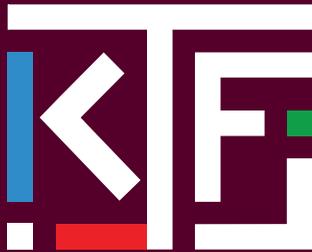
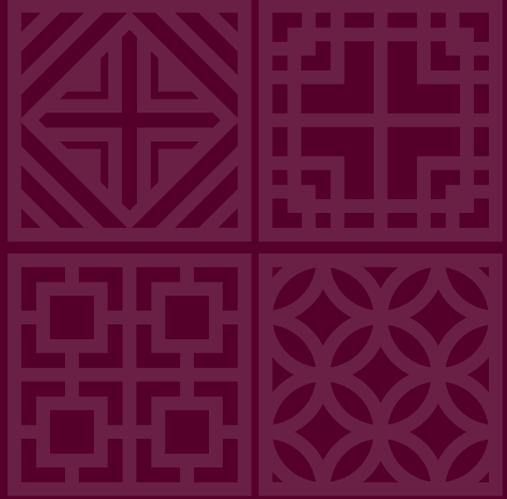
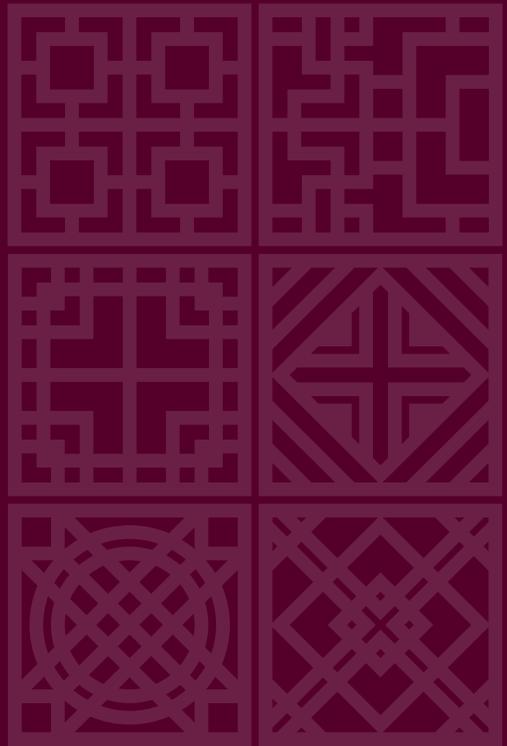




2019-2020 ANNUAL REPORT



KOREA TRUST FUND
for Economic and Peace-Building Transitions







ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A core team at the World Bank including Valery Ciancio, Sarah Craig, Benjamin Petrini, Irina Galimova, Suh Yoon Kang, Sara Agostini, Cynthia Delgadillo, Francisco Lazzaro, and Da Woon Chung prepared the 2019-2020 Annual Report of the Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peace-Building Transitions (KTF) under the leadership of Nabila Assaf, Manager of the World Bank Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group. The team is grateful to World Bank staff who provided input and support: Patrick Barron, Miguel Angel De Corral Martin, Kanitha Kongrukreatiyos, Bernhard Metz, Thomas Poulsen, William Hutchins Seitz, Pamornrat Tansanguanwong, and Najat Yamouri.

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The team also thanks the KTF grant teams, World Bank country offices, and counterparts in the beneficiary countries for their commitment to advancing innovative state and peacebuilding programming around the world. Lastly, we thank Franck Bousquet, Senior Director of the Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group for overall guidance, advice, and support.



ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

CSO	Civil society organization
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EBEP	Ethnic basic education providers (Myanmar)
FCV	Fragile and conflict-affected situations
FCV	Fragility, conflict, and violence
GEMS	Geo-enabling Initiative for Monitoring and Supervision
IAQEP	Inclusive Access and Quality Education Project (Myanmar)
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICT	Information and communications technology
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
KTF	Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peace-Building Transitions
LIC	Low-income country
MIC	Middle-income country
MoE	Ministry of Education (Myanmar)
MoU	Memorandum of understanding
NGO	Nongovernmental organization
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
WBG	World Bank Group



FOREWORD

“The storm will pass, humankind will survive ... but we will inhabit a different world.”
-- Yuval Noah Harari, *“The World After Coronavirus”*, *Financial Times*

As a consequence of COVID-19, the world now faces unprecedented uncertainty. Even after the pandemic, we will have to adapt to a new normal instead of going back to what used to be. Recent crises, transitions and threats to global security show that conflicts continue to rise across the globe. Due to the combined health and socio-economic impacts of the pandemic, the global extreme poverty rate is projected to rise, undermining the gains in poverty reduction over the last decades. In situations affected by fragility, conflict and violence (FCV), especially, the pandemic has reinforced existing drivers of fragility and exacerbated instabilities. At this turning point, it is a great honor for the Korean government to continue our collaboration with the World Bank Group.

The Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peace-Building Transitions (KTF) was established in 2009 through an agreement between the Ministry of Economy and Finance of Korea and the World Bank. Through the KTF, the Korean government has remained committed to supporting the international community’s efforts in addressing the challenges of FCV and ensuring that no one is left behind. Under this partnership, the Korean government supports World Bank efforts to address FCV challenges at the national, regional, and global levels. Over the past decade, the KTF has provided USD39.3 million and supported more than 60 interventions, including those that pilot innovative approaches, improve monitoring of crisis risk for better prevention, and adopt FCV-sensitive strategies and operations.

This year in particular, as the global community works together to respond to the public health emergency and economic crisis that COVID-19 has caused, the Korean government is glad to support nine new grants that focus on piloting innovative approaches to address the effects of COVID-19 in FCV-affected regions in East Asia and Pacific, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, South Asia, and Africa. Just as the KTF has served as an important avenue over the past decade to strengthen collaboration with Korean institutions to maximize development impact in FCV-affected countries, we hope also to share our experiences and lessons learned in managing the pandemic, which may be adapted by FCV-affected countries in their response to COVID-19.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the World Bank Group (WBG) on its global leadership in addressing FCV, as illustrated through the launch of the first-ever WBG Strategy for Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (2020-2025). As we enter the second decade of partnership, we look forward to building on the achievements and the partnership over the past 10 years in working toward addressing the effects of FCV — one of the most pressing challenges of our time.



Dae Joong Lee
Director, Development Finance Division and Development Finance Bureau
Ministry of Economy and Finance
Government of the Republic of Korea



FOREWORD

Addressing the challenges that fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) pose to development strategies and programs globally is central to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, ending extreme poverty, and promoting inclusive growth and shared prosperity. The COVID-19 pandemic and its effect on the most vulnerable groups, especially those living in FCV settings, reinforce the urgent need to tackle the drivers and effects of fragility around the globe.

At the World Bank Group (WBG), the centrality of the FCV agenda was recognized with the launch of the first-ever WBG Strategy for Fragility, Conflict, and Violence in February 2020. The strategy is a point of arrival and a point of departure; it is the culmination of a two-decades-long process of expanding operational support and analytical work in FCV contexts but is also the start of a new phase that builds on progress made to enhance the effectiveness of development work in fragile settings in support of low-income countries (LICs) and middle-income countries (MICs) facing diverse FCV challenges.

To maximize the WBG's development impact in FCV settings, partnerships with a broad range of actors are essential. The inextricable links between development, humanitarian crises, peace, and security mean that no organization can work alone; complementary mandates are crucial for holistically addressing FCV. As a result of the COVID-19 crisis, partnerships are increasingly crucial to reach those in greatest need and expand the international community's collective support.

In this context, the Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peace-Building Transitions (KTF) is a critical partnership between the WBG and the government of Korea to address FCV challenges. 2019 marked the 10-year anniversary of this partnership and an occasion to take stock of the progress made and celebrate the achievements of the KTF.

The KTF has been instrumental in advancing transitions toward peace by piloting innovative approaches, fostering partnerships, conducting analytical work, and promoting dialogue. Specifically, the KTF focuses on three mutually supportive areas of engagement: operational support for conflict-sensitive strategies and operations, innovative engagements for addressing FCV, and management of crisis risks. Its support in piloting innovative approaches has been especially effective at the national and global levels. For example, the KTF has supported the Geo-enabling Initiative for Monitoring and Supervision (GEMS) — a tool that leverages fit-for-purpose digital solutions to build local capacity and strengthen supervision in FCV settings, particularly in insecure environments, that has been implemented in more than 450 projects in more than 45 countries around the globe and is proving to be an important tool in the context of the COVID-19 crisis and is critical in implementation of the 19th replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA19) and the FCV strategy.

Continued KTF funding for operational support, development innovation, and crisis risk management has been crucial in diverse FCV contexts, particularly in East Asia and Pacific. Since its inception, the KTF has supported more than 60 interventions addressing FCV challenges at the national, regional, and global levels in LICs and MICs. As of June 30, 2020, the active portfolio comprised 19 grants with more than USD9.8 million in commitments.

The WBG is resolute in its commitment to support countries tackling a wide array of FCV challenges, as the FCV strategy and the expanded support to FCV under IDA19 highlight. This agenda is now more essential than ever given the devastating effect of COVID-19 on the most vulnerable. As we look forward, the partnership between the WBG and Korea through the KTF will continue to play a vital role in addressing the drivers of fragility, effectively responding to the diverse FCV risks that threaten development progress, and piloting the innovative solutions that can be essential to strengthening resilience and building peace and prosperity over the long term.



Franck Bousquet
Senior Director, Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group
World Bank



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KTF's Global Presence

6
regions and
global-level targeted

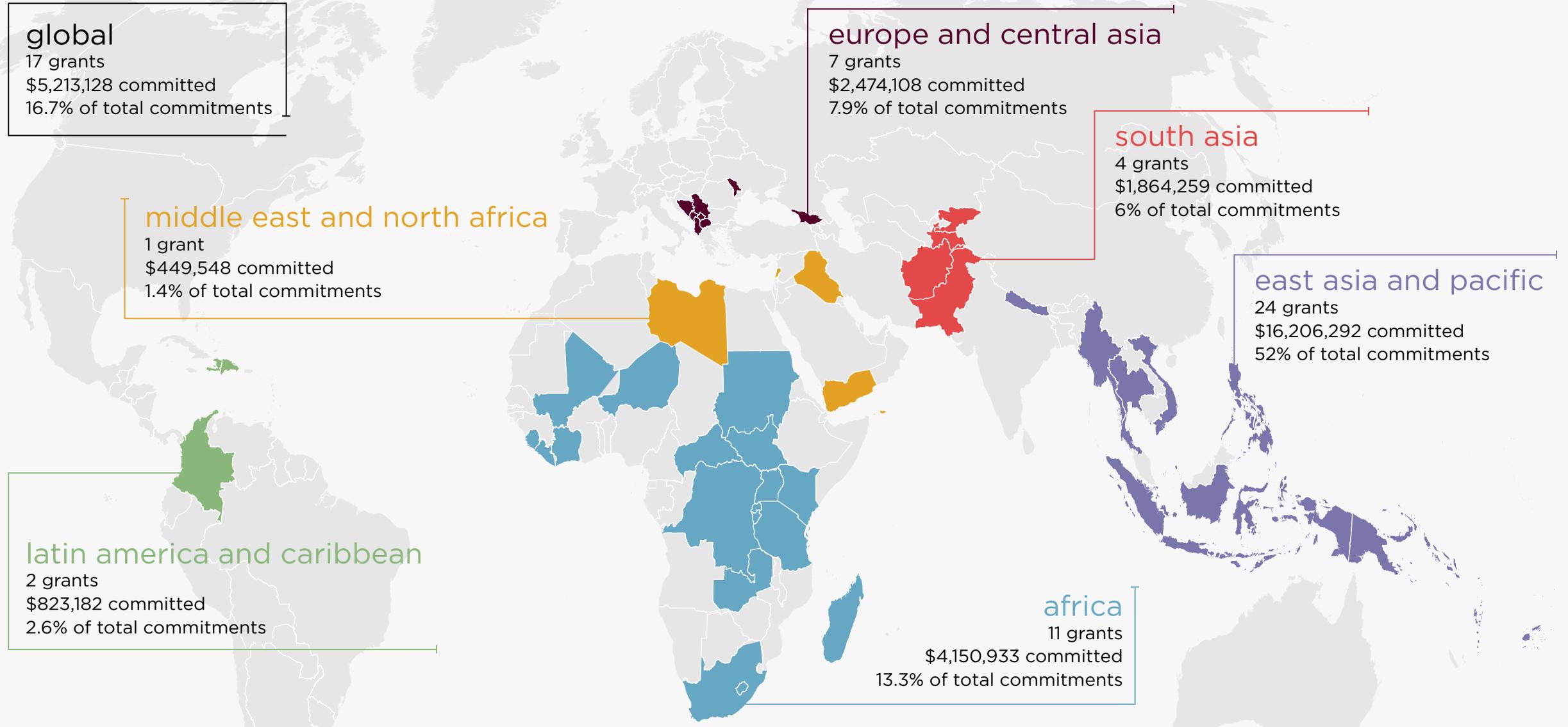
46
countries
reached

66
grants
funded

47
grants
completed

19
grants
active

\$26.1 million
in cumulative
disbursements



Fund Value

\$39.3
million

92%
committed

67%
disbursed

*Data as of June 30, 2020



SECTION ONE

ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES OF FRAGILITY, CONFLICT, AND VIOLENCE

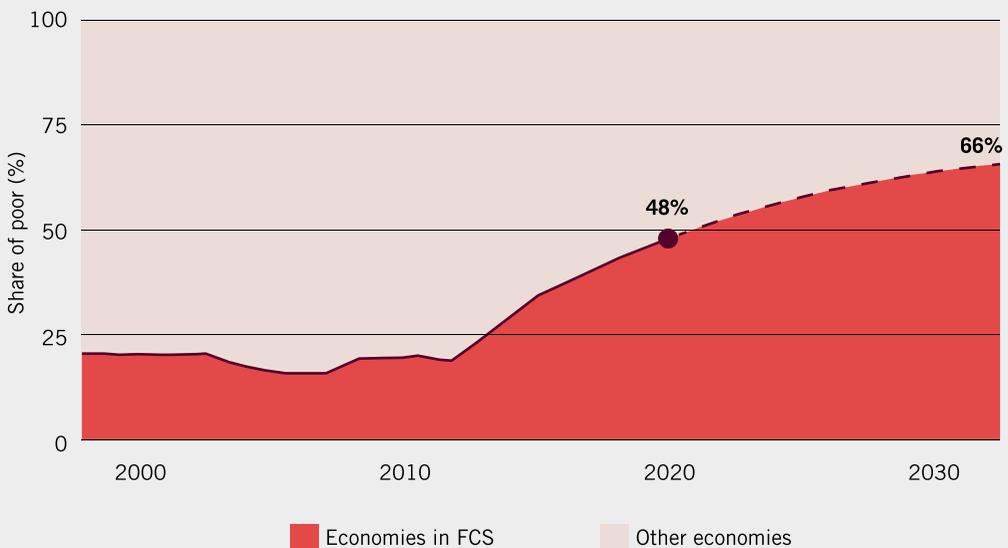
GLOBAL LANDSCAPE

Increasing poverty and the effect of global shocks such as forced displacement, famine, climate challenges, and more recently, COVID-19 have hindered recent progress on addressing fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV). Since 2010, the number of major violent conflict events has tripled globally. A rise in intrastate conflict and the proliferation of nonstate armed groups — a situation that makes FCV challenges harder to tackle — are the sources of much of the increase.¹ In recent decades, the proportion of people living in extreme poverty² has decreased, from 36 percent in 1990 to 10 percent in 2015,³ yet countries witnessing protracted FCV challenges have had poverty rates stuck at higher than 40 percent, whereas countries that do not face FCV challenges or have overcome them have more than halved their poverty rates,⁴ leaving an increasing share

of the global poor in countries affected by FCV (figure 1). There is growing concern that the COVID-19 crisis could worsen the situation of countries, communities, and households affected by FCV.

FCV is increasingly affecting a larger portion of the global population and more countries. More violent conflicts were recorded in 2017 than at any point since the end of the Cold War,⁵ increasing the number of people and the number of countries affected by FCV. Despite growing efforts to address FCV, the number of people living in proximity to conflict — within 60 kilometers of at least 25 conflict-related deaths — has risen steadily and doubled in the past 10 years⁶ (figure 2). In parallel, FCV challenges have become more complex⁷ and are increasingly affecting middle-income countries (MICs).

Figure 1. Share of Global Poor Living in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations (FCS)



Source: World Bank Group. 2020. World Bank Group Strategy for Fragility, Conflict, and Violence 2020-2025. Washington, DC: World Bank.

¹ United Nations and World Bank. 2018. *Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

² Extreme poverty is measured using the international poverty line of USD1.90 per day in 2011 purchasing power parity dollars.

³ World Bank. 2018. *Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2018: Piecing Together the Poverty Puzzle*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

⁴ World Bank Group. 2020. *World Bank Group Strategy for Fragility, Conflict, and Violence 2020-2025*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

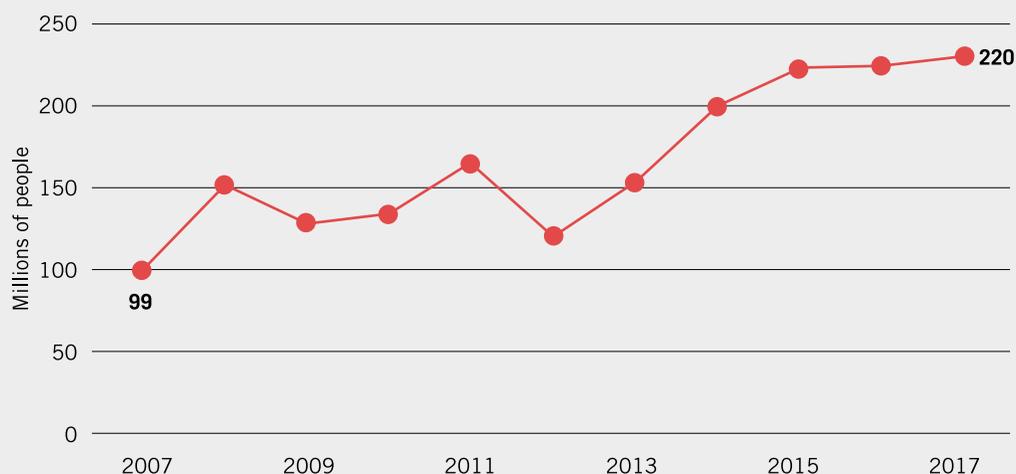
⁵ United Nations and World Bank, 2018.

⁶ Paul Corral, Alexander Irwin, Nandini Krishnan, Daniel Gerszon Mahler, and Tara Vishwanath. 2020. *Fragility and Conflict: On the Front Lines of the Fight against Poverty*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

⁷ United Nations and World Bank, 2018.



Figure 2. World Population Living in Proximity to Conflict, 2007-2017



Source: Paul Corral, Alexander Irwin, Nandini Krishnan, Daniel Gerszon Mahler, and Tara Vishwanath. 2020. Fragility and Conflict: On the Front Lines of the Fight against Poverty. Washington, DC: World Bank.

As a result of COVID-19, there has been an increase in poverty globally, affecting FCV settings in particular. COVID-19 has magnified problems in many countries because a constrained fiscal environment is unable to respond to the public health crisis and the economic fallout from the global economic halt. Countries with FCV have specific vulnerabilities that can reverse gains and progress made on the FCV agenda. COVID-19 is deepening existing sources of fragility and exacerbating instability in FCV settings, including worsening societal fault lines (based on identity, political allegiance, and regional disparities), reinforcing inequalities and fueling exclusion, and benefiting violent extremist groups, among others. Ultimately, the crisis could damage the social contract in situations in which governments are unable to respond effectively to the public health and economic crises.

The effect of COVID-19 will be greatest on the most vulnerable and will be compounded by rising forced displacement globally. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, there was a steep increase in forced displacement during 2019. By the end of the year, a record 79.5 million forcibly displaced persons were recorded — a nearly 8 percent increase over 2018. Forced displacement crises originate from a relatively small group

of countries,⁸ indicating that peacebuilding and prevention efforts could be targeted at a small number of countries. Because FCV is a humanitarian and a development challenge, disruption from the COVID-19 pandemic calls for a redoubling of efforts to secure a comprehensive, coordinated international response. As such, a plan to assist the poorest and most vulnerable communities, including forcibly displaced people and the communities that host them, needs to accompany a commitment to continue with ongoing transitions in settings of FCV.

THE WORLD BANK'S RESPONSE

The first-ever World Bank Group (WBG) Strategy for Fragility, Conflict, and Violence 2020-2025 is a landmark achievement for the WBG and the FCV agenda globally. The FCV strategy's objective is "to enhance the WBG's effectiveness to support countries in addressing the drivers and impacts of FCV and strengthening their resilience, especially for the most vulnerable and marginalized populations."⁹ The FCV strategy signals that, only by focusing efforts in the most fragile settings, can sustained progress be made toward the Sustainable Development Goals.

