



# 2021 • 2022 ANNUAL REPORT



GLOBAL CONCESSIONAL  
FINANCING FACILITY





# Acknowledgments

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Lastly, the CU would like to thank Soukeyna Kane, Director, from the World Bank's Fragility, Conflict, and Violence Group, for her overall guidance, advice, and support.

## Donor Countries



## Benefiting Countries



# Abbreviations & Acronyms

<b>ARDI</b>	Agriculture Resilience, Value Chain Development, and Innovation	<b>MDB</b>	Multilateral Development Bank
<b>BC</b>	Benefiting Country	<b>MENA</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>DLI</b>	Development Linked Indicator	<b>MIC</b>	Middle-income Country
<b>DPO</b>	Development Policy Operation	<b>MoE</b>	Ministry of Education
<b>DPF</b>	Development Policy Financing	<b>MoH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>EBRD</b>	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	<b>MoL</b>	Ministry of Labor
<b>EIB</b>	European Investment Bank	<b>OM</b>	Operations Manual
<b>ETPMV</b>	Temporary Statute for the Protection of Venezuelan Migrants	<b>PBL</b>	Policy Based Loan
<b>FIF</b>	Financial Intermediary Fund	<b>PDO</b>	Project Development Objective
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year	<b>PEP</b>	Special Permit of Stay (Colombia <i>Permiso Especial de Permanencia</i> )
<b>GCFF</b>	Global Concessional Financing Facility	<b>PforR</b>	Program for Results
<b>GoC</b>	Government of Colombia	<b>PPT</b>	Special Protection Permits
<b>GoCR</b>	Government of Costa Rica	<b>RPA</b>	Refugee Protection Assessment
<b>GoE</b>	Government of Ecuador	<b>RPPR</b>	Refugee Policy and Protection Review
<b>GoJ</b>	Government of Jordan	<b>RUMV</b>	Unified Registry for Venezuelan Migrants
<b>GoL</b>	Government of Lebanon	<b>SC</b>	Supporting Country
<b>GoM</b>	Government of Moldova	<b>SENA</b>	<i>Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje</i> (Colombia National Learning Service)
<b>IaDB</b>	Inter-American Development Bank	<b>SGSSS</b>	General Social Security Health System (Colombia)
<b>IBRD</b>	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association	<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>IE</b>	Independent Evaluation	<b>VIRTE</b>	<i>Visa de Residencia Temporal de Excepción para Ciudadanos Venezolanos</i> (Ecuador)
<b>ISA</b>	Implementation Support Agency	<b>WB(G)</b>	World Bank (Group)
<b>IsDB</b>	Islamic Development Bank		
<b>LIC</b>	Low-Income Country		
<b>LHRP</b>	Lebanon Health Resilience Project		

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# Foreword

I am delighted to introduce the Global Concessional Financing Facility's 2021–2022 Annual Report, which highlights the significant progress made toward achieving our goal of providing concessional financing to middle-income countries (MICs) hosting refugees. This year's annual report focuses on the impact and results of GCFF-supported projects over the past six years, highlighting how the Facility has contributed to improving the lives of refugees and host communities.

The GCFF has facilitated provision of an impressive \$8 in loans provided on concessional terms for every \$1 it has provided in grants, resulting in a total of \$6.1 billion in concessional lending. This financing has supported 27 projects in Colombia, Ecuador, Jordan, Lebanon, and Moldova, directly reaching at least 7.5 million beneficiaries, including 3.9 million refugees and 1.6 million host community members. The GCFF-supported operations have provided essential health and nutrition services to almost 1.8 million people, enabled over two million refugees to work in their host countries, and improved access to infrastructure and municipal services for 1.2 million people. Further, the GCFF has supported 23 national policies and laws aimed at expanding rights and protections for refugees and host communities.

It is important to note that MICs host 61 percent of refugees despite having only 37 percent of global GDP. The GCFF's work is essential so that these countries have the resources they need to support the millions of people who have been forced to flee their homes.

As we enter the next phase of GCFF-supported projects, it is heartening to see the progress that has been made over the past six years. The new Fund results framework and theory of change endorsed by the GCFF Steering Committee in December 2021 provide an important step forward in measuring and reporting on the impact of the Facility's work.

I want to express my deepest gratitude to our partners and colleagues for their unwavering support, dedication, and commitment to the GCFF's mission.

We remain steadfast in our commitment to leveraging concessional financing to support sustainable development and alleviate the plight of refugees and host communities in MICs. Our hope is that this report will inspire further collaboration, innovation, and progress toward our shared purpose of providing long-term support to MICs hosting refugees.

Soukeyna Kane  
*Director*  
*Fragility, Conflict, and Violence Group*  
*The World Bank*

Photo credit: World Bank

# Introduction

This Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF or Facility)<sup>1</sup> Annual Report showcases the progress and achievements made between July 1, 2021, and December 31, 2022, with a focus on GCFF-funded operations in Colombia, Ecuador, Jordan, Lebanon, and Moldova. Unlike previous annual reports, which were based on the World Bank's fiscal year, this report bridges the above-mentioned period and transitions to align with the calendar year to better reflect the Facility's strategic programming and results-based framework.

The 2021-2022 Annual Report offers insights into the Facility's progress towards achieving its goal of supporting middle-income countries (MICs) hosting refugees. Specifically, it provides an overview of the impacts and results of the GCFF's engagement in, and support to, refugee hosting MICs (the GCFF Benefiting Countries) over the past six years, with specific focus on results and achievements in the reporting period.

## GCFF Overview (2016-2022)

The GCFF was established in 2016 in response to the Syrian refugee crisis. As the crisis unfolded, many Syrians sought refuge in neighboring Jordan and Lebanon. These two countries opened their borders to their neighbors in need, thus providing a global public good. However, the arrival of large numbers of refugees put a severe strain on their economies, service provision, and infrastructure. These middle-income countries could not borrow from Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) at concessional rates traditionally reserved for the poorest nations. Hence the international community created the GCFF to provide concessional financing to countries hosting large numbers of refugees.

The GCFF, hosted by the World Bank, uses donor contributions from Supporting Countries (SCs) to reduce borrowing costs for development projects that benefit refugees and host communities. Development projects under the Facility are supported by five partner multilateral development banks (MDBs): the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), European Investment Bank (EIB), Inter-American Development Bank (IaDB), Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and the World Bank (WB).<sup>2</sup> As of December 2022, the GCFF has provided support amounting to \$755 million<sup>3</sup> in grants which have enabled the provision of over \$6.1 billion in loans on concessional terms for development projects which include focus on improving the lives of refugees and host communities in Colombia, Ecuador, Jordan, Lebanon, and Moldova.

**Six years of GCFF support 27 projects in 5 countries**

**GCFF facilitated provision of impressive \$8 in loans provided on highly concessional terms for every \$1 it has provided in grants**

<sup>1</sup> The CFF is now called the Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF) following the decision to expand CFF to the global level in September 2016.

<sup>2</sup> The following multilateral development banks (MDBs) are eligible to become ISAs for the GCFF: the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, and the World Bank (consisting of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association) (collectively, the Designated MDBs). To become an ISA for the CFF and receive funds from the Trust Fund, a Designated MDB enters into an appropriate Financial Procedures Agreement (FPA) with the World Bank as Trustee based on the form of FPA for MDBs approved by the Working Group prior to establishment of the Trust Fund.

<sup>3</sup> As of December 31, 2022, the GCFF Steering Committee had approved funding from the GCFF Trust Fund totaling USD 766.04 million to cover Concessional amounts and ISA Costs, as well as Administrative Budget of the GCFF Coordination Unit and Trustee. The \$755 million does not include ISA Costs, as well as Administrative Budget of the GCFF Coordination Unit and Trustee.



## GCFF Maximizing Impact

GCFF-supported operations to date have directly reached **7.5 million** beneficiaries, including at least **3.9 million** refugees and **1.6 million** host community members.<sup>4</sup>



Almost **1.8 million** people received essential health or nutrition services under GCFF-supported operations (just over **1 million** in Colombia and almost **700,000** in Jordan)

Over **2 million** refugees received the right to work in their hosting country:

- **1.8 million** in Colombia
- Almost **100,000** in Ecuador and approximately **57,000** in Jordan



Over **1.2 million** people benefited from improved access to infrastructure or municipal services to date, the vast majority in Lebanon

**23 policies** supported to expand rights and protections for refugees and host communities



<sup>4</sup> This is the total number for all projects that reported direct beneficiaries. However, the number is likely to be higher for the overall GCFF-supported projects.

Since its inception in 2016, the GCFF has approved \$755 million in grants, which, due to the leveraging factor of the Facility, has enabled over \$6.1 billion in MDB lending to be provided on concessional terms for development projects that include a focus on improving the lives of refugees and host communities. The GCFF supported projects cut across a range of sectors, including job-creation, expanding vital public services (such as health and education), and developing sustainable infrastructure.



**\$6.1 billion**

Total lending on concessional terms

**\$755 million**

Allocations to projects (2016-2022)



**\$1.96 billion**

Total lending (July 2021-December 2022)

**\$154.18 million**

Allocations to projects during reporting period (July 2021 - December 2022)



Photo credit: World Bank



## GCFF Portfolio (2016-2022)



### COLOMBIA

#### 5 projects

In health, housing, policy reform, and economic opportunities

**\$134.79 million**  
Funding from the GCFF

**\$1.92 billion**  
Total project financing

### ECUADOR

#### 3 projects

In sustainable development, and green and resilient policy financing

**\$50.10 million**  
Funding from the GCFF

**\$1.5 billion**  
Total project financing



### JORDAN

#### 13 projects

In health, education, infrastructure, and jobs

**\$459.45 million**  
Funding from the GCFF

**\$2.73 billion**  
Total project financing

### LEBANON

#### 5 projects<sup>a</sup>

In health, transport, and social protection

**\$95.13 million<sup>b</sup>**  
Funding from the GCFF

**\$432.45 million<sup>c</sup>**  
Total project financing



### MOLDOVA

#### 1 project

For emergency response, resilience, and competitiveness

**\$9.24 million**  
Funding from the GCFF

**\$159.24 million**  
Total project financing

<sup>a</sup> Municipal Investment Program has been canceled and converted it into an Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA), without a loan component, which will focus on continued engagement on local government and decentralization.

<sup>b</sup> The amount includes the \$2.58 million spent on the canceled Greater Beirut Public Transport Project.

<sup>c</sup> This amount does not include the canceled Municipal Investment Program World Bank loan of \$90.7 million, which has been returned to the GCFF Trustee.



## Total Donor Contributions from 2016-2022 (in USD millions)

The GCFF is currently supported by Canada, Denmark, the European Commission, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. As of December 2022, a total of \$811.79 million has been received, and an additional total of approximately \$71 million has been pledged (by Japan, Canada, and the United States).



**175.38**

UK



**72.42**

Norway



**102.41**

Germany



**71.82**

Netherlands



**101.80**

US



**53.89**

Canada



**99.56**

Japan



**50.24**

Sweden



**78.92**

Denmark



**5.36**

EU

## Defining Refugees, Asylum Seekers, and Migrants

A **refugee** is defined under the **1951 Refugee Convention** as: “someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.” A refugee is a person who asked for protection in another country and was granted refugee status.

According to the UNHCR, an **asylum seeker** is an individual who is seeking international protection. In countries with individualized procedures, an asylum-seeker is someone whose claim has not yet been finally decided on by the country in which the claim is submitted. Not every asylum-seeker will ultimately be recognized as a refugee, but every refugee was initially an asylum-seeker.

When this report refers to **migrants**, it refers to migrants in need of international protection. These persons often have needs similar to those of recognized refugees but may not necessarily qualify as refugees or be eligible to access the asylum system. For example, most people on the move in Costa Rica, including Nicaraguans, Venezuelans, Haitians, and other Central Americans that settle in the country, exhibit compounding vulnerabilities. Some, especially Venezuelans, are considered in need of international protection.

# GCFF Timeline

## 2015

**OCT 2015, LIMA**

**MENA Financing Initiative** idea at UN/WB/IsDB stakeholder meeting

**NOV 20, 2015, PARIS**

First Working Group Meeting

**JAN 28, 2015, AMMAN**

Second Working Group Meeting

## 2016

**MAR 14, 2016, JEDDAH**

Third Working Group Meeting

**APR 15, 2016, WDC**

**First Pledging Session** for CFF at IMF-WBG Spring Meetings

**JUN 2016, WDC**

CFF participation approved by World Bank

**JUL 28, 2016, Beirut**

- ◆ **First Steering Committee** Meeting Operationalizing the CFF
- ◆ Approval establishment documents
- ◆ Approval Trustee and Coordination Unit budgets
- ◆ Approval concessionality **Jordan Economic Opportunities**
- ◆ Approval concessionality **Jordan Ain Ghazal Wastewater**

**SEPT 7, 2016**

- ◆ Finalization **Global CFF Value Proposition Note**
- ◆ Approval **Amendments of Operations Manual for Global CFF**

**SEPT 20, 2016, NEW YORK**

Announcement **Global Concessional Financing Facility**

**OCT 29, 2016**

Approval concessionality **Lebanon Roads and Employment**

**NOV 3, 2016**

Approval Concessionality **Jordan Energy and Water**

## 2017

**APR 20, 2017, WDC**

- ◆ **Steering Committee** Meeting at IMF-WBG Spring Meetings
- ◆ Approval concessionality **Jordan Emergency Health Project**
- ◆ Approval concessionality **Lebanon Health Resilience Projects**
- ◆ Approval concessionality **Jordan West Irbid Wastewater Project**

**APR 21, 2017, WDC**

- ◆ WB CEO Georgieva hosts GCFF ministerial at Spring Meetings
- ◆ GCFF reaches \$1bn in unlocked concessional financing in its first year

**OCT 29, 2017**

- ◆ **Steering Committee Meeting** in Amman, Jordan
- ◆ Approval concessionality **Jordan Education Program for Results (PforR)**

## 2018

**JAN 17, 2018**

Approval Concessionality **Greater Beirut Public Transport Project**

**MAR 23, 2018**

Approval Concessionality **Lebanon National Jobs Program for Results (PforR)**

**MAY 29, 2018**

- ◆ **Steering Committee Meeting** (by video conference)
- ◆ Approval Concessionality **First Equitable Growth and Job Creation Programmatic Development Policy Loan**

## 2019

**JAN 10, 2019**

- ◆ **Steering Committee Meeting** (by video conference)
- ◆ **Colombia approved as benefitting country**

**APR 1, 2019**

Approval Concessionality **Colombia Second Fiscal Sustainability, Competitiveness, and Migration Development Policy Financing**

**SEPT 27, 2019**

- ◆ **Steering Committee Meeting** in London, UK
- ◆ **Ecuador approved as benefitting country**

**OCT 18, 2019**

Approval Concessionality **Lebanon Municipal Investment Program**

**NOV 22, 2019**

Approval Concessionality **Jordan Youth, Technology and Jobs**

## 2020

**JAN 3, 2020**

Approval Concessionality **Improving Quality of Healthcare Services and Efficiency in Colombia**

**MAR 24, 2020**

Approval Concessionality **Second Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Development Policy Financing in Ecuador**

**MAY 19, 2020**

**Steering Committee Meeting** (by video conference)

**JUN 12, 2020**

- ◆ Approval Concessionality **Additional Financing Jordan Education Reform P4R**
- ◆ Approval GCFF Independent Evaluation ToR

**JULY 14, 2021**

- ◆ Ipsos MORI selected to conduct **GCFF Independent Evaluation**
- ◆ Kick-off of GCFF Independent Evaluation

**OCT 27, 2020**

Approval Concessionality **Ecuador Third Inclusive and Sustainable Growth DPL**



## 2020

### NOV 23, 2020

Interim Report of the GCFF Independent Evaluation shared with the SC

### DEC 7, 2020

- ◆ **Steering Committee Meeting** (by video conference)
- ◆ Approval Concessionality **Colombia Resilient and Inclusive Housing project**

## 2021

### MAR 9, 2021

Approval restructuring **Lebanon Roads and Employment Project**

### MAR 29, 2021

Extraordinary **Steering Committee Meeting** (by video conference)

### APR 9, 2021

**Final Report of the GCFF Independent Evaluation** shared with the SC

### APR 26, 2021

- ◆ **Steering Committee Meeting** (by video conference)
- ◆ Approval of **IaDB as an ISA to the GCFF**

### MAY, 2021

**Stakeholder consultations on the next phase of the GCFF and new concessionality formula**

### JUN 5, 2021

Approval Concessionality **Jordan COVID-19 Emergency Response Additional Financing Project**

### JUN 23, 2021

- Steering Committee Meeting** (by video conference)
- ◆ **End Approval Date of the GCFF was formally approved to be extended to June 30, 2026.**

### SEP 30, 2021

**Out of committee decision**

- ◆ Approval Concessionality **Colombia Social and Economic Integration of Migrants DPF (WB)**
- ◆ Approval Concessionality **Program to Support Policy Reforms for the Social and Economic Inclusion of the Venezuelan Migrant Population in Colombia (WB)**

### OCT 1, 2021

**Steering Committee Meeting** (by video conference)

- ◆ Approval **amendments to the Operations Manual (new funding modality to finance Private Sector Operations (PSOs))**
- ◆ Approval Concessionality **Jordan Private Sector Guarantee Facility (JPSGF) with EIB as ISA**
- ◆ Endorsement of revised Concessionality Formula

### DEC 16, 2021

**Steering Committee Meeting** (by video conference)

- ◆ Endorsement of the **Technical Note on the GCFF Theory of Change and Results Framework**
- ◆ Endorsement of the **Framework for the GCFF Refugee Policy and Protection Review (RPPR)**

## 2022

### MAR 29, 2022

**Steering Committee Meeting** (by video conference)

- ◆ Decision to **initiate the process for expanding the GCFF to include countries impacted by the Ukraine refugee crisis as Benefiting Countries, starting with Moldova**

### APR 15, 2022

**(out of committee decision)**

- ◆ Approval **(Lebanon) Strengthening Lebanon's COVID-19 Response**

### MAY 3, 2022

**(out of committee decision)**

- ◆ Approval **(Lebanon) Strengthening Lebanon's COVID-19 Response**

### MAY 9, 2022

**Steering Committee Meeting** (by video conference)

- ◆ Approval of **Moldova as a Benefiting Country**

### MAY 11, 2022

**(out of committee decision)**

- ◆ Approval **(Moldova) Emergency Response, Resilience and Competitiveness DPO (WB)**

### MAY 18, 2022

**(out of committee decision)**

- ◆ Approval **amendments to the Operations Manual based on the GCFF Theory of Change and Results Framework**

### MAY 31, 2022

**(out of committee decision)**

- ◆ Approval **(Jordan) Agriculture Resilience, Value Chain Development, and Innovation (ARDI) Program (WB)**

### JUL 6, 2022

**Steering Committee Meeting** (by video conference)

- ◆ Approval **Technical Note on Exceptional Grant Operations**
- ◆ Approval the **GCFF Trustee and Coordination Unit Budget for the 2023 Fiscal Year**

### OCT 26, 2022

**Out of committee decision**

Approval **\$30 million grant to Ecuador for Second Green and Resilient Recovery Development Policy Financing**

### OCT 31, 2022

**Steering Committee Meeting** (by video conference)

- ◆ Endorsed the **recommendation to update the project pipelines in the Funding**
- ◆ Plan every six months to inform dialogue on priorities for GCFF support
- ◆ Endorsed the **recommendations on proposed adjustments to GCFF funding and governance modalities outlined in the Funding Plan** Funding structure revised to include two additional regional windows for LAC & ECA

### DEC 16, 2022

**Steering Committee Meeting** (by video conference)

- ◆ Approval **Republic of Costa Rica as a GCFF Benefiting Country**



# 1 Overview of Refugee and Forced Migration Trends and Issues

## 1.1 Global Situation & Trends

**More people than ever before are forcibly displaced outside their countries of origin, and most of them come from just a handful of countries.** Globally, 42.7 million people<sup>5</sup> were forcibly displaced outside their countries of origin as of mid-2022.<sup>6</sup> Almost three quarters of these persons originate from just six countries and territories: Afghanistan, Palestinian territories, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, and Venezuela.<sup>7</sup> Moreover, Colombia, Germany, Pakistan, Türkiye, and Uganda host over a third of all refugees globally.

