



**2019-2020**  
ANNUAL REPORT  
**GLOBAL CONCESSIONAL  
FINANCING FACILITY**





A school courtyard in La Ceja, Department of Antioquia, Colombia.  
Photo credit: © Charlotte Kesl / World Bank



# 2019-2020 GCFF ANNUAL REPORT

Covering the period  
**July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020**



Mother and child in the Zaatari Refugee camp,  
Jordan. Photo credit: Mohamed Azakir / World Bank

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Executive Summary	4
2. About GCFE	8
3. GCFE Timeline	22
4. FY20 Highlights: Refugees and the COVID-19 Pandemic	33
5. GCFE FY20 Portfolio – Operations in Review	36
6. Financial Overview	66
7. GCFE Results Framework	70
8. Monitoring & Evaluation	73



## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>BC</b>	Benefitting Country
<b>BRT</b>	Bus Rapid Transit
<b>CDR</b>	Council for Development and Reconstruction
<b>DCU</b>	Development Coordination Unit
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development (U.K.)
<b>DLI</b>	Disbursement-Linked Indicators
<b>DPL</b>	Development Policy Loan
<b>EBRD</b>	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>ECE</b>	Early Childhood Education
<b>EIB</b>	European Investment Bank
<b>EPHRP</b>	Emergency Primary Healthcare Restoration Project
<b>ESP</b>	Education Sector Plan
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>GCFF</b>	Global Concessional Financing Facility
<b>GCR</b>	Global Compact for Refugees
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information System
<b>GoJ</b>	Government of Jordan
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>ISA</b>	Implementation Support Agency
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>IsDB</b>	Islamic Development Bank
<b>JICA</b>	Japan International Cooperation Agency

<b>MDB</b>	Multilateral Development Bank
<b>MENA</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>MFD</b>	Maximizing Finance for Development
<b>MIC</b>	Middle Income Country
<b>MWI</b>	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring & Evaluation
<b>NAF</b>	National Aid Fund
<b>PDO</b>	Project Development Objective
<b>PforR</b>	Program for Results
<b>PHCC</b>	Primary Healthcare Centers
<b>PPP</b>	Public Private Partnership
<b>PSFI</b>	Private Sector Financial Intermediary
<b>PSSF</b>	Private Sector Support Framework
<b>SC</b>	Steering Committee
<b>SMEs</b>	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Program
<b>UNGA</b>	United Nations General Assembly
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>WAJ</b>	Water Authority of Jordan
<b>WB(G)</b>	World Bank (Group)



Syrian refugees play with classmates at school with their Syrian teacher, Ha La Mehio in Zouq Bhanin Village, Lebanon on March 22, 2016. Photo credit © Dominic Chavez/World Bank



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### ABOUT THIS REPORT

This Annual Report highlights the progress and results achieved during FY20. It provides an overview of GCFF funded operations in Lebanon, Jordan, Colombia and Ecuador and highlights their support to refugees and hosting communities. It provides a detailed overview and current status of each operation and includes financial statements for the fiscal year. The GCFF is committed to further strengthening its results framework and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system, which is currently being reviewed as part of an independent evaluation of the GCFF. This report provides more detail on the progress of the independent evaluation, the Private Sector Support Framework (PSSF), and the effects of COVID-19 on GCFF operations.

## GCFF AT A GLANCE

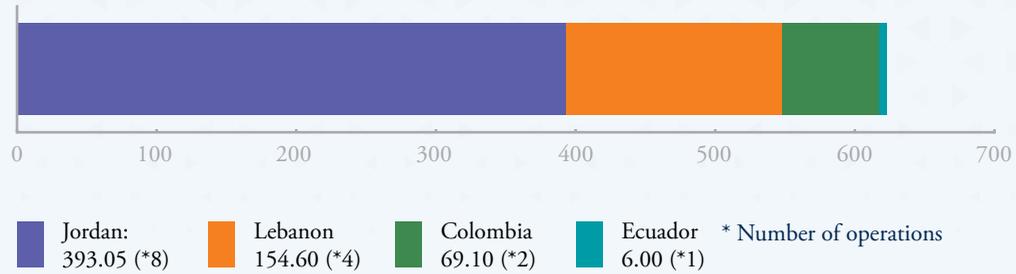
DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED (US\$ MILLIONS)

 43.46 Canada	 61.43 Netherlands
 78.92 Denmark	 46.41 Norway
 5.36 EU	 50.24 Sweden
 102.41 Germany	 175.38 UK
 99.56 Japan	 35.00 US



City view of Bogotá, Colombia on January 11, 2016.  
Photo credit © Dominic Chavez/World Bank

**FUNDING DECISIONS (US\$ MILLIONS)**



Cumulative funding decisions operations 2016-2020

\$622.75M



Funding decisions in FY20

\$198.4M

Total project amount for GCFF funded operations 2016-2020

\$4238.74M



Of which concessional financing:

\$622.75M



## ABOUT GCFF

The last decade has seen an unprecedented number of people fleeing their homes. According to the latest UNHCR Global Trends report (2019), there are 26 million refugees worldwide – 73 percent of them are hosted in countries neighboring their countries of origin. At 6.6 million, Syrians constitute the largest group of refugees. Jordan and Lebanon are still hosting the highest number of refugees relative to population size.

While Jordan and Lebanon have performed a vital global public good in opening their borders to those fleeing violence and persecution, the influx of Syrian refugees has also caused considerable fiscal and financial stress on their economies and strained infrastructure and public services, such as water, education, and housing. Each country has struggled to afford the additional costs borne of hosting refugees, in part because their status as middle-income countries (MICs) prevents them from borrowing from multilateral development banks on concessional terms traditionally reserved for the poorest nations. In light of these pressures, Jordan and Lebanon appealed to the international community for access to concessional assistance.

The Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF) is an international effort launched in 2016 on the initiative of the United Nations, the Islamic Development Bank and the World Bank. Meeting in Lima for the International Monetary Fund (IMF)-World Bank Group (WBG) Annual Meetings, the leaders of the United Nations, the Islamic Development Bank, and the World Bank Group convened representatives from more than 20 countries and international partners to discuss how best to help Jordan and Lebanon address the influx of Syrian refugees. On April 15, 2016 at the 2016 IMF-WBG Spring Meetings in Washington, D.C., the Concessional Financing Facility (CFF) was launched with US\$140 million in pledges.

In September 2016, at the Leader's Summit on Refugees at the UN General Assembly in New York, the CFF was expanded to the global level by allowing it to support eligible countries anywhere in the world. Even as the Facility remained focused on helping Jordan and Lebanon address the impact of the Syrian crisis, CFF Steering Committee members recognized the need to quickly respond to future refugee crises that may emerge in other MICs. Indeed, after the unraveling of the political and economic crisis

in Venezuela and the exodus of 3.7 million Venezuelans to neighboring countries and beyond, Colombia and Ecuador, host countries for fleeing Venezuelans, were welcomed as benefitting countries to the GCFF in 2019.

The GCFF has proved itself a nimble instrument, responding quickly to changing circumstances. Whether it is adding new benefitting countries when the need arises, like Colombia and Ecuador, or allowing the restructuring of ongoing operations to address urgent crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, it continues to prove its timeliness and relevance.



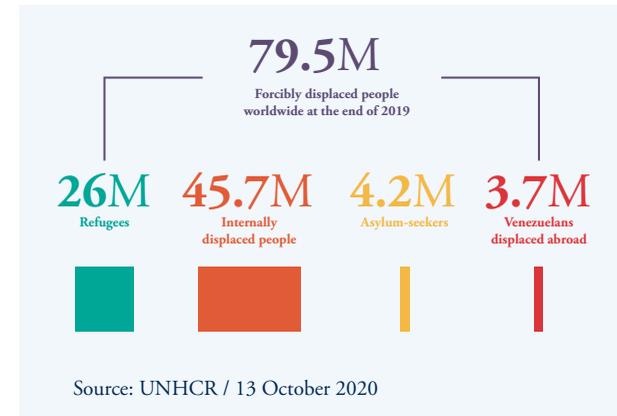
Placeholder text  
Photo credit: Diego Chaves Gonzalez / World Bank

## FRAGILITY, CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE

The last decade has seen an unprecedented global rise in fragility. There are now more violent conflicts globally than at any time in the past 30 years. The world is also facing the largest forced displacement crisis ever recorded, with 79.5 million forcibly displaced people worldwide (UNHCR 2019). Fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) is a development challenge that threatens development gains made and impacts both low- and middle-income countries. By 2030, it is expected that up to two-thirds of the world's poorest will live in countries characterized by FCV.

Rising inequality, lack of opportunity, discrimination, and exclusion are fueling grievances and perceptions of injustice. Climate change, demographic change, migration, technological transformations, illicit financial flows, and violent extremism are often interconnected, posing risks that transcend borders. Many countries also suffer from chronically poor governance. These factors can increase vulnerability to shocks and crises and can create regional and global spillovers. They could cause devastating impacts, especially for women, children, youth and people with disabilities, that could be felt for generations.

Addressing the challenges of FCV is key to making progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to the international community's broader efforts to promote

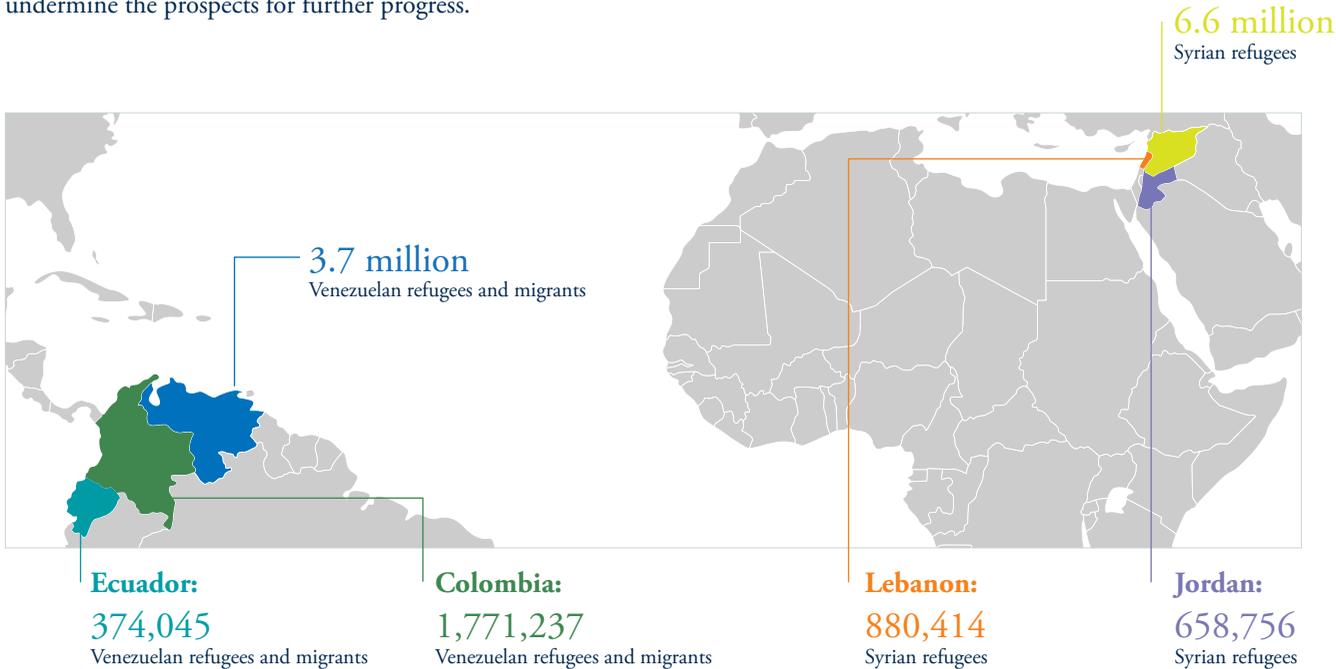


peace and prosperity. The GCFE plays an important role here, by helping middle-income countries address the refugee crisis. GCFE-funded operations strengthen resilience and, ultimately, contribute to peace and stability, by focusing on areas such as job creation, effective delivery of basic services (e.g. education and health), social protection, infrastructure, and private sector participation. Promoting peace and stability is an integral part of the development agenda, as outlined in the recently released WBG Strategy for Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV). The GCFE has unlocked \$4.2 billion in financing to benefit Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon, and Venezuelan refugees and migrants in Colombia and Ecuador, as well as the communities that host them.

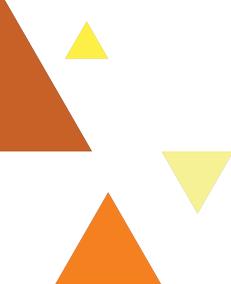
## BENEFITTING COUNTRIES – RISKS AND CHALLENGES

The international community is significantly scaling up the volume and types of financial support to address FCV challenges in low-income and lower middle-income countries. Swift and effective action is urgently needed from development and humanitarian actors, or FCV risks could both erode gains made in the fight against poverty and undermine the prospects for further progress.

The main objective of the GCFF is to provide concessional financing to middle income countries struggling with a large influx of refugees. The original benefitting countries were Lebanon and Jordan. In 2019, the Steering Committee welcomed Colombia and Ecuador as benefitting countries to the GCFF.



