

# ANNUAL REPORT

## 2014



**KOREA TRUST FUND**  
*for Economic & Peace-Building Transitions*



MESSAGE FROM

## SU YEONG YU

DIRECTOR

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS DIVISION  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE BUREAU  
MINISTRY OF STRATEGY AND FINANCE OF KOREA

The Republic of Korea underwent a remarkable and rapid development transformation, from aid recipient to the world's 15th largest economy today. As a former recipient and conflict-affected country, Korea had accumulated development expertise on several sectors, especially on governance and capacity building for its sustainable growth. By creating a dynamic knowledge economy, it generated high levels of economic growth while significantly reducing poverty, building infrastructure, and expanding service delivery. Korea's success offers lessons that can be of practical benefit in many contexts affected by fragility, conflict, and violence. The Korean Trust Fund for Economic and Peace-Building Transitions (KTF) with USD 24.2 million is uniquely positioned to draw on these lessons and apply them in its assistance to fragile and conflict-affected states with a particular focus on East Asia and Pacific.

Building and supporting partnerships on economic and peace-building issues are among the KTF's many areas of expertise. It enjoys successful collaborations with Korean institutions such as the Korean Development Institute (KDI), Korea's most prominent think-tank on economic policy development, which has played an important role in the country's development since 1953.

The partnership between the World Bank Group and the Republic of Korea extends across a range of thematic areas, with assistance to fragile and conflict-affected states playing an important role. Moving forward, the MOSF will continue to nourish this partnership through its support to the KTF and will reinforce its valuable work on fragility, conflict, and violence. We look forward to helping the KTF to reach its full potential, generating expertise; exchanging valuable lessons on fragility, conflict, and violence issues; and piloting innovative forms of development assistance inspired by the Korean development experience.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Su Yeong Yu". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.



MESSAGE FROM

## BETTY BIGOMBE

SENIOR DIRECTOR

THE FRAGILITY, CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE GROUP

Since it was established in 2009, the Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peace-Building Transitions (KTF) has occupied an important role in the evolving partnership between the World Bank and the Republic of Korea. Drawing on the Bank's knowledge and convening power as well as Korea's successful post-conflict recovery and exemplary development experience, the KTF is able to provide forward-thinking and innovative solutions to the many challenges faced by fragile and conflict-affected states.

The KTF, alongside its partner trust funds, is focused on supporting state- and peace-building efforts, and is designed to advance the World Bank's work on fragility, conflict, and violence in a timely and flexible manner. Its grants are geared toward new and innovative ways of working in fragile and conflict settings that can make development investments by the Bank and its partners more conflict-sensitive. In this respect, the KTF is an important tool in carrying forward the recommendations of the 2011 World Development Report: Conflict, Security, and Development.

The KTF boasts a dynamic portfolio and a global presence, with a particular focus on East Asia and Africa. Project activities supported by the KTF range from building the legitimacy of institutions in the Bangsamoro (Philippines) to informing policymaking that guides the multifaceted transition process in Myanmar. The fund is also instrumental in helping the Liberian government prevent and manage land conflicts, and in providing implementation support to the peace process in Colombia.

This annual report takes a closer look at these activities and the progress achieved over the past year with highlights from various programs supported by the fund. In the year to come, the KTF will continue to address new peace-building challenges and will foster new partnerships and knowledge exchange with Korean institutions.

As the new Senior Director for the Fragility, Conflict, and Violence Group, I look forward to cultivating the World Bank Group–Korea partnership. The KTF's focus on development results in fragile and conflict-affected states is a powerful alignment with the Bank's twin goals of ending poverty and promoting shared prosperity. Working for these goals together makes us stronger.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "B. Bigombe". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

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# ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFR	Africa Region
CMU	Country Management Units
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EAP	East Asia and Pacific Region
ECA	Europe and Central Asia Region
FASTRAC	Facility for Advisory Support for Transition Capacities
FCS	Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations
FCV	Fragility, Conflict, and Violence
FY	Fiscal Year (July 1 to June 30)
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Association
KDI	Korean Development Institute
KTF	Korean Trust Fund for Economic and Peace-Building Transitions
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean Region
MENA	Middle East and North Africa Region
MOSF	Ministry of Strategy and Finance, Republic of Korea
NRM	Natural Resource Management
RKL	Research, Knowledge, and Learning
RSA	Regional Safeguards Advisor
SAR	South Asia Region
SPF	State- and Peace-Building Fund
WBG	World Bank Group
WDR	World Development Report

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Annual Report of the Korean Trust Fund for Economic and Peace-Building Transitions was prepared by a core team that included David Andersson, Holly Benner, Zainiddin Karaev, Tae Young Kim, Tania Meyer, and Milena Stefanova. We thank Betty Bigombe, Dale Lautenbach, Joyce Msuya, Kanthan Shankar, Radhika Srinivasan, and Yongmei Zhou for their review and leadership. We also acknowledge the KTF Committee for contributing their time and technical expertise and for ensuring high-quality and innovative KTF grant making.

We extend our sincere gratitude to our partners—Mr. Su Yeong Yu and Ms. Esther Hong from the Korean Ministry of Strategy and Finance, Mr. Ki-hoon Kwak from the Export-Import Bank of Korea, and Ms. Hai-young Yun from the KDI School—for their ongoing support and strategic guidance on maximizing the impact of the KTF.

Finally, we extend our appreciation to the KTF task teams and implementing partners for taking risks and advancing innovative FCV programming across the world.

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# CONFLICT, FRAGILITY, AND VIOLENCE: THE CHALLENGE

People living in extreme poverty (under US\$1.25 per day) are increasingly concentrated in fragile and conflict-affected states (FCS) that are lagging in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). One-third of the world's poor live in countries affected by fragility. Subnational regions and urban centers experiencing conflict and violence are also being left behind.

The *2011 World Development Report: Conflict, Security, and Development* (2011 WDR) argued that cycles of conflict and violence only can be broken by strengthening legitimate institutions to deliver citizen security, justice, and jobs. Without this, peace, stability, and gains in poverty reduction can be reversed quickly and unexpectedly, and it can take years to recover. The recent wave of conflicts in Africa and the Middle East illustrates these chal-

lenges and their development impacts in both low- and middle-income countries. In addition, these conflicts bring significant global and regional economic, political, and social spillover effects.

To meet the growing challenges of fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) and to transform the way the World Bank Group (WBG) works in fragile settings, the Bank established the Fragility, Conflict, and Violence Group, which houses the Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peace-Building Transitions (KTF) alongside other FCV-focused trust funds. The FCV Group serves as a global hub to develop partnerships, improve coordination and knowledge creation, and connect people working in FCV contexts across the world, ultimately helping to improve development impacts in these countries.





# OVERVIEW OF THE KOREAN TRUST FUND FOR ECONOMIC AND PEACE-BUILDING TRANSITIONS

## OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

In 2009, the Government of Korea and the World Bank established a new partnership through the KTF, which has become a key resource to foster WBG-Korea collaboration on development and knowledge exchange, while supporting their respective efforts to deliver results in countries affected by FCV. The overarching role of the KTF is to address the needs of state and local governance, and peace building in conflict-prone and conflict-affected situations. Specifically, the KTF aims to:

- **Support state building by supporting measures to improve governance and institutional performance** in fragile countries and areas of countries undergoing political, economic, and social transitions. Areas of focus include building state effectiveness through institutional strengthening and economic governance interventions; support for transparent and accountable management of public finances and state assets; and investment in human capital and social development, the rule of law, basic services, and infrastructure. The KTF also seeks to create an enabling environment for market formation, providing leadership and technical training, and facilitating south-south exchanges.
- **Support peace building by supporting reconstruction and development** through investment in social and economic infrastructure, community-driven development, and social and economic integration of conflict-affected populations. The KTF provides technical assistance on economic issues for peace mediation processes, employment creation and support to the private sector, access to finance and es-

tablishment of the rule of law. It also supports cross-border public goods, develops watching briefs, and supports victims of violence or conflict enduring psychological duress.

## GRANT IMPLEMENTATION

KTF grants can be recipient-executed or Bank-executed. Recipient-executed grants are allocated to government counterparts, including regional or local government and public sector entities outside the executive branch, international organizations such as the UN agencies, international or national non-government organizations (NGOs), and universities or research organizations. Bank-executed grants aim to provide technical assistance to government counterparts, generate in-depth knowledge and learning on FCV issues, and assess the impact of FCV-focused interventions. The flexibility afforded by the KTF allows the Bank to respond quickly to requests for technical assistance, initiate catalytic analytical work on addressing FCV challenges, pilot interventions that could make larger Bank operations more conflict-sensitive, and generate knowledge and learning on FCV solutions.

### *KTF PLAYS A CATALYTIC ROLE IN:*

- *Promoting cutting-edge analytical work on FCV issues*
- *Piloting innovative approaches and advancing diverse partnerships, particularly in East Asia*
- *Encouraging FCV-sensitive strategies and operations, technical assistance, knowledge, and learning*

The current total value of the KTF is **US\$24.2 million**, including donor contributions and investment income. The KTF places priority on engagements in the East Asia and Pacific (EAP) region and allocates 50 percent of its total contributions to this region. It works alongside other FCV Group–housed trust funds, which include the State and Peace-Building Fund (SPF), the UN-World Bank Partnership Trust Fund, and the Global Program for Forced Displacement. These global FCV-focused trust funds work together to enhance collaboration and complementarity among funding sources and promote greater impact of small grant financing while maintaining a strong focus on priority themes.

## GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

The KTF is governed by a cross–World Bank SPF/KTF Committee that provides overall strategic guidance and grant approvals. Projects above US\$0.5 million also require approval from the Korean Ministry of Strategy and Finance (MOSF). The day-to-day management of the fund is handled by the KTF Secretariat. This includes support to task teams preparing projects, consultations with the donor on project proposals, processing grants, monitoring and evaluating the grant portfolio, promoting knowledge exchanges and learning, and addressing implementation bottlenecks. The Secretariat also benefits from a larger pool of FCV Group staff that can provide technical and operational support to KTF projects.

The grant-making process begins with requests for funding submitted by World Bank teams. Concept notes for individual projects are then reviewed and short-listed. If a project is selected to move to the full proposal stage, it is peer reviewed extensively by country specialists, thematic experts, and the SPF/KTF Secretariat prior to submission to the Committee and donor for approval. KTF grants are subject to the same rigorous technical, legal, and fiduciary due diligence as all other Bank projects. To ensure consistent monitoring and performance

measurement of project results, a comprehensive results framework (see annex) is applied to all KTF grants. The results framework identifies both fund-level results and project-level results, and includes sample indicators that can be used to document progress toward results.