**Middle- and Low-Income countries together host 75 percent of refugees globally.** As of mid-2022, 61 percent of refugees globally were hosted in middle-income countries (MICs).<sup>8</sup> The share of refugees hosted in upper-middle income countries has increased from seven percent in 2009 to 45 percent in mid-2022, primarily driven by the displacement of Syrians into Türkiye, Lebanon, and Jordan as well as Venezuelans into Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador.<sup>9</sup> The share of refugees hosted in countries classified as LICs has decreased from over half in 1990 to 14 percent in 2022 as host countries have graduated to MIC status. However, these countries, including Pakistan<sup>10</sup> and Bangladesh,<sup>11</sup> continue to grapple with severe economic challenges whilst providing a global public good by hosting large number of refugees. From 1990 to 2022, the share of refugees hosted by high-income countries increased by eight percentage points to 25 percent, most recently driven by Russia's war in Ukraine.

### Figure 1: State of Displaced People Worldwide

42.7 million forcibly displaced outside their countries



**75% originate from 6 countries and territories:** Afghanistan, Palestinian territories, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, and Venezuela



**36% of the refugees are hosted in 5 countries:** Colombia, Germany, Pakistan, Türkiye, and Uganda

**MICs host 61 percent of refugees, and they have 37 percent of global GDP**

**LICs host 14 percent of refugees, and they have 0.5 percent of global GDP**

<sup>5</sup> Refugee Data Finder. (n.d.). Retrieved March 5, 2023, from <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/>.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Population Figures. (n.d.). Retrieved March 5, 2023, from <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/?url=1FQ4hJ>.

<sup>8</sup> Lower middle-income countries are defined by the World Bank as those with a GNI per capita between \$1,086 and \$4,255 while upper middle-income countries have a GNI per capita between \$4,256 and \$13,205 (2023).

<sup>9</sup> Classifying refugee host countries by income level. (n.d.). Retrieved March 5, 2023, from <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/insights/explainers/refugee-host-countries-income-level.html>.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Overview. (n.d.). World Bank. Retrieved March 5, 2023, from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/bangladesh/overview>.



**Table 1: Refugees Hosted by LICs, MICs, and High-Income Countries**

**Total**

<b>34,466,480</b> End 2020	<b>4.8%</b> Y-o-Y % change	<b>36,135,959</b> End 2021	<b>18.2%</b> Y-o-Y % change	<b>42,703,268<sup>12</sup></b> Mid 2022
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**Low income**

<b>5,624,449</b> End 2020	<b>5.8%</b> Y-o-Y % change	<b>5,948,343</b> End 2021	<b>0.7%</b> Y-o-Y % change	<b>5,988,319</b> End 2022
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**Middle Income**

<b>22,628,802</b> End 2020	<b>3.7%</b> Y-o-Y % change	<b>23,455,275</b> End 2021	<b>10.8%</b> Y-o-Y % change	<b>25,991,123</b> End 2022
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**High Income**

<b>6,213,229</b> End 2020	<b>8.4%</b> Y-o-Y % change	<b>6,732,341</b> End 2021	<b>59.3%</b> Y-o-Y % change	<b>10,723,826</b> End 2022
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<sup>12</sup> The number includes the 5,826,000 Palestinian refugees under UNRWA's mandate. Data source: UNHCR data finder, statistics on: Refugees under UNHCR mandate, asylum seekers, and other persons in need of international protection, downloaded February 2023. For a complete list of refugees hosted by LICs/MICs/HICs please see Annex I.



Photo credit: World Bank

**The COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine have negatively impacted the ability of refugee hosting countries to provide access to livelihoods and protection for both refugees and host communities. These negative impacts are expected to persist for the foreseeable future.** MICs experienced a strong rebound with an average of 7.4 percent GDP growth in 2021, following the COVID-19 driven contraction in 2020.<sup>13</sup> However, in 2022, the inflationary effects of the war in Ukraine on energy and food prices and the tightening of monetary policy in response to price increases significantly tempered growth rates. The World Bank now predicts a long-lasting slowdown, with global growth of 2 percent in 2023, slightly up from 1.7 percent expected in January 2023.<sup>14</sup> The deteriorating economic context also impacted labor markets, making it harder for refugees who most rely on informal employment to make a living, while the post-COVID 50-year high in total debt among emerging and developing economies squeezed host countries' fiscal space for investments in refugee protection.<sup>15</sup> Facing the same economic slowdown and an outlook dominated by downside risk, some large donors continued to reprioritize resources away from Official Development Assistance (ODA).<sup>16</sup> Taken together, these factors both deepened and spread poverty during 2022, with acute food insecurity affecting 349 million people.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>13</sup> GDP growth (annual %) - Middle income | Data. (n.d.). GDP Growth (Annual %) - Middle Income | Data. Retrieved March 5, 2023, from <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG?locations=XP>.

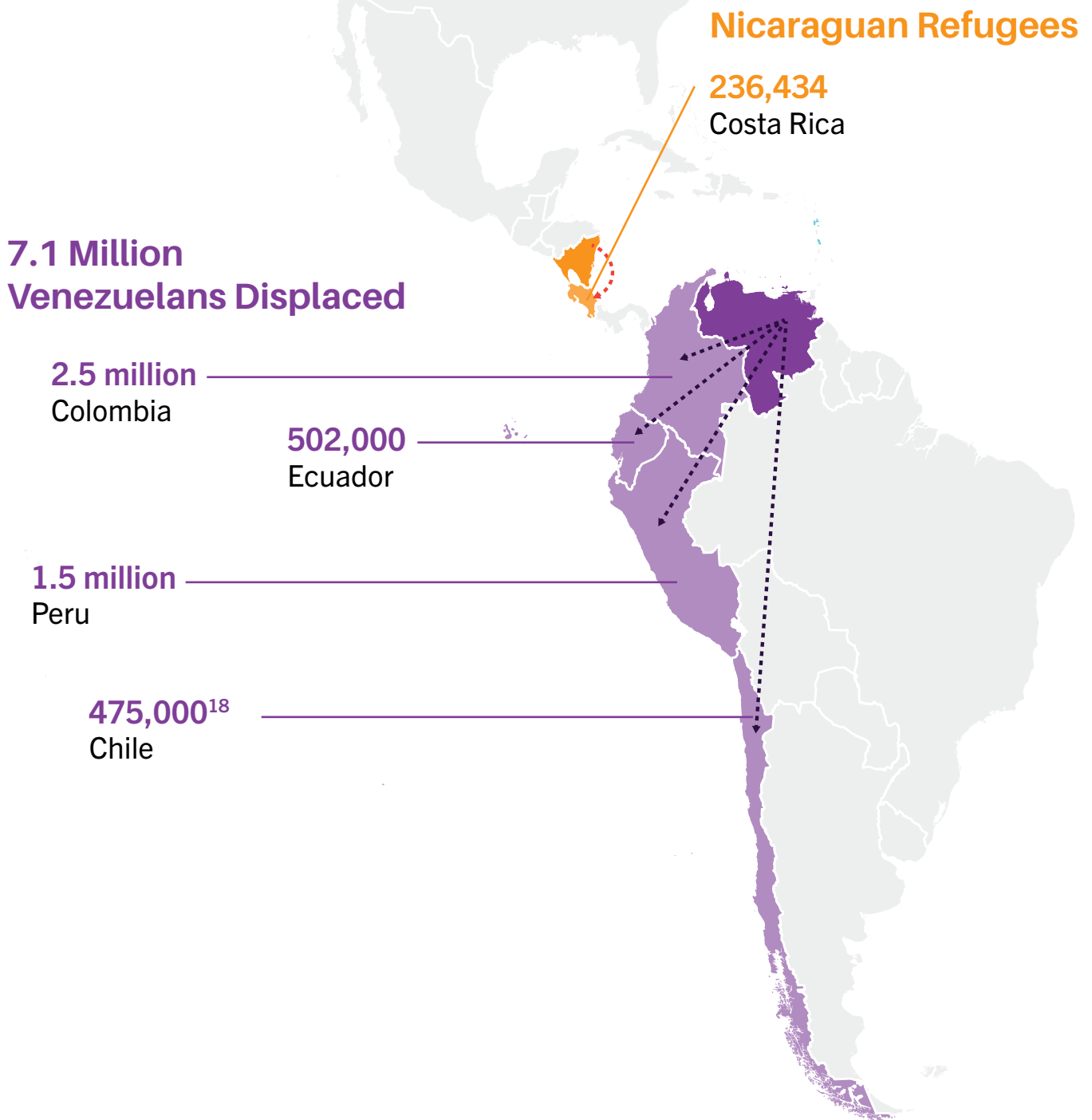
<sup>14</sup> World Bank chief raises 2023 global growth outlook slightly, eyes debt progress. (2023, April 10). Reuters. Retrieved April 18, 2023, from [https://www.reuters.com/markets/world-bank-boosts-2023-global-growth-forecast-slightly-malpass-2023-04-10/#:~:text=WASHINGTON%2C%20April%2010%20\(Reuters\),debt%20distress%20for%20developing%20countries](https://www.reuters.com/markets/world-bank-boosts-2023-global-growth-forecast-slightly-malpass-2023-04-10/#:~:text=WASHINGTON%2C%20April%2010%20(Reuters),debt%20distress%20for%20developing%20countries).

<sup>15</sup> World Bank Group, UNHCR, WFP, Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement. (2021, March). 2021 Compounding Misfortunes. Joint Data Center. Retrieved March 22, 2023, from <https://www.jointdatacenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/2021-Update-Compounding-Misfortunes.pdf>.

<sup>16</sup> Mandavilli. (2022, October 19). Britain Slashes Foreign Aid: 'You Couldn't Pick a Worse Time.' The New York Times. Retrieved March 22, 2023, from <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/10/19/health/britain-global-health-aid.html>.

<sup>17</sup> WFP at a glance (2023, March 2). World Food Programme. <https://www.wfp.org/stories/wfp-glance>.

# Regional Spotlight: Refugee Flows



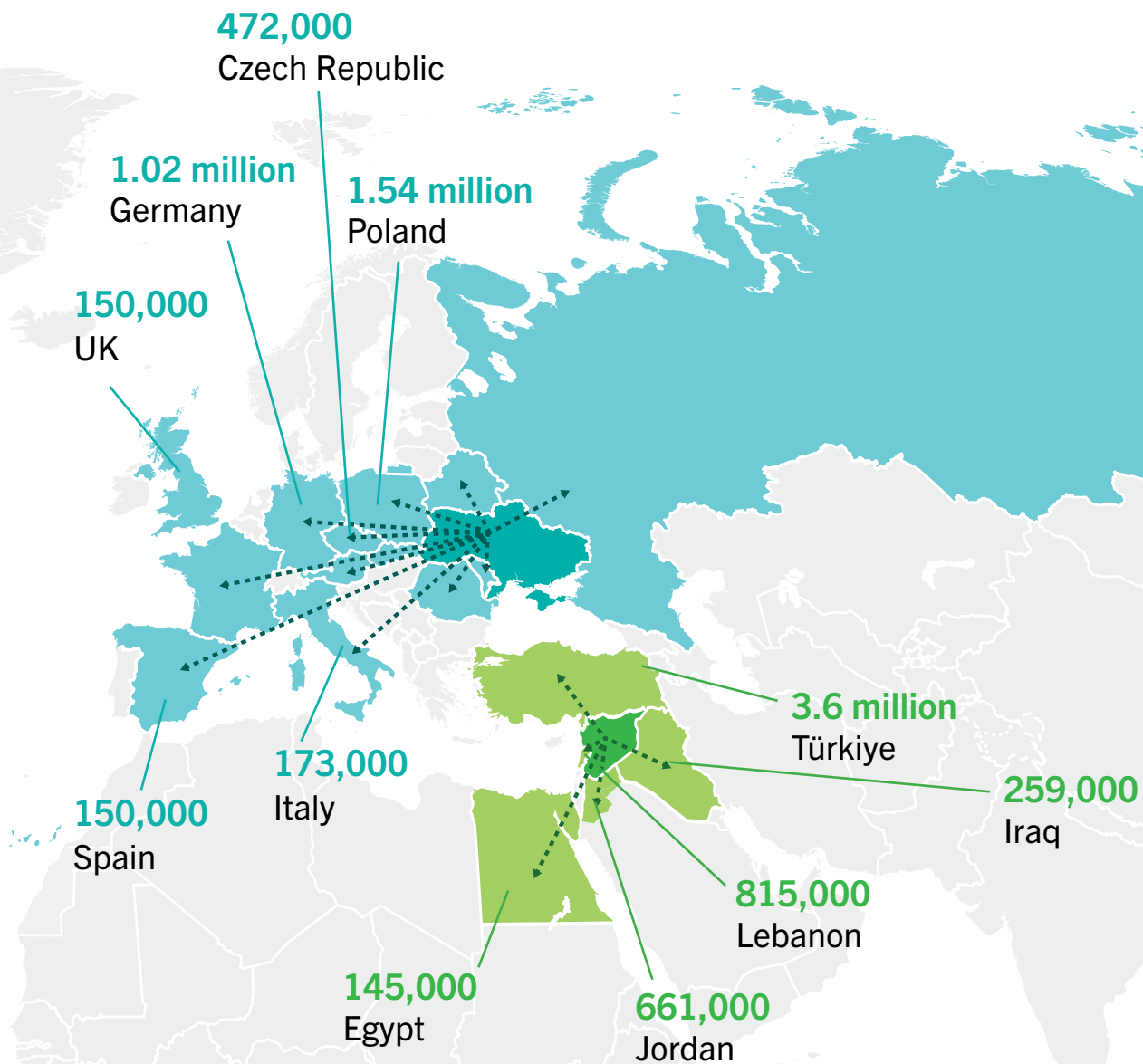
<sup>18</sup> ACAPS. (n.d.). Chile. Retrieved March 5, 2023, from <https://www.acaps.org/country/chile/crisis/venezuelan-refugees#:~:text=Overview&text=Chile%20hosts%20around%20457%2C000%20Venezuelan,Antofagasta%2C%20Metropolitana%2C%20and%20Valpara%C3%ADso.>



## Ukrainian Refugees

**7.8 million** refugees in Europe, Russia, and Belarus

**100,000** each in Slovakia, Romania, France, Austria, and Republic of Moldova



**6.6 Million**  
**Syrian Refugees Worldwide**

**>1 million**  
European countries

## 1.2 Regional Spotlights

### Syria (2011 to Present)

**6.6 million Syrians remained refugees worldwide, with 5.5 million hosted in the MENA region, only 50,800 Syrians returning home during 2022.**<sup>19</sup> Now in its 12th year, the ongoing conflict and the dire humanitarian crisis inside Syria has forced 15.3 million Syrians to seek humanitarian assistance, of which 6.8 million Syrians forcibly displaced within their own country.<sup>20</sup> According to a UNHCR regional return intention survey,<sup>21</sup> while over half of Syrians hope to return home one day, only 1.7 percent of Syrian refugees planned to return home in the next 12 months, compared to 2.4 percent in 2021.

**Lingering impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and regional economic crises exacerbated the lives of Syrian refugees.** Soaring inflation and increasing unemployment in Lebanon and Türkiye hit hard the poor and marginalized, including Syrian refugees.<sup>22</sup> Türkiye continues to host the largest number of refugees worldwide, providing them access to basic services and the labor market based on their Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP) and the Temporary Protection Regulation.

**Lebanon** experienced a twelfth consecutive annual drop in real GDP per capita in 2022, and a continued sharp exchange rate depreciation leaving almost 20 percent of the population food insecure, severely limiting the government's policy options.<sup>23</sup> Syrian refugees were disproportionately affected by the continued deterioration with 90% living in extreme poverty,<sup>24</sup> as were poor Lebanese who lack financial safety nets and often live in areas with limited access to services. In **Jordan**, the economy maintained slow growth, but food insecurity remained a reality for 15

percent of the population, and four in five Syrian refugees subsisted under the national poverty line. Despite high debt burdens, the government issued a record number of work permits to Syrian refugees in 2022.

The February 2023 **earthquakes in Syria and Türkiye** have claimed over 50,000 lives and caused large-scale destruction of homes and infrastructure in Syria and Türkiye, significantly exacerbating the crisis that has affected Syria and the region for the last 12 years. In Syria the earthquakes affected 8.8 million people further increasing the need for short term humanitarian support, and longer-term development financing. In Türkiye the earthquakes impacted a region of 15 million people, of whom 1.75 million are Syrian refugees.

### Venezuela (2012 to Present)

**Over 7.1 million Venezuelans are displaced and in need of international protection, and more are expected to leave their homes in the coming years.**<sup>25</sup> The ongoing political and economic upheaval since 2012 has driven the crisis, creating a shortage of necessities and basic services, and subjecting Venezuelans to political persecution, violence, and insecurity.

**While Venezuela's neighbors maintained open policies for social and economic integration, interlocking economic crises undermined efforts at rebuilding lives.** Protection regimes, such as Colombia's Temporary Statute for the Protection of Venezuelan Migrants (TSPV) that ultimately aim to transition Venezuelans to a resident visa, remained in place.<sup>26</sup> In Ecuador, the government implemented a

<sup>19</sup> UNHCR. (n.d.). Syria Emergency. Retrieved March 22, 2023, from <https://www.unhcr.org/syria-emergency.html>.

<sup>20</sup> United Nations 2023, Humanitarian needs overview, Syrian Arab Republic.

<sup>21</sup> UNHCR's Seventh Regional Survey on Syrian Refugees' Perceptions and Intentions on Return To Syria June 2022.

<sup>22</sup> Lebanon and the ILO release up-to-date data on national labour market. (2022, May 12). Lebanon and the ILO Release Up-to-date Data on National Labour Market. Retrieved March 5, 2023, from [http://www.ilo.org/beirut/media-centre/news/WCMS\\_844831/lang-en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/beirut/media-centre/news/WCMS_844831/lang-en/index.htm).

<sup>23</sup> World Bank Group. (2023, January). Global Economic Prospects. World Bank Open Knowledge. Retrieved March 22, 2023, from <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/254aba87-dfeb-5b5c-b00a-727d04ade275/content>.

