Bank Group has carried out a broad research initiative, [the Road to Kunming](#), aimed at articulating a new, evidence-based

narrative on the role nature plays in development and the policies required to sustain this role and ensure sustainable post-pandemic growth and job creation. The **Global Program on Sustainability (GPS) Program** has supported the work, including producing [three reports](#) that have informed the GBF process: *The Economic Case for Nature*, *Mobilizing Private Finance for Nature*, and *Unlocking Nature-Smart Development*.

IV STRENGTHENING POLICIES, INSTITUTIONS, AND INVESTMENTS FOR REBUILDING BETTER

Assessing disasters quickly, accurately, and remotely to speed recovery. The COVID-19 pandemic has sparked greater demand for rapid and remote post-disaster damage estimations. The Global Rapid post-disaster Damage Estimation (GRADE) methodology, developed by the World Bank with funding from the **Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)**, is a remote, desk-based, post-disaster damage assessment approach. It uses catastrophe modeling techniques, historical damage data, census and socio-economic data, engineering, satellite imagery, drone footage and social media to estimate costs of damage. Since 2020, the World Bank has conducted 20 GRADEs worldwide, including one for Ukraine, which has informed the Bank Group's response to the conflict.

“GRADE's swift and methodologically sound assessment is supporting World Bank teams and development partners as they seek to provide the best possible help to Ukraine.

Arup Banerji, World Bank Regional Country Director, Eastern Europe

¹⁵ S. Ahmadnia, A. C. Christien, P. Spencer, T. Hart, and C. C. de Araujo Barbosa. *Defueling Conflict: Environment and Natural Resource Management as a Pathway to Peace*. The World Bank Group, Washington, DC. (forthcoming).



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Building back better with green growth diagnostics. The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed the interconnectedness of natural, human, physical, and intangible capital and highlighted the need for a more balanced form of development that is better prepared for multiple threats. In response, the World Bank developed its GRID strategy. To support its implementation, the Bank has developed a comprehensive diagnostic, with support from the **Korea Green Growth Trust Fund (KGGTF)**, to identify areas where investments will have the most impact. The Bank has completed GRID diagnostics in over 45 countries, including many impacted by FCV. They provide analytical underpinnings in core country documents, such as Systematic Country Diagnostics, Country Partnership Frameworks, and Country Climate and Development Reports, and to inform the preparation of lending operations.

Drawing lessons from COVID-19 for learners with disabilities. At the peak of the lockdowns, the COVID-19 pandemic caused 180 countries to close schools temporarily, forcing 85 percent of the world's learners out of school buildings, which further increased the risk of marginalization for children with disabilities. The **Inclusive Education Initiative (IEI)** coordinated a just-in-time working group of development partners to develop an issues paper outlining the challenges experienced by learners with disabilities during the COVID-19 pandemic. [Pivoting to Inclusion: Leveraging Lessons from COVID-19 Pandemic for Learners with Disabilities](#) presents a matrix of recommendations pertaining to school closures due to the COVID-19 crisis. The report has been downloaded over 2,600 times since July 2020.

Helping countries overcome post-pandemic investment constraints. As economies try to build back better from the COVID-19 crisis, it is crucial for institutions, policies, and regulations to facilitate the reallocation of resources toward long-run economic transformation, job creation, and inclusion. The **Improving Business Environment for Prosperity (IBEP)** program has generated key knowledge resources through its Global Influence Window, to assist countries in addressing investment climate constraints exacerbated by the pandemic. These include [An Investment Perspective on Global Value Chains Report](#) and the [Global Pulse Survey of Multinational Enterprises](#). They add to the wide range of knowledge resources the window has produced to support World Bank Group projects in more than 90 countries and influence more than 40 policy reforms.

Understanding city form to promote sustainable growth. As urban populations increase worldwide, planning for a better urban future requires understanding the forces that have shaped the cities

“ The Global Influence Window is truly global, and its results are being delivered in countries way beyond the nine target countries.

Katy Higginson, UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)

”

inhabited today. [Pancakes to Pyramids – City Form to Promote Sustainable Growth](#) analyzes the shape and growth of nearly 10,000 cities between 1990 and 2015, examining the dynamic relationship between a city’s economic growth and the floor space available to residents and businesses. Co-financed by the **Sustainable Urban and Regional Development (SURGE)** umbrella program, the report examines how economic and spatial development processes align with the GRID approach in pursuing poverty reduction and shared prosperity. It can help city leaders anticipate and prepare for future needs and create enabling conditions for sustainable growth.

Using marine spatial planning to enable the Blue Economy. The World Bank is providing technical and financial support to governments and the private sector to expand understanding of oceans and support the Blue Economy. The **PROBLUE Umbrella Program** has produced a toolkit, [Marine Spatial Planning \(MSP\) for a Resilient and Inclusive Blue Economy](#), which includes a series of guidance notes and factsheets related to the different MSP phases. By reducing investment risk and improving investors’ certainty in accessing marine resources, MSP provides a comprehensive and integrated investment framework and financial and social rational for the Blue Economy. It applies economic tools to balance marine uses and addresses key cross-cutting themes, such as gender and marginalized people, climate change, and biodiversity.

WBG Trust Funds and FIFs, FY2022 Financial Snapshot



FY2022 INFLOWS
\$ 16.6 billion

World Bank trust fund contributions: \$4.9B

FIF contributions: \$11.4B

Highest in last five years, driven by cash contributions to:

- Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Co-financing of the Public Expenditures for Administrative Capacity Endurance in Ukraine Project: \$1.3B
- Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Co-financing of the Ukraine Second Economic Recovery Development Policy Program: \$1.1B
- Global Fund: \$2.5B

IFC trust fund contributions: \$0.3B



FY2022 OUTFLOWS
\$ 13.7 billion

World Bank trust fund disbursements: \$5.6B

Highest in last five years, driven by disbursements to support Ukraine:

- Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Co-financing of the Public Expenditures for Administrative Capacity Endurance in Ukraine Project: \$1.3B
- Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Co-financing of the Ukraine Second Economic Recovery Development Policy Program: \$1.1B

IFC trust fund disbursements: \$0.3B

Cash transfers from FIFs to implementing entities: \$7.8B



**FY2022 FUNDS
HELD IN TRUST**
\$ 41.9 billion

Increased contributions led to increased FHIT

Top World Bank trust fund FHIT:

- Carbon Finance Program: \$1.4B
- Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund: \$1.0B
- Global Financing Facility: \$0.8B

Top FIF FHIT:

- Green Climate Fund: \$9.3B
- Global Environment Facility: \$5.4B
- Climate Investment Funds: \$4.4B

5. FINANCIAL ANALYTICS OF WORLD BANK GROUP TRUST FUNDS AND FIFs

This chapter provides aggregate financial information on the activities of trust funds and FIFs administered individually or jointly by the World Bank, IFC, MIGA, and ICSID.¹⁶ It looks at five-year trends, from FY2018 to FY2022, on trust fund and FIF inflows, outflows, and assets under management—all of which demonstrate the World Bank Group’s position as the partner of choice to advance development agendas in countries, regions, and around the globe. Figure 5.1 provides an overview of key financial data.

DEFINITIONS OF KEY FINANCIAL TERMS

Inflows: Cash contributions to trust funds include encashment of promissory notes and cash receipts from donors. For FIFs, paid-in contributions include receipts in the form of cash or promissory notes and other sources of funds, such as Certified Emissions Reductions (CERs) and bond issuances, but not including investment income.

All contributions paid-in (cash and promissory notes, net of certain discounts) are reported using the date of receipt. It may also include contribution transfers from other trust funds. Amounts to donor

balance and holding accounts have been excluded. From FY2018, most contributors to the Global Fund provided contributions directly to its secretariat, and the trustee receives these funds as contributions from the Global Fund Secretariat as a contributor.

Outflows: Disbursements from trust funds and cash transfers from FIFs to implementing entities for development activities. For accounting purposes, FIF transfers to the World Bank as an implementing entity are not included in FIF disbursements but transferred and later recorded as World Bank trust fund disbursements.

Assets: Funds held in trust (FHIT) are comprised of cash, investments, and promissory notes receivable at the end of the fiscal year. “Others” FHIT includes amounts held in escrow on behalf of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Dispute (ICSID), donor balance accounts (DBA), balances on administration accounts, and unapplied receipts. The total amount of DBA and Holding account balances held was \$408 million at the end of FY2022.