Teams are required to report yearly on progress against the KTF fund-level objectives through the Bank’s grant monitoring reporting system (GRM). Given that most of the grants were approved in FY14 and have not reached the first year of implementation, it is too early to comment in depth on results. However, the portfolio review below provides some early highlights of KTF progress and promising developments.

## PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

At the end of FY14 the KTF had a dynamic portfolio of 27 active projects totaling US\$15.9 million and a strong pipeline of innovative projects.

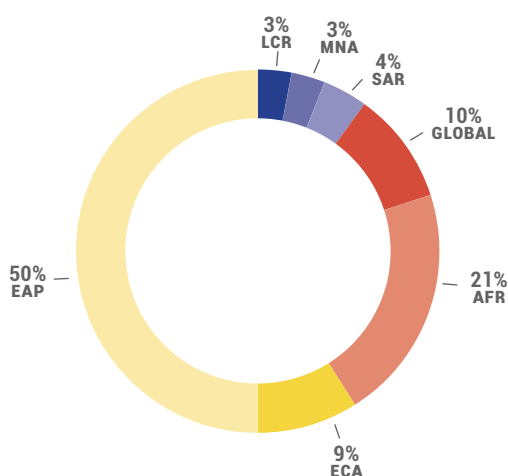
As shown in Figure 1, the East Asia and Pacific region accounts for 50 percent of the KTF grant commitments, amounting to about US\$8 million, including critical support to the Myanmar peace process and the transitional peace agreement in Mindanao, Philippines. At the same time, demands have increased from other regions, with Africa accounting for 21 percent of the portfolio. This reflects the multifaceted needs of the large number of FCV countries in Africa and urgent responses to crises in the Central African Republic, Mali, and South Sudan.

The Europe and Central Asia region accounts for 9 percent of the portfolio with a focus on land conflict issues and citizen engagement for better state-society relations, while the South Asia region accounts for 4 percent with a focus on Afghanistan’s extractive industry and understanding fragility drivers in the region. The Middle East and North Africa region accounts for 3 percent and focuses on citizen engagement; the Latin American region accounts

**TABLE 1: KTF FUND-LEVEL RESULTS AND SAMPLE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR AREAS**

<b>FUND-LEVEL RESULT 1.1</b> Promote FCV-sensitive strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Variety and diversity of FCV-sensitive strategy and programming support across different regional and country contexts</li> <li>Impact of KTF financing on Bank country strategies and portfolios</li> </ul>
<b>FUND-LEVEL RESULT 1.2</b> Foster partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diversity in recipients of KTF grants: e.g., governments, NGOs, international and regional organizations</li> <li>Highlighting partnership approaches in its activities</li> <li>Cooperation with international partners on FCV agenda, e.g., the g7+</li> </ul>
<b>FUND-LEVEL RESULT 1.3</b> Take risks and monitor results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Piloting or testing new approaches for FCV settings</li> <li>Highlighting new and innovative monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) approaches to capture results</li> </ul>
<b>FUND-LEVEL RESULT 1.4</b> Respond to urgent need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project processing timelines</li> <li>Perceptions of Bank teams on KTF financing speed and ability to respond to urgent need</li> </ul>
<b>FUND-LEVEL RESULT 1.5</b> Strengthen institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus on strengthening institutional capacity or legitimacy</li> <li>Activities continued or scaled up with funding from IDA, other Bank sources or external financing</li> <li>Leveraging co-financing or coordinating with other funding sources</li> </ul>
<b>FUND-LEVEL RESULT 1.6</b> Capture and disseminate knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inclusion of research, knowledge, and learning (RKL) components</li> <li>RKL activities that draw lessons from the KTF portfolio</li> <li>Lessons from KTF pilot approaches applied in other Bank activities</li> <li>Opportunities provided for cross-portfolio learning, including workshops and exchanges</li> </ul>

**FIGURE 1: KTF APPROVED GRANTS BY REGION (PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL)**



NOTE: EAP (East Asia and Pacific), AFR (Africa), ECA (Eastern Europe and Central Asia), SAR (South Asia), MENA (Middle East and North Africa), LCR (Latin America and the Caribbean), Global (all regions).

for 3 percent with a particular focus on supporting the peace process in Colombia.

In addition to country and region-specific grants, FY14 saw an increase in global knowledge exchange initiatives amounting to 10 percent of the total portfolio. These initiatives included support to victims of gender-based violence, designing displacement-sensitive initiatives, enhancing regulatory and safeguards capacities in FCV contexts, and supporting men as agents of change for peace and security.

In FY14, a new partnership with the Korean Development Institute (KDI) began to grow. This collaboration led to the development of a platform for G20 and g7+ members to share experiences on addressing conflict and peace-building challenges while learning from Korea's successful development experience.

# PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

The KTF portfolio is designed to reflect and address the most common drivers and social and economic impacts of FCV. In preparing grant applications, project teams are required to articulate how their proposed project will contribute to the state- and peace-building objectives featured in the KTF results framework (see examples in Tables 2 and 3 below). These state- and peace-building objectives center on building resilience to internal and external stresses, which increase the risk of conflict and violence, and developing the conditions necessary to promote peaceful development. KTF projects often

contribute to multiple and overlapping objectives, as illustrated in the outline of program activities below.

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

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

**TABLE 2:** Sample KTF State-Building Objectives and Areas of Focus

<p><b>POLICY FORMULATION</b></p> <p><i>Corresponding to KTF State-building objective 2.3</i></p>	<p>Policy formulation is the most common form of state building in the KTF portfolio, and is designed to strengthen the capacity and performance of institutions in fragile contexts. Typical policy formulation activities include building the capacity of government ministries and local government, polling, and public information campaigns. These activities feature in KTF projects in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Indonesia</b> (National Violence Monitoring System), where violence monitoring and analysis is used to support violence prevention efforts and influence broader development interventions.</li> <li>• <b>Timor-Leste</b> (Support for Land Policy), which supports land governance assessment to inform the preparation of policies and regulations concerning recognition of and management of communal lands.</li> <li>• <b>Mali</b> (Immediate Post-conflict Recovery Support Initiative), which supports government efforts to generate knowledge for improved post-conflict project design and implementation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>STATE-SOCIETY RELATIONS</b></p> <p><i>Corresponding to KTF State-building objective 2.4</i></p>	<p>Projects with a thematic focus on state-society relations are geared toward building the capacity of civil society and NGOs, improving social accountability mechanisms and supporting civic engagement programs. Strengthening state-society relations is a feature of KTF projects in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan</b> (Citizen Engagement for Better State-Society Relations), where capacity building for citizen engagement takes place in areas such as energy, water supply, irrigation, and education.</li> <li>• <b>Middle East and North Africa</b> (Mainstreaming Citizen Engagement in Operations), where KTF funding supports the design and implementation of innovative mechanisms to enable citizens to participate in policy dialogue, demand better services, and monitor the use of public resources.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SERVICE DELIVERY</b></p> <p><i>Corresponding to KTF State-building objective 2.5</i></p>	<p>Improving service delivery is an important feature of several KTF projects and focuses on support for conflict-sensitive community-driven development. KTF supports service delivery efforts in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>South Asia Region</b> (Framing Responses to State Fragility), which aims to improve the knowledge base and implementation of service delivery operations in conflict and post-conflict settings in the region.</li> <li>• <b>Thailand</b> (Expanding Community Approaches in Conflict Situations), which supports impact evaluation of community-driven development approaches in subnational conflict situations to inform local development planning and implementation programs in Southern Thailand.</li> </ul>

**TABLE 3:** Sample KTF Peace-Building Objectives and Areas of Focus

<p><b>JOBS AND PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p><i>Corresponding to KTF State-building objective 3.1</i></p>	<p>Support for job creation includes livelihood improvement, microenterprise support, and private sector development, and features in KTF projects in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>South Sudan</b> (<i>Youth Employment</i>), where a study aims to show the impact of grants on youth employment to inform policy options for job creation.</li> <li>• <b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b> (<i>Jobs and Job Creation in Fragile and Conflict States</i>), which seeks to improve the knowledge base to inform employment policies and operations in Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.</li> </ul>
<p><b>PEACE AND TRANSITION AGREEMENTS</b></p> <p><i>Corresponding to KTF Peace-building objective 3.2</i></p>	<p>World Bank support for peace and transition agreements is often technical, and encompasses conflict and violence monitoring, national dialogue support, and the design of conflict-sensitive interventions. The KTF offers support in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Philippines</b> (<i>Supporting Inclusive Peace in the Bangsamoro</i>), where technical assistance to the Bangsamoro Transition Commission helps to craft policies and design institutions for the new political entity.</li> <li>• <b>Myanmar</b> (<i>Support to the Myanmar Peace Center</i>), which helps anchor the peace process and complex transition in an administrative structure to assist government implementation efforts.</li> <li>• <b>Colombia</b> (<i>Peace Process Implementation Support</i>), where it supports the government delivery on its commitments and agreements with the FARC.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SOCIAL COHESION</b></p> <p><i>Corresponding to KTF Peace-building objective 3.3</i></p>	<p>Building social cohesion can involve support for refugees and internally displaced people, or social programs that serve marginalized groups and increase inter-group trust. KTF support in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Sierra Leone</b> (<i>Local Development Partnership for Mining</i>) supports efforts to develop mining community development agreements and facilitates south-south exchanges between mining communities.</li> <li>• <b>East Asia</b> (<i>Developing Tools for Trauma-Sensitive Livelihood Interventions</i>) supports small-scale pilot activities to increase trauma-sensitivity of operations and maximize the ability of individuals to and societies to fully access development opportunities.</li> <li>• <b>Global</b> (<i>Designing and Implementing Displacement-Sensitive Development Interventions</i>) helps enhance development responses to displacement.</li> </ul>
<p><b>GENDER</b></p> <p><i>Corresponding to KTF Peace-building objective 3.4</i></p>	<p>Promoting gender-sensitive activities includes sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention and response, programs targeting vulnerable young men, and women's empowerment and leadership programming. KTF-supported projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Global</b> (<i>Improving Targeted Support to Survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in FCV contexts</i>), aimed at deepening Bank and client knowledge on addressing SGBV in fragile and post-conflict situations.</li> <li>• <b>Global</b> (<i>Men as Agents of Change for Peace, and Security Knowledge Product</i>), designed to improve knowledge and address issues pertaining to men and gender in FCV contexts.</li> </ul>

