<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFR</td>
<td>Africa Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCMS</td>
<td>Bangsamoro Conflict Monitoring System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BDA</td>
<td>Bangsamoro Development Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDD</td>
<td>Community Driven Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMU</td>
<td>Country Management Units</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAP</td>
<td>East Asia and Pacific Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECA</td>
<td>Europe and Central Asia Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FASTRAC</td>
<td>Facility for Advisory Support for Transition Capacities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCS</td>
<td>Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCV</td>
<td>Fragility, Conflict, and Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY</td>
<td>Fiscal Year (July 1 to June 30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Global Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBRD</td>
<td>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information and Communication Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEXIM</td>
<td>Import-Export Bank of Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KDI</td>
<td>Korean Development Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIEP</td>
<td>Korean Institute of International Economic Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRC</td>
<td>Korea Rural Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KTF</td>
<td>Korean Trust Fund for Economic and Peace-Building Transitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAC</td>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENA</td>
<td>Middle East and North Africa Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDB</td>
<td>Multilateral Development Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIC</td>
<td>Middle Income Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILF</td>
<td>Moro Islamic Liberation Front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOSI</td>
<td>Ministry of Strategy and Finance, Republic of Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVMS</td>
<td>National Violence Monitoring System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRM</td>
<td>Natural Resource Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RKL</td>
<td>Research, Knowledge, and Learning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSA</td>
<td>Regional Safeguards Advisor SAR South Asia Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGBV</td>
<td>Sexual and Gender Based Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAR</td>
<td>South Asia Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDGs</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMU</td>
<td>Saemaul Undong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPF</td>
<td>State- and Peace-Building Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>WBG</td>
<td>World Bank Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WDR</td>
<td>World Development Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHS</td>
<td>World Humanitarian Summit</td>
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</table>
The 2016 Annual Report of the Korean Trust Fund for Economic and Peace-Building Transitions (KTF) was prepared by a core team that included Suh Yoon Kang and Milena Stefanova. Alexander Slater and Chisako Fukuda provided editorial and communication support. We also thank Saroj Kumar Jha, Kanthan Shankar, and Colin Bruce for their review and guidance.


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PHOTO CREDITS
WHAT IS THE KOREA TRUST FUND FOR ECONOMIC AND PEACE-BUILDING TRANSITIONS?

THE KOREA TRUST FUND FOR ECONOMIC AND PEACE-BUILDING TRANSITIONS (KTF) was established in 2009 through an agreement between the Ministry of Strategy and Finance of Korea (MOSF) and the World Bank Group (WBG). The goal of the KTF is to address the needs of state and local governance and peace-building in conflict-prone and conflict-affected situations. In partnership with the Republic of Korea and the WBG, the KTF supports state-building and peace-building efforts by creating and disseminating knowledge to help WBG clients design, plan, and implement strategies and investments that aim to tackle Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (FCV). The KTF also seeks to strengthen and expand the WBG’s understanding and approach to FCV through supporting innovative operations for state and peace-building.

The KTF is housed in the Bank’s Fragility, Conflict, and Violence Cross-Cutting Solutions Area (FCV CCSA), which is dedicated to FCV response, and collaborates closely with other FCV CCSA trust funds. The KTF Secretariat oversees the fund’s day-to-day management and project portfolio. It offers support to project task teams, consults with donors on project proposals, processes grants, promotes and facilitates knowledge exchanges. The Secretariat also benefits from the larger pool of FCV CCSA staff who provide technical and operational support to KTF projects. The KTF Secretariat leads partnership building with relevant Korean institutions and aggregates and disseminates knowledge gained through KTF projects to inform the WBG’s strategy and approaches in FCV settings.

KTF AT A GLANCE

STATE BUILDING
is geared towards building or rebuilding institutions of governance to increase resilience to internal and external stresses.

PEACE BUILDING
seeks to develop conditions, values, and behaviors that foster peaceful, stable, and sustainable development.
KTF IN NUMBERS

- **KTF is valued at US$24.36 million**
- **Since 2009, a total of 34 grants have been funded under KTF**
- **KTF projects are linked to over 2.5 billion WB lending operations**
- **90% of projects rated satisfactory and above**
- **Overall disbursement rate is at 65%**
- **22 grants have been completed by June 2015**
- **KTF facilitated 8 technical knowledge exchanges/technical visits between WB and Korea**
- **54% of fund is allocated in the East Asian and Pacific region**
- **Country specific and regional grants together cover 28 countries**
WHAT IS THE GLOBAL LANDSCAPE IN 2016?

FCV CONTINUE TO POSE PRESSING CHALLENGES TO ENDING POVERTY AND ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS).

This year, 473 million people will live in 35 Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations (FCS). By 2030, FCS will be home to 46% of the world’s poor (Burt, Hughes, Milante, 2014). Other estimates, using a broader definition of fragility, suggest that FCS will encompass 62% of the world’s impoverished population (OECD, 2015). Conflicts are often protracted, leading to open-ended humanitarian situations such as continuous forced displacement within and across borders. An estimated 60 million people, including 20 million refugees, are displaced because of violence and conflict, and the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) is several times higher.

Recent trends further show that FCV increasingly affects Middle Income Countries (MICs), along with conflict that transcend national and regional boundaries. A growing number of local conflicts are supported by external actors, while political violence and acts of terrorism spread instability.

In 2015 and 2016, high-level global efforts to promote development progress have made tackling FCV a high priority. The initiatives outlined below are efforts by the global community to work towards coordinated action across institutions and counties to reduce FCV.

1 FCS countries are listed on page 13
The WBG will play a major role in these efforts. For example, it is proposing a major increase in financing for countries affected by FCV as part of the replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA). This plan includes several innovations to address protracted refugee crises, support turnaround situations, and mitigate FCV risk through anticipatory action and early crisis engagement. In addition, the WBG has helped form a consortium of seven Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) committed to mounting a collective response to the forced displacement crisis. Working together, the MDBs aim to promote economic resilience in the face of displacement by developing data and evidence on specific crisis situations, responding with country-level engagements, and creating innovative financing mechanisms. Working with the UN, the WBG is also preparing to pilot innovative approaches to transcend the humanitarian, development, and peace divide in select country situations.
**FRAGILE COUNTRIES IN FY16**

The table below lists the 35 countries that qualify for the WBG’s harmonized list of FCS in FY16. It is important to note that, as described above, fragility also affects numerous countries not on this list. Therefore, the WBG’s engagement in FCV expands beyond the list below. The WBG also engages in higher-capacity countries that grapple with fragility, including at sub-national levels. It also works in countries experiencing negative spill-overs from other countries through violent extremism and forced displacement as causes and consequences of fragility are often not confined by borders.

### TABLE 1. FY16 WBG HARMONIZED LIST OF FCS COUNTRIES

**IDA – ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Afghanistan</th>
<th>Côte d’Ivoire</th>
<th>Madagascar</th>
<th>South Sudan</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>Marshall Islands</td>
<td>Togo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>The Gambia</td>
<td>Micronesia, FS</td>
<td>Tuvalu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Yemen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo, Dem. Republic</td>
<td>Kiribati</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kosovo</td>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IBRD – ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bosnia and Herzegovina</th>
<th>Iraq</th>
<th>Libya</th>
<th>Lebanon</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**TERRITORIES**

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<tr>
<th>West Bank and Gaza</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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2 FY 16 refers to WBG’s financial year which covers period from July 1 2015 to June 30 2016.
THE KTF HAS PROVIDED CRITICAL SUPPORT for the WBG’s work to tackle FCV, helping to capture and share global development knowledge and advance key partnerships. Since its establishment, the KTF has proven to be an important funding source for priority peace-building activities where traditional IDA or IBRD funding has been unavailable. The total value of the KTF is US$24.36 million including investment income.

The KTF is composed of three main windows: 1) Operational grant (US$20.9 million); 2) Knowledge exchange and promotion with Korean institutions (US$2.5 million); 3) Program management (US$0.71 million).

Under the operational grant window, the KTF has funded 34 grant projects that address state-building and peace-building needs at country, regional/sub-regional, global level since its establishment in 2009. 47% of these grant projects have direct influence on lending. Cumulatively, these grant projects are linked with over 2.5 billion WBG lending operations. Highlights of project results are available in sections 4.3 and 4.4.

• In the Africa Great Lakes region the KTF informed 4 operations valued at US$500 million in the area of displacement, cross-border trade, agriculture, and gender-based violence.

• In Myanmar, the KTF is informing operations in health, education, extractives, public financial management and rural development valued at US$1.6 billion.
The knowledge exchange and promotion window was approved in 2015 for strengthening of the partnership with Korean institutions, and sharing of Korea’s development experience. Highlights of recent Korea – WBG knowledge sharing are available in section 4.2.

The program management window provides funding for the KTF Secretariat to oversee the fund’s day-to-day management and project portfolio. It offers support to project task teams, consults with donors on project proposals, processes grants, promotes and facilitates knowledge exchanges.

3.1 WHAT WE SUPPORT

The KTF finances projects that address state-building and peace-building needs in FCV and contributes to one or more fund level objectives: promoting FCV sensitive strategies, fostering partnerships, taking risks and monitoring results, responding to urgent need, strengthening institutions, and capturing and disseminating knowledge.

Current operational grant projects address one or more thematic areas of peace-building and/or state-building. Pages 17–18 outline the areas the KTF supports in more detail.
THEMATIC AREAS SUPPORTED THROUGH KTF

STATE BUILDING

PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT projects seek to promote more effective and accountable public sector management and use of public resources. Typical project activities focus on anti-corruption initiatives and advancement of sustainable natural resource management.