<sup>24</sup> UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, & UN Women. (2022). Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon. In <https://iailebanon.unhcr.org/vasyr/#/>.

<sup>25</sup> UNCHR/IOM. (2022, October 12). Three quarters of refugees and migrants from Venezuela struggle to access basic services in Latin America and the Caribbean. UNHCR. Retrieved March 22, 2023, from <https://www.unhcr.org/news/press/2022/10/63467b384/three-quarters-refugees-migrants-venezuela-struggle-access-basic-services.html>.

<sup>26</sup> Government of Colombia. (n.d.). ABC Temporary Protection Status for Venezuelan Migrants. In <https://www.cancilleria.gov.co/>. Retrieved March 22, 2023, from [https://www.cancilleria.gov.co/sites/default/files/FOTOS2020/abc\\_estatuto\\_al\\_migrante-ingles-ok.pdf](https://www.cancilleria.gov.co/sites/default/files/FOTOS2020/abc_estatuto_al_migrante-ingles-ok.pdf).

<sup>27</sup> Regional Inter-agency Coordination Platform (R4V). (2022, November 30). RMRP 2023:2024 Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP). In R4V. Retrieved March 22, 2023, from <https://rmp.r4v.info/>.

new regularization system for refugees and migrants. However, refugees and migrants continued to face spiraling costs of living and high unemployment rates. As of December 2022, five million Venezuelan refugees and migrants hosted across 17 regional countries needed humanitarian assistance.<sup>27</sup>

## Ukraine (2022 to Present)

Since the start of the Russian invasion in February 2022, 7,863,339 refugees from Ukraine have been recorded in Europe and other neighboring countries.<sup>28</sup> Despite the ongoing war, as of September 26, 2022, approximately 1.26 million Ukrainians returned after being displaced abroad.<sup>29</sup> UNHCR's regular protection profiling and monitoring shows that only 14% of Ukrainian refugees intend to return soon.<sup>30</sup>

Host countries quickly transitioned from emergency to long-term protection frameworks and may have spent over \$35 billion on hosting refugees from Ukraine in 2022.<sup>31</sup> By some estimates, in-donor costs<sup>32</sup> incurred by member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) increased from about \$19.3 billion in 2020, to approximately \$35.2 billion in 2022,<sup>33</sup> much of which was reprioritized from other protracted refugee and IDP situations.<sup>34</sup> Moldova, not a DAC member, responded particularly quickly to the crisis with an emergency protection regime, followed by the creation of a longer-term Temporary Protection Regime, to be activated as of March 1, 2023, that provides access to the right to work, education, basic healthcare, and social assistance for families with children and unaccompanied minors. The Refugee

Response Plan for March to December 2022, estimated refugee costs in Moldova would amount to US\$391 million.<sup>35</sup> The European Union (EU) triggered the unprecedented application of the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) to provide immediate protection from refoulement and access to rights for refugees.

## Nicaragua (2018 to Present)

Since 2018, over 200,000 Nicaraguans have fled their home country, seeking refuge in neighboring Costa Rica, or attempting to enter the United States. They were driven from their country by increasing political tension that since 2008 has seen the courts, the electoral commission and the national assembly all but lose their political independence. Following the 2021 Nicaraguan presidential elections, Nicaraguan asylum seekers in Costa Rica increased by over 50,000 year-on-year, bringing the total to 154,000 since 2018. More than 180,000 Nicaraguans crossed into the United States between January and November 2022, a sixty-fold increase compared to the same period two years earlier.

Nicaragua's neighbors, in particular Costa Rica, stepped up their response to support refugees and asylum seekers. Costa Rica has historically been a human rights champion with a favourable framework for the protection and integration of asylum-seekers and refugees. In January 2022, Costa Rica issued an Executive Decree to formalize the national chapter of the MIRPS,<sup>36</sup> a regional cooperation framework between countries of origin, transit, and destination, to better address the needs of refugees and asylum-seekers.

<sup>28</sup> As of December 20, 2022. This number includes approx. 2.8 million Ukrainians who have fled to the Russian Federation and Belarus. Little is known about the fate of Ukrainians citizens once they have entered the Russian Federation. Retrieved March 5, 2023, from <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>.

<sup>29</sup> International Organization for Migration (IOM), Ukraine Returns Report, September 2022. Retrieved March 22, 2023, from [https://dtm.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11461/files/reports/IOM\\_UKR%20Returns%20Report\\_R9%20GPS\\_FINAL\\_0.pdf](https://dtm.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11461/files/reports/IOM_UKR%20Returns%20Report_R9%20GPS_FINAL_0.pdf).

<sup>30</sup> Regional Protection Profiling and Monitoring Factsheet. Profiles, Needs and Intentions of Refugees from Ukraine. Based on 43,571 interviews conducted between May and November 2022. Retrieved March 1, 2023, from <https://app.powerbi.com/>.

<sup>31</sup> Ainsworth. (2023, February). Funding tracker: Who's sending aid to Ukraine? Devex.Com. Retrieved March 22, 2023, from <https://www.devex.com/news/funding-tracker-who-s-sending-aid-to-ukraine-102887>.

<sup>32</sup> Under OECD DAC rules, donors can count assistance provided to refugees in their own country for the first year after their arrival (known as "in-donor refugee costs") as ODA.

<sup>33</sup> Based on the number of refugees recorded in each donor country, and the historical average per refugee hosting cost.

<sup>34</sup> Ukraine Crisis and Refugee Costs. (2022, May 6). donortracker.org. Retrieved March 12, 2023, from <https://donortracker.org/publications/ukraine-crisis-and-refugee-costs-initial-assessment-impacts-development-assistance>.

<sup>35</sup> Ukraine Situation: Recalibration - Regional Refugee Response Plan - March-December 2022. (n.d.). UNHCR Operational Data Portal (ODP). Retrieved March 27, 2023, from <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/95965>.

<sup>36</sup> The Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework (Marco Integral Regional Para la Protección y Soluciones) promotes a coordinated regional response to forced displacement, engages all relevant stakeholders, and galvanizes essential humanitarian, development, public, and private sector initiatives. Retrieved March 12, 2023, from <https://mirps-platform.org/en/what-is-the-mirps/>.







## 2 Development Financing for Refugee Situations: Progress and Opportunities

### 2.1 A Snapshot of Development Financing for Refugee Situations

During 2018-2019, the only period for which data is currently available, 32 donors provided \$24.2 billion in bilateral ODA to recipient countries for refugees and host communities but only 29 percent was development financing.<sup>37</sup> In addition, these donors allocated \$20.1 billion to in-donor refugee costs.<sup>38</sup> The combined total bilateral ODA for refugees and host communities is \$44.3 billion, which is 12.3 percent of all bilateral ODA for refugees and host communities. Financing for protracted refugee situations is still often provided for one or two years at a time, creating large sustainability risks. Development financing as a share of ODA bilateral financing for refugee situations decreased by seven percentage-points from 2018 to 2019.<sup>39</sup> Continued concerted efforts are needed to reverse this trend and improve long-term strategic planning.

Country-allocable bilateral ODA for the top 20 refugee hosting recipient countries was split almost evenly between MICs and LICs. MICs received about \$6.5 billion while LICs received \$6.7 billion, for a total of \$13.2 billion. This number also represented 96 percent of total country-allocable ODA for refugee situations. Among the top 10 recipient countries, over two-thirds of country financing was humanitarian. Jordan and Iraq both received more development than humanitarian financing, while financing for Lebanon's refugee response was almost equally split between the two types. This is an encouraging sign that bilateral donors recognize the need for long-term solutions to protracted refugee crises in fragile contexts<sup>40</sup> (as defined by the OECD), which host about half of all refugees, received 43 percent of country-level financing.<sup>41</sup>

**Multilateral development banks (MDBs), determined to play a bigger role in financing solutions to forced displacement, provided at least \$2.33 billion during 2018-2019.**<sup>42</sup> This financing was in addition to the \$24.2 billion bilateral contributions.<sup>43</sup> The World Bank, through its International Development Association (IDA) Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities in 2018 and 2019, as well as the Global Concessional Financing Facility, channeled just over half of this money while the rest was provided by the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank.<sup>44</sup>

<sup>37</sup> World Bank Group. (2023, January). Global Economic Prospects. World Bank Open Knowledge. Retrieved March 22, 2023, from <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/254aba87-dfeb-5b5c-b00a-727d04ade275/content>.

<sup>38</sup> Hesemann, Desai, & Rockenfeller. (n.d.). Financing for Refugee Situations 2018-19. OECD Publishing. Retrieved April 3, 2023, from <https://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/docs/financing-refugee-situations-2018-19.pdf>.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid.

<sup>40</sup> As per the OECD States of Fragility classification.

<sup>41</sup> Hesemann, Desai, & Rockenfeller. (n.d.). Financing for Refugee Situations 2018-19. OECD Publishing. Retrieved April 3, 2023, from <https://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/docs/financing-refugee-situations-2018-19.pdf>.

<sup>42</sup> Hesemann, Desai, & Rockenfeller. (n.d.). Financing for Refugee Situations 2018-19. OECD Publishing. Retrieved April 3, 2023, from <https://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/docs/financing-refugee-situations-2018-19.pdf>.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid.

<sup>44</sup> Ibid.

Photo credit: World Bank

**Table 2: Top 20 Recipient Countries of Bilateral ODA to Refugee Situations, Country-Allocable Financing, 2018-19 (in USD millions)**

Country		Total	Humanitarian	Development	Country Classification
1	Türkiye	1794	1439	355	MIC
2	Jordan	1601	635	966	MIC
3	Lebanon	1598	864	734	MIC
4	Syria	1476	1306	170	LIC
5	Iraq	1117	352	765	MIC
6	Bangladesh	860	694	166	LIC
7	Yemen	801	661	140	LIC
8	Uganda	505	298	207	LIC
9	Afghanistan	481	318	163	LIC
10	Ethiopia	423	299	124	LIC
11	South Sudan	382			LIC
12	Mali	369			LIC
13	Somalia	313			LIC
14	Sudan	274			LIC
15	Kenya	263			MIC
16	Democratic Republic of Congo	224			LIC
17	Chad	223			LIC
18	Niger	221			LIC
19	Central African Republic	159			LIC
20	Nigeria	157			MIC
<b>Total</b>		<b>13,241</b>	<b>6,866</b>	<b>3,790</b>	



## 2.2 Four Areas of Opportunity to Strengthen Development Responses to Refugee Crises



### Increase Development Financing For Refugees

Concerted efforts are required to boost the share of ODA allocated to development financing for refugees and host communities from its 2018-2019 level of 3.5 percent<sup>45</sup> while also catalyzing alternative financing streams, such as from the private sector. It will also be essential to balance the increasing in-donor costs with financing for sustainable support to refugees in non-DAC host countries, in particular MICs and LICs who host most refugees. The commitment shown by donors to increase this financing will be tested as the global economy slows down.



### Adapt Development Planning

Significant opportunities exist to consider forcibly displaced populations in development planning and increase flexibility of resources. Only 26% of LIC and MIC host countries<sup>47</sup> significantly reference refugees or IDPs in their national development plans.<sup>48</sup> Over 50% of DAC members and participants include forcibly displaced in their high-level development cooperation strategies.<sup>49</sup> Earmarking of development financing for refugee situations at the country level increased to 64 percent between 2018 and 2019.<sup>50</sup>



### Improve Effectiveness and Responsibility Sharing

To improve the effectiveness of humanitarian and development financing for refugees, resources should be focused on strengthening host government systems, amounts should be more closely aligned with host countries' share of the global refugee population, and the burden should be shared by more donors. Much financing focuses on short-term priorities by going through parallel systems for service delivery instead of contributing to developing sustainable host government systems. Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and Latin America did not receive a share of financial support commensurate with the share of the global refugee population they hosted, reflecting imbalances in responsibility sharing. At the same time, the United States, Germany, and the European Union collectively provided almost two-thirds of all ODA to refugee situations.<sup>46</sup>



### Improve Data Collection and Quality

Despite advances in collecting data on development financing for refugees, significant gaps remain that hinder accurate tracking. The OECD's DAC, in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), has developed a methodology for tracking development financing for refugee situations through the Creditor Reporting System using refugee related keywords.<sup>51</sup> Starting December 2023, the data will be continuously available. However, tracking of flows apart from ODA is scarce. Alternative tools like Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) have partial coverage for important categories such as private resources mobilized by ODA, South-South and triangular cooperation, and support for global public goods. In March 2023, the TOSSD international task force adopted a new methodology to track development finance for refugee and internal displacement situations, using a key approach.<sup>52</sup> Moreover, data on in-donor costs for countries other than DAC donors is not available.

<sup>45</sup> In 2018-2019, 29 percent of bilateral ODA to refugee situations was in the form of development financing. In turn, bilateral ODA to refugee situations represented 12.3 percent of total world-wide ODA provided during the period. Consequently, bilateral development financing for refugee situations as a share of total world-wide bilateral ODA amounted to approximately 3.5 percent.

<sup>46</sup> Hesemann, J., H. Desai, and Y. Rockenfeller (2021), Financing for refugee situations 2018-19, OECD Publishing, Paris. Retrieved March 10, 2023 from <https://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/docs/financing-refugee-situations-2018-19.pdf>.

<sup>47</sup> GDP growth (annual %) - Middle income. (n.d.). World Bank Data. Retrieved March 22, 2023, from <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG?locations=XP>.

<sup>48</sup> Hesemann, J., H. Desai, and Y. Rockenfeller (2021), Financing for refugee situations 2018-19, OECD Publishing, Paris. Retrieved March 10, 2023 from <https://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/docs/financing-refugee-situations-2018-19.pdf>.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid.

<sup>51</sup> World Bank Group. (2023, January). Global Economic Prospects. World Bank Open Knowledge. Retrieved March 22, 2023, from <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/254aba87-dfeb-5b5c-b00a-727d04ade275/content>.

<sup>52</sup> Tracking support for refugee and IDP situations in TOSSD recipient countries through the keyword field. (2023, March). In tossd.org. OECD. Retrieved April 3, 2023, from [https://www.tossd.org/docs/Item\\_7\\_keyword\\_support\\_refugee\\_IDP\\_recipient\\_countries.pdf](https://www.tossd.org/docs/Item_7_keyword_support_refugee_IDP_recipient_countries.pdf).

## 2.3 Existing Financial Instruments of Multilateral Development Banks

The World Bank (WB) manages dedicated financial instruments for supporting countries hosting refugees.<sup>53</sup> The IDA Window for Host Communities and Refugees has made \$6.6 billion available between July 2017 and 2025. The WB also manages the Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF) which has provided \$755 million in grants to support 27 projects and approximately \$6.1 billion in loans at concessional terms to five countries. The World Bank also manages facilities that channel financing from development partners to catalyze new development solutions to forced displacement. These include the UNHCR-World Bank Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement Trust Fund, which supports the collection, analysis, dissemination, and use of data on forced displacement, the Multi Donor Trust Fund for Forced Displacement, which supports evidence building on forced displacement, facilitates partnerships between humanitarian and development organizations, in particular the PROSPECTS partnership, and provides operational support, and the State and Peacebuilding Fund, which supports operational and analytical work related to conflict and forced displacement.

**Most MDBs provide financing for refugee situations through facilities with broader mandates to finance crisis, disaster response, or resilience building. For**

**example, the African Development Bank's (AfDB) Transition Support Facility in 2022 approved a grant to enhance private sector engagement and capacity building for refugees in fragile areas of northern Mozambique.<sup>54</sup> The Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Expanded Disaster and Pandemic Facility (DRF+) has been expanded to include crossborder movement of displaced persons. In 2022, the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), together with UNHCR, launched the Global Islamic Fund for Refugees to provide predictable capital to address multi-dimensional poverty among refugees and host communities.<sup>55</sup>**

**The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development's (EBRD) Refugee Crisis Response have made 13 investments in municipal infrastructure in refugee-affected areas of Jordan and Turkey since 2016. The EBRD has also supported the largest microfinance institution in Jordan to facilitate access to finance for Syrian refugees and host community members. The European Investment Bank's (EIB) Economic Resilience Initiative has provided over EUR 6.6 billion for projects which consider the expected impacts on final beneficiaries, including refugees, migrants, origin, host, and transit communities.<sup>56</sup> The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in 2019 approved the use of its Grant Facility to support countries with large and sudden migration inflows using 20% grants and 80% loans which may include donor grant resources of co-financing.<sup>57</sup>**

<sup>53</sup> UNHCR Stocking Report Multilateral Development Banks' Engagement in Situations of Forced Displacement. (2021, December). In [globalcompactrefugees.org](https://globalcompactrefugees.org/sites/default/files/2021-12/UNHCR%20STOCKTAKING%20REPORT%20ON%20MULTILATERAL%20DEVELOPMENT%20BANKS%E2%80%99%20ENGAGEMENT%20IN%20SITUATIONS%20OF%20FORCED%20DISPLACEMENT.pdf). UNHCR. Retrieved March 4, 2023, from <https://globalcompactrefugees.org/sites/default/files/2021-12/UNHCR%20STOCKTAKING%20REPORT%20ON%20MULTILATERAL%20DEVELOPMENT%20BANKS%E2%80%99%20ENGAGEMENT%20IN%20SITUATIONS%20OF%20FORCED%20DISPLACEMENT.pdf>.

<sup>54</sup> Mozambique: African Development Bank Group approves \$1.4 million grant for Enhancing Private Sector Engagement and Capacity Building for refugees and internally displaced persons. (2022, March 18). Afdb.Org. Retrieved March 5, 2023, from <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/mozambique-african-development-bank-group-approves-14-million-grant-enhancing-private-sector-engagement-and-capacity-building-refugees-and-internally-displaced-persons-50147>.

<sup>55</sup> ISFD & UNHCR Launch Global Islamic Fund for Refugees. (2022, September 23). Isdb.Org. Retrieved March 22, 2023, from <https://www.isdb.org/news/isfd-unhcr-launch-global-islamic-fund-for-refugees>.

<sup>56</sup> Economic Resilience Initiative: Southern Neighbourhood and the Western Balkans. (n.d.). In [eib.org](https://www.eib.org/attachments/thematic/eib_economic_resilience_initiative_en.pdf). European Investment Bank (EIB). Retrieved March 22, 2023, from [https://www.eib.org/attachments/thematic/eib\\_economic\\_resilience\\_initiative\\_en.pdf](https://www.eib.org/attachments/thematic/eib_economic_resilience_initiative_en.pdf).

<sup>57</sup> UNHCR Stocking Report Multilateral Development Banks' Engagement in Situations of Forced Displacement. (2021, December). In [globalcompactrefugees.org](https://globalcompactrefugees.org/sites/default/files/2021-12/UNHCR%20STOCKTAKING%20REPORT%20ON%20MULTILATERAL%20DEVELOPMENT%20BANKS%E2%80%99%20ENGAGEMENT%20IN%20SITUATIONS%20OF%20FORCED%20DISPLACEMENT.pdf). UNHCR. Retrieved March 4, 2023, from <https://globalcompactrefugees.org/sites/default/files/2021-12/UNHCR%20STOCKTAKING%20REPORT%20ON%20MULTILATERAL%20DEVELOPMENT%20BANKS%E2%80%99%20ENGAGEMENT%20IN%20SITUATIONS%20OF%20FORCED%20DISPLACEMENT.pdf>.