# KTF SUPPORTED PROJECTS: 2009-2014

**MOLDOVA**  
Knowledge for Confidence Building

**MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA REGION**  
Citizen Engagement

**MALI**  
Immediate Post-Conflict Recovery Support Initiative

**SIERRA LEONE**  
Local Development Partnerships for Mining

**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**  
Strategic Early Response

**Colombia**  
Peace Process Implementation Support

**LIBERIA**  
Citizen Engagement for Fair, Equitable and Durable Land and Natural Resource Management

**SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REGION**  
Jobs and Job Creation in Fragile and Conflict States: Analysis of Employment Opportunities and Constraints

**EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA REGION**

Addressing Land and Conflict Issues

**KYRGYZ. REPUBLIC & TAJIKISTAN**

Citizen Engagement for Better State-Society Relations

**AFGHANISTAN**

Understanding the Drivers of Peace and Security in Extractive Industry Sector

**MYANMAR**

- Support to the Myanmar Peace Center
- Improving the Evidence Base on Poverty through Mixed Methods

**SOUTH ASIA REGION**

Framing Responses to State Fragility: Strengthening Institutions

**PHILIPPINES**

Supporting Inclusive Peace in the Bangsamoro

**PACIFIC ISLANDS**

Strengthening Local Capacity and Improving Project Implementation

**SOUTH SUDAN**

Youth Employment Study

**THAILAND**

Expanding Community Approaches in Conflict Situations

**GREAT LAKES REGION**

Promoting Peace and Stability through Development: Support for Conflict-Sensitive Program Design and Risk Management

**INDONESIA**

National Violence Monitoring System

**TIMOR-LESTE**

Support for Land Policy

**GLOBAL**

- Learning on Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Operations
- Designing and Implementing Displacement Sensitive Development Interventions
- Men as Agents of Change for Peace, and Security Knowledge Product
- Improving Professional and Regulatory Safeguards Capacity in FCS by Building Skills Through South-South Staff Exchange



## EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

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### INDONESIA

#### NATIONAL VIOLENCE MONITORING SYSTEM

**GRANT AMOUNT:** US\$2,162,570

**START DATE:** December 2011

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**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Strengthen the capacity of Indonesia's institutions to detect and respond to social conflict through data and analysis.*

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The early years of Indonesia's democratic transition after the fall of the New Order regime in 1998 were marked by episodes of large-scale communal violence and civil war in East Timor and Aceh. Through fast-paced reform and peace agreements, Indonesia successfully left behind the violent troubles of the transition period and entered a phase of stability and increased prosperity. Today, it is a nation widely acknowledged by the international community as a model of peaceful multicultural democracy. However, the rapid pace of reforms in Indonesia has created room for new forms of social conflict to emerge, calling for new approaches to detection and response. Disputes over land and other resources, violence around local elections, and a surge in attacks against ethnic and religious minorities are among today's pressing concerns.

In response to the Government of Indonesia's demand for more accurate and systemic information on emerging forms of violence and their impacts, the World Bank provided assistance to the Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare in developing the National Violence Monitoring System (NVMS). The NVMS project seeks to achieve the following objectives: (i) making accurate data on social violence available to the government and civil society

on a regular basis; (ii) enabling a more empirically-based approach to policies and programs to prevent and manage violence; (iii) increasing civil society's participation in policy dialogue on conflict and violence; (iv) supporting better coordination between relevant government agencies with regard to violence prevention and management; and (v) strengthening the capacity of local research institutions for high-quality analysis on social conflict.

Interest in violence monitoring is increasing in the region and globally. In the Philippines, the Bangsamoro Conflict Monitoring System (BCMS) draws on the NVMS experience and uses a similar methodology to gather data on the incidence and impacts of conflict in Mindanao and surrounding provinces. In Southern Thailand, Deep South Watch (DSW), a project managed by the Prince of Songkhla University—Pattani, has been tracking insurgency-related incidents since 2006. Starting this year, a new KTF grant will support knowledge exchange between the three projects. Lessons from the three projects may also be useful for other organizations interested in the development of similar initiatives in Asia and other regions such as the Myanmar Peace Center and the recently established ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation.



## BOX 1 USING CONFLICT MONITORING DATA TO INFORM POLICY DECISIONS

Within two years of implementation, significant progress has been made both on the delivery of technical outputs and on their policy uptake. The NVMS uses over 150 local newspapers and other sources to collect and code a broad range of information about every violent incident reported across 17 provinces, accounting for half the country's population. The data is updated monthly and made available via the NVMS web portal ([www.snpk-indonesia.com](http://www.snpk-indonesia.com)). Officially launched in December 2012 by the Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare, the portal is the only publicly available source of systematic data on violence incidents and their impacts, and receives over 6,000 visits per month.

NVMS involves a partnership with The Habibie Center (THC), a think tank, to produce analysis and policy recommendations based on the data. National and regional dissemination events are well attended by government, journalists, academia, and civil society, and THC is regularly invited to present findings and recommendations to the Vice-President's Office. Since December 2012, the Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare is also publishing its own analysis in the form of monthly updates summarizing violence statistics. The ministry is demonstrating increased confidence in using the data and analysis to inform the government's response to social conflict. Following ethnic clashes in South Lampung in 2012, NVMS data exposed the long-term effects of vigilante reactions to criminal incidents on the area's vulnerability to communal conflict, leading the government to adapt its response strategy.

The Coordinating Ministry is also exploring ways to use the data to improve program monitoring and evaluate policy impacts, including the implementation of the national Law on the Management of Social Conflict and a Presidential Instruction on Internal Security. In addition, the ministry intends to make gender-based violence a focus of its analytical program in 2015. In August 2013, the ministry announced its commitment to expand and diversify its engagement with civil society and academia, and to gradually take over the financing of NVMS. The project's handover strategy plans for a gradual phase-out of Bank support and the transfer of the management and financing of core NVMS functions to the ministry.



## EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

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### MYANMAR

#### SUPPORT TO THE MYANMAR PEACE CENTER

**GRANT AMOUNT:** US\$2,954,973

**START DATE:** August 2013

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**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Enable the Myanmar Peace Center to generate an evidence base that improves both national decision-making and development partner interventions in support of the peace process.*

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Myanmar is in the midst of a triple transition: from 60 years of conflict to peace in the border areas; from an authoritarian military system to democratic governance; and from a centrally directed economy to market-oriented reforms. A key part of Myanmar's triple transition is the ongoing peace process, which, while fragile, offers the best hope of lasting peace in nearly three generations. Dozens of different groups have rebelled against the central government since independence in 1948, leading to a complex patchwork of armed groups, with an estimated 50,000 ethnic armed combatants. These conflicts have been fueled by grievances related to security of civilian populations, imposition of majority language and culture, land seizure, and displacement. Since coming into office in 2011, the reformist administration under President Thein Sein has pursued political talks with these armed groups, concluding ceasefire agreements and renewing existing ones that had

come under strain. At present, ceasefire agreements have been reached with 10 of the 11 main armed groups, the exception being the Kachin Independence Army/Organization, with whom conflict (as well as efforts at a ceasefire agreement) continues.

Following these bilateral ceasefires, negotiations are now ongoing to reach a National Ceasefire Agreement, to be followed by a political dialogue to address grievances underlying the conflicts. The KTF is supporting measures to anchor this peace process with an administrative structure to support government implementation efforts, and to help generate an evidence base to improve conflict-sensitive interventions. To this end, the quasi-governmental Myanmar Peace Center (MPC), created in October 2012, is tasked with coordinating logistics, creating space for dialogue, and institutionalizing the process (see Box 2).

**BOX 2 SUPPORTING CONFLICT-SENSITIVE PROGRAMMING**

The KTF grant has been a key instrument for providing support to the peace process by focusing on two key challenges. The first of these is the absence of a credible and comprehensive evidence base to guide national decision-making and development partner interventions. The second challenge—more urgent for World Bank and other donors—is to ensure that its activities are sensitive to conflict and operate effectively in areas affected by conflict.

Through the KTF grant, the Myanmar Peace Center and other stakeholders are able to generate an evidence base that improves national decision-making and development partner interventions in support of the peace process. In particular, KTF supported the preparations for a Joint Peacebuilding Needs Assessment, aimed at building a shared understanding of peacebuilding needs and priorities in conflict-affected communities. KTF funding enabled the deployment of technical teams to develop and garner support for a proposed methodology that, for the first time in Myanmar, would bring together government, non-state armed groups, donors, UN agencies, and NGOs to carry out a cross-sectoral assessment of key needs and priorities in conflict-affected areas. KTF funding was also used to carry out an initial scoping and feasibility study for the establishment of a common M&E system (MPC partnership information management system).

KTF funding also aims to ensure that the Bank's portfolio in Myanmar is sensitive to conflict dynamics and operates effectively in conflict-affected areas. With a growing portfolio and increasing financing directly to national systems (including in community-driven development, health, and education) it is critical for the WBG to ensure that these operations do not inadvertently undermine the peace process, for example, by marginalizing current ethnic armed group structures for service delivery. KTF funding will be used to undertake a range of work to (i) agree on common standards for IDA operations in conflict-affected areas; (ii) consider project-specific operational adaptations necessary to meet those standards; and (iii) develop a unified messaging strategy, including regular communications with government, ethnic armed groups, and civil society. In all work carried out under the KTF, a particular emphasis is placed on partnerships, including with government, ethnic armed groups, civil society, and other development partners.



## EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

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### MYANMAR

#### IMPROVING THE EVIDENCE ON POVERTY THROUGH MIXED METHODS

**GRANT AMOUNT:** US\$495,000

**START DATE:** March 2014

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**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Develop a better evidence base on poverty and living conditions in Myanmar that is accepted as accurate and credible by all stakeholders, and is used to inform national decision-making and development programming in support of the transition process.*

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KTF support to improve the understanding of poverty in Myanmar addresses widespread concerns that existing data do not capture the full extent of poverty in the country, nor do they accurately reflect levels of inequality between regions, ethnic and religious groups, and urban and rural areas. Poor coverage of households living under difficult conditions in the border regions is a particular concern. Building confidence and trust in the evidence base itself is a precondition for building confidence and trust in the government's willingness to design and implement effective policies and programs, as well as for monitoring and reporting on progress.

A qualitative field study of poverty, inequality, and mobility in Myanmar was conducted in the first half of 2014 and is currently being finalized, together with a report on the "deep-dive" analysis of existing poverty data in the country. Another component of this work, the Myanmar Poverty and Living Conditions Survey, is being fielded in December 2014 and preparatory work on designing a master sampling frame based on the recent census is well underway.