POLICY FORMULATION is the most common form of state building in the KTF portfolio and aims to strengthen the capacity and performance of institutions in fragile contexts.

STATE-SOCIETY Relations projects aim to improve social accountability mechanisms through support for civil engagement programs and capacity building for civil society networks and NGOs.

SERVICE DELIVERY project activities include conflict-sensitive and community driven development initiatives to improve inadequate, poor or unequal access to basic services.

JUSTICE-ORIENTED projects aim to promote inclusion and build capacity in the formal as well as informal justice sector. Project activities focus on local-level dispute and conflict resolution, varied forms of human rights protection, repatriations for victims of conflict, as well as land reform and promotion of land rights.
JOBS AND PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT projects provide support for job creation, livelihood improvement, microenterprise support, etc.

PEACE AND TRANSITION AGREEMENTS encompass conflict and violence monitoring, national dialogue support, and the design of conflict sensitive interventions.

SOCIAL COHESION projects support refugees and internally displaced people, and social programs that serve marginalized groups or increase inter-group trust.

GENDER projects provide support for gender-sensitive activities, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention and response, programs targeting vulnerable young men, and women’s empowerment and leadership programming.

RESILIENCE TO EXTERNAL STRESS projects provide support to cross-border development programming, urban violence prevention, and disaster risk reduction, supporting national and local governance institutions in the face of external stresses such as cross-border violence, resource shocks, trafficking in drugs or people, and organized crime.

*Some projects cover more than one thematic area. For the purpose of this illustration, primary thematic area was taken into account.
3.2 WHERE WE WORK

The KTF’s reach is global, financing operations in and across the WBG’s six regions of operation. Out of the 34 projects support by the KTF, five work at the global level, eleven apply regionally or span multiple countries, and 18 are focused on a specific country. Their activities take place in both FCS and non-FCS countries. The projects in non-FCS countries provide the WBG critical insight into the changing nature of FCV, including circumstances such as sub-national conflict, conflict in middle income countries (MICs), and regional spill-overs. The geographical distribution of the KTF’s projects are as follows:

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION (EAP)

EAP is the largest beneficiary of KTF support, having received an allocation of 54 percent of the KTF’s grant commitments for 12 projects. Of these, five projects cover FCS countries, including Myanmar and Timor-Leste. Overall, EAP projects have produced important evidence and lessons for supporting complex peace processes, addressing sub-national conflict, building institutional capacity and furthering economic transition.

AFRICA REGION (AFR)

The KTF’s portfolio in AFR comprises 17 percent of its allocation for eight projects. Of these, five focus on specific countries, and three are focused at the regional/sub-regional level. All projects take place in FCS countries. They aim to support immediate response to post conflict situations and urgent crises, increase conflict sensitivity, and promote job creation.

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA REGION (ECA)

Approximately eight percent of the KTF’s grant allocations flow to ECA. These funds support activities focusing on land conflict issues, citizen engagement and the improvement of state-society relations.

SOUTH ASIA REGION (SAR)

Projects in SAR account for eight percent of KTF portfolio. It supports initiatives that aim to promote conflict-sensitive development of the extractive industries in Afghanistan and address broader drivers of fragility in the region. A new project focusing on developing inclusive information and communications technology (ICT) training for Pakistani youth is before the MOSF for final approval.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGION (MENA)

About two percent of KTF approved grants support work in MENA, where efforts focus on promoting and mainstreaming citizen engagement in WBG operations in the region.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION (LAC)

LAC’s allocation amounts to four percent of approved KTF grants. These funds provide support for implementation of the Colombia peace process and improving knowledge of the political economy of the energy and education sectors in Haiti.
### Box 5. KTF Grants in FCS and Non-FCS List Countries, Number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>FCS</th>
<th>Non-FCS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAR</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCR</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAP</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFR</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Box 6. KTF Approved Grants by Region, Number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAR</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNA</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCR</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAP</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECA</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFR</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Box 7. Total KTF Grant Allocation Amount by Region, in %

- EAP 54%
- AFR 17%
- ECA 7%
- MNA 2%
- LCR 4%
- Global 8%
- SAR 8%
3.3 GRANT-MAKING PROCESS, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

The KTF’s grant-making process begins with requests for funding from World Bank teams. After receiving concept notes for individual projects, the KTF Secretariat reviews the submissions and short-lists funding candidates. If a project is selected to move to the full proposal stage, it undergoes an extensive peer-review process involving country specialists, thematic experts and the KTF Secretariat prior to submission to the KTF Committee and the MOSF for approval.

KTF grants can be Bank executed or recipient-executed:

- **Bank-executed grants** are generally applied in contexts where client capacity is limited or occasionally in situations where the Bank has a particular comparative advantage. They are designed to offer technical assistance to government counterparts, generate in-depth knowledge and learning on FCV issues and assess the impact of FCV-focused interventions.

- **Recipient-executed grants** are allocated to government counterparts, including regional or local governments and public sector entities outside the executive branch, and international organizations such as UN agencies. Recipients also include international and national non-government organizations (NGOs), universities and research organizations.

KTF grant making is flexible enough to respond quickly to requests for technical assistance or initiate catalytic analytical work on addressing specific FCV challenges. The flexibility of KTF grants also makes them ideal for piloting innovative small-scale interventions that inform larger Bank operations helping them become more conflict-sensitive.

**GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT AND RESULTS MONITORING**

All FCV CCSA trust funds are governed by a Committee within the World Bank that is charged with approving grants and providing strategic guidance. The MOSF approval is also required for KTF projects valued in excess of US$0.5 million. KTF grants are subject to the same rigorous technical, legal, and fiduciary due diligence as all other Bank projects. To ensure consistent monitoring and performance measurement of project results, a comprehensive results framework is applied to all KTF grants. (See Annex 1 for KTF Results Framework.) The framework captures both fund-level and project-level results, and includes sample indicators to help document progress toward specific objectives. Project teams must report yearly on progress against fund-level objectives through the Bank’s grant monitoring reporting system (GRM).
**KTF SUPPORTED PROJECTS: 2009 - 2016**

**EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA**
- Addressing Land and Conflict Issues in Eastern Europe and Central Asia $485,000

**MOLOVA/TRANSNISTRIA**
- Knowledge for Confidence Building $495,000

**KYRGYZ REPUBLIC & TAJIKISTAN**
- Citizen Engagement for Better State-Society Relations $480,000

**MENA**
- Middle East and North Africa Citizen Engagement $450,000

**HAITI**
- Political Economy Analysis and Social Accountability Pilot $449,000

**COLOMBIA**
- Peace Process Implementation Support $390,000

**AFRICA**
- Initiative on Pastoralism and Stability in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa $300,000
- Citizen Engagement for Fair, Equitable and Durable Land and NRM $485,000
- Local Development Partnerships for Mining $475,000

**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**
- Strategic Early Response $470,000

**MALI**
- Immediate Post-conflict Recovery Support Initiative $490,000

**AFGHANISTAN**
- Understanding the Drivers of Peace and Security in Extractive Industries Sector $391,000
- Social and Economic Empowerment of youth through ICT-based solutions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa $1,000,000

**PAKISTAN**
- Surmounting Conflict and Fragility $100,000

**SOUTH ASIA REGION**
- Framing Responses to State Fragility in SAR $350,000
- Support to the Myanmar Peace Process $2,954,973
- Improving the Evidence Base on Poverty through Mixed Methods $495,000
- Supporting Inclusive Peace in the Bangsamoro $470,000
- Supporting the Foundations of Sustainable Peace $2,300,000

**PHILIPPINES**
- Developing Tools for Trauma-Sensitive Livelihood Interventions in East Asia $450,000
- Regional Violence Monitoring Knowledge Exchange $495,000

**PACIFIC ISLANDS**
- Strengthening Local Capacity and Project Implementation $495,000

**THAILAND**
- Expanding Community Approaches in Conflict Situations $490,000

**TIMOR-LESTE**
- Support for Land Policy $490,000
- Domestic Revenue Mobilization $348,000

**INDONESIA**
- National Violence Monitoring System $2,162,570

**AFRICA**
- Initiative on Pastoralism and Stability in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa $300,000

**GREAT LAKES REGION**
- Promoting Peace and Stability in the Great Lakes Region through Development $400,000

**SOUTH SUDAN**
- Youth Employment $485,000

**SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**
- Jobs and Job Creation in Fragile and Conflict States $475,000

**GLOBAL**
- Improving Professional and Regulatory Safeguards Capacity in FCS by Building Skills through South-South Staff Exchange $282,100
- Learning on SGBV in Operations $444,000
- Men as Agents of Change for Peace, and Security Knowledge Product $390,000

**GLOBAL**
- Improving the Evidence Base on Poverty through Mixed Methods $495,000

**Moldova/Transnistria**
- Knowledge for Confidence Building $495,000

**Kyrgyz Republic & Tajikistan**
- Citizen Engagement for Better State-Society Relations $480,000

**MENA**
- Middle East and North Africa Citizen Engagement $450,000

**Haiti**
- Political Economy Analysis and Social Accountability Pilot $449,000

**Colombia**
- Peace Process Implementation Support $390,000

**Africa**
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**Indonesia**
- National Violence Monitoring System $2,162,570
THROUGHOUT FY16, the KTF continued to support pilots of new and innovative approaches to development in FCV settings and initiatives to share lessons of what works so this knowledge can be applied broadly to Bank operations for greater impact. Also, during the FY16, new partnership with Korean institutions have been established to leverage the Korea’s experience, and to deliver tangible results for WBG clients. This section highlights the key results achieved through KTF during FY16.