¹⁶ Due to rounding, disbursements below \$50 million are displayed as \$0.00 million and other figures presented in this chapter may not add up to totals.

Table 5.1. Key Statistics on World Bank Group Trust Funds and FIFs, FY2018–2022

	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Contributions (\$ billion)					
World Bank Trust Funds	2.79	3.85	3.67	4.08	4.86
IFC Trust Funds	0.33	0.45	0.27	0.32	0.29
MIGA Trust Funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
FIFs	7.70	6.99	8.94	9.91	11.39
Total	10.82	11.29	12.88	14.31	16.55
Disbursements and Transfers (\$ billion)¹⁷					
World Bank Trust Funds	3.86	3.67	3.50	3.57	5.57
<i>BE Activities</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.11</i>
<i>RE Activities</i>	<i>2.80</i>	<i>2.59</i>	<i>2.43</i>	<i>2.55</i>	<i>4.46</i>
IFC Trust Funds	0.31	0.30	0.27	0.25	0.27
MIGA Trust Funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FIFs	5.63	4.87	6.75	9.15	7.84
Total	9.80	8.84	10.52	12.97	13.68
<i>FIF transfers to WBG Trust Funds</i>	<i>1.43</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.66</i>
Funds Held in Trust (\$ billion)					
World Bank Trust Funds	9.09	10.35	11.22	12.35	11.96
IFC Trust Funds	0.64	0.80	0.83	0.91	0.92
MIGA Trust Funds	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.10
FIFs	21.65	23.13	24.39	25.96	27.88
Others	0.77	0.88	0.89	0.94	0.98
Total	32.27	35.26	37.42	40.24	41.86

¹⁷ FIF transfers to World Bank Group trust funds are excluded from the total to avoid double counting of disbursements. FIF transfers to the World Bank Group as implementing entity, trustee, and secretariat are also excluded from the transfers.

Table 5.1. Key Statistics on World Bank Group Trust Funds and FIFs, FY2018–2022

	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Contribution Receivable (\$ billion)					
World Bank Trust Funds	4.37	3.77	3.57	3.86	3.17
IFC Trust Funds	0.42	0.45	0.51	0.38	0.28
MIGA Trust Funds	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
FIFs	5.54	6.42	7.01	9.72	9.42
Total	10.34	10.65	11.09	13.97	12.92
Investment Income (\$ billion)					
World Bank Trust Funds ¹⁸	0.14	0.28	0.23	0.04	0.00
IFC Trust Funds	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
FIFs	0.32	0.58	0.51	0.16	-0.22
Total	0.47	0.88	0.76	0.20	-0.22

¹⁸ Includes MIGA trust funds.

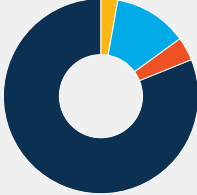
5.1 Inflows¹⁹

Figure 5.1. Cash Contributions by Development Partner Type: World Bank Group Trust Funds and FIFs, FY2018-2022

Fund Classification

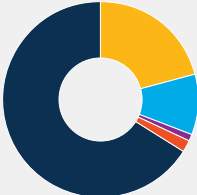
World Bank Trust Funds

0.5B/3%	2.3B/12%	0.1B/0%	0.8B/4%	15.6B/81%
World Bank Group	Intergovernmental Institutions	Private for Profit Organizations	Private Non-profit Entities	Sovereign Governments



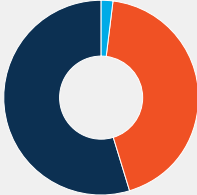
IFC Trust Funds

0.4B/21%	0.2B/10%	0.02B/1%	0.03B/2%	1.1B/66%
World Bank Group	Intergovernmental Institutions	Private for Profit Organizations	Private Non-profit Entities	Sovereign Governments



FIFs

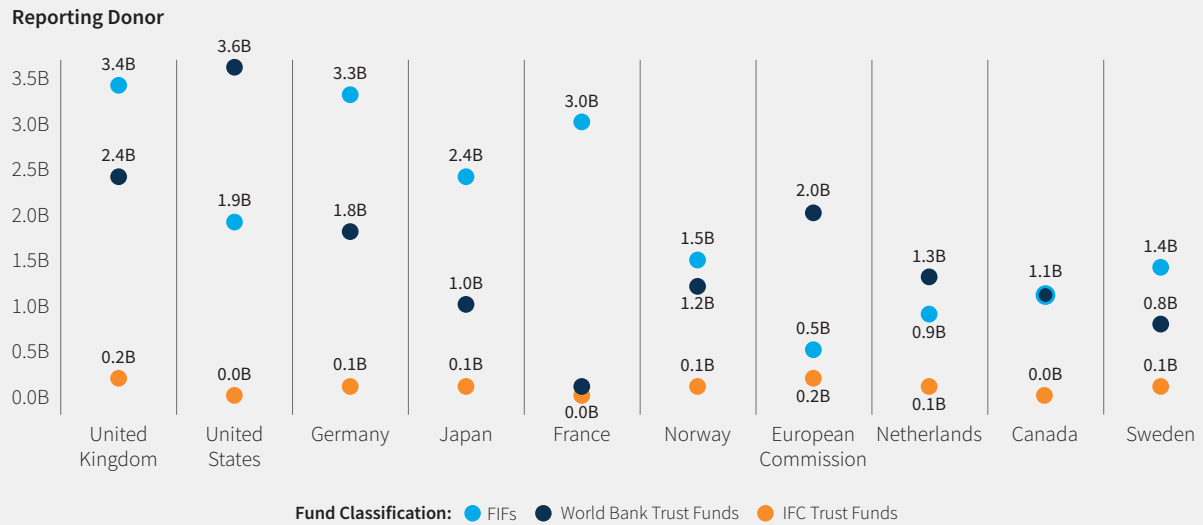
0.2B/0%	0.9B/2%	18.6B/43%	23.2B/54%
World Bank Group	Intergovernmental Institutions	Private Non-profit Entities	Sovereign Governments



Sovereign governments remain the most significant contributors to World Bank Group trust funds, with 62 percent share (\$39.9 billion) of the cash contributions received between FY2018–22. Private non-profit entities are the second largest group of contributors for FIFs (43 percent), while intergovernmental institutions are for World Bank trust funds (12 percent) and IFC trust funds (2 percent).

¹⁹ From FY2017, most contributors to the Global Fund provided contributions directly to its secretariat, and the trustee receives these funds as contributions from the Global Fund secretariat as a contributor. 96% of the cash contributions received from private non-profit entities for FIFs is from Global Fund secretariat.

Figure 5.2. Top Ten Development Partners' Contributions to World Bank Group Trust Funds and FIFs, FY2018-2022 (\$ billions)

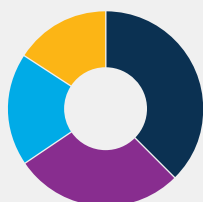
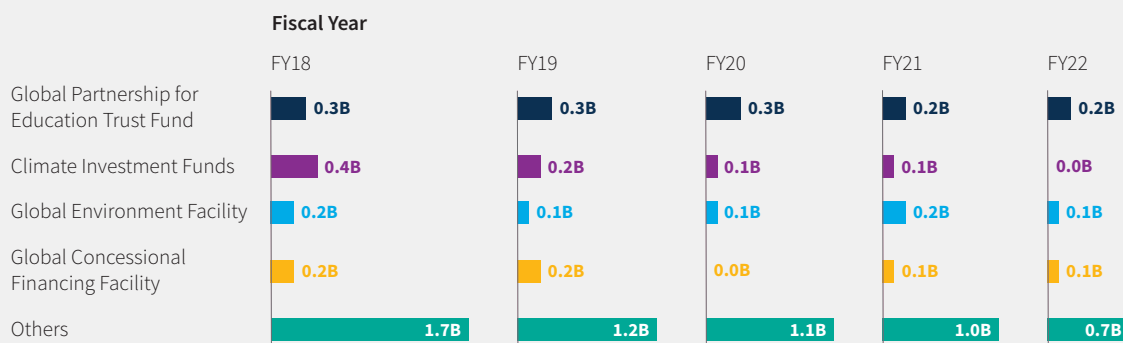


The United States and the United Kingdom continue to be the top development partners for World Bank Group trust funds. From FY2018–22, the United States was the largest development partner with cumulative cash contributions of \$3.6 billion, followed by the United Kingdom at \$2.4 billion.