## THAILAND

### EXPANDING COMMUNITY APPROACHES IN CONFLICT SITUATIONS

**GRANT AMOUNT:** US\$490,000

**START DATE:** August 2013

**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Contribute to building confidence between communities and sub-district authorities in southern Thailand through participatory local development approaches and capacity building.*

This grant focuses on the three southernmost provinces of Thailand, which have experienced the deadliest subnational conflicts in Asia. The Bank is one of a small number of international partners authorized to work in these provinces and has engaged in the area since 2007 with analytical work on the conflict dynamics and the SPF-funded *Piloting Community Approaches in Conflict Situations in Southern Thailand (CACS)* project. This project aims to contribute to building confidence between communities and sub-district authorities in Southern Thailand through participatory local development approaches and building the capacity of selected local government officials and civil society organizations.

The KTF grant provides technical assistance to stakeholders on the use of conflict-sensitive participatory methods and conflict monitoring. It also supports an impact evaluation of SPF-funded community and subdistrict block grants with a view to informing future government efforts to mainstream such approaches in its local development planning and implementation programs in Southern Thailand. The grant also aims to provide general lessons for development assistance in subnational conflict situations.





## EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

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### PACIFIC ISLANDS

#### STRENGTHENING LOCAL CAPACITY AND IMPROVING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

**GRANT AMOUNT:** US\$495,000

**START DATE:** August 2013

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**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Pilot and document innovative approaches that address development projects' implementation challenges in Pacific island countries with respect to fiduciary and social safeguards compliance issues.*

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The Pacific countries are extremely vulnerable to external shocks, including natural disasters, and the region is home to more FCV-affected countries than any region outside of Africa. These countries face multiple challenges generated by their size, isolation, and limited capacity. Despite increased donor support to the region, a gap remains in addressing challenges to building national project implementation capacity and ensuring ownership and sustainability of development interventions.

Seeking to address these challenges, the KTF grant supports efforts to pilot and document

innovative approaches that address development projects implementation challenges in fragile and small states with respect to fiduciary and social safeguard compliance issues. The grant seeks to capture and disseminate the outcomes and lessons of these initiatives to promote a more comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of fragility in the Pacific, given its islands remoteness and size. It also aims to develop effective strategic and operational approaches to help build national implementation capacity.

## EAST ASIA

### DEVELOPING TOOLS FOR TRAUMA-SENSITIVE LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTIONS

**GRANT AMOUNT:** US\$450,000

**START DATE:** February 2014

**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Improve the response of the World Bank in fragile and conflict-prone situations by integrating trauma-sensitivity into livelihood project design and implementation.*

The Bank is deepening its engagement in countries and subregions in the EAP region experiencing armed conflict (Southern Thailand), coming out of conflict (Timor-Leste, Myanmar, Mindanao) as well as in situations of high levels of interpersonal violence (Papua New Guinea). In all of these settings, trauma is an important concern, affecting the ability of individuals and societies to fully access the opportunities offered by development support.

Trauma-sensitivity, in the context of this KTF-supported project, refers to designing into programs an

awareness of vulnerabilities and triggers of individuals experiencing trauma, so that those programs are supportive and avoid re-traumatization. The project development objective will be achieved through: (i) deepening knowledge about trauma and how it affects the capacity of individuals and communities to access livelihood opportunities, as well as how livelihoods projects can be trauma-sensitive; (ii) building the capacity of Bank staff and implementing partners to recognize trauma symptoms and their impact on behavior; and (iii) piloting small-scale activities to increase the trauma-sensitivity of operations.

#### **BOX 3** INTEGRATING TRAUMA-SENSITIVITY INTO DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

In May 2014, a KTF grant supported Invisible Wounds: A Practitioners' Dialogue on Improving Development Outcomes by Integrating Psychosocial Support. This workshop brought together top experts on trauma and psychosocial health with Bank team leaders to discuss aspects of integrating psychosocial support into development projects. This discussion is informing the next phase of the KTF grant, which supports the integration of psychosocial support into livelihood interventions, and will also feed into a strategic brief, to be prepared at the close of the project, on how the Bank and development partners can more effectively engage issues of trauma and psychosocial health in livelihood projects.



## EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

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### PHILIPPINES

#### SUPPORTING INCLUSIVE PEACE IN THE BANGSAMORO

**GRANT AMOUNT:** US\$470,000

**START DATE:** November 2013

**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Support the Bangsamoro Transition Commission and other related transitional institutions with demand-driven technical assistance on economic development issues and promoting communication and outreach on economic development issues for a more inclusive transition process.*

The conflict in the Muslim regions of Mindanao is one of the oldest in the world. For more than 40 years, this region has experienced consistently high levels of armed violence. While there are multiple causes of conflict, a sense of injustice and discrimination on the part of the Muslim community is the central driving factor. The peace process has been built around Moro demands for self-determination and recognition and redress for past wrongs. Weak governance, the presence of multiple private armed groups, limited enforcement of the rule of law, inequality and extreme poverty, and lack of opportunity contribute to continuing instability.

In October 2012, the Government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF)

signed the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro, which sets out a process for the establishment of a new autonomous political entity, the Bangsamoro. This development created a rare and important window of opportunity to support a transformative and lasting peace in the country in which the technical and political challenges still linger. Due to the Transition Commission's lack of experience in governing and public administration, the need for technical support and broad-based community consultations is substantial. The grant responds to direct priorities identified by the Commission, and builds squarely on the principles of restoring confidence and building inclusive coalitions to strengthen the capacity and legitimacy of institutions in the Bangsamoro .



**BOX 4 JUST-IN-TIME POLICY ADVICE**

To help develop timely policy options on economic development issues relevant to the formulation of the Bangsamoro Basic Law and the overall transition, the KTF supported a collaboration called “The Bangsamoro Round Tables”—a mechanism aiming to promote transparency, inclusiveness, and active participation across Mindanao on economic development issues for inclusion in the new law. Just-in-time technical assistance has also been provided to the Commission’s technical committees in support of the drafting of the Bangsamoro Basic Law.

The KTF provided technical assistance to the Bangsamoro Development Agency to draft the Bangsamoro Development Plan. The plan will provide the overall guidance and direction to development within the new Bangsamoro political entity, and is a key point of collaboration between MILF and a range of donors. KTF funding was also used to support a partnership between the Bangsamoro Transition Commission (BTC) and the Mindanao Civil Society Organizations Platform for Peace, a civil society consortium convened for the purpose of public consultations and advocacy. This includes support for communications strategy and for community consultations on economic development issues.



## EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

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### TIMOR-LESTE

#### SUPPORT FOR LAND POLICY

**GRANT AMOUNT:** US\$490,000

**START DATE:** April 2014

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**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Increase the capacity of Government of Timor-Leste, civil society organizations, and communities to develop and implement land legislation in a fair, inclusive, and transparent way.*

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Land governance is a key aspect of ongoing efforts to strengthen the foundations of democracy and peace in Timor-Leste. When land governance is undermined, social stability in Timor-Leste is at risk, as was demonstrated by the violent clashes erupting during the 2006 crisis. While efforts have been undertaken to develop a system of land administration, basic institutions regulating the sector, ranging from a land cadaster to the judiciary, still need to be developed. Land tenure is largely determined by customary rights, with multiple layers of land claims and disputes that the current systems of laws and resolution systems are unable to address. The government acknowledges that an undeveloped land administration system will raise significant risks. Communities likely to be affected include those whose lands are going to be

affected by third-party financed economic activities and infrastructure investments, which are set to increase substantially in coming years.

The KTF grant supports the preparation of a stakeholder and political economy analysis of community lands and the implementation of the Land Governance Assessment diagnostic tool to assess the status of land governance in the country. In addition, the grant provides technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice for the preparation of regulations concerning recognition and management of land rights in communal lands. It also helps build the capacity of the National Directorate for Land, Property, and Cadastral Services to implement the land law and identify options for the development of livelihood opportunities.

## AFRICA REGION



## MALI

## IMMEDIATE POST-CONFLICT RECOVERY SUPPORT INITIATIVE

GRANT AMOUNT: US\$490,000

START DATE: November 2013

**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Promote new and innovative approaches to address the challenges of post-conflict project design and implementation and donor coordination in Mali.*

From 1991 to the coup of March 2012, Mali was considered a beacon of democracy and political stability in Africa. However, Mali's progress in building a democratic political system did not translate into an effective and accountable governance system. In 2012, a complex crisis spanning across three fronts (conflict and insecurity in the north, institutional and political turmoil in the south, and humanitarian and food insecurity across the country) eroded the base of Mali's economy and society. The liberation of the northern regions with assistance from African and international forces and the swift adoption by the Malian authorities of a transition roadmap to restore democracy and peace have opened the door for the international community to resume development assistance. Drivers of the conflict in northern Mali are linked

to long-standing problems in the country's governance and social structures. However, the causes and consequences of the conflict also go well beyond the country's borders, extending across the whole Sahel-Saharan area.

The project's objectives and efforts to improve overall development assistance in Mali will be achieved by: (i) supporting the government in the development of joint donor strategies and improvement of aid delivery; (ii) supporting the creation of conflict risk analysis and information sharing on the north; and (iii) supporting the integration of conflict and fragility analysis and thinking in recovery projects. This grant focuses particularly on strengthening collaboration with agencies within the UN system.



## AFRICA REGION

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### CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

#### STRATEGIC EARLY RESPONSE

**GRANT AMOUNT:** US\$470,000

**START DATE:** February 2014

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**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Support the transitional institutions in defining early responses for the recovery of post-rebellion Central African Republic, to strategically inform the restructuring of the Bank's portfolio and the preparation of the forthcoming Interim Strategy Note (ISN).*

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The Central African Republic has been unstable since its independence from France in 1960 and is one of the least-developed countries in the world. It has endured several coups and a notoriously brutal period under the self-declared emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa. The Bokassa era ended in 1979 and was followed by a series of attempted elections and violent riots, which led to the establishment of an international peacekeeping force in 1997. The unrest displaced tens of thousands of Central Africans, many of whom have crossed the border into Chad. Some progress toward stabilizing the country was made between 2008 and 2012, before the new Seleka rebel alliance marched south and captured the capital in March 2013, ousting the president. The country descended into ethno-religious violence, with thousands of people

fleeing their homes and the United Nations issuing warnings of genocide.