⁸ More than 60 percent of refugees originated from Afghanistan, South Sudan, Syria, and Venezuela; Afghanistan, Syria, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen accounted for nearly 70 percent of all internally displaced persons. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. 2020. *Global Trends. Forced Displacement in 2019*. Geneva: UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

⁹ World Bank Group, 2020.



Photo credit: Dorte Verner/World Bank

The FCV strategy articulates a conceptual and an operating framework and several specific measures to adapt and strengthen WBG engagement in FCV settings. Support that is tailored to distinct circumstances of FCV settings is reinforced as a principle for engagement, including support to low-income countries (LICs) and MICs that are facing diverse FCV challenges. A framework was organized around four pillars of engagement that provide guidance on how to engage in different settings of FCV (table 1). Furthermore, there are six areas of special emphasis for WBG intervention through sectoral work: human capital; macroeconomic stability; livelihoods and economic opportunities; resilience and

preparedness for shocks; justice and the rule of law; and the security sector. A comprehensive set of measures was developed to strengthen the WBG’s effectiveness in settings of FCV. The strategy recognizes partnerships as a critical area for engagement in addressing FCV.

A focus on FCV is central to the COVID-19 response (box 1). As the COVID-19 pandemic further exposes vulnerabilities of people and communities in settings of FCV, continuous, expanded support to address FCV is needed. The FCV strategy provides a guiding instrument and systematic framework to respond to the effects of COVID-19 on FCV and FCV-affected communities.

Table 1. World Bank’s FCV Pillars of Engagement



Pillar	Operational focus
Preventing violent conflict and interpersonal violence	Addressing FCV drivers early, including immediate- to long-term risks such as climate change, demographic shocks, gender inequality, patterns of discrimination, economic and social exclusion, perceptions of injustice; strengthening sources of resilience and peace before tensions turn into crises
Remaining engaged during conflict and crisis situations	Preserving hard-won development gains, protecting essential institutions, delivering critical services, building resilience, being ready for recovery
Helping countries transition out of fragility	Promoting approaches that can renew the social contract between citizens and the state, fostering a healthy local private sector, strengthening the legitimacy and capacity of core institutions
Mitigating spillovers of FCV	Supporting countries and the most vulnerable and marginalized communities affected by cross-border crises, such as forced displacement and shocks resulting from famine, pandemics, and climate and environmental challenges

Source: Adapted from WBG Strategy for FCV 2020-2025.





As the world grapples with the COVID-19 pandemic, developing economies are struggling to contain the dire social and economic effects of the crisis. As millions lose their jobs and livelihoods shrink, countries are faced with tremendous challenges of reviving their economies and addressing the strain on domestic health systems. Low-income countries have vulnerabilities that are further heightened in FCV settings hosting humanitarian operations. The World Bank Group (WBG) has responded rapidly and decisively to the pandemic by committing USD8.5 billion (as of June 1, 2020). In this context, flexibility of financial instruments is critical. The enormous challenges that low- and middle-income countries face — especially those facing FCV — call for recalibrating the development portfolio of donors, including the WBG, and re-orienting operations to address COVID-19. Responses to the COVID-19 crisis must pay particular attention to fragility risks in the design and implementation of programs.

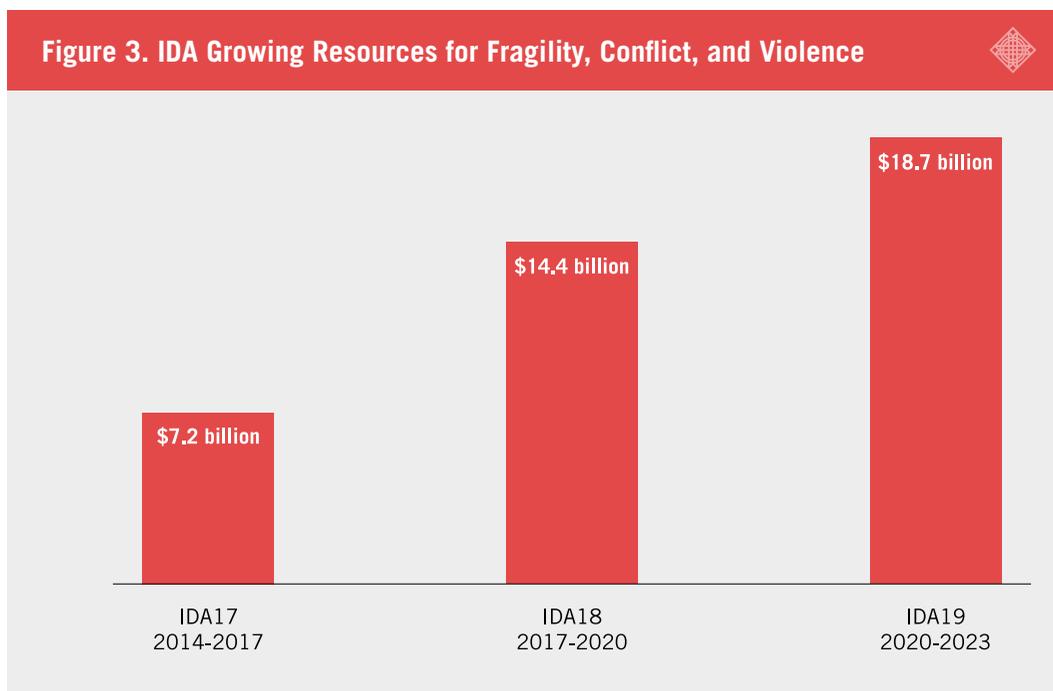
To respond to the pandemic, the KTF 3rd Annual Business Plan, for fiscal year 2021, has an overarching priority focus on COVID-19 in FCV. The donor has endorsed this new plan, and nine grants have been selected, nearly all with a COVID-related focus. In line with this flexible approach, the operations of a number of active projects funded by KTF grants have been modified to respond to COVID-19. A few relevant examples are presented here.

- The Geo-enabling Initiative for Monitoring and Supervision (GEMS), supported by the KTF grant **GEMS+: Creating a Public Good through Digital Tools & Skills in FCV Settings**, repurposed some of its core activities to a remote online model as a result of COVID-19. GEMS helps clients use technology for real-time field data collection and development monitoring. In the context of the pandemic, local stakeholders have swiftly applied GEMS tools and methods to establish customized monitoring systems for COVID-19 response activities, including tracking medication and personal protective equipment, mapping transmission hotspots, and supervising health centers. In response to increased demand for support, the GEMS team moved from locally delivered client trainings to a mix of remote train-the-trainer workshops and virtual client support from local and regional focal points. This way, the team has seamlessly continued GEMS implementation, supported the pandemic response, and expanded its outreach to client countries, most notably in Asia. The GEMS team also benefitted from sharing ideas with Korea Telecom on the use of technology in the COVID-19 response as part of the WBG Korea Innovation Week in February 2020.
- The **Socio-Economic Reintegration of Ex-Combatants in Southern Thailand** project is being reoriented to collect longitudinal data on the local effects of COVID-19. A monitoring system on the effects of the crisis on communities in Southern Thailand has been set up. The project infrastructure (facilitators and case workers) is used to conduct biweekly phone interviews with selected community members in almost all of the villages that the project targets, with the goal of assessing the nature and scope of the effects of COVID-19. Although not representative of Southern Thailand's population, the survey highlighted gaps in the government response (including on communication measures and lack of access to cash safety nets) and strains on household livelihoods, as well as good access to the health care system — all useful information for mounting a tailored response in the region.
- The **Mobile Engage** project in Tajikistan is another example of how activities have been used for a COVID-19 response. The project originally aimed to develop a system for data collection and dissemination using short text messages to improve service delivery and provide mechanisms for citizen engagement. Since the pandemic hit, the project has been slightly refocused. It has been developing a system of text messages on COVID-19 risk reduction and preparedness in coordination with the Ministry of Health while maintaining its focus on rural and remote areas. Through the project, public health information on COVID-19 has been disseminated to approximately 3.5 million phone users in the country, and the success of this work has led the project team to plan to expand the approach to neighboring Uzbekistan, given that the system is easily replicable.

The 19th replenishment of the International Development Association (2020-23) redoubles efforts to address FCV challenges by providing a historic level of financing for the FCV agenda.

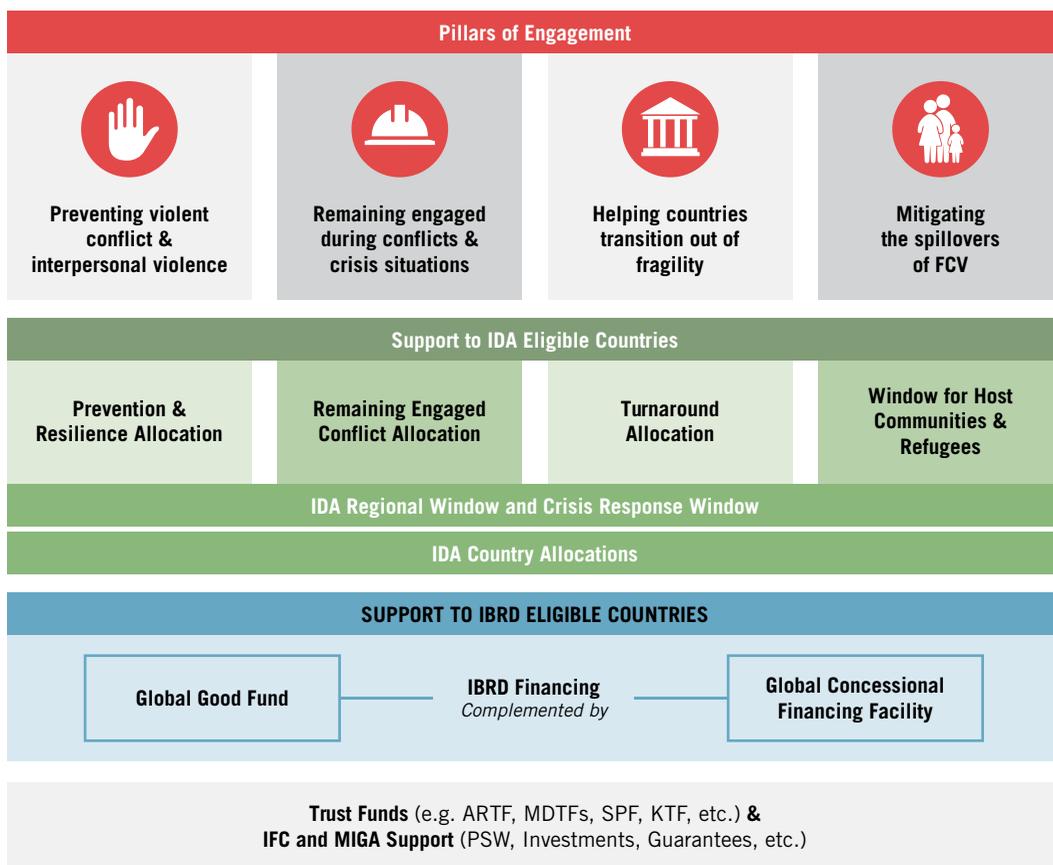
The 18th replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) cycle had already doubled resources to the FCV agenda, and the 19th replenishment further increased this commitment with FCV-focused resources rising to \$18.7 billion over the three-year period (figure 3). Specific financing allocations aligned with the pillars of engagement that the FCV strategy sets out accompany an ambitious set of policy commitments (figure 4). The IDA allocation focuses on pivoting from post-crisis responses to prevention, remaining engaged during crises, and supporting transition processes, offering a structure of incentives

and accountability measures for countries to reduce selected FCV risks. The Window for Host Communities and Refugees, a World Bank program that helps countries that host significant refugee populations create medium- to long-term development opportunities for refugees and host communities, complements the above allocations by supporting operations that promote development opportunities in settings of forced displacement in LICs. To mirror this support in MICs, the Global Concessional Financing Facility provides concessional resources to address refugee crises in host countries. The role of trust funds, in particular the Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peace-Building Transitions (KTF), spans the four pillars of engagement to provide ad hoc dedicated support to address FCV.



Source: WBG Strategy for FCV 2020-2025.

Figure 4. Pillars of Engagement and Financing Instruments to Address Fragility, Conflict, and Violence



Source: WBG Strategy for FCV 2020-2025.

KTF CONTRIBUTION TO SUPPORTING THE FCV AGENDA

In 2019, the KTF marked its 10-year anniversary. During these 10 years, the Republic of Korea contributed almost USD38.5 million to the KTF. Established in 2009 through an agreement between the Ministry of Economy and Finance of Korea and the World Bank, the KTF addresses governance and peacebuilding needs in conflict-prone and conflict-affected environments. The KTF’s objective of maximizing the effect of development in FCV-affected countries is aligned with Korea’s official development assistance strategy for supporting fragile countries.

The KTF supports the WBG’s peacebuilding initiatives and interventions to facilitate recovery and economic transitions. Through the KTF, Korea supports World Bank efforts to better address FCV by supporting projects that pilot innovative approaches, generate knowledge, improve monitoring of crisis risk for better prevention, and adopt FCV-sensitive strategies and operations. Continued KTF support of the FCV agenda through dedicated resources has provided critical support to FCV operations. The KTF supports WBG state-building and peacebuilding initiatives by generating and disseminating knowledge and fostering partnerships to help WBG clients design, plan, and implement strategies and investments addressing FCV. Support is provided through three main areas of engagement (table 2).

Table 2. KTF Areas of Engagement



1	Operational support for FCV-sensitive strategies and operations consists of support to WBG country and sector teams for mainstreaming sensitivity to FCV in WBG activities.
2	Innovative engagements for promoting development in FCV consist of increasing knowledge, harnessing innovative solutions, and facilitating knowledge exchanges.
3	Management of crisis risk addresses multidimensional crisis risk through stronger collaboration and complementarity of humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding actors.

In 2017, the Republic of Korea and the World Bank entered into a 3-year partnership with a USD15 million commitment (Phase Two).

Building on the successes and lessons learned from implementation of Phase One, Phase Two is aimed at maximizing the effect of the Bank’s engagement in FCV situations. The experience of the first phase demonstrated that transitions are not orderly, linear processes. Rather, they are dynamic, following spiral trajectories in which communities and countries can easily descend into chaos if transitions are not well managed; for example, Kyrgyz Republic, Myanmar, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan continue to display characteristics of FCV. Accordingly, Phase Two is based on a comprehensive understanding of transition that takes into account economic, social, political, and security dimensions and promotes collaboration with humanitarian and peace actors in supporting FCV countries in transition.

2020 marks the third and final year of Phase Two of the KTF, and the new annual business plan prioritizes responses to COVID-19 in the context of FCV.

In light of the urgent need that the COVID-19 pandemic has brought on, the KTF 3rd Annual Business Plan focuses on responding to the challenges of the pandemic in the context of FCV. This focus aligns with and complements the three areas of engagement. Interventions that harness innovative approaches or technologies or that leverage the Korean experience in responding to the pandemic were prioritized, including interventions in Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Myanmar, Ukraine, and South Sudan.

Phase Two strengthens the Bank’s ability to respond with speed and flexibility to demands from FCV client countries and partners.

It improves prevention efforts through better crisis risk monitoring, especially for countries in transition. The program also provides for a dedicated task force to provide implementation and strategic support to World Bank country teams, especially in the East Asia and Pacific region. Phase Two continues to foster collaboration with Korean institutions and experts, maximizing the effect of development in FCV-affected countries in alignment with Korea’s official development assistance strategy for supporting fragile countries, launched in 2017. Since its establishment, the KTF has facilitated 18 knowledge exchanges or technical visits between WBG and Korean development partners and stakeholders, with representatives from more than 25 client countries visiting Korea for these exchanges. (See Annex 6 for more on these knowledge exchanges.)

The KTF has financed country-specific and regional interventions in 46 countries across six regions.

On the country level, grants have supported Myanmar in designing programs to improve livelihoods for the poor, foster social cohesion, and create inclusive economic opportunities for all groups living in Rakhine State, for example. A KTF-funded grant is supporting a study to better understand FCV in MICs, including in the Philippines and Thailand. (See the KTF in Action story on page 26.) KTF grants also support interventions implemented across regions, such as strengthening institutions and improving service delivery systems in South Asia and designing and implementing citizen engagement activities in the Middle East and North Africa. The KTF has provided support for most of the countries that qualified for the WBG Harmonized List of Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations during the reporting period (table 3).



Table 3. Countries on World Bank Group Harmonized List of Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations for Fiscal Year 2020



High-Intensity Conflict	Medium-Intensity Conflict	High Institutional and Social Fragility
		Non-Small States
Afghanistan	Burkina Faso	Burundi
Libya	Cameroon	Congo, Republic of
Somalia	Central African Republic	Eritrea
Syrian Arab Republic	Chad	Gambia, The
	Congo, Democratic Republic	Guinea-Bissau
	Iraq	Haiti
	Mali	Kosovo
	Mozambique	Lao People's Democratic Republic
	Myanmar	Lebanon
	Niger	Liberia
	Nigeria	Papua New Guinea
	South Sudan	Sudan
	Yemen, Republic	Venezuela, RB
		West Bank and Gaza (territory)
		Zimbabwe
		Small States
		Comoros
		Kiribati
		Marshall Islands
		Micronesia, Federated States
		Solomon Islands
		Timor-Leste
		Tuvalu



KTF IN ACTION

Supporting Inclusive Education in Myanmar

In the last few years, Myanmar has been slowly making progress to resolve protracted, complex, multilayered armed conflict that has plagued the country for the past seven decades. Through a long-standing engagement, the KTF has supported Myanmar's economic transition and peacebuilding process. An ongoing KTF grant, **Education Pilot Research in Conflicted Affected States in Myanmar**, promotes knowledge and confidence building in the education sector to inform an ambitious, inclusive education strategy in Myanmar. The strategy and approach are designed to ensure that all children have access to quality education.

BUILDING CONFIDENCE AND TRUST

Myanmar's basic education services in conflict-affected areas are delivered through government and nongovernment education systems. In minority language-speaking, conflict-affected parts of Myanmar populated by ethnic minorities, responsibility for providing basic education is shared between the Ministry of Education (MoE) and several nonstate ethnic basic education providers (EBEPs).¹⁰ The latter provide education services to an estimated 300,000 children across Myanmar who attend schools under EBEP administration or mixed schools, where authority is shared between state and nonstate authorities. Although some EBEP schools are located in areas controlled by armed groups, others are in areas where authority is shared or contested with the national government.

In this context, the World Bank has been promoting relationship building between the MoE and the EBEPs through inclusive, participatory, conflict-sensitive meetings and dialogue and facilitating and formalizing coordination and cooperation between state and nonstate actors. The MoE's commitment to this process is an important first step toward providing multilingual education for all of Myanmar's children — especially in remote, conflict-affected, and ethnic minority areas. The KTF is providing essential support to establish a partnership between the MoE and the EBEPs.

The KTF grant is groundbreaking in that it helps bring the parties together and strengthens mutual confidence and trust-building. For the first time, the MoE is working with the EBEPs through a systematic, consolidated, innovative push to promote formal partnerships. This confidence-building phase, including regular senior leadership dialogue between the MoE and representatives from several ethnic-based armed groups, is a crucial and potentially pioneering step toward formalization of the various ethnic education systems and their inclusion in the national education system — an approach that would encompass an integrated system with many independent subsystems. Furthermore, the contacts and relationships between the MoE and the EBEPs affiliated with opposition groups have broader significance in terms of confidence building and peacemaking in the country, especially in a context in which the formal peace process has proceeded slowly.

A paper, *Roles of the World Bank in Supporting Access to Inclusive Quality Education in Myanmar*, will be presented in 2021 at the 26th World Congress of Political Science in Lisbon, Portugal. In addition to presenting research on ethnic-based education that the KTF supports, the congress will be an opportunity to build confidence in an international setting, with representatives from the MoE, the EBEPs, and colleagues from the Myanmar Education Consortium and Covenant Consult (including World Bank partners) attending.

ENHANCED INCLUSION OF ETHNIC MINORITIES THROUGH LOCAL CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

Schools under EBEP administration generally have different curricula and a different language of instruction. The KTF grant funds local curriculum development in government schools to implement local curriculum content and establish a language policy. Integrating local-language teaching

¹⁰ The EBEPs include the education wings of the ethnic-based nonstate armed groups, several of which have been fighting the Myanmar government and its armed forces for decades, demanding greater autonomy — including in education provision and language use.