Country figures with the number of registered refugees according to UNHCR. All countries also report large numbers of unregistered refugees



## LEBANON

The influx of displaced Syrians in Lebanon since 2011 led to one of the world's highest concentration of displaced people in any country, themselves affected by high poverty. The total population of Lebanon increased by more than 38 percent between 2010 and 2019, rising from 4.9 million to 6.6 million (World Bank). As of early 2020, 16.5 percent (880,000) of the registered displaced Syrians are in Lebanon,<sup>1</sup> and the Government of Lebanon (GoL) estimates that there are approximately half a million more unregistered displaced Syrians. Lebanon also hosts an estimated 257,000 Palestinians, including those who fled Syria.

The socioeconomic situation of displaced Syrians has been deteriorating over the years. Close to three quarters of the population have fallen below the poverty line (less than US\$4 per day per person) and over 50 percent below the extreme poverty line (less than US\$3 per person per day), as per data collected in April 2019 for the annual UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VaSyR). Recent analyses conducted by the United Nations estimate that the deepening of the economic crisis as of October 2019, combined with the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown as an aggravating factor, has led to an estimated increase in extreme vulnerability among displaced Syrians by 51 percent, reaching 83 percent of the displaced Syrian population.

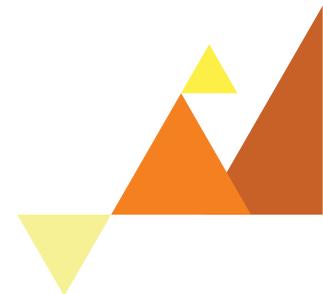
Among the host Lebanese population overall poverty has drastically increased from 26 percent in 2012 to 37 percent in 2019. Combined with the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, forecasts prior to the explosion had anticipated a contraction of per capita GDP by 8.3 percent in real terms in 2020-21, resulting in a further increase in overall poverty to 45 percent in 2020. Prior to the port of Beirut explosion this translated into approximately 1.7 million Lebanese (350,000 households) falling under the poverty line, of which 841,000 people (156,000 households) will be under the food poverty line.

If unmitigated, the multiple crises would not only result in a steep increase in poverty and inequality in Lebanon, but it could also reverse hard-won gains in human capital investment, as well as fuel social tension between vulnerable Lebanese and non-Lebanese communities. As a direct fallout of the increases in poverty, households will come under increasing strain to smooth consumption and delay needed investments in education, nutrition and healthcare. As the poorest are most likely to bear the brunt of the economic contraction, an increase in early marriages, child labor, abuse and inequality is also very likely. This further underscores the need to provide immediate safety net support to the poorest households through emergency interventions.

<sup>1</sup> 37.6% (344,285) in Bekaa, 26.5% (242,354) in the North, 24.5% (224,149) in Beirut, and 11.4% (103,860) in the South. UNHCR, "Operational Portal: Syria Regional Refugee Response – Lebanon," December 31, 2019 <sup>3</sup> Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation

As of June 30, 2020, Lebanon received US\$ 154.6 million in concessional financing from the GCFE, for four projects worth US\$745 million. The **Roads and Employment** project and the **Greater Beirut Public Transport** project focus on improving the country’s infrastructure and connectivity. The **Municipal Investment Program** aims at improving basic infrastructure and services as well as increased local economic opportunities benefiting the “whole community” in the 18 participating cities. The **Health Resilience** project aims to increase access to quality health care for thousands of poor families in Lebanon – both Lebanese and Syrian. The \$400 million **Lebanon National Jobs Program**, which received \$70.1 million in concessionality financing from the GCFE in March 2018, was cancelled in July 2019. Financing for the project was withdrawn from the World Bank because the operation exceeded the timeline for declaration of effectiveness (as per WB policies and procedures).

### Lebanon Financing (in millions)





## JORDAN

Jordan is hosting almost 1.3 million Syrians,<sup>2</sup> of which more than 658,000 are registered refugees with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Jordan also hosts another 724,000 refugees (mainly from the region). This influx of refugees has raised Jordan's overall population to 9.9 million in 2018 (World Bank). About 90 percent of the refugees are living in Jordan's cities, towns and villages using existing social and physical infrastructure and service delivery systems. This has stressed those systems across numerous critical sectors, including health, education, municipal services, and others. Overall, the Government estimates that the budgetary cost of hosting the Syrian population has been around US\$1.4 billion per annum.<sup>3</sup> The Government of Jordan, in partnership with the international community, has committed to tackling this challenge of improving the living conditions, prospects, security and resilience of both Syrian refugees and Jordanian host communities.

The economic and services delivery challenge of the Syrian refugee population in Jordan is compounded by several external shocks that directly affected economic growth over the past decade. As a result, the economy has not been able to create the large number of productive jobs required to meet the needs of the young and fast-growing population.

First, the global financial crisis in 2009 dampened economic activity, while the accompanying policy response—including lower taxes and debt accumulation—was not enough to stimulate growth. Second, the Iraqi and Syrian conflicts disrupted trade routes to key trade partners, including Turkey and the European Union (EU), the costs of these disruptions in trade are yet to be fully assessed but expected to be large. Third, the repeated disruption of favorably-priced natural gas supplies from Egypt led the Government to cap electricity tariffs to spare the bulk of the population from large tariff increases and produced an accumulated energy sector debt of about 18 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), held by the Central Government and the National Electric Power Company. Fourth, the slowdown in the major Gulf economies due to depressed oil prices in 2014 led to a decrease in remittances (of about 0.4 percent of GDP per year) and lower official grants to Jordan (of about one percent of GDP per year, although Jordan remains one of the world's largest recipients of ODA relative to GDP). Lower commodity prices have also depressed Jordan's proceeds from phosphate and potash exports. These external shocks have affected Jordan's macroeconomic stability as well as growth and job creation prospects.

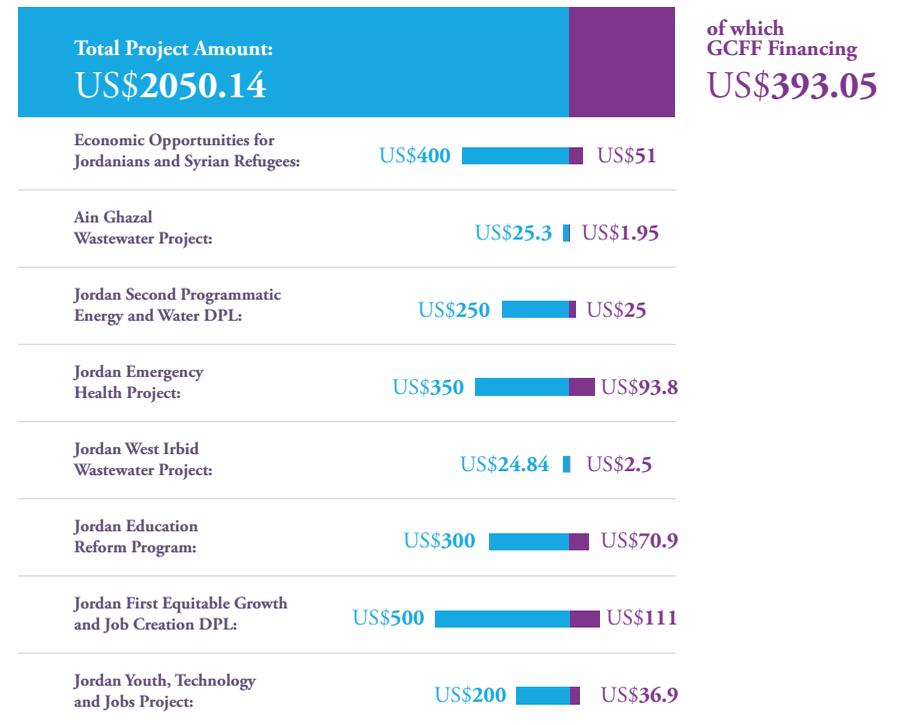
<sup>2</sup> According to the 2015 Department of Statistics Census.

<sup>3</sup> Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation

Recent policy changes, including those implemented under GCFF-funded budget support operations, have allowed for some gains for Syrians ability to improve their economic opportunities. Syrians have recently been granted access to the Jordanian labor market, at no cost. Their unemployment rate even though being high, has fallen from 61 percent pre-compact to 25 percent (43 percent for women and 22 percent for men), post-Jordan Compact and their labor force participation has increased from 28 percent to 32 percent (7 percent for women and 59 percent for men). Informal work continues to remain high at approximately 75 percent of employment.<sup>4</sup> The Government of Jordan (GoJ) has also relaxed inspections on Syrian labor, whereby forbearance was granted to Syrian workers without permits identified during labor inspections, an action agreed under the Jordan Compact for two years, which was then extended by the GoJ and continues until the present time. The emergence of home-based businesses (following the 2017 new regulatory framework) has proven to be a conduit for women entrepreneurship who represent most registered home-based businesses. Meanwhile Syrians in camps are now granted dual permits to leave the camp and work and their mobility outside the camps has improved.

<sup>4</sup> Tiltnes, Åge A. et al. “The living conditions”; Informal work figure for Jordan calculated by dividing the number of work permits by the workforce.

### Jordan Financing (in millions)



Access to education and health services continues to remain a challenge. Jordan has allowed Syrian refugee children to access tuition-free public schools in host communities since the start of the conflict, and additionally opened accredited public schools in Zaatari refugee camp in 2012 and Azraq refugee camp in 2014. In 2013, the Ministry of Education (MoE) additionally employed a double shift system for primary (but not secondary) schools. However, out of the roughly 236,000 Syrian refugees between 5 and 17 years old in Jordan, only roughly 152,000 (64 percent) were in formal or non-formal education.<sup>5</sup> Enrolment rates are especially low in early childhood education, but they do not reach beyond 70 percent for ages 7-10 years, when they begin to drop off again (and at a slightly faster rate for boys than girls). In February 2018, the Government of Jordan cut health subsidies to Syrians and costs increased to 80 percent, but this was rolled back to 20 percent in March 2019. To access public healthcare centers in Jordan, refugees must have valid Ministry of Interior (MoI) cards that were issued in the same area. Those who have relocated may therefore experience challenges accessing healthcare services.

The GCFE has provided US\$393 million in concessional financing to eight projects in Jordan worth US\$1.950 billion. **The Economic Opportunities for Jordanians and Syrian Refugees** project, the **Jordan First Equitable Growth and Job Creation DPL** and the **Jordan Youth, Technology and Jobs** project focus on economic opportunities and job creation. The **Ain Ghazal Wastewater** project, the **Jordan Second Programmatic Energy and Water DPL**, and the **Jordan West Irbid Wastewater** project focus on providing basic services such as energy and wastewater treatment. The **Jordan Emergency Health** project, which received additional financing in 2019, aims to maintain the delivery of primary and secondary health services to poor, uninsured Jordanians and Syrian refugees. Finally, the **Jordan Education Reform Program**, which received additional financing in June 2020, seeks to improve the quality of education for both Jordanian and Syrian refugee children.

<sup>5</sup> No Lost Generation Partners. Investing in the Future: Protection and Learning for all Syrian Children and Youth. March 2019.

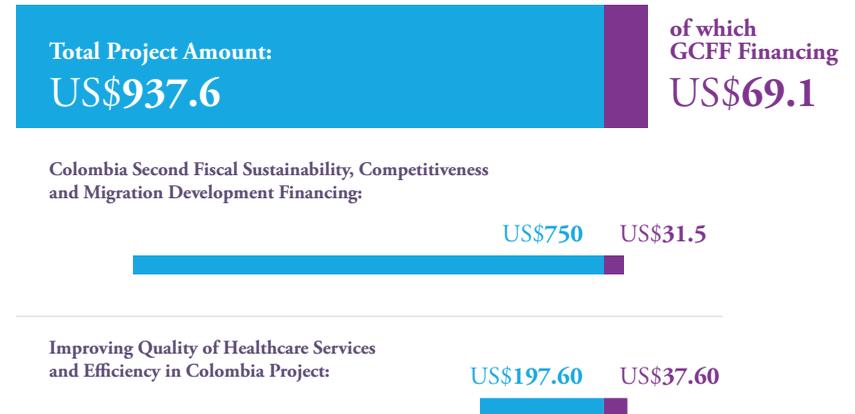
## COLOMBIA

According to UNHCR, 4.5 million Venezuelans have been displaced since the onset of the political crisis and economic collapse, with 3.7 million having left the country. Almost half of those, almost 1.8 million, have settled in neighboring Colombia, which already had pre-existing FCV factors. During the last 60 years, Colombia has been facing one of the longest internal conflicts registered, with over 8 million victims -nearly a quarter of its population- and the largest internally displaced population (IDP) in the world.

The rapid arrival of large numbers of migrants and refugees is straining Colombia's integrative capacity and financial resources and the COVID-19 crisis is compounding the challenge. The influx of migrants has put severe strains on the provision of basic services, such as healthcare and education and has created a housing crisis. Colombian cities were already struggling with school overcrowding, and with the addition of new arrivals vacancies for new students have become even scarcer. More than a third, 35 percent, of school-age Venezuelan children in Colombia are not enrolled in school, which in 55 percent of the cases was due to lack of space.

While Colombia's healthcare system aims to guarantee care to anyone who needs it, universal access is not always ensured due to lack of resources and strained capacity. In some contexts, there is also a disconnect between national policy

### Colombia Financing (in millions)



and the local level, where health-care providers may not fully implement the universality of the system. But despite the limitations of universal health-care systems, whether due to capacity or implementation issues, they do offer migrants opportunities to access care. The Colombian law provides a legal basis for migrants and organizations working with them to push for improved access.