4.1 STATUS AND FINANCIALS

During the FY16, KTF-funded projects had a strong performance record. Overall, 90 percent of grant projects are rated satisfactory or above and their average disbursement rate is 65 percent. In FY16, the KTF approved two operational grants in Timor-Leste and Pakistan (pending final approval from MOSF), while one grant pertaining to security sector procurement in the Sahel was cancelled due to change in political circumstances. At the end of FY16, 22 of grant projects have been completed. The uncommitted balance for the fund is US$ 0.8 million. This includes unused amount from completed projects.

The two new KTF projects were discussed in FY16. Both projects have been determined in consultation with MOSF and are in line with the MOSF priorities.

Four criteria guided the KTF Secretariat in its project selection process. Eligible projects were to (i) have a more operational focus or provide technical assistance/capacity building; (ii) fall in the areas/sectors of interest to Korea, i.e., ICT, fiscal reform, economic transitions, and private sector development; (iii) respond to Korea’s EAP/South Asia regional preference; and (iv) promote partnerships with Korean institutions and the sharing of knowledge about Korea’s development experience.

### TABLE 2. FY16 NEW PROJECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTH THROUGH ICT-BASED SOLUTIONS IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA, PAKISTAN (US$ 1 MILLION)</th>
<th>DOMESTIC REVENUE MOBILIZATION IN TIMOR-LESTE (US$348,000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pending final approval from MOSF</td>
<td>OBJECTIVE: To provide (i) “just in time” advice for improving the tax regulatory framework and (ii) preliminary capacity building in support of the government’s domestic revenue reform program.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OBJECTIVE:** To support the civic inclusion and economic empowerment of young men and women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan through the use of ICT based solutions.

Potential implementation partners include the Human Resources Development Service of Korea.

Discussion is in progress to establish a partnership with the Korea Institute of Public Finance.
4.2 PARTNERSHIPS WITH KOREAN INSTITUTIONS

KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE ON RURAL COMMUNITY DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT

In collaboration with the KDI School, the KTF supported the Knowledge Exchange on Rural Community Driven Development in Fragile and Conflict Affected Countries, which took place in Daejeon/Seoul, Korea between May 31 and June 4, 2016. Bringing together 14 government representatives from Afghanistan, Kenya, Myanmar, Nepal, and the Philippines World Bank staff, and experts from nine Korean universities and institutions, the exchange focused on sharing lessons learned from the Korean development experience and to promote peer-to-peer learning among FCV countries. Participants made field visits to the Korean Rural Community Corporation (KRC) and the Agriculture Technology Center of the Sejong Metropolitan Authority. The exchange concluded with presentations of country-specific action plans of how they could apply elements of the Saemaul Undong (SMU) movement to their existing programs.

RESULTS:
The exchange provided a platform for participating countries to reflect and explore steps to improve their community driven development (CDD) efforts. Each participating country shared concrete lessons learned and action plans to promote future CDD based on the Korean experience. Based on these action plans, participating countries will submit concrete requests for further collaboration with SMU experts to train, mobilize, and motivate their community leaders. This cooperation will help participating countries translate knowledge gained through this event into action adapted to each country context.

TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF COUNTRY SPECIFIC ACTION PLANS

| AFGHANISTAN | (i) Identify, mobilize and motivate community leaders including training of trainers by SMU experts; (ii) enhance vertical and horizontal interministerial agencies and donor coordination – introduction of harmonized policies and guidelines through the rural development policy under the new citizen charter coming on board in October; (iii) initiate and contextualize mother club concept - female community leaders to visit SMU and Korean experts to visit Afghanistan; and (iv) strengthen farmer cooperatives and develop strategies for marketing and price stabilization for agricultural products through technical assistance (TA) from Korea. |
| MYANMAR     | (i) Increase the coordination role of line departments and local government in CDD; (ii) enhance livelihood and vocational training; (iii) increase agricultural support from CDD through capacity building and TA from Korea; (iv) provide capacity development to village leaders beyond the project; and (v) increase gender awareness and strengthen the role of women in CDD implementation. |
(i) Focus on mind-set change and creating a can-do attitude; (ii) implement a hybrid top-down and bottom up approach to CDD implementation; (iii) develop training for village leaders on self-reliance/self-help using support from Korean sources; (iv) disseminate lessons learned on SMU among government counterparts; (v) promote knowledge exchange with Korea on farming and agricultural production and obtain TA from Korea Rural Corporation (KRC) on integrated agricultural development plan; and (vi) adopt performance based allocation of resources.

KENYA

(i) Strengthen cross-government coordination for CDD implementation; (ii) adopt incentive-based system for village support; (iii) further support from Korea for capacity building program for SMU leadership and ‘can do’ attitude; (iv) strengthen women’s participation; and (v) document and disseminate CDD success stories.

NEPAL

(i) Incorporate performance based awards/investment in CDD approach; (ii) adopt integrated, cross-sectoral approach to poverty – education, health, income, and agriculture development; (iii) engage in future knowledge exchanges with Korea on agricultural development; and (iv) obtain TA on irrigation from KRC.

LEVERAGING THE KOREAN EXPERIENCE IN “G7+ TECHNICAL MEETING ON SDG MONITORING”

The KTF facilitated the participation of two experts from Statistics Korea (KOSTAT) in the g7+ technical meeting on SDG monitoring, which took place in Nairobi, Kenya, on May 30 and May 31, 2016. The meeting convened approximately 50 participants from the 20 g7+ member countries, and representatives from international organizations including the WB. During the meeting, g7+ members agreed on common indicators to monitor for the SDGs, identified gaps in monitoring for these indicators, and developed action plans to improve their monitoring capabilities. The two KOSTAT experts learned more about the technical needs of the participants and shared Korea’s experience in developing and managing a comprehensive data management portal (KOSIS). Participants agreed to establish a comprehensive SDG tracking portal under the auspices of the g7+ secretariat, which will gather and house SDG data produced from all of the member countries.

RESULTS:
The KOSTAT experts provided peer-to-peer learning by sharing Korea’s expertise in data and ICT to g7+. They also gained a better understanding of the existing needs of some g7+ participants through bilateral meetings and shared information about potential bilateral training programs. The g7+ participants embraced the opportunity to learn from Korea’s experience as part of their efforts to develop the g7+ tracking portal for the SDGs.

DIALOGUE ON ECONOMIC TRANSITION

As part of on-going knowledge exchange activities between the WB and Korean institutions on fragile economic transitions, the KTF organized a brown bag lunch event entitled Perspectives on Economic Transitions, which took place in Washington DC on February 1, 2016. Korean experts from Korea University and Yonsei University shared their work on transitional economies and recovery from conflict and, along with WB staff, discussed its implications for WBG operations. The event served as a follow up to the Korea Week side event on Perspectives on Economic Transitions, which took place in Seoul in June 2015.
Korea’s remarkable progress gives hope to us that our situations can be changed to achieve the same status.”
We were surprised by the rapid economic development of Korea. The SMU Movement laid the foundation, allowing Korea to achieve modernization and development.”

– WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS, POST WORKSHOP SURVEY
Objective 1.1 | Promote FCV-Sensitive Strategies

Area of Focus
The KTF seeks to support projects that promote innovative FCV-sensitive development strategies. These approaches can address a broad range of FCV challenges and should align with regional priorities and advance existing country strategies and portfolios. Typical project activities include violence prevention, post-crisis recovery, urban crime and efforts to address sub-national conflict and violence in MICs. The KTF also advances WBG programming and knowledge on FCV sensitive strategies.

Sample Results
- In Myanmar, the KTF supported peace process through conflict analysis, active risk monitoring, and donor coordination. The KTF support enabled the WBG to pro-actively integrate conflict-sensitivity in the WBG’s US$1.6 billion lending portfolio in the areas of education, health, extractives, and rural development.
- In DRC and the Great Lakes region, the KTF supported political economy analysis that helped make the Bank’s engagement more conflict sensitive by promoting increased understanding of forced displacement challenges.
- In Afghanistan, the KTF financed an evaluation of Land Allocation Schemes to resettle displaced persons/returnees, helping the Bank’s engagement become more sensitive to the development challenges of forced displacement and identify openings for future engagement.

Objective 1.2 | Foster Partnerships

Area of Focus
Building and maintaining strong partnerships are fundamental to ensuring effective and coherent development interventions in FCV settings. The KTF draws on its flexible procedures to effectively engage with a variety of partners and grant recipients. These include bilateral partners, civil society networks and organizations, academics, and national, regional and international institutions.

Sample Results
- In June 2016, the KTF funded a workshop in Bangkok to share lessons from Indonesia’s National Violence Monitoring System (NVMS), the Philippines’ Bangsamoro Conflict Monitoring System (BCMS), and Thailand’s Deep South Incident Database (DSID). The workshop attracted representatives from government, think tanks, NGOs from Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Myanmar, Nepal and Kenya.
- In July 2015, the KTF supported a South-to-South learning event in Columbia on land restitution in post-conflict contexts in Colombia. The event shared policy successes and challenges in serving victims of land and property rights violations with government officials from Colombia, South Africa, Nepal, Kenya and Ivory Coast.
- Partnerships with Korean institutions are currently being developed: Public and Private Infrastructure Investment Management Center at the KDI on PPP; Hana Foundation on refugee issues; Korea Institute for International Economic Policy on PSD joint analytical work; Korea Institute of Public Finance for TA to Timor-Leste project; and Human Resources Development Service of Korea for TA to the proposed Pakistan Youth ICT project.
OBJECTIVE 1.3 | TAKE RISKS AND MONITOR RESULTS

AREA OF FOCUS
KTF activities are often focused on piloting new and innovative areas of Bank programming in fragile settings. Through monitoring and evaluation, project teams ensure that the lessons from the KTF’s small and flexible programs are captured adequately. Oftentimes, results monitoring makes up the heart of the projects themselves.

