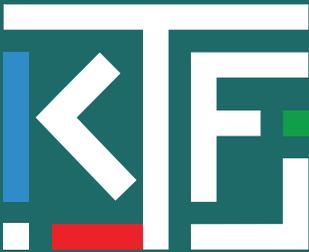
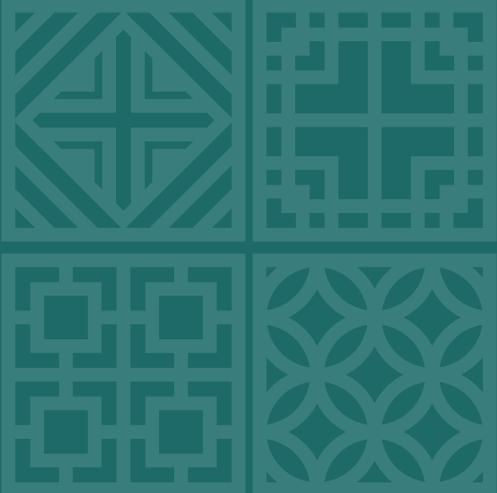
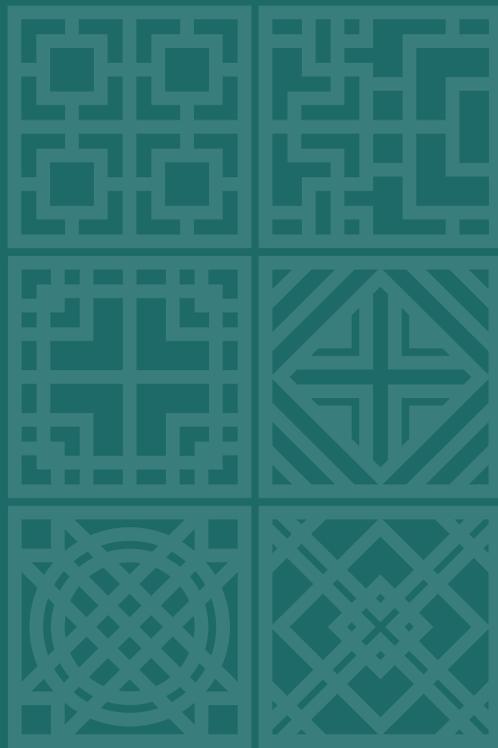




2018-2019 ANNUAL REPORT



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









## FOREWORD

Issues of fragility, conflict and violence (FCV) span the world, from low-income to middle- and even high-income countries, and their impacts are felt at all spatial levels – local, national, regional and global. As the World Bank estimates half of the global poor will be living in fragile and conflict-affected settings by 2030, the world will not be able to achieve ambitious global development priorities outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals without an enhanced focus on FCV.

As a country that rose from the ashes of war, the Republic of Korea is committed to supporting the international community's efforts to address the challenges posed by FCV at the nexus of peacebuilding, humanitarian and development needs. Korea's support to the Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peace-Building Transitions (KTF) is one example of such support. Since 2009, Korea has contributed almost \$34 million to the KTF, supporting almost 60 projects in 46 countries and six regions while placing special emphasis in Asia and the Pacific.

Through the KTF, Korea has supported the World Bank's efforts to better address FCV challenges by supporting projects that pilot innovative approaches, generate knowledge, improve the monitoring of crisis risk for better prevention, and adopt FCV-sensitive strategies and operations. Over the years, the KTF has also served as a platform for collaboration with Korean institutions and experts, maximizing development impact in FCV-affected countries, in alignment with Korea's 2017 ODA Strategy for Supporting Fragile Countries.

2019 marks the ten-year anniversary of the establishment of the KTF. Building on the achievements and the lessons learned over the past ten years, Korea will continue to enhance support to this partnership to address the most pressing challenges of our time. On this journey, we look forward to promoting dialogue between stakeholders, sharing lessons learned on FCV issues, and exploring Korea's innovative development activities.

Dongjoon Kim  
*Director, Development Finance Division and Development Finance Bureau*  
*Ministry of Economy and Finance*  
Government of the Republic of Korea



# FOREWORD

Addressing the challenges posed by fragility, conflict and violence (FCV) is at the core of the World Bank Group's mission to end extreme poverty. By 2030, it is estimated that around half of the extreme poor globally will live in fragile and conflict-affected settings. Furthermore, conflicts and violence are on the rise, with more violent conflicts today than in the past thirty years. The consequences of conflicts are not constrained by borders, with over 70 million people forcibly displaced around the world – double the level of just twenty years ago. Moreover, conflicts are increasingly driven and intensified by long-term risks and trends – such as climate change, demographic pressures, and rising inequality – that disproportionately impact the most vulnerable groups.

To better address these challenges, the World Bank Group (WBG) is developing its first Strategy for FCV. The Strategy aims to systematize the progress made to date, develop a tailored approach for diverse FCV situations, and position development interventions as part of the international community's broader efforts to contribute to peace and prosperity.

In this context, the Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peace-Building Transitions (KTF) plays a critical role in addressing the challenges arising from FCV. At its ten-year mark, the KTF continues to strengthen the WBG's ability to respond with speed and flexibility to demands from FCV clients and partners, and improve the monitoring of crisis risks to strengthen preventative approaches, especially for countries in transition. The KTF has also provided critical support for the development of the World Bank Group's FCV Strategy.

In 2017, the Republic of Korea and the World Bank agreed to extend the KTF's work in a second phase that builds on the successes of the partnership to maximize the impact of the Bank's engagement in FCV situations. Phase Two addresses the economic, social, political, and security challenges of countries in transition, working with humanitarian and peace actors to help these countries maintain a positive trajectory out of conflict and violence. It promotes a risk-based development approach, providing operational support for FCV-sensitive strategies and operations; enabling innovative engagements for development in FCV; and assisting in the management of crisis risk. Critically, Phase Two deepens the World Bank's collaboration with Korean institutions and experts.

With a net value of over \$34.6 million, the KTF has supported FCV interventions in 46 countries and six regions with \$28.4 million committed to date. The active portfolio as of June 30, 2019 is over \$7.7 million in commitments, spanning all six WBG geographic regions as well as globally to address FCV challenges in diverse regional and country contexts. This Annual Report provides an overview of KTF Phase One and Phase Two, covering the reporting period January 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019.

FCV represents one of the greatest challenges of our time. Only through partnerships with a diverse set of actors and innovative solutions – as exemplified by the KTF – can we maximize our collective impact on the ground and strengthen our support to the most vulnerable, disadvantaged and marginalized communities around the world. We would like to extend our thanks to the Korean government for its continued support and partnership on addressing FCV issues around the globe.

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



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The 2018-2019 Annual Report of the Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peace-Building Transitions (KTF) was prepared by a core team including Valery Ciancio, Sarah Craig, Irina Galimova, Suh Yoon Kang, and Zainiddin Karaev, under the leadership of Sarah Michael, Manager, from the World Bank's Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group. Consultant support was provided by Nicholas Paul. The team is grateful to World Bank staff who provided input and support: Patrick Barron, Sean Bradley, Da Woon Chung, Miguel Angel De Corral Martin, Bernhard Metz, Pamornrat Tansanguanwong, and Emcet Oktay Tas.

The team extends its gratitude to the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Korea, the World Bank Group Executive Director's Office for the Republic of Korea, and the World Bank Korea Office for continued support and collaboration to address fragility, conflict, and violence worldwide.

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



## ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| CDD   | Community Driven Development                                 |
| CMU   | Country Management Unit (World Bank)                         |
| CSO   | Civil Society Organization                                   |
| EAP   | East Asia Pacific  |
| FCS   | Fragile and conflict states                                  |
| FCV   | Fragility, conflict and violence                             |
| GBV   | Gender-based violence  |
| GEMS  | Geo-Enabling Initiative for Monitoring and Supervision       |
| IBRD  | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development        |
| ICT   | Information and Communications Technology                    |
| IDA   | International Development Association                        |
| IDA18 | IDA 2018 replenishment                                       |
| IFC   | International Finance Corporation                            |
| IPL   | Inclusion and Peace Lens                                     |
| KIEP  | Korea Institute for International Economic Policy            |
| KOICA | Korea International Cooperation Agency                       |
| KP    | Khyber Pakhtunkhwa   |
| KTF   | Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peace-Building Transitions |
| M&E   | Monitoring and Evaluation                                    |
| MIC   | Middle Income Country  |
| MIGA  | Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency                     |
| MOEF  | Ministry of Economy and Finance of Korea                     |
| NCDDP | National Community-Driven Development Project (Myanmar)      |
| NGO   | Non-governmental organization                                |
| ODA   | Official