Migrants from Venezuela disproportionately settle in poorer areas that lack access to public services. Since the onset of COVID-19, refugees and migrants have been highly affected through increased risks of contagion, reduced employment, and depressed incomes. The World Bank's rapid assessments



indicate that unemployment among migrant populations has increased from 19.2 percent to 42 percent as a result of the pandemic. Many of the migrants are also dependent on informal jobs. A survey from the UN (2020) concludes that 91 percent migrant households were dependent on paid work before the pandemic. However, this proportion has fallen to only 20 percent today. Furthermore, 48 percent of migrant households report having no source of income,<sup>6</sup> with only 15 percent consuming three meals or more a day.<sup>7</sup> Additionally, the crisis led to the suspension of key humanitarian and social assistance services such as shelters, community kitchens, school feeding programs and other protection services, causing higher demand than ever in access to housing. Over 50 percent of Venezuelan households are lacking shelter, and thousands are currently living in the streets.<sup>8</sup> While the Colombian Government announced a social response scheme to protect the poor and vulnerable, these measures are primarily targeted to Colombian citizens and regularized migrants, and therefore do not cover irregular migrants and refugees. The government's preventive measures to mitigate the spread of the virus include border closures and a national quarantine. By late March 2020,

the government adopted a 6-point plan outlining its strategy to respond to the migratory crisis in the context of Covid-19. This plan has pushed back the government's agenda to target development interventions, requiring new service provision strategies to ensure delivery of services like registration, regularization, market integration, education, and health services.

The Government of Colombia (GoC) has instituted a progressive policy framework to support the economic and social integration of migrants and refugees from Venezuela. Colombia began issuing a Special Stay Permit (Permiso Especial de Permanencia, or PEP) in August 2017 to Venezuelans who had entered legally. The GoC subsequently implemented six more rounds of PEP, including one that also covered Venezuelans who had entered the country illegally, as long as they had subsequently registered with the government between April and June 2018. Venezuelans who entered the country illegally after June 8, 2018, however, had almost no access to regularization processes until the Colombian government implemented the Special Stay Permit for the Promotion of Formalization (Permiso Especial de

<sup>6</sup> GIFMM, Colombia: Joint Rapid Needs Assessment- COVID-19, May 2020. <https://r4v.info/es/documents/download/76032>

<sup>7</sup> Ibid

<sup>8</sup> Ibid

Permanencia para el Fomento de la Formalización, PEPFF) on January 28, 2020. The PEPFF allows Venezuelans who are 18 or older and have an offer of formal employment to receive a temporary work permit for the length of their contract. However, more support is needed in areas such as housing, education and healthcare, in order to ensure that those basic services can be made available for all.

Since joining the GCFF in January 2019, Colombia has received US\$69.1 million in concessional financing for two projects worth US\$937.6 million. The **Colombia Second Fiscal Sustainability, Competitiveness and Migration Development Financing** contributed to sustaining Colombia’s efforts to facilitate access to jobs and basic social services for Venezuelan migrants and refugees, as well as the communities that are hosting them. The **Improving Quality of Healthcare Services and Efficiency** in Colombia project supports the Colombian Government’s 2018-2022 National Development Plan and will focus on strengthening the health sector stewardship and managerial functions of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection.

<sup>9</sup> Plataforma de Coordinación para Refugiados y Migrantes (R4V).

<sup>10</sup> Resolución 000152-2018.

<sup>11</sup> World Bank (2020) Challenges and opportunities of Venezuelan migration in Ecuador

## ECUADOR

Nearly 2 million Venezuelans have entered Ecuador since 2015, most of whom have traveled onward to Peru or other third countries. However, there are now almost 400,000 registered Venezuelan refugees and migrants remaining in Ecuador – roughly 2.1 per cent of the country’s population<sup>9</sup> –, and increasing numbers are choosing to stay. The changing scenario from a transit to a destination country led the government declare the so-called “human mobility emergency crisis.”<sup>10</sup> The arrival of so many in a short period of time has strained Ecuador’s institutional capacity. Many Venezuelans lack access to social services, including health, education, housing, and livelihoods. As more Venezuelans with increasingly acute needs arrive and choose to stay, Ecuador is struggling to respond.<sup>11</sup>

### Ecuador Financing (in millions)





While Ecuador has some of the most progressive human rights, migration, and asylum laws in the region, more than half of those who remain in the country have an irregular migration status. As of July 2019, more than 80 percent of the people entering the country have been registered, but 54 percent of those who reside in Ecuador remain in an irregular situation.<sup>12</sup> While 9 out of 10 had a valid document in early 2016, Venezuelans arriving in recent years have faced more precarious conditions and many times lacking a passport or identification cards to access regularization procedures offered by the Government of Ecuador (GoE).<sup>13</sup> In this context, the GoE took important steps towards the social integration of Venezuelan migrants into Ecuadorian society by creating a humanitarian visa to allow for the administrative regularization of Venezuelans from October 2019 to March 2020 – and this has now be extended until the end of October 2020 to allow an increased number of requests to be processed.<sup>14</sup> This humanitarian visa grants multiple entries in and from the country and the right to work during a two-year period.

Ecuador has responded to the increased demand on education, health, and social protection services through the implementation of tailored measures. In education, a ministerial resolution was issued in 2017 to regularize and guarantee entry of vulnerable and migrant populations into the educational process in the national school system.<sup>15</sup> In health, guidelines for the adequate care of migrants were defined for their mandatory application in service delivery centers of the National Health System. In terms of social assistance, there has been an expansion of information and counseling services to help referring migrants to regular health, education, and other social services provided by the Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion (MIES).

Ecuador achieved high growth and significant social gains during the last oil price boom, but it accumulated macroeconomic vulnerabilities. The country is now facing the difficult process of adapting its economy to volatile oil prices and tightened external financing while experiencing a migration crisis and a massive outbreak of Covid-19.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid

<sup>13</sup> Ibid

<sup>14</sup> In July 2019, the government approved the Executive Decree 826 that established the Migrant Census to gather information on them and created a Humanitarian Visa to regularize Venezuelans granting multiple entries into the country and the right to work for a two-year period. While the visa period was initially between October 2019 and March 2020, the GoE extended twice through August 2020 to accommodate to challenges presented by the pandemic

<sup>15</sup> Ministry of Education (2017), Ministerial Resolution 0042 - Protocol for the educational inclusion of children and adolescents in human mobility conditions, Quito - Ecuador

This situation further challenges integration efforts and immigrants find themselves in a more vulnerable position in terms of labor market inclusion. Most migrants are young and have high levels of education; however, most of them work more hours (an average of at least 5 additional hours) and/or receive less income (42 percent less) than their peers from host communities.<sup>16</sup>

The pandemic has severely impacted migrants who now see their employment, health and food security at risk. While half of the host community households received medical attention, only a quarter of Venezuelans did. Restrictions

on mobility and confinement measures have significantly impacted the job loss of both host and migrant households. While 30 percent of Ecuadorian households suffered the job-loss of at least one of their members, more than half of Venezuelan households experienced such loss. Finally, food insecurity has increased significantly in Ecuador since lockdown, but mainly impacted migrant households.<sup>17</sup>

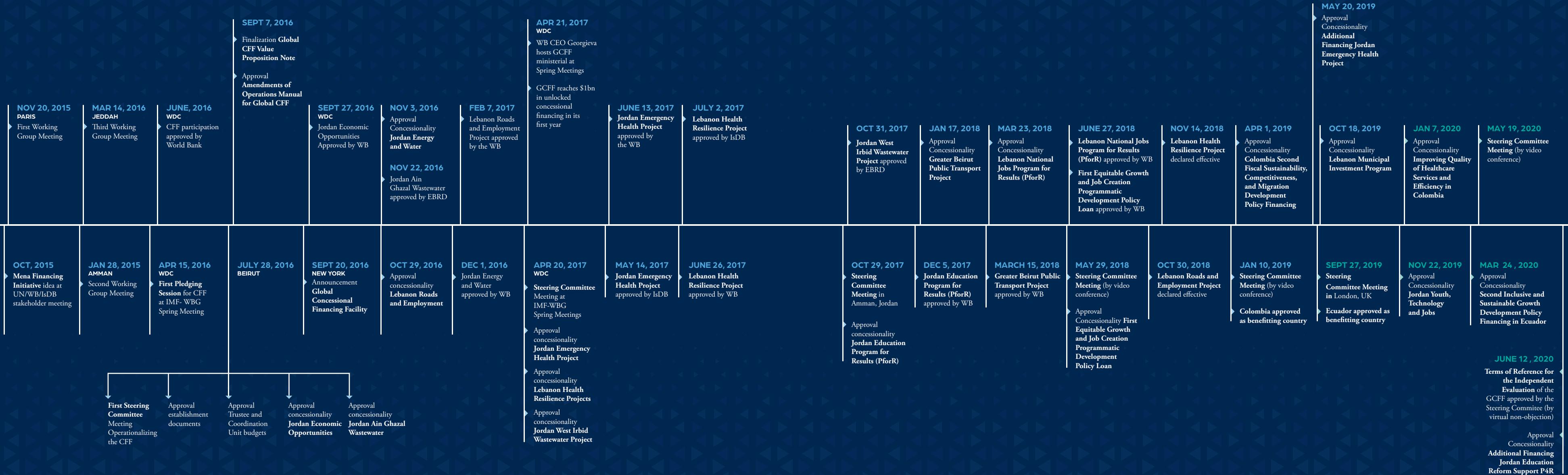
Ecuador joined the GCFF in September 2019. Since then, it has received US\$6 million in concessional financing for its US\$506 million operation, the **Second Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Development Financing** (DPF).

<sup>16</sup> World Bank (2020) Challenges and opportunities of Venezuelan migration in Ecuador.

<sup>17</sup> For example, one adult has skipped a meal in 7 out of 10 Venezuelan households as opposed to 4 out of 10 in host community households. High Frequency Phone Surveys in Ecuador: 1st Round Regional Results” Washington DC: World Bank.



# GCFF TIMELINE



**GCFF Multiplies Donor Capital**

\$1 from Supporting Countries can unlock \$3-4 in Concessional Loans.



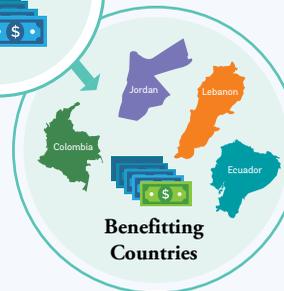
Allocations from the GCFF are used to significantly reduce the interest rates on loans made to Benefiting Countries by Implementation Support Agencies.



Supporting Countries provide contributions to the GCFF to improve the lives of the forcibly displaced, and the countries hosting them.



Contributions made to the GCFF are allocated to projects that improve infrastructure and the delivery of public services in host countries.



Benefiting Countries are able to access affordable and more sustainable financing to adapt to the influx of refugees and to benefit the host community.

## HOW THE GCFF WORKS

**Objective:** The objective of the GCFF is to support middle income host countries by providing concessional financing and improved coordination for development projects addressing the impact of the influx of large numbers of refugees. The Facility's initial focus were Jordan and Lebanon, which are currently experiencing one of the world's most acute refugee crises. Other middle-income countries that face immediate refugee emergencies can be eligible for support. In January 2019, as a result of the Venezuelan crisis, the GCFF Steering Committee approved Colombia as a benefitting country, followed by Ecuador in September of the same year. Indeed, the GCFF is designed to quickly address these crises wherever they arise.

**Scope:** The scope of the GCFF is large and supports projects in many sectors, provided they benefit both the refugee population and host communities. The Facility's financing significantly reduces the overall costs of borrowing for a range of projects that: i) promote effective delivery of basic services,

ii) expand economic opportunities (e.g. through job creation programs, issuance of work permits, crowding in private investment), iii) build or strengthen critical infrastructure, and iv) provide host countries with vital budget support to better manage the fiscal and humanitarian impact of the mass influx of refugees.

**Funding:** Since its launch, the GCFF has received more than \$773 million (in USD equivalent) in pledges from ten Supporting Countries.<sup>18</sup> Of that, the Facility disbursed \$622 million in concessionality amounts, which in turn have leveraged over \$4.2 billion in much-needed concessional financing to support refugees and their host communities in Jordan, Lebanon, Colombia and Ecuador. In 2016, the GCFF's financing objective was set to \$1 billion for Jordan and Lebanon and \$500 million to be available for other middle-income countries facing refugee crises over a period of five years. To date, the GCFF's fundraising trajectory is on target, yet continued support is needed.