SAMPLE RESULTS
- In Southern Thailand, the KTF supported an evaluation of a community development program that helped guide and incorporate the key findings from the evaluation in the local development planning.
- In Kosovo, the KTF supported a door-to-door public information campaign to inform households of the positive impact of co-titling on improving women’s property rights. A random control trial assessment tested the effectiveness of the sensitization campaign and produced lessons for improved approach for targeting and messaging.
- In the West Bank and Gaza, the KTF supported the implementation of e-governance platform to empower citizens to demand better services and monitor the use of public resources.

OBJECTIVE 1.4 | RESPOND TO URGENT NEED

AREA OF FOCUS
Financing that disburses quickly and addresses specific needs is critical to effective grant making in FCS. The KTF is specially equipped to provide rapid support to requests for urgent technical assistance. Though not common in the KTF portfolio, rapidly financed projects have proved useful, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa.

SAMPLE RESULTS
- In the Central African Republic (CAR), the KTF support helped the WBG to re-engage after civil war broke out in 2013. More recently, KTF support lead to the launch of the US$31 million multi-donor rapid employment program that delivers 10,000 jobs, which is critical for building trust in the state.
- In Mali, the KTF financed the Bank’s provision of immediate post-conflict assistance, information-collection critical to engagement decisions in conflict-affected areas, and making the WBG’s portfolio more conflict sensitive.
- In Columbia, the KTF support helped develop knowledge critical to the country’s peace agreement and the success of the government’s broader post-conflict commitments.
KTF FY16 FUND — LEVEL RESULTS

OBJECTIVE 1.5 | STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONS

AREA OF FOCUS
KTF grants seek to strengthen societal institutions so they can manage stresses that increase the risk of conflict and violence. KTF grants are designed to build the long-term capacity and legitimacy of both formal and informal institutions and pilot approaches that can be brought to scale.

SAMPLE RESULTS
- In Thailand, the KTF has built the capacity of local government to deliver better services to rural communities in conflict areas, and has incorporated peace education in the primary schools’ Islamic curriculum.
- In Indonesia, the KTF supported the establishment of the National Violence Monitoring System used by government to inform policy-making and development planning. NVMS is one of the largest public violence datasets in the world covering whole of Indonesia (http://www.snpk-indonesia.com).
- In Afghanistan, the KTF support has strengthened the capacity of local civil society organizations and communities through analysis of potential drivers of local conflict around extractive industries. KTF also financed training of 310 male and 237 female around mechanisms for community engagement that seek to redress grievances and mitigate conflict.

OBJECTIVE 1.6 | CAPTURE AND DISSEMINATE KNOWLEDGE

AREA OF FOCUS
Knowledge of what does and does not work to promote development is crucial to building new and innovative programs that help countries affected by conflict and fragility. Most KTF projects seek to capture operationally relevant lessons that improve the WBGs ability to tackle FCV and respond to client demand.

SAMPLE RESULTS
- The KTF funded a global online capacity-building program that trains development and humanitarian practitioners to design projects that respond to clients’ psychosocial and mental health needs.
- In the Pacific, the KTF supported hands-on capacity building on procurement, financial management and safeguards for government representatives across 23 projects. A lessons learned paper on strengthening capacity and building implementation in fragile and remote island states has been completed.
- The KTF supported training for 20 professionals from FCV affected countries, including Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, and Sudan on environmental safeguards, and produced a regulatory practice manual to ensure good practice management of environmental concerns in FCS.
4.4 STORIES OF IMPACT

EAP: REGIONAL VIOLENCE MONITORING KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

GRANT AMOUNT: US$495,000
PROJECT DURATION: OCT 2014-JUNE 2016

CONTEXT

Various kinds of violent conflict have negatively affected EAP countries’ development for decades. The region has experienced civil wars (Afghanistan and Nepal), secessionist subnational conflict (Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and India), and widespread inter-communal riots and pogroms (India, Indonesia, Myanmar, and Malaysia). Pervasive local violence arising from land disputes, elections, crime and gender-based violence has also had a tremendous adverse impact on people’s well-being.

Developing effective policies to prevent and respond to these varied forms of violence requires data on their nature, location and relationship to other development challenges. Without adequate knowledge of local circumstances, development assistance can and has made conflict worse despite the best of intentions.

KTF SUPPORT

The KTF facilitated the broader adoption of violence monitoring instruments across countries and cross-regional learning through a project that consolidated lessons from three existing violence monitoring initiatives: Indonesia’s National Violence Monitoring System (NVMS), the Philippines’ Bangsamoro Conflict Monitoring System (BCMS) and Thailand’s Deep South Incident Database (DSID). The Asia Foundation was commissioned to implement the tasks.

Under this project, a series of exchanges and workshop were conducted to enable the three systems to learn from each other, and showcased lessons from these three projects to other governments and civil society organizations interested in developing similar system. The workshops took place in Jakarta in December 2014; Manila in October 2015; and Bangkok in June 2016. They attracted participants from Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Myanmar, Nepal, and Kenya. In addition, a flagship paper drawing on data from the three systems, and a methodology toolkit was produced.
RESULTS

The project has synthesized learning into a practical methodology toolkit to share knowledge about conflict and violence monitoring within the EAP region and across regions. It established a network of violence monitoring practitioners and improved violence monitoring methodologies and harmonization. Its synthesis of lessons learned and guidance on practical technical solutions facilitated the incorporation of conflict and violence monitoring into WBG project and portfolio monitoring and evaluation systems, program design and policy formulation. The project’s findings will support existing monitoring systems, establish new ones, produce methodological standards to improve comparability, and expand the community of practice beyond Asia.

“This toolkit is incredibly useful for us, and we look forward to using it closely in the coming months”

– MAUDE MORRISON
CENTER FOR DIVERSITY AND NATIONAL HARMONY (CDNH) MYANMAR
### EAP: Support to the Myanmar Peace Process

**Grant Amount:** US$2,954,973  
**Project Duration:** Aug 2013 - Jun 2017

#### Context

Myanmar is currently undertaking a triple transition: from 60 years of conflict to peace in the border areas; from an authoritarian military system to democratic governance; and from a centrally-directed economy to market-oriented reforms. Myanmar’s ongoing yet fragile peace process offers the best hope of lasting peace in nearly three generations and is a critical part of making these transitions successful. The agreement on initial ceasefires in 2012 followed by Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement with the Government marks an historic opportunity. However, progress depends on concerted, long-term peace-building and reconciliation efforts to promote mutual understanding and nation-building. The KTF has played a major role in support of the WBG’s engagement in these areas and efforts to help the people of Myanmar build sustainable peace and prosperity.

#### KTF Support

The KTF grant has played an important role in supporting the transition process by working closely with the government, ethnic armed groups and political parties, as well as development actors by providing relevant technical support and generating evidence base that improves decision making of relevant stakeholders in the peace process. For example, KTF support has helped establish mechanisms to improve donor coordination, increase the conflict-sensitivity of WBG engagement, and facilitate technical dialogue among the government, ethnic armed groups and donors.
Since this project remains under implementation, its interim results are the best evidence of its progress. These achievements suggest that the KTF’s support is having a substantial impact.

This project has provided extensive technical support to the government, ethnic armed groups and development donors in the establishment of a peace-focused Multi Donor Trust Fund for better coordination of the development aid. It has also developed the Beyond Ceasefires Initiative, which helps to build trust and understanding among these stakeholders through public and private discussions of technical issues relevant to the peace process.

The KTF has also set up an on-going conflict monitoring system to ensure that the WBG’s operations and government-sponsored CDD projects are achieving development goals and not raising societal tensions. This system includes fragility analyses and a conflict sensitivity review of the WBG’s portfolio; monthly risk reports that track developments across key risks factors; monthly briefings with Myanmar experts to review impact of current events on the WBG portfolio; and conflict sensitivity training for government officials to help them engage with ethnic organizations and civil society.

Over the coming months, activities supported under the grant will move to deepen the operational adaptations under the national community-driven development project, inform the WBG portfolio through inputs to the Performance and Learning Review, and support the government, ethnic armed organizations and development partners through the provision of technical advice in areas within the Bank’s mandate as Myanmar’s peace process moves to its next stage.”

— Nikolas Myint, Senior Social Development Specialist and Manager of the Support to the Myanmar Peace Process Project
The unrest in Thailand’s southernmost provinces dates back more than a century, making it the oldest and deadliest subnational conflict zone in Asia. After decades of dormancy, violence recommenced in 2004 and has since claimed more than 6,000 lives and injured an additional 11,000 people. The unrest arose out of long-running tensions between the Thai nation state and the minority Malay Muslim population who live in the southern part of the country. Despite Thailand’s rapidly growing economy, national policy has marginalized this population. Since 2007, the WBG has engaged in supporting peace and development in the south. Working with a wide range of actors, the Bank has sought to improve the capacities of local institutions to conduct participatory local development and build confidence and trust between the parties. In recent years, the Government sought to initiate peace talks with insurgent leaders. However, the insurgency remains active and the levels of violence significant; the path and timeline for securing an end to the conflict is also unclear.