Participants in a workshop involving the Karen National Liberation Army Peace Council, Karen Education Department, and Ministry of Education from Nay Phi Daw. Covenant Consult and the World Bank co-organized the workshop with the participation of academic staff from University College London and Chiangmai University. The workshop was held in Hpa-an, Kayin (Karen) State. Photo credit: Saw Edward

into school is an important step in recognizing the diversity of the country and supporting more inclusive learning outcomes for children from different ethnic communities. The KTF grant supports a revised national educational framework, promotes discussions on languages in schools, and explores opportunities to include relevant ethnic education curricula in government schools. Some ethnic groups have already published local-language curriculum materials, helping improve learning outcomes. Preliminary results show a consensus of stakeholders welcoming the opportunity to introduce local curriculum development, although there are challenges in the area of teaching local curricula, among others. The great diversity of language communities in Myanmar raises particular challenges.

The KTF grant also supports education pilots in three of Myanmar's conflict-affected states: Karen, Mon, and Chin. The pilots not only support preparation for an inclusive partnership framework, but also generate knowledge. A research note on Chin State, produced under the KTF grant, maps challenges and options on education language in the state, which has the highest poverty rate in Myanmar (58 percent) and some of the poorest education outcomes and where 50 to 80 languages are spoken. Additional knowledge generation is ongoing on education topics, including curriculum content, teacher training, and a shared view of Myanmar's diverse history.

INFORMING INCLUSIVE ACCESS AND QUALITY EDUCATION PROJECT

KTF support has been instrumental in the design of a planned World Bank education project in Myanmar, Inclusive Access and Quality Education Project (IAQEP), supporting implementation of the Myanmar National Education Strategic Plan (2016-2021), the first education strategy in the history of the country. This USD180 million project will increase equality of access to, and quality of, basic education delivered through formal, informal, and complementary institutions and providers, with supported activities reaching more than 3 million students in conflict-affected areas. Targeting the most marginalized children in Myanmar is one of the main project priorities. The KTF grant was critical for supporting dialogue between MoE and EBEPs, which is a cornerstone of the IAQEP. The IAQEP facilitates mutual beneficial partnerships for cooperation and collaboration between MoE and EBEPs. In supporting this engagement, the KTF grant's focus on confidence building and partnerships has peacebuilding implications that go beyond the education sector.



SECTION TWO



PROGRAM STATUS & OVERVIEW

KTF-funded projects support design and implementation of FCV-sensitive strategies and operations, facilitate innovative development in FCV settings, and promote knowledge generation and monitoring of crisis risk. Since inception, the KTF has received USD39.3 million¹¹ and supported more than 60 interventions addressing FCV challenges at the national, regional, and global levels. Overall, KTF-funded activities have performed strongly, with 85 percent rated satisfactory or above in achievement of development objectives or implementation progress.

The KTF has allocated USD36.3 million in grants,¹² meaning that 92 percent of its net value has been committed. Cumulative disbursements to KTF grants since inception amount to slightly more than USD26 million, including more than USD4 million during the reporting period (July 1, 2019, to June 30, 2020). With 72 percent of all commitments disbursed as of June 30, 2020, the KTF portfolio demonstrates healthy disbursement dynamics, considering that it has less than two years until its closing date (August 31, 2021, for Phase One; June 30, 2022, for Phase Two). Detailed information on the status of KTF's finances is presented in Annex 1.

ACTIVE PORTFOLIO STRUCTURE AND STATUS

The KTF portfolio grew during the reporting period. Eight new grants with more than USD3.2 million in commitments entered the portfolio, including two grants under Phase One and six under the Phase Two 2nd Annual Business Plan. During this period, implementation of five grants approved under

Phase One was completed, and the grants were closed. As of June 30, 2020, the active portfolio¹³ comprised 19 grants with more than USD9.8 million in commitments. The average disbursement ratio for the active portfolio is 40 percent, reflecting that most of these grants are in the early stages of implementation. A list of active grants with respective development objectives, grant amounts, and disbursements is presented in Annex 2.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

KTF grants address FCV challenges in diverse regional and country contexts and are having an impact across all six geographic regions,¹⁴ as well as globally. More than half of the KTF's cumulative commitments since inception have been allocated to East Asia and Pacific as a priority region for the KTF (figure 5). Total allocations to this region amount to USD16.2 million in support of 24 interventions in Indonesia, Myanmar, the Pacific Islands, the Philippines, Thailand, and Timor-Leste.

The active portfolio is also concentrated in East Asia and Pacific, with more than half of all active grants. More than one-quarter of grants have a global focus (figure 6). The significant increase in allocations to global activities — from 17 percent in the historical portfolio to 28 percent in the active portfolio — reflects the growing demand for support to initiatives such as the Global Crisis Risk Platform, early response to food security crises through the Famine Action Mechanism, and development of innovative approaches to project implementation and supervision using geospatial and machine learning tools.

¹¹ Net value including donor contributions under Phase One and Phase Two equivalent to USD38,469,534 and investments and other income under Phase One of USD825,178.

¹² Including program management allocations and commitments to the nine grants endorsed under the 3rd Annual Business Plan that are pending activation.

¹³ Active portfolio includes grants approved under Phase One and Phase Two that were active as of June 30, 2020. This does not include the grants endorsed under the 3rd Annual Business Plan, because none of these were active as of June 30, 2020.

¹⁴ East Asia and Pacific, South Asia, Middle East and North Africa, Europe and Central Asia, Africa, Latin America and Caribbean.

Figure 5. KTF Grant Commitments According to Region, 2009-2020

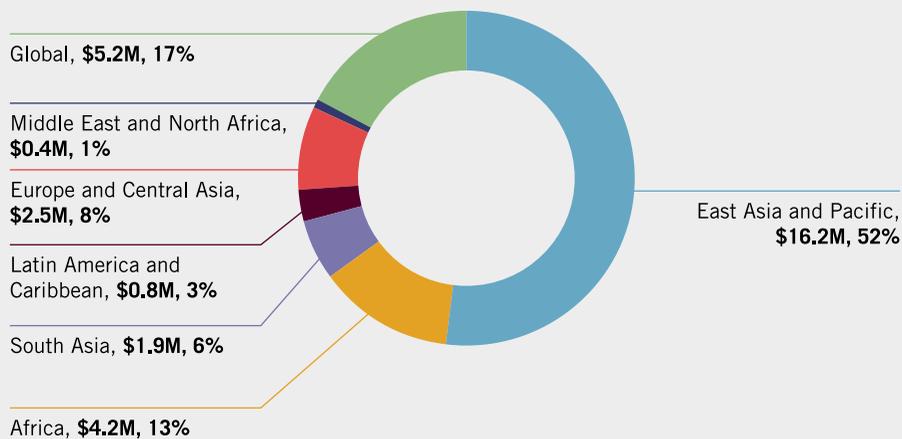
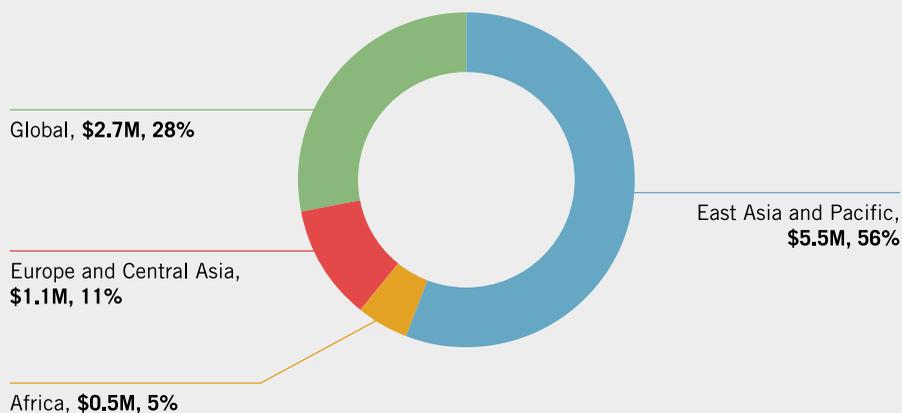


Figure 6. KTF Active Grants According to Region, as of June 30, 2020



Note: The global category includes grants with global coverage and those spanning multiple regions.

Grants in Europe and Central Asia and those in Africa complete the geographic distribution. The major difference in the active grant portfolio (figure 6) is that it covers only three geographic regions because earlier approved allocations were fully disbursed, and no new grants for any countries in Latin America and Caribbean, South Asia, or the Middle East and North Africa were approved during the reporting period. Figure 7 presents commitments, disbursements, and number of grants according to region for the historical portfolio.

The largest cumulative country-focused allocation was made to Myanmar, followed by a group of East Asian and Pacific countries, including

the Philippines, Thailand, and Indonesia. KTF grant commitments are presented according to country in figure 8 alongside global and regional commitments. This funding distribution reflects KTF priorities for regional and country targeting. Allocations to Myanmar exceed those to any other country, and with the addition of two new grants during the reporting period, allocations to the Philippines surpassed those to Thailand. Figure 8 also reflects the geographic scope of KTF’s presence beyond East Asia and Pacific, with country-specific priority interventions in five countries in Africa and two countries each in Europe and Central Asia, South Asia, and Latin America and Caribbean.

Figure 7. KTF Grant Commitments and Disbursements According to Region, 2009-2020

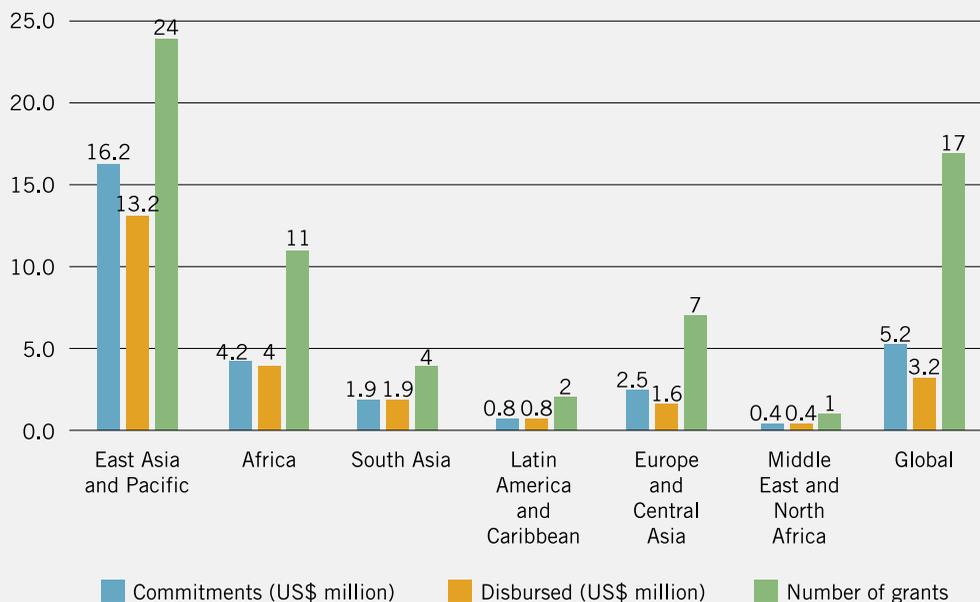
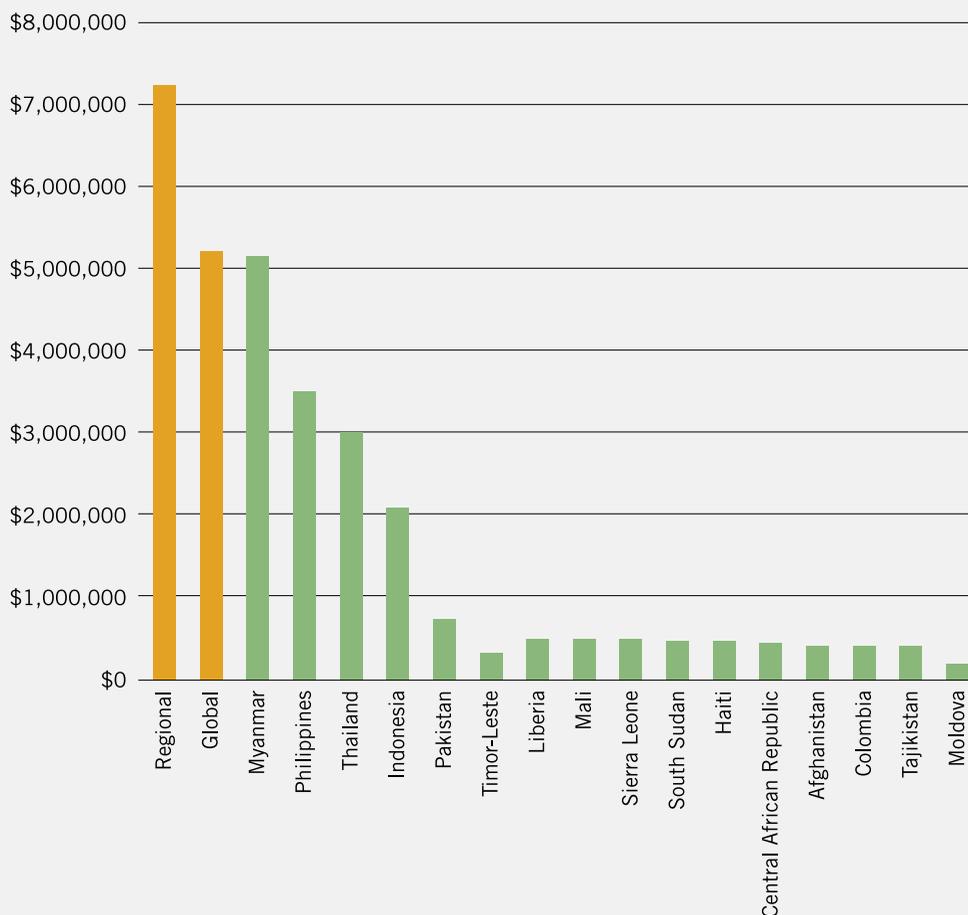


Figure 8. KTF Commitments According to Country, 2009-2020



Note: Only countries receiving country-specific grant commitments are presented. Grants spanning multiple countries are reflected in the regional or global columns.

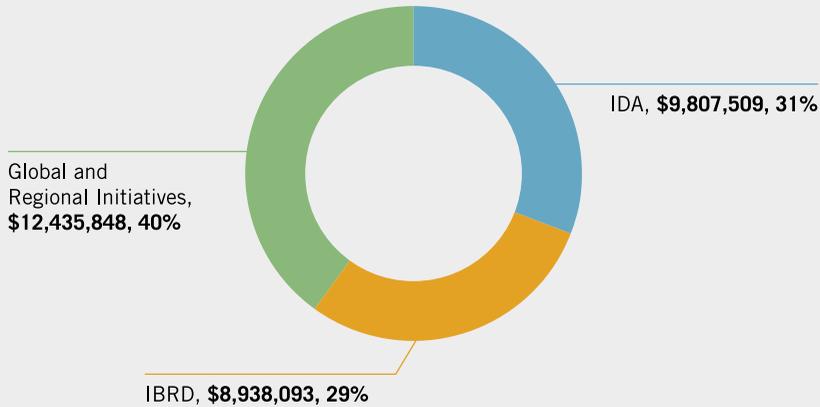


COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY AND THEMATIC AREAS

KTF funding from 2009 to 2020 was almost equally distributed across countries eligible for IDA and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) funding. Thirty-one percent of funding was committed to countries

eligible for IDA funding experiencing FCV and 29 percent to MICs with pockets of fragility eligible for IBRD funding (figure 9). Regional and global activities account for 40 percent of committed funding. This distribution reflects the KTF's ability to support interventions addressing challenges along the full spectrum of FCV situations.

Figure 9. KTF Financing According to Country Eligibility for IDA or IBRD Funding, 2009-2020



Note: IDA includes countries eligible to borrow from both IDA and IBRD. The only such country in the KTF portfolio is Pakistan.

Figure 10. KTF Commitments According to Theme, 2009-2020, USD Million



Note: Some grants cover more than one theme. For the purposes of the figure, only the primary theme is considered.

KTF commitments are distributed across 12 themes addressing challenges of fragility and facilitating peacebuilding and resilience-building processes in countries experiencing FCV. The themes with the largest share of KTF funding are crisis risk management, conflict-sensitive approaches or strategies, institutional reform, service delivery, and innovative technologies (figure 10). These leading themes are well aligned with KTF's objectives, as well as the areas of engagement under Phase Two. Land administration, gender-sensitive approaches, and capacity building have received less funding.

GOVERNANCE, ADMINISTRATION, AND RESULTS MONITORING

The World Bank Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group manages and oversees the KTF, which also collaborates closely with the State and Peacebuilding Fund. The KTF Secretariat oversees the KTF's day-to-day management, grant-making processes, portfolio programming and monitoring, and knowledge management and communications. The decision-making processes as established in the respective program documents for each phase govern Phase One and Phase Two grants (figure 11).

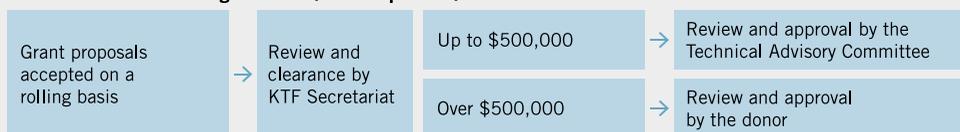
KTF grants are subject to rigorous technical, legal, and fiduciary due diligence, like all World Bank projects.

Results frameworks ensure consistent monitoring and measurement of fund- and project-level results. (See Annexes 4 and 5.) Phase One fund-level results for the overall portfolio are presented in figure 12. Phase Two fund-level results as of June 30, 2020, are presented in Annex 5, reflecting results achieved thus far under the grants included in the First and Second Annual Business Plans under Phase Two. With 1.5 years remaining for implementation of activities under Phase Two, considerable progress has been made relative to end-of-program targets. Sixty-eight percent of grant funding is allocated to countries in East Asia and Pacific, relative to the target of 75 percent. KTF projects are engaging nine international and national nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) (versus the end target of 20 NGOs). Six KTF grants are informing the use of innovative information and communications technologies (ICTs) in World Bank operations (versus the end target of 10), and half of those are benefiting from technical advice from Korean institutions (versus the end target of 60 percent). KTF grants directly inform or support 17 lending operations with a cumulative value of USD1.7 billion.

Figure 11. KTF Grant-Making Process According to Phase



Phase One: Grant-Making Process (2009 – present)



Phase Two: Grant-Making Process (2017-present)

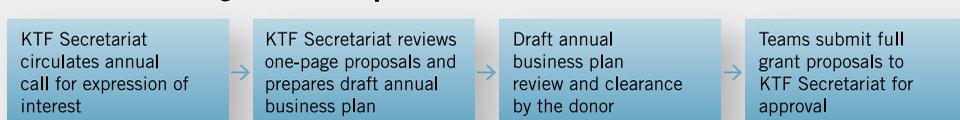


Figure 12. Fund-Level Results for the Overall Portfolio



1. PROMOTE FCV SENSITIVE STRATEGIES

31%
OF KTF PORTFOLIO

Supporting approaches that address a broad range of FCV challenges, align with regional priorities, advance existing country strategies and portfolios, and deepen WBG programming on and knowledge of FCV-sensitive strategies

Examples of activities:

- Supporting peaceful transitions in Myanmar by improving WBG operational teams' knowledge of and response to conflict dynamics and ensuring that all WBG operations are sensitive to FCV challenges and emphasize inclusion and peacebuilding
- Developing conflict resolution and socioemotional skills of elementary school students and literacy and numeracy taught in the local language through innovative school-based interventions in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao region in the Philippines

2. FOSTER PARTNERSHIPS

9%
OF KTF PORTFOLIO

Building and maintaining strong partnerships and engaging a variety of partners and grant recipients to ensure coherent development interventions in settings of FCV

Examples of activities:

- Assisting the government of Thailand, in partnership with a local nongovernmental organization, in piloting an enhanced socioeconomic reintegration program for ex-detainees and ex-combatants in Thailand's subnational conflict
- Promoting knowledge exchange on rural development and community-driven development approaches between Korea and countries experiencing FCV, including Afghanistan, Myanmar, and Nepal

3. TAKE RISKS AND MONITOR RESULTS

21%
OF KTF PORTFOLIO

Piloting new and innovative areas of programming, with a focus on monitoring, evaluation, and learning

Examples of activities:

- Creating a Geo-enabling Initiative for Monitoring and Supervision for clients, partners, and beneficiaries by enhancing the use of information and communications technology for project risk management in settings of FCV
- Increasing the capacity of Indonesia's institutions to use data and analysis to detect and respond to social conflict and inform policy responses

4. RESPOND TO URGENT NEED

9% OF KTF PORTFOLIO

Providing rapid support to requests for urgent technical assistance

Examples of activities:

- Addressing acute food security crises in countries experiencing FCV by supporting dialogue and early action with clients and partners
- Providing evidence of approaches to preventing violent extremism in Kyrgyz Republic and recommending development interventions to support client governments' violence prevention efforts

5. STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONS

21% OF KTF PORTFOLIO

Building long-term capacity and legitimacy of formal and informal institutions to manage stresses that increase risk of conflict and violence, with emphasis on documenting innovative pilots

Examples of activities:

- Developing technical and policy recommendations for a trade modernization program in Tajikistan to increase efficiency and transparency of cross-border trade, promote economic growth, and reduce instability in border areas
- Building financial management capacity of Bangsamoro Transitional Authority in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao region of the Philippines for better management of public resources and assisting in establishing institutions and systems required for effective, transparent resource management

6. CAPTURE AND DISSEMINATE KNOWLEDGE

9% OF KTF PORTFOLIO

Capturing operationally relevant learning that improves the WBG's ability to address FCV and respond to client demand

Examples of activities:

- Establishing a community of practice and coordinating knowledge exchanges on innovation in the analysis of compound FCV risks to institutionalize the Global Crisis Risk Platform's role as an innovator and knowledge broker
- Convening a series of workshops and capacity-building events to close knowledge gaps and support the confidence-building process between Moldova and the breakaway region of Transnistria

Note: Most grants apply to more than one of the six objectives, but for this illustration, grants were assigned only to the primary objective they contribute to.