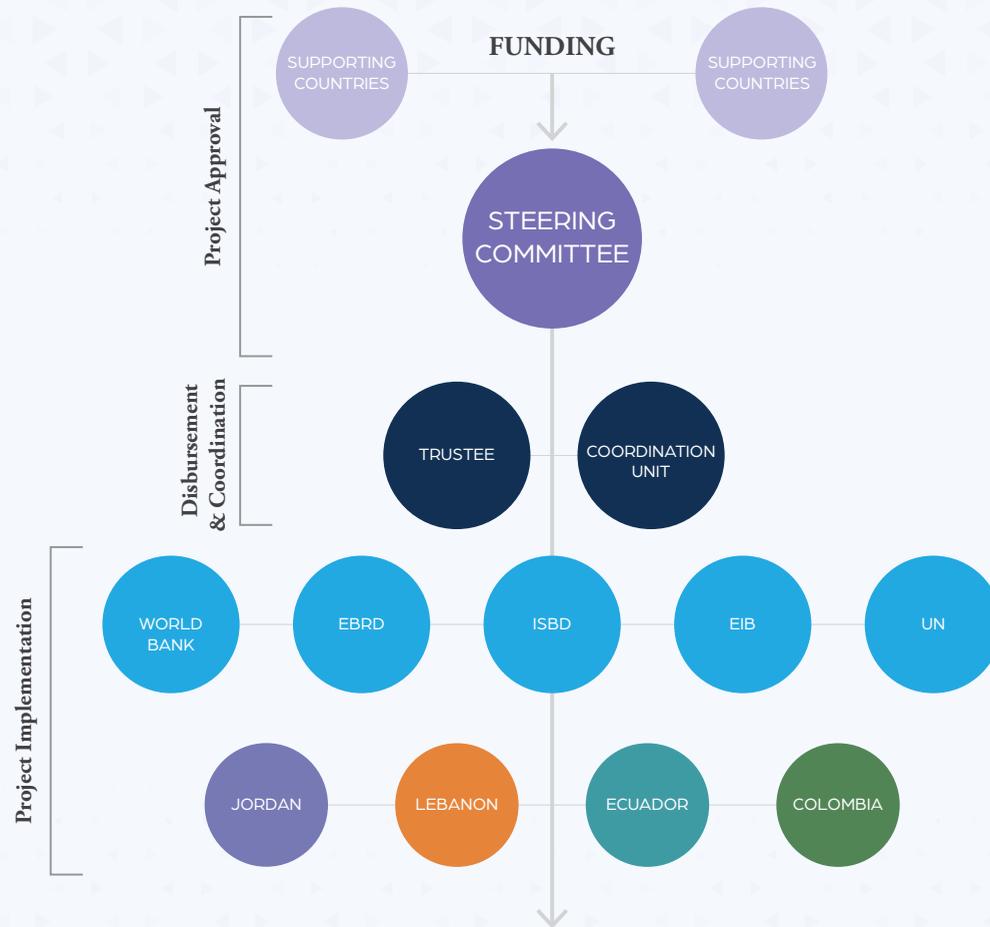
<sup>18</sup> In accordance with the GCFF Operations Manual, 'Supporting Country' means any country or intergovernmental entity that enters into a Contribution Agreement committing the minimum required amount to the Trust Fund.

**Governance:** Countries seeking GCGF funding prepare funding requests jointly with an Implementation Support Agency (ISA). Currently, the ISAs are the World Bank, Islamic Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and European Investment Bank, as well as several United Nations agencies, which can implement GCGF operations in exceptional cases. Funding requests are submitted for approval to the GCGF Steering Committee, a body comprised of decision-making members (Supporting Countries as well as Benefitting Countries), as well as non-decision-making observers (ISAs, the UNHCR, the UNDP, the IMF, the Trustee, and the Coordination Unit of the GCGF). Steering Committee decisions are made on a consensus basis and can be taken at both in-person meetings and on a virtual, non-objection basis. When funding requests are approved, funds are disbursed first to ISAs, which in turn disburse funds to the Benefitting Countries (BCs) in parallel with the disbursement of the ISA loan. The *pari passu* disbursement of GCGF funds alongside the ISA loan effectively makes the ISA loan concessional.





A family submitting an application at the UNHCR registration center in Tripoli, Lebanon. Photo credit: Mohamed Azakir / World Bank



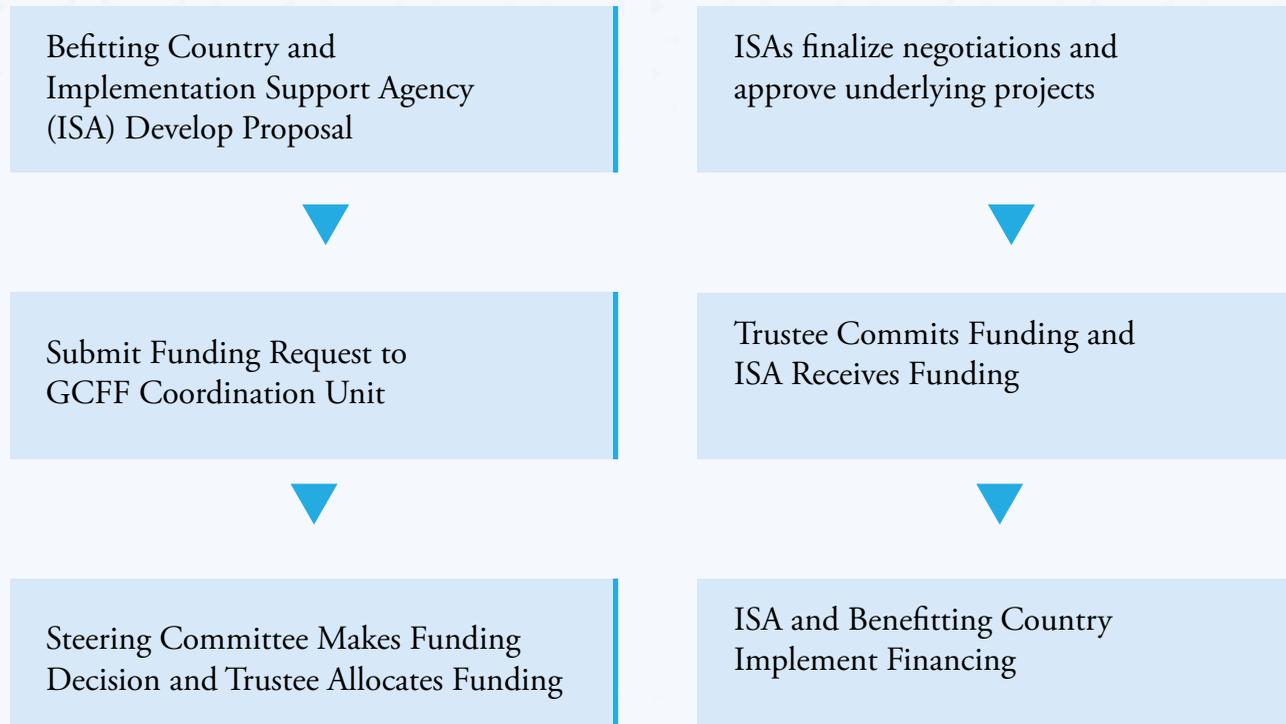
## HOW DOES THE GCFE WORK IN PRACTICE?

In order to be considered for concessional financing from the GCFE, a Benefiting Country (BC) develops a **project proposal** in collaboration with an Implementation Supporting Agency (ISA). Together, they prepare **Funding Request** documents and the ISA calculates the **concessional amount**. The BC submits the funding request to the Coordination Unit (CU), following a Funding Request Template. The funding request is appraised by the ISA and includes an endorsement of the designated ISA (currently the World Bank, EBRD, and IsDB). The Coordination Unit ensures that the documents **comply** with the requirements set out in the Operating Manual (OM) and relevant templates and, once the Trustee has confirmed that funds are available, **distributes** the Funding Request to the

Steering Committee (SC) on a rolling basis. According to the OM, decisions of the SC may be taken on a no-objection basis, with standard review period of **14 days**. Decisions can also be taken at a Steering Committee meeting. If the Funding Request is not approved by the SC, the BC has the option to revise and resubmit it in collaboration with the relevant ISA. When a Funding Request is **approved**, the CU informs the Trustee of the decision, which then **allocates** the funding from the Trust Fund. Once the negotiations and approvals by the ISA for the project are completed, the Trustee **commits** and transfers the funds to the ISA. The ISA uses the requested funds in accordance with the Funding Request.

---

## HOW DOES THE GLOBAL CONCESSIONAL FINANCING FACILITY WORK IN PRACTICE?



## HOW ARE ISA LOANS MADE CONCESSIONAL?

A central aim of the GCFF is to make development assistance more affordable to middle-income countries facing a refugee crisis. In order to do so, contributions from Supporting Countries are used to increase the level of concessionality of loans from an Implementation Support Agency (ISA) – a development bank that provides low-cost loans and technical expertise to carry out a development project.

In this way, the ISA is able to provide loans at an overall reduced cost, reaching levels similar to those offered by the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank Group body providing low-cost development loans to low-income countries.

To determine the amount of contributions it needs to request for a given operation, an ISA starts by noting the ‘concessionality spread.’ This spread is the difference,

(expressed in basis points, or one hundredths of one percent) between the IBRD interest rate used in lending to middle-income countries and the IDA rate, and it is recalculated on a quarterly basis. The Concessionality Amount for a given loan is calculated as the net present value of the revised concessionality spread during the life of the loan, given the financial characteristics of each ISA loan. In some cases, applying the concessionality spread to the ISA’s own prevailing interest rate for middle-income countries results in an interest rate that is below the IDA floor (prevailing IDA rate at the time). When this occurs, the ISA reduces the concessionality spread so that the overall cost for the Benefitting Country does not fall below the IDA one, this is the revised concessionality spread.



---

## KEY FEATURES OF THE GCFF

▶ Benefitting Country and Implementation Support Agency (ISA) Develop Proposal.

▶ Funding requests are submitted by Benefitting Countries together with Implementation Support Agencies (ISAs) when projects are ready for internal approvals.

▶ The GCFF provides concessionality for loan operations for middle income countries. On an exceptional basis, the GCFF can also provide grant funding.

▶ Decisions to allocate GCFF funds are made by consensus of the Supporting Countries.

▶ GCFF funding is calculated to result in reduced borrowing rates that cannot go below the IDA (low income country) borrowing rate.

▶ The ISAs integrate GCFF funds into their loan operations based on their applicable policies and procedures.

▶ Funding requests involve operations that support both refugee populations and host communities, as part of the Benefitting Country's development agenda.

▶ Results reporting includes specific pre-agreed indicators regarding refugees and hosts.

---

## FY20 HIGHLIGHTS: REFUGEES AND THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The global outbreak of COVID-19 is further exacerbating the urgent need for assistance to those forcibly displaced and the communities that host them. Forcibly displaced populations – refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) – as well as host communities, may be among the most vulnerable to the shocks caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and government response. 26 million individuals globally are refugees and according to UNHCR, 122 refugee hosting countries are reporting local transmission of COVID-19, with emerging models suggesting that COVID-19 could spread rapidly in refugee camp settings. In terms of health impacts, the spread of COVID-19 in refugee and IDP communities raises important public health concerns, as they could become incubators that affect larger groups of the population. The crisis is significantly affecting refugees and IDPs, as well as host communities, because of their pre-existing vulnerability, limited inclusion in economic networks, and dependency on humanitarian assistance (which may need to be partly allocated to other priorities). This is likely to translate into increased poverty and further obstacles to socio-economic development progress. Moreover, in a context which is

increasingly infused with xenophobia, significant protection issues may also emerge, through the scapegoating of “others” or other forms of discrimination.

The GCFF can play – and has played – an important role in addressing COVID-19 impacts in middle-income countries hosting large numbers of refugees. As described in the section Benefitting Countries, the pandemic has had a severe impact on the benefitting countries’ economies, affecting refugees in a disproportionate manner. It has also had an adverse effect on the progress of several GCFF-funded operations, many of which have faced delays to their implementation. To date, one GCFF operation has been restructured in order to address the pandemic. **The Lebanon Health Resilience Project** was restructured in March 2020, and \$40 million reallocated for emergency COVID-19 response activities. Based on the restructuring, the Project Development Objective (PDO) was revised to “increase access to quality healthcare services to poor Lebanese and displaced Syrians in Lebanon and to strengthen the Government’s capacity to respond to COVID-19” and a new component to

address the COVID-19 measures was added. The component aims to strengthen the Government's capacity to respond to the pandemic.

The GCFF has the potential to be a conduit for measures mitigating the risks and effects of COVID-19 on refugees and host communities. The facility can help to ensure that those groups are included in COVID-19 response programs, including in terms of the pandemic itself and the economic crisis. However, COVID-19 response should not come to the detriment of other operations in support of refugees and hosting communities. In most cases, the pandemic is an emergency on top of other emergencies for a population that is already struggling, and the objective to help those struggling should remain.





Placeholder text  
Photo credit: Diego Chaves Gonzalez / World Bank

# GCFF FY20 PORTFOLIO – OPERATIONS IN REVIEW

OVERVIEW OF GCFF FUNDING DECISIONS	
<b>\$622 Million</b> Funding approved to date	<b>\$4.2 Billion</b> Supporting projects worth
NEW FUNDING DECISIONS	
Jordan Youth, Technology and Jobs	Ecuador Second Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Development Policy Financing
Lebanon Municipal Investment Program	Improving Quality of Healthcare Services and Efficiency in Colombia
<i>Additional Financing Jordan Educations Support (PforR)</i>	
PAST FUNDING DECISIONS	
Jordan First Equitable Growth and Job Creation Development Policy Financing	Lebanon Health Resilience Project
Jordan Education Reform Support (PforR)	Lebanon Roads and Employment Project
Greater Beirut Public Transport Project	Economic Opportunities for Jordanians and Syrian Refugees (PforR)
Jordan West Irbid Wastewater Project	Ain Ghazal Wastewater Project
Jordan Emergency Health Project	<i>Additional Financing Jordan Emergency Health Project</i>
Jordan Energy and Water Development Policy Loan (DPL) (CLOSED)	Lebanon National Jobs PforR <sup>19</sup> (CANCELLED)
Colombia's second Fiscal Sustainability, Competitiveness and Migration Development Financing (CLOSED)	

<sup>19</sup> The operation was cancelled in July 2019

## PROJECT DELAYS

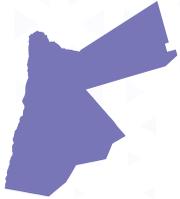
Project implementation in volatile or fragile political environments can be challenging, and global events are not always possible to anticipate. While safeguards can be put in place in program design, factors such as the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic or political processes are beyond the control of project teams or the GCFE. These external factors have caused delays in some of the projects. While some operations may be able to catch up, some may have to have their closing dates extended. The project teams are working diligently to try to minimize the delays; however, as these factors are external and beyond ISA or GCFE control, expectations should be kept realistic. The particularly challenging political situation in Lebanon, compounded by the global pandemic and the explosion in the port of Beirut, has severely slowed down the implementation of several GCFE-funded operations. The project teams on the ground have been holding regular donor meetings in Beirut to keep donors and other stakeholders informed.