The KTF’s support brings enhanced local development capacity to four provinces in Thailand’s southern region -- Narathiwat, Pattani, Songkhla, and Yala. In these areas, it seeks to expand participatory community development planning, enhance local authorities’ capacity to undertake participatory local development activities, and strengthen the ability of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to engage in dialogue on policy issues peaceful conflict resolution. KTF funding also supports monitoring and evaluation activities to assess the project’s impact and develop evidence of the strengths and limits of CDD in tackling subnational conflict that can be shared with the global CDD community of practice. The project builds on lessons learned from the Piloting Community Approaches in Conflict Situations in the Southernmost Provinces in Thailand project, which operated from 2009 to 2013 and demonstrated the value of CDD and civil society capacity-building investments to fostering the Government’s understanding of local level issues and needs and improving CSOs ability to engage with the Government.
Since this grant remains under implementation, its interim results are the best evidence of its progress. Already, it has had an impact on government programs and the state’s relationship with civil society. For example, KTF-funded work has helped incorporate peace education into the curriculum of more than 2,000 Islamic primary schools. It’s capacity building efforts have helped CSOs persuade relevant government agencies to adopt their recommendations.

The project has also helped build trust and confidence between the government and local population. In an April 2016 survey of select communities, over 90 percent of respondents reported the highest level of trust within their community; over 60 percent answered that they had participated in at least one community activity in the past year; and 90 percent indicated they trusted working with local government.

“Teaching children what peace means can help. It won’t happen immediately. However, if our younger generation learns this early on, there’s hope that we will have a peaceful future.”

— Hasan Yamadibu | Teacher, and the Leader of Bungaraya
Over the last 25 years, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, and Kosovo have struggled to resolve conflicts and the underlying issues that have driven popular discontent, including access to land and the impact of internally displaced people. Competition over access to land is often a significant factor in causing conflict and provoking violence. Achieving an equitable and legitimate resolution of land access issues is therefore often critical to successful peace-building and economic reconstruction in post-conflict situations.

The relationship between land and conflict is particularly salient for displaced persons, who leave behind land, houses and other real estate-related property when violence forces them to leave their neighborhoods in search of safety. During displacement, access to land is a critical factor in determining whether the displaced can maintain economic self-reliance and durable livelihoods or become dependent on external assistance and more at risk of vulnerability and marginalization. Displaced persons sustainable return to their homes at the conclusion of conflict is predicated on their access to land and the security of their tenure.

The KTF has funded efforts to increase the capacity of the Governments of Bosnia Herzegovina, Georgia and Kosovo to help vulnerable populations, including displaced persons, secure access to land. This support focused on (i) enhancing officials’ ability to identify the impediments to vulnerable groups’ access to land and (ii) land project and policy development that adopted special measures to protect vulnerable groups’ land rights. Three projects received support from the KTF:

**Bosnia and Herzegovina:**
The KTF provided support to the Bosnia Real Estate Registration Project to develop an innovative approach to mapping land related vulnerabilities and vulnerable groups. It aimed to raise awareness among vulnerable groups of land registration’s benefits and provide them targeted assistance with registration. The project used social monitoring to track assistance recipients and the type of assistance they received.

**Kosovo:**
The KTF provided support to the Real Estate Registration and Cadaster Project by supporting a door-to-door information campaign to educate households of the benefits of co-titling, which enhances women’s property rights. Through the KTF support, the WBG also tested the campaign’s effectiveness using a randomized control trial.

**Georgia:**
The KTF provided support to the Irrigation and Land Market Development Project by piloting the land leasing program to allow flexible, low-cost access to agricultural land for internally displaced people. The project produced an action plan and evaluation of a land leasing program. The piloting of the program complemented the Irrigation and Land Market Development Project by making land more attractive for farming through irrigation and clarifying the tenure status in targeted areas.
Through this technical assistance, we have seen the multiple ways that conflicts can affect tenure security, including through direct loss of land, destruction of land records and obstacles tied to inheritance documents. For many, regaining access to tenure security after a conflict is a promising way of rebuilding lives and livelihoods.”

— IFETA SMAJIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SPECIALIST AND MANAGER OF ECA LAND AND CONFLICT PROJECT
The conflict in Mali was triggered in January 2012 with a rebellion in the north and a military coup in the capital, Bamako. In order to reach a long-term and comprehensive peace and security agreement, the national government and the armed group resumed negotiations in July 2014, and these negotiations resulted in the signing of the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation on May 15 and June 20, 2015. The accord established a shared vision for peace and prosperity based on military demobilization and disarmament, the devolution of authority to local governments, and the establishment of conditions for stability and economic recovery in northern Mali. The agreement called for assistance from the international community to ensure the sufficiency of efforts to address the needs of the population in the country’s northern regions. The KTF has been instrumental in helping the WBG respond to the conflict in a timely manner, and providing immediate assistance to the Government to identify recovery and peace-building priorities in support of the agreement.

The KTF’s funds provided the Government support to assist its conflict response, established systems to improve knowledge and information sharing of the evolving conflict situation, and facilitated more effective coordination among partners in support of post-conflict recovery. These efforts included a Recovery and Peace-building assessment of Mali’s needs and priorities and the creation of a monitoring system to assess the progress of work to promote peace and development. Other initiatives included assistance to help the new post-conflict ministry understand its mandate and role, the promotion of knowledge sharing to ensure the effective implementation of the peace accord; and preparations for the donors and investors conference in Paris in October 2015.
The project allowed the WBG to engage more actively with Mali’s government in response to conflict and improve the international community’s post-conflict response tools more generally. For example, it enabled the WBG to provide surge support and analysis to the Government during the immediate aftermath of the conflict and respond to the peace accord’s call for an assessment of the north’s development needs and priorities. The 2015 Joint Assessment Mission represented the pilot of the WBG’s new framework and methodology for recovery and peacebuilding assessments, which improved the coherence of the country’s post-conflict development strategy and coordination among development partners seeking to assist with the strategy’s implementation.

The European Union, the United Nations and the WBG have used this experience to improve the framework’s planning, capacity and flexibility, strengthening what has become a core tool in the international response to conflict. The peace and development monitoring system continues to offer systematic updates on the situation in the north, helping to forestall future conflict, and has already been replicated in other countries. And the grant activities also allowed the WBG to establish and strengthen links with the UN Peacekeeping mission in Mali, thus preparing the ground for support for future operations in the northern parts of the country.
FCS are often areas of intense adversity and stress. Wars, natural disasters, forced displacement, and the difficulty of making ends meet in these situations all take a toll on mind and body. As these stressful experiences accumulate, they hinder people’s productive engagement in economic and social life. On the collective level, chronic stress makes it difficult for families and communities to develop trust and come together in pursuit of common goals. Caring for the psychosocial needs of people living in FCS is critical to their well-being, ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity.

KTF support funded the integration of trauma-sensitivity into the design and implementation of WBG livelihood projects in FCS. Trauma-sensitivity involves making programs aware of people’s trauma triggers so the programs support people’s vulnerabilities and do not cause re-traumatization. These efforts focus on three specific elements:

- deepening the knowledge base on trauma and how it affects the capacity of individuals and communities to access livelihood opportunities, as well as how livelihoods projects can be trauma-sensitive;

- building the capacity of Bank staff and implementing partners to recognize trauma symptoms and their impact on behavior; and

- Piloting small-scale activities to increase the trauma-sensitivity of operations.
This project produced several opportunities to share expert knowledge with Bank staff and others about how to deliver development projects that are appropriately responsive to psychosocial and mental health needs. These included the Invisible Wounds dialogue and an online course to help build capacity among development and humanitarian practitioners. KTF funding also supported three brown bag lunches and the composition of two background papers to facilitate better understanding of the positive impact of taking account of psychosocial and mental health needs in development work. These results are expected to contribute to better outcomes for WBG efforts in tackling FCV.

The Invisible Wounds dialogue connected almost 200 development practitioners and mental health and psychosocial experts and researchers to discuss ways to improve the effectiveness of development work through the integration of sensitivity to trauma and psychosocial well-being into projects. The online series teaches practitioners about the impact of livelihoods on psychosocial well-being and using brain science to ensure livelihood interventions have a positive impact on mental health. It also stresses the ethical aspects of this work and the requirement to do no harm.
PAVING THE WAY FORWARD

WITH ITS FLEXIBILITY TO SUPPORT BOTH ANALYTICAL AND OPERATIONAL WORK, the KTF is well positioned to catalyze future collaboration between the Korea and the WBG in areas like the co-creation of development solutions through piloting and innovation, the expansion of knowledge exchange and learning opportunities on FCV issues, and the maximization of support for fragile countries. The following activities are proposed for FY17 and will involve various kinds of partnerships with Korea:

1. STUDY ON DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTION AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

The UN and WB will collaborate to identify evidence of approaches and conditions under which development policies and programs can be effective for prevention of violent conflict. There is a recognition that intervening to end conflicts and dealing with the consequences of violence are largely insufficient to creating a peaceful society. Once conflicts have become violent and civil war or major political violence has taken root, it is very difficult to return to a situation of sustained peace. During the last decade, 90 percent of civil wars occurred in countries that already experienced civil war in the previous 30 years. Half of the countries experiencing conflict today have been in conflict for more than ten years. The international community recognizes that it is essential to do much more to prevent conflict and intervene before violence has reached levels that make returning to stability and peace very challenging. The collaboration will publish a report describing its findings and steps the international community can take to improve development aid as a tool for peace-building.