SECTION THREE

PROGRAM IMPACT

The 10-year anniversary of the KTF is a good opportunity to review its medium- to long-term influence. In a number of countries, including Myanmar and Thailand, the KTF has contributed to significant change by supporting sequential interventions and sustained engagement in situations of FCV. The KTF has also increased the effectiveness of Korea's official development assistance, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected countries. More than half of KTF country-specific commitments have supported countries that are a priority for official development assistance for Korea.

KTF IMPACT ON WORLD BANK LENDING OPERATIONS

KTF grants play an important role in informing ongoing and planned World Bank lending operations throughout all phases of the project cycle. Three stages of effect can be identified. At the strategic stage, KTF grants contribute to adoption of FCV-sensitive institutional policies, foster innovative approaches and instruments, and generate evidence-based knowledge for addressing FCV. At the project preparation stage, the KTF affects new operations through diagnostic and analytical support, local capacity building and dialogue, and knowledge dissemination. At the implementation stage,

KTF grants increase project effectiveness in FCV contexts by piloting conflict-sensitive approaches and innovative solutions (figure 13). The link between KTF grants and World Bank lending operations is strong; more than 60 percent of grants under Phase Two of the KTF have a direct linkage to a lending operation, indicating the critical effect of KTF.

The KTF has informed government policies and strategic approaches to addressing FCV challenges. Providing technical assistance and facilitating policy dialogue are tools that the KTF has used to inform policies. One example is analytical work conducted to unveil the drivers of violent extremism in Central Asia and propose policy recommendations for a development response through the KTF grant Central Asia: Development Approaches for Preventing Violent Extremism, with a specific focus on the Kyrgyz Republic. Another example is the KTF grant Social and Economic Empowerment of Youth Through ICT-Based Solutions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in Pakistan. This grant supported development of the province's digital policy (the first of its kind in the country), which focuses on the regulatory, operational, and financial challenges to growth of the information technology sector, and made recommendations to strengthen this sector.

Figure 13. Impact of KTF Grants on World Bank Group Lending Operations



Strategic Stage

Inform policy dialogue and influence World Bank Group operations at the strategic level in contexts of fragility, conflict, and violence



Preparation Stage

Inform preparation of investment operations by providing analytical support or knowledge dissemination



Implementation Stage

Support project implementation and efficiency by piloting conflict-sensitive approaches and innovative solutions





Photo credit: Dorte Verner/World Bank

KTF grants have directly informed preparation of more than 30 lending operations. Given its all-encompassing peacebuilding transition, Myanmar has been a major recipient of KTF grants that have had a wide effect, informing preparation of a lending portfolio of more than USD1.6 billion, with a view to increasing the conflict sensitivity of active and pipeline projects and making these operations more targeted and sustainable.

Similarly, KTF grants directly support implementation of WBG projects, including in East Asia and Pacific, in Africa, and at the global level. These grants provide platforms for remote supervi-

sion, real-time risk monitoring, and portfolio mapping for coordination across projects and partners. For example, the Enhancing FCV Operations with Geospatial ICT Tools grant is aimed at increasing transparency, accountability, and oversight of World Bank projects in settings of FCV. With KTF support, the WBG's new Geospatial Operations Support Team provides project teams and counterparts operating in FCV settings with spatial insight that enhances planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation, helping identify and respond to implementation challenges earlier in the project cycle.



KTF grants with commitments of USD8 million have informed WBG operations totaling almost USD2.6 billion. Several KTF grants demonstrate the significant effect that the KTF has in informing large WBG lending operations, supporting country dialogue, and increasing government capacity in FCV settings.

In Myanmar, the USD480,000 grant **Improving Livelihoods and Creating Economic Opportunities in Rakhine State** is supporting government stakeholders in designing programs to improve livelihoods, foster social cohesion, and create inclusive economic opportunities for all. Assessments, diagnostics, and policy dialogue conducted under the grant are informing preparation of the USD100 million **Rakhine Recovery and Development** project. The grant also informs analytical services, including the Support to Myanmar Peace Process project and the Promoting Inclusion and Peace in Myanmar project. *Informed IDA operations of USD100 million.*

Another grant in Myanmar, the USD400,000 **People-Centric Digital Services for Peace and Inclusion** grant, is being used to develop proofs of concept and prototypes of government-to-citizen digital services to promote peace and inclusion. The objective is to enhance marginalized communities' voices and foster trust to support the peace process. The prototypes developed under this grant will be implemented under the Digital Government project, a USD100 million investment project currently in preparation. *Informed IDA operations of USD100 million.*

The USD400,000 grant **Developing Conflict Resolution, Socio-Emotional Skills, Literacy and Numeracy of Elementary Graders in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao Region of the Philippines** was designed to increase teacher effectiveness in developing conflict resolution, peacebuilding, and socioemotional skills in primary school students, as well as literacy and numeracy in the local language. The grant is supporting a pilot for preparation of a pipeline USD100 million investment operation, the Teacher Effectiveness and Competencies Enhancement project, which aims to improve the quality of instruction and equity in elementary school through multiple learning delivery modalities. *Informed IDA operations of USD100 million.*

In Tajikistan, the USD375,000 **Mobile Engage** grant is being used to develop a system of data collection and dissemination based on text messages to improve service delivery and provide mechanisms for citizen engagement. The mobile engagement platform will support interactions with beneficiaries under the USD70 million **Early Childhood Development to Build Tajikistan's Human Capital** project currently in preparation. By supporting communication activities on COVID-19, the grant is also informing the USD11.3 million **Tajikistan Emergency COVID-19** project. *Informed IDA operations of USD81.3 million.*



KTF IMPACT BY AREA OF ENGAGEMENT

The three areas of engagement under the KTF are aligned with priorities that the World Bank and Korea set under the FCV agenda, as well as the WBG FCV Strategy 2020-2025. Established in 2017 with the launch of Phase Two, the

three areas of engagement are mutually supportive: operational support for conflict-sensitive strategies and operations, innovative engagements for addressing FCV, and management of crisis risk (box 3). Under an overarching risk-based approach to FCV, the three areas identify topics and approaches for KTF grants to prioritize.

Box 3. KTF Areas of Engagement



Operational support for conflict-sensitive strategies and operations consists of support to World Bank Group (WBG) country and sector teams for mainstreaming sensitivity to fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) in WBG activities. The KTF facilitates investment lending through project preparation and implementation support in critical development sectors through catalytic grants implemented through WBG sector units. Ultimately, providing operational support for mainstreaming sensitivity to FCV in World Bank strategies and operations is a critical step in mitigating the adverse effects of FCV. In particular, operational support may include:

- Ensuring that in-depth risk and resilience assessments inform country strategies and operations and that WBG interventions follow the principle of “do no harm”
- Developing innovations and pilot operations that address FCV risks
- Providing timely support during crises or complex emergencies.

Innovative engagements for addressing FCV consist of strengthening knowledge, harnessing innovative solutions, and facilitating knowledge exchanges between the WBG, FCV client countries and stakeholders, and Korean institutions to address multidimensional risks. Innovative information and communications technology (ICT)-based solutions to strengthen and facilitate WBG operations, partnerships, and knowledge exchanges are an integral part of this area of engagement. The goal of this area of engagement is to increase the number of World Bank operations using innovative ICTs for preparation, implementation, and supervision and to increase the number of Korean specialists providing technical advice for these operations. KTF grants support the following innovation-related activities:

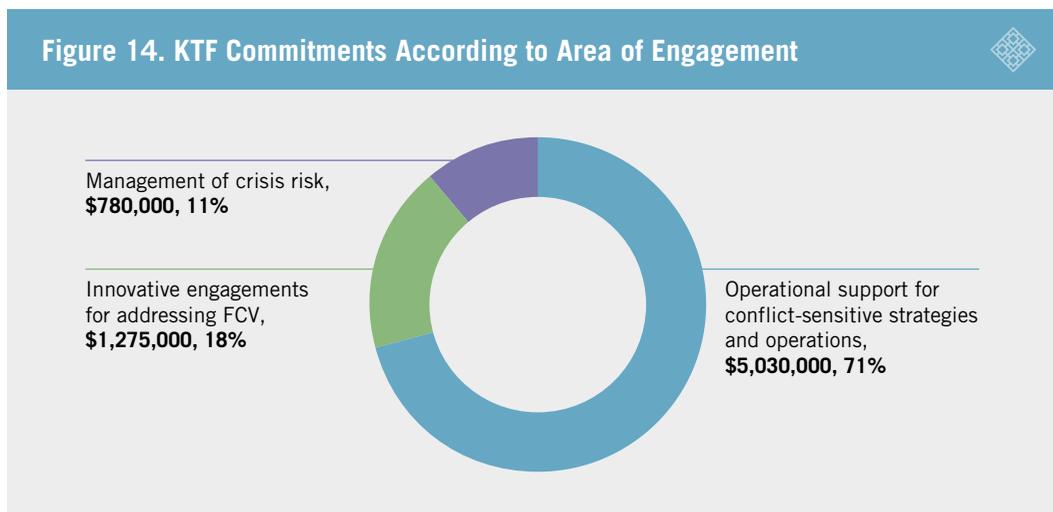
- Cutting-edge analytics
- New methodologies of data collection and analysis
- Capacity building and training for FCV client countries
- Knowledge exchange events
- Pilot partnerships with non-traditional actors, for example technology companies.

Management of crisis risk consists of aligning country and global FCV engagements in helping prevent and prepare for crisis risk across sectors and locations. In coordination within the WBG and with the international development and crisis management communities, the KTF supports design and development of crisis management tools and promotes their effective application. This area of engagement addresses multidimensional crisis risk through stronger collaboration and complementarity between humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding actors. Key considerations include political, security, human rights, economic, and social dimensions. Building on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, this area helps:

- Align strategic crisis risk programming at the global, regional, and country levels
- Enhance crisis management financial solutions
- Improve operational effectiveness by promoting greater crisis management flexibility and delivery mechanisms
- Provide catalytic country-level support to strengthen humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding collaboration for greater development effect.

In Phase Two, each grant falls under one specific area of engagement. In the reporting period, eight KTF grants supported Operational Support for Conflict-Sensitive Strategies and Operations, three grants supported Innovative Engagements for Addressing FCV,

and two grants supported Management of Crisis Risk.¹⁵ Operational Support has more than USD5 million in committed funding, Innovative Engagements' USD1.3 million, and Management of Crisis Risk USD780,000 (figure 14).



Note: Includes only grants under the 1st and 2nd Annual Business Plans of Phase Two.

Profiles of KTF grants under each area of engagement are presented in the following pages. Table 4 provides an overview of how each of these grants contributes to its area of engagement.

Table 4. Linking Areas of Engagement and KTF Grants

Area of Engagement	Example of KTF grant	Grant Relevance to Area of Engagement
Operational support for conflict-sensitive strategies and operations	<i>Developing Approaches for Conflict and Fragility in Middle-Income Countries</i>	Proposes tailored approaches to FCV in middle-income countries based on nuanced understanding of drivers of FCV
Innovative engagements for addressing FCV	<i>Community Monitoring and Strengthening Citizen Engagement Capacities of Social Intermediaries in Mali and Niger</i>	Pilots innovative information and communications technology-based solutions for community-monitoring activities in selected Bank operations
Management of crisis risk	<i>Strengthening Confidence-Building Measures in Subnational Conflict in Thailand</i>	Promotes constructive dialogue between state and nonstate actors and helps civil society organizations deliver services in FCV setting.

¹⁵ Only grants under Phase Two are assigned a specific area of engagement.

KTF IN ACTION

Addressing the Challenges of FCV in Middle-Income Countries



Villagers in southern Thailand, a region affected by long-standing subnational conflict. Photo credit: Hilal Ahmad Foundation

Middle-income countries (MICs) present a different set of FCV challenges than lower-income countries (LICs), which may have limited capacity and weak governance, low growth and poor economic management, and a history of violence and political instability, among others. Nonetheless, MICs have experienced rising FCV in the last decade, especially armed violence. Surprisingly, most conflicts occur in MICs — many of which are not considered fragile. Over the past two decades, there have been more fatalities from political violence in MICs than in LICs. Twelve of the 20 countries most affected by terrorism in 2017 were middle income. MICs are more prone than LICs to subnational conflict, including separatist conflicts. Although subnational conflicts generally do not directly threaten central power, they add risks and uncertainties that stall economic growth. Furthermore, remote regions with subnational conflicts face vulnerabilities and low human development, which hinders development.

A tailored, evidence-based response requires a deep understanding of FCV that addresses development of new approaches and engagement for MICs. Some of the challenges facing MICs in FCV are lack of financing tools; lack of focus and prioritization and a weak mandate given the political nature of conflicts and their resolution; and few international instruments to address FCV, which are usually focused on poorer countries with lower capacity. In particular, trust fund-supported activities have been crucial in MICs, where there is less political appetite to borrow to address FCV than in LICs. Successful activities have included deep analytical work and innovative programming.

With this backdrop, a KTF grant has been supporting an ongoing study, *Developing Approaches for Conflict and Fragility in Middle-Income Countries*, aimed at exploring the dynamics and drivers of FCV in selected MICs and proposing recommendations for refining tools, including on financing, programming, and partnerships. The work builds on other KTF-funded research, namely The Asia Foundation's groundbreaking *Contested Corners of Asia* study, which explored development aid and subnational conflict in Asia. For the current study, case studies of six MICs experiencing FCV challenges (Thailand, the Philippines, Kenya, Colombia, Croatia, Lebanon) are under preparation. The sample represents the various types of challenges that FCV engenders in MICs and addresses regional diversity. A complementary quantitative paper examines cross-national datasets to describe various forms of intrastate conflict and violence that MICs face. An expert advisory group with the participation of Seoul National University has been designated to exercise quality control and provide advice throughout the study. (See Section 4: Partnerships.)

STORY OF IMPACT

Community Monitoring and Strengthening Citizen Engagement in Mali and Niger

Beset with challenges of FCV, Sahel countries, including Mali and Niger, have been working to improve relations between the state and society and increase demand for good governance systems. Through a KTF grant, the *Community Monitoring and Strengthening Citizen Engagement Capacities of Social Intermediaries* project helped increase the participation, accountability, and transparency of the Bank's portfolios in both countries. The grant funded two main components: increasing project stakeholders' (governmental and nongovernmental) capacity to engage citizens and pilot testing innovative ICT-based community monitoring tools in select operations.

WEST AFRICA'S TRAJECTORY ON CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT

The KTF grant supported critical knowledge generation of societal change in both countries, research that highlights in parallel the role of traditional institutions and the political transition that Mali and Niger have witnessed since the 1990s away from authoritarianism toward more open, people-centered systems. Reflecting a pattern common in the broader West Africa region, the push toward democratization has seen elections gradually replacing military coups as the dominant means of transferring power, although, plagued by violence and manipulation of identities for political gain, the electoral process alone has been insufficient for citizens in either country to hold the state accountable.

In addition, in Mali and Niger, the state's penetration into the countries' territories is weak, and traditional structures substitute for or complement state functions. These traditional institutions have traditionally played an important role in organizing life at the community level; they regulate village life, control and regulate governance of community natural resources, and settle disputes. To perform some of these functions, formal and informal social intermediaries operate within communities to understand and improve accountability relationships. In Mali and Niger, "social intermediaries" include institutions that mediate between state and society, such as traditional leaders, religious leaders, civil society organizations (CSOs), and local governments. They play an outsized role in influencing relationships between the state and society and, therefore, social accountability at the local level.

"Community leaders (traditional leaders, local elected officials, marabouts) do not take care of our problems or consult us in solving our problems. Even when they make commitments to us, they do not fulfill these commitments. So, we do not respect them or respect them less and less. Sometimes they only need us during election campaigns."

- Youth Focus Group, Maradi, Niger



In Niger, the role and effectiveness of social intermediaries has shifted and is a clear manifestation of ongoing societal change and transition. Photo credit: EU/ECHO/Anouk Delafortrie

SUPPORTING CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT TO ENHANCE SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

The role and the effectiveness of social intermediaries have shifted over time in both countries as a clear manifestation of ongoing societal change and transition. The KTF grant promoted efforts to understand these societal changes, including the role of social intermediaries, with the goal of strengthening social accountability through support of citizen engagement. A study conducted under the KTF grant underlines the rapid pace at which society has been changing in the two countries and the enormous strain put on social intermediaries. Colonial and postcolonial regimes' efforts to integrate local communities using multiple governance modes severely compromised the role of social intermediaries because of weak accountability. This process weakened social intermediaries' legitimacy, making them ineffective and unable to mediate on behalf of the entire community. Ultimately, the disconnect between traditional leaders and the community discouraged community participation and in turn made the environment uncondusive to social accountability at the community level. Social intermediaries seem to be progressively out of sync with the expectations and needs of an increasing segment of the community.

With the goal of informing the Bank's tailored interventions on citizen engagement to enhance social accountability, the KTF-funded study maps informal social intermediaries operating in locations of Bank-financed projects in Mali and Niger. The social accountability approach that the project adopted includes implementing a wide range of instruments ensuring participatory public policies, budgets and monitoring of public expenditures, and accountability of public officials for their performance and conduct. By engaging citizens in this regard, social accountability approaches can also help strengthen the links between state and citizens, build trust in public institutions, and ensure participation.

The KTF-funded study provides a series of recommendations. First, social accountability and community engagement interventions should be premised on a solid understanding of societal dynamics in each targeted community and their evolution over time. Second, specialized local NGOs and other implementing entities of social accountability interventions should, to the extent possible, be organically linked to the local community. Last, social accountability interventions should build on existing structures and view the role of social intermediaries as temporary and transitional without creating permanent structures at the local level, help harmonize fragmented community-level accountability, and introduce checks and balances to make social intermediaries more inclusive.

ICT-BASED SOLUTIONS FOR COMMUNITY MONITORING

To respond to some of the above challenges and to improve Bank project outcomes, the KTF grant supported innovative solutions for community monitoring mechanisms through customized training. This included participation of local communities and use of ICT-based solutions for community-monitoring activities in select projects in Mali and Niger.

ICT-based solutions leverage mobile technology and cellular communications to gather data and beneficiary feedback so that the community can monitor the effects of interventions. Specifically, the KTF grant delivered a series of workshops on community monitoring mechanisms with a focus on ICT that targeted task teams, project implementing units, and other implementing entities such as local NGOs.

The KTF grant was effective because there was significant interest among Bank teams to adopt ICT-based solutions to remotely monitor on-the-ground project effects in real time, especially in remote, hard-to-reach areas. New solutions are being adopted in a context characterized by lack of comprehensive mobile coverage throughout both countries, although coverage is increasing, as well as weak Internet penetration, especially outside urban areas. Projects that received capacity support were able to integrate some of the mechanisms directly into the project itself at different stages of the cycle, from design to implementation.

Some of the projects that benefited from the KTF-funded capacity intervention include the Rural Mobility and Connectivity Project in Mali (with a budget of USD70 million), which was aimed at improving and sustaining road access of farming communities in two peripheral regions of Mali. The ICT-based community monitoring mechanism identified an individual within each targeted community as a focal point and equipped her with a short digital survey instrument installed on a hand-held device, with which beneficiary communities were surveyed to monitor the passability of the improved rural roads and their degree of maintenance. These digital surveys were highly effective because they provided data on implementation status of project activities in the form of texts and visuals while channeling citizen queries and comments.

An additional project that received capacity support under the KTF grant was the Niger Basin Water Resources Development and Sustainable Ecosystems Management Program (first part of Phase Two, with financing of USD55.2 million). Although its main component is construction of a dam generating hydropower, capacity support included an initiative to collect and resolve complaints, grievances, and requests for information related to implementation. An ICT platform enabled the project team to use low-cost, open-source ICT tools for real-time in-field collection of grievances at the local, communal, and national levels and allowed for analysis of structured digital data that automatically feeds into a centralized monitoring system.