## UPDATE ON GCFE SUPPORTED OPERATIONS

This section contains information about ongoing GCFE operations. The operations are listed in chronological order, starting with the most recent funding decisions. For information on operations that have closed, please see previous Annual Reports.

Placeholder text  
Photo credit: Diego Chaves Gonzalez / World Bank





---

## JORDAN EDUCATION REFORM SUPPORT PROGRAM

Implementation Support Agency:  
THE WORLD BANK

**Total Project Amount**

\$300 MILLION  
(the total project amount includes \$100 million in additional financing)

**Disbursed**

39%

**GCFF Approval Date**

10/29/2017  
(decision on Additional Financing on 06/12/2020)

**Project status:**

Declared effective on  
12/14/2017

**GCFF Concessional Amount**

\$70.9 MILLION (the total concessional amount includes \$18.6 million in additional financing)

**ISA Board Approval Date:**

12/5/2017

**Closing date:**

5/31/2023

This project seeks to improve the quality of education for both Jordanian and Syrian refugee children by expanding access and improving quality of early childhood education, improving teaching and learning conditions, reforming the student assessment and certification system, and strengthening the education system management. The result areas have a common objective to enhance the quality of education available to Syrian refugees. By 2022, an estimated 160,000 Syrian refugee children are projected to have benefitted from the Program's specific interventions. The Program targets an increased enrolment of 30,000 students into the formal sector. In addition, the Program provides a very comprehensive set of activities and actions for making the education system more results oriented.

The Program has been making good progress. The number of Syrian refugee children in basic and secondary education has increased to 134,303 (February 2020), of which 4,835 are at the KG2 level. The total number of children enrolled in KG2 has increased to 101,758 (February 2020). The National Teacher Professional Standards (NTPS) have been finalized, endorsed in May 2019, and are on the Ministry's website. The Ministry of Education (MOE) has updated and approved the legal framework to allow the transfer of school-level maintenance and upkeep budget to schools. The MOE

---

has also successfully implemented Grade 3 diagnostic test (reading and math) in all target schools and a committee has been formed to lead the reform on assessment, in general, and the tawjihi (secondary school leaving and university entrance exam), in particular. The Geographical Information Systems (GIS) is operational and producing updated reports, and staff members have been trained on the use of the GIS. The Ministry of Education's 2019 and 2020 budget allocation reflected the budget requested by the Program.

The Ministry of Education responded quickly to the ongoing COVID-19 crisis with associated school closures and country-wide lockdowns. It implemented distance learning through the use of TV broadcasts and uploading of lessons on an online platform. This response, however, entails risks to the quality of education being provided as well as the ability to reach vulnerable and marginalized student populations, including the Syrian refugees. The recently approved Additional Financing provides support to the Ministry of Education in overcoming these issues with the new academic year 2020-21.

On June 29, 2020, the World Bank Board of Executive Directors approved an Additional Financing (AF) of US\$100 million (of which US\$18.6 million concessional from the GCF and US\$81.4 million a non-concessional IBRD loan). The development objective of the AF remains the same as that of the parent PforR, i.e. to support the Government of Jordan's Ministry of Education to expand access to early childhood education, and to improve student assessment and teaching and learning conditions for Jordanian and Syrian refugee children. The AF operates along the original parameters of improving the quality of education and equity for the delivery of education services for both Jordanian and Syrian refugee children, with added interventions reflecting MOE strategic priorities and the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The AF was processed under emergency procedures with a compressed preparation timeline in order to make funds available to the Government of Jordan as it responds to urgent needs arising from the COVID-19 crisis and prepares to reopen schools safely in September 2020. The AF is not yet effective as it awaits the required approval by the Jordanian Cabinet of Ministers.



## ECUADOR SECOND INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH DEVELOPMENT POLICY FINANCING

Implementation Support Agency:  
**THE WORLD BANK**

<b>Total Project Amount</b>	<b>GCFE Concessionality Amount</b>
\$506 MILLION	\$6 MILLION

**Disbursed**  
100%

<b>GCFE Approval Date</b>	<b>ISA Board Approval Date:</b>
3/24/2020	5/07/2020

<b>Project status:</b>	<b>Closing date:</b>
Declared effective on 5/11/2020	6/30/2021

The GCFE provided partial concessionality to this operation, the first one approved for Ecuador. The Second Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Development Policy Financing (DPF) is the second part in a series of three budgeting financing operations that support Ecuador's efforts to restore fiscal sustainability and build the foundations for inclusive and sustainable economic growth. The DPF series supports the Government of Ecuador's medium-term reform program to increase the efficiency of public spending and revenue mobilization, thereby contributing to an orderly fiscal consolidation process. The series also supports structural reforms to remove barriers to the development of private sector and to enable it to participate in the growth process. Finally, the series supports efforts to ensure that vulnerable segments of the population, such as migrants and refugees, are protected from the impacts of the first two sets of reforms. This Program will also help to finance future actions for promoting the integration of Venezuelan migrants as the new integrated program is implemented.

The project is a Development Policy Loan (DPL), which means that the funding is allocated to the government in the form of budget support. As such, there is therefore no funding dedicated for specific activities. During the project's timeline, the Government of Ecuador has

---

undertaken a number of policy actions and activities and has made significant progress on immigration issues. It has implemented a solidarity-based and coherent public policy on human mobility and has implemented social protection programs, supported regularization processes, granted refugee status, and promoted and led regional actions and led multilateral forums.

The National Development Plan 2017-2021 includes measures to protect and promote the rights of people in a situation of human mobility in the national territory and abroad. This measure enabled the development of concrete actions in the national territory, such as the biometric registration of more than 1.1 million migrants, and from 2015 to June 30, 2020, more than 170,000 visas have been granted to Venezuelan citizens. The Government of Ecuador

is implementing the Migratory Registry which has been extended, while juggling a delicate fiscal situation and the COVID-19 pandemic. The Executive Decree 826 on July 25, 2019 contemplates a migratory amnesty, census and registration of Venezuelan citizens. More than 230,000 registrations were received between September 2019 and July 2020. In an effort to respond to migrants and refugees, registrations are open to all Venezuelan citizens regardless of their immigration status until August 13, 2020. The process begins virtually and has a face-to-face phase, after which the benefits for migrants are determined. Policy areas that the Registry will inform include employment, regularization, health, community services, strengthening of Decentralized Autonomous Governments (GADs), and productive integration.



---

## IMPROVING QUALITY OF HEALTHCARE SERVICES AND EFFICIENCY IN COLOMBIA

Implementation Support Agency:  
THE WORLD BANK

<b>Total Project Amount</b>	<b>GCFE Concessionality Amount</b>
\$187.6 MILLION	\$37.6 MILLION

**Disbursed**  
0%

<b>GCFE Approval Date</b>	<b>ISA Board Approval Date:</b>
1/07/2020	3/19/2020

<b>Project status:</b>	<b>Closing date:</b>
NOT YET EFFECTIVE	3/31/2023

The Colombian General System of Social Security in Health (Sistema General de Seguridad Social en Salud, SGSSS) provides almost universal insurance coverage and a significant level of financial protection to its beneficiaries. The increase in health insurance coverage achieved after the approval of the 1993 health reform from 23.5% in 1993 to around 94-96% since 2010, had a particularly large impact on the poor: during the period 1997 to 2016, health insurance coverage for those in the lower income quintile increased from 42% to approximately 93%. Nevertheless, insurance coverage among migrants remains low. Although registered migrants are eligible to the SGSSS, only 25% of those eligible are currently affiliated and only 36% of those are enrolled in the subsidized regime.

The SGSSS is structured around two main insurance schemes or regimens under the responsibility of EPSs. The contributive regime for salaried, pensioned and independent workers and the subsidized scheme for the low income, vulnerable (e.g. indigenous), displaced and incarcerated populations. The subsidized regime is the focus of this Program for Results (PforR).

---

The program to be supported by this PforR is part of the Colombian Government's 2018-2022 National Development Plan ("Plan Nacional de Desarrollo," PND). The PforR will focus on strengthening the health sector stewardship and managerial functions of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection and, as such, will support the development of the policies and regulations required to achieve the PND's expected results. The objectives of the operation are to improve the quality of health care services and improve efficiency of expenditure in the health system. The Program is structured around these two pillars and contributes to improving access to quality healthcare services for Venezuelan migrants who are regularly registered through the special residency permit (PEP) program. Through this PforR, 225,250 migrants from Venezuela will be affiliated to the mandatory health insurance through the social security system and will be provided with the same rights to access healthcare services as any Colombian citizen.

The PforR operation is currently awaiting effectiveness.



## JORDAN YOUTH, TECHNOLOGY AND JOBS

Implementation Support Agency:  
THE WORLD BANK

<b>Total Project Amount</b>	<b>GCFF Concessionality Amount</b>
\$200 MILLION	\$36.9 MILLION

**Disbursed**  
3.7%

<b>GCFF Approval Date</b>	<b>ISA Board Approval Date:</b>
11/22/2019	3/20/2020

<b>Project status:</b>	<b>Closing date:</b>
Declared effective on 4/07/2020	3/31/2025

In 2016, Jordan launched its REACH2025 Digital Economy Action Plan. The action plan seeks to streamline and digitalize the entire Jordanian economy in areas such as health, education, CleanTech, finance, transport, communication and security. It is expected to accelerate GDP growth by an additional 3 to 4 percent and create up to 150,000 jobs.

The Jordan Youth, Technology and Jobs project is aligned with the REACH2025 vision. It supports the GoJ in achieving its commitments to advance the digital economy as a strategic growth sector. In particular, it aims to increase access to digitally enabled income opportunities (i.e. employment) for youth and improve the delivery of selected digitalized services in Jordan. In order to do so, the project will focus on interventions that address constraints to both the supply and demand side of digitally skilled labor in Jordan, for example by addressing the core weaknesses underlying the skills mismatch.

The project has a strong inclusion focus for underserved youth, women, and Syrian refugees, which will be achieved through the broad deployment of and access to skilling programs, the expansion of demand for skilled workers in areas beyond the traditional hub for tech businesses, and the employment of women, youth, and Syrians.

The project was declared effective of April 7, 2020 and its focus has been to launch and set up the framework under which it will be operating, draft implementation arrangements and contact key stakeholders.



---

## LEBANON MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM

Implementation Support Agency:  
**THE WORLD BANK**

**Total Project Amount**      **GCFE Concessionality Amount**  
\$100 MILLION                      \$9.3 MILLION

**Disbursed**  
0%

**GCFE Approval Date**      **ISA Board Approval Date:**  
10/18/2019                      AWAITING APPROVAL

**Project status:**              **Closing date:**  
NOT YET EFFECTIVE      12/31/2025

The Lebanese economy currently faces an uncertain political environment and severely limited fiscal space. With the continuing turmoil in the country, exacerbated by the Syrian crisis, Lebanon's economy remains vulnerable. The weakened economy has had a direct impact on the fiscal transfers from the Independent Municipal Fund (ImF) to local governments and has been accompanied by a sharp erosion of public services in all key sectors, both in terms of

access and quality. Despite Lebanon's weak public finances, addressing municipal infrastructure and service delivery gaps and boosting social spending by central and local governments is a matter of immediate priority.

The Lebanon Municipal Investment Program (MIP) aims to improve municipal services and local economic opportunities in 18 secondary cities and improve the enabling environment for private sector participation in municipal investments in selected primary and secondary cities. The participating cities have been facing serious infrastructure and service deficits well before the Syrian Crisis. While the influx of displaced Syrians has exacerbated the situation, it has created an opportunity to leverage MIP investments to improve the social welfare of the host communities and the displaced living in these secondary cities. This would be achieved through improved basic infrastructure and services as well as increased local economic opportunities benefiting the "whole community" within the participating cities. All the residents (both host communities and displaced) of the 18 participating cities including the ones from neighboring cities will benefit from job opportunities created through construction and economic activities funded under the MIP.

The project is currently awaiting Board approval.





## JORDAN EMERGENCY HEALTH PROJECT

Implementation Support Agency:  
THE WORLD BANK/ ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

### Total Project Amount

**\$350 MILLION**  
(\$250 million WB & \$100 million IsDB)  
(the total project amount includes \$200 million in additional financing)

### Disbursed

97%

### GCCF Approval Date

4/20/2017  
(decision on Additional Financing on 05/23/2019)

### Project status:

Declared effective on  
4/07/2020

### GCCF Concessionality Amount

**\$93.8 MILLION**  
(\$72.8 million WB \$21 million IsDB)  
(the total concessionality amount includes \$58.9 million in additional financing)

### ISA Board Approval Date:

6/13/201 (WB) &  
8/3/2017 (ISDB)

### Closing date:

10/31/2023

The Jordan Emergency Health Project received \$200 million in Additional Financing in June 2019 and was subsequently extended until 2023. The project was established to maintain the delivery of primary and secondary health services to poor,

uninsured Jordanians and Syrian refugees. The access of this population to critical health care is at risk, as the influx of large numbers of Syrian refugees has put severe strains on the delivery of basic health services. There is a shortage of health workers and waiting times have increased. The project supports care for the target population at primary health care centers across the country (including such services as maternal and child health care; malnutrition prevention and treatment; integrated management of childhood illness; and management and treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases), and both outpatient and inpatient services at the 33 hospitals of the Ministry of Health (MOH). The project follows a Results-Based Financing model, disbursing funds against independently verified results. In addition to maintaining current services, the project is also providing technical assistance and capacity building to help improve health sector efficiency. The project is implemented by the WB and the IsDB.