KTF support to Central African Republic's post-rebellion recovery efforts and input to future Bank engagement in the country will entail: (i) conducting a political economy analysis to assess the evolving development context by identifying new trends, opportunities, and challenges emerging from the March 2013 rebellion; (ii) technical policy briefs developed through south-south peer learning and benefiting both officials in the transitional government and civil society; and (iii) the improvement of aid coordination and the preparation of joint United Nations–World Bank analytical briefs focused on conflict, security, development, and political economy.



## BOX 5 SOUTH-SOUTH EXCHANGE ON FCV RESPONSES

In the beginning of 2014, KTF support enabled two south-south learning exchanges:

- Central African Republic–Chad exchange on the management of transhumance and pastoral conflict resulting in the development of two mutually reinforcing strategies for addressing pastoral conflicts in Central African Republic in the medium-term. These served to promote intercommunity dialogue at the local level in both Central African Republic and Chad, and reinforce the capacities of rural professional organizations.
- Central African Republic–Côte d'Ivoire exchange on the implementation of labor-intensive public works (LIPW) in fragile contexts. The objective of the exchange was to: (i) learn from Côte d'Ivoire's experience in implementing LIPW programs following crisis, as a mechanism to promote stabilization, social cohesion, and reconciliation, as well as a means to rebuild infrastructure, thereby contributing to economic and social recovery; and (ii) be better equipped to fast-track the implementation of the emergency response in Bangui, which includes LIPW activities. The successful outcomes of the exchange led to the fast-track preparation of a post-conflict LIPW program in Central African Republic supported by the Bank through an upgrade of its projects in the urban and transport sectors. Other donors (African Development Bank, United Nations Development Programme, and European Union) joined the effort led by the Bank team to develop a \$31 million multidonor program, which was officially launched by the transition authorities in 2014. The first phase of the program is delivering about 10,000 jobs in Bangui for garbage collection, drainage system maintenance, and road rehabilitation.



## AFRICA REGION

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### SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

#### JOB AND JOB CREATION IN FRAGILE AND CONFLICT STATES

**GRANT AMOUNT:** US\$475,000

**START DATE:** October 2013

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**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Improve the knowledge base and quality of data for informing employment policies and operations in a subset of FCS in the Africa Region.*

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The 2011 WDR on Conflict, Security, and Development identified jobs, alongside security and justice, as a central pillar for breaking cycles of violence, restoring confidence in institutions, and giving people a stake in society. Building on this framework, the 2013 WDR on Jobs found that—because of their contributions to livelihoods, poverty reduction, and stability—jobs can both contribute to social cohesion and provide alternatives to violence, especially for youth. The governments of Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, and Sierra Leone emphasize the importance of job creation, especially for youth, within the national development policies of these

countries. They further recognize that economic growth through foreign direct investments alone will not translate into large-scale job creation.

With the aim of supporting forward-thinking and innovative ways to create job opportunities in the three West African countries, the KTF grant will: (i) support country-level analytical work and testing new approaches for data collection; and (ii) facilitate client cross-country learning and exchanges of experience on jobs analytics and policy experience.



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## SOUTH SUDAN

### YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

**GRANT AMOUNT:** US\$485,000

**START DATE:** October 2013

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**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Improve the knowledge base and quality of data for informing youth employment policies in South Sudan.*

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Three years into independence, South Sudan faces formidable development challenges. It has some of the lowest human development indicators in the world, and minimal levels of infrastructure development, in spite of significant oil resources and abundant arable land. Development challenges have also been compounded by a re-emergence of conflict and an ensuing humanitarian disaster. Formal institutions are being built from a very low base and the capacity of government to formulate policy and implement programs remains limited, albeit growing. A key challenge for South Sudan is to create an enabling environment for the private sector to generate jobs and economic opportunities, including for women and youth. Some 80 percent of the population lives in rural areas, where poverty and insecurity is highest, and providing

policy recommendations for improving livelihoods in South Sudan requires an understanding of labor supply and labor markets in rural areas.

With the ultimate aim of improving youth employment prospects in South Sudan, the KTF grant will be used to assess the impact of a startup business grant to youth partnered with life skills and business training. The project, which is being implemented in the least conflict-affected regions in the country, is going to be accompanied by a rigorous impact evaluation. Eventually, the evidence gathered will show the impact of grants on youth employment and livelihoods as well as conflict prevention, and thereby help inform viable policy options for employment generation.



## AFRICA REGION

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### LIBERIA

#### CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT FOR FAIR, EQUITABLE, AND DURABLE LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

**GRANT AMOUNT:** US\$485,000

**START DATE:** November 2013

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**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Assist the government to better understand grievances and disputes arising from concessions, and evaluate citizen engagement efforts on concessions in order to improve overall concessions management in line with the new land policy.*

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Now a decade past the end of its civil war, Liberia's development prospects remain dependent on its endowment of natural resources. Since 2009, and following a suite of first-best institutional and regulatory reforms, Liberia has secured over US\$16 billion in foreign capital investment in natural resource concessions, generating both tangible revenues and high expectations. Yet, Liberia's history cautions that the failure of natural resource exploitation to contribute to shared prosperity can fuel tensions and provoke conflict.

Pervasive land disputes and the rapid rise of large-scale natural resource concessions have again ignited tensions that threaten Liberia's economic development and social cohesion. The bulk of Liberia's concession disputes arise from contests around land tenure, use and management, and related social, economic and environmental grievances. Underlying these symptoms are weak institutional capabilities to regulate and superintend

concession activities, flawed land governance, and a failure to effectively engage the project-affected communities across the value chain. Because of the failure to satisfactorily engage citizens in the management of potential and actual grievances and disputes, government-citizen and investor-citizen trust and cooperation have been corroded, and tensions have erupted into unrest and violence. These tensions may be further compounded by the recent and devastating outbreak of the Ebola virus.

The KTF-financed project supports the Liberian government's efforts to proactively manage conflicts arising from land and natural resource management. Specifically, it will: (i) pilot, review, and institutionalize strategies for citizen engagement around concessions; and (ii) provide just-in-time research and policy advice to government to improve the fairness, equity, and durability of land and natural resource management outcomes.



## **BOX 6** ENSURING CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY LAND RIGHTS PROTECTION

The project has generated analytical work on citizen engagement in natural resource management across 12 concessions (in mining, agriculture, and forestry) and policy dialogue with government on preliminary policy recommendations has been initiated. Simultaneously, the grant is providing the government with technical assistance to develop an implementation strategy and institutional capabilities to secure community land rights in line with the Land Rights Policy and in the context of large-scale investment stressors. This work stream is also oriented toward the development of the community land rights component of a new land administration project.



## AFRICA REGION

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### SIERRA LEONE

#### LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP FOR MINING

**GRANT AMOUNT: US\$475,000**

**START DATE: April 2014**

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**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Assist the Government of Sierra Leone to develop and test durable, equitable, and conflict-sensitive minerals policy and citizen-investor-government engagement framework for community development.*

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As in many FCV-affected contexts, natural resource exploitation in Sierra Leone is perilously interwoven with historical and contemporary grievances.

This KTF-supported project focuses on the transformation of mining host communities from sites of grievance and conflict into hubs for accelerated local development. Responding to this reality of local communities bearing the brunt of extractive impacts while being disenfranchised and excluded from compensatory benefits, in 2009 the Government of Sierra Leone introduced the requirement of community development agreements and benefit sharing for large-scale mines. Experience suggests that the participatory processes and implementation mechanisms underlying the agreements are just as important, if not more so, than the agreement's terms in ensuring a "meeting of the minds" and sustained implementation. Hence, the government, together with interested mining companies, has requested advisory support

to pilot the community development agreements and develop a core minerals policy as loci around which to address some of the broader conflict and development issues.

KTF support will be geared toward: (i) piloting implementation of tripartite model mining community development agreements in two mining locations; (ii) facilitating the development and application of a conflict-sensitive multi-stakeholder monitoring and evaluation framework to assess the pilots (including indicators on knowledge and participation, trust and fairness, conflicts and development outcomes) and developing lessons for scaling up; (iii) supporting south-south exchanges between different pilot site communities from around Sierra Leone and across the Mano River Union; and (iv) providing policy advice and knowledge sharing to update and finalize an inclusive and conflict-sensitive core minerals mining policy.

## GREAT LAKES REGION

### SUPPORT FOR CONFLICT-SENSITIVE PROGRAM DESIGN AND RISK MANAGEMENT

**GRANT AMOUNT:** US\$400,000

**START DATE:** June 2014

**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Support the alignment of regional development programming with the Peace, Security, and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of Congo and Great Lakes Region (PSCF) through the establishment of a joint World Bank–United Nations facility that will provide technical assistance for the design of specific projects and related activities.*

For over three decades, peace and stability in the Great Lakes Region of Africa have been held hostage to complex dynamics that have led to violent wars between and within countries, displaced millions of people, and stunted economic development and growth. Today, these dynamics are driven by continuing conflict in the eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of Congo, as well as cross-border and regional factors. These include overpopulation and migration, competition over land and other natural resources, the illegal trade in minerals, and the destabilizing movement of armed groups and weapons across borders.

Following the resurgence of conflict in the eastern part of the country in 2012, the government of Democratic Republic of Congo, governments of the region, and the international community signed the Peace, Security, and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (PSCF) in 2013. The framework commits signatories to work

together to address the root causes of conflict and put an end to recurring cycles of violence in the region through a participatory multitrack approach of regional security, economic and judicial cooperation, and a series of accountability mechanisms.

The development objectives of the KTF-supported project will be achieved through the provision of technical expertise to project teams, governments, and regional stakeholders in the conceptualization, design, and implementation of selected regional development programs. The project has a focus on integrating a conflict-sensitive approach and aligning expected results and outcomes with relevant PSCF commitments. It forms part of the WBG Great Lakes Initiative, and will be implemented in collaboration with the United Nations within the framework of the partnership announced by World Bank President Jim Y. Kim and UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon during their visit to the region in May 2013.



## SOUTH ASIA REGION

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### AFGHANISTAN

**UNDERSTANDING THE DRIVERS OF PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY SECTOR**

**GRANT AMOUNT:** US\$391,000

**START DATE:** May 2014

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**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Raise awareness among relevant stakeholders on the potential drivers of local conflict around extractive industries in Afghanistan, and build capacity around mechanisms for community engagement that seek to mitigate conflict.*

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Despite the economic progress of the past few years, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan remains an extremely poor, fragile state in conflict, with a high dependency on international support. The country lags behind on major social indicators, and living standards are among the lowest in the world. The extractive industries have the potential to move Afghanistan toward more sustainable and equitable growth and to reduce its aid dependency. Recognizing this, the government is committed to building the institutions and frameworks necessary to ensure that when mineral resource development takes place it is environmentally and socially sustainable. Since 2002, the World Bank has been providing support to the government in its development of a sustainable extractive industry sector.