For FIFs, the top ten sovereign development partners contributed \$20 billion during FY2018–22, which accounted for 46 percent of cumulative cash contributions (\$42.7 billion). The United Kingdom was the largest development partner with contributions of \$3.4 billion, followed by Germany (\$3.3 billion).

FIF TRANSFERS²⁰

Figure 5.3. Annual FIF Transfers to World Bank Group as Implementing Entity, FY2018-2022 (\$ billions)



Top FIF Transfers to World Bank Group as Implementing Entity, FY2018-2022 (\$ billions)

1.2B	0.9B	0.6B	0.5B
Global Partnership for Education Trust Fund	Climate Investment Funds	Global Environment Facility	Global Concessional Financing Facility

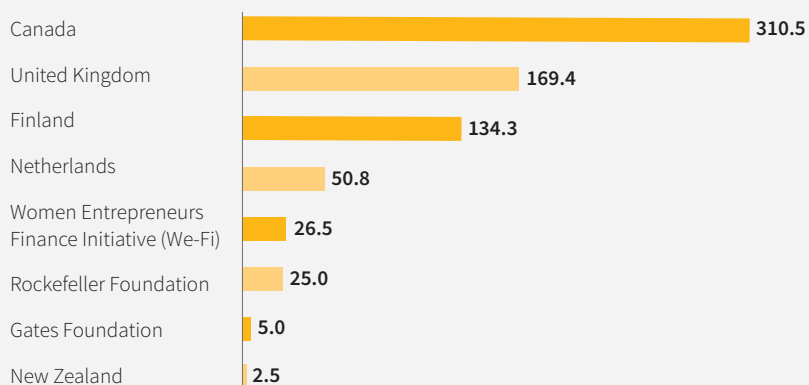
FIFs remain an important funding source for World Bank Group trust funds. Transfers from FIFs to projects implemented by the World Bank Group decreased from 9 percent (\$1.0 billion) of the total transfers from FIFs to all implementing entities in FY2021 to 8 percent (\$0.7 billion) in FY2022. In FY2022, the top three transfers were made from the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) at \$0.2 billion, followed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) at \$0.1 billion and the Global Concessional Financing Facility at \$0.1 billion. On a cumulative basis spanning FY2018–22, the World Bank Group as an implementing entity received the largest amounts of transfers from the GPE (\$1.2 billion), followed by CIF (\$0.9 billion) and the GEF (\$0.6 billion).

²⁰ Transfers to implementing entities include transfers for project preparation, supervision fees, project implementation, and special agreement transfers for programs for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and AMC. However, in the case of the Global Fund, there is a lump sum transfer to the secretariat, and the use of the transferred funds is determined by the Global Fund.

Figure 5.4. Signed Contributions to IFC Blended Finance Trust Funds, FY2018-2022 (\$ millions)



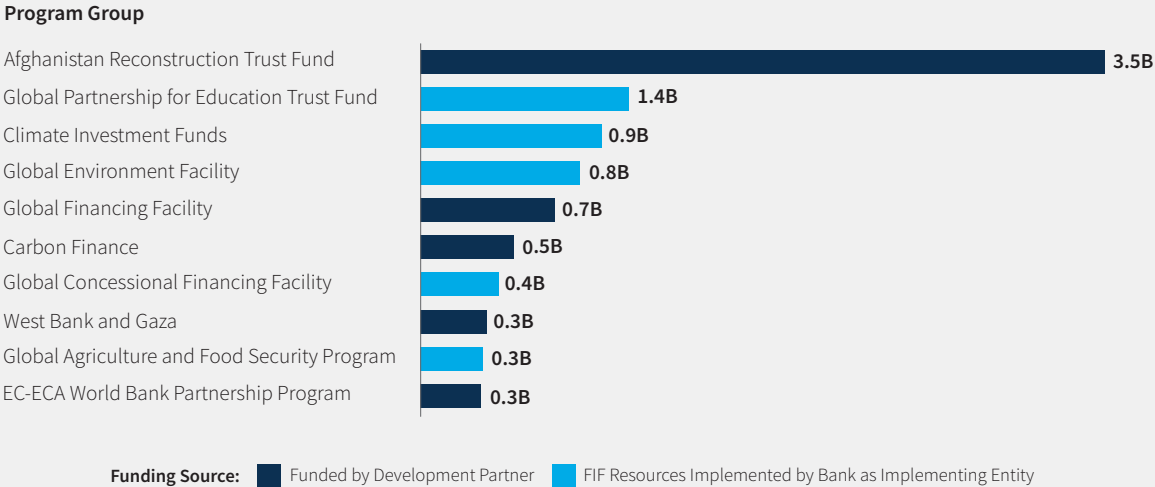
Signed Contributions to IFC Blended Finance Trust Funds by Donor, FY2018-2022 (\$ millions)



Since FY2017, signed contributions for IFC blended finance had averaged \$145 million a year for IFC trust funds. Canada has been the largest sovereign development partner to IFC blended finance trust funds during FY2018–22, accounting for 43 percent of total cumulative signed contributions (\$311 million), followed by the United Kingdom (23 percent, \$169 million) and Finland (19 percent, \$134 million).

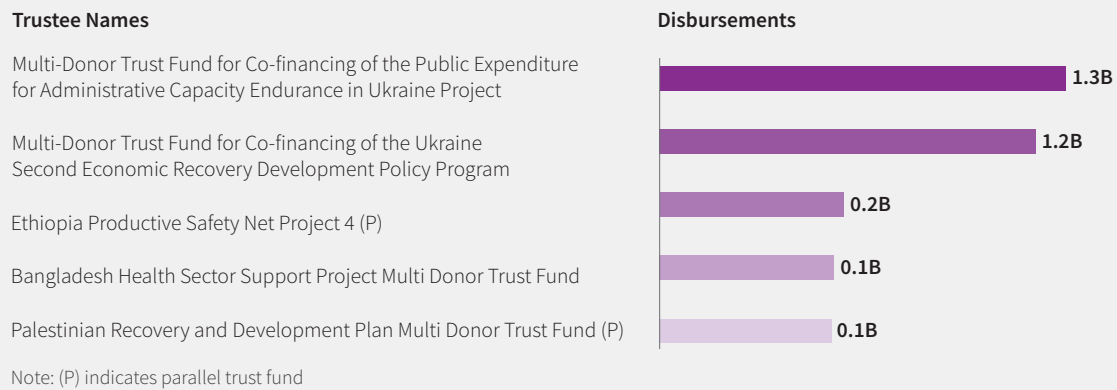
5.2 Outflows

Figure 5.5. World Bank Trust Fund Disbursements, by Top Ten Programs, FY2018-2022 (\$ billions)



The top 10 trust fund programs accounted for 43 percent of the total World Bank trust fund disbursements (\$20.2 billion) from FY2018–22. The highest disbursements were made from the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (\$3.5 billion), followed by other large disbursements made by the World Bank in its role as implementing entity for FIFs like the GPE(\$1.4 billion), CIF (\$0.9 billion) and the GEF (\$0.8 billion).