## 3 GCFF in 2021-2022

### 3.1 Year in Review

In a context of deepening global crises, the GCFF has continued to demonstrate its value as a tool to support MICs hosting large number of refugees. During the reporting period the GCFF expanded to include Moldova and Costa Rica as Benefiting Countries (BCs), and important changes were made to the Facility based on the recommendations of the [2020 Independent Evaluation](#).<sup>58</sup> Throughout this period, the GCFF has continued to respond to strong demand from BCs and Implementation Support Agencies (ISAs) for concessionality support and benefited from continued strong engagement and support by Supporting Countries.

#### Rapid Response to Emerging Refugee Crises Around the World

In 2022, the GCFF demonstrated the proactive engagement of its partners by responding to emerging forced displacement crises.

**Moldova (included as a Benefiting Country in May 2022).** Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, more than 7 million Ukrainians<sup>59</sup> fled to neighboring countries, including Moldova, which remains among the poorest countries in Europe. The pandemic, energy crisis, and recent refugee influx have further weakened and burdened its economy. Recognizing the urgent situation and the pressing need to support a country taking initiative in responding to refugees fleeing the war, the GCFF Steering Committee acted swiftly by adding Moldova as a Benefiting Country. This allowed Moldova to access significant concessional financing to address the needs of both the refugees and their host communities.

**Costa Rica (included as a Benefiting Country in December 2022).** Since 2018, Costa Rica has witnessed large inflows of refugees and other persons in need from Cuba, Colombia, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela. Moreover, in 2021 and 2022, Costa Rica was among the top four countries globally in terms of the number of individual asylum-seeker registrations received.<sup>60</sup> As of November 2022, refugees and migrants represented 11.2% of its population.<sup>61</sup> Despite a robust national framework for refugees and migrant integration, this influx has overburdened the existing resources. To address this challenge, the GCFF Steering Committee quickly engaged with Costa Rica and added it as a Benefiting Country, which allowed the country to access development support and a global coordination platform.

<sup>58</sup> In 2020, the GCFF commissioned Ipsos MORI to conduct an independent evaluation of its first four years of operations. The purpose of the evaluation was to inform discussions about the potential extension of the Facility and to identify improvements that could be made to enhance its impact in the future. The review resulted in several recommendations, which were subsequently implemented and constituted a major focus of work during the 2021-2022 period.

<sup>59</sup> UNHCR Operational Data Portal. (2023, March 20). Situation Ukraine Refugee Situation. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>.

<sup>60</sup> UNHCR. (2023, June 30). Costa Rica Refugee policy and protection review.

<sup>61</sup> World Bank, Project Appraisal Document, Costa Rica Climate Resilient Recovery and Territorial Development Project.

Photo credit: World Bank

## Steady Flow of Financing to Benefiting Countries

As the GCFF enters its sixth year of operation, it continues to provide support to both current and new Benefiting Countries, and monitor refugee crisis situations around the world. During the reporting period between July 1st, 2021, and December 31st, 2022, eight projects received GCFF financing support (see table 3 below). These projects focused on broad areas that support refugees and host communities through provision and access to health facilities, education, food security, economic opportunities through job creation and support for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), strengthening of climate resilience, and legal and institutional protection and integration of refugees.

A total of \$154.18 million GCFF funding was allocated to Benefiting Countries, enabling the provision of \$1.96 billion in ISA loans on concessional terms, resulting in a combined funding of \$2.019 billion.

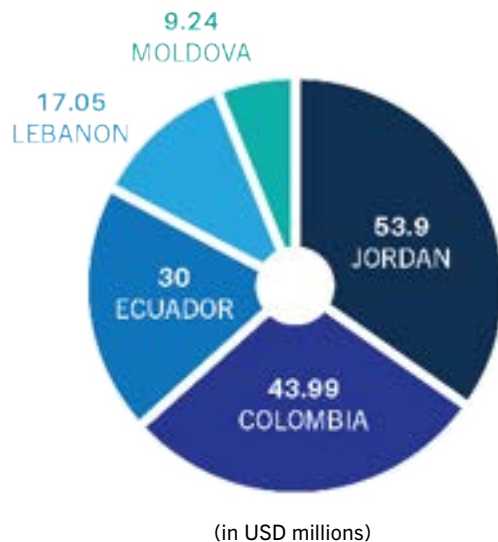
**The GCFF's continued success in providing effective and timely support to Benefiting Countries and addressing displacement crises is due to the unwavering commitment and support of its donors.** The GCFF is currently supported by Canada, Denmark, the European Commission, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. During this reporting period, the total amount of donor contributions to the GCFF amounted to \$75 million.

**Table 3: Overview of the GCFF-Supported Projects During the Reporting Period (July 1st, 2021, to December 31st, 2022) (in USD millions)**

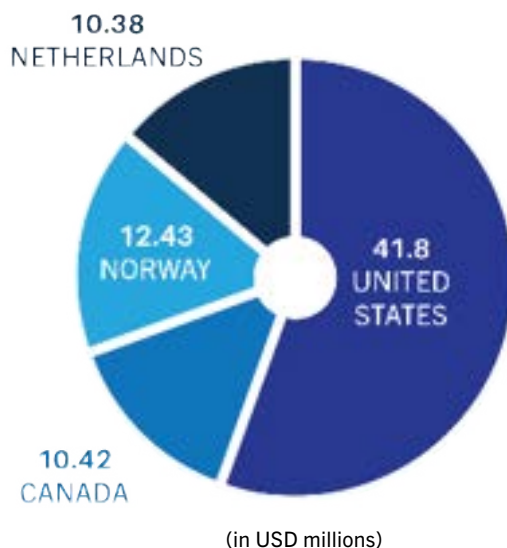
Country	Project	Funding from GCFF	Loan financing from ISA
Colombia	Colombia Social and Economic Integration of Migrants DPF	26.40	500.00
Colombia	Program to Support Policy Reforms for the Social and Economic Inclusion of the Venezuelan Migrant Population in Colombia	17.59	300.00
Ecuador	Second Green and Resilient Recovery Development Policy Financing	30.00	500.00
Jordan	Jordan Private Sector Guarantee Facility	30.00	156.30
Jordan	Agriculture Resilience, Value Chain Development, and Innovation Program	23.90	95.60
Lebanon	Wheat Supply Emergency Project	15.00	135.00
Lebanon	Strengthening Lebanon's COVID-19 Response	2.05	22.95
Moldova	Emergency Response, Resilience and Competitiveness DPO	9.24	150.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$154.18 million</b>	<b>\$1.96 billion</b>



**Figure 2: Total GCFF Allocations by Benefiting Country (July 2021- Dec 2022)**



**Figure 3: Summary of the Funds Received by the GCFF Between July 1st, 2021, and December 31st, 2022**



## Strategic Outlook to Enhance GCFF Support for Refugees and Host Communities

In October 2022 the Steering Committee approved a forward-looking Funding Plan to facilitate adequate, predictable, and strategic financing to meet the needs of Benefiting Countries. This one-year plan, covering 2023, outlines key Benefiting Country priorities and corresponding ISA project pipelines, and provides indicative GCFF financing requirements. To facilitate dialogue between BCs and SCs on evolving financing needs, the Funding Plan will be updated quarterly. The plan showed continued strong demand from Benefiting Countries for GCFF support and therefore a need for continued donor resources. A top priority for GCFF in 2023 is to enhance greater strategic use of resources while providing Benefiting Countries with more predictable and flexible financing.

## Reinforcing the Focus on Results

To better communicate how and to what extent the GCFF benefits refugees and host communities, a new [Theory of Change and Fund-level Results Framework](#) were developed and instituted from 1st January 2022 for all future Benefiting Country eligibility requirements, funding requests and progress reporting. The new theory of change and Fund results framework go hand in hand, with the theory of change serving as a strategic reference for funding decisions and providing the foundation for the results framework. The Fund-level results framework includes measurable indicators to track achievements at both the country and global levels. Country-level indicators reflect collective results across supported projects in key areas of engagement for GCFF and developments such as the introduction or operationalization of policies affecting refugees and host communities. Two mandatory indicators reporting the number of refugee and host community beneficiaries were introduced for the first time. Global indicators correspond to activities undertaken by the GCFF overall such as mobilizing financing. To support enhanced reporting through the Fund results framework, the semi-annual progress reports and the annual report have been fine-tuned to reflect more focus and differentiation: progress reports focus on key portfolio and project milestones and updates, while the annual reports highlight Fund and project results.

## Expanding GCFF Funding Modalities

Driving innovation in development financing, GCFF stakeholders established a Private Sector Operations (PSO) modality. To complement efforts made by the public sector the PSO seeks to bolster the effectiveness of scarce public resources affected by the refugee situation with support for private sector initiatives to facilitate economic inclusion of refugees and host communities. This new approach has been piloted with an allocation of \$31.2 million for the Jordan Private Sector Guarantee Facility (JPSGF), with the EIB as the ISA. Similarly, amendments to the scope and use of exceptional grant-only allocations were approved by the GCFF Steering Committee. Through this provision, [Grant Operations](#) will focus on activities directly benefiting refugees and host communities and complement national policies and programs. These are free-standing grants to be provided in exceptional circumstances and they can also be employed to pilot new approaches or programs on a small-scale basis. However, even with these complementary financing innovations, the primary funding modality will remain concessional financing for existing and any new Benefiting Countries.

## Strengthening the Role of UNHCR in GCFF

Benefiting from the expertise of the UNHCR and strengthening the refugee related focus of the GCFF, the role of the UNHCR has been expanded in the Facility. Through the [Refugee Policy and Protection Review \(RPPR\)](#), a UNHCR-produced analysis, the UNHCR will provide reviews of refugee frameworks and a forward-looking analysis of opportunities and risks, based on and aligned with the overall approaches of the IDA Refugee Protection Assessment (RPA) and the Refugee Policy Review Framework (RPRF).

These reviews will be provided as advisory inputs to the GCFF Steering Committee to inform decisions related to the eligibility of newly added BCs, and to provide an analysis of policy opportunities and risks for both new and existing BCs. The RPPR was used to assess the candidature of Moldova and Costa Rica as Benefiting Country to the GCFF recently and guided their inclusion.

## Enhancing the GCFF Governance Architecture

Recognizing the need to augment its governance modalities, the GCFF Steering Committee in 2022 endorsed a change to the governance structure through a three-tier governance architecture oriented around complementarity of functions, effectiveness, and efficiency to support the work of the Steering Committee. This design entails strengthening of country level GCFF coordination by creating country coordination committees led by respective Benefiting Countries. The coordination committees will serve as platforms for dialogue and review country GCFF project pipelines prepared by BCs prior to submission and inclusion in the GCFF Funding Plan. Moreover, it will also provide a forum for the discussion, prioritization, and review of GCFF funding requests before formally being submitted to the Steering Committee for approval. Additionally, a Technical Advisory Group composed of technical-level representatives of all GCFF stakeholders shall be instituted. This group will among other functions provide a forum to discuss and review funding requests submitted to the GCFF Steering Committee to inform its decisions as required; as well as Technical Notes and other documents requiring decision. These platforms will be established in 2023.



Photo credit: World Bank





Calles - Bogotá - Bolencio  
y la Gran Expansión  
**EN MARCHA!**  
TOTAL INVERSIÓN: 280 MILLONES

LOGOS: TODOS POR UN NUEVO PAÍS, GOBIERNO DE BOGOTÁ, GOBIERNO DE CUNDINAMARCA, GOBIERNO DE META, GOBIERNO DE SUCRE, GOBIERNO DE VAUPÉS, GOBIERNO DE VICHADA, GOBIERNO DE GUAYARA, GOBIERNO DE TOLIMA, GOBIERNO DE CAQUETÁ, GOBIERNO DE GUAINÍA, GOBIERNO DE PUTUMAYO, GOBIERNO DE SUCRE, GOBIERNO DE VAUPÉS, GOBIERNO DE VICHADA, GOBIERNO DE GUAYARA, GOBIERNO DE TOLIMA, GOBIERNO DE CAQUETÁ, GOBIERNO DE GUAINÍA, GOBIERNO DE PUTUMAYO



A high-angle, rear-view shot of a multi-lane highway. Several cars are visible in the lanes, including a red hatchback, a silver sedan, and a yellow car in the bottom left. Two motorcycles are also on the road. The road has white lane markings and a 'BUS CARRI' sign on the right. An overpass is visible in the background.

## 4 GCFF Fund-Level Results

2022 marked the first year of monitoring and reporting results against the GCFF Fund-level results framework and the new theory of change that was endorsed by the Steering Committee in December 2021. The new Fund results framework (Table 4) reflects aggregated results from GCFF-supported projects by country (Table 5) as well as global results stemming from the work of the Facility (Table 6). As this is the first year of reporting against the new results framework, cumulative results over the lifetime of the GCFF are reported, including whenever possible for projects approved prior to the introduction of the new results framework. Together these provide, for the first time, a comprehensive view of the cumulative achievements enabled by the GCFF, constituting an important advancement in the results orientation of the Facility. At the same time, it is important to note that the results reported here do not capture all achievements under GCFF-supported projects, for example due to incomplete data and to challenges of aggregating results across the diverse portfolio, and the actual impact of the GCFF is likely much greater.

Photo credit: World Bank

## Table 4: Fund Results Framework

**Objective:** The objective of the GCFF is to support middle income countries hosting refugees through the provision of concessional financing and improved coordination for development projects addressing the impact of the influx of refugees.

Short-Term Outcomes		Source for Reporting
Country-level	1. Number of direct project refugee beneficiaries (% female)*	Direct aggregation from project reports
	2. Number of direct project host community beneficiaries (% female)*	Direct aggregation from project reports
	3. Percentage of project-level targets that are met or surpassed*	Derived from project reports
	4. Number of policies supported that codify or expand rights or protections for refugees and host community members	Derived from project reports
	5. Percentage of ODA flows to BCs for refugee response that are facilitated by GCFF	OECD or country-level statistics
Global-level	6. Stakeholder perceptions of GCFF's innovation, convening power, catalytic support and impact	Annual survey by GCFF CU (qualitative)
Outputs		Source for Reporting
Country-level	7. Percentage of funding that directly supports refugees and host communities improved access to or quality of (a) education, (b) health, (c) social protection, (d) employment, (e) access to finance, or (f) infrastructure or municipal services for refugees and host communities*	Derived from project reports
	8. Percentage of funding that supports policy actions to promote welfare and inclusion for refugees and host communities	Derived from project reports
	9. Percentage of ISA operations whose design is informed by dialogue or inputs from GCFF stakeholders	GCFF CU
	10. Amount of total MDB financing made on concessional terms from the GCFF	GCFF CU
	11. Amount allocated by the GCFF	GCFF CU
Global-level	12. Amount of grant contributions mobilized	GCFF CU
	13. Innovative approaches and knowledge generation supported by GCFF	GCFF CU (qualitative)

\* Results will be disaggregated by key sectors/thematic areas: improved access to or quality of education, health, social protection, employment, access to finance, and infrastructure and municipal services, for refugees and host communities.



## Country-Level Outcomes

As of December 2022, GCFF-supported operations have directly reached 7.5 million beneficiaries, including 3.9 million refugees and 1.6 million host community members (**Outcome 1 - Number of direct project refugee beneficiaries and Outcome 2 – Number of direct project host community beneficiaries**).<sup>62</sup> This includes almost 1.8 million people who received essential health or nutrition services under GCFF-supported operations (just over 1 million in Colombia and almost 700,000 in Jordan). Over 2 million refugees have received the right to work in their hosting country: 1.8 million in Colombia; almost 100,000 in Ecuador; and approximately 57,000 in Jordan. Over 1.2 million people have benefited from improved access to infrastructure or municipal services to date, the vast majority in Lebanon. Gender disaggregated data were not available for most projects, and as a result the cumulative proportion of female beneficiaries is quite low (25% of total beneficiaries; 29% of refugee beneficiaries; and 0% of host community beneficiaries). If considering only the subset of projects that reported gender-disaggregated beneficiary data, the cumulative results show that 53% of total beneficiaries were female; 54% of refugee beneficiaries were female; and 72% of host community beneficiaries were

female (the latter result is derived from just one project). Aggregate results for additional project-level indicators are presented in Annex I, to supplement the Fund results framework and provide more insight into the sector-specific results from GCFF-supported operations.

GCFF-supported projects have been implemented successfully as indicated by achievement of project-level targets (**Outcome 3 – Percentage of project-level targets that are met or surpassed**). This indicator relates only to completed operations, and with most projects currently under implementation or without final completion reports available at the time of reporting, results were only identified for two projects, which met or surpassed 86 and 90 per cent of their targets, respectively.

Thus far, GCFF-supported operations have supported 23 policy measures that codify or expand rights or protections for refugees and host communities (**Outcome 4 – Number of policies supported that codify or expand rights or protections for refugees and host community members**). Nineteen policy measures directly target refugees, while four relate to protections for host community members. Examples of some of these policy measures are presented in Box 2.



Photo credit: World Bank

<sup>62</sup> Some projects report only total beneficiaries, without disaggregation by refugees and host community members, while others report only refugee beneficiaries without measuring host community beneficiaries. Hence the sum of refugee and host community beneficiaries does not equal the total number of beneficiaries reported. Data on beneficiaries could not be aggregated for all projects, and results for some projects will only become available upon the close of the project. Aggregate results are the sum of beneficiaries across projects and not necessarily unique individuals. Whenever possible, though, the results account for potential overlaps in reported beneficiaries across related GCFF-supported projects. In the absence of more granular data on how “host community beneficiaries” are defined or measured in specific project and country contexts, host community beneficiaries are here assumed to be all non-refugee beneficiaries reported by the project teams. The Portfolio Overview section (section 5) presents the project-by-project results.

## Box 2:

### Policy Measures Supported

As of December 2022, 23 policy measures that codify or expand rights or protections for refugees and host community members have been supported under operations benefiting from GCFF support (Outcome 4). Nineteen of these policy measures targeted refugees and four related to protections for host community members. Some of the policy measures drafted, enacted, and/or implemented in Benefiting Countries because of GCFF-supported operations include:

#### Colombia

- Decree No. 1288 (2018), which eased the eligibility requirements and accelerated the time frame to grant a *Permiso Especial de Permanencia* (PEP) to “irregular” migrants registered in the Administrative Registry of Venezuelan migrants, allowing them to work and access services legally, including public health care, and mandated a framework to recognize the equivalence to Colombian degrees of higher education degrees obtained in Venezuela.
- Law No. 2136 (2021), which established the definitions, principles, and guidelines for the regulation and orientation of an integrated migratory policy, including measures to prevent all forms of racism, xenophobia, and discrimination against migrants and to reduce their vulnerability; measures for the social and economic integration of migrants in host communities; and measures to end statelessness.
- Decree No. 057 (2021), which expanded the eligibility of the National Rental Housing Program *Semillero de Propietarios* to target migrants from Venezuela.
- Decree No. 109 (2021), adopting the National Vaccination Plan against COVID- 19, through which Venezuelan migrants were made eligible for vaccination for COVID-19.