By June 30, 2020, 97% of the project funds had been disbursed. Implementation of capacity building activities were launched and those for improving primary health care services are underway with planning stages. In the midst of the COVID-19 crisis, the team is following closely with MOH and development partners to proactively mitigate

---

potential risks with reduced access to needed health services for other non-COVID-19 related health conditions. The project is still lagging behind its targets for Syrian refugees in the Results Framework (RF) as a result of the Government's introduction of co-payments for health care services in 2018. The policy was eventually reversed in March 2019. As a result of this reversal, the project is expected to see increasing numbers of Syrian refugees using MOH facilities.

More than 5.7 million health care services were provided to poor and uninsured Jordanians (3.1 million for primary and 2.6 million for secondary health care services) from June 2018 to May 2019. This surpasses the targets for poor and uninsured Jordanians. Of the more than 5.8 million health services provided to the target population groups, 3.2 million services were provided to women (1.4 million for primary and 1.7 million for secondary health care services).

Initially, the capacity building procurement processes were launched later than planned. However, with the Additional Financing (AF), new implementation arrangements were made to allow the MOH to directly work on all the procurement aspects. Therefore, it is critical that the MOH increases its capacity to manage delivery of Technical Assistance (TA). An "International Coordination and Project Management Unit" (ICPMU) will be established within the

MOH not just for this project but for all donor-funded projects management, including activities under Jordan Health Fund for Refugees (multi-donor account). The new unit is pending approval by the Cabinet but was already approved by the Minister.

Among the project's success stories is the establishment of a mechanism to verify health services provided to target population groups and related expenditures incurred for health service delivery. Verification is done by a utilization verification entity (UVE) and expenditure verification entity (the Audit Bureau of Jordan). This was the first systematic mechanism to be used in Jordan to understand how many health services are provided to vulnerable groups, particularly Syrian refugees. MOPIC is in the process of hiring a new UVE to cover the four-year period under the additional financing (2019 – 2022).

The project is expected to deliver all project activities by the project closing date. However, this depends on the development and severity of the COVID-19 outbreak, social distancing measures and their impacts to all stakeholders and implementation of project activities. The World Bank team is closely monitoring the situation and will work with MOPIC and the MOH to mitigate significant delays.



---

## COLOMBIA SECOND FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY, COMPETITIVENESS AND MIGRATION DEVELOPMENT FINANCING (DPF)

Implementation Support Agency:  
THE WORLD BANK

<b>Total Project Amount</b>	<b>GCCF Concessional Amount</b>
\$750 MILLION	\$31.5 MILLION

**Disbursed**  
100%

<b>GCCF Approval Date</b>	<b>ISA Board Approval Date:</b>
1/04/2019	5/21/2019

<b>Project status:</b>	<b>Closing date:</b>
Declared effective on 10/23/2019	5/21/2020

The Second Fiscal Sustainability, Competitiveness and Migration DPL is the second in a series of two DPLs that support Colombia's efforts to maintain fiscal sustainability, further strengthen the foundations for productivity growth and support regularization and integration of refugees and migrants in a complex external environment. The project aims to support fiscal sustainability measures and improved contingent liabilities management; foster productivity and growth in non-extractive sectors by strengthening the policy framework for trade facilitation, business regulation, innovation and green growth; and support regularization and integration of migrants. The project will sustain Colombia's efforts to facilitate access to jobs and basic social services for Venezuelan migrants and refugees, as well as the communities that are hosting them. Specific policy measures include efforts to regularize the status of over 260,000 migrants.

The project became effective on October 23, 2019 and full disbursement was executed on October 31, 2019. At the time of disbursement all prior actions had been satisfied, including measures for regularization and integration of migrants. The project required two prior actions in support to Venezuelan migrants and refugees. First, the GoC adopted measures to regularize the legal status of irregular Venezuelan migrants into the national economy, to facilitate their access to the

---

labor market and basic services such as education and health, by modifying eligibility requirements and the time frame to grant a PEP to irregular migrants that have been registered by the government in the administrative Registry of Venezuelan Migrants (Registro Administrativo de Venezolanos, RAMV). The migrants that have been issued PEPs are able to work and access services legally, including the registration in the subsidized health care system. This will particularly benefit populations with high health risks, such as pregnant women. Furthermore, regulatory barriers that affect immigrants' access to public services have been reduced, such as the requirement of official educational attainment certificates for enrolling migrant children in public schools. Additionally, a framework to equalate higher education degrees has been created.

Second, through this project, Colombia has approved a medium term National Policy to, inter alia, develop a roadmap for the integration of migrants from Venezuela that includes health, education, water and sanitation, support for children, and housing services, as well as services to productively integrate them into labor markets, as evidenced by the CONPES No.3950, dated and published on November 23, 2018. The CONPES provides a broad framework for

the government to respond to the developmental needs emerging from the Venezuelan migration over the medium-term (through 2021). The DPF focuses specifically and exclusively on the following areas: health, education, water and sanitation, support for children, housing and labor. A total of 115,012 Venezuelans has accessed these services.

In addition, the Government has enacted reforms in several areas in addition to the DPL2 policy matrix, and progress has been made beyond the DPF2 prior actions, which further support the program results. With regard to migrants, besides the Venezuelan Administrative Registry (RAMV), the GoC has opened three additional windows for migrants to obtain Special Permit of Permanence (PEP). In addition, to ease migrants' access to the job market, the GoC has simplified requirements for registering in the Public Employment Service (SPE), so that migrants can do so with their PEPs alone. PEP holders have also been given access to public programs for job training and competence certification through the National Learning Service (SENA). Starting 2020, the newly created Temporary Stay Permit to Advance Job Formalization (PEPFF) grants PEP to migrants in irregular status that manage to secure a formal job contract.



---

## JORDAN FIRST EQUITABLE GROWTH AND JOB CREATION DEVELOPMENT POLICY FINANCING

Implementation Support Agency:  
THE WORLD BANK

<b>Total Project Amount</b>	<b>GCFF Concessionality Amount</b>
\$500 MILLION	\$111 MILLION

**Disbursed**  
100%

<b>GCFF Approval Date</b>	<b>ISA Board Approval Date:</b>
5/29/2018	6/27/2018

<b>Project status:</b>	<b>Closing date:</b>
Declared effective on 7/19/2018	6/30/2020

The Jordan First Equitable Growth and Job Creation Development Policy Loan (DPL) aims to set the foundations for higher economic growth in Jordan by supporting measures that improve the competitiveness and ability to export of Jordanian business, foster a more flexible and inclusive labor market and a more effective social safety net, and improve the Government's fiscal sustainability through revenue mobilization and more efficient government spending. These measures will benefit Syrians in the country by waiving work permit fees for them, increasing economic opportunities through work permit issuance in select sectors, introducing a minimum wage, and strengthening social assistance institutions. Other indirect benefits may come from the support to the development of services and SMEs in Jordan, a reduction in barriers in the labor market, as well as the implementation of a secured transactions regime, which will make borrowing easier for those without property.

The DPL was part of a programmatic series of two operations, and as such, implementation support has focused mostly on preparation of the second operation which is under preparation. Action areas to strengthen DPL2 include reduction of equity restrictions for FDI; removal of restrictions in import of high skilled labor and of management talent; revision of all bylaws for public procurement and

---

launching of e-procurement; and a strong gender package, including opening all occupations and shift work to women, codes of conduct for public transport and work places, and streamlining of regulations for starting nurseries.

The DPL also had a series of actions aimed directly at Syrian refugees, including to simplify the issuance of work permits for Syrians working in the construction sector and waive the fees for issuance for work permits in all sectors that were open to Syrian workers. Rules that restricted the economic activities of Syrian refugees were relaxed by a series of decisions. These decisions included the extension of the waiver to fees for work permits for Syrian workers in 2019. The Government also continued issuing flexible work permits for the construction and agriculture sectors. Furthermore, Jordan introduced Comprehensive Instructions for Syrian workers to consolidate all decisions that were made to facilitate the access of Syrian refugees to the labor market. The

instructions granted Syrian refugees the flexibility to move between employers and sectors; allowed Syrians to use their security ID to obtain work permits; authorized the Minister of Labor to decide on exceptional quotas for Syrian refugees in different sectors; and authorized the Minister of Labor to open some closed occupations for Syrian refugees as deemed possible. Furthermore, the Government has continued to make progress toward supporting Syrian refugees in Jordan.



---

## GREATER BEIRUT PUBLIC TRANSPORT PROJECT

Implementation Support Agency:  
**THE WORLD BANK**

<b>Total Project Amount</b>	<b>GCFE Concessionality Amount</b>
\$295 MILLION	\$69.8 MILLION

**Disbursed**  
0%

<b>GCFE Approval Date</b>	<b>ISA Board Approval Date:</b>
1/17/2018	3/15/2018

<b>Project status:</b>	<b>Closing date:</b>
07/31/2019	12/31/2023

The project aims at improving the speed, quality and accessibility of public transport for passengers in the city of Beirut and the city's northern entrance. Low and middle-income Lebanese and Syrians living in the Greater Beirut area will directly benefit from the project by using the system for their transportation needs. The project will also contribute to reduced traffic congestion, improved air quality and improved mobility. The BRT system will be almost fully accessible to persons with disabilities and will introduce measures, such as well-lit stations, professional bus drivers, security cameras in buses and stations, and security guards at stations and select buses, in order to increase women's ridership. The project will also improve traffic safety with the introduction of about 25 pedestrian bridges along the Northern Highway. The project is expected to create about 2 million labor days of direct short-term jobs in the construction industry, most of it for low-skilled Lebanese and Syrians.

---

The project is currently advancing and is receiving all necessary formal approvals. The Transaction Advisory agreement between CDR and IFC was finalized and sent to the Council of Ministers on June 25, 2020. Following the Council of Ministers' approval, IFC will move forward in mobilizing the experts to start the due diligence and will work closely with the detailed design consultants in advancing the design of the BRT and its feeder lines.

The Project Implementation Unit is in place at CDR and is being complemented by additional members at the Railway and Public Transport Authority (RPTA), as well as international consultants to support the implementation of the project. A communication expert will also be hired to design and implement a communication strategy for the GBPTP.



## JORDAN WEST IRBID WASTEWATER PROJECT

Implementation Support Agency:  
EBRD

<b>Total Project Amount</b>	<b>GCFF Concessionality Amount</b>
\$24.8 MILLION	\$2.5 MILLION

**Disbursed**  
0%

<b>GCFF Approval Date</b>	<b>ISA Board Approval Date:</b>
4/20/2017	10/31/2017

<b>Project status:</b>	<b>Closing date:</b>
Declared effective on 4/30/2019	12/31/2021

The project aims to strengthen Jordan's resilience to the Syrian refugee crisis by addressing urgently needed rehabilitation of the wastewater treatment system in the north of Jordan, which hosts the largest number of Syrian refugees. Their presence has placed immense strain on already overstretched wastewater services. The project will target 15 towns in West Irbid. It will construct the wastewater network within all the towns, serving an area of 22 km<sup>2</sup>, by connecting them to the Wadi Al-Arab wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). It will provide first-time sanitation to over 105,000 residents and thus address urgent socio-economic needs of both the local population and the refugee community in the project area. Infrastructure improvements financed through the operation are likely to avert potential health issues and related economic losses. This project is also co-funded by the European Union Trust Fund in response to the Syrian crisis, with a grant co-funding of EUR 20 million.

The project will construct new wastewater networks and connections in West Irbid that will provide first-time sewage infrastructure to over 100,000 people, of which close to 20 percent are Syrians. These developments will improve living standards and public health of the population in West Irbid by reducing wastewater supply/demand gap, limiting the population's exposure to water borne diseases, and freeing

---

up higher quality water for irrigation. Construction of wastewater networks is expected to create short-term jobs for Syrians refugees and low-income Jordanians. The project also seeks to improve the financial sustainability of the water sector.

The project closing date has been extended to take into account the delays that have occurred at various stages of the implementation of the project, including mobilization of support consultants, unexpected levels of clarification requests, Covid-19 measures that limited public sector working, and Ramadan. However, the project is slowly moving forward. The updated Procurement Plan was approved by the Bank on August 8, 2019. The pre-qualification process for all lots is complete and the Request for Proposals (RFP) will be launched in the coming weeks. The structure of the inclusive procurement process is currently being designed and training exercises and outreach to potential partners have taken place, this will enable the local population to benefit from not only first-time wastewater services but also employment opportunities.



## LEBANON HEALTH RESILIENCE PROJECT

Implementation Support Agency:  
**THE WORLD BANK/ ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK**

<b>Total Project Amount</b>	<b>GCFE Concessionality Amount</b>
<b>\$150 MILLION</b> (\$120 million WB & \$30 million IsDB)	<b>\$30.1 MILLION</b> (\$24.2 million WB & \$5.9 million IsDB)

**Disbursed**  
3% (World Bank), 0% (IsDB)

<b>GCFE Approval Date</b>	<b>ISA Board Approval Date:</b>
<b>4/20/2017</b>	<b>6/26/2017 (WB) &amp; 7/2/2017 (ISDB)</b>

<b>Project status:</b>	<b>Closing date:</b>
<b>07/31/2019</b>	<b>12/31/2023</b>

The project was designed to increase access to quality health care for thousands of poor families in Lebanon – both Lebanese and Syrian. Health care in Lebanon suffered from structural problems even before the Syrian crisis. The influx of Syrian refugees has put enormous added pressure on health services and contributed to rising tensions. The project aims to reach 715,000 people. It will focus on strengthening the capacity and resilience of both primary and hospital-level institutions. The project will provide the targeted population with (i) gender-specific wellness packages; (ii) treatment for the most common non-communicable diseases, such as diabetes and hypertension; (iii) reproductive health services; (iv) mental health services; and (v) services for the elderly.