Figure 5.6. World Bank Trust Fund Disbursements, by Top Five Stand-alone Trust Funds, FY2018-2022

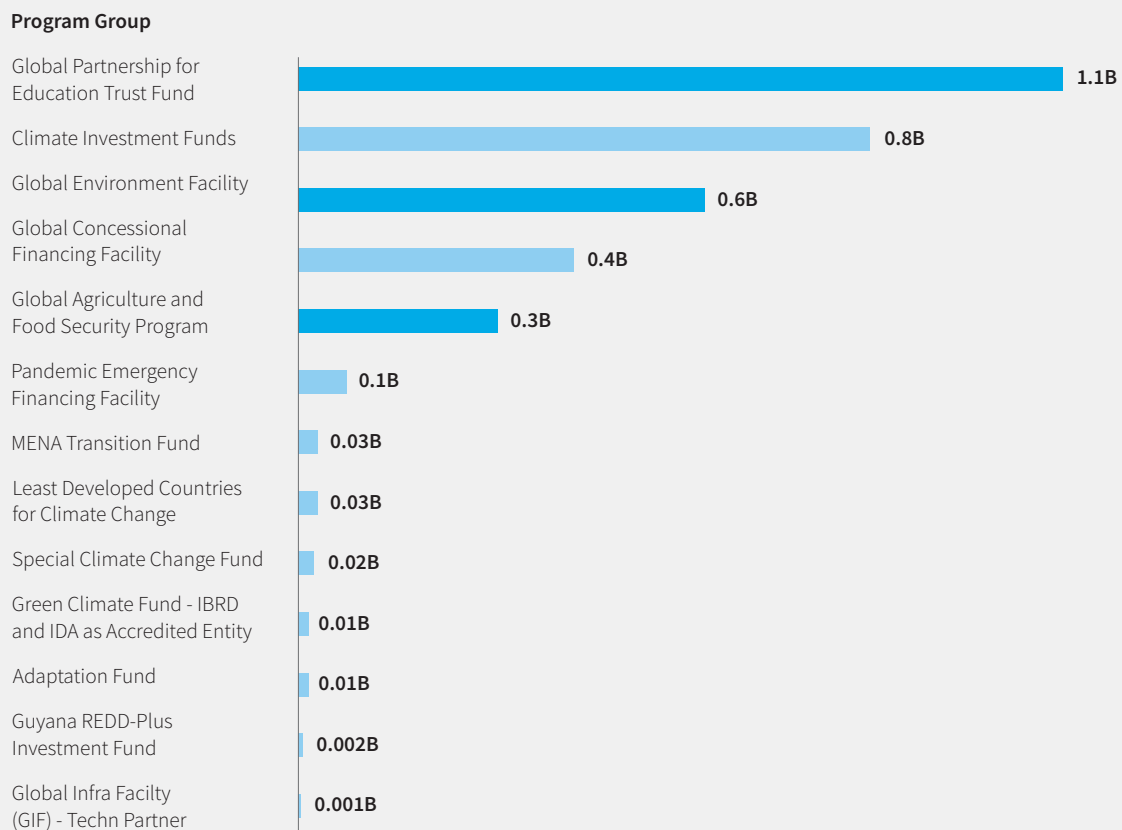


The World Bank is acting quickly through trust funds to help countries facing diverse health, economic, and social impacts of the pandemic, as well as the war in Ukraine. Trust funds have stepped up in various ways, including through its stand-alone trust funds. **World Bank trust funds disbursed \$2.5 billion to Ukraine in the last quarter of FY2022.**

In FY2022, FIFs financed 12 percent of total trust fund disbursements to RE activities supervised by the World Bank (IBRD as implementing entity), with an average share of 23 percent for the last five years. **The volume and share of the FIF funding to RE activities have declined during the last five years** from \$0.9 billion (30 percent) in FY2018 to \$0.5 billion (12 percent) in FY2022.

Almost one-third of FIF funding during FY2018–22 was from the GPE (\$1.1 billion), followed by CIF (\$0.8 billion) and the GEF (\$0.6 billion). **These top 3 programs accounted for 74 percent of RE disbursements funded through FIFs.**

Figure 5.7. World Bank Trust Fund Disbursements for Recipient-Executed Activities by FIFs, FY2018-2022 (\$ billions)



World Bank Trust Fund Disbursements for Recipient-Executed Activities by Funding Sources, FY2018-2022 (\$ billions)

11.4B/77%

Funded by Development Partner

3.4B/23%

FIF Resources Implemented by Bank as Implementing Entity

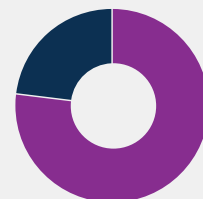
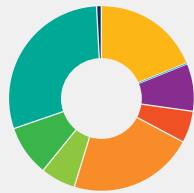
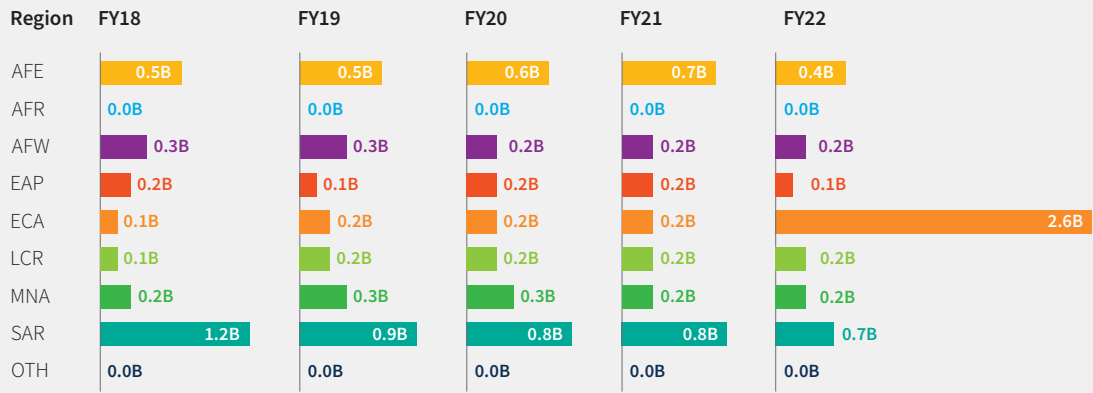


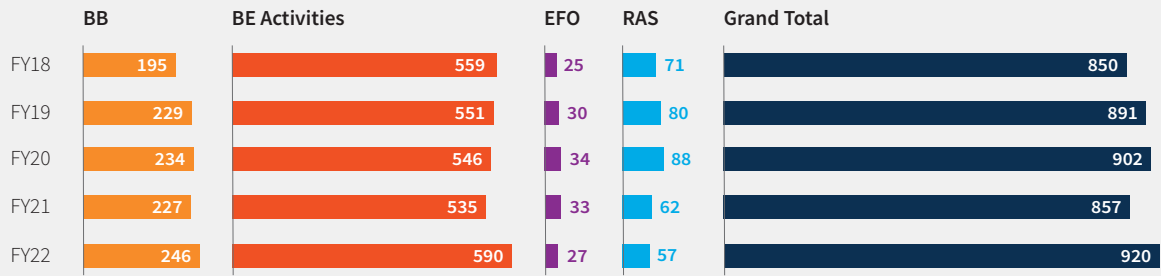
Figure 5.8. World Bank Trust Fund Disbursements for Recipient-Executed Activities by Regions, FY2018-2022 (\$ billions)



AFE	AFR	AFW	EAP	ECA
19%	0.5%	8.4%	5.6%	21.7%
2.8B	0.1B	1.3B	0.8B	3.2B
LCR	MNA	SAR	OTH	
6.3%	8.8%	29.4%	0.7%	
0.9B	1.3B	4.4B	0.1B	

Among the World Bank’s regional units, the **South Asia Region (SAR)** was the largest beneficiary of trust fund disbursements for RE activities, with \$4.4 billion in FY2018–22 due to support to Afghanistan. During FY2022, Europe and Central Asia (ECA) became the largest regional beneficiary at \$2.6 billion, largely due to disbursements to Ukraine.

Figure 5.9. Distribution of ASA Funding, FY2018-2022

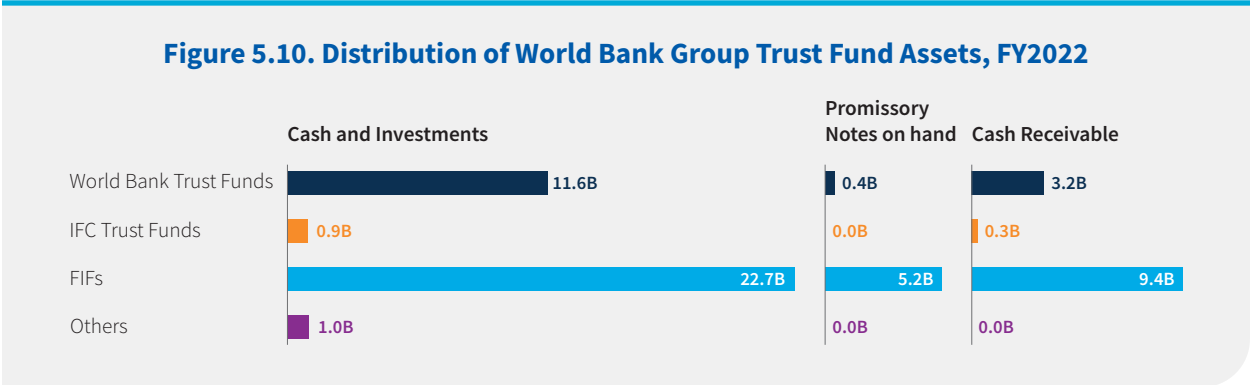


Note: Retroactive adjustments were made for prior year values to reflect the product code mapping definition as available at the end of FY2022. BB refers to bank budget, EFO refers to externally financed outputs, and RAS refers to reimbursable advisory services.