Photo credit: World Bank

STORY OF IMPACT

Strengthening Confidence-Building Measures between State and Nonstate Actors in Southern Thailand

Thailand's southern provinces (also referred to as Deep South) have been engulfed in a subnational conflict with a long-standing low-level insurgency. Within this conflict-affected setting, the KTF supported the *Strengthening Confidence-Building Measures in Subnational Conflict* project, which is aimed at building trust and confidence between state and nonstate actors and encouraging engagement between the state and civil society. The project promoted constructive dialogue between government and other stakeholders and helped CSOs deliver services to vulnerable groups in a responsive, transparent, accountable manner. It employed a range of engagement mechanisms, such as support for research, policy dialogue, and operations, to expand the Bank's impact in southern Thailand.

SUSTAINED ENGAGEMENT TO BUILD TRUST AND PEACE

Since 2007, the World Bank has been working to foster peace and development in the conflict-affected southern region of Thailand. This long-standing engagement, which has included a range of conflict-sensitive community-driven development activities and small grants to CSOs, positioned the World Bank as a neutral trusted partner and effective convener, whose assistance state and nonstate actors alike seek in a challenging context with a low-level insurgency. The World Bank maintained its reputation for neutrality by deliberately and strategically balancing the interests of and support to all parties. This positioning has enabled the Bank to gain the trust of groups that are directly affected by the conflict and are unable or unwilling to receive direct support from the government.

“The tools the World Bank has taught us make it easier for us to reach out to the community...The tools given to us help us see the problems that happen in our community. If we did not have these tools, we would not have been able to see the whole picture.”

- Adelan Mataeha, Community Leader, Yala Province

The KTF has contributed to raising the World Bank's profile in this conflict-affected region, where it increasingly plays the role of technical advisor and partner to help the government integrate conflict-sensitive approaches into local development processes. The KTF has supported two successive grants in southern Thailand: the first (*Thailand: Expanding Community Approaches in Conflict Situations*) ran from 2013 to 2017, and the second, featured here, closed in May 2020. Furthermore, two active grants are building on this work and focusing on reintegration of ex-detainees and ex-combatants in this region. Policymakers recognize sustained engagement as an operational pillar when working in FCV contexts.¹⁶ Because the nature and complexity of FCV challenges allow for only limited, incremental progress toward peace and resilience, continuous engagement is needed to consolidate peace gains. In this case, community-based approaches and sustained engagement have fostered dialogue and mutual trust between state actors amid one of the oldest insurgencies in East Asia and Pacific.

This KTF grant deepened understanding of the conflict context and fostered partnerships between the World Bank, the Royal Thai government, and CSOs. By reaching vulnerable populations who may be suspicious of direct government support, CSOs in the Deep South play a critical role in promoting inclusion of individuals directly affected by the conflict.

¹⁶ United Nations and World Bank, 2018.

BUILDING LOCAL CAPACITY FOR SERVICE DELIVERY

With KTF support, the project promoted learning, capacity building, and knowledge sharing of international experience with local CSOs. In turn, greater capacity improved delivery of services to vulnerable groups and enhanced understanding of peacebuilding at the community level. Two training curricula were delivered to increase civil society knowledge and capacity.

First, under a grant provided to the Deep South Coordination Center, Prince of Songkhla University, 37 CSOs were trained using a psychosocial support curriculum that a multidisciplinary team of trainers comprising psychologists, psychiatrists, and transformative learning coaches delivered. In turn, these CSOs used the curricula to train smaller CSOs and community-based organizations on psychosocial support delivery. As a result, the curriculum increased the capacity of CSOs and influenced the design of new curricula targeted to specific vulnerable groups, including orphans and women affected by the conflict. The services that these CSOs delivered are directly relieving trauma and depression among community members.

Second, a peace education curriculum for CSOs was used to train 25 community leaders and CSOs working in southern Thailand. The Hilal Ahmar Foundation, an NGO, facilitated the trainings, and experienced peace education trainers from Aceh, Indonesia, delivered it. The peace education trainers continue to provide training and coaching for the trained CSOs and community leaders in all three provinces affected by the conflict. As with the psychosocial support curriculum, the peace education curriculum helped build capacity. Trained civil society representatives have translated the curriculum into Thai and integrated it into their own organizations' activities, for instance in schools and local communities.



Participants in and conveners of a psychosocial training, including a sample of a team exercise from the training.
Photo credit: Pamornrat Tansanguanwong/World Bank

FOSTERING PARTNERSHIPS AND INFORMING LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND POLICIES

The training and capacity-building efforts strengthened domestic and international partnerships. More than 100 state and civil society actors attended an international conference that the Korea Development Institute co-hosted: Sharing Experience on Community-Driven Development Projects in Fragile Areas. The event provided international experience and technical assistance from Myanmar, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Korea to domestic stakeholders. Professor Taejong Kim, from the Korea Development Institute, shared knowledge from an impact evaluation of community-driven development experiences in South Korea, which revealed significant effects on rural income dynamics and community resource mobilization.

Knowledge products and learning opportunities were also widely used to inform local development programs and to support policymakers. For example, the National Security Council endorsed a report that the KTF supported, on engagement of civil society with the state in the Deep South, that was used as an input into its Southern Border Provinces Administration and Development Policy 2020-2023. CSOs and the National Security Council agreed on the report's recommendations to increase capacity and improve the approaches of working effectively together to build trust and peace in the region.

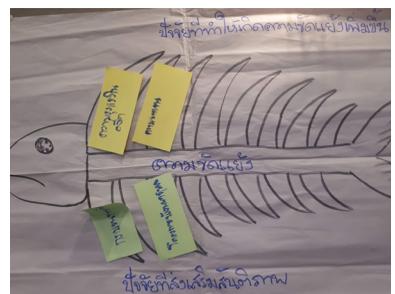
“If we are hoping to bring peace here, civil society is the best mechanism. Because civil society groups work closely with the people, [...] they have a great deal of trust from them.”

- Pateemoh Sadeeyamu, Deputy Governor, Narathiwat Province

In addition, two studies were prepared under the KTF grant that reinforce the partnership between the government and civil society. *Reintegration: Voices from the Conflict-Affected Deep South* assessed the needs of former combatants in the subnational conflict and former detainees, and *Impact on Families of Returnees Suffering from Conflict-related Trauma* investigated the effects on the families of former detainees with posttraumatic stress disorder. While showing the limitations of the government’s existing reintegration program, these studies have influenced the government’s decision to support a pilot program to normalize relations between ex-combatants and their communities. This pilot project, the Socio-Economic Reintegration Project in Southern Thailand, which the KTF also supports, uses a new approach to enhance civic engagement with the state to support vulnerable groups (ex-combatants and their families). Thanks to the contribution from the KTF, the government has increasingly accepted CSOs’ involvement, as the selection of an NGO as the executing agency for the new reintegration pilot and the role envisioned for CSOs in the government’s new policy toward southern Thailand indicate.

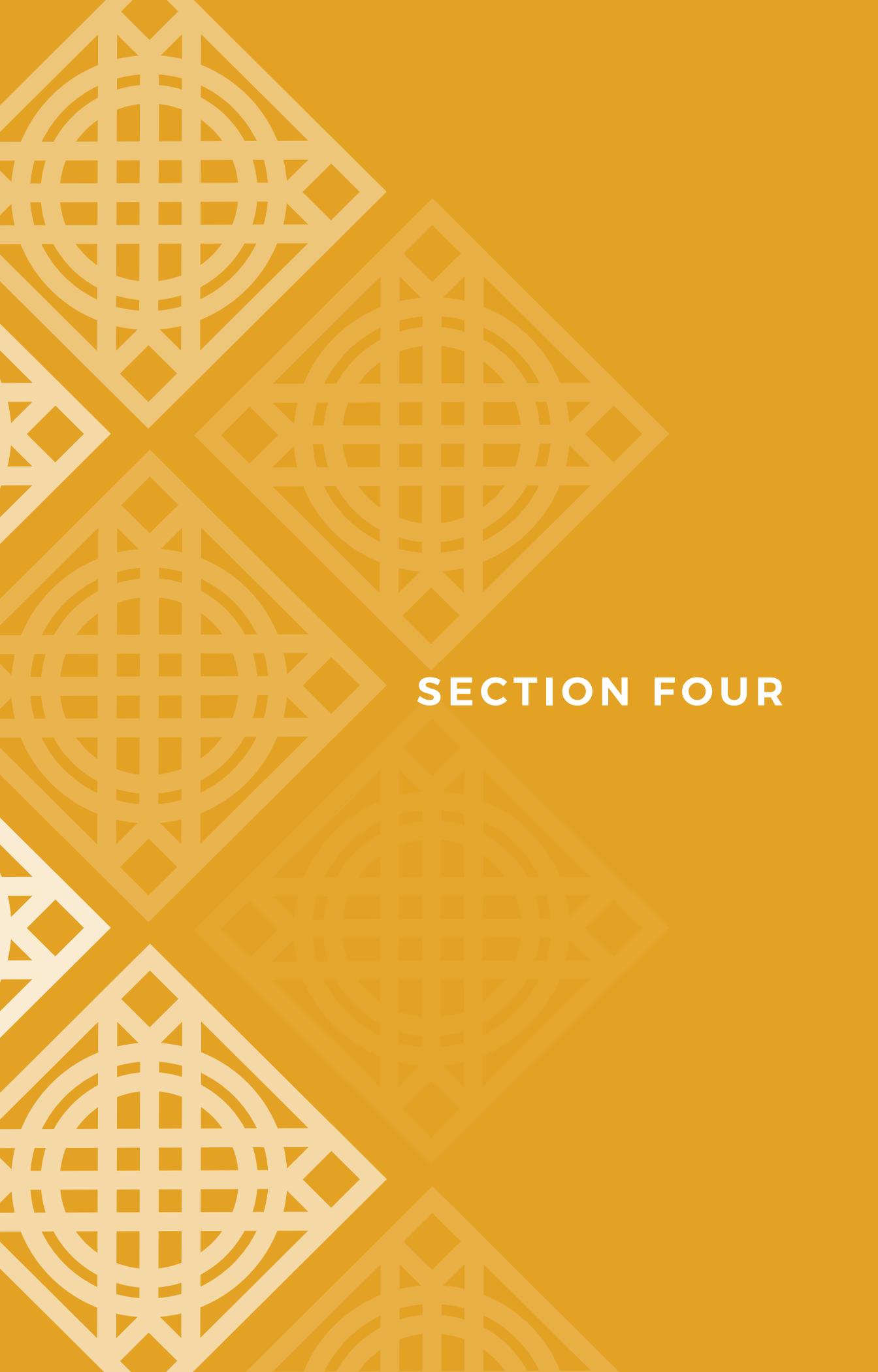
“Civil society is the bridge between the state’s work and policies and regular people. It does not mean that they need to be affiliated with any group, just regular people making a living at all economic levels. Therefore, groups in the middle, civil society groups, are very important. If we look at conflict resolution theories, civil society groups are even more important, because they are coordinating with all sides.

*- Srisompob Jitpromsri,
Deep South Watch*



Participants in a peacebuilding training conducting an exercise to identify priority issues for village block grants.
Photo credit: Muslahuddin Daud



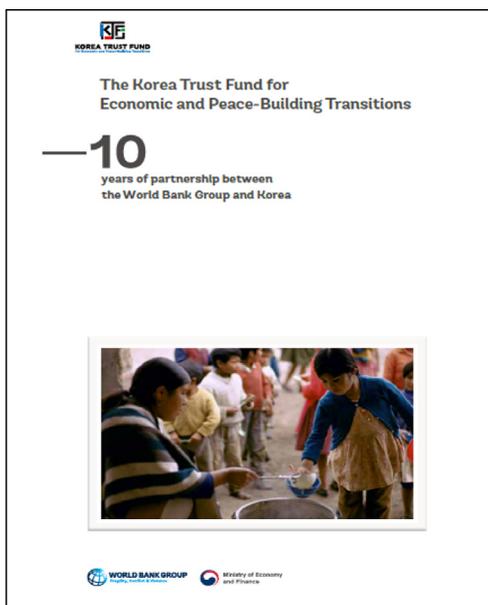


SECTION FOUR

PARTNERSHIPS AND KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

A core objective of the KTF is advancing partnerships and generating and disseminating knowledge. The importance of partnerships is echoed in the new WBG FCV Strategy as an essential tool “to effectively prevent conflict, build resilience, and sustain peace.”¹⁷ Building on the partnerships established, the KTF continues to emphasize mutual learning among Korean institutions, the WBG, and local actors in contexts of FCV.

2019 marked the 10-year anniversary of the partnership between the WBG and the government of Korea to address FCV. For the occasion, a stocktaking of results achieved under the KTF was published. The Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peace-Building Transitions: 10 Years of Partnership between the World Bank Group and Korea highlights the trajectory of the KTF over the decade and demonstrates the complementarity of the WBG’s and Korea’s FCV priorities and approaches.



Cover page of the publication marking 10 years of the WBG-Korea partnership on FCV.

Several knowledge dissemination and exchange activities with partners took place in 2019 and 2020 despite the challenges of COVID-19.

Conference on Community-Driven Development in Areas Experiencing FCV in East Asia. As part of the Strengthening Confidence-Building Measures in Subnational Conflict project (see Story of Impact on page 30), the Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre of Thailand and the WBG organized the International Conference on Community-Driven Development and Peace Building in Fragile Areas in June 2019 in Pattani, Thailand. The conference facilitated a dialogue on community-driven development operations in conflict areas and assisted the government of Thailand in applying these principles to its local development policies. Representatives from East Asian countries, including Indonesia, Myanmar, the Philippines, and Thailand, shared their experiences with implementing community-driven development projects in FCV settings. The conference benefited from the participation of and partnership with the Korea Development Institute School of Public Policy and Management. Professor Taejong Kim presented Korea’s official development assistance-funded activities in Myanmar, with a focus on those applying the Korean community-driven development approach.

Knowledge Generation and Exchange with Korean Stakeholders on Innovative Technologies in Agriculture. The Water-Saving, Climate-Smart Frontier Agriculture in Africa’s FCV Context project, which the KTF supports, harnesses technological solutions in the agricultural sector to increase food security and improve nutrition in settings of FCV. The project team visited Korea twice (August and December 2019) and benefited from advice and knowledge that stakeholders shared, including the Korean Rural Development Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, and the Korean Ministry of Economy and Finance. In partnership with the Rural Development Administration, the team visited several insect

¹⁷ World Bank Group, 2020.



Main conveners of the International Conference on Community-Driven Development and Peace Building in Fragile Areas, June 2019. From left to right (sitting row in the middle), participants included, Dr. Markus Kostner, Conflict, Peace and Development Specialist; Dr. Birgit Hansl, Country Manager for Thailand, World Bank; Professor Dr. Taejong Kim, Korea Development Institute School of Public Policy and Management; Rear Admiral Somkiat Polprayoon, Secretary General, Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre; Mr. Kraisorng Wisitwong, Pattani Governor; Major General Thira Daewa, Director of Peace Operations Centre, Internal Security Operations Command.

farming sites and processing facilities. The project team also benefited from advice and information that the Korean private sector, including farmers, agri-food businesses, and food processing companies, provided. In addition, Korea’s experience with innovative agricultural technological practices is generating knowledge that can be useful in FCV settings. An upcoming WBG publication highlights some of these practices, specifically related to the insect industry and hydroponics,

and benefited from substantive input from the Rural Development Administration. In June 2020, the Rural Development Administration published a working paper, *Development Policy and Plans for the Korean Insect Industry*. Based on the partnership forged under this grant, the World Bank and the Rural Development Administration will collaborate on a pilot project in South Sudan to provide trainings for rural farmers.¹⁸

“I believe that Korea’s experience of growing, producing, and consuming edible insects based on medical and pharmacological research can help developing countries, including FCV countries, view insect farming as an alternative high-quality agricultural activity for a sustainable future.”

– Dr. Nam Sung Hee, Director, Applied Entomology, Industrial Insect Division, Rural Development Administration, Korea

¹⁸ This pilot is also benefiting from KTF support through a USD500,000 grant recently endorsed under the 3rd Annual Business Plan, “Reduce Hunger Risk Through Rapid-Food Production During COVID-19 Pandemic – Crop and Insect Farming in Urban Areas in South Sudan.”



Visit to an insect farm for the Water-Saving, Climate-Smart Frontier Agriculture in Africa's FCV Context project by representatives from the Rural Development Administration, Ministry of Agriculture; the Agriculture Global Practice, World Bank; the Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group, World Bank; and insect farm owners.

Responding to FCV in MICs. An expert advisory group consisting of World Bank experts and external members from academia, policy institutions, and donor agencies, including Seoul National University, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, UK Department for International Development, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Universidad de los Andes (Colombia), and Carnegie Middle East Center, was formed to provide quality assurance on the Developing FCV Approaches in Middle-Income Countries project. (See KTF in Action story on page 26.) It will be invited to review the final synthesis report, along with the main quantitative analytical study and country case studies, to ensure that the final report reflects the latest global research and policy-relevant insights. Dr. Huck-ju Kwon, Professor, Seoul National University and President of the Korea Association of International Development and Cooperation, is part of the advisory group and will help guide the team as it moves forward with data collection, analysis, and dissemination.

Korean Partners Advise on Digital Services to Strengthen State-Society Ties in Myanmar. The People-Centric Digital Services for Peace and Inclusion project will develop prototypes of government-to-citizen digital services that can promote peace and inclusion through a people-centric approach, which gives voice to marginalized communities and fosters trust in the state in Myanmar. Despite delays due to COVID-19, the project team plans to engage with Korean partners who can offer technical advice in this area. The project team has engaged with Korean government agencies and leading institutions, including the Ministry of the Interior and Safety, National Information Society, National Information Resources Service, and Public Procurement Service. The project team will seek technical advice from the Graduate Institute of Peace Studies of Kyung Hee University, Korea Development Institute, Korean Institute for Health Family, and National Center for Multicultural Education.



Signing ceremony for memorandum of understanding between the World Bank Group (WBG) and Korea Telecom: Hoon Sahib Soh (left), Special Representative, WBG Korea Office, and Hyung Gyoun Byun (right), Vice President, Artificial Intelligence/Big Data Services Department, Korea Telecom.

Signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the WBG and Korea Telecom.

In February 2020, the WBG and Korea Telecom, one of Korea's leading telecommunications companies, signed an MoU to enhance partnership between the two institutions. Contributions from the FCV team in Korea were critical in developing the partnership and facilitating the signing of the MoU. Hoon Sahib Soh, Special Representative of the WBG Korea Office, signed the MoU on behalf of the WBG, and Hyung Gyoun Byun, Vice President of the Artificial Intelligence/Big Data Services Department, Korea Telecom, signed on behalf of Korea Telecom. The MoU covers cooperation between the two institutions on artificial intelligence and big data-based solutions for developing countries, including FCV-affected countries. As a step toward operationalizing the cooperation, the Korea Telecom delegation engaged in an experience exchange on ICT solutions for project monitoring in the context of COVID-19 with GEMS. Once travel restrictions are lifted, the GEMS team aims to travel to Korea to build upon these initial interactions and explore development of joint ICT-based approaches for project monitoring.

Participation in Korea Innovation Week. Korea Innovation Week was held at WBG headquarters in Washington, DC, February 18-20, 2020.¹⁹ Yongbeom Kim, First Vice Minister of Ministry of Economy and Finance, led the Korean delegation of approximately 140 officials, which included officials from the Ministry of Science and Information and Communications Technology; Ministry of Employment and Labor; Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport; Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs; and Ministry of Environment. Through various plenary sessions, thematic workshops, and interactive information booths the event highlighted experiences of Korean actors in applying innovative technologies. Two KTF grants, People-Centric Digital Services for Peace and Inclusion in Myanmar and Water-Saving, Climate-Smart Frontier Agriculture in Africa's FCV Context, were introduced in thematic workshops. An information booth highlighted the 10-year partnership between the FCV Group and Korea on addressing FCV challenges through the KTF, and the 10-year anniversary booklet highlighting this partnership was distributed.

¹⁹ World Bank. 2020. "Korea Innovation Week: Integrating Disruptive Technologies into the Development Agenda." <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2020/03/06/korea-innovation-week-integrating-disruptive-technologies-into-the-development-agenda>



The WBG's first FCV strategy (2020-2025) calls on partnerships and cooperation to play an increasing role in addressing the most challenging problems related to FCV. Greater coordination and mission-driven partnerships maximize the effectiveness of programs. For partnerships to be effective, the FCV strategy calls for each stakeholder to build on its comparative advantage and mandate. Partnerships call for complementarity of diverse aspects of international engagement, including development, security, humanitarian initiatives, and diplomacy. In particular, the FCV strategy affirms that “partnerships across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus are necessary, given the highly protracted nature of fragile situations, as well as the spillover impacts caused by conflict” (World Bank Group, 2020: 52).