Despite advances in sector management and governance, the current fragility and conflict dy-

namics in the country continue to play a significant role within affected communities, within the federal government, and between the government and communities, in the management of natural resources. Decision-making often involves national, provincial, and sometimes district players that may be acting in the best interests of affected communities but not in consultation with them.

Building on the Bank's overall support to Afghanistan and with the aim of helping to address conflict in the country's extractive industries, the KTF grant supports: (i) piloting of site-specific conflict and resilience assessments in collaboration with a local NGO and; (ii) capacity building for government, communities, private sector, and local authorities on means to redress grievances related to mining projects and improve community well-being in mining-areas.

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## SOUTH ASIA REGION

### FRAMING RESPONSES TO STATE FRAGILITY

**GRANT AMOUNT:** US\$350,000

**START DATE:** April 2014

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**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Enhance the knowledge base for operations in the South Asia region in service delivery, and draw lessons to improve their effectiveness in contexts of fragility and conflict.*

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Inadequate and poor access to basic services is a defining characteristic of conflict-affected states in South Asia. Designing and delivering sensitive service delivery operations to address targeted needs of vulnerable groups is challenging in contexts of fragility and conflict. There is growing evidence that outcomes of service delivery operations are shaped by a complex relationship between more “formal,” donor-funded delivery mechanisms and more informal practices, social structures, and locally negotiated (political) settlements. However, there is little understanding of how political settlements at the sector or local level shape service delivery operations, or of how these operations can be more effective in negotiating the complex formal and informal political and power dynamics in order to reach end-users. Donors recognize that they should first do no harm, but they are still

faced with a number of day-to-day dilemmas and tradeoffs that affect building state effectiveness and institutional strengthening.

The goal of this project is to improve stakeholders understanding of how to best achieve development outcomes while building, or at least not undermining, confidence and broader efforts to strengthen institutions. This will serve to enhance service delivery operations across a mixture of three ongoing conflict and post-conflict settings in Afghanistan, Nepal, and Pakistan. More specifically, the activity aims to generate new lessons and analytical and operational insights through an examination of the political economy dynamics of service delivery, with a special focus on political settlements at the national and subnational level.



## EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA REGION

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### MOLDOVA/TRANSNISTRIA

#### KNOWLEDGE FOR CONFIDENCE BUILDING

**GRANT AMOUNT:** US\$495,000

**START DATE:** March 2014

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**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Support confidence-building between Moldova and its break-away region of Transnistria by: i) closing knowledge gaps on the Transnistria region's economic and social situation to support peace-building dialogue and identify areas for policy alignment between the regions; ii) improving capacity in Transnistria for implementing selected policy measures and programs.*

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Following Moldova's independence from Russia in 1991, Transnistria authorities proclaimed an autonomous republic. In March 1992, violence erupted and escalated in a five-month civil war. Despite an effective ceasefire, which has not been broken since July 1992, the status of Transnistria has remained unresolved. It operates as a de facto state, but no other country has recognized its independence. The economy survives mainly because of the availability of highly subsidized gas and other support from Russia. Social services and infrastructure have deteriorated sharply. Institutional capacity, including statistical capacity, is weak and lack of data and analysis is a serious hindrance to policy and program formulation. Negotiations on a settlement between Transnistrian representatives and the Moldovan government are ongoing,

mediated initially by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Russia, and Ukraine, later joined by the United States and the European Union (EU) as observers.

Currently, confidence building, policy alignment, and regulatory frameworks are deemed necessary before any settlement can be reached. However, all involved parties lament that the process suffers from a paucity of up-to-date and robust data and analysis of key social and economic issues in Transnistria. KTF support is designed to address these shortcomings by producing analytical and policy notes and knowledge exchanges, as well as creating shared experiences to increase trust between stakeholders.

## KYRGYZ REPUBLIC AND TAJIKISTAN

### CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT FOR BETTER STATE-SOCIETY RELATIONS

**GRANT AMOUNT:** US\$350,000

**START DATE:** April 2014

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**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Support efforts to improve citizen-state relations in Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan by facilitating and building capacity for citizen engagement in energy, water supply, irrigation, and education sectors.*

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Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan both lie at the bottom of the 2013 Transparency International Corruption Perception Index. Rampant corruption, poor access to and quality of public services, lack of accountability and voice for a majority of the population, as well as limited space for independent civil society organization, all contribute to poor trust between citizens and the state and exacerbate fragility. Disaffected citizens seek an identity in the revival of traditional religious values and, quite often, religious radicalization. The Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan regularly witness conflict even if contained and on a small scale. While other countries in the Central Asia region, such as Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, are governed by re-

gimes in which there is very limited or no space for citizen engagement, respectively, there is a nascent but low-capacity civil society landscape in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan.

The activities financed by this KTF grant include assessments of citizen engagement, technical support to local institutions, training, and a series of undertakings to build and strengthen regional partnerships. These will help ensure that service delivery policies and programs in the selected sectors are accountable to citizens and adequately respond to their needs and thus limit the risk of future violent conflict and protracted fragility.



## EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA REGION

### EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

#### ADDRESSING LAND AND CONFLICT ISSUES

**GRANT AMOUNT:** US\$485,000

**START DATE:** January 2014

**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Increase the capacity of governments in the region to enable secure access to land for vulnerable populations through improved identification of the impediments to access to land, and support for project design and land rights policies.*

Georgia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Kosovo have prevailing land and conflict issues. Conflicts in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kosovo have been stabilized and much has been achieved toward legal policies and mechanisms to guarantee land restitution and compensation, but displacement issues and social tensions persist. A relatively strong legal framework guarantees land rights and the capacity for land registration and cadastral records is increasing. However, there are still weaknesses in the application of the law and the protection of land rights with regard to vulnerable groups such as displaced persons, women, Roma, and minority groups.

Throughout the Balkans there are risks that such groups will be excluded from land entitlement, creating an opportunity for marginalization, grievance, and instability and the perpetuation of social tensions, which caused the conflict in the first place.

These risks are especially acute for displaced populations, who have already borne much of the cost of the conflict. There are approximately 250,000 internally displaced persons in Georgia. Analytic work shows that although many of these people have moved into urban settings, they still aspire to agricultural livelihoods but are constrained from fulfilling these aspirations because of limited access to productive agricultural land.

The project development objective of this KTF-supported project will be met through: (i) improved identification of the impediments to access to land for vulnerable groups; and (ii) support for the design of projects and land policies that adopt special measures for the protection of land rights of vulnerable groups. The grant also supports knowledge exchanges and the collection of lessons on innovative approaches of addressing land and conflict issues in FCV contexts.







## LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN REGION

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### COLOMBIA

#### PEACE PROCESS IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

**GRANT AMOUNT:** US\$390,000

**START DATE:** March 2014

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**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Support the Government of Colombia readiness and ability to deliver timely and effectively on the ongoing post-conflict commitments and the emerging agreements from current peace negotiations with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) in Havana, Cuba.*

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In August 2012, the Government of Colombia started negotiations with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) in Havana, Cuba. These negotiations are perceived as a major milestone in Colombia as they represent the first attempt at dialogue after several previous failed efforts and 60 years of armed confrontation. The strategy behind peace building currently relies on a two-pronged approach: (i) consolidating past and recent gains achieved in several parts of the country not directly affected by the presence of the FARC, including programmatic interventions targeting victims' reparation, land restitution, and the last phase of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of paramilitary groups; and (ii) preparing for the potential implementation of a peace agreement with the FARC through fiscal planning, knowledge generation, and coordination mechanisms for an effective response to commitments in a forthcoming comprehensive peace agreement. The govern-

ment's response thus far has been fragmented, but coordination efforts are emerging along the post-agreement and post-conflict tracks.

The KTF-supported project's components include knowledge generation in areas identified by the Government of Colombia where the Bank has a comparative advantage, in-time advisory services to implement policy recommendations, as well as knowledge dissemination activities. Applied knowledge generated by the project will support ongoing policy dialogue with the government during the transition to peace and will promote the Bank's role as a trusted knowledge broker in peace and development interventions. The project will also contribute to promoting innovative approaches and cross-cutting solutions to addressing challenges of conflict and fragility and improving government responses to recovery and reintegration of conflict-affected populations.



### MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

#### MAINSTREAMING CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT IN OPERATIONS

GRANT AMOUNT: US\$450,000

START DATE: May 2014

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**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Design and implement citizen engagement activities in the region, which are tailored to particular conflict and post-conflict contexts.*

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Citizen engagement is crucial during transitions as it increases citizens' ownership of reform programs and therefore the sustainability of those reforms. Analytical work suggests that political transitions in the region are followed by increased risk of conflict, as newly elected or transition governments and citizens learn to assert their voice and rights. Strengthening both supply and demand sides of governance, transparency, and participation through a more conducive environment for citizen engagement is one means to reduce social tensions and mitigate the risk of increased fragility and conflict. The implementation of new contextualized citizen engagement mechanisms at the

local level in conflict or post-conflict countries is also a priority in countries where institution building is constrained by lack of trust and legitimacy of transition governments.

It is against this backdrop that the KTF grant seeks to: (i) enable citizens to be active and informed agents in shaping public debate on reforms and service delivery; (ii) embed the needs of citizens into policy formulation processes; (iii) empower citizens with capacity to demand better services and monitor the use of public resources; and (iv) identify and test new practices of constructive beneficiary feedback.



## GLOBAL

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### GLOBAL

#### MEN AS AGENTS OF CHANGE FOR PEACE, AND SECURITY KNOWLEDGE PRODUCT

**GRANT AMOUNT:** US\$390,000

**START DATE:** September 2013

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**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Contribute to the design of improved fragility-sensitive interventions and programming by addressing the poorly understood topic of men and gender as it relates to FCV, and contribute to better understanding how men can be agents of peace and security.*

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In spite of the reduction in interstate and civil wars over the past several decades, cycles of repeated and interlinked violence persist in many countries that have experienced war, clearly demonstrating that the end of a war does not mean the end of violence. Men face particular challenges in post-conflict and fragile environments due to societal roles they are expected to meet. When emerging from active combat men must often “unlearn” violence in their efforts to reintegrate back into their communities. More broadly, in the collapsed economies of post-conflict settings, as well as in fragile states with persistent cycles of violence, labor surpluses and joblessness have detrimental effects on men’s employment and economic activity, household stature and authority, identity, and self-esteem.