#### Ecuador

- Executive Decree No. 1020 (2020), which extended by 60 days the amnesty to irregular Venezuelan migrants, thus allowing them to remain in the country, and ratified the validity of Venezuelan passports expired for less than 5 years, in the context of the COVID-19 crisis.
- Executive Decree No. 436 (2022), which allowed irregular Venezuelan migrants to gain regular migratory status through an exceptional humanitarian visa that allowed access to a national identification card, formal employment, banking services, secure housing, and social assistance.

#### Jordan

- Circulars No. 210 and No. 278 (2017), which removed the requirement of Syrian workers to show a profession practice certificate as a prerequisite to obtain a work permit.
- Circular No. 199 (2018), which waived fees for Syrian workers to obtain work permits for 2018.

#### Moldova

- Adopted provisions to allow refugees from Ukraine to enter the territory of the Republic of Moldova with their national ID and grant Ukrainian citizens the right to work without obtaining the right of temporary residence for work purposes, as evidenced by decisions of the Commission for Exceptional Situations No. 1 and No. 4 (2022).
- Adopted provisions to grant school-age refugees from Ukraine the right to access educational institutions, as evidenced by decision of the Commission for Exceptional Situations No. 10 (2022).

The result for **Outcome 5 (Percentage of ODA flows to Benefiting countries for refugee response that are facilitated by GCFF)** is not reported this year due to limitations in the data available for the specific years and countries relevant for the GCFF. The Coordination Unit benefitted from close engagement with OECD colleagues on the data options related to this indicator. Starting in 2023, OECD data on ODA will be tagged if it is for refugee response , and therefore results for this indicator will be reported going forward.<sup>63</sup>

## Country-Level Outputs

Support for improved access to health services comprises the largest proportion of GCFF-supported investment project financing, at 30 percent (**Output 7 – Percentage of funding that directly supports refugees’ and host communities’ improved access to or quality of services in specific sectors**). This corresponds to eight operations spanning Colombia, Jordan, and Lebanon. Seventeen percent of GCFF investment project financing supports improved access to infrastructure and municipal services, such as improved wastewater management in Jordan; road construction and transport connectivity in Lebanon; and resilient and inclusive housing in Colombia. Looking at cumulative total financing (ISA financing and allocated GCFF funding), 62 percent of total financing has gone to development policy operations. These operations support policy actions to promote welfare and inclusion for refugees and host communities (**Output 8 - Percentage of funding that supports policy actions to directly promote welfare and inclusion for refugees and host communities**).

Inputs provided by GCFF stakeholders informed the design of 100% of GCFF-supported projects during the reporting period (**Output 9 - Percentage of ISA operations whose design is informed by dialogue or inputs from GCFF stakeholders**). This reflects more upstream engagement of GCFF stakeholders during the early stages of project design and development, as exemplified by the Jordan Private Sector Guarantee Facility.

As of December 2022, GCFF allocated \$755 million in concessional financing, which in turn helped mobilize \$6.1 billion in total lending (**Outputs 10 and 11**). During the reporting period, the GCFF financing of \$75 million mobilized \$1.96 billion in MDB financing.



Photo credit: World Bank

<sup>63</sup> The keywords are 1. Refugees and host communities, 2. Voluntary refugee return and reintegration, 3. IDPs and host communities.



## Table 5: Fund Results Framework – Country-Level Results

Note: The number of projects with results reported is indicated in parentheses below the result for each indicator. In cases where GCFF supports more than one operation in a series (DPFs or Additional Financing), the results are reported together, and the projects counted once. Similarly, for DPFs in the same country with similar results indicators, results are reported just once to avoid potential overlap and double counting. Some projects reported the number of total project beneficiaries without disaggregation by refugees and host community members, hence the sum of refugee beneficiaries and host community beneficiaries is not equal to the total project beneficiaries. Similarly, gender disaggregated results are not available for all indicators nor all projects.

### Short-Term Outcomes

Indicator	Cumulative	Colombia	Ecuador	Jordan	Lebanon	Moldova
Number of total direct project beneficiaries	7,523,072 (12 projects)	3,649,398 (5 projects)	98,233 (2 projects)	2,509,314 (4 projects)	1,266,127 (1 project)	- (No projects)
Percentage female – total direct project beneficiaries	25% (7 projects)	30% (3 projects)	21% (1 project)	3% <sup>64</sup> (2 projects)	52% (1 project)	- (No projects)
1. Number of direct project refugee beneficiaries	3,896,509 (9 projects)	3,645,518 (4 projects)	98,233 (2 projects)	152,758 (3 projects)	- (No projects)	- (No projects)
<i>Percentage female – direct project refugee beneficiaries</i>	29% (4 projects)	30% (3 projects)	21% (1 project)	0% (No projects)	- (No projects)	- (No projects)
2. Number of direct project host community beneficiaries	1,639,042 (3 projects)	- (No projects)	- (No projects)	1,639,042 (3 projects)	- (No projects)	- (No projects)
<i>Percentage female – direct project refugee beneficiaries</i>	0% (1 project)	- (No projects)	- (No projects)	0% (1 project)	- (No projects)	- (No projects)
3. Percentage of project-level targets that are met or surpassed	88% (2 projects)	86% (1 project)	- (No projects)	90% (1 project)	- (No projects)	- (No projects)
4. Number of policy measures supported that codify or expand rights or protections for refugees and host community members	23 (8 projects)	9 (3 projects)	7 (3 projects)	4 (1 project)	-	3 (1 project)
5. Percentage of ODA flows to BCs for refugee response that are facilitated by GCFF	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>64</sup> This result reflects the lack of gender-disaggregated data for two projects that reported a large number of total beneficiaries (2.4 million people).

## Outputs

Indicator	Cumulative	Colombia	Ecuador	Jordan	Lebanon	Moldova
7. Percentage of funding that directly supports refugees' and host communities' improved access to or quality of:						
(a) Education	10% (3 projects)	0% (No projects)	- (No projects)	15% (3 projects)	0% (No projects)	- (No projects)
(b) Health	30% (8 projects)	58% (1 project)	- (No projects)	24% (4 projects)	33% (3 projects)	- (No projects)
(c) Social protection	6% (1 project)	0% (No projects)	- (No projects)	0% (No projects)	29% (1 project)	- (No projects)
(d) Employment	9% (3 projects)	0% (No projects)	- (No projects)	13% (3 projects)	0% (No projects)	- (No projects)
(e) Access to finance	7% (1 project)	0% (No projects)	- (No projects)	11% (1 project)	0% (No projects)	- (No projects)
(f) Infrastructure or municipal services	17% (4 projects)	42% (1 project)	- (No projects)	6% (2 projects)	38% (1 project)	- (No projects)
8. Percentage of funding that supports policy actions to directly promote welfare and inclusion for refugees and host communities	62% (9 projects)	83% (3 projects)	100% (3 projects)	37% (2 projects)	0% (No projects)	100% (1 project)
9. Percentage of ISA operations whose design is informed by dialogue or inputs from GCFF stakeholders	100% (8 projects)	100% (2 projects)	100% (1 project)	100% (2 projects)	100% (2 projects)	100% (1 project)
10. Amount of total MDB financing made on concessional terms from the GCFF	\$6.1 billion	\$1.77 billion	\$1.5 billion	\$2.2 billion	\$432 million	\$150 million
11. Amount allocated by the GCFF	\$755 million	\$134.79 million	\$50.10 million	\$459.45 million	\$92.55 million	\$9.24 million

### Global-Level Outcomes

An online survey of GCFF stakeholders including Supporting Country representatives, Benefiting Country representatives, ISA staff working on GCFF-supported projects, and UNHCR counterparts, was conducted in late 2022 and early 2023. The results revealed that 81% of respondents have a positive perception of the GCFF’s innovation, convening power, catalytic support, and impact (**Outcome 6**). This is a positive result indicating respondents recognize the value-add of the GCFF in responding to forced displacement challenges. The response rate to the survey was 42% (15 respondents out of 36 targeted), which is a good response rate for these types of surveys. Nonetheless, the GCFF Coordination Unit will explore if other methods of collecting stakeholder feedback and perceptions would have a broader reach and therefore be more representative and informative for future reports.

**Table 6: Fund Results Framework - Global Results**

Indicator	Cumulative Result
6. Stakeholder perceptions of GCFF’s innovation, convening power, catalytic support, and impact	81%
<b>Outputs</b>	
12. Amount of grant contributions mobilized	\$811.79 million
13. Innovative approaches and knowledge generation supported by GCFF	See accompanying text



## Global-Level Outputs

Cumulative contributions to the GCFF, from 2016 through December 2022, totaled \$811.79 million as of December 31, 2022 (**Output 12 - Amount of grant contributions mobilized**).

The GCFF supports innovative approaches to responding to refugee crises in middle-income countries (**Output 13 - Innovative approaches and knowledge generation supported by GCFF**). One example of an innovative approach supported by the GCFF is the monitoring arrangements implemented under the Wheat Supply Emergency Project in Lebanon. In coordination with UNHCR and WFP, high frequency data on bread prices and consumption is collected from a random sample of poor and vulnerable households to monitor results and ensure project benefits are accruing to beneficiaries as expected. Another innovative approach under the GCFF is the introduction of the private sector operation modality, which complements public sector financing approaches and recognizes the role of the private sector in supporting economic inclusion of refugees and host communities.

## Reflections and Next Steps

Implementation of the Fund results framework marks a notable step forward in capturing and communicating the aggregate results supported by the GCFF. At the same time, varying levels of disaggregation of beneficiary data across projects resulted in an incomplete picture of how GCFF-supported projects are benefiting specific populations, in particular refugees, host communities and females. Moreover,

challenges of mapping project indicators to the Fund results framework mean that the results reflected here do not capture all results achieved under the supported projects. Differences in how project-level indicators are measured or defined mean that many results could not be aggregated across the portfolio. This was especially the case for projects that began implementation before the new results framework was introduced, which are currently most of the portfolio. The results reported here therefore provide only a partial picture of the achievements across the GCFF, and the actual impact is expected to be significantly greater.

As the portfolio evolves to include more projects supported after the results framework was introduced, and thereby at minimum incorporating the mandatory indicators on beneficiaries, some of these challenges will be minimized. Ensuring complete gender-disaggregated data is a critical area for improvement in the GCFF results reporting. Projects supported after the introduction of the new results framework are required to report gender disaggregated data, and projects that pre-date the results framework are encouraged to provide gender-specific data whenever possible. Furthermore, a revised reporting template for project teams and a new results database to track and aggregate project results will support more streamlined and consistent results reporting going forward. Lessons from this first year of implementing the new results framework will inform potential improvements to the results reporting and aggregation methods. Any changes to the results framework will be discussed with and endorsed by the GCFF Steering Committee.

## 5 Portfolio Overview

The reporting period was marked by continued strong demand from GCFF's benefiting countries. In Lebanon and Jordan, GCFF financing supported government efforts to ensure that refugees were included in interventions to address the impacts of global shocks, including in health, food security and job creation. Meanwhile, in Latin America, GCFF support helped Ecuador initiate an important new phase in its program to regularize Venezuelan migrants and assisted Colombia in adopting its 10-year Temporary Protection Status (TPS) framework for Venezuelans. 2022 was also marked by the first expansion of the GCFF since 2019 to two additional countries: Moldova, and Costa Rica. The portfolio of GCFF-supported projects continued to mature and grow, reflecting a wide range of support to refugees and host communities.

Photo credit: World Bank



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**Table 7: Portfolio of Projects Supported by the GCFF, 2016-2022**  
(in USD millions)

ISA	Project Name	Date GCFF Financing Approved	Total Project Financing	Loan Financing From ISA	Funding From GCFF	Other Funding
<b>Colombia</b>						
WB	Colombia Second Fiscal Sustainability, Competitiveness, and Migration DPF	4-Jan-19	750.00	718.50	31.50	
WB	Improving Quality of Healthcare Services and Efficiency in Colombia	7-Jan-20	187.60	150.00	37.60	
WB	Resilient and Inclusive Housing project	7-Dec-20	136.70	100.00	21.70	15.00
WB	Colombia Social and Economic Integration of Migrants DPF	30-Sep-21	526.40	500.00	26.40	
IDB	Program to Support Policy Reforms for the Social and Economic Inclusion of the Venezuelan Migrant Population in Colombia	30-Sep-21	317.59	300.00	17.59	
Colombia Subtotals			1,918.29	1,768.50	134.79	15.00
<b>Ecuador</b>						
WB	Second Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Development Policy Financing	24-Mar-20	506.00	500.00	6.00	
WB	Third Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Development Policy Financing	27-Oct-20	514.10	500.00	14.10	
WB	Second Green and Resilient Recovery Development Policy Financing	26-Oct-22	530.00	500.00	30.00	
Ecuador Subtotals			1,550.10	1,500.00	50.10	0.00
<b>Jordan</b>						
WB	Economic Opportunities for Jordanians & Syrian Refugees	28-Jul-16	400.00	349.00	51.00	
EBRD	Ain Ghazal Wastewater Project	28-Jul-16	46.05	25.30	1.95	18.80
WB	Jordan Second Programmatic Energy and Water DPL	3-Nov-16	500.00	475.00	25.00	
WB	Jordan Emergency Health Project	20-Apr-17	50.00	36.10	13.90	
IsDB		20-Apr-17	100.00	79.00	21.00	
WB	Jordan Emergency Health AF	23-May-19	200.00	141.10	58.90	
EBRD	Jordan West Irbid Wastewater Project	20-Apr-17	63.10	22.34	2.50	38.26

WB	Jordan Education Reform Support Program	29-Oct-17	200.00	147.70	52.30	
	Jordan Education Reform Support AF	12-Jun-20	100.00	81.40	18.60	
WB	Jordan First Equitable Growth and Job Creation DPL	29-May-18	500.00	389.00	111.00	
WB	Jordan Youth, Technology, and Jobs	22-Nov-19	200.00	163.10	36.90	
WB	Jordan COVID-19 Emergency Response AF	05-Jun-21	63.75	50.00	12.50	1.25
EIB	Jordan Private Sector Guarantee Facility (JPSGF)	01-Oct-21	186.30	156.30	30.00	
WB	Agriculture Resilience, Value Chain Development and Innovation (ARDI) Program	31-May-22	125.00	95.60	23.90	5.50
Jordan Subtotals			2,734.20	2,210.94	459.45	63.81

## Lebanon

WB	Roads and Employment Project	29-Oct-16	200.00	154.60	45.40	
WB	Health Resilience Project	20-Apr-17	120.00	95.80	24.20	
IsDB		20-Apr-17	30.00	24.10	5.90	
WB	Municipal Investment Program	18-Oct-19	100.00	90.70	9.30	
WB	Wheat Supply Emergency Project	15-Apr-22	150.00	135.00	15.00	
WB	Strengthening Lebanon's COVID-19 Response	3-May-22	25.00	22.95	2.05	
Lebanon Subtotals			625.00	523.15	101.85	0.00

## Moldova

WB	Emergency Response, Resilience and Competitiveness DPO	5-9-2022	159.24	150.00	9.24	
Moldova Subtotals			159.24	150.00	9.24	

**Grand Total:** **6,986.83** **6,152.59** **755.43** **78.81**

Total Project Financing refers to the Project financing package, which includes borrower's financing and financing from any other sources (e.g., private sector, co-financiers, donors, etc.).



## Colombia Overview

### GCFF Entry Year: 2019 • Total GCFF Funding: \$134.79 Million

Colombia hosts about 2.5 million Venezuelans in need of international protection in addition to 6.7 million Colombians internally displaced due to fighting between the government and armed groups. Colombia is also an origin country, with 4.7 million emigrants, and a transit nation for inter-regional migrants, including Haitians fleeing their country's recent crisis. Between January and October 2022, more than 208,000 people, mostly Venezuelans, were registered as irregularly crossing the Darién region in the borderlands between Colombia and Panama on their way north.<sup>65</sup>

During the reporting period the GCFF supported the government of Colombia (GoC) in passing innovative policies and strengthening institutional capacity to improve the social and economic inclusion of refugees through two two-year long Development Policy Loans (DPL) and two investment projects. The Colombian government approved the Temporary Protection Status (TPS) in March 2021, extending access to national services and the formal labor market to Venezuelan migrants for 10 years. By December 2022, the government had issued protection permits for 1.58 million Venezuelans, and an additional 785,000 migrants were in the application process. Over 1.15 million Venezuelan migrants were registered in the General System of Social Security in Health (SGSSS).<sup>66</sup>

### Projects and Results Overview

These above-mentioned gains build on the ambitious program undertaken by the GoC to improve access to healthcare and livelihoods for Venezuelan refugees, supported by the GCFF since 2019. **In total, the GoC has received \$134.79 million in GCFF grants to catalyze \$1.92 billion in concessional loans.** Since July 2021, the GCFF approved grants of \$44 million which catalyzed \$800 million in concessional financing through the two Development Policy Loans referenced above. The first, is the \$526.4 million Colombia Social and Economic Integration of Migrants DPF financed by the World Bank and the second is the \$317.5 million Program to Support Policy Reforms for the Social and Economic Inclusion of the Venezuelan Migrant Population in Colombia financed by the Inter-American Development Bank.

<sup>65</sup> The number of crossings decreased following a peak in October 2022, as the United States government included Venezuelan asylum seekers in the list of those to be expelled to Mexico when apprehended after irregularly crossing the border. Retrieved March 3, 2023 from <https://reporting.unhcr.org/document/3936>.

<sup>66</sup> GCFF progress report IBRD Migration DPF.



## Table 8: Portfolio and Results Overview

Project	Key results as of December 2022
Colombia Second Fiscal Sustainability, Competitiveness, and Migration DPF ISA: World Bank	281,596 (139,593 female) Venezuelan migrants on the RAMV ( <i>Registro Administrativo de Venezuelos</i> ) issued with a PEP ( <i>Permiso Especial de Permanencia</i> ) 76,744 (more than 22,771 were women) Venezuelan migrants received services from the National Employment Agency
Improving Quality of Healthcare Services and Efficiency in Colombia ISA: World Bank	855,291 Venezuelan migrants received healthcare services (of which 54% were female) 8,55,291 eligible migrants affiliated to SGSSS (health system)
Resilient and Inclusive Housing project ISA: World Bank	3,880 Households benefited from home improvement interventions 200 Venezuelan migrant households granted rental subsidies in Bogota
Social and Economic Integration of Migrants DPF ISA: World Bank	1,091,023 Venezuelan migrants vaccinated under the National Vaccination Plan Against COVID-19 1.5 million Venezuelan migrants issued a Temporary Protection Permit 843,088 Venezuelan migrants registered in the General System of Social Security in Health (SGSSS); of which 55% are female
Program to Support Policy Reforms for the Social and Economic Inclusion of the Venezuelan Migrant Population in Colombia ISA: laDB	2,436,307 (1, 256,589 female) registered in the Single Registry of Venezuelan Migrants (RUMV) system. 1,492,275 Venezuelan migrants who obtained the Temporary Protection Permit under the guidelines of the Temporary Protection Status (TPS) 808,483 (of which 54.3% are female) Venezuelan migrants affiliated to the General Social Security Health System (SGSSS) 2,21,866 Venezuelan migrant students at all educational levels who enroll in the Colombian educational system



## Spotlight Project

### Strengthening Integration of Venezuelan Migrants in Colombia: The Impact of World Bank and laDB Collaboration

Colombia's remarkable ability to effectively integrate the estimated 2.5 million Venezuelan migrants, despite being the largest recipient of such migrants, is a testament to the country's commitment to social and economic inclusivity. The World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (laDB) supported the government of Colombia in integrating migrants. The two separate but complementary development policy operations (DPOs) enable access to services and benefits in the areas identified. Colombia's proactive approach to integrating Venezuelan migrants has not only benefited the migrants themselves but also contributed to the country's economic growth and social cohesion.