Operationally, partnerships are formed at different levels and with diverse stakeholders. Since 2017, the World Bank has partnered with the United Nations to increase strategic collaboration in crisis situations through the Partnership Framework for Crisis-Affected Situations. There are also emerging agreements by which the World Bank can finance operations in high-risk areas through specialized UN agencies or other humanitarian actors. Furthermore, greater cooperation with other multilateral development banks, such as the Platform on Economic Migration and Forced Displacement, can foster strategic alignment and rationalize country support and initiatives on migration and forced displacement. Partnerships and dialogue with civil society organizations (CSOs) are also important, as is leveraging the potential of the private sector. The FCV strategy states that CSOs “can complement WBG programming through their on-the-ground experience, as well as to support efforts on social accountability and citizen engagement with a focus on service provision,...monitoring and evaluation, and building greater accountability” — something that a recent Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peace-Building Transitions (KTF) grant in Mali and Niger successfully supported. (See Story of Impact on page 27.)

Partnerships with bilateral donors and organizations allow for deployment of critical resources through trust funds. The durable partnership that the World Bank and Korea established in 2009 through the KTF marked the partnership's 10-year anniversary in 2019. The KTF has achieved good results at the country level and in advancing the FCV agenda within the World Bank and globally. In recognition of the important role of partnerships, the KTF financed and implemented consultations for the FCV strategy in May 2019. The Seoul-based consultations engaged more than 40 representatives from the government of Korea, research institutions, CSOs, academia, and the private sector and were instrumental in informing and shaping the strategy.

Knowledge Sharing on Korea's Responses to COVID-19. As part of a WBG Korea Office innovation and technology webinar series, the FCV team in Korea, together with the WBG Korea Office, jointly organized a webinar: Responding to COVID-19: Early Lessons from Korea & Global Partnerships on Innovation and Technology. The event brought together experts to discuss early lessons, including use of innovative and technology-enabled solutions, as well as the potential for global partnerships to address the pandemic. Bernhard Metz, Senior Operations Officer, World Bank FCV Group, presented the WBG application of GEMS in the context of COVID-19, a project that the KTF has financed.

Ongoing Dialogue: The FCV team in Korea continues to be in dialogue with a number

of Korean institutions, including the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy, the Korea International Cooperation Agency, and Yonsei University, to identify and nurture partnership and engagement opportunities between the WBG and Korean stakeholders. After domestic travel restrictions were lifted for the WBG Korea Office staff, the FCV team in Korea participated in three speaking engagements in May and June 2020. These events focused on WBG approaches and priorities to respond to COVID-19 in contexts of FCV. Ongoing dialogues with Korean institutions will continue to identify areas of possible collaboration wherein Korea's technical expertise can be leveraged to address development challenges in situations of FCV, especially in the COVID-19 context.

A decorative background pattern consisting of a repeating grid of diamond shapes. Each diamond contains a complex geometric design of overlapping circles and lines, creating a lattice-like structure. The pattern is rendered in a light purple color against a darker purple background.

ANNEXES

ANNEX ONE: FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS



	Note	2020 (January-June)	2019	2018	2017	2016	2009-2015	Total
<i>Expressed in US\$</i>								
Opening Balance	1	15,106,195.16	13,195,900.84	9,715,369.82	8,698,926.76	12,628,158.35	0.00	-
Receipts								
Donor Contributions	2	0.00	4,641,546.05	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.00	23,827,987.51	38,469,533.56
Net Investment and Other Incomes	3	13,357.31	74,403.88	87,249.70	89,626.73	94,322.28	466,218.48	825,178.38
Total Receipts		13,357.31	4,715,949.93	5,087,249.70	5,089,626.73	94,322.28	24,294,205.99	39,294,711.94
Disbursements								
Grant Disbursements	4	2,481,217.58	2,632,149.01	1,524,953.46	4,012,349.71	3,969,675.56	10,626,307.43	25,246,652.75
Program Management	5	64,275.32	106,006.60	81,765.22	60,833.96	53,878.31	563,180.46	929,939.87
World Bank Administration Fee	6	0.00	67,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	476,559.75	544,059.75
Total Disbursements		2,545,492.90	2,805,655.61	1,606,718.68	4,073,183.67	4,023,553.87	11,666,047.64	26,720,652.37
Ending Balance		12,574,059.57	15,106,195.16	13,195,900.84	9,715,369.82	8,698,926.76	12,628,158.35	-
Less: Committed Funds (Active Grants)	7	6,019,696.83				-	-	-
Less: Committed Funds (Approved Grants)	8	4,095,000.00						
Fund Balance (Available for New Programming)	9	2,459,362.74				-	-	-

Note 1: Reporting Basis

Reporting period used in this report is July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020.

Note 2: Donor Contributions

The Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peace-Building Transitions (Fund) received US\$4,641,546 in the reporting period. This was the third installment of a total of \$14,641,546 pledged by the Republic of Korea over a three-year period under the Agreement between the Republic of Korea acting through the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association concerning Phase-2 of this Fund. Since the Fund was established in 2009 the Republic of Korea has contributed ~US\$38,469,534 equivalent to the Fund.

Note 3: Investments and other incomes

Net investments and other incomes - US\$74,403.88 for calendar year 2019 and US\$13,357.31 for the first six months of calendar year 2020 - consist of the Fund's share in the interest income earned by the World Bank's trust fund portfolio including realized gains/losses from sale of securities and other incomes. The investment income received in 2019-2020 covered over fifty percent (51.5%) of the Fund's program management costs incurred in the same period.

Note 4: Disbursement for the Fund's operational activities

Cumulative disbursements to the KTF grants in the amount of US\$25,246,652.75 were made since the establishment of the Fund, out of which US\$2,632,149.01 in 2019 and US\$2,481,217.58 in January-June 2020. Regional distribution of disbursements is presented below, with East Asia and Pacific Region taking the leading share of total grant disbursements with 53%.

The following table provides details of the grant distribution and disbursements by region. For a fuller picture, the table also reflects grant commitments by region.

Region	Disbursed (US\$ million)	Share, %	Number of grants	Share, %	Committed (US\$ million)	Share, %
East Asia and Pacific	13.2	53	24	36	16.2	52
Africa	4.0	16	11	17	4.2	13
South Asia	1.9	8	4	6	1.9	6
Latin America and Caribbean	0.8	3	2	3	0.8	3
Europe and Central Asia	1.6	6	7	11	2.5	8
Middle East and North Africa	0.4	2	1	2	0.4	1
Global	3.2	13	17	26	5.2	17
	25.1	100	66	100	31.2	100

Note 5: Program Management Disbursement

The cost of the Fund program management for the calendar year 2019 amounted to US\$106,006.60, and for January-June 2020 to US\$64,275.32. Over half of this cost was covered by investment income.

The following table provides details of expenses for the Fund program management.

Expense Categories	2020 (January-June)	2019	2018	2017	2016	2009-2015	Cumulative disbursements, US\$
Staff costs	24,945.62	64,594.97	30,371.02	38,812.72	30,741.42	382,062.17	571,527.92
Consultant fees	11,281.23	14,192.76	15,644.00	0.00	3,584.88	38,021.73	82,724.60
Travel expenses	1,694.60	10,131.85	21,752.17	22,021.24	5,912.21	107,299.25	168,811.32
Other expenses	26,353.87	17,087.02	13,998.03	0.00	13,639.80	35,797.31	106,876.03
	64,275.32	106,006.60	81,765.22	60,833.96	53,878.31	563,180.46	929,939.87

Staff costs include salaries and benefits for the KTF Secretariat staff. Other expenses include associated overhead expenses, contractual services, e.g. editing, graphic design, translation, publishing and printing, representation and hospitality.

Note 6: Administration Fee

The World Bank administration fee covers indirect costs related to corporate services provided in support of operational work. Indirect costs include the cost of institution-wide services such as human resources, information technologies, office space services, etc. The World Bank administration fee is not specific to the Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peace-Building Transitions but applies to all trust funds administered by the World Bank.

A total of US\$67,500 was charged in the reporting period. This fee was charged in relation to the Recipient-executed operation in Thailand - Supporting the Socio-Economic Reintegration of Ex-Detainees and Ex-Combatants in Southern Thailand.

Note 7: Committed Funds

Commitments in the amount of US\$6,019,696.83 are outstanding as of June 30, 2020. These are the remaining balances (funds committed but not disbursed yet) of the grants that the Fund has approved for program management and operational activities, i.e. active grants.

Note 8: Fund Balance

Commitments in the amount of US\$4,095,000 relate to grants under the Year 3 Annual Business Plan recently approved by the donor.

Note 9 - Fund Balance

Fund balance as of June 30, 2020 is equal to US\$2,459,362.74 and can be used for new programming.



Region	Country & project title	Start date	Development objective	Grant amount	Disbursement as of June 30, 2020
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	Myanmar: Supporting Peaceful Transitions <i>TFOA9585 under Phase Two</i>	January 2019	Support peaceful transitions in Myanmar by increasing country and task teams' knowledge of conflict dynamics and improving their responses through analytical work, advisory services, and technical support to operational teams. This grant will assess existing livelihood opportunities for households living in Rakhine State, develop a conflict-informed diagnostic of socioeconomic and political dynamics between communities in Rakhine State, develop operational guidelines and pilot interventions to expand economic opportunities and foster social cohesion in conflict-affected areas in Rakhine, and promote knowledge sharing and partnership development.	\$700,000	\$438,377
	Myanmar: Improving Livelihoods and Creating Economic Opportunities in Rakhine State <i>TFOA9769 under Phase Two</i>	February 2019	Inform and support the government of Myanmar in designing potential programs to improve livelihoods, foster social cohesion, and create inclusive economic opportunities for all groups living in Rakhine State. The grant will design and test approaches to inform the World Bank program in Rakhine and provide data and analysis to inform the development of WBC projects. This includes briefing notes on political and conflict dynamics, expert meetings, violence monitoring, and development of a Conflict Context Portal. The data and analyses produced through the engagement will inform strategic discussions on a broader response in Rakhine State through an inclusive, sustainable humanitarian-development nexus.	\$480,000	\$399,181
	Myanmar: Education Pilot Research in Conflict Affected States <i>TFOB0581 under Phase One</i>	June 2019	Pilot education activities with Ethnic Basic Education Providers (EBEPs) and ethnic armed organizations in Mon and Chin States. The pilots will develop the framework and mechanism for a partnership with major EBEPs and promote equivalency between the Ministry of Education and the major EBEPs and ethnic armed organizations. The pilots will have vast operational value for the upcoming Inclusive Access to Quality Education project because they will address one of the most challenging initiatives within the project. The pilots will constructively link the recently completed research with the upcoming Inclusive Access to Quality Education project.	\$150,000	\$95,596
	Myanmar: People-Centric Digital Services for Peace and Inclusion <i>TFOB1985 under Phase Two</i>	January 2020	Develop proofs of concept and prototypes of government-to-citizen digital services (or applications) to promote peace and inclusion based on a design thinking, people-centric approach. The focus will be on giving a voice to marginalized communities and fostering trust to boost momentum for the peace process in Myanmar. The design of a digital evidence-based performance management system of civil servants incorporating citizen feedback and engagement will also be iterated and tested to help reduce corruption and improve service delivery in the conflict areas while engendering trust between citizens and the state.	\$400,000	\$23,379

NEW

Region	Country & project title	Start date	Development objective	Grant amount	Disbursement as of June 30, 2020
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	Philippines: Developing Conflict Resolution, Socio-Emotional Skills, Literacy and Numeracy of Elementary Graders in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao of the Philippines <i>TFOB1514 under Phase Two</i> NEW	November 2019	Increase teacher effectiveness in developing conflict resolution, socioemotional, literacy, and numeracy skills of elementary school students by providing innovative school-based continuous professional development interventions in the FCV context of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao in the Philippines. The project will pilot a coaching model for providing school-based continuous professional development for elementary schoolteachers in selected areas. The coaching program, based on international good practice for supporting teachers, will cover conflict resolution and socioemotional skills of young children in relation to peacebuilding and teach literacy and numeracy as appropriate in the local language of instruction, in line with the Philippines' Mother Tongue policy.	\$400,000	\$126,670
	Philippines: Strengthening Resource Management Capability in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao <i>TFOB2576 under Phase One</i> NEW	April 2020	Increase the financial management capacity of the Bangsamoro Transitional Authority so that it can better manage public resources, and increase the intergovernmental policymaking capacity of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao by helping the Bangsamoro Transitional Authority to establish the institutions and systems required for effective, transparent resource management and to improve its administrative systems and strengthen national intergovernmental systems.	\$550,000	\$107,419
	Thailand: Supporting the Socio-Economic Reintegration of Ex-Detainees and Ex-Combatants in Southern Thailand <i>TFOB0231 and TFOB0232 under Phase Two</i>	May 2019	Help the government deliver and evaluate a redesigned socioeconomic reintegration program pilot for ex-detainees and ex-combatants in southern Thailand. The program will support a socially and economically vulnerable population and help build goodwill and space for a peace dialogue process. The grant will help deliver reintegration assistance to 240 ex-combatants and ex-detainees, collect data on the effectiveness and outcomes of reintegration program pilot interventions, and establish program and implementation capacity within government and implementing partners for ex-combatant and ex-detainee reintegration.	\$650,000 Bank-executed grant to be followed by a \$1,350,000 recipient-executed grant	\$332,262 \$679,229
	FCV Support to East Asia and Pacific <i>TFOA8648 under Phase Two</i>	September 2018	Bring FCV operational knowledge and experience to support country programs in Asia and Pacific and help implement KTF Phase Two, with a special focus on innovative engagements in FCV and management of crisis risks.	\$800,000 (over 3 years)	\$312,886
			EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC TOTAL	\$5,480,000	\$2,514,999

Region	Country & project title	Start date	Development objective	Grant amount	Disbursement as of June 30, 2020
AFRICA	Africa: Water-Saving, Climate-Smart Frontier Agriculture Technologies for FCV Affected Populations and Countries in Africa <i>TFOB0053 under Phase Two</i>	March 2019	Contribute to increasing knowledge on how frontier agriculture technologies can be used to produce nutritious food, create jobs, and enhance livelihoods. This grant will provide solutions, enhance knowledge, and increase collaboration among partners to increase resilience and decrease vulnerability in FCV contexts by advancing highly productive water- and land-saving frontier agriculture technologies. The task has a focus on portable frontier agricultural technologies that will allow host populations and displaced people to take their knowledge and systems with them if they move to other locations, enabling them to begin producing nutritious food and attaining food security immediately.	\$500,000	\$375,962
	AFRICA TOTAL			\$500,000	\$375,962
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	Kyrgyz Republic: Developing Approaches for Preventing Violent Extremism in Central Asia <i>TFOB0831 under Phase One</i> NEW	September 2019	Provide evidence-based research on local-level drivers of violent extremism in Kyrgyz Republic and recommend development interventions to support client governments in preventing violent extremism, especially in the context of two upcoming IDA lending operations. A mixed-methods analytical study will examine the risks of recruitment of young men and women into violent extremism. The study will generate evidence-based knowledge in an understudied field and provide critical evidence to define a coherent development approach to violent extremism in the region and lay the groundwork for development operations focused on prevention.	\$300,000	\$182,262
	Tajikistan: Mobile Engage <i>TFOB1939 under Phase Two</i> NEW	February 2020	Develop a system of data collection and dissemination based on text messages to improve service delivery and provide mechanisms for citizen engagement in Tajikistan. The grant uses telephone networks to reach vulnerable people, encourage acceptance of public service initiatives, provide important information on health and wellbeing, and collect feedback from the public.	\$375,000	\$36,292
	Tajikistan: Enabling Trade in a Challenging Environment <i>TFOB2095 under Phase Two</i> NEW	February 2020	Increase efficiency and transparency of cross-border trade to promote economic growth and reduce instability in border areas. The grant will develop a series of technical and policy recommendations in the domain of cross-border movements of goods and people (trade and travel) targeted toward trade-related agencies, including the Customs Service, to reduce high transaction costs and burdensome administrative procedures. A series of technical notes will be summarized in a "Trade modernization program" report to be presented to the government of the Republic of Tajikistan and trade and border agencies.	\$450,000	\$52,870
	EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA TOTAL			\$1,125,000	\$271,424

Region	Country & project title	Start date	Development objective	Grant amount	Disbursement as of June 30, 2020
GLOBAL	Developing approaches for conflict and fragility in Middle Income Countries (MICs) <i>TFOA9897 under Phase Two</i>	March 2019	Build deeper knowledge of the nature of FCV in MICs and what works to promote peace in MICs to develop effective approaches for the World Bank Group and others. The program will build on past analytical work, including the Pathways for Peace study, the 2011 World Development Report, and the Asia Foundation's KTF-funded Contested Corners research. The work will build a comprehensive understanding of the nature and drivers of multiple types of FCV in MICs by developing solid guidance to shape strategies, approaches, and designs to prevent and address FCV and providing inputs into the Bank's FCV strategy.	\$500,000	\$234,959
	Building an Inclusive Consultations Process for the WBG FCV Strategy <i>TFOB0213 under Phase One</i>	April 2019	Support a dynamic, inclusive consultation process for development of the WBG FCV strategy. A robust, comprehensive global process will be conducted with a wide range of FCV actors such as shareholder and client governments; international financial organizations and international organizations; global, regional, and national civil society organizations; policymakers; and practitioners. Consultations will be held to gather stakeholders' insights into country and regional perspectives, global lessons learned, and good practices and to create an open space that enriches the final deliverable by providing specific country examples.	\$350,000	\$340,265
	Enhancing FCV Operations with Geospatial ICT Tools <i>TFOB0228 under Phase Two</i>	May 2019	Improve transparency and accountability of World Bank projects in FCV settings by applying the latest machine learning tools to current data derived using telephones, drones, and satellites and increase World Bank team and, where appropriate, country counterpart use of insights produced using these tools. The goal is to increase operational oversight in inaccessible areas, helping FCV teams recognize implementation challenges earlier and take action earlier in the project cycle to increase the development effectiveness of the project.	\$500,000	\$104,880
	GEMS+: Creating a Public Good through Digital Tools & Skills in FCV settings <i>TBOB1637 under Phase Two</i> 	December 2019	Create a global public good for clients, partners, and beneficiaries by enhancing the use of information and communications technology and innovative methods of project preparation, implementation, and risk management in FCV settings. This is achieved through systematic capacity-building in the use of digital open source technology for data collection and analysis that can feed into operational monitoring and evaluation, supervision, and environmental and social risk management. The grant will address operational use of simple, effective low-cost or no-cost technology and best practices in terms of operational monitoring and risk management procedures.	\$530,000	\$57,715

Region	Country & project title	Start date	Development objective	Grant amount	Disbursement as of June 30, 2020
GLOBAL	Global Crisis Risk Platform (GCRP) – Measuring crisis preparedness and sharing knowledge on crisis risk management <i>TFOB2827 under Phase Two</i> 	May 2020	Support innovation in the analysis of compound risks, foundational knowledge management, and learning activities that will help institutionalize the role of the Global Crisis Risk Platform as an innovator and knowledge broker supporting all World Bank teams focusing on risk identification, prevention, mitigation, and management. The grant supports two core functions of the Global Crisis Risk Platform: catalyzer of analytical innovation and knowledge broker. This is achieved through a component dedicated to development of multidimensional crisis preparedness metrics and another to supporting foundational knowledge management work to facilitate access to relevant knowledge products for staff and clients.	\$250,000	\$0
	Operationalizing the Famine Action Mechanism in Five ‘First Mover’ Countries <i>TFOB1687 under Phase One</i>	July 2020	Provide support for the second phase of the Famine Action Mechanism initiative, specifically to operationalize the Famine Action Mechanism framework in five “First Mover” countries (Afghanistan, Chad, Somalia, South Sudan, Yemen), which represent the areas most exposed to famine risk and are priority countries for collective programmatic focus. The grant aims to operationalize the Famine Action Mechanism into a series of plans to bridge long-term development and short-term humanitarian response interventions. The grant will enable First Mover countries to better identify, prioritize, and prepare investments to promote famine prevention and preparedness and strengthen the operational effectiveness of the World Bank, development partners, and client governments in famine prevention, preparedness, and early action.	\$600,000	\$0
			GLOBAL TOTAL	\$2,730,000	\$737,818

ANNEX THREE: CLOSED GRANTS AS OF JUNE 30, 2020



Region	Country & project title	Duration	Results achieved	Grant amount
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	Indonesia: National Violence Monitoring System <i>TF010265</i>	December 2011 – April 2015	Increased capacity of Indonesia's institutions to better use data in policy planning. The grant supported data collection, coding, web development, and technical assistance so the Coordinating Ministry could use the data to inform policy responses. Technical support was provided to Habibie Center, an Indonesian think tank tasked with producing data-based analytical work.	\$2,071,258
	Indonesia: National Violence Monitoring System (Additional Financing) <i>TF010266</i>	March 2014 – May 2015	As a result, the National Violence Monitoring System has been validated as an effective, accurate violence response tool. It contains more than 200,000 data entries covering all 34 of Indonesia's provinces, and the government, academia, and civil society are all using the data to improve national-level policy planning.	
	Myanmar: Improving the Evidence Base on Poverty Through Mixed Methods <i>TF016965</i>	March 2014 – April 2016	Developed a better evidence base on poverty and living conditions in Myanmar that is credible, accepted by all stakeholders, and used to inform national decision-making in the transition process by conducting the Myanmar Poverty and Living Conditions Survey. The World Bank implemented this nationally representative household survey in cooperation with a survey firm and in collaboration with the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development. The grant also supported analysis of existing poverty data and a qualitative field study of poverty, inequality, and mobility.	\$459,485
	Myanmar: Support to the Myanmar Peace Process <i>TF015419</i>	August 2013 – December 2018	Enabled the Myanmar Peace Center to generate an evidence base that improves national decision-making and development partner interventions in support of the peace process. The grant supported a landmark study by the Asia Foundation on the interactions between subnational conflict, aid, and development; technical support to establish a peace-focused multidonor trust fund; launch of a Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment in close collaboration with the United Nations and the European Union; and ongoing, real-time risk monitoring of challenges affecting the WBG portfolio.	\$2,953,984
	Pacific Islands: Strengthening Local Capacity and Project Implementation <i>TF015291</i>	August 2013 – March 2016	Increased capacity and strengthened government procurement and financial management systems, increased knowledge and application of safeguards policies and documents, and partnered with civil society organizations to increase and improve social accountability using innovative on-the-ground technical support. This grant provided direct support to 23 World Bank projects. A lessons-learned report on strengthening capacity and building implementation in fragile and remote island states was written.	\$494,661
	Philippines: Supporting Inclusive Peace in the Bangsamoro <i>TF016067</i>	November 2013 – February 2016	Provided analytical and advisory support to build legitimate institutions in conflict-affected areas of the country, including developing the draft Bangsamoro Basic Law, which is crucial to implementation of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro, and the Bangsamoro Development Plan, which is informing government budgeting and donor financing for conflict-affected Mindanao. The grant also contributed to the design and operation of the Bangsamoro Conflict Monitoring System, which is informing more conflict-sensitive development programming, and included technical assistance on the overall approach to combatant transition using a community-based reintegration approach.	\$469,924

 Indicates grants with linkages to WBG operations.