For young men feeling pressured to marry, lack of livelihoods and jobs mean they are unable to form a family. For those men able to secure the eco-

nomie means and marry, physical insecurity may compromise their ability to protect their family, further undermining their sense of manhood. In these cases, men have again resorted to violence and aggression because it is one of the few remaining ways they can demonstrate power over others.

Given the ramifications of these male gender issues, there is an urgent need to better understand how to engage men in post-conflict and ongoing conflict settings as agents of change and as allies in achieving lasting peace. The KTF grant aims to meet this need and improve relevant fragility-sensitive interventions through implementing a series of knowledge and capacity-building activities. These include a global symposium (see Box 7), consultations, competitions, and training courses, as well as communication and dissemination events.

**BOX 7 DEEPENING THE UNDERSTANDING OF MEN AS AGENTS OF CHANGE**

In October 2013, the KTF supported a two-day global symposium organized in collaboration with the U.S. Institute for Peace, Promundo, the Women in International Security network, and the Stockholm International Peace and Research Institute. The objective of the gathering was to stimulate discussion and knowledge exchange on the subject of men, peace, and security. It was followed by a training course for development practitioners and academics. This course explored issues pertaining to men's identities in conflict settings, provided evidence-based program examples, and sought to improve understanding of how to integrate men's engagement programs into peace-building efforts.



## GLOBAL

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### GLOBAL

#### IMPROVING PROFESSIONAL AND REGULATORY SAFEGUARDS CAPACITY

**GRANT AMOUNT:** US\$282,100

**START DATE:** January 2014

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**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Establish basic environmental and social professional capacity of regulatory and licensing institutions in FCS to better monitor and enforce standards and regulations for projects, mainly in typical “high demand” sectors such as transport, infrastructure, and energy.*

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In fragile and conflict-affected countries where establishing or restoring basic services and avoiding a fall or relapse into conflict are key priorities, environmental and social safeguards usually do not receive adequate attention from government officials and development practitioners. In typical high-demand sectors such as transport, infrastructure, and energy, standards and regulations for projects tend to be low because of capacity constraints and lack of awareness of regulatory and licensing institutions. Yet, if environmental or social concerns are neglected, losses can be significant—sometimes irreversible—for current and future generations. In some cases, environmental or displacement issues can even be a source of social tension and conflict.

The project's support for regulatory and licensing institutions and professionals in FCV contexts aims to improve environmental performance, monitoring, and enforcement standards for investment projects. The core approach for this capacity-building initiative involves practical, on-the-job training through organizing partnerships and dialogue between staff from environmental regulators in FCV countries and ongoing World Bank operations with well-functioning environmental and social management systems. Participants from countries affected by fragility, conflict, or low capacity will be visiting exemplary projects, alongside environmental management specialists from World Bank, external practitioners, and domestic regulatory authorities.

A man wearing a blue cap and a red and white striped shirt is carrying several large, dark, charred sticks or branches on his shoulders. He is walking on a sandy beach or coastal area with a body of water in the background. The sky is clear and blue. The foreground shows some debris and a large, dark, charred object, possibly a piece of wood or a log, lying on the ground.

## BOX 8 BUILDING SAFEGUARDS CAPACITY

The training program commenced in June 2014 with a week-long workshop in Kenya that introduced participants to basic system requirements, skills needed, and preconditions for successful practical implementation of good regulatory practice. The workshop included two days of field trips to various project sites around Naivasha, Kenya, to expose participants to the practical challenges of implementing high-demand projects in sensitive environments.

A key output of the training week was a “best practice regulatory field guide,” which was prepared drawing on input and feedback from all course participants and with facilitation and guidance from the trainers. The second phase of the project will include the facilitation of a platform for virtual information exchange and the posting of selected participants to actual projects in FCV settings for hands-on training on safeguards application.



## GLOBAL

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### GLOBAL

#### DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING DISPLACEMENT-SENSITIVE DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS

**GRANT AMOUNT:** US\$470,000

**START DATE:** October 2013

**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Ensure that governments, Bank actors, and external partners take up and operationalize the recommendations emanating from analytical work and technical assistance on forced displacement, and identify and address opportunities to enhance development responses to forced displacement that supports economically and socially sustainable solutions.*

While forced displacement is mostly considered a humanitarian issue, it is often protracted, requiring sustainable solutions and a development response throughout the displacement period as well as in permanent solutions. Displacement can have detrimental impacts, affecting human and social capital, economic growth, poverty reduction, achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and environmental sustainability. At the same time, displacement can have constructive spin-off effects wherein the displaced are able to develop skills and coping mechanisms in situ and contribute to economic growth. Both in protracted displacement and when solutions emerge, development responses become critical to address the needs of the displaced and their host or return communities. These needs include access to land, property, housing, livelihoods,

services, and accountable and responsive governance.

With the aim of improving the ability of the World Bank, its clients, and partners to undertake displacement-sensitive development interventions, the KTF grant will finance a series of activities, in Afghanistan (evaluation of land allocation schemes), Azerbaijan (monitoring and evaluation of internally displaced persons' livelihood projects), Democratic Republic of Congo (political economy monitoring of forced displacement in Eastern DRC), the Great Lakes Region (political economy analysis to inform agriculture livelihood program with focus on displacement), Mali (household survey dealing with displacement dynamics), and the Philippines (support for displacement aspects of a land study).

#### **BOX 9** SUPPORTING DISPLACEMENT-SENSITIVE PROGRAMMING

In the first phase of the project, the KTF grant supported the completion of a political economy analysis of forced displacement in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. This resulted in the incorporation of displacement issues into the design of IDA operations. A household survey of internally displaced people in Mali is also underway with the aim of informing the selection of appropriate development interventions for the displaced and their host communities.



## GLOBAL

### IMPROVING TARGETED SUPPORT TO SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN FCV CONTEXTS

**GRANT AMOUNT:** US\$444,000

**START DATE:** June 2014

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**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** *Deepen client and Bank knowledge on addressing sexual and gender-based violence in fragile and post-conflict situations.*

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This initiative builds on the 2011 WDR on Conflict, Security, and Development, which identified SGBV in FCV contexts as one of the forms of violence that both derives from and creates internal stresses. The KTF grant supports south-south learning activities, which aim to contribute to global excellence in FCV work through innovation and action-oriented learning. Project activities will help improve knowledge on addressing SGBV, provide tools to respond to the targeted needs of SGBV survivors and vulnerable women in FCV contexts, and provide evidence-based analysis on scalable pilot initiatives on addressing SGBV.

The south-south learning activities are part of the knowledge and learning umbrella for a cross-regional strategic initiative on SGBV, bringing to-

gether project teams and implementing partners from Sri Lanka, Papua New Guinea, Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Georgia. The projects included in the initiative present a range of different contexts including low-income and middle-income countries, conflict-affected and post-conflict or fragile situations, and focus on refugee camps, war-affected areas, or mining areas. The wide range of experience on addressing SGBV among the participating countries will also allow regions with less experience to learn from regions with more experience. Moreover, the various contexts represented will provide numerous lessons, highlighting different approaches and pilots with the potential to be relevant and scaled up in a variety of settings.

# PARTNERSHIPS, KNOWLEDGE, AND LEARNING

## PARTNERSHIPS

In November 2013, the Bank's FCV group, through the KTF, partnered with the Korean Development Institute, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Finance to support a *Global Leadership Training Course on the G20 and Peacebuilding*. The program aimed at bringing together managers and stakeholders from G20 member countries, developing economies, and conflict-affected countries dedicated to achieving sustainable development in their respective contexts and contributing to global development and G20 development goals. The Korean government made this program possible as an integral part of its commitment to the G20 Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth "to add value to and complement existing development commitments." The objective of the program is to enable participants to better understand the road to reaching G20 development goals set forth at the Seoul Summit, while also reflecting on how to support their countries' drive for secure and sustainable development.

The program was designed for managers working in development and provided an opportunity to: (i) learn about Korea's exemplary economic development and the World Bank's engagement in FCV contexts; and (ii) share experiences in helping to overcome today's complex challenges to achiev-

ing peace building, state building, and global sustainable development. The program helped provide a nascent forum to discuss collaboration between the G20/g7+ on FCV issues. KDI took this partnership forward by organizing a follow-up roundtable discussion between the G20/g7+ in 2014 on growth, jobs, and infrastructure in advance of the G20 Brisbane Summit.

## KNOWLEDGE AND LEARNING

In December 2013, the KTF along with the State and Peace-Building Fund hosted a *Knowledge Exchange Workshop at the Center on Conflict, Security, and Development* in Nairobi, Kenya. The three-day informal workshop took place alongside the launch of Independent Evaluation Group evaluation *World Bank Group Assistance to Fragile and Conflict-Affected States*. It provided a venue for cross-project, cross-country, and cross-region exchange of knowledge and operational expertise on a set of themes common to the KTF/SPF portfolios, including community-driven development operations in FCV and the Bank's role in addressing subnational conflict. The session also linked project teams with broader Bank and partner experience to promote "frontier" work in FCV-affected states. Participants included team leaders and Bank sector and operational specialists, as well as external experts.

# FUTURE OUTLOOK FOR KTF

## NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WORLD BANK GROUP

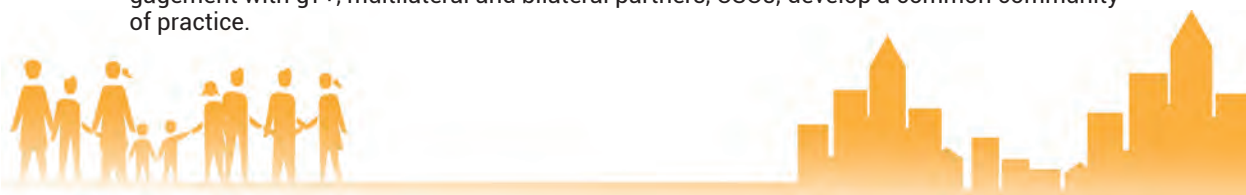
The WBG operating model has undergone a series of reforms aiming to build a stronger, more integrated, and solutions-oriented development bank. In its pursuit of helping clients tackle pressing development challenges and meeting its twin goals of ending poverty and promoting shared prosperity the WBG has seen a significant strategic shift toward FCV. The FCV Cross-Cutting Solutions Area (CCSA; formerly the Center on Conflict Security and Development and now known as the FCV Group) has been established to foster this strategic integration. It seeks to transform the way the WBG works in FCV settings by

improving knowledge creation, coordination, and partnerships—including with the g7+ group of fragile states—and establish global leadership on FCV issues.