Trust fund financing for BE activities represents a significant share of the World Bank’s expenditures on ASA, at 64 percent in FY2022. This large share of externally financed ASA provides opportunities to work with development partners on the knowledge agenda, but is also introduces challenges to the Bank’s ability to plan and align its work to its strategic priorities. These challenges are being addressed as a part of the ongoing ASA reforms.

5.3 Assets

Trust fund assets consist of funds held in trust (FHIT)—cash, investments, promissory notes and contribution receivables. These assets are managed and reported separately for World Bank trust funds, IFC trust funds, and FIFs following established reporting protocols.



The amount of assets held for World Bank Group trust funds and FIFs amounted to \$54.6 billion at the end of FY2022. The assets held consist of FIFs (\$37.3 billion, 68 percent), World Bank trust funds (\$15.1 billion, 28 percent), IFC trust funds (\$1.2 billion, 2 percent), and other trust funds (\$1.0 billion, 2 percent).

The share of cash and investments amounted to 66 percent of total assets, and the share of contributions receivable and promissory notes receivable was 24 percent and 10 percent, respectively.



FARHOD KHOLMATOV / WORLD BANK

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

The World Bank manages the liquid assets of trust funds and FIFs in a single, commingled investment pool that provides the following benefits to its participants:

- A selection of sub-portfolios or model portfolios to accommodate varying liquidity needs and risk preferences of different funds, managed within a comprehensive risk management framework
- Access to a wide variety of investment products and longer terms of maturity to enhance investment returns over time

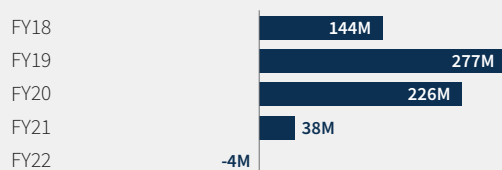
- Regular review of liquidity needs across funds to optimize investments over the longer term
- Standardized and customized ESG investment solutions and product offerings to cater to various sustainable responsible investing (SRI) aspirations of individual funds

These investments earn income based on the trust fund's share of interest income, realized gains or losses from the sale of securities, and unrealized gains or losses resulting from changes in the asset value held by the pool at fair value.

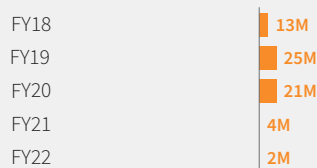
During FY2018–22, investment income on trust fund and FIF assets totaled \$2.1 billion, with a peak in FY2019 at \$882 million. During FY2022, a net investment loss of \$220 million was recorded, which primarily reflects the unrealized mark-to-market losses from U.S. Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities, resulting from a rise in short-term U.S. interest rates.

Figure 5.11. Investment Income by Trust Fund Classification, FY2018-2022 (\$ millions)

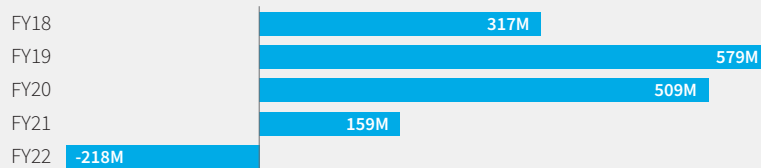
World Bank Trust Funds



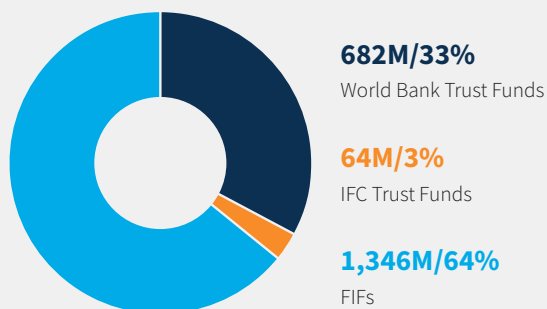
IFC Trust Funds



FIFs



Income



ASSET MIX OF TRUST FUNDS INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

Upon receipt of development partner contributions to a trust fund, the World Bank invests these resources in the international capital markets until they are disbursed to final recipients. Trust fund assets are managed with the primary investment objective of capital preservation and liquidity on demand.

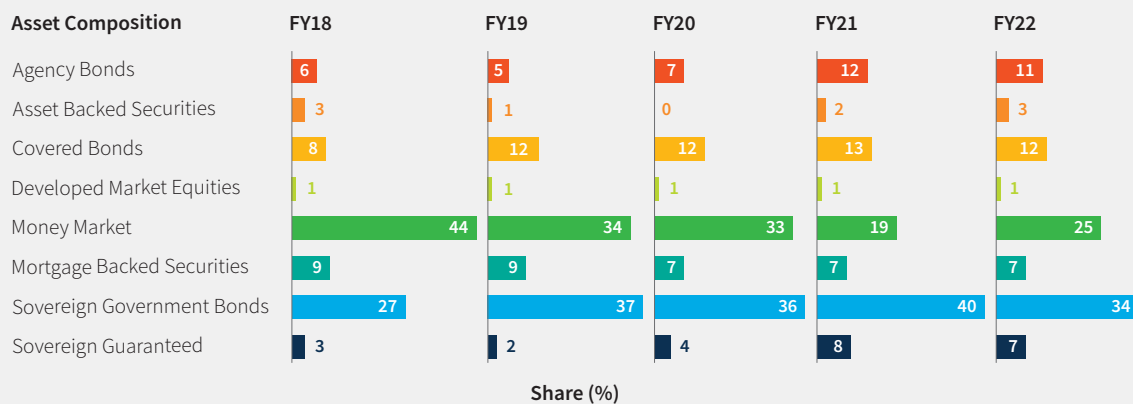
The provisions of the World Bank’s General Investment Authorizations for IBRD and IDA also apply to the investment of trust fund assets. Accordingly, these assets are managed within conservative overall risk tolerance parameters and invested in high quality securities, which include securities issued by sovereign governments, government agencies,

and multilateral and other official institutions, asset-backed and agency-guaranteed mortgage-backed securities, as well as swaps and a range of derivatives in support of securities investments. Subject to the primary investment objective, the asset mix among the investment products authorized by the General Investment Authorizations is based on market opportunities available within the applicable risk limits. As part of monitoring and financial and risk management oversight, a regular rebalancing of assets is performed to ensure that enough liquidity is available to meet disbursements needs.

[Investment Management of Trust Funds and Financial Intermediary Funds 2021](#) offers more details about how the World Bank manages and invests development partner financial resources.

The portfolio asset allocation as of end of FY2022 reflects a conservative investment approach and defensive positioning to maintain the portfolio within the policy risk tolerance. The portfolio includes a large allocation of 34 percent invested in sovereign government bonds, followed by 25 percent in cash and money market instruments, 11 percent in agencies bonds and 12 percent in corporate-covered bonds. The rest of the portfolio is invested in sovereign guaranteed assets, asset-backed securities, and a small allocation to equities.

Figure 5.12. Asset Mix of the World Bank Group Trust Funds Investment Portfolio, FY2018-2022





ALHAGIE MANKA / WORLD BANK

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, AND GOVERNANCE CONSIDERATIONS

Keeping pace with the rapid shift in the global asset management industry toward sustainable and responsible investing (SRI), the World Bank Group is committed to incorporating sustainability-related themes in all operational activities, including the investment management function entrusted to it by its clients.