The Lebanon Health Resilience Project (LHRP) builds on and scales up the ongoing Emergency Primary Healthcare Restoration Project (EPHRP) which provides subsidized packages of Primary Healthcare (PHC) services to poor Lebanese and displaced Syrians in Lebanon. The LHRP aims to provide health benefits packages for the poor, reduce the regional income and gender discrepancies in access to health care, and incentivize primary care, while addressing the financing and capacity constraints of the public hospital sector, and addressing the rising burden of non-communicable diseases, gender-based violence, mental health issues, and the re-emergence of communicable diseases.

---

The project has been making very slow progress and risked being suspended at the beginning of 2020.

Under the threat of suspension, the World Bank requested the GoL to provide satisfactory evidence that there has been progress on meeting the project's legal covenants. The threat of suspension was lifted in March 2020 and since then the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) has made progress towards meeting the project's legal covenants. The implementation of some of the project components have been delayed due to the MoPH's urgent need to focus on COVID-19 response. Indeed, the project was restructured in order to add a new component for COVID-19 response. As per the restructuring, procurement of essential equipment, ventilators, and personal protective equipment (PPEs) has been done through UN agencies (UNOPS and WHO).

Contracts have been signed also with private firms, following a competitive bidding process. To date, US\$ 6.3 million has been disbursed to UNOPS, US\$ 5.6 million to WHO, and US\$ 37,000 to one of the private firms. The delivery of procured items is ongoing. 40 ventilators, 5 PCR machines, COVID-nasopharyngeal swabs, syringe pumps, suction pumps, and PPEs (such as surgical face masks, coveralls, gloves, shoes covers, waterproof overalls, visors, elastic bags, hand sanitizers) have been delivered to public hospitals and to the MoPH warehouse. Other items will be delivered in batches within the coming weeks. Problems with the supply chains due to high global demand are causing delays in delivery and price changes of some items. The procurement of these essential equipment and PPEs strengthened the capacity of the healthcare system in the country to respond to the pandemic.



---

## LEBANON ROADS AND EMPLOYMENT PROJECT

Implementation Support Agency:  
**THE WORLD BANK/ ISLAMIC  
DEVELOPMENT BANK**

**Total Project Amount**      **GCFF Concessionality Amount**  
\$200 MILLION                      \$45.4 MILLION

**Disbursed**  
5%

**GCFF Approval Date**      **ISA Board Approval Date:**  
10/29/2016                      2/6/2017

**Project status:**              **Closing date:**  
Declared effective on  
10/30/2018                      6/30/2022

The Roads and Employment Project, the first one for Lebanon to benefit from the GCFF, is the first phase of a \$500 million national road rehabilitation program. It addresses two key objectives: 1) improving transport connectivity along select paved road sections through the rehabilitation of 500 km of roads, and 2) creating short term jobs for Lebanese and Syrians. In addition to providing enhanced quality of roads, the project also has many other benefits. It is expected to create about 1.5 million labor days of direct short-term jobs for low-income Lebanese and Syrian refugees. It will also benefit about 10 to 15 midsize contractors for road rehabilitation works, and about 10 small contractors and SMEs all over Lebanon for routine maintenance works. The project is also expected to reduce road crashes by 15 percent on five priority road sections. In addition, the Roads and Employment Project has important sectoral reform dimensions such as setting up the first road asset management in Lebanon, developing a national road safety strategy and action plan, and introducing routine maintenance.

---

The project was declared effective on October 30, 2018 and has since then made good progress. A visual survey of 6000 km of national roads in Lebanon has been finalized and the long list of priority roads prepared and agreed upon. The procurement process of the design consultants was completed prior to project effectiveness. Following the approval of the list of roads by the Council of Ministers on June 27, 2019, the design consultants initiated the design services. The design services are now almost completed, and bids for six works contracts have been received and are currently being evaluated. From the remaining seven, four are expected to be launched by end of July 2020 and the remaining three are under preparation. The first six packages were initially planned to be awarded mid-May 2020 and the remaining seven mid-July 2020; however, the COVID-19-related lockdown delayed the launching of Requests for Bid (RFBs), particularly in the absence of electronic procurement mechanisms at the Council for Development and Reconstruction.



---

## ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR JORDANIANS AND SYRIAN REFUGEES P4R

Implementation Support Agency:  
THE WORLD BANK

<b>Total Project Amount</b>	<b>GCFE Concessionality Amount</b>
\$400 MILLION	\$51 MILLION

**Disbursed**  
87%

<b>GCFE Approval Date</b>	<b>ISA Board Approval Date:</b>
7/28/2016	9/27/2016

<b>Project status:</b>	<b>Closing date:</b>
Declared effective on 10/24/2016	1/31/2023

Since 2016, the Project has been supporting the implementation of the economic opportunities' component of the Jordan Compact, which objective is to improve job and entrepreneurship opportunities for Jordanians and Syrian refugees. The Project supports the implementation of labor market reforms to enable more formal and legal participation of Syrian refugees in the labor force as well as better working condition in the industrial sector. The PforR also aims to improve Jordan's competitiveness and attractiveness for investment through the following investment climate and investment promotion reforms: (i) Improving the legal framework for home-based businesses; (ii) improving the predictability of business regulations, (iii) streamlining the business licensing process; (iv) trade facilitation: expanding the Customs Golden List; and (v) investment promotion and retention: setting quantitative targets for Jordan Investment Commission.

Since its approval by the GCFE Steering Committee, the project has been restructured and benefitted from a \$100 million additional financing from IDA, bringing the total project amount to \$400 million. The restructuring concerned the Disbursement Linked Indicator (DLI) for work permits, which will enable better formalization of Syrian labor. It will also expand the scope of the project and

---

extend its implementation period by two years, to January 31, 2023. This scale up of the project will support the government's reforms in the areas of: i) improved formality and decent work, ii) entrepreneurship, iii) financial inclusion of Jordanians and Syrian refugees, with a focus on women and the poor, through digital finance; iv) women's economic empowerment, notably through the development of the care economy; and v) export competitiveness.

The P4R has had a transformative effect on Syrian economic opportunities. Syrian refugees were granted the right to work, and the number of employed Syrians has increased from about 50,000 workers to about 100,000 to 150,000 workers, of which about 45,000 have a work permit. Through the Additional Financing, the work permit component has been restructured to support a new work permits regime for Syrians enabling them to switch sector and employer with the same work permit. Furthermore, home-based businesses emerged thanks to a new regulatory framework (2017) followed by awareness campaigns. This formula has proven to be a conduit for women entrepreneurship who represent more than half of registered home-based businesses. Syrian entrepreneurs (below 10 employees) have also benefitted from the opening of closed sectors (food, handicraft and hairdressing) and relaxed regulation.



---

## AIN GHAZAL WASTEWATER PROJECT (JORDAN)

Implementation Support Agency:  
EBRD

<b>Total Project Amount</b>	<b>GCFE Concessionality Amount</b>
\$25.3 MILLION	\$1.95 MILLION

**Disbursed**  
0%

<b>GCFE Approval Date</b>	<b>ISA Board Approval Date:</b>
7/28/2016	11/22/2016

<b>Project status:</b>	<b>Closing date:</b>
Declared effective on 3/29/2019	1/31/2021

The Ain Ghazal Wastewater project seeks to support the strengthening of Jordan's resilience to the Syrian refugee crisis by addressing urgently needed municipal infrastructure rehabilitation. The Project will offer practical, timely and effective solutions that are in line with the Government's priorities in promoting the delivery of efficient and safe municipal services, creating employment opportunities and complementing humanitarian assistance. Capital grant co-financing will help to mitigate affordability constraints, which are exacerbated by the burden of hosting the refugees.

The project supports Jordan to increase its resilience by providing urgently needed infrastructure for the benefit of host communities and refugees alike in a region severely impacted on by the influx of refugees. The project will create jobs throughout the construction phase, involve the private sector, and is financed in such a way as to support Jordan's fiscal budget by utilizing a sovereign loan and providing a high proportion of grants. More specifically, the project aims to urgently improve the operational capacity of the wastewater system that links with the As-Samra WWTP, the largest wastewater treatment plant in the country, situated in north-central Jordan. The construction of a new wastewater conveyor (redundancy pipe) would serve to accommodate

---

the increase in the wastewater flows triggered by the refugee influx and would mitigate potential serious pollution to the environment.

The upgrade to Ain Ghazal was approved by the GCFE Steering Committee in July 2016, and project preparation began in January 2017. The project was declared effective in early 2019. Since that time, the project agreements between the EBRD, DFID and the Ministry of Water and Irrigation were signed, and the Feasibility Study was completed. There have been a number of challenges faced, which delayed the mobilization of the consultants who will carry out the project design work and issue the tender, which in turn has delayed the implementation of the project. However, those consultants are now in place and the prequalification for the project has been issued.

In August 2020 (i.e. beyond the reporting period for this report), an important milestone was reached when the Minister of Water and Irrigation signed the Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) contract for the implementation of the project.

## LOOKING AHEAD

### PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT FRAMEWORK

Early on in the design phase of the GCFF, the emphasis on concessionality and public-sector funding was understood to have potential for complementary private sector support. Consistent with broader efforts by partners to crowd in private sector initiatives to achieve development objectives, the GCFF presented a collaborative platform that could similarly enhance private sector engagement for the benefit of both refugees and host communities. Once the GCFF was launched and concessionality funding was operationalized, some partners expressed renewed interest in exploring private sector opportunities for the GCFF.

At its second meeting, held in Washington, DC on April 20, 2017, the GCFF Steering Committee considered the topic of “Leveraging Private Sector Investment for the GCFF.” At its third meeting, held in Amman on October 29, 2017, the Steering Committee continued the discussion and ultimately asked an informal working group of ISAs to present a proposal at a subsequent meeting. The discussion acknowledged that the GCFF can, under its current rules, already support public sector contributions to private sector projects through its concessionality funding. However, the

working group was to consider other, more direct private sector support mechanisms. Partners understood that this would involve non-concessionality funding streams to ISAs for direct transfer to private sector recipients. Interest in pursuing this option reflected a mutual understanding about the interdependency of private sector development and public-sector infrastructure as two parts in a longer-term strategy to benefit refugees and host communities.

The Operations Manual (paragraph 7) already includes “expanding economic opportunities (e.g., ... job creation)” and “promot[ing] private sector participation” as part of the Scope of the GCFF. Building on this, the working group has explored options to support impacted or vulnerable populations and relate to the impacts of the refugee crisis including the promotion of risk-sharing operations, specifically in the form of partial portfolio guarantees (PPGs) covering first losses up to an agreed cap. These PPGs would accompany ISA loans to private sector financial intermediary entities (PSFIs), like commercial banks. The goal would be to increase PSFI lending to viable SME businesses that otherwise have trouble obtaining loans, by extending ISA

funding commitments to PSFIs in the event SME loans are not repaid. In exchange, PSFIs, and in turn SMEs, would be stimulated to greater economic activity that would redound to the overall benefit of refugees and host communities.

During the GCFF Steering Committee of May 19, 2020, the members expressed satisfaction with the update provided and invited the Coordination Unit and the Trustee to work further with EIB and other ISAs, as appropriate, with a view to taking necessary steps to operationalize the PSSE, including submission of proposed amendments to the GCFF Operations Manual and to the Financial Procedures Agreement, for approval by the Steering Committee. The GCFF Steering Committee also invited the EIB to submit the pilot operation in consultation with Jordan for approval by the Steering Committee, along with the necessary amendments to the Operations Manual and the Financial Procedures Agreement.

## INDEPENDENT EVALUATION

The Operations Manual of the GCFF (pt.36) requires the Steering Committee to commission an independent evaluation of the GCFF after three years of operation. In spring 2020, the GCFF Coordination Unit developed the terms of reference (ToR) for the independent evaluation, which were discussed at the virtual Steering Committee meeting on May 19, 2020 and subsequently approved by the Steering Committee by virtual no-objection on June 12, 2020.

The selection of the firm followed World Bank procurement rules. After a competitive process, an international firm was selected to conduct the evaluation. The selected firm is Ipsos MORI. The work kick-started in July 2020 and is making good progress, with the first inception report expected at the end of October 2020.

The objective of the independent evaluation is to draw lessons learned, assess progress towards the stated Objective, and recommend any changes to design and management of the GCFF.



## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The World Bank acts as the GCFF Trustee and is responsible for producing periodical reports on the financial status of the GCFF Trust Fund. The following represents the GCFF Trust Fund financial information as of June 30, 2020.

**Pledges and Contributions:** A pledge represents a Supporting Country's expression of intent to make a contribution. Pledges are converted to contributions by way of a countersigned Contribution Agreement/Arrangement. As of June 30, 2020, Contributions and outstanding Pledges to the GCFF Trust Fund totaled the equivalent of \$773.17 million. Of this amount, \$698.17 million has been deposited as cash into the GCFF Trust Fund.

**Investment Income:** The GCFF Trust Fund is by design a rapidly disbursing trust fund with low balances. While held in trust, the funds are invested in accordance with the investment strategy established for all trust funds administered by the World Bank, in a short-term fixed income portfolio with an investment horizon of one year.