The WBG's strengthened commitment and financing to FCS is in large part a response to the publication of the 2011 WDR and the Independent Evaluation Group's Evaluation of WBG Assistance to Low-Income Fragile and Conflict-Affected States in 2013. This shift in direction is also reflected in the WBG budget to support FCS, which grew by 18 percent compared to 4 percent for non-FCS between FY13 and FY14. Between IDA 11 and IDA 16, commitments to FCS states more than quadrupled, and, in IDA 17, WBG manage-

## MEETING THE FCV GROUP GOAL: Preliminary Priorities for Change

1. **Collaborate closely with IFC and MIGA** on strategy operations and financing to strengthen impact on infrastructure, private sector development and job creation
2. **Ensure country diagnostics, strategies, and programming are FCV-sensitive.** Fragility analysis as part of the Systematic Country Diagnostics and Country Partnership Frameworks leads to FCV-sensitive portfolio.
3. **Expand FCV Global Footprint:** in addition to supporting fragile and conflict affected states, enhance services to middle and low-income countries with a focus on crime and violence, subnational conflict and crisis response.
4. **Energize work on FCV across the Global Practices and CSAs:** support innovative lending and knowledge products; promote FCV-sensitive sectional and multi-sectoral approaches.
5. **Reduce policy and procedural bottlenecks for effective response:** provide just-in-time operational solutions for FCV projects' serve as an advocate for human resources and operations policy reforms.
6. **Building global leadership on FCV:** Expand and deepen partnerships through continued engagement with g7+, multilateral and bilateral partners, CSOs; develop a common community of practice.



ment committed to further scale up support for FCS by introducing an exceptional allocation regime for countries facing turnaround situations and an increase in the poverty orientation of the regular performance-based allocation system. Subject to country performance, these changes are expected to result in a 50 percent increase in the allocation to FCS relative to the IDA allocation under the previous formula.

### **IMPLICATIONS FOR THE KTF**

The WBG's surge in support for countries affected by FCV is also reflected by an increase in demand for KTF funding. The pipeline of future projects includes a mix of cutting-edge analytical work on FCV thematic issues, innovative pilots at country and regional level, as well as knowledge exchange and capacity-building initiatives. Despite limited remaining resources, the KTF is seeking to meet demand and maximize its strategic influence and impact as part of the WBG's overall shift toward FCV. In the years to come, working closely with Korea WBG office and the EAP Regional Communication team, the KTF will focus on the following five priorities.

#### ***Expand Partnerships and Collaboration with Korean Institutions***

The KTF will continue to scale up and deepen its external partnerships and collaborations, particularly with the KDI. Together these institutions will explore joint project designs, knowledge dissemination, and capacity-building events aimed at sharing experiences from Korea's successful post-conflict recovery, and KTF grants focused on piloting new approaches to FCV challenges. This also includes exploring opportunities of working closely with the MOSF KSP Joint Consulting Program with the

WBG managed by the Korean Export-Import Bank that could incorporate sharing of Korean development experience and inform future co-financing of FCV-focused interventions.

#### ***Leverage Korea's Global Engagement***

Moving forward, the KTF will continue to build on the success in working with KDI to facilitate dialogue between the G20 and the g7+ group of fragile states on sharing lessons and experience on complex peace- and state-building challenges. Korea's economic miracle is an inspiration for many fragile and post-conflict countries. As a prominent global player, Korea is well placed to bridge the dialogue between the developed and developing world on addressing FCV challenges.

#### ***Support New Frontier Work on Economic Recovery and Development***

The KTF will aim to align more closely with the overall Korea–World Bank Group partnership strategy. This is focused on promoting best practices, leveraging the WBG's knowledge and convening power and Korea's expertise in the area of economic development policy, information communication technology, infrastructure, land policy, and the financial sector. It will prioritize innovative projects that focus on addressing FCV challenges in East Asia and Africa, include collaboration with Korean organizations, and make use of the Korean development experience in the particular area of focus.

#### ***Enhance Knowledge Exchange and Learning***

The KTF will be working toward increased coherence across the FCV-focused trust funds, and will continue to find opportunities to manage the fund in line with the principles of the WBG's trust fund reform effort. These reforms, which encourage strategic alignment and consolidation, will see the FCV Group

energize work in global practices through its emphasis on cross-project, cross-country, and cross-region exchange of knowledge and operational expertise. The dynamic portfolio of the KTF is generating a wealth of knowledge and lessons on ways to work in FCV contexts that can improve WBG's and development partners' performance in FCS.

To energize work across the WBG on FCV issues, the KTF along with its partner FCV trust funds and the Leadership, Learning and Innovation team will boost dissemination of KTF outputs; facilitate dialogue across teams through informal learning events, virtual exchanges, face-to-face learning and exchange events in recipient countries, Seoul, and Washington DC; and create an online platform with key thematic and operational resources for WBG teams and external partners.

### ***Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation***

Building on its results framework, the KTF will increase its focus on systematic portfolio reviews to track progress and outcomes. To assess the degree to which the KTF has achieved its original objectives and is "fit for purpose" going forward,

a midterm review will be conducted in 2015. The review will be conducted jointly with the MOSF and will gather lessons on the overall design and strategic direction of the fund as well as on individual projects and implementation.

In addition, the KTF will work closely with the SPF on the implementation of the Evidence for Peace Initiative, which seeks to improve and promote tailored and high-quality impact evaluations for state- and peace-building projects. The initiative focuses on supporting the design and management of FCS-specific impact evaluations to improve the effectiveness of WBG and partner FCV-focused operations. It also seeks to promote greater use of impact evaluation for evidence-based policymaking in FCS through dialogue, knowledge, and tool generation.

With its flexibility to support both analytical and operational work, the KTF is well positioned to catalyze the WBG–Korea collaboration in the year ahead, co-create FCV-sensitive solutions, expand knowledge exchange and learning on FCV issues, and maximize support to FCS countries.



# ANNEX I: FINANCIAL SUMMARY\*

<b>TOTAL FUND VALUE</b>	<b>\$24,174,870</b>
Grant Allocations	\$15,914,643
Program Management	\$634,618
<b>BALANCE</b>	<b>\$7,625,609</b>

WB REGION	COUNTRY/ REGION	PROJECT TITLE	GRANT AMOUNT US\$
EAP	East Asia and Pacific	Developing Tools for Trauma-Sensitive Livelihood Interventions in East Asia	\$450,000
	Indonesia	National Violence Monitoring System	\$1,667,570
	Myanmar	Support to the Myanmar Peace Center	\$2,954,973
	Myanmar	Improving the Evidence Base on Poverty through Mixed Methods	\$495,000
	Pacific Islands	Strengthening Local Capacity and Improving Project Implementation	\$495,000
	Thailand	Expanding Community Approaches in Conflict Situations in Three Southern-most Provinces in Thailand	\$490,000
	Philippines	Supporting Inclusive Peace in the Bangsamoro	\$470,000
	Timor-Leste	Support for Land Policy	\$490,000
	Indonesia	National Violence Monitoring System (Additional Financing)	\$495,000
<b>EAP TOTAL</b>			<b>\$8,007,543</b>
AFR	Central African Republic	Strategic Early Response	\$470,000
	Liberia	Citizen Engagement for Fair, Equitable, and Durable Land and Natural Resource Management	\$485,000
	Mali	Immediate Post-Conflict Recovery Support Initiative	\$490,000
	Great Lakes Region	Promoting Peace and Stability in the Great Lakes Region through Development: Support for Conflict-Sensitive Program Design and Risk Management	\$400,000
	Sierra Leone	Local Development Partnerships for Mining	\$475,000
	South Sudan	Youth Employment Study	\$485,000
	Sub-Saharan Africa	Jobs and Job Creation in Fragile and Conflict States in Sub-Saharan Africa: Analysis of Employment Opportunities and Constraints	\$475,000

\*As of June 30, 2014

WB REGION	COUNTRY/ REGION	PROJECT TITLE	GRANT AMOUNT US\$
SAR	Afghanistan	Understanding the Drivers of Peace and Security in Extractive Industry Sector	\$391,000
	SAR	Framing Responses to State Fragility: Strengthening Institutions and Service Delivery Systems	\$350,000
LAC	Colombia	Support to Improve the Government of Colombia's Preparedness to Implement Peace Agreement Commitments	\$390,000
ECA	Moldova/Transnistria	Knowledge for Confidence Building	\$495,000
	ECA	Addressing Land and Conflict Issues in Eastern Europe and Central Asia	\$485,000
	Kyrgyz Republic & Tajikistan	Citizen Engagement for Better State-Society Relations in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan	\$480,000
MENA	MENA	Middle East and North Africa Citizen Engagement	\$450,000
GLOBAL	Global	Learning on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Operations	\$444,000
	Global	Designing and Implementing Displacement-Sensitive Development Interventions	\$470,000
	Global	Men as Agents of Change for Peace, and Security Knowledge Product	\$390,000
	Global	Improving Professional and Regulatory Safeguards Capacity in FCS by Building Skills through South-South Staff Exchange	\$282,100
OTHER REGIONS TOTAL			\$7,907,100
PORTFOLIO TOTAL			\$15,914,643

# ANNEX II: KTF RESULTS FRAMEWORK

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

## FUND-LEVEL RESULTS

1.1 Transformative fragility-sensitive strategy supported

1.2 Partnerships are strengthened

1.3 New approaches to risk and results in FCV piloted

1.4 Timely support for early confidence building

1.5 Catalytic support provided for early confidence building

1.6 Contributes RKL for improved ops

## KTF CONTRIBUTIONS TO COUNTRY/REGIONAL-LEVEL RESULTS

### STATE-BUILDING

2.1 More effective, transparent and accountable collection, management and use of public resources

2.2 Increased access to justice, including capability, accountability, inclusion in both formal and informal institutions

2.3 Improved capacity for policy formulation, "inclusive-enough" pacts and strategic communication

2.4 Increase in demand-side governance, including an active role for civil society and improved state-society relations

2.5 Improved capacity to delivery services to promote confidence building

### PEACE-BUILDING

3.1 Increased employment opportunities and private sector development that benefits at-risk populations

3.2 Successfully negotiated and implemented peace and transition agreements

3.3 Recovery and (re-)integration of conflict-affected populations and increased social cohesion

3.4 Gender-sensitive approaches utilized in transforming institutions and managing stresses

3.5 Resilience built to manage external stresses, including cross-border violence, resource shocks, trafficking, and organized crime





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