Endorsed by World Bank Management, starting from July 2019 the Bank Treasury has implemented ESG Integration as the most appropriate SRI approach within the purview of the IBRD/IDA General Investment Authorizations and clients' investment guidelines as stipulated in the Investment Management Agreements. Further in response to growing demand

from some FIFs to pursue strategies that could achieve direct ESG impacts, the Sustainable Bond Strategy has been in implementation since end of FY2021 following a gradual approach, starting with the Sovereign, Supranational, and Agency (SSA) universe permissible under the existing Investment Authorizations. As of June 30, 2022, \$450 million has been allocated to MP8-Sustainability with a market-to-market value of \$440 million, out of which 33 sustainable bonds have been purchased, spanning green, social, and sustainability categories and aiming to address many of the Sustainable Development Goals, including SDG-3, SDG-5, SDG-7, and SDG-13. The World Bank continues to explore additional SRI strategies in line with the current market practices to meet the evolving SRI aspirations and development objectives of development partners.



ANNEX A. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFE	Eastern and Southern Africa Region	IDA	International Development Association
AFW	Western and Central Africa Region	IE	Implementing entity
ASA	Advisory services and analytics	IEG	Independent Evaluation Group
BE	Bank-executed activities	IFC	International Finance Corporation
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019	IMF	International Monetary Fund
CSO	Civil society organization	LCR	Latin America and Caribbean Region
DFi	Development Finance Vice-Presidency	MDB	Multilateral development bank
EAP	East Asia and Pacific Region	MDTF	Multi-donor trust fund
ECA	Europe and Central Asia Region	MENA	Middle East and North Africa Region
EFO	Externally financed output	MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
ESG	Environmental, social, and governance	MSME	Micro, small and medium-size enterprises
FCS	Fragile and conflict-affected situations	NGO	Non-governmental organization
FCV	Fragility, conflict, and violence	PPP	Public-private partnership
FY	Fiscal year	RE	Recipient-executed activities
FHIT	Funds held in trust	SAR	South Asia Region
FIF	Financial intermediary fund	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
G7	Group of Seven (world's largest advanced economies and liberal democracies)	SME	Small and medium-size enterprise
G20	Group of Twenty (world's largest economies)	WSME	Women small and medium-size enterprise
GBV	Gender-based violence	SRI	Sustainable and responsible investing
GDP	Gross domestic product	UN	United Nations
GRID	Green, resilient and inclusive development	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
ICSID	International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes	WBG	World Bank Group
		WHO	World Health Organisation

The World Bank Group's fiscal year runs from July 1 to June 30.

Unless otherwise specified, "\$" represents United States dollars throughout the report.

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ANNEX C. LIST OF UMBRELLA 2.0 PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2022*

Practice Group / Business units	No	Umbrella 2.0 Program	
Equitable Growth, Finance and Institutions Practice Group	1	Competitiveness for Jobs and Economic Transformation (C-JET)	✓
	2	Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP)	✓
	3	Debt Management Facility (DMF)	✓
	4	Finance for Development (F4D)	✓
	5	Financial management and Accountability (FM&A)	✓
	6	Financial Sector Reform and Strengthening Initiative (FIRST 2.0)	✓
	7	Fiscal Policy and Sustainable Growth	✓
	8	Global Tax Program (GTP)	✓
	9	Governance and Institutions (G&I)	✓
	10	Procurement for Development (P4D)	
	11	Risk Finance	✓
	12	Umbrella Facility for Poverty and Equity (UFPE)	✓
	13	Umbrella Facility for Trade (UFT)	✓
Human Development Practice Group	14	Foundational Learning Compact (FLC)	✓
	15	Global Financing Facility for Women, Children and Adolescents (GFF)	✓
	16	Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Fund (HEPR)	✓
	17	Healthy Lives, Nutrition and Population (HLNP)	✓
	18	Human Capital Umbrella	✓
	19	JOBS Umbrella Partnership	✓
	20	KNOMAD – Migration Umbrella	✓

Practice Group / Business units	No	Umbrella 2.0 Program	
Human Development Practice Group	21	Rapid Social Response–Adaptive and Dynamic Social Protection (RSR-ADSP)	✓
	22	Tertiary Education and Skills Training (TEST) Umbrella	
	23	Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality (UFGE)	✓
Infrastructure Practice Group	24	Digital Development Partnership (DDP)	✓
	25	Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP)	✓
	26	Extractives Global Programmatic Support 2 (EGPS-2)	✓
	27	Global Facility to Decarbonize Transport	✓
	28	Global Road Safety Facility (GRSF) 2.0	
	29	Identification for Development (ID4D)	✓
	30	Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF)	✓
	31	Sustainable Infrastructure	
Sustainable Development Practice Group	32	Climate Emissions Reduction Facility (CERF)	
	33	Climate Support Facility	✓
	34	FoodSystems2030	✓
	35	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)	✓
	36	Global Partnership on Results-Based Approaches (GPRBA)	✓
	37	Global Program on Sustainability (GPS)	✓
	38	Global Water Security and Sanitation Partnership (GWSP)	✓
	39	Human Rights, Inclusion and Empowerment (HRIE)	✓
	40	Land 2030 Global Partnership	✓
	41	Partnership for Market Implementation Facility (PMIF)	✓
	42	PROBLUE	✓
	43	PROCLEAN	

Practice Group / Business units	No	Umbrella 2.0 Program	
Sustainable Development Practice Group	44	PROGREEN	✓
	45	Social Sustainability Initiative for All (SSI4ALL)	✓
	46	Sustainable Urban and Regional Development (SURGE)	✓
Development Economics (DEC)	47	Global Data Facility	✓
	48	Impact Evaluation to Development Impact (i2i)	✓
	49	Knowledge for Change Program (KCP)	✓
Fragility, Conflict and Violence	50	State and Peacebuilding Fund 2.0 (SPF 2.0)	✓
Eastern and Southern Africa Region (AFE)	51	Horn of Africa Umbrella	✓
	52	Somalia Country Engagement	✓
	53	South Sudan Umbrella	
	54	Sudan Transition and Recovery Support (STARS)	✓
	55	Zimbabwe Socio-Economic Transformation	✓
Western and Central Africa Region (AFW)	56	AFW Regional Umbrella	
	57	Liberia Reconstruction	✓
East Asia and the Pacific Region	58	Myanmar Strategic Partnership (MSP)	✓
	59	Papua New Guinea and the Pacific Islands Umbrella Facility (PPIUF)	✓
	60	Timor-Leste Strategic Partnership (TLSP)	
Latin America and Caribbean Region	61	The Caribbean MDTF Facility (CaMDTFF)	
Middle East and North Africa Region	62	Lebanon Financing Facility	✓
	63	MENA Regional Umbrella 2.0	✓
	64	Palestinian Umbrella for Resilience Support to the Economy	✓
	65	Tunisia Economic Resilience and Inclusion (TERI)	✓
	66	Yemen Resilience, Recovery and Reconstruction Umbrella Program	✓

Practice Group / Business units	No	Umbrella 2.0 Program	
South Asia Region	67	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)	✓
	68	India Country Umbrella	✓
	69	Pakistan@100 Trust Fund	✓
	70	South Asia Regional Integration and Cooperation Umbrella (SARRE)	

✓ Check mark indicates that the program has been formally established.

* Any changes to proposed Umbrella 2.0 Programs made after June 30, 2022 are not reflected in this table.