#### Social and Economic Integration of Migrants DPF

Concessionality Amount Approved:

**\$26.4 million**

Total Project Amount:

**\$526.4 million**

Total Amount Disbursed:

**\$526.4 million**

GCFF Financing Approval Date:

**09/30/2021**

Project Closing Date:

**11/15/2023**

ISA:

**World Bank**

#### Program to Support Policy Reforms for the Social and Economic Inclusion of the Venezuelan Migrant Population in Colombia

Concessionality Amount Approved:

**\$17.6 million**

Total Project Amount:

**\$317.6 million**

Total Amount Disbursed:

**\$317.6 million**

CFF Financing Approval Date:

**09/30/2021**

Project Closing Date:

**11/26/2024**

ISA:

**laDB**

## **laDB Project**

The Colombian government signed \$317.6 million Policy Based Loan (PBL) agreement with the Inter-American Development Bank (laDB), which included a \$17.6 million grant, to strengthen the institutions responsible for managing migration. This project components include objectives to increase regularization and information management of the Venezuelan migrant population, expand their access to social services and protection against human trafficking, and promote the recognition of their labor competencies.

### **Regularization and Information Management of the Venezuelan Migrants**

One of the specific components is the Temporary Statute for the Protection of Venezuelan Migrants (ETPMV), which has significantly improved the registration and characterization of Venezuelan migrants in Colombia, including both documented and undocumented individuals. The government of Colombia (GoC) has issued over 1.5 million special protection permits (PPT) and registered more than 2.3 million Venezuelans in the demographic and socioeconomic characterization database of Migración Colombia. The National Planning Department (DNP) designed a Multidimensional Index of Socioeconomic Integration to measure how well Venezuelan migrants are integrating into Colombian society. In 2020, they found that Venezuelans had an acceptable level of integration (5.6 out of 10). The index is helping policymakers develop better policies to support migrant integration.

## **Expanding Access to Social Services and Protection Against Human Trafficking**

Institutional coordination is crucial for ensuring access to social services and protection against human trafficking. This is particularly important for migrants, who may be at greater risk of falling victim to trafficking. The laDB has been working with Migración Colombia, who is the technical secretariat of the Intersectoral Commission to Fight Migrant Trafficking, to design a technical cooperation to reduce gender violence, human smuggling, and migrant trafficking. Additionally, with the support from the project, the government has also increased the budget by 2.5% in 2022 to implement public policies to prevent, assist, and fight against human trafficking at the national level.

### **Recognition of Labor Competencies**

The registry of migrants has allowed Colombia to design targeted programs to support migrants. The number of Venezuelan migrants affiliated to the General Social Security Health System (SGSSS) has increased dramatically. The ministry of health reported that 808,483 (of which 54.3% are female) migrants had affiliated as of August 2022, a year-over-year increase of 105.9%. Further, there has been a surge in the number of Venezuelan migrant students enrolled in the Colombian educational system at all levels. As of October 2022, the Ministry of National Education reported that 586,529 migrants were enrolled, representing an increase of 61% or 221,866 students. To promote the economic integration of Venezuelan migrants in Colombia by recognizing their skills and knowledge, the National Learning Service (SENA) has certified 1,840 migrants' labor competencies in 2022. SENA has also recognized the labor competencies of 811 Venezuelan migrant women in 2022. These efforts support the economic integration of migrants and their families.





Albanis Vivas and Pedro Luis Polo, Venezuelan migrants living in Colombia, in the apartment where Pedro's parents reside in Bogotá. Pedro migrated to Colombia four years ago in search of better income opportunities, and Albanis decided to follow him six months. Photo credit: World Bank

**“Colombia is a world example in its response to a massive exodus, presenting truly innovative solutions. This project includes some of the most ambitious policy reforms that any country has adopted towards the integration of migrants and refugees, including the regularization of millions of Venezuelans in Colombia, and providing them with access to services and the labor market. This has facilitated their integration, which significantly contributes to the growth of the country and the quality of life of both Venezuelan migrants and host communities.”**

**Paula R. Rossiasco**  
World Bank Senior Social Development Specialist

### World Bank Project

The Social and Economic Integration of Migrants DPF project, which received financing from a World Bank loan of \$500 million and a \$26.4 million GCFF concessional grant, has supported in integration of Venezuelan migrants in Colombia. This project provided critical support to the Colombian government in creating *the Single Registry for Venezuelan Migrants (RUMV) to facilitate identification, socioeconomic data collection, and the targeting of education, health, and social protection programs.*

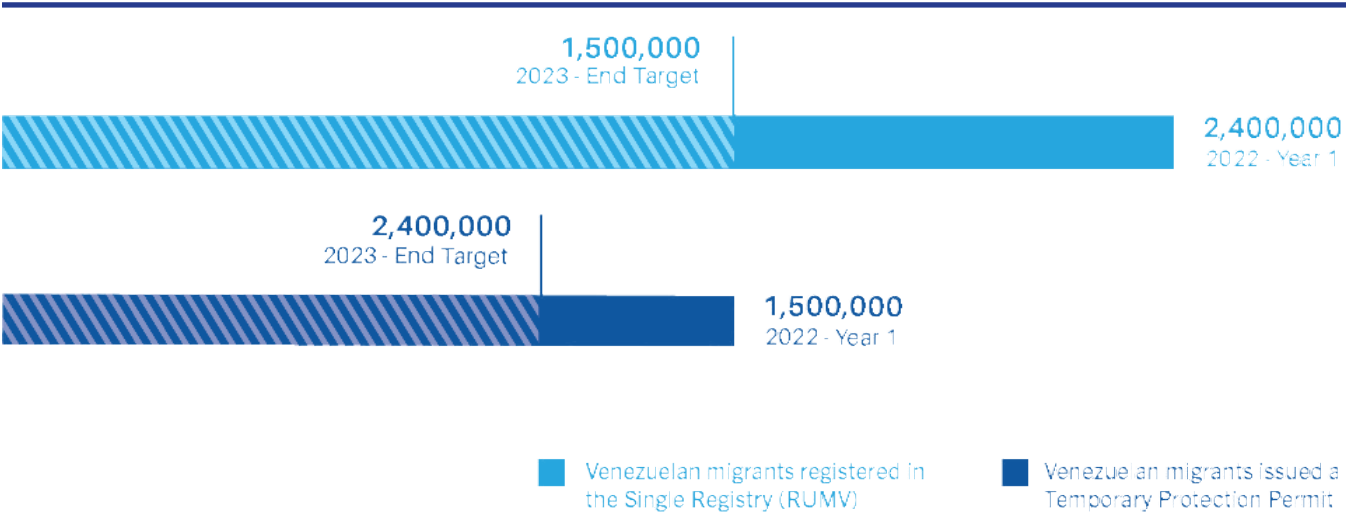
**Single Registry for Venezuelan Migrants (RUMV):** More than 2.4 million Venezuelan migrants have registered in the RUMV system. As a result of this project, Venezuelan migrants have been able to access essential services and employment opportunities, contributing to the growth and development of both the migrants and the host communities. Venezuelan migrants are on average younger than the Colombian population, bringing additional productivity due to higher education levels, and they may eventually translate into macroeconomic gains.

Colombia has made great progress in the inclusion of migrants in their regularization schemes and registration for social services, exceeding targeted results in the first year. The government has surpassed the goal of regularizing 1.1 million migrants, achieved gender balance, and registered over 924,000 Venezuelan migrants for health social security services.

**Providing Health Support:** The World Bank-supported project has been instrumental in providing essential services to Venezuelan migrants in Colombia, including access to COVID-19 vaccines. Over one million migrants have already received the vaccine, thanks to the project’s support. This achievement not only promotes the health and well-being of the migrants but also helps protect the broader Colombian community from the pandemic. The project’s success in delivering vital services underscores the importance of comprehensive and collaborative approaches by the World Bank and laDB to address the challenges faced by migrants and refugees worldwide.

Colombia’s multi-sectoral approach, combining immediate aid and long-term integration measures, has yielded positive outcomes for migrants. The World Bank and laDB provided critical, which serves as a model for other multilateral development banks supporting countries hosting migrants.

**Figure 4: Venezulean Migrants Issued TPP and RUMV Have Seen Drastic Increase**



The number of Venezuelan migrants issued temporary protection permits and registered in the Single Registry (RUMV) has increased significantly, reflecting the success of the project in promoting the inclusion and integration of Venezuelan migrants into Colombian society. This achievement contributes to social cohesion and economic growth.



## Ecuador Overview

**GCFF Entry Year: 2019 • Total GCFF Funding: \$50.1 Million**

Fleeing from economic, social, and political crises, more than two million Venezuelans have passed through Ecuador since 2016 with over 502,000 living in the country at the end of 2022.<sup>67</sup> Ecuador hosts among the highest number of refugees in Latin America, over 74,000, 96 percent of whom hail from Colombia.<sup>68</sup> Irregular migrants struggle to access social services, enter the formal workforce, and get quality jobs. As a result, according to an assessment by R4V,<sup>69</sup> over 60 percent of migrant households had incomes below the poverty line and reported food insecurity.

During the reporting period the GCFF supported the government of Ecuador (GoE) to renew its efforts to regularize the status of Venezuelan migrants, providing them with access to basic services and the labor market. This process expands on the 2019 effort to include Venezuelans who entered Ecuador through regular border crossings but find themselves in an irregular situation by for example holding an expired visa or having failed to apply or get visas in the previous regularization process. The new visas, valid for two years and renewable for another two, will enable migrants to have a national identification document that allows them to access formal regular employment, social benefits, banking, and housing, among others. The regularization, which started on June 1, 2022, will benefit both migrants and Ecuadorians, as it may help migrants into formal jobs, alleviating competitive pressures on low-skilled Ecuadorians. The regularization and amnesty are expected to benefit at least 220,000 Venezuelan migrants.

### Projects and Results Overview

The above-mentioned gains build on GoE's ambitious integration efforts, such as the 'Migrant Census' and the humanitarian visa, supported since 2020 by the GCFF. **In total, Ecuador has received \$50.1 million in GCFF grants to catalyze \$1.55 billion in concessional lending.** In 2022, the GCFF approved a \$30 million grant to a World Bank financed Development Policy Loan, catalyzing \$530 million in concessional financing.

<sup>67</sup> Ecuador Operational Update . (2023, January). In reporting.unhcr.org. UNHCR. Retrieved March 22, 2023, from <https://reporting.unhcr.org/document/4266>.

<sup>68</sup> Ibid.

<sup>69</sup> The Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants (R4V) is made up by over 200 organizations (including UN Agencies, civil society, faith-based organizations, and NGOs, among others) that coordinate their efforts under Venezuela's Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) in 17 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.



## Table 9: Portfolio and Results Overview

Project	Key results as of December 2022
<b>Second Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Development Policy Financing</b> <b>ISA: World Bank</b>	165,761 Venezuelan migrants registered with the Migratory Support Service Unit 57,608 Venezuelans granted a VERHU (work/humanitarian) visa
<b>Third Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Development Policy Financing</b> <b>ISA: World Bank</b>	Second and Third DPF operations helped the same regularization process which started in 2019 and was completed in 2021
<b>Second Green and Resilient Recovery Development Policy Financing</b> <b>ISA: World Bank</b>	Number of Venezuelan migrants registered at the Migrant Registry with relevant certificates: 101,929 (of which 53, 814 are female) Number of Venezuelan migrants granted a VIRTE visa: 39, 564 (of which 20,824 are female)



Photo credit: World Bank



## Spotlight Project

### Transforming Lives: Ecuador's Noteworthy Efforts to Empower and Regularize Venezuelan Migrants

While Ecuador has legal protections in place for migrants and refugees, 60% of Venezuelans in the country have an irregular legal status, putting them at risk of a variety of economic, security, and social challenges. Currently around 514,000 Venezuelans have settled in the country. To address the needs of these migrants the Ecuadorian government has taken several steps to support the integration of migrants and provide social, educational, and health services.

The Second Green and Resilient Recovery Development Policy Financing project, supported by a \$500 million financing and a \$30 million concessional grant from the GCFF in 2022, has made significant progress in addressing the challenges faced by Venezuelan migrants in Ecuador. The migratory amnesty and regularization schemes are expected to benefit about 68 percent of the 324,591 Venezuelan migrants. Under this program, the government of Ecuador plans to issue 176,497 visas to Venezuelan migrants by the end of the regularization process, processing around 500 visa applications a week. Humanitarian visas will also be issued to provide legal migration pathways for vulnerable individuals. Such support provides a lifeline to migrants facing an uncertain future in host countries. The project's comprehensive approach, which prioritizes both immediate aid and long-term integration measures, provides replicable lessons for other countries facing similar migration and refugee crises in the region.

**"The extraordinary regularization scheme supported by this DPF is the first stepping-stone to materialize migrants' contributions to the sustainable development of Ecuador by enabling access to services and markets. The Venezuelans who have been able to regularize their status can now plan their medium-term future in Ecuador and integrate into their host communities, creating the economic and social ties that will enable them to build a better life for themselves and their families."**

**Ana Maria Muñoz and Paula Rossiasco**  
World Bank Task Team Leaders,  
Technical Assistance

#### Second Green and Resilient Recovery Development Policy Financing

Concessionality Amount Approved:

**\$30 million**

Total Project Amount:

**\$530 million**

Total Amount Disbursed:

**\$530 million**

GCFF Financing Approval Date:

**12/06/2022**

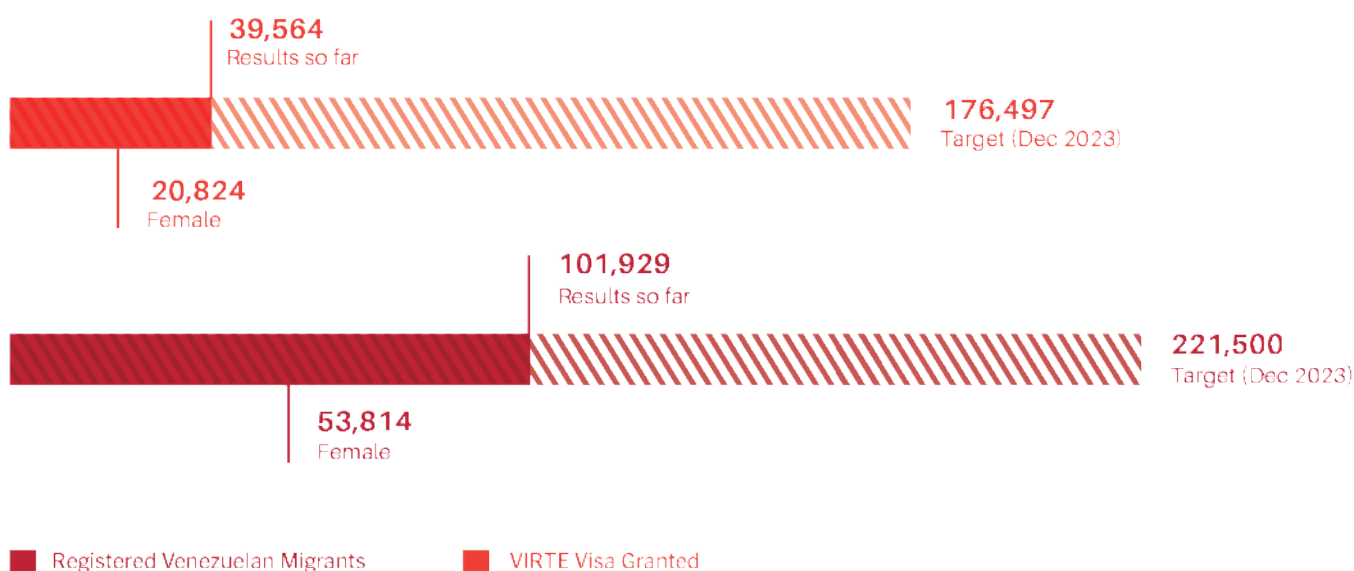
Project Closing Date:

**12/15/2023**

Implementing Agency:

**World Bank**

## Figure 5: Status of Venezuelan Migrants in Ecuador



Ecuador has initiated a new regularizations process for Venezuelan migrants which enable migrants to have a national identification document that allows them to access formal regular employment, social benefits, banking, and housing, among others. Higher number of female migrants have registered with the Migrant Registry and received VIRTE visa than male migrants.

The GCFF financing has played a vital role in the regularization process, creating a momentum for inclusion as a policy prior action, initiated by the Ecuadorian government. Government of Ecuador issued Decree No. 426-2022 in June 2022, granting migratory amnesty, and creating an extraordinary regularization process for Venezuelans who entered the country through official immigration control points and may now be in an irregular situation. It benefitted more than 363,373 Venezuelan migrants in the country.

The next phase of the regularization process will be carried out in three phases. The Ecuadorian government extended the regularization process in 2022 to include those who entered through irregular crossing points, totaling about 302,345 individuals. The first phase involves implementing complementary regulations for the visa issuance process, such as establishing the registry of permanence and issuing a certificate, launching the permanence registry of Venezuelan citizens, implementing the extraordinary regularization process, and regulating the regularization of separated children and adolescents.

Amidst the challenges faced by Venezuelan migrants in Ecuador, hope emerged in the form of a new regularization process. Led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, this process grants regular migratory status to irregular Venezuelan migrants through an exceptional humanitarian visa (VIRTE). The process has successfully registered 101,929 migrants, of which 53,814 are female, with the Migrant Registry, and 39,564, of which 20,824 are female, have been granted VIRTE visas as of February 2023.

The VIRTE visa is valid for two years and can be renewed for an additional two years, providing Venezuelan migrants with access to formal employment, social benefits, banking services, and housing, among other things. The migrants then have the option to initiate a process to obtain permanent residency if they so desire. This process is not only beneficial to Venezuelan migrants but also to Ecuadorian society and the economy, as it reduces pressure on low-skilled workers and increases the migrants' contribution to the economy.

This new regularization process is a testament to the Ecuadorian government's commitment to supporting Venezuelan migrants and creating an inclusive society. It sends a message of hope to migrants and refugees facing similar challenges and inspires all to work towards a world where everyone can thrive, regardless of their country of origin.