Proposed partnership with Korea: A Korean researcher (PhD level) currently affiliated with a university or research institution in Korea will take part in the research team for nine months. This collaboration will enable knowledge exchange and partnership building between the Korean institution and the prevention study research team.

2. PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT (JOINTLY WITH THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC))

Research from the World Development Report 2011 and the Peace and Statebuilding Goals of the New Deal (PSG) show increasing recognition that private sector development (PSD) can effectively enhance the impact of development interventions in FCS. The KTF will be used as a vehicle to 1) further our understanding of effective PSD intervention sequencing and modality in FCV situations; 2) exchange knowledge and experience on SME in fragile countries.

2.1. ANALYTICS ON EFFECTIVE PSD INTERVENTION SEQUENCING AND MODALITY IN FCV SITUATIONS

This analytical work aims to deepen insight and evidence of what works and what does not regarding strategies to enhance PSD in FCV. It will assess i) what constitutes effective PSD interventions and modalities; and ii) whether specific sequencing of PSD interventions matters in post-conflict situations.

Proposed partnership with Korea: The analytical work will be carried out in partnership with an expert on PSD in Africa at the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy. The modalities of collaboration are under discussion.
2.2. CONFERENCE ON SMALL- AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES (SMES) AND VALUE CHAIN IN FCV (WITH IFI’S SME AND VALUE CHAIN SOLUTIONS ADVISORY UNIT)

The conference is expected to promote knowledge exchange between the World Bank Group and Korean entities to (a) build private sector awareness on both risk and opportunities in FCS, and (b) strengthen the partnership between the World Bank Group and Korea’s development entities in this thematic area. The conference is supporting the overall FCS agenda by the World Bank Group, including contributing to awareness building on this topic prior to an investor’s conference in FCS as a possible next step.

Proposed partnership with Korea: The WBG will invite Korea Development Institute, agencies related to SMEs (e.g. KOTRA, Small and Medium Business Administration, Korean Federation of SMEs), the Korea Export-Import Bank, the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy, and Korean universities to participate in this event and exchange knowledge on this topic.

3. THE KTF FLAGSHIP EVENT

This flagship event will (i) present current debates on and approaches to tackling FCV; (ii) highlight the results of innovative projects funded through the KTF (22 projects across various themes and regions have been completed as of end of FY16); (iii) exchange knowledge and identify possible platforms for further collaboration to achieve results outlined in the SDGs in fragile countries. The flagship event will bring together global experts on this topic, KTF project leaders and beneficiaries, and Korean institutions. The conference will span two to three days and take place in Seoul, Korea. The precise dates for this event are under discussion.

Proposed partnership with Korea: Event sessions will feature as moderator or speaker Korean experts on various themes, e.g., data and monitoring, citizen engagement, peace processes, service delivery, and forced displacement. The event will be open to public, providing a platform to share knowledge with Korean audiences in general.

4. STUDY ON EXPERIENCES OF RE-SETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES IN HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES

The objective of this work is to take stock of the experience with the resettlement of refugees in high-income countries. It would build on a literature review carried out in FY16 and expand the analysis by arranging for structured conversations with academic and practitioners in different contexts – namely in the US, the EU, and Korea. It would aim to determine critical factors of successful integration.

Proposed partnership with Korea: The Hana Foundation (under the Ministry of Unification) as well as universities and think tanks that work on this issue will be consulted in connection with the study to ensure that Korea’s experiences in the resettlement of refugees inform this study. Its findings will provide valuable knowledge to help shape Korea’s policy and approach to increasing refugee resettlement.
ANNEX 1: KTF RESULTS FRAMEWORK

KTF OBJECTIVE:
To address the needs of state and local governance and peace-building in fragile and conflict-prone and affected situations

FUND-LEVEL RESULTS

1.1 Transformative fragility-sensitive strategy supported
1.2 Partnerships are strengthened
1.3 New approaches to risk and results in FCV piloted
1.4 Timely support for early confidence building
1.5 Catalytic support provided for early confidence building
1.6 Contributes RKL for improved ops

KTF CONTRIBUTIONS TO COUNTRY/REGIONAL-LEVEL RESULTS

STATE-BUILDING

2.1 More effective, transparent and accountable collection, management and use of public resources
2.2 Increased access to justice, including capability, accountability, inclusion in both formal and informal institutions
2.3 Improved capacity for policy formulation "inclusive-enough" pacts and strategic communication
2.4 Increase in demand-side governance, including an active role for civil society and improved state-society relations
2.5 Improved capacity to delivery services to promote confidence building