ANNEX D. LIST OF TRUST FUNDS AND FIFS REFERENCED IN THIS REPORT

World Bank Trust Funds		
Trust Fund	Trust Fund Name/Development Partner	Weblink
ARTF	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund	https://www.wb-artf.org/
	Africa REDD+ Program	https://redd.unfccc.int/
	Climate and Disaster Risk Management for Health Systems	https://www.gfdr.org/en/climate-disaster-resilient-health-systems
CSF	Climate Support Facility	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/climate-support-facility
CIIP	Competitive Industries and Innovation Program	https://www.theciip.org/
DMF	Debt Management Facility	https://www.dmfacility.org/
DDP	Digital Development Partnership	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/digital-development-partnership
ESMAP	Energy Sector Management Assistance Program	https://www.esmap.org/
EEPP	European Commission–World Bank Partnership on Europe and Central Asia	
EU2020	Europe2020 Programmatic Trust Fund	
EGPS	Extractives Global Programmatic Support	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/egps
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/
	FoodSystems2030	https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/agriculture/brief/food-systems-2030
GCCF	Global Concessional Finance Facility	https://globalcff.org/
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery	https://www.gfdr.org/en

Trust Fund	Trust Fund Name/Development Partner	Weblink
GFF	Global Financing Facility for Women, Children, and Adolescents	https://www.globalfinancingfacility.org/
GPRBA	Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches	https://www.gprba.org/
GPSA	Global Partnership for Social Accountability	https://thegpsa.org/
GPS	Global Program on Sustainability	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/global-program-on-sustainability
GRIF	Global Risk Financing Facility	https://globalriskfinancing.org/
GRSF	Global Road Safety Facility	https://www.roadsafetyfacility.org
GTP	Global Tax Program	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/the-global-tax-program
GWSP	Global Water Security and Sanitation Partnership	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/global-water-security-sanitation-partnership
HCP	Human Capital Umbrella Program	
HEPR	Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Fund	https://www.healthemergencies.org/
HRIE	Human Rights, Inclusion and Empowerment	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/humanrights
ID4D	Identification for Development	https://id4d.worldbank.org/
IBEP	Improving Business Environment for Prosperity	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/ibep
IEI	Inclusive Education Initiative	https://www.inclusive-education-initiative.org/
InfoDev	Information for Development Program	https://www.infodev.org/
KCP	Knowledge for Change Umbrella Program	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/knowledge-for-change
KGTF	Korea Green Growth Trust Fund	https://www.wbgkggtf.org/
PCRAFI	Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative	https://www.gfdrr.org/en/pacific-catastrophe-risk-assessment-and-financing-initiative-phase-3

Trust Fund	Trust Fund Name/Development Partner	Weblink
PROBLUE	PROBLUE Umbrella Program	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/problue
PPIAF	Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility	https://ppiaf.org/
QIIP	Quality Infrastructure Investment Partnership	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/quality-infrastructure-investment-partnership
RSR-ADSP	Rapid Social Response–Adaptive and Dynamic Social Protection Program	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/rapidsocialresponseprogram
SFP	State and Peacebuilding Fund	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/state-and-peace-building-fund
SURGE	Sustainable Urban and Regional Development	https://www.worldbank.org/surge
TERI	Tunisia Economic Resilience and Inclusion	
UFGE	Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/umbrellafacilityforgenderequality
UFPE	Umbrella Facility for Poverty and Equity	
UFT	Umbrella Facility for Trade	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/umbrella-facility-for-trade#5
WB&G	West Bank and Gaza MDTF	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/palestinian-partnership-for-infrastructure-trust-fund
WB We-Fi	World Bank We-Fi Program	https://we-fi.org/implementing-partners/world-bank/

MIGA Trust Funds

Trust Fund	Trust Fund Name/Development Partner	Weblink
CAFEF	Conflict Affected and Fragile Economies Facility	
FAS	Fund for Advancing Sustainability	
RECTF	Renewable Energy and Catalyst Trust Fund	
WB&G TF	West Bank and Gaza Trust Fund	

IFC Trust Funds

Trust Fund	Trust Fund Name/Development Partner	Weblink
TF072979	IFC Support for G20 Compact with Africa Initiative - ISCA (Germany, Norway, Netherlands)	https://www.compactwithafrica.org/content/compactwithafrica/home.html
TF073654	IFCs Food Systems Development Program (Germany)	https://pressroom.ifc.org/all/pages/PressDetail.aspx?ID=26408
TF072748	The Private Sector Window of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) - Advisory Projects Supported by UK Window (United Kingdom)	https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/BF/Focus-Areas/bf-agri https://pressroom.ifc.org/all/pages/PressDetail.aspx?ID=26424
TF073128	The Women Entrepreneurship Finance Initiative (We-Fi)	https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/bf/focus-areas/bf-sme/bf-we-fi https://pressroom.ifc.org/all/pages/PressDetail.aspx?ID=26424
TF072341	Financial Support for Advisory Services Relating to the Ethiopia Private Sector Development Initiative (Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, US)	https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/news_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/news+and+events/news/insights/ethiopia-reforms?CID=IFC_TT_IFC_EN_EXT
TF071850	Global Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) Financing Initiative (United Kingdom)	https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/industry_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/financial+institutions/priorities/sme+finance/global+sme+finance+facility
TF073373	MENA MSME 2.0 - Multi Donor Trust Fund Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) 2.0 - Morocco Trust Fund (United Kingdom)	https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/publications_ext_content/ifc_external_publication_site/publications_listing_page/covid-19-effect-on-msmes-in-mea

Trust Fund	Trust Fund Name/Development Partner	Weblink
TF073403	TF073403- Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund - International Finance Corporation (IFC) Executed Trust Fund (EC, Germany, Switzerland, United Kingdom)	https://kkcfke.org/
TF072815	TF072815-Global Business Innovation Partnership (GBIP) (Denmark)	https://pressroom.ifc.org/all/pages/PressDetail.aspx?ID=26664 https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/d1171401-27e5-4330-a29f-95b13ba93965/IFC+and+Denmark+FY21.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=nT91c-R
TF025040	TF025040-Former Japan Comprehensive Trust Fund (Japan)	https://pressroom.ifc.org/all/pages/PressDetail.aspx?ID=26664 https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/multilingual_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/ifc_home_japan/japan_partnership/contribution+of+the+government+of+japan/cjtf_en
TF070993	PEP Africa: Conflict Affected States in Africa Initiative (CASA) (Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom)	https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/6e7b7bf2-d599-4a42-9e16-b9a0ebf1c99f/IFC+CASA+Fragility+Fact+Sheets.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=llTujlGz https://pressroom.ifc.org/all/pages/PressDetail.aspx?ID=26664
TF072146	Financial Support for a Program of Advisory Services Relating to Inclusive Green Growth (Denmark)	https://pressroom.ifc.org/all/pages/PressDetail.aspx?ID=26664 https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/d1171401-27e5-4330-a29f-95b13ba93965/IFC+and+Denmark+FY21.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=nT91c-R

Trust Fund	Trust Fund Name/Development Partner	Weblink
TF071889	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) - IFC Global Advisory Services Trust Fund, including GAFSP Project Status Window TF083279 (Australia)	https://www.lightingglobal.org/where-we-work/lighting-asia/papua-new-guinea/ https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/news_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/news+and+events/news/cm-stories/papua-new-guinea-300-days-of-sunshine https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/BF/Focus-Areas/bf-agri
TF072066	New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade - International Finance Corporation East Asia and Pacific Partnership (New Zealand)	https://www.lightingglobal.org/where-we-work/lighting-asia/papua-new-guinea/ https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/news_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/news+and+events/news/cm-stories/papua-new-guinea-300-days-of-sunshine
TF070410	TF070410-Private Enterprise Partnership-Pacific (PEP-Pacific) Trust Fund - Phase IV (Australia, Japan, New Zealand)	https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/c35184f4-bd9d-42ee-8db5-12c8510f940b/IFC+Powering+the+Pacific+Guide-FINAL.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=nP0tbsa https://www.lightingglobal.org/where-we-work/lighting-asia/papua-new-guinea/ https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/news_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/news+and+events/news/cm-stories/papua-new-guinea-300-days-of-sunshine
TF071927	TF071927-Central Asia Investment Climate Program (United Kingdom)	https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/d90879ed-5f48-48a7-915a-c4b2e4c8e2e5/IFC+and+UK+FY21.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=nPcWnmc
TF073041	Korea-IFC Partnership Program (Republic of Korea)	https://pressroom.ifc.org/all/pages/PressDetail.aspx?ID=16770
TF072538	Facility for Investment Climate Advisory Services (FY17-21 Strategy Cycle) (Austria, Canada, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland)	https://www.thefias.info/ https://www.thefias.info/sites/fias/files/2022-07/FIAS%202021%20Annual%20Review%20Executive%20Summary.pdf