## Jordan Overview

**GCFF Entry Year: 2016 • Total GCFF Funding: \$459.45 Million**

As of the end of 2022, Jordan was host to a total of 743,223 refugees and asylum seekers, with 661,143 of them coming from Syria. The numbers remain stable as most Syrians refugees have been in Jordan since 2014 after which emigration from the southern regions of Syria<sup>70</sup> decreased significantly. 2022 marked the ten-year anniversary of the establishment of Za'atari refugee camp, initially constructed as a temporary home for 80,000 Syrian refugees. This highlights the need for more sustainable solutions to the Syrian crisis as the prospects of returning home remain dire. Four in five Syrian refugees in Jordan live outside camps, and almost as many subsist under the national poverty line of \$3 per day.

### Projects and Results Overview

Since 2016, the GCFF has supported the Jordanian government's comprehensive program to strengthen health, education, and basic service delivery in response to the increased demand caused by the influx of Syrian refugees. This support helped the Jordanian government issue over 60,000 work permits to Syrians and other refugees for the second year in a row, a two-fold increase compared to 2020 and supported the opening of all labor market sectors open to non-Jordanians to refugees, such as services, sales, and other skilled professions. The Jordanian ministry of health also intensified its efforts to encourage Syrian refugees to utilize available health services through communication and community engagement. **In total, the GoJ received \$459.45 million in GCFF concessional financing which has catalyzed \$2.73 billion in loans on concessional terms.** Since July 2021, the GCFF approved \$53.9 million in grants, catalyzing \$251.9 million in concessional financing for two new projects, the Jordan Private Sector Guarantee Facility financed by the EIB and the Agriculture Resilience, Value Chain Development and Innovation Program financed by the World Bank.

<sup>70</sup> Jordan Operational Update. (2022, December). In <http://reporting.unhcr.org/jordan>. UNHCR. Retrieved March 18, 2023, from <https://reporting.unhcr.org/document/4020>.

## Table 10: Portfolio and Results Overview

Project	Key results and impacts as of December 2022
<b>Economic Opportunities for Jordanians &amp; Syrian Refugees</b> <b>ISA: World Bank</b>	<p>1,675,922 e-wallets and basic bank accounts opened by host community (of which 470,487 are Jordanian females)</p> <p>108,249 e-wallets opened by Syrian refugees</p> <p>77,000 work permits granted to Syrian refugees (of which 11,168 are Syrian females)</p> <p>12,146 Syrian refugees working in private sector registered in social security</p>
<b>Ain Ghazal Wastewater Project</b> <b>ISA: EBRD</b>	<p>Project in construction phase. 37.43% of the project construction completed as of end of November 2022 and is expected to reach completion in November 2023.</p> <p>[Results on beneficiaries to be reported at the end of project, Q4- 2023]</p>
<b>Second Programmatic Energy and Water DPL</b> <b>ISA: World Bank</b>	<p>Cost recovery of the end user electricity tariffs was fully achieved (103%)</p> <p>Share of gas supply to power generation reached 85.7% against a target of 70%</p> <p>Increase in energy savings in the water sector increased from to 84 GWh, against a target of 50 GWh</p> <p>The increase of reclaimed wastewater available for agriculture enabled additional surface water to be directed to municipal use, from a target of 128 million cubic meters (MCM) to 131.3 MCM</p> <p>The volume of wastewater used for non-domestic uses increased to 144.2 MCM against a target of 110 MCM</p>
<b>Jordan Emergency Health Project</b> <b>ISA: World Bank and IsDB</b>	<p>2,266,170 health services delivered at MOH secondary health care facilities to poor uninsured male Jordanians</p> <p>9,78,570 health services delivered at MOH secondary health care facilities to poor uninsured female Jordanians</p> <p>30,180 health services delivered at MOH secondary health care facilities to registered male Syrian refugees</p> <p>36,380 health services delivered at MOH secondary health care facilities to registered female Syrian refugees</p>

**Table 10: Portfolio and Results Overview (CONT.)**

Project	Key results and impacts as of December 2022
West Irbid Wastewater Network Project ISA: EBRD	Results on beneficiaries and jobs created will be reported at the close of the project
Jordan Education Reform Support Program-for-Results ISA: World Bank	32,606 Jordanian children and Syrian refugee children enrolled in KG2 37,566 Syrian refugee boys and girls benefiting from the PforR Program interventions
First Equitable Growth and Job Creation DPL ISA: World Bank	Results will be reported in the ICR for the 1st and 2nd DPF, due in December 2023
Youth, Technology, and Jobs ISA: World Bank	1,378 beneficiaries trained on employable digital skills and reporting new income opportunities, of which 999 are females (Jordanian) 31 startups supported, of which 5 are female or Jordanian female-led businesses 737 Jordanian and 169 Syrian refugee females equipped with digital skills that benefitted from technology adoption 159 new public services digitized resulting in 1,808,365 transactions 89% of government payment services enabled for digital payments
Jordan COVID-19 Emergency Response AF ISA: World Bank	47.26% of population vaccinated in the priority population targets defined in national plan, which also included Syrian refugees 66.50% female healthcare workers fully vaccinated 32 hospitals complying with COVID-19 case management per WHO protocol 4 newly renovated health facilities fully equipped with medical equipment and commodities for COVID-19
Jordan Private Sector Guarantee Facility (JPSGF) ISA: EIB	Three transactions (guarantees) with banks (for around \$23m) have been approved. Further engagement with financial institutions is underway.
Agriculture Resilience, Value Chain Development, and Innovation (ARDI) Program	The implementation of the ARDI Program started on January 1st, 2023. First results, impacts for refugees and host communities, and lessons learned are expected to be achieved throughout the first year of implementation.





## Spotlight Project

### Turning Refugee Crisis into Opportunity

This six-year program (2016-2023) of \$300 million, including a \$51 million grant from the GCFF, aims to enhance economic opportunities for both Jordanians and Syrian refugees in Jordan. To achieve this, the program focuses on several key result areas, including improving the labor market for Syrians, enhancing working conditions and formalizing the labor market, promoting entrepreneurship and small business development, increasing access to financial services through digital platforms, and enhancing women's participation in the labor force by addressing childcare-related barriers.

The program aims to improve economic opportunities for both Jordanians and Syrian refugees in Jordan, thereby enhancing their livelihoods and contributing to the country's overall economic growth. By implementing these measures, the program seeks to create more job opportunities, attract investment, and improve the livelihoods of both Jordanians and Syrian refugees in Jordan. The project has made it easier for Syrian refugees to work legally and improve their working conditions. It has already created 50,000 job opportunities for Syrians in Jordan. The number of Syrians working both formally and informally reached 162,000 in 2021. The program has resulted in a big boost in the number of work permits issued, to more than 62,000 in 2022. Similarly, by the end of 2022, more than 1,000 e-licenses had been granted, allowing Syrian and Jordanian women to provide quality childcare services. This is a strong demonstration of progressive policies enhancing women's labor participation in host countries. In addition, the flexible work permits provide a strong sense of stability to refugees. Jordan formalized the status of 40% of Syrian refugees through work permits by the end of 2021.

### Economic Opportunities for Jordanians and Syrian Refugees Program-for-Results

Concessionality Amount Approved:

**\$51 million**

Total Project Amount:

**\$400 million**

Total Amount Disbursed:

**\$360 million**

GCFF Financing Approval Date:

**09/27/2016**

Project Closing Date:

**1/31/2023**

ISA:

**World Bank**

“Since 2016, this program has supported Syrian refugees’ formal access to the Jordanian labor market to enable them to be self-reliant and contributors to the Jordanian economy. This access is at the heart of the development approach to the refugee crisis, which complements the humanitarian approach. Using crises as opportunities to leapfrog and double goal of growing its economy and turning the refugee crisis into an opportunity. Effective collaboration between the World Bank, ILO and UNHCR in their support to the government of Jordan has been key to the design and implementation of this program.”

**Mohamed Abdulkader**  
World Bank Senior Private Sector Specialist

Jordan provides an excellent example of enacting progressive policies to bring migrants and refugees into the formal economy for better economic integration. The program has benefited not just Syrians but also Jordanians. As a part of the project, Jordan has made great strides in increasing digital financial inclusion, a program that has exceeded its targets for expanding access to digital finance and basic bank accounts for both Jordanians and Syrian refugees. With a baseline of just 18,000 e-wallets<sup>71</sup> in April 2020, Syrian refugees’ access to digital finance increased to an impressive 126,000 e-wallets in December 2022, far surpassing the target of 50,000. This program has also been particularly beneficial for Jordanians, with 2.3 million having access to e-wallets and bank accounts. Jordanians and Syrian refugees made significant strides in digital financial inclusion, including e-wallet and basic bank accounts. This has helped promote economic integration by enabling refugees to receive payments for work, purchase goods and services, and participate in other economic activities.

Jordan’s digital financial inclusion program is an example of how technology can be used to support economic and financial stability for both refugees and host communities.

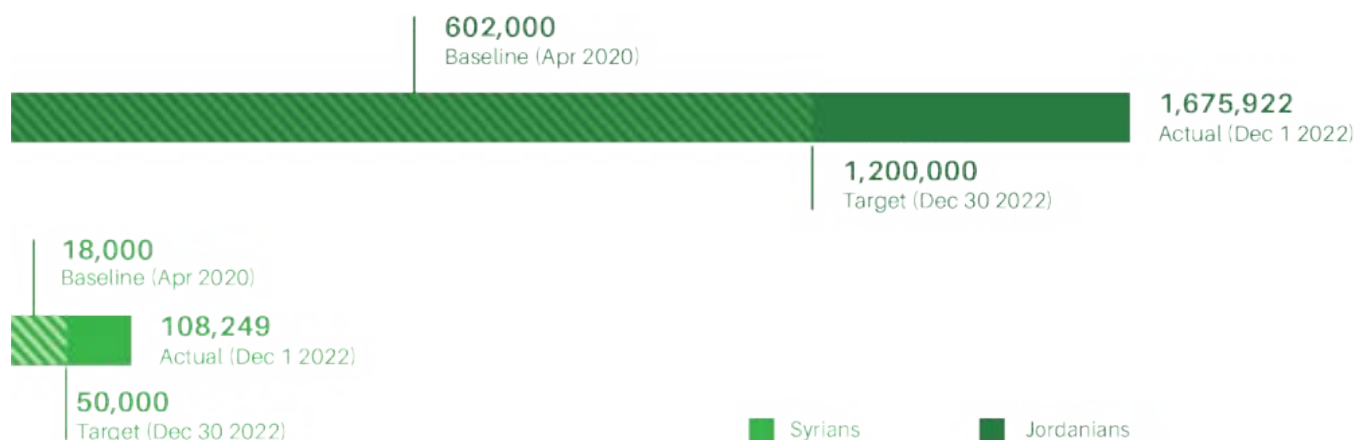
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<sup>71</sup> A digital wallet (or electronic wallet) is a financial transaction application that runs on mobile devices. <https://www.investopedia.com/>.



Syrian refugees purchase foodstuff using the Iris scan service launched by the World Food Program at Tazweed centre in the Al-Zaatari refugee camp, in Mafraq Governorate, Jordan, near the border with Syria.  
Photo credit: by Raad Adileh / World Bank.

## Figure 6: Number of Jordanians and Syrian Refugees Who Opened E-wallets and Bank Accounts



Jordanians and Syrian refugees made significant strides in digital financial inclusion.





## Lebanon Overview

**GCFF Entry Year: 2016 • Total GCFF Funding: \$95.13 Million**

As of December 2022, Lebanon hosts among the highest number of refugees per capita globally, with the government estimating that over 1.5 million Syrians and just over 10,000 refugees of other nationalities resided in the country. The country's economic crisis, along with the impact of the Beirut port explosion, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the war in Ukraine, has plunged nine out of ten Syrians refugees into poverty. Moreover, over 80 percent of Syrian refugees in Lebanon lack legal residency, with the UNHCR unable to register new arrivals since 2015. Despite laudable efforts to support Syrian refugees, challenges remain in accessing services and in their economic and social integration.

### Projects and Results Overview

Since 2016, the GCFF has supported the GoL's efforts to improve municipal services, including housing, water, sanitation, and public transportation for the benefit of host communities and refugees. New efforts launched during the period and supported by the GCFF also helped decrease food insecurity for vulnerable groups including Syrian and other refugees and strengthen the ability of the country's healthcare system to protect both host communities and refugees against a future pandemic. Due to the challenges posed by Lebanon's ongoing political and economic crisis the development objectives of the Greater Beirut Public Transport Project and Municipal Investment Program project became challenging to achieve during the life of the project, which as a result was canceled. **In total, Lebanon has received \$95.13 million in GCFF grants,<sup>72</sup> which has catalyzed \$432.45 million in concessional loans.<sup>73</sup>** Since July 2021, the GCFF has approved \$17.05 million in grants, facilitating \$175 million in concessional financing for two new World Bank financed projects. The Wheat Supply Emergency Project benefited from \$15 million in GCFF concessional grants to catalyze \$150 million in concessional loan financing while the Strengthening Lebanon's COVID-19 Response project received \$2.05 million in GCFF support to catalyze \$25 million in concessional loans.

<sup>72</sup> This amount includes the \$2.58 million spent on the canceled Greater Beirut Public Transport Project.

<sup>73</sup> This amount does not include the canceled Municipal Investment Program World Bank loan of \$90.7 million, which has been returned to the GCFF Trustee.

**Table 11: Portfolio and Results Overview**

Project	Key results and impacts as of December 2022
Road and Employment Project ISA: World Bank	<p>26,687 small-scale Lebanese farmers have benefited from improved access to inputs</p> <p>1.6 million animal vaccine doses have been delivered and are now stored at the suppliers' storage facilities awaiting the start of the vaccination campaign</p> <p>Around 466,000 labor days created under the project for Lebanese and Syrian refugees</p>
Health Resilience Project ISA: World Bank	<p>44.2% of specific priority population defined in the national plan vaccinated: 82% Lebanese, 10% Syrian refugees, 3% Palestinian refugees, and 4% other nationalities.</p> <p>Percentage of specific priority population defined in the national plan vaccinated (female): 50%</p> <p>Number of COVID-19 treatment centers established: 199</p> <p>Number of vaccination sites established: 137</p> <p>Supported the procurement of 3.25 million doses of COVID-19 vaccine</p>
Wheat Supply Emergency Project ISA: World Bank	<p>Cumulative amount of wheat procured through the project and delivered in the ports of Beirut and Tripoli (Metric ton): 250,000</p> <p>Monthly amounts of wheat procured through the project, delivered in the ports of Beirut and Tripoli (Metric ton): 50,000</p>
Strengthening Lebanon's COVID-19 Response ISA: World Bank	<p>The project was approved by the World Bank on May 15, 2022. The Loan and Grant agreements were signed on June 29, 2022. No results achieved yet.</p>



## Spotlight Project

### Lebanon's Health Sector is Better Prepared to Withstand Crises

#### Lebanon Health Resilience Project

Concessionality Amount Approved:

**\$24.2 million**

Total Project Amount:

**\$120 million**

Total Amount Disbursed:

**\$75.88 million**

(63.24 % of total financing)

GCFF Financing Approval Date:

**4/6/2017**

Project Closing Date:

**6/30/2023**

ISA:

**World Bank**

The project was initially launched in 2017 to strengthen the resilience of the health sector in Lebanon to meet the growing demand for health services, especially among vulnerable Lebanese and forcibly displaced non-Lebanese populations. The project was modified in March 2020 and in January 2021 to support the GoL in its response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the deployment of the COVID-19 national vaccination plan. The project development objective (PDO) was subsequently 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.

#### Impact for Refugees

The Lebanon Health Resilience Project (LHRP) was supported by a \$120 million ISA loan along with \$24.2 million in GCFF concessional grant. A complementary component was implemented through the IsDB with GCFF support. However, the results discussed here only refer to the World Bank component. The project supported the provision of

healthcare services to Syrian refugees in the country. The "COVID-19 response" component supported the government in surveillance and case detection, case management and protection of health workers, multi-sectoral response, and COVID-19 vaccine readiness, procurement, and deployment.

The COVID-19 response in Lebanon focused in protecting both refugees and host communities, with free testing and non-discriminatory access to vaccines for all those residing in the country. As the first World Bank supported project for COVID-19 vaccination, it has achieved impressive results: 44.2% of the total population, including 10% Syrian, 3% Palestinian, and 4% other nationalities, have received double doses of COVID-19 vaccine. The ministry of public health, in collaboration with UNHCR, conducted testing campaigns free of charge at refugee camps to contain the spread of the corona virus. As of October 2022, more than 130,000 forcibly displaced Syrians in Lebanon received primary care, including access to services in the hospitals and healthcare centers.





COVID-19 vaccination in Lebanon. Photo credit: World Bank.

**“The LHRP is considered a pioneer project: it represented the first World Bank financing to help a client country to fight the COVID-19 pandemic. It was also the first World Bank support for COVID-19 vaccination in the world. Moreover, the first COVID-19 vaccines received by the government of Lebanon and used in the roll-out of the NDVP were financed through the LHRP.”**

**Farah Asfahani**  
World Bank Health Specialist

The project played a vital role in supporting Lebanon’s efforts to combat the COVID-19 pandemic by facilitating the procurement of essential medical supplies and equipment. The project equipped 45 public and private hospitals with the necessary resources to test and treat suspected cases, including the procurement of 180 ICU beds and related equipment. The project also installed negative pressure to increase ICU capacity by 85 rooms. Moreover, the project contributed to reducing patient overcharge by increasing COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 hospital payments. As of December 2021, the Third-Party Agency (TPA) had cleared 16,792 COVID-19 claims and 9,866 non-COVID-19 claims for payment, helping to alleviate the financial burden on patients and hospitals alike.

The project has made a significant impact on Lebanon’s healthcare sector, particularly in response to COVID-19. By providing free testing and equitable access to vaccines, the project has played a crucial role in protecting both host communities and refugees. The project’s investments in healthcare infrastructure and services have also helped address the increasing demand for quality healthcare, especially among vulnerable populations such as Lebanese citizens and forcibly displaced non-Lebanese individuals. The GCFF’s support for the Lebanese government during the pandemic has been vital in achieving these outcomes. The project’s success emphasizes the importance of international partnerships and collaboration in building resilience and ensuring access to quality healthcare for all.

### Figure 7: Displaced Syrians in Lebanon Have Access to Quality Healthcare



The displaced Syrians in Lebanon have access to quality health care, including COVID-19 vaccines.







## Moldova Overview

**GCFF Entry Year: 2022 • Total GCFF Funding: \$9.24 Million**

In 2022, more than 750,000 Ukrainians fled to Moldova due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Of these refugees, about 102,000, more than half of whom are children, have remained in the country as of the end of the year.<sup>74</sup>

The GCFF welcomed Moldova as a Benefiting Country in 2022 and has since supported the government of Moldova (GoM) through concessional support to a Development Policy Operation financed by the World Bank, in implementing its ambitious plans to support the integration of refugees from Ukraine. With support from the GCFF, the GoM adopted provisions to allow refugees from Ukraine to enter the territory of the Republic of Moldova with their national ID and grant Ukrainian citizens the right to work without obtaining the right of temporary residence for work purposes. New provisions were also made to allow school-age refugees from Ukraine to access educational institutions. Most recently, in January 2023, the GoM established a temporary protection regime to further assist refugees in accessing employment, becoming self-reliant, and contributing to their host communities until they can safely return home.

### Projects and Results Overview

The efforts supported since 2022 by the GCFF built on the GoMs existing commitments to providing equal rights for the limited number refugees hosted prior to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. **The total contribution from the GCFF, provided during 2022, amounts to \$9.24 million in grants which catalyzed \$159.24 in concessional lending** through a World Bank-implemented Development Policy Operation, the Emergency Response, Resilience and Competitiveness DPO which supported the policy measures described above.

<sup>74</sup> UN refugee chief praises Moldova for opening the country to Ukrainians fleeing war. (2023, January 21). News.Un.Org. Retrieved March 7, 2023, from <https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/01/1132697>.

## Table 12: Portfolio and Results Overview

Project	Key results as of December 2022
Emergency Response, Resilience and Competitiveness DPO	Adopted provisions to (i) allow refugees from Ukraine to enter the territory of the Republic of Moldova with their national ID, and (ii) grant Ukrainian citizens the right to work in the Republic of Moldova without obtaining the right of temporary residence for work purposes
ISA: World Bank	Adopted provisions to grant school-age refugees from Ukraine the right to access educational institutions in the Republic of Moldova

## Spotlight Project

### Opening Doors of Opportunity: Moldova's Support for Refugees is Boosting Economic Resilience

Moldova faced unprecedented challenges due to spillovers from the war in Ukraine and energy prices. In response, the World Bank approved a series of operations to support the country's efforts to respond to these challenges and build resilience. The first operation included financing from the World Bank, IDA credit, and concessional contributions under the GCFF. The Development Policy Operation received a concessional grant of \$9.24 million from the GCFF, and a total financing of \$159.24 million from the World Bank.

The DPO has twin program development objectives in Moldova. The first objective is to reduce the impact of the war in Ukraine on refugees and households. To achieve this, the DPO intends to facilitate the integration of refugees from Ukraine into Moldova by easing administrative requirements for employment and granting school-aged children access to

### Moldova Emergency Response, Resilience, and Competitiveness DPO

Concessionality Amount:

**\$9.24 million**

Total financing:

**\$159.24 million**

GCFF Financing Approval Date:

**09/05/2022**

Expected Closing Date:

**31/05/2023**

ISA:

**World Bank**

educational institutions. The second objective is to enhance competitiveness and build resilience to reduce vulnerabilities to future shocks. The DPO aims to achieve this by implementing actions that improve the country's overall economic situation.

The program supported by the first DPO is being successfully implemented. The government of Moldova has temporarily granted Ukrainian refugees the right to work in Moldova without the usual procedures for foreigners seeking employment. This will facilitate their integration into Moldovan society and increase their self-reliance, reducing the pressure on public finances. Women, who face multiple challenges, will benefit from this measure as well. As of January 2023, 102,000 refugees from Ukraine remained in Moldova, representing about 4% of the total population. The government has also provided access to schooling, which will support the psychological wellbeing and learning of children, and their future productivity and earnings. The

government recognized the importance of education for the young refugees and ensured that they had access to schools. The school-age refugees represent about 9% of the students that regularly attend pre-kindergarten to secondary schools. This measure was an important step to give a sense of normalcy to the refugee children.

The ongoing conflict in Ukraine has resulted in a growing number of refugees seeking to stay permanently in Moldova. In response, the Moldovan government has aligned with UN conventions and EU directives to provide a framework for managing the entry, stay, and exit of refugees. The decision aims to strengthen the national asylum system and provide adequate reception conditions and integration services for refugees. It also regulates the rights of beneficiaries of temporary protection, including access to education, employment, and healthcare. Temporary protection will be granted for one year, with the possibility of extension.

**“Despite being severely impacted by the economic spillover of the Russia’s invasion of Ukraine and the energy crisis, Moldova has shown an extraordinary response to welcome refugees from Ukraine, becoming the country receiving the highest number of refugees per capita. Our series of two development operations support Moldova’s efforts to respond to such unprecedented challenges, while maintaining momentum on the long-term agenda of building resilience and enhancing competitiveness.”**

**Inguna Dobraja**  
World Bank Country Manager for Moldova.



The country's welcoming attitude toward refugees has resulted in six percent of the active labor force being comprised of refugees. Since the arrival of refugees from Ukraine in late February to April 2022, more than 328 Ukrainian citizens, including 253 women, had found employment in Moldova. The refugees brought with them valuable skills that were in high demand in Moldova, which is helping the country fulfill its skills shortage and increase its competitiveness.

The DPO series is also aiding Moldova in enhancing emergency management, including the refugee crisis, through a comprehensive framework that defines the roles of national and local governments. This is leading to better cooperation and collaboration in supporting the influx of refugees.



Ukrainian family arrived in Chisinau on the first day of war. Photo credit: Boris Ciobanu/World Bank.





## 6 Detailed Portfolio and Financial Overviews

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 December 31, 2022.

### Pledges and Contributions

A pledge represents a Supporting Country's expression of intent to make contribution. Pledges are converted to contributions by way of a countersigned Contribution Agreement/Arrangement. As of December 31, 2022, Contributions, and outstanding Pledges to the GCFF Trust Fund totaled the equivalent of \$ 881.25 million. Of this amount, \$811.79 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 December 31, 2022, the GCFF Trust Fund earned investment income of approximately \$ 26.12 million on the liquid balances in the GCFF Trust Fund and investment income received from Implementation Support Agencies (ISA).

### Funding Approvals

As of December 31, 2022, the GCFF Steering Committee had approved funding from the GCFF Trust Fund totaling \$766.04 million to cover Concessionality amounts and ISA Costs, as well as Administrative Budget of the GCFF Coordination Unit and Trustee.

### Funds Held in Trust<sup>76</sup>

Funds Held in Trust reflect contributions paid-in from Supporting Countries, plus investment income, less cash transfers. Funds Held in Trust as of December 31, 2022, amounted to \$112.41 million.

Funds Available for GCFF Steering Committee Funding Decisions: Funds available to support GCFF funding decisions amounted to \$71.88 million as of December 31, 2022.

<sup>75</sup> 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 GCFF.

<sup>76</sup> Funds Held in Trust represents balance of cash, investments and unencashed promissory notes (if any) as of the reporting date.

Photo credit: World Bank



**Table 13: Financial Status as of December 31st, 2022 (in USD Millions)**

<b>Supporting Country Pledges and Contributions</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total%</b>
Contributions	826.25	93.8%
Pledges Outstanding a/	55.00	6.2%
Total Pledges Outstanding and Contributions	881.25	100%
<b>Cumulative Resources</b>		
Cash Receipts	811.79	89.5%
Investment Income Earned b/	26.12	2.9%
Total Resources Received	837.92	92.3%
<b>Resources Not Received</b>		
Contributions Not Yet Received	14.46	1.6%
Pledges Outstanding	55.00	6.1%
Total Resources Not Yet Received	69.46	7.7%
Total Potential Resources (A) (in USD millions)	907.37	100.0%
<b>Cumulative Funding Decisions</b>		
Concessionality	758.01	99.0%
ISA Costs	2.29	0.3%
Administrative Budget	5.74	0.7%
Total Funding Decisions Net of Cancellations (B)	766.04	100.0%
Total Potential Resources Net of Funding Decisions (A) - (B)	141.33	
<b>Funds Available</b>		
Funds Held in Trust with No Restrictions	112.41	
Approved Amounts Pending Cash Transfers	40.54	
Total Funds Available to Support Steering Committee Decisions	71.88	

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 GCFF.

b/ Represents investment income earned on the liquid balances of the GCFF Trust Fund and investment income received from ISAs.

Note: Sub-totals may not add up to due to rounding.

**Table 14: Pledges and Contributions as of December 31st, 2022**  
(in USD Millions)

Supporting Country	Country Pledge in Currency of Contribution			Effective (or Signed) Contribution in Currency of Contribution					Receipts in Currency of Contribution				
				Global	Lebanon/Jordan	Jordan	Lebanon	Total	Global	Lebanon / Jordan	Jordan	Lebanon	Receipts in USD b/
Canada	CAD	69.00	52.64	19.00	40.00	10.00	-	69.00	19.00	40.00	8.30	-	51.39
Canada	USD	2.50	2.50	2.50	-	-	-	2.50	2.50	-	-	-	2.50
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	63.00	71.82	13.00	20.00	-	30.00	63.00	13.00	20.00	-	30.00	71.82
Norway	NOK	634.20	72.42	40.00	594.20	-	-	634.20	40.00	594.20	-	-	72.42
Sweden	SEK	180.00	20.24	-	180	-	-	180.00	-	180	-	-	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	135.00	135.00	80.00	-	35.00	-	115.00	66.80	-	35.60	-	101.80
Total			881.25										811.79

a/ Represents (1) actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions and/or (2) December 31, 2022, value of pledges outstanding and/or paid contribution amounts.

b/ Represents actual USD receipts.

c/ Represents grant amount only.

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

**Table 15: Pledges and Contributions as of December 31st, 2022**  
(in USD Millions)

**Cumulative funding decisions as of 31 december 2022**

Concessionality	ISA	Global	Lebanon/ Jordan	Jordan	Lebanon	Total
Colombia Fiscal Sustainability, Competitiveness, and Migration DPF	IBRD	31.50				31.50
Colombia Improving Quality of Healthcare Services and Efficiency in	IBRD	37.60				37.60
Colombia Resilient and Inclusive Housing project	IBRD	21.70				21.70
Colombia Social and Economic Integration of Migrants DPF	IBRD	26.40				26.40
Colombia Program to Support Policy Reforms for the Social and Economic Inclusion of the Venezuelan Migrant Population	laDB	17.59				17.59
Ecuador Second Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Development Policy Financing	IBRD	6.00				6.00
Ecuador Second Green and Resilient Recovery Development Policy Financing	IBRD	30.00				30.00
Ecuador Third Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Development Policy Financing	IBRD	14.10				14.10
Jordan Economic Opportunities for Jordanians & Syrian Refugees	IBRD		11.24	39.76		51.00
Jordan Ain Ghazal Wastewater Project	EBRD		1.95			1.95
Jordan Second Programmatic Energy and Water DPL	IBRD			25.00		25.00
Jordan West Irbid Wastewater Project			2.50			2.50
Jordan Emergency Health Project	IBRD		7.95	5.95		13.90
	IsDB		12.01	8.99		21.00
Jordan Emergency Health (Additional Financing)	IBRD		18.17	40.73		58.90
Jordan Education Reform Support Program	IBRD		41.88	10.42		52.30
Jordan Education Reform Support (Additional Financing)	IBRD		3.49	15.11		18.60
Jordan First Equitable Growth and Job Creation DPL	IBRD	11.26	18.45	81.29		111.00
Jordan Youth, Technology, and Jobs	IBRD			36.90		36.90



Concessionality	ISA	Global	Lebanon/ Jordan	Jordan	Lebanon	Total
Jordan COVID-19 Emergency Response (Additional Financing)	IBRD		11.92	0.58		12.50
Jordan Private Sector Guarantee Facility (JPSGF)	EIB		30.00			30.00
Jordan Agriculture Resilience, Value Chain Development and Innovation (ARDI) Program	IBRD		17.28	6.62		23.90
Lebanon Roads and Employment Project	IBRD		28.91		16.49	45.40
Lebanon Health Resilience Project	IBRD		24.16		0.04	24.20
	IsDB		5.89		0.01	5.98
Lebanon Greater Beirut Public Transport	IBRD	0.94	1.20		0.45	2.58
Lebanon Municipal Investment Program	IBRD		1.77		7.53	9.30
Lebanon Wheat Supply Emergency Project	IBRD		14.18		0.82	15.00
Lebanon Strengthening Lebanon's COVID-19 Response	IBRD		2.05			2.05
Moldova Emergency Response, Resilience and Competitiveness DPO	IBRD	9.24				9.24
		<b>206.90</b>	<b>255.00</b>	<b>271.35</b>	<b>25.34</b>	<b>758.01</b>
<b>ISA Costs</b>						
EBRD			0.17			0.17
EIB			1.20			1.20
IsDB			0.05	0.01	0.00	0.07
IaDB		0.04				0.04
IBRD		0.30	0.28	0.19	0.05	0.82
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.33</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>2.29</b>
<b>Administrative Budget</b>						
Coordination Unit		0.46	2.09	0.59	0.11	3.25
Trustee		0.33	1.56	0.51	0.08	2.48
		0.79	3.65	1.10	0.20	5.74
<b>Total Funding Decisions</b>		<b>207.44</b>	<b>260.36</b>	<b>272.65</b>	<b>25.58</b>	<b>766.04</b>

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

**Table 16: Funds Available as of December 31, 2022**  
(in USD Millions)

	Total	Global	Lebanon / Jordan	Jordan	Lebanon
<b>Cumulative Receipts</b>	<b>837.92</b>	<b>210.80</b>	<b>317.04</b>	<b>272.72</b>	<b>37.35</b>
a. Cash Receipts from Supporting Countries	811.79	205.37	302.85	268.92	34.65
b. Investment Income Earned a/	26.12	5.43	14.19	3.81	2.70
<b>Cumulative Cash Transfers</b>	<b>725.50</b>	<b>207.44</b>	<b>227.38</b>	<b>272.65</b>	<b>18.02</b>
a. Concessionality	718.71	206.33	223.23	271.35	17.80
b. ISA Costs	1.06	0.33	0.50	0.21	0.02
c. Administrative Budget	5.74	0.79	3.65	1.10	0.20
<b>Funds Held in Trust (3 = 1- 2)</b>	<b>112.41</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>89.65</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>19.33</b>
<b>Funding Decisions Pending Cash Transfer</b>	<b>40.54</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32.97</b>		<b>7.56</b>
<b>Funds Available to Support Steering Committee decision (5 = 3 - 4)</b>	<b>71.88</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>56.68</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>11.77</b>

a / Represents investment income earned on the liquid balances of the GCFF Trust Fund and investment income received from ISAs.  
Note: Totals may not add up to due to rounding.







# ANNEX

## Aggregated Project-Level Results

To complement the Fund-level results framework, project-level results for a core list of indicators are aggregated and reported whenever possible. This table presents the updated list of recommended project indicators that was endorsed in December 2021. Results are aggregated from the project results frameworks and reported at the country level and for the cumulative GCFF portfolio. Not all project results indicators are reflected in this list, and the results frameworks in the progress reports provide the complete view of project indicators and results for each project. Complete disaggregated results (for refugees and host communities, and for male and female) are not available for all indicators nor for all projects; partially disaggregated results are included here when available. Indicators for which no results were reported remain in the table for completeness and transparency.

Sector	Indicator	Cumulative Result	Colombia	Ecuador	Jordan	Lebanon	Moldova
All	Number of direct project beneficiaries	7,523,072	3,649,398	98,233	2,509,314	1,266,127	-
	Percentage female - direct project beneficiaries	25%	30%	21%	3%	52%	-
	1. Number of direct project refugee beneficiaries	3,896,509	3,645,518	98,233	152,758	-	-
	Percentage female - direct project refugee beneficiaries	29%	30%	21%	0%	-	-
	2. Number of direct project host community beneficiaries	1,639,042	-	-	1,639,042	-	-
	Percentage female - direct project host community beneficiaries	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
Education	Population benefiting from improved quality of education	144,044	-	-	144,044	-	-
	Population enrolled in public education system	254,472	221,866	-	32,606	-	-
	Of which, refugees	221,866	221,866	-	-	-	-
	Population enrolled in tertiary education	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Population receiving vocational or skills development training	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sector	Indicator	Aggregate Result	Colombia	Ecuador	Jordan	Lebanon	Moldova
Health	Population receiving improved health or nutrition services	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Population receiving essential health or nutrition services	1,778,993	1,091,023	-	687,970	-	-
	<i>Of which, refugees</i>	1,097,966	1,091,023	-	6,943	-	-
	<i>Of which, female refugees</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Of which, host community members</i>	69,991	-	-	69,991	-	-
	<i>Of which, female host community members</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Refugees enrolled in the public health care system	1,779,682	1,779,682	-	-	-	-
	<i>Of which, female refugees</i>	966,228	966,228	-	-	-	-
Social protection	Population who are beneficiaries of social safety net programs	124,181	-	-	124,181	-	-
	<i>Of which, refugees</i>	12,146	-	-	12,146	-	-
	<i>Of which, female refugees</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Of which, host community members</i>	112,035	-	-	112,035	-	-
	<i>Of which, female host community members</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sector	Indicator	Aggregate Result	Colombia	Ecuador	Jordan	Lebanon	Moldova
Economic opportunities	Jobs or short-term employment opportunities created or provided	-	-	-	-	-	-
	People employed in the formal labor market	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Refugees covered by the same worker protections as host community	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Entrepreneurs/ MSMEs supported	2,388	-	-	2,388	-	-
	<i>Of which, refugees</i>	93	-	-	93	-	-
	<i>Of which, female refugees</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Of which, host community members</i>	2,295	-	-	2,295	-	-
	<i>Of which, female host community members</i>	5	-	-	5	-	-
Infrastructure and public services	Population with access to improved infrastructure or municipal services (housing, water, sanitation services, solid waste management, energy, roads, public transportation, etc.)	1,270,207	4,080	-	-	1,266,127	-
	<i>Of which, refugees</i>	200	200	-	-	-	-
	<i>Of which, female refugees</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Of which, host community members</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Of which, female host community members</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Access to finance	Population with improved access to bank accounts or other financial services	1,715,486	-	39,564	1,675,922	-	-
	<i>Of which, refugees</i>	147,813	-	39,564	108,249	-	-
	<i>Of which, female refugees</i>	20,824	-	20,824	-	-	-
	<i>Of which, host community members</i>	1,567,673	-	-	1,567,673	-	-
	<i>Of which, female host community members</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MSMEs with improved access to financial services	-	-	-	-	-	-



Sector	Indicator	Aggregate Result	Colombia	Ecuador	Jordan	Lebanon	Moldova
Legal status	Refugees granted official or legal status in host country*	1,964,069	1,865,836	98,233	-	-	-
	<i>Of which, female refugees</i>	160,417	139,593	20,824	-	-	-
	Refugees with access to/availing of official identity documents	39,564	-	39,564	-	-	-
	<i>Of which, female refugees</i>	20,824	-	20,824	-	-	-
	Refugees with right to work (work permits, etc.)	2,021,226	1,865,836	98,233	57,157	-	-
	<i>Of which, female refugees</i>	171,764	139,593	20,824	11,347	-	-
	Refugees with documents or qualifications from country of origin accredited or recognized	8,704	8,704	-	-	-	-
	<i>Of which, female refugees</i>	2,919	2,919	-	-	-	-
Institutional strengthening	Institutional or regulatory framework(s) related to protections or services for refugees and vulnerable households created or improved	3	2	1	-	-	-
	Government-led coordination system to manage refugee inflows (across government and/or with external stakeholders) created or enhanced	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Refugees included in national development planning processes or strategies	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Increased institutional or ministerial capacity to manage refugee inflows	3	3	-	-	-	-

\* When legal status confers other rights or protections for recipients, such as the right to work or to access identification documents, results are also reported for those corresponding indicators, capturing beneficiaries who are working age or will be working age and able to avail of those rights or protections.











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