Region	Country & project title	Duration	Results achieved	Grant amount
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	Philippines: Supporting the Foundations of Sustainable Peace in Mindanao TFO18382 	October 2014 - November 2017	Helped build credibility and relationships of trust with clients by providing timely support through analytical work, policy advice, and donor coordination, focusing on citizen security, justice, social programs, and jobs. Grant outputs included the Mindanao Jobs Report, which will inform World Bank plans for expanding operations in Mindanao over the next 5 years. The report has also been cited in the government's new Strategic Framework for Peace and Development in Mindanao. The Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Commission endorsed the <i>Land Conflict in Mindanao</i> study, which the grant also supported, and the study's main recommendations were included in the commission's report.	\$1,464,907
	Philippines: Islamic Finance and Financial Inclusion on Bangsamoro TFOA0422	May 2015 - May 2016	Provided support to increase access to basic financial services, in particular Islamic financial services, in Bangsamoro to stimulate growth, jobs, and development. The grant helped build skills and knowledge on a matter of strategic importance for cultural recognition of Muslim Filipinos by assessing access to financial services and financial inclusion, assisting with development of the legal framework for Islamic finance, and helping design an Islamic microfinance pilot for possible implementation. Grant activities facilitated the counterparts' commitment to development of a legal framework and triggered on-going discussions on future support for improving access to finance, including through Islamic microfinance.	\$66,646
	Philippines: Bangsamoro Conflict Monitoring System TFOA1161	July 2016 - December 2017	Helped enhance demand-driven policy dialogue using Bangsamoro Conflict Monitoring System data on matters related to conflict and development in the proposed Bangsamoro territory. The grant supported data collection on violent conflict in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao from 2011 to 2016, and the data are available on a publicly accessible website. The grant supported production of a report analyzing conflict trends from 2011 to 2015, and 37 policy dialogue sessions were held with various stakeholders. The grant team engaged with four Local Government Units to support conflict-sensitive development planning.	\$544,000
	Thailand: Expanding Community Approaches in Conflict Situations TFO15383	August 2013 - December 2017	Contributed to building confidence between communities and subdistrict authorities in southern Thailand through participatory local development approaches and capacity building. KTF support enabled three rounds of village block grants to all 43 communities in participating districts. More than 28,600 villagers – almost 60 percent of them women – actively engaged in community-driven development block grant processes and activities. The project expanded participatory community development planning, enhanced local authorities' capacity to undertake participatory local development activities, and increased the ability of CSOs to engage in dialogue. Building on the results of this grant, the Thai government requested that the WBC Reimbursable Advisory Services expand community-driven development operations in all villages in southern Thailand, ensuring the project's continuing influence.	\$489,796

Region	Country & project title	Duration	Results achieved	Grant amount
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	Thailand: Strengthening Confidence-Building Measures in Subnational Conflict <i>TFOA6521</i>	December 2017 – May 2020	Strengthened confidence-building and increased engagement between the state and citizens in southern Thailand by promoting constructive dialogue between government and nonstate actors, supporting civil society organizations in delivering services to vulnerable groups, and promoting learning and transfer of international experience, particularly on community-driven development program design. The grant contributed to keeping the Bank as a neutral and trusted partner and effective convener whose expertise is sought by both state and non-state actors in a challenging context with a low-level insurgency. State and nonstate actors used four issue notes (livelihoods, capacity building, social accountability and grievance redress mechanisms, social and environmental safeguards) to continue applying the community-driven development approach. A component on knowledge and capacity of civil society delivered two training curricula, and two studies focused on ex-combatants. More than 100 government and civil society participants attended an international conference on Sharing Experience on Community-Driven Development Projects in Fragile Areas that provided international experience and technical assistance from Myanmar, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Korea. The grant also informed the design of the Socio-Economic Reintegration Project in Southern Thailand (P170730).	\$494,261
	Timor-Leste: Support for Land Policy <i>TFO17208</i>	April 2014 – April 2016	Increased the capacity of the government, CSOs, and communities to develop and implement land legislation in a fair, inclusive, 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 development of livelihood opportunities.	\$166,296
	Timor-Leste: Tax Revenue Policy and Capacity-Building Technical Assistance (Domestic Revenue Mobilization) <i>TFOA3275</i>	July 2016 – June 2018	Provided advice for improving the tax regulatory framework and preliminary capacity building in support of the domestic revenue reform program. The grant funded a review of the proposed value-added tax bill and the revised taxes and duties bill and supported development of a training program for tax officials and a series of policy advice sessions for the Fiscal Reform Commission that increased the effectiveness of the Tax Office, improving the regulations and procedural codes for value-added tax and establishing a taxpayer office. Changes in government priorities after the national elections limited Implementation of this grant, preventing the team from completing all originally planned activities.	\$110,875
	East Asia and Pacific: Developing Tools for Trauma-Sensitive Livelihood Interventions in East Asia <i>TFO16645</i>	February 2014 – April 2016	Improved the effectiveness of World Bank efforts in fragile, conflict-prone situations by supporting dialogues among development practitioners, mental health and psychosocial experts, and researchers about how sensitivity to trauma and psychosocial wellbeing can be integrated into projects. An online course was developed to build the capacity of development and humanitarian practitioners to design projects that are responsive to psychosocial and mental health needs and, in turn, contribute to better outcomes for projects.	\$467,893
	East Asia and Pacific: Regional Violence-Monitoring Knowledge Exchange <i>TFO18279</i>	October 2014 – June 2016	Consolidated lessons from three existing violence-monitoring initiatives in Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines and developed a practical methodology toolkit based on synthesis of lessons learned. The grant supported methodological improvements and harmonization, 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.	\$472,305
	TOTAL: EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC			

Region	Country & project title	Duration	Results achieved	Grant amount
AFRICA	Africa: Initiative on Pastoralism and Stability in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa TFOA1262 	August 2015 – December 2017	Enhanced monitoring and evaluation systems and knowledge of the link between pastoralism development and stability for regional organizations and programs. KTF funds helped move the Pastoralism and Stability in the Horn of Africa project forward and supported progress in two multi-million-dollar IDA operations on pastoralism livelihoods development: the Pastoralism Support Project in the Sahel and the Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project in East Africa. The grant supported development of knowledge products and tools that helped project teams, government officials, and regional development agencies support pastoralist communities in mitigating conflicts in their areas while incorporating the principle of “do no harm” in all related World Bank projects and initiatives.	\$374,687
	Africa: IFC-KST Private Sector Development Study TFOA4158	December 2016 – June 2018	A \$150,000 grant was approved to fund IFC-led activities aimed at examining the effectiveness of private sector interventions in fragile situations in Africa, with a focus on effective sequencing and a view to understanding which development strategies work in complex fragile situations and which do not and to help inform future interventions. The grant was not disbursed, and the funds were returned to the KTF account.	\$0
	Central African Republic: Strategic Early Response TFO16601 	February 2014 – June 2016	Generated knowledge that is enabling the improvement of World Bank operations in the Central African Republic. The Labor-Intensive Public Works knowledge exchange provided direct operational and strategic support to the restructuring of two ongoing World Bank projects. KTF support fed into preparation of the World Bank Country Engagement Note to support the Central African Republic’s fragile transition and define the World Bank’s priority areas of engagement. KTF support also led to the launch of the \$31 million multidonor rapid employment program that delivered 10,000 jobs.	\$417,680
	Great Lakes Region: Promoting Peace and Stability through Development TFO17533 	June 2014 – February 2017	Provided support to Great Lakes programs and strategies, resulting in significant adaptations to some projects to take conflict into account and address the causes of violence. The grant helped design a \$35 million conflict transformation and land management component under the DRC-Burundi agriculture program and identify peacebuilders and spoilers in agricultural value chains; inform the cross-border trade project by studying vulnerabilities and sources of resilience of actors involved in cross-border trade flows between DRC, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi; identify peace- and security-related indicators for a regional monitoring and evaluation project; inform the performance learning review for DRC through a risk assessment for the eastern provinces, influencing the design of the Country Partnership Framework; and identify priority axes and communities along which early recovery and displacement projects in DRC will work.	\$338,479
	Liberia: Citizen Engagement for Fair, Equitable, and Durable Land and Natural Resource Management TFO15976 	November 2013 – October 2015	Assisted the Liberian government in mitigating potential conflict arising from land and natural resource management. The grant also supported the drafting of recommendations for government to increase citizen engagement and suggested inputs to the proposed Liberia Land Administration Project regarding land acquisition processes.	\$480,623

Region	Country & project title	Duration	Results achieved	Grant amount
AFRICA	Mali: Immediate Post-Conflict Recovery Support Initiative <i>TF016090</i>	November 2013 – October 2015	Allowed the WBC to engage actively with the government of Mali on its post-conflict response. It supported an assessment of needs and priorities and a monitoring system to assess progress on peace and development over time. Introduction 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 European Union, United Nations, and WBC to strengthen this framework, which has since become a core tool in the international response to conflict.	\$473,586
	Western Africa: Community Monitoring and Strengthening Citizen Engagement Capacities of Social Intermediaries in Mali and Niger <i>TF0A7835</i>	July 2018 – May 2020	Increased the participation, accountability, and transparency of the World Bank's Mali and Niger portfolios. The first completed component, Note on ICT-Based Community Monitoring, detailed capacity-building support provided for specific task teams and project implementing units for ongoing projects. Specifically, a series of capacity-building workshops on community monitoring mechanisms with a focus on ICT-based solutions targeting project implementing units and other implementing entities (e.g., local nongovernmental organizations) was conducted, including continuous technical advice and input to the project design and implementation processes. A second deliverable, Strengthening Citizen Engagement Capacities of Social Intermediaries, maps formal and informal social intermediaries active within locations of Bank-financed projects in Mali and Niger with the goal of informing the Bank's citizen engagement and social accountability interventions. A critical finding was that the rapid pace at which society is changing in the two countries has put enormous strain on social intermediaries, which in turn are becoming ineffective at mediating on behalf of the entire community. Their roles and legitimacy in local communities are rapidly weakening – especially with youth – as social intermediaries have become more fragmented.	\$177,009
	Sierra Leone: Local Development Partnerships for Mining <i>TF017106</i>	April 2014 – April 2016	Contributed to the design of a more-conflict-sensitive mining sector in Sierra Leone by developing an overarching policy and addressing control of mining resources by chiefs – an identified source of fragility. The grant provided technical assistance to a working group that produced a model Community Development Agreement that the National Minerals Agency then worked to adapt and implement. KTF support helped shape the overall policy discussion on governance of the minerals sector and policy and implementation arrangements for community development agreements.	\$471,862
	South Sudan: Youth Employment <i>TF015917</i>	October 2013 – April 2016	Supported an impact evaluation of a cash grant for youth on their livelihoods, education, and other socioeconomic indicators. The program was implemented in the least-conflict-affected regions in South Sudan and entailed life-skill and business training and a grant of \$1,000 per beneficiary. The project contributed to more-detailed knowledge of the labor situation of youth in South Sudan.	\$442,757
	Sub-Saharan Africa: Jobs and Job Creation in Fragile and Conflict States <i>TF015749</i>	October 2013 – March 2016	Improved the knowledge base and quality of data for informing employment policies and operations (e.g., Labor-intensive Works Project, Youth Employment Project in Sierra Leone) in a subset of fragile and conflict-affected states in Africa. The grant supported three country jobs reports (Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Liberia) and a presentation of findings from the research, which have already informed a range of analytical, operational, and strategic activities in Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, and – to a lesser extent because the report was completed more recently – in Liberia. The activity informed or initiated broader employment engagement in all three countries.	\$474,250
TOTAL: AFRICA				\$3,650,933

Region	Country & project title	Duration	Results achieved	Grant amount
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	Europe and Central Asia: Addressing Land and Conflict Issues in Eastern Europe and Central Asia TF016513	January 2014 – May 2016	Increased the capacity of the governments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Georgia, South Africa, Colombia, Nepal, Kenya, and Côte d'Ivoire to provide inclusive, equitable land administration systems and land restitution processes, sensitizing the governments to the special needs of vulnerable groups in FCV settings. The concept of land leasing programs, social monitoring and vulnerability mapping, and sensitization on women's property rights were piloted and developed to benefit the relevant WBC land operations in Europe and Central Asia.	\$483,760
	Moldova/Transnistria: Knowledge for Confidence Building TF016849	March 2014 – September 2017	Supported a series of workshops and capacity-building events aimed at closing the knowledge gaps to enhance the confidence-building process, including pilot programs with communities on both banks of the Nistru River. A note was produced on the strategic and operational challenges of working in the Transnistria region of the Republic of Moldova, which highlights shifting power relations between the authorities of Transnistria and negotiating with the sovereign government to work with the break-away regions of the country. This note provided valuable guidance for WBC teams on working in conditions of frozen conflicts.	\$165,014
	Western Balkans: Strengthening Fiscal Institutions to Build Resilience TFOA5927	October 2017 – July 2019	Supported Western Balkan countries' (Albania, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia) fiscal institutions by refining their approach to fiscal rules through a diagnostic review that included an institutional assessment, innovative opinion survey, and quantitative analysis; providing country-specific advisory and technical assistance work to support the governments in their efforts to reform the existing rules; convening a 1-day workshop (Fiscal Rules and Fiscal Councils—Options to Ensure Fiscal Sustainability) for senior fiscal policy officials from the Western Balkans, fiscal council representatives, and donor, multilateral development bank, and development partner representatives. There was cross-country knowledge generation and sharing on practical approaches to designing fiscal rules and on experiences and challenges regarding fiscal council implementation. Specifically, the capacity of technical officials in Kosovo to design, monitor, and implement fiscal rules and councils was strengthened.	\$239,331
	Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan: Citizen Engagement for Better State-Society Relations TF016843	April 2014 – April 2016	Enhanced understanding of grievance redress mechanisms as a way for operations to respond to beneficiary feedback in Central Asia; developed a citizen engagement Country Roadmap in Kyrgyz Republic; improved the design of citizen engagement in investment financing operations; and developed tools for citizen engagement in the education and energy sectors in Kyrgyz Republic. This grant leveraged significant additional funds for sector activity through a partnership between the World Bank (\$3 million) and the Aga Khan Foundation (\$500,000). In addition, the grant resulted in a commitment from the World Bank Country Management Unit to continue financing the mainstreaming of citizen engagement, as well as the expansion of citizen engagement work to Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. Several European and Central Asian countries adopted a pilot of the Kyrgyz Republic Country Roadmap for citizen engagement.	\$461,003
	TOTAL: EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA			\$1,349,108

Region	Country & project title	Duration	Results achieved	Grant amount
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	Colombia: Peace Process Implementation Support TF016910	March 2014 – December 2015	Increased government capacity to make informed decisions for peacebuilding policies and implementation mechanisms by developing a framework for understanding the peacebuilding exercise in Colombia; technical review of the reintegration policy and approach to inform a potential disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration program for Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia ex-combatants; and a study on how public policy can effectively address crime and violence in the aftermath of an armed conflict. The project also increased understanding of the role of civil society in peacebuilding processes and in building trust in state institutions. The knowledge that the activities generated supported a policy dialogue with the government during the transition to peace and promoted the WBG role as a trusted knowledge broker in peace and development interventions.	\$387,302
	Haiti: Political Economy Analysis and Social Accountability Pilot TF018584 	October 2014 – April 2016	Increased the effectiveness of World Bank operations in the electric and education sectors. The improved understanding of stakeholders in the electric sector, their interests, and their effect have helped the electric sector in Haiti increase access through renewables and off-grid solutions, resulting in two new energy projects focusing on those alternative approaches. In education, the inspection analysis and net mapping of stakeholders generated knowledge that sector teams used to inform technical assistance on improving education quality. All the main activities under the Social Accountability Pilot were adopted and expanded in a new education project to enhance the effect of the project on learning outcomes.	\$435,881
TOTAL: LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN				\$823,182
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	Middle East and North Africa Citizen Engagement TF017467 	May 2014 – December 2017	Designed and implemented citizen engagement activities in conflict and postconflict contexts. The grant deepened citizen engagement in WBG operations in countries experiencing FCV, increasing knowledge of clients, partners, and the WBG in the Middle East and North Africa and in South Asia. The work that this grant supports contributed to tangible changes in projects and programs and generated demand from new clients for peer-to-peer exchanges and resulted in development of the Collaboration for Development platform, which serves as a vehicle for knowledge dissemination between Bank staff and clients. This platform connects clients and Bank staff each time new training takes place. The grant activities generated significant interest among clients to finance their own dissemination activities based on activities supported under the KTF, reflecting increased client ownership.	\$449,548
TOTAL: MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA				\$449,548
SOUTH ASIA	Afghanistan: Understanding the Drivers of Peace and Security in Extractive Industries Sector TF017381 	May 2014 – May 2016	Informed preparation of the Afghanistan Extractives for Development project with an assessment of the drivers of conflict along the extractive industry value chain. The grievance redress-related work was useful in supporting the government in meeting its safeguard obligations under the Sustainable Development of Natural Resources project, under which 310 male and 237 female workers were trained on grievance redress mechanisms and conflict mitigation.	\$390,662

Region	Country & project title	Duration	Results achieved	Grant amount
SOUTH ASIA	Pakistan: Social and Economic Empowerment of Youth Through ICT-Based Solutions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa <i>TFOA4397</i> 	February 2017 – June 2018	Supported civic inclusion and economic empowerment of young men and women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa by promoting ICT-based solutions. The grant supported development of eight digital skills courses in fields ranging from basic digital literacy and graphic design to advanced computer programming and developed models for community-led co-working spaces and incubator facilities; three spaces are now operational, with more than 30 youth members per facility. The grant provided technical assistance to and monitoring of the provincial Youth Employment Program and Digital Ambassadors programs, which trained more than 5,000 youth in 2018. In addition, the grant helped develop Pakistan's first provincial digital strategy, which has mobilized support of \$2 million from donors and \$450,000 from the private sector; 75,000 jobs in the digital economy are expected to be created in the province by 2020. The grant activities in turn informed the design of the Digital Jobs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa operation and the upcoming Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Cities and Digital Transformation project.	\$733,803
	South Asia: Framing Responses to State Fragility in South Asia <i>TFO17105</i>	April 2014 – March 2015	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. The grant made an important contribution to knowledge about how subnational political settlements and elite bargains can affect service delivery outcomes. The outcomes of the research influenced World Bank country and sector strategies, and aspects of the findings were integrated into the Afghanistan Country Partnership Framework for fiscal years 2016 to 2020.	\$349,959
	South Asia: Men As Agents of Change for Peace and Security Knowledge Product <i>TFO15593</i>	September 2013 – March 2015	Increased knowledge of male gender issues in development and contributed to the knowledge base for programming. A global symposium, Men, Peace, and Security: Agents of Change, was organized to bring together and train 245 participants, many from fragile states, on topics related to men, peace, and security. Follow-up research examined how job creation programs can be improved by examining the links between male identity and employment and income generation for young people around the world. The grant also contributed to development of the WEvolve campaign, in particular its focus on understanding and responding to male gender issues.	\$389,835
TOTAL: SOUTH ASIA				\$1,864,259
GLOBAL	Designing and Implementing Displacement-Sensitive Development Interventions <i>TFO15822</i> 	October 2013 – April 2016	Contributed knowledge on forced displacement around the globe and resulted in uptake of recommendations in major WBC initiatives and operations, particularly in the DRC and Great Lakes region, including informing the design of a \$20 million IDA operation on Displaced Persons and Border Communities in Africa. The household survey in Mali has become a precedent for WBC 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 country management unit in displacement operations. Studies that this grant has funded have also been incorporated into government discussions to design policies to address the development challenges of forced displacement, particularly in the regional initiative in the Great Lakes.	\$408,628