Trust Fund	Trust Fund Name/Development Partner	Weblink
TF072114	TF072114-Austria-IFC Climate Change Partnership Program (Austria)	https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/0a1246b8-7571-4d8a-9708-1fb94f64f604/IFC+and+Austria+FY21.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=nP1Vt8J
TF073186	TF073186-Climate Advisory Partnership (CAP) (Netherlands)	https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/7d4ae0ab-43b4-44cf-a0a3-e13fe0fa2546/IFC+and+Netherlands+FY18.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=msO9B18#:~:text=In%202018%2C%20IFC%20and%20the.green%20finance%2C%20green%20buildings%20and https://pressroom.ifc.org/all/pages/PressDetail.aspx?ID=26564
TF072339	Project Development Facility to Support Infrastructure to Build Resilience (Rockefeller Foundation)	https://pressroom.ifc.org/all/pages/PressDetail.aspx?ID=17950
TF073113	Finland-IFC Blended Finance for Climate Program (Finland)	https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/bf/focus-areas/bf-climate/finland https://pressroom.ifc.org/all/pages/PressDetail.aspx?ID=25866
TF073346	MENA Private Sector Development (PSD) Program - Advisory Component (Netherlands)	https://pressroom.ifc.org/all/pages/PressDetail.aspx?ID=17713 https://pressroom.ifc.org/all/pages/PressDetail.aspx?ID=25866
TF073142	Public-Private Partnership Advisory Fund for Infrastructure Investment in Developing Countries (Germany)	https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/1112563c-c189-40e3-b8c3-ab4a709737f8/IFC+and+Germany+FY21.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=nP1ZD3S https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Industry_EXT_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/PPP/Partners/

Trust Fund	Trust Fund Name/Development Partner	Weblink
TF073129	Bangladesh Women Small and Medium Enterprises (Norway)	https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/9d093e5e-ff7b-48fa-816a-bb5586f27e6f/IFC+and+Norway+FY21.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=nSVyAV https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/umbrellafacilityforgenderequality/about
TF073589	Bangladesh MSME Covid Recovery (United Kingdom)	https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/d90879ed-5f48-48a7-915a-c4b2e4c8e2e5/IFC+and+UK+FY21.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=nPcWnmc https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/b16f90a1-253e-419a-b1fc-739bdec9985c/Bangladesh-Business+Plus+Survey-C.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=nm9GQXS
TF073406	International Finance Corporation (IFC) - Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF) - Singapore Trust Fund	https://www.globalinfrastructure.org/partners
TF073659	Facility for Investment Climate Advisory Services (FIAS) (FY22-26 Strategy Cycle)	https://www.thefias.info/ https://www.thefias.info/sites/fias/files/2021-06/FIAS_FY22-26_Strategy_Full_Rpt_FINAL.pdf
TF073385	Fragility & Conflict-affected Situations (FCS) Initiative for Sub-Saharan Africa and Yemen Multi-Donor Trust Fund (Norway, Ireland)	https://pressroom.ifc.org/all/pages/PressDetail.aspx?ID=26856 https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/REGION_EXT_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/Sub-Saharan+Africa/Priorities/Fragile+and+Conflict+Affected+Situations/

Trust Fund	Trust Fund Name/Development Partner	Weblink
TF073356	Comprehensive Japan Trust Fund	https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/multilingual_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/ifc_home_japan/japan_partnership/contribution+of+the+government+of+japan/cjtf_en https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/news_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/news+and+events/news/covid-19-supplies
TF073591	Norway - Global Health Platform	https://pressroom.ifc.org/all/pages/PressDetail.aspx?ID=26133#:~:text=The%20partnership%20with%20Norway%20puts,critical%20phase%20of%20the%20pandemic. https://pressroom.ifc.org/all/pages/PressDetail.aspx?ID=17761 https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/news_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/news+and+events/news/covid-19-supplies
TF073554	IFC Global Advisory Project on Personal Protective Equipment (United Kingdom)	https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/news_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/news+and+events/news/covid-19-supplies
TF073234	PROSPECTS Partnership on Jobs and Education for Forcibly Displaced Persons (FDP) and Host Communities (Netherlands)	https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/7d4ae0ab-43b4-44cf-a0a3-e13fe0fa2546/IFC+and+Netherlands+FY18.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=msO9B18 https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/bf/focus-areas/refugees

Financial Intermediary Funds
(in alphabetical order by name of the fund)

Trust Fund	Trust Fund Name/Development Partner	Weblink
AF	Adaptation Fund	https://www.adaptation-fund.org/
AGR	AgResults	https://agresults.org/
CEPI	Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations	https://cepi.net/
CGIAR	Formerly the Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research	https://www.cgiar.org/
CIF ¹	Climate Investment Funds	https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/
CTF	Clean Technology Fund	https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/topics/clean-technologies
SCF	Strategic Climate Fund	https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/content/strategic-climate-fund-structure
CREWS	Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems Initiative	https://www.crews-initiative.org/en
DRTF	Debt Relief Trust Fund	
Gavi ²	Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (formerly the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization)	https://www.gavi.org/
AMC	Advanced Market Commitment for Pneumococcal Vaccines	https://www.gavi.org/investing-gavi/innovative-financing/pneumococcal-amc
IFFIm	International Finance Facility for Immunization	https://iffim.org/
GCCF	Global Concessional Financing Facility	https://globalcfcf.org/

Trust Fund	Trust Fund Name/Development Partner	Weblink
GEF ³	Global Environment Facility	https://www.thegef.org/
CBIT	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency	https://www.thegef.org/topics/capacity-building-initiative-transparency-cbit
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change	https://www.thegef.org/topics/least-developed-countries-fund-ldcf
NPIF	Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund	https://www.thegef.org/documents/brochure-nagoya-protocol-implementation-fund
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund	https://www.thegef.org/topics/special-climate-change-fund-sccf
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	https://www.gafspfund.org/
Global Fund	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/
GIF	Global Infrastructure Facility	https://www.globalinfrastructure.org/
GPE	Global Partnership for Education	https://www.globalpartnership.org/
GCF	Green Climate Fund	https://www.greenclimate.fund/
GRIF	Guyana REDD-Plus Investment Fund	http://www.guyanareddfund.org/
HRF	Haiti Reconstruction Fund	https://www.haitireconstructionfund.org/
MENATF ⁴	Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund	https://www.menatransitionfund.org/
PEF ⁴	Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility	https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/pandemics/brief/pandemic-emergency-financing-facility
PAF	Pilot Auction Facility for Methane and Climate Mitigation	https://www.pilotauctionfacility.org/
We-FI	Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative	https://we-fi.org/

¹ The CTF and the SCF are two separate FIFs that support the Climate Investment Funds.

² Although Gavi is not a FIF, both AMC and IFFIm are FIFs that provide financial resources for Gavi. AMC operationally closed in FY2021.

³ CBIT, LDCF, NPIF, and SCCF are four separate FIFs that are managed under the GEF governance framework in addition to the main GEF Fund.

⁴ PEF operationally closed in FY2021, and MENATF operationally closed in FY2022.

ANNEX E. WORLD BANK GROUP'S ROLES AND SERVICES IN FIFs, FY2022

World Bank Group's Roles and Services in FIFs, FY2022				
Bank Services Bank Roles	Standard Financial Management Services ^a	Additional Financial Management Services ^b	Customized Financial Management Services ^c	Number of FIFs
Trustee + Implementing Entity + Secretariat + Independent Evaluation Office		GEF, LDCF, SCCF, NPIF, CBIT		5
Trustee + Implementing Entity + Secretariat	DRTF, GAFSP, HRF, GPE, MENATF, GIF, WE-Fi	CIF (CTF, SCF), GCFF	AF	11
Trustee + Secretariat			PAF	1
Trustee + Implementing Entity	GRIF, GCF, CREWS			3
Trustee	CGIAR, AgResults, CEPI		Global Fund, IFFIm	5
Number of FIFs	13	8	4	25

In each cell of this table, the FIFs are listed in chronological order of establishment according to the dates at which each FIF trust fund was activated. See Annex D for full FIF names.

^a Standard financial management services include managing contributions, holding funds received in trust, investing such funds pending disbursement, and committing and transferring funds to the implementing/supervising entities.

^b Additional financial management services include replenishment support, cash flow projections, and reflows/repayment management.

^c Customized financial management services include customized treasury management services and reporting, e.g. for AMC, IFFIm, and Global Fund. This also includes Certified Emission Reductions (CERS) management for AF, support for pandemic bonds and insurance in the PEF, and managing auctions and bond issuances for PAF.

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