PEACE-BUILDING

3.1 Increased employment opportunities and private sector development that benefits at-risk populations
3.2 Successfully negotiated and implemented peace and transition agreements
3.3 Recovery and (re-)integration of conflict affected populations and increased social cohesion
3.4 Gender-sensitive approaches utilized in transforming institutions and managing stresses
3.5 Resilience built to manage external stresses, including cross-border violence, resource shocks, trafficking, and organized crime
# ANNEX 2: LIST OF ALL KTF PROJECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION</th>
<th>COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE</th>
<th>START DATE</th>
<th>PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>GRANT AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EAP</td>
<td><strong>INDONESIA:</strong> National Violence Monitoring System</td>
<td>December 2011</td>
<td>Strengthen the capacity of Indonesia’s institutions to detect and respond to social conflict through data and analysis.</td>
<td>$653,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>INDONESIA:</strong> National Violence Monitoring System (Additional Financing)</td>
<td>March 2014</td>
<td>Strengthen the capacity of Indonesia’s institutions to detect and respond to social conflict</td>
<td>$1,509,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>MYANMAR:</strong> Support to the Myanmar Peace Process</td>
<td>August 2013</td>
<td>Enable the Myanmar Peace Center to generate an evidence base that improves both national decision-making and development partner interventions in support of the peace process.</td>
<td>$2,954,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>MYANMAR:</strong> Improving the Evidence Base on Poverty through Mixed Methods</td>
<td>March 2014</td>
<td>Develop a better evidence base on poverty and living conditions in Myanmar, accepted by all stakeholders, and used to inform national decision-making and development programming in support of the transition process.</td>
<td>$495,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PACIFIC ISLANDS:</strong> Strengthening Local Capacity and Project Implementation</td>
<td>August 2013</td>
<td>Pilot and document innovative approaches that address development projects’ implementation challenges in Pacific island countries with respect to fiduciary and social safeguards compliance issues.</td>
<td>$495,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>THAILAND:</strong> Expanding Community Approaches in Conflict Situations</td>
<td>August 2013</td>
<td>Contribute to building confidence between communities and sub-district authorities in southern Thailand through participatory local development approaches and capacity building.</td>
<td>$490,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PHILIPPINES:</strong> Supporting Inclusive Peace in the Bangsamoro</td>
<td>November 2013</td>
<td>Support the Bangsamoro Transition Commission and other related transitional institutions with demand-driven technical assistance on economic development issues and promoting communication and outreach on economic development issues for a more inclusive transition process.</td>
<td>$470,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PHILIPPINES:</strong> Supporting the Foundations of Sustainable Peace</td>
<td>October 2014</td>
<td>Provide timely advisory services to help build legitimate institutions in conflict-affected regions of the Philippines. This will be achieved through analytical work, policy advice and donor coordination focusing on citizen security, justice, social programs and jobs.</td>
<td>$2,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>EAP:</strong> Developing Tools for Trauma-Sensitive Livelihood Interventions in East Asia</td>
<td>February 2014</td>
<td>Improve the response of the World Bank in fragile and conflict-prone situations by integrating trauma-sensitivity into livelihood project design and implementation.</td>
<td>$450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
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<tr>
<td>TIMOR-LESTE: Support for Land Policy</td>
<td>April 2014</td>
<td>Increase the capacity of Government of Timor-Leste, civil society organizations, and communities to develop and implement land legislation in a fair, inclusive, and transparent way.</td>
<td>$490,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAP: Regional Violence Monitoring Knowledge Exchange</td>
<td>October 2014</td>
<td>Enable the consolidation of lessons from three existing violence-monitoring initiatives in Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines, with a view to initiate cross-regional</td>
<td>$495,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMOR-LESTE: Domestic Revenue Mobilization</td>
<td>July 2016</td>
<td>to provide just in time advice for improving the tax regulatory framework and provide preliminary capacity building in support of the government domestic revenue reform program</td>
<td>$348,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EAP TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$11,150,543</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AFR</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: Strategic Early Response</td>
<td>February 2014</td>
<td>Support the transitional institutions in defining early responses for the recovery of post-rebellion Central African Republic, to strategically inform the restructuring of the Bank’s portfolio and the preparation of the forthcoming Interim Strategy Note (ISN).</td>
<td>$470,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LIBERIA: Citizen Engagement for Fair, Equitable and Durable Land and NRM</td>
<td>November 2013</td>
<td>Assist the government to better understand grievances and disputes arising from concessions, and evaluate citizen engagement efforts on concessions in order to improve overall concessions management in line with the new land policy.</td>
<td>$485,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALI: Immediate Post-conflict Recovery Support Initiative</td>
<td>November 2013</td>
<td>Promote new and innovative approaches to address the challenges of post-conflict project design and implementation and donor coordination in Mali. In particular, the project aims to generate new/revised strategies, knowledge sharing and partnership mechanisms.</td>
<td>$490,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREAT LAKES REGION: Promoting Peace and Stability in the Great Lakes Region through Development</td>
<td>June 2014</td>
<td>Support the alignment of regional development programming with the Peace, Security, and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of Congo and Great Lakes Region (PSCF) through the establishment of a joint World Bank–United Nations facility that will provide technical assistance for the design of specific projects and related activities.</td>
<td>$400,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIERRA LEONE: Local Development Partnerships for Mining</td>
<td>April 2014</td>
<td>Assist the Government of Sierra Leone to develop and test durable, equitable, and conflict-sensitive minerals policy and citizen-investor-government engagement framework work for community development.</td>
<td>$475,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
<td>COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOUTH SUDAN: Youth Employment</td>
<td>October 2013</td>
<td>Improve the knowledge base and quality of data for informing youth employment policies in South Sudan.</td>
<td>$485,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: Jobs and Job Creation in Fragile and Conflict States</td>
<td>October 2013</td>
<td>Improve the knowledge base and quality of data for informing employment policies and operations in a subset of FCS in the Africa Region.</td>
<td>$475,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFR: Initiative on Pastoralism and Stability in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa</td>
<td>August, 2015</td>
<td>Enhance monitoring and evaluation systems and knowledge on the link between pastoralism development and stability for regional organizations and programs.</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFR TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$3,580,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAR</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFGHANISTAN: Understanding the Drivers of Peace and Security in Extractive Industries Sector</td>
<td>May 2014</td>
<td>Raise awareness among relevant stakeholders on the potential drivers of local conflict around extractive industries in Afghanistan, and build capacity around community engagement mechanisms seeking to mitigate conflict.</td>
<td>$391,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAR: Framing Responses to State Fragility in SAR</td>
<td>April 2014</td>
<td>Enhance the knowledge base for operations in the South Asia region in service delivery, and draw lessons to improve their effectiveness in contexts of fragility and conflict.</td>
<td>$350,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAKISTAN: Social and Economic empowerment of youth through ICT-based solutions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</td>
<td>Pending MOSF approval</td>
<td>To support the civic inclusion and economic empowerment of young men and women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Pakistan through the use of ICT based solutions.</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
<td>COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE</td>
<td>START DATE</td>
<td>PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAC</td>
<td>COLOMBIA: Peace Process Implementation Support</td>
<td>March 2014</td>
<td>Support the Government of Colombia’s readiness and ability to deliver timely and effectively on the ongoing post-conflict commitments and the emerging agreements from current peace negotiations with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) in Havana, Cuba.</td>
<td>$390,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HAITI: Political Economy Analysis and Social Accountability Pilot</td>
<td>October 2014</td>
<td>Improve the effectiveness of Bank operations in the electricity and education sectors through in-depth understanding of the political economy of the sectors and the piloting of a social accountability model.</td>
<td>$449,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECA</td>
<td>MOLDOVA/TRANSNISTRIA: Knowledge for Confidence Building</td>
<td>March 2014</td>
<td>Support the confidence-building process between Moldova and Transnistria by: i) closing the knowledge gaps on the Transnistria region’s economic and social situation; ii) Improving capacity in the region of Transnistria for implementing selected policy measures and programs.</td>
<td>$495,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECA: Addressing Land and Conflict Issues in Eastern Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td>January 2014</td>
<td>Increase the capacity of Governments in conflict-affected countries in ECA to enable secure access to land for vulnerable populations through: (i) improved identification of the impediments to access to land, (ii) support for the design of projects and land policies which adopt special measures for the protection of land rights of vulnerable groups.</td>
<td>$485,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KYRGYZ REPUBLIC AND TAJIKISTAN: Citizen Engagement for Better State-Society Relations</td>
<td>April 2014</td>
<td>Support efforts to improve citizen-state relations in Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan by facilitating and building capacity for citizen engagement in energy, water supply, irrigation, and education sectors.</td>
<td>$480,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENA</td>
<td>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT</td>
<td>May 2014</td>
<td>Design and implement citizen engagement activities in the region, which are tailored to particular conflict and post-conflict contexts.</td>
<td>$450,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
<td>COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE</td>
<td>START DATE</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLOBAL</td>
<td>Learning on SGBV in Operations</td>
<td>March 2014</td>
<td>Deepen client and Bank knowledge on addressing Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in Fragile and Post-Conflict situations.</td>
<td>$444,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Designing and Implementing Displacement Sensitive Development Interventions</td>
<td>October 2013</td>
<td>Ensure that governments, Bank actors, and external partners take up and operationalize the recommendations emanating from analytical work and technical assistance on forced displacement.</td>
<td>$470,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men as Agents of Change for Peace, and Security Knowledge Product</td>
<td>September 2013</td>
<td>Contribute to the design of improved fragility-sensitive interventions and programming by addressing the poorly understood topic of men and gender as it relates to FCV, and contribute to better understanding how men can be agents of peace and security.</td>
<td>$390,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improving Professional and Regulatory Safeguards Capacity in FCS by Building Skills through South-South Staff Exchange</td>
<td>January 2014</td>
<td>Establish basic environmental and social professional capacity of regulatory and licensing institutions in FCS to better monitor and enforce standards and regulations for projects, mainly in typical “high demand” sectors such as transport, infrastructure, and energy.</td>
<td>$282,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Surmounting Conflict and Fragility</td>
<td>May, 2015</td>
<td>Relate measures of conflict and fragility to macroeconomic performance and economic policy priorities with the aim of deepening knowledge about the two-way interaction between the risk of relapse into conflict and macroeconomic performance.</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other Regions (SAR, LAC, MENA, ECA, Global) Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$6,176,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Overall Portfolio Total** | **$20,906,543** |