As of June 30, 2020, the GCFF Trust Fund had earned investment income of approximately \$6.92 million on its liquid balances. Additional investment income may accrue on the balances held by the ISAs, which will be reported and returned to the GCFF Trust Fund annually.

**Funding Approvals:** As of June 30, 2020, the GCFF Steering Committee had approved funding from the GCFF Trust Fund totaling \$627.40 million to cover Concessionality Amounts and ISA Costs, as well as administrative costs of the GCFF Coordination Unit and Trustee.

**Funds Held in Trust:** Funds Held in Trust reflect contributions paid in from Supporting Countries, plus investment income, less cash transfers. Funds Held in Trust as of June 30, 2020 amounted to the equivalent of \$120.33 million.

**Funds Available for GCFF Steering Committee Funding Decisions:** Funds available to support GCFF funding decisions amounted to \$91.37 million as of June 30, 2020.

FINANCIAL STATUS (AS OF JUNE 30, 2020)		
	Total	% of Total
<b>Supporting Country Pledges and Contributions</b>		
Contributions	698.17	90.3%
Pledges outstanding a/	75	9.7%
Total Pledges outstanding and Contributions	773.17	100%
<b>Cumulative Resources</b>		
Resources received		
Cash Receipts	698.17	88.0%
Investment Income earned	6.92	0.9%
Investment Income received from ISAs	13.68	1.7%
Total Resources Received	718.77	90.6%
Resources not yet received		
Contributions not yet received	-	0.0%
Pledges outstanding	75.00	9.4%
Total Resources not yet received	75.00	9.4%
Total Potential Resources (A) (in USD millions)	793.77	100%
<b>Cumulative Funding Decisions</b>		
Concessionality	622.75	99.3%
ISA Costs	074	0.1%
Administrative Budget	3.91	0.6%
Total Funding Decisions Net of Cancellations (B)	627.40	100%
Total Potential Resources Net of Funding Decisions (A) - (B)	166.37	
<b>Funds Available</b>		
Funds Held in Trust with no restrictions	120.33	
Approved Amounts Pending Cash Transfers	28.96	
Total Funds Available to Support Steering Committee Decisions	91.37	

a/ This does not include potential pledges that may be provided if a Supporting Country enters into a loan agreement with IBRD wherein grant amounts may be generated to benefit GCFE. Note: Sub-totals may not add up to due rounding

**PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 2020 (IN USD MILLIONS)**

				Effective (or signed) Contribution in Currency of Contribution					Receipts in Currency of Contribution				
Supporting Country		Pledge in Curr. of Contribution	USDeq. a/	Global	Lebanon/Jordan	Jordan	Lebanon	Total	Global	Lebanon/Jordan	Jordan	Lebanon	Receipts in USDeq. b/
Canada	CAD	57.00	43.46	17.00	40.00	-	-	57.00	17.00	40.00	-	-	43.46
Denmark	DKK	507.10	78.92	437.10	-	70.00	-	507.10	437.10	-	70.00	-	78.92
European Commission	EUR	5.00	5.36	-	5.00	-	-	5.00	-	5.00	-	-	5.36
Germany	EUR	91.48	102.41	-	67.65	23.83	-	91.48	-	67.65	23.83	-	102.41
Japan	USD	134.56	134.56	14.56	60.00	25.00	-	99.56	14.56	60.00	25.00	-	99.56
Netherlands	EUR	53.00	61.43	3.00	20.00	-	30.00	53.00	3.00	20.00	-	30.00	61.43
Norway	NOK	404.20	46.41	30.00	374.20	-	-	404.20	30.00	374.20	-	-	46.41
Sweden	SEK	180.00	20.24	-	180.00	-	-	180.00	-	180.00	-	-	20.24
Sweden	USD	30.00	30.00	10.00	20.00	-	-	30.00	10.00	20.00	-	-	30.00
United Kingdom c/	USD	40.30	40.30	-	-	40.30	-	40.30	-	-	40.30	-	40.30
United Kingdom	GBP	102.50	135.08	8.00	-	94.50	-	102.50	8.00	-	94.50	-	135.08
United States	USD	75.00	75.00	-	-	35.00	-	35.00	-	-	35.00	-	35.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>695.78</b>										<b>698.17</b>

a/ Represents (1) actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions and/or (2) June 30, 2020 value of pledges outstanding and/or unpaid contribution amounts

b/ Represents actual USD receipts and/or contribution amounts pending FX valued on the basis of exchange rates as of June 30, 2020

c/ Represents grant amount only

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

**CUMULATIVE FUNDING DECISIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 2020 (IN USD MILLIONS)**

<b>Concessionality</b>	<b>ISA</b>	<b>Global</b>	<b>Lebanon/ Jordan</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Total</b>
Colombia - Fiscal Sustainability, Competitiveness and Migration Development	IBRD	31.50	-	-	-	31.50
Colombia - Improving Quality of Healthcare Services and Efficiency	IBRD	37.60				37.60
Ecuador - Second Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Development Policy Financing	IBRD	6.00				6.00
Jordan - Economic Opportunities	IBRD	-	11.24	39.76	-	51.00
Jordan - Ain Ghazel Wastewater	EBRD	-	1.95	-	-	1.95
Jordan - Energy and Water Development Policy Loan	IBRD	-	-	25.00	-	25.00
Jordan - West Irbid Wastewater	EBRD	-	2.50	-	-	2.50
Jordan - Emergency Health	IBRD	-	7.95	5.95	-	13.90
	IsDB	-	12.01	8.99	-	21.00
Jordan - Emergency Health (Add'l Financing)	IBRD	-	18.17	40.73	-	58.90
Jordan - Education Reform Support	IBRD	-	41.88	10.42	-	52.30
Jordan - Education Reform Support (Add'l Financing)	IBRD	-	3.49	15.11	-	18.60
Jordan - First Equitable Growth and Job Creation	IBRD	11.26	18.45	81.29	-	111.00
Jordan - Youth, Technology and Jobs Project	IBRD	-	-	36.90	-	36.90
Lebanon - Roads and Employment	IBRD	-	28.91	-	16.49	45.40
Lebanon - Health Resilience	IBRD	-	24.16	-	0.04	24.20
	IsDB	-	5.89	-	0.01	5.90
Lebanon - Greater Beirut Public Transport	IBRD	25.39	32.35	-	12.07	69.80
Lebanon - Municipal Investment Program	IBRD	-	1.77	-	7.53	9.30

# GCOFF RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The GCOFF Results Framework (see page 75) consists of four indicators:

- 1. Amount of contributions raised**
- 2. Amount allocated by GCOFF per year**
- 3. Amount of MDB financing made on concessional terms from GCOFF, and**
- 4. Respondents from BCs, ISAs, and SCs indicate that GCOFF is usefully contributing to coordination**

By June 2020, indicators 1 and 3 were exceeded while indicator 2 was on target. Two surveys (indicator 4) had been conducted, but only received limited feedback. The limited feedback received encouraged the CU to rethink the questionnaire in order to better integrate findings into GCOFF-sponsored operations. The methodology for tracking is currently under review by the independent evaluation of the GCOFF, which will provide further guidance on an enhanced and improved monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and GCOFF Results Framework.



## GCCF RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Indicator 1		
<b>Amount of contributions raised</b> Baseline 2016: 0	<b>Target</b> \$1b Contrib. (by 2021) \$200b (yearly)	<b>Status as of June 2020</b> \$773.13m in pledges and contributions
Indicator 2		
<b>Amount allocated by GCCF per year</b> Baseline 2016: 0	<b>Target</b> \$150-200 yearly	<b>Status as of June 2020</b> \$155m
Indicator 3		
<b>Amount of MDB financing made on concessional terms from GCCF</b> Baseline 2016: 0	<b>Target</b> \$3b in Congressional MDB Financing (2021) (\$600m yearly)	<b>Status as of June 2020</b> \$4.2b (\$1b yearly)
Indicator 4		
<b>Respondents from BCs, ISAs, &amp; SCs indicate that GCCF is usefully contributing to coordination</b>		
<b>Target</b> % indicating that GCCF contributing to MDB & UN coordination to address refugee impact		
<b>Status as of June 2020</b> Limited survey results. This indicator is currently under review, together with the whole GCCF RE.		



Ghada Nizar, (far left), Youssef Maulaya (center left), Imad Faye Maulaya (Far right) a Syrian family listens to a neighbor in their living room from the Haytanak slum, in Tripoli, Lebanon on March 22, 2016. The family has been refugees in Lebanon for the last 4 years. Photo credit © Dominic Chavez/World Bank

## MONITORING & EVALUATION

GCFF-funded operations feature a series of development objectives and results indicators to measure the progress and impact of projects, as approved by the ISA's board of directors. Specifically, the GCFF Operations Manual requires the relevant ISA to "monitor and evaluate overall Project performance in accordance with its policies and procedures." The Coordination Unit and the Trustee therefore have no direct responsibility for M&E of the operations themselves.

The ISAs are required to provide progress reports every six months (see Annex I). The progress reports are submitted to the Coordination Unit for compilation and distribution to the Steering Committee for informational purposes. Each ISA is also responsible for reporting financial information on a six-month basis.

The results framework for the GCFF, which can be found in its Operations Manual, is focused on the provision of concessionality to financing from ISAs for projects that address the development impact of the influx of refugees, as well as on improved coordination among Benefitting

Countries, Supporting Countries, ISAs and others around such ISA financing. Each ISA is also required to include in its funding request information on its results framework, which should be specific to each project.

The operational updates are used to evaluate performance, including performance ratings provided in the individual progress reports; levels of disbursements; and lead time to effectiveness. The information is used in discussions around solutions to bottlenecks and other issues which may affect progress of the project. For this purpose, the Operations Manual provides an M&E template with a subset of results and indicators that focus on how the project addresses the impact of the influx of refugees. ISAs are required to provide 2-3 key measurable indicators which can be selected from a list of sample indicators in the Operations Manual.

The results framework and monitoring & evaluation of the GCFF are currently under review by the independent evaluation of the GCFF.

## PROGRESS REPORT FOR UNDERLYING OPERATION TEMPLATE

Date of Submission to Coordination Unit

### Underlying Operation Information

Project Name:		
Benefitting Country:	Name of Implementation Support Agency (ISA):	
Name of ISA Project Leader:	Email of ISA Project Leader:	
Recipient Entity:	Name and Email of Recipient Entity Contact:	
Concessionality Amount Approved (US\$):	Total Project Amount (US\$):	Total Amount Disbursed (US\$):
CFF Approval Date:	Project Implementation Start Date:	Project Closing Date:

### A. Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Progress and Key Issues

<p><b>Rating for progress towards achievement of objective:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Satisfactory:</b> The project is <b>likely to achieve almost all or exceed</b> its major objectives efficiently without any significant shortcomings.</li> <li><b>Moderately Satisfactory:</b> The project is <b>likely to achieve the majority</b> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings.</li> <li><b>Moderately Unsatisfactory:</b> The project is <b>not likely to achieve at least half</b> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings.</li> <li><b>Unsatisfactory:</b> The project is <b>not likely to achieve most</b> or any of its major objectives efficiently.</li> <li><b>Not applicable:</b> The project is not yet effective.</li> </ul>	Choose an item.
<p><b>Rating for overall implementation progress:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Satisfactory:</b> Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action.</li> <li><b>Moderately Satisfactory:</b> Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action.</li> <li><b>Moderately Unsatisfactory:</b> : Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.</li> <li><b>Unsatisfactory:</b> Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan</li> <li><b>Not applicable:</b> : Implementation has not yet started</li> </ul>	Choose an item.

<p><b>Brief Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Status:</b>  Enter overall implementation status and any key issues (i.e. reasons for implementation delays, implementation challenges, funding status, and other relevant information as applicable) to raise to the Steering Committee’s attention. Please note, this section is meant to provide a summary.</p>	
---	--

<b>Actions to be Taken</b>  <i>Add specific actions, as appropriate, that need to be taken over the next six-months to advance project implementation.</i>	<b>Responsible Party</b>	<b>Expected Date of Delivery</b>

<b>B. Disbursements for Underlying Operation</b>		
<b>Underlying Operation Amount</b>	<b>Total (US\$) Disbursed to Benefitting Country</b>	<b>% Disbursed to Benefitting Country</b>

<b>C. Disbursement Forecast of Funds for Underlying Operation by Calendar Year (US\$)</b>	
<b>Year</b>	<b>Total by Year End</b>
<b>2016</b>	
<b>2017</b>	
<b>2018</b>	
<b>2019</b>	
<b>2020</b>	

**D. Supplemental Information: Results Framework and Monitoring**

Please update the cumulative target values section of the results framework as appropriate

**PDO LEVEL RESULTS INDICATORS**

		Cumulative Target Values					
	Unit of Measure	Baseline	YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4	YR 5
Indicator One:							
Indicator Two:							
Indicator Three:							
Milestones/Output linked with CFF scope							

**INTERMEDIATE RESULTS**

**Intermediate Result (Component One):**

Intermediate Result indicator One:							
Intermediate Result indicator Two:							

**Intermediate Result (Component Two):**

Intermediate Result indicator One:							
Intermediate Result indicator Two:							

**Intermediate Result (Component Three):**

Intermediate Result indicator One:							
Intermediate Result indicator Two:							





City view of Bogotá, Colombia on January 11, 2016.  
Photo credit © Dominic Chavez/World Bank

Published by  **WORLD BANK GROUP**

**2019–2020** Global Concessional Financing Facility | [www.globalcff.org](http://www.globalcff.org)