Region	Country & project title	Duration	Results achieved	Grant amount
GLOBAL	Korea-Afghanistan-FCS Countries Knowledge Exchange on Rural Development TFOA2150	February 2016 – May 2017	Supported knowledge exchange on rural development between Afghanistan, Korea, and four countries in FCS to conceptualize potential approaches to improving community-driven development efforts based on the implementation experiences and results of the Saemaul Undong program. At the knowledge exchange event in June 2016, participants from the participating countries and representatives of nine Korean institutions laid the basis for continuing dialogue between at least three of the participating countries (Afghanistan, Myanmar, Nepal). The grant also supported a stocktaking of community-driven development in FCV contexts with a focus on four of the participating programs.	\$74,429
	Risk Factors of Violent Conflict and Deviation from Expected Outcome TFOA3382	August 2016 – September 2017	Provided an empirical analysis of the resilience factors of violent conflicts, which is essential for analyzing policies and programs that can effectively support conflict prevention. This analysis fed into a flagship study on development intervention for prevention of violent conflicts. Extensive regional consultations in Europe, Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, and Southeast Asia informed the study, which made a case for placing prevention at the center of development efforts; ended with recommendations for national governments, international organizations, and other relevant actors; and has begun to influence the global policy debate on prevention.	\$259,987
	Improving Professional and Regulatory Safeguards Capacity in FCS by Building Skills through South-South Staff Exchange TFO16437	January 2014 – December 2015	Provided 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. Twenty-five environmental regulators from 10 FCV-affected countries (Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan) were trained at a 1-week intensive workshop consisting of presentations, discussions, participatory exercises, field trips, and country case studies. The materials processed and collected during the workshop were captured in a toolkit.	\$263,118
	Surmounting Conflict and Fragility TFOA0364	May 2015 – April 2016	Provided insight into the intersection of macroeconomic and political science approaches to conflict by supporting an analytical study that examined factors that allow countries to recover economically from conflict. The study revealed that economic growth before and after conflict in countries with conflict seems, on average, only marginally lower than in countries without conflict and that cycles of violence are the single most important reason for the lack of long-term development in these countries. The study described political violence as a leading cause of extreme volatility and highlighted corollaries of this in more detail by examining political exclusion.	\$84,288
	Dissemination of Study on Rebuilding Public Services in Post-Conflict Countries TFOA2974	July 2016 – December 2017	Provided support for the <i>Paths Between Peace and Public Service</i> report, published in 2019. The study reviewed post-conflict trajectories in Afghanistan, Liberia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, and Timor-Leste and attempts of development partners to rebuild public services. The study's primary message is that, rather than continuing to invest in strategies that ignore or resist political forces and capacity limitations, donors should accept and anticipate these pressures and pragmatically pursue "second best" policies that further long-term state-building within a realistically limited margin of maneuver. The study also recommended that development partners design parallel project structures for long-term capacity building.	\$25,935

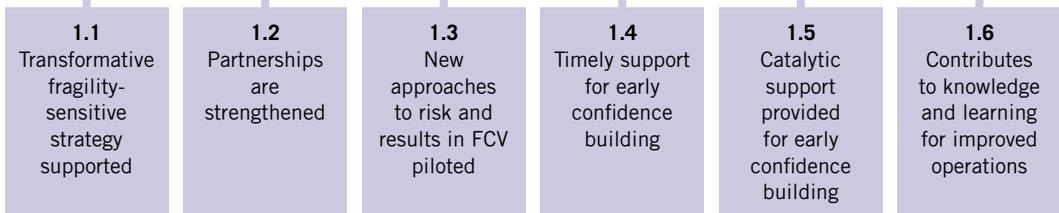
Region	Country & project title	Duration	Results achieved	Grant amount
GLOBAL	Learning on SGBV in Operations TFO17536	March 2014 – June 2018	Supported efforts to deepen client and Bank knowledge on addressing Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in situations of FCV. This grant enabled learning tours in Papua New Guinea and Nepal to identify regional best practices and strengthen research and knowledge-sharing regarding SGBV. Findings included the need to frame SGBV policies using a comprehensive response; a long-term, sustainable timeframe; flexibility in methods; engagement of multiple actors at different institutional and social levels; and meeting the needs of survivors. The initiative required secretaries of sectoral ministries and prime ministers of each participating nation to promote and develop policy frameworks related to SGBV.	\$417,825
	Dissemination of the United Nations-World Bank Flagship Report Pathways for Peace TFOA7226	March 2018 – December 2018	Supported dissemination of critical findings and recommendations of the United Nations-World Bank flagship report, <i>Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict</i> , in East and Southeast Asia, to a broad audience of policymakers, agencies involved in peacebuilding processes, and academics, with an emphasis on engaging in concrete discussions on the operationalization of the report's recommendations. The report dissemination events were held in Bangkok, Beijing, Seoul, and Jakarta. The Seoul dissemination event took place in October 2018 and was co-hosted with Yonsei University. The grant also supported communications products for dissemination in Asia, including a website, multimedia products, and printed materials.	\$98,631
	Systematic Implementation of ICT-based Support for FCV TFOA7567 	May 2018 – October 2019	Provided support to launch the GEMS to systematically enhance monitoring and evaluation, supervision, and third-party monitoring in FCV settings. The grant supported capacity building in clients, partners, and Bank teams around the world to leverage field-appropriate, low-cost, and open source technology for real-time digital data collection and analysis. By the close of the grant, GEMS had been implemented in approximately 30 countries, with more than 350 project teams and 2,000 client staff being trained. Given significant demand from clients and within the WBG, GEMS was extended and expanded in scope and has become the core of an IDA19 Policy Commitment. In line with the WBG FCV strategy, GEMS is being implemented in IDA countries on the FCS list.	\$496,452
	Strengthening Cross-Border Trade and Value Chains in FCV Environments: Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Haiti TFOA7742 	January 2018 – June 2020	Approach shifted from a narrow focus on cross-border trade in the context of FCV to a broader focus on supporting entrepreneurship in areas experiencing FCV. An operational guidance report was produced outlining characteristics in countries experiencing FCV, challenges facing entrepreneurs in those countries, and analysis of the types of interventions that could be deployed in various contexts. The report explores how to build a more supportive entrepreneurial ecosystem and enabling environment in countries experiencing FCV for all entrepreneurs. The report categorized and reviewed World Bank and IFC experience in entrepreneurial support interventions to highlight the range, effects of, and lessons learned from these interventions. Case studies on DRC and Haiti were used for illustrations throughout the report, and a detailed DRC case is featured in the report annex. The activity also supported the projects 'DRC - SME Development and Growth', 'Lebanon - Social Enterprise Support', and 'National Agricultural Productivity Program in the DRC', while generating interest in other teams working in the context of FCV.	\$266,298
	TOTAL: GLOBAL			



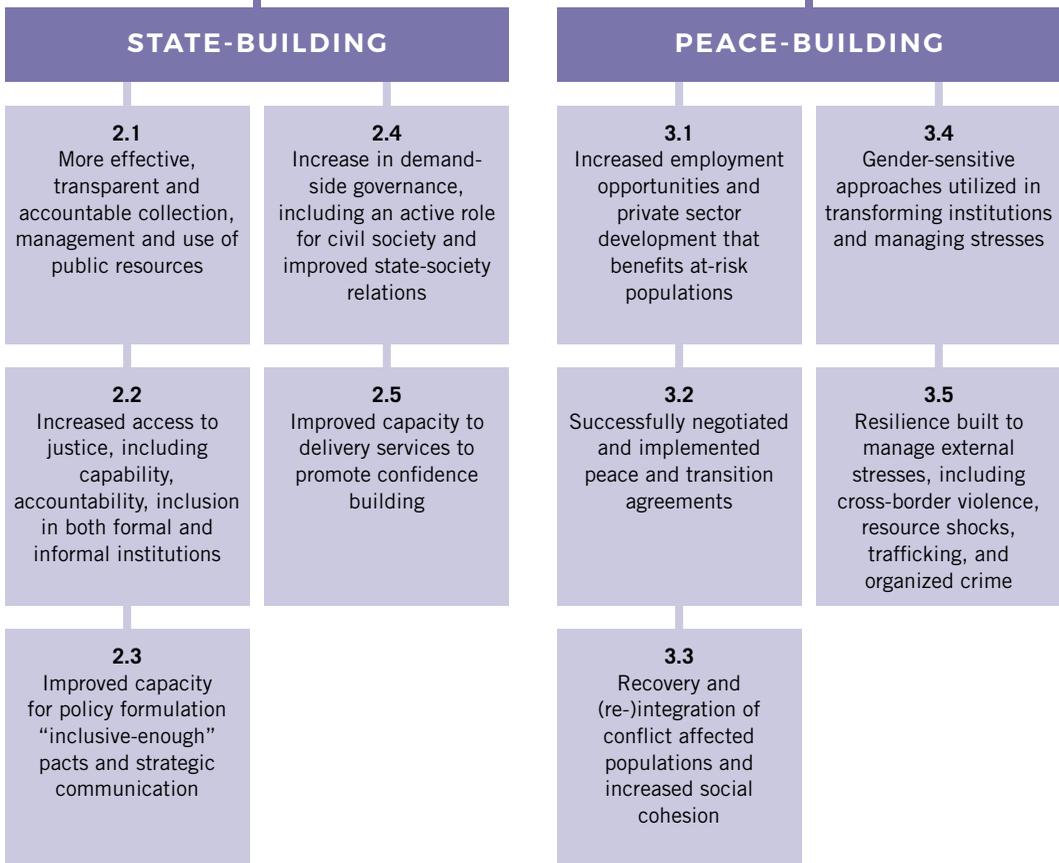
KTF OBJECTIVE:

Contributes to knowledge and learning for improved operations

FUND-LEVEL RESULTS



KTF CONTRIBUTIONS TO COUNTRY/REGIONAL-LEVEL RESULTS



ANNEX FIVE: PHASE TWO RESULTS FRAMEWORK



	Unit of Measure	Baseline (K-FCV -1)	Results as of June 30, 2020	End Target
DO-level Results Indicator				
Indicator A: Ministerial-level acknowledgement letter of the impact of the K-FCV at grant completion ¹	Percentage	0	-	70
Indicator B: K-FCV grants allocated to countries in Asia and the Pacific (in \$ volume)	Percentage	62	68	75
Indicator C: Engagement with international and local Non-Governmental Organizations	Number	8	9	20
Intermediate Results Indicators				
Area 1: Operational support for FCV-sensitive strategies and operations				
Indicator 1.1: WB lending operations directly supported through preparation, implementation and/or supervision ²	Number	6	17	15
	US\$ million	180	1,709	750
	Beneficiaries	967,343	6,356,200	XXX
Indicator 1.2: Operational missions of FCV staff from/through/to Korea (days)	Number	60	91	450
Area 2: Innovative engagements for development in FCV				
Indicator 2.1: WB operations building on innovative ICT technologies for preparation, implementation and/or supervision	Number	0	6	10
Indicator 2.2: Korean actors providing technical advice for the above WB operations	Percentage	0	50	60
Area 3: Management of crisis risk				
Indicator 3.1: Crisis management tools designed and/or their enhanced application	Number	1	2	10
Indicator 3.2: Asia/Pacific focal point for the GCRP based in WB Korea Office (WB-KO)	Number	0	1	1

Note: Results as of June 30, 2020 for grants in the 1st and 2nd Annual Business Plans under Phase Two. Endorsed activities under the 3rd Annual Business Plan are not included since not yet active.

¹All Phase Two grants are still active so there are no results yet for this indicator, which reflects an acknowledgment letter at grant completion.

²A number of the supported operations are at the preparation stage and so the targeted number of beneficiaries is not currently known. Results for this indicator do not include operations supported under the GEMS initiative, which has reached over 100 lending operations with support for preparation, implementation, and supervision.

ANNEX SIX: LIST OF PARTNERSHIP ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED IN PHASE ONE AND PHASE TWO



Partnership activity	Year	Partner	Content
Facilitating dialogue with G20 and g7+	2013 and 2014	Korea Development Institute	<p>Two annual events in Seoul to facilitate dialogue between the G20 and g7+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2013, the program brought together representatives from the G20 and g7+ to attend a Global Leadership Course on the G20 and Peace-building. Participants shared experiences in overcoming challenges to achieving peacebuilding, state-building, and global sustainable development. Korea's development experience was shared. • In 2014, a roundtable discussion was organized between members of the G20 and g7+ to discuss challenges of growth, employment, and infrastructure in advance of the G20 summit in Brisbane.
Korea Week	2015	Export-Import Bank of Korea; Korea Institute for International Economic Policy; Seoul National University	A side event on Perspectives on Economic Transitions was organized in Seoul as part of Korea Week 2015. The event brought together Korean and WBG experts on transitional economies and post-conflict recovery to discuss lessons learned and implications for new transitions.
Brown bag lunch on Perspectives on Economic Transitions	2016	Yonsei University and Korea University	A brown bag lunch in Washington, DC, was organized as a follow-up to the side event organized as part of Korea Week 2015. The lunch brought together experts from Korea University and Yonsei University to discuss their work and its implications for World Bank operations.
Knowledge exchange on community-driven development	2016	Korea Development Institute	The event brought together 14 government representatives from Afghanistan, Kenya, Myanmar, Nepal, and the Philippines; experts from Korean institutions; and World Bank staff. The exchange focused on sharing lessons learned from the Korean development experience and promoting peer-to-peer learning in countries experiencing FCV.
Knowledge sharing of Korea's data management system	2016	Korea Statistics	Two Korea Statistics staff joined the g7+ meeting in Nairobi to share Korea's history of and experience with developing a statistical data management system, which provided lessons for g7+ countries on development of information management systems for tracking and monitoring sustainable development goals.
Knowledge dissemination workshop	2016	Korean Institute for Public Administration	The KTF supported publication of <i>Rebuilding Public Services in Post-Conflict Countries</i> , which was disseminated at a joint workshop with the Korean Institute for Public Administration.
Participation of Korean researcher in research contributing to <i>Pathways for Peace</i> report	2017	Korea Association of International Development and Cooperation	The KTF facilitated participation of a Korean doctoral-level researcher affiliated with the Korea Association of International Development and Cooperation in <i>Pathways for Peace</i> research. The researcher, based at Princeton University, was part of the team conducting the research commissioned for <i>Pathways for Peace</i> .
Dissemination of <i>Pathways for Peace</i>	2018	Yonsei University	As part of the <i>Pathways for Peace</i> dissemination tour in Asia, a dissemination event was co-hosted in Korea with the Yonsei University. The event was also co-sponsored by MOEF and MOFA, and consisted of a public event (150+ attendees) and three side events covering different topics of relevance to the study (HDP nexus, gender, and private sector).
Responsible Business in High-Risk Areas	2018	Korea Chamber of Commerce	The International Finance Corporation FCS Africa team presented preliminary findings of the KTF-facilitated <i>Private Sector Development in Fragile and Conflict States</i> study and a complementary study of China's, Japan's, and Korea's corporate engagement in countries experiencing FCS in Africa to Korean businesses.

Partnership activity	Year	Partner	Content
WBG FCV global consultation	2019		The World Bank FCV group organized a series of consultations in Seoul on the WBG FCV strategy. The WBG FCV strategy concept note was presented, and participants provided recommendations and feedback. The consultation reached more than 40 representatives of the Korean government, research institutions, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector. Inputs received from these consultations informed development of the WBG FCV strategy.
FCV workshop	2019		The World Bank FCV Group organized a technical workshop introducing WBG approaches to FCV-affected situations. The workshop provided an overview of WBG global commitments and approaches in addressing FCV, focusing on Risk and Resilience Assessments and GEMS. Approximately 30 participants from the Export-Import Bank of Korea, Korea International Cooperation Agency, universities, nongovernmental organizations, and civil society organizations working on FCV situations attended.
Brown bag lunch on “Leveraging Big Data and ICT-based Innovative Solutions for FCV-Affected Situations”	2019	Korea Telecom	As part of the WBG Korea brown bag lunch series, a seminar was convened in Seoul on the use of ICT innovations for operations in contexts of FCV. This lunch featured two KTF-supported grants: Geo-enabling Initiative for Monitoring and Supervision (managed by the FCV Group) and Enhancing FCV Operations with Geospatial ICT Tools (managed by the Geospatial Operational Support Team). The session also introduced the Global Epidemic Prevention Platform developed by Korea Telecom as part of their social responsibility initiative.
Conference on community-driven development in areas experiencing FCV in East Asia	2019	Korea Development Institute School	As part of the Strengthening Confidence-Building Measures in Subnational Conflict project, the Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre of Thailand and the WBG organized the International Conference on Community-Driven Development and Peace Building in Fragile Areas in June 2019 in Pattani, Thailand. The conference benefitted from participation of and partnership with the Korea Development Institute School of Public Policy and Management. Professor Taejong Kim from the School of Public Policy presented Korea’s official development assistance-funded activities in Myanmar, with a focus on those that using the Korean community-driven development approach.
Knowledge generation and exchange with Korean stakeholders on innovative technologies in agriculture	2019	Rural Development Administration	The Water-Saving, Climate-Smart Frontier Agriculture in Africa’s FCV Context project harnesses technological solutions in the agricultural sector to increase food security and nutrition in FCV settings. The project team visited Korea twice (August and December 2019) and benefited from advice from and knowledge of representatives from the Korean government, especially the Rural Development Administration, Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Economy and Finance. In partnership with the Rural Development Administration, the team visited several insect farms and processing facilities, and Korea’s experience of fostering the insect industry informed a publication that the WBG is developing on innovative agricultural technological practices that can be useful for FCV settings
Responses to FCV in Middle Income Countries	2020	Seoul National University; Korea Association of International Development and Cooperation	An expert advisory group was formed of World Bank experts and individuals from academia, policy institutions, and donor agencies to contribute to quality assurance on the Developing FCV Approaches in Middle Income Countries project. Dr. Huck-ju Kwon, Professor, Seoul National University, and President, Korea Association of International Development and Cooperation, is part of the advisory group and will help guide the team as it moves forward with data collection, analysis, and dissemination.

Partnership activity	Year	Partner	Content
Korea Innovation Week	2020	Ministry of Economy and Finance	Korea Innovation Week was held at WBG headquarters in Washington, DC, February 18-20, 2020. Yongbeom Kim, First Vice Minister of Economy and Finance, led the Korean delegation of approximately 140 officials. Two KTF grants (People-Centric Digital Services for Peace and Inclusion in Myanmar and Water-Saving, Climate-Smart Frontier Agriculture Technologies for FCV-Affected Populations and Countries in Africa) were introduced at thematic workshops.
Signing of MoU between WBG and Korea Telecom	2020	Korea Telecom	The WBG and Korea Telecom, one of Korea's leading telecommunications companies, signed a MoU to enhance partnership between the two institutions. The MoU covers cooperation between the two institutions on artificial intelligence and big data-based solutions for developing countries, including FCV-affected countries. The contribution from the FCV team in Korea was critical in developing the partnership and facilitating the signing of the MoU between the two institutions.
Knowledge Sharing on Korea's Responses to COVID-19	2020	Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; National Information Society Agency; Korea Telecom	As part of the WBG Korea Office innovation and technology webinar series, the FCV team in Korea and the WBG Korea Office organized a webinar on Responding to COVID-19: Early Lessons from Korea and Global Partnerships on Innovation and Technology. The event brought together experts from the Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Information Society Agency, Gates Foundation, and Korea Telecom to discuss early lessons, including use of innovative, technology-enabled solutions, and the potential for global partnerships to address the global pandemic. As a discussant in the webinar, Bernhard Metz, Senior Operations Officer, FCV Group, presented the World Bank's application of the Geo-enabling Initiative for Monitoring and Supervision in the context of COVID-19, a project that is financed through the KTF.

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WORLD BANK GROUP
Fragility, Conflict & Violence

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