**Unspent Amount From Closed Projects** | **(-$570,000)** |

**Knowledge Exchange And Promotion Program** | **$2,500,000** |

**Total Portfolio and Program Management Budget** | **$714,839** |

**Total fund value** | **$24,359,690** |

**Balance** | **$808,308** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Country and Project Title</th>
<th>Results Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| EAP    | INDONESIA: National Violence Monitoring System | Increased capacity of Indonesia’s institutions to better use data in policy planning. KTF supported data collection, coding, web development, as well as technical assistance to the Coordinating Ministry to use the data to inform policy responses. Habibie Center, an Indonesian think tank, tasked with producing data based analytical work was given technical support. As result,  
• The NVMS has been validated as an effective and accurate violence response tool. The NVMS contains over 200,000 data entries, covering all of Indonesia’s 34 provinces.  
• Government, academia and civil society are all using data captured by the NVMS to improve national-level policy planning. |
<p>| EAP    | INDONESIA: National Violence Monitoring System (Additional Financing) |  |
| MYANMAR | Improving the Evidence Base on Poverty through Mixed Methods | Developed a better evidence base on poverty and living conditions in Myanmar that is accepted and credible by all stakeholders, and used to inform national decision-making in the transition process through conducting Myanmar Poverty and Living Conditions Survey (MPLCS), a nationally representative household survey implemented by the World Bank together with a survey firm, in collaboration with the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development. The project also supported analysis of existing poverty data in the country, as well as a qualitative field study of poverty, inequality, and mobility in Myanmar. |
| PACIFIC ISLANDS | Strengthening Local Capacity and Project Implementation | Increased capacity and strengthened government procurement and financial management systems; strengthened knowledge and application of safeguards policies and documents; and partnered with civil society organizations to strengthen and improve social accountability through innovative on the ground technical support. This project provided direct support across 23 projects. A lessons learned paper on strengthening capacity and building in fragile and remote island states have been completed. |
| PHILIPPINES | Supporting Inclusive Peace in the Bangsamoro | The KTF assistance has provided analytical and advisory services to help build legitimate institutions in conflict affected areas of the Philippines. This includes technical support in the development of draft Bangsamoro Basic Law, which is the key legal instrument to implement much of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro; technical support in the development of Bangsamoro Development Plan, contribution to the design and operation of the Bangsamoro Conflict Monitoring System (BCMS), which is informing more conflict-sensitive development programming (<a href="http://bcms-philippines.info/">http://bcms-philippines.info/</a>); The Mindanao Jobs Report, Land Conflict in Mindanao study, and major TA on the overall approach to combatant transition, utilizing a community-based reintegration approach. |
| EAP    | Developing Tools for Trauma-Sensitive Livelihood Interventions in East Asia | Contributed to improving effectiveness of World Bank efforts in fragile and conflict prone situations through supporting dialogues among development practitioners, mental health and psychosocial experts, and researchers about how we can integrate sensitivity to trauma and psychosocial well-being into projects. Online course was also developed to build capacity of development and humanitarian practitioners to design projects that are responsive to psychosocial and mental health needs, and in turn, contribute to improved outcomes for projects. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION</th>
<th>COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE</th>
<th>RESULTS ACHIEVED</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TIMOR-LESTE:</strong> Support for Land Policy</td>
<td>Increased the capacity of the government, CSOs, and communities to develop and implement land legislation in a fair, inclusive, and transparent way by supporting stakeholder and political economy analysis of community lands and implementing the Land Governance Assessment diagnostic tool. Support was also provided to the National Directorate for Land, Property, and Cadastral Services to implement the land law, and identify options for the development of livelihood opportunities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>EAP: Regional Violence Monitoring Knowledge Exchange</strong></td>
<td>Consolidated lessons from three existing violence monitoring initiatives in Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines, and based on the synthesis of lessons learned, a practical methodology toolkit has been developed. The project supported methodological improvements and harmonization, and established a network of violence monitoring practitioners, and provided technical solutions to inform WBG internal and external incorporation of conflict and violence monitoring in project and portfolio monitoring, program design and policy formulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AFR</strong></td>
<td>Central African Republic: Strategic Early Response</td>
<td>Generated important knowledge and learning, which is enabling the improvement of Bank operations in CAR. The Labor-Intensive Public Works knowledge exchange has provided direct operational and strategic support to the restructuring of two ongoing bank projects. KTF support has fed into the preparation of the Bank’s Country Engagement Note to support CAR’s fragile transition and define the Bank’s priority areas of engagement. KTF support also led to the launch of the $31 million multi-donor rapid employment program that delivers 10,000 jobs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liberia: Citizen Engagement for Fair, Equitable and Durable Land and NRM</td>
<td>Assisted the Liberian Government to mitigate the potential conflict arising from land and natural resource management (NRM). It has also supported the drafting of recommendations for government to improve citizen engagement as well as specific inputs to the proposed Liberia Land Administration Project with regard to land acquisition processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
<td>COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE</td>
<td>RESULTS ACHIEVED</td>
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<tr>
<td>MALI</td>
<td>Immediate Post-conflict Recovery Support Initiative</td>
<td>The project allowed the WBG to engage more actively with the government regarding the post-conflict response. The KTF supported an assessment of needs and priorities, and a monitoring system to assess progress on peace and development over time. The roll-out of the Joint Assessment Mission in 2015 was the first attempt to pilot the new framework and methodology for recovery and peacebuilding assessments. The experience in Mali has allowed the EU, UN, and WBG to further strengthen this framework, which has since become a core tool in the international response to conflict.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIERRA LEONE</td>
<td>Local Development Partnerships for Mining</td>
<td>Contributed to the design of a more conflict sensitive mining sector in Sierra Leone, through the development of the overarching policy, and in particular addressing one of the sources of fragility identified in the 2016 Strategic country diagnostics - control of mining resources by chiefs. The Task Team provided TA to a working group that produced a model Community Development Agreement (CDA) that the National Minerals Agency is now working with investors to adapt to particular contexts and implement. On-demand TA support was provided to support the adaptation and implementation of the CDA. The KTF support was able to shape the overall policy discussion on the governance of the minerals sector as well as the specific policy and implementation arrangements for community development agreements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH SUDAN</td>
<td>Youth Employment</td>
<td>The project objectives were revised given the outbreak of conflict in South Sudan, which rendered a labor market survey as originally intended unfeasible and inadequate given the context of high fragility. Instead, impact evaluation of a cash grant for youth on their livelihoods, education and other socioeconomic indicators was conducted. The program was implemented in the least conflict-affected regions in South Sudan and entailed life-skill and business training. The project contributed to more detailed knowledge of the youth and their labor situation in South Sudan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</td>
<td>Jobs and Job Creation in Fragile and Conflict States</td>
<td>Improved the knowledge base and quality of data for informing employment policies and operations in a subset of FCS in the Africa Region. Three country jobs reports (Cote d’Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Liberia), as well as presentation of findings from the research produced by this grant have already informed a range of analytical, operational and strategic activities in Cote d’Ivoire, Sierra Leone, and, to a less extent since the report has only recently been completed in Liberia. The activity informed or jump-started broader employment engagement in all three countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFGHANISTAN</td>
<td>Understanding the Drivers of Peace and Security in Extractive Industries Sector</td>
<td>The project provided assessment on understanding the drivers of conflict across extractive industry value chain. The assessment will be used to inform preparation of the Afghanistan Extractives for Development (AE4D) project. In addition, the grievance redress related work proved to be very useful in supporting the government meet its safeguard obligations under the Sustainable Development of Natural Resources Project. Under this component, 310 male and 237 female have been trained on grievance redress mechanisms and conflict mitigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAR</td>
<td>Framing Responses to State Fragility in SAR</td>
<td>The project generated knowledge on effective engagement strategies and approaches for delivering services and building effective institutions in low-capacity, conflict-affected and fragile areas in South Asia. It especially provided important contribution to knowledge about how subnational political settlements and elite bargains can affect service delivery outcomes. The outcomes of the research is being used to influence World Bank country and sector strategies, and aspects of the findings are being integrated into the current Afghanistan Country Partnership Framework under preparation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
<td>COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE</td>
<td>RESULTS ACHIEVED</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAC</td>
<td>COLOMBIA: Peace Process Implementation Support</td>
<td>The project strengthened the Government of Colombia's capacity to make informed decisions for peace building policies, as well as implementation mechanisms through: (i) the development of a framework for understanding key aspects of the peace-building exercise in Colombia in the context of societal transition from armed conflict to sustainable peace; (ii) a technical review of the reintegration policy and approach in Colombia to inform the preparation of the institutional structure for a potential Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration program for FARC ex-combatants; and (iii) a study on crime and violence in the aftermath of an armed-conflict and how public policy can effectively address post-conflict violence. In addition, this project increased the understanding of the role of Civil Society in peace building processes, as well as of building trust in state institutions through: (i) a study analyzing local governability in conflict affected zones, and (ii) the development of a methodological guideline for carrying out communication programs for building citizens’ trust in institutions in sub-national areas with low levels of state presence and affected by violence. The applied knowledge generated by the activities, supported the maintenance of a policy dialogue with the GoC during the transitional period to peace and promoted the Bank’s role as a trusted knowledge broker in peace and development interventions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECA</td>
<td>ECA: Addressing Land and Conflict Issues in Eastern Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td>The project contributed to improving capacity of Governments (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Georgia, South Africa, Colombia, Nepal, Kenya, and Ivory Coast) to provide inclusive and equitable land administration systems and/or land restitution processes, sensitizing the governments to the special needs of vulnerable groups in FCV settings. The concept of land leasing program, social monitoring and vulnerability mapping, and door-to-door sensitization of women’s property rights were piloted, and were further developed to benefit the relevant WB land operations in ECA.</td>
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<td>KYRGYZ REPUBLIC AND TAJIKISTAN: Citizen Engagement for Better State-Society Relations</td>
<td>The project 1) enhanced understanding of the grievance redress mechanisms (GRM) as a means for operations to respond to beneficiary feedback in Central Asia; 2) developed a citizen engagement Country Roadmap in Kyrgyz Republic; 3) improved the quality of design of citizen engagement in IPF operations; 4) Developed innovative tools for CE in the education and energy sectors in Kyrgyz Republic. The outcomes of this grant leveraged significant additional funds for sector activity – to introduce new levels of citizen engagement in the education sector, through a partnership between the Bank $3 million and civil society (the Aga Khan Foundation) $500,000. In addition the work carried out under the grant has led to a commitment from the CMU in FY17 to continue the financing of the mainstreaming of CE, as well as the expansion of citizen engagement work to neighboring countries (Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan). The piloting of the Country Roadmap for CE in Kyrgyz Republic has been taken up by a number of countries across the ECA region and has defined an instrument for defining country specific objectives, priorities and standards.</td>
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<td>REGION</td>
<td>COUNTRY AND PROJECT TITLE</td>
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<td>GLOBAL</td>
<td>Designing and Implementing Displacement Sensitive Development Interventions</td>
<td>The project contributed a wealth of relevant knowledge on forced displacement across the globe. This grant has had significant impact, resulting in the uptake of recommendations in major Bank initiatives and operations, particularly in the DRC and Great Lakes. This includes informing the design of a US$20 million IDA operation on “Displaced Persons and Border Communities in Africa.” The household survey in Mali has become a precedent for WBG work on forced displacement, incorporating innovative technological methods such as mobile phone surveys. The study in Afghanistan has become a basis for increased investments by the CMU in displacement operations in that country. Studies funded by this grant have also been incorporated in government discussions to ultimately design policies to address the development challenge of forced displacement, particularly in the regional initiative in the Great Lakes.</td>
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<td>Men as Agents of Change for Peace, and Security Knowledge Product</td>
<td>The project contributed to the knowledge base for programming and improving knowledge of male gender issues in development. A Global symposium on Men, Peace, and Security: Agents of Change was organized to bring together and to train 245 participants, many from fragile states, on issues related to men, peace and security. Follow-up research looked further at how job creation programs can be improved with a better focus on male gender issues through examining the links between male identity and employment and income generation for young people around the world. Furthermore, the grant contributed greatly to the development of the WEvolve campaign, in particular, its focus on understanding and responding to male gender issues.</td>
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<td>Improving Professional and Regulatory Safeguards Capacity in FCS by Building Skills through South-South Staff Exchange</td>
<td>FCV affected countries often are affected by multiplying environmental problems, while the capacity to deal with them is severely reduced. This project capacity building to environmental regulators from FCV affected countries, and produced a toolkit with practical tips to improve professional and regulatory safeguards capacity in FCS. Under this project about 25 environmental regulators from over 10 FCV-affected countries (Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, and Sudan) was trained. Over the course of one week the participants went through a dense program consisting of presentations, discussions, participatory exercises, field trips and the preparation and presentation of case studies from their own countries. The materials processed and harvested during the workshop were captured in the subsequent toolkit that was produced.</td>
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<td>Surmounting Conflict and Fragility</td>
<td>The project provide a deeper insight to the intersection of macroeconomics and political science approaches to conflict. The analytical study produced through this study examined the factors that allow countries to recover (economically) from conflict. The key findings state that economic growth before and after conflict seems, on average, only marginally lower than in non-conflict countries. Cycles of violence are the single most important reason for the lack of long term development in these countries. The study describes political violence as a leading cause of extreme volatility. It highlights corollaries of this in more detail through looking at political exclusion – political institutions, executive constraints – literature on trust on conflict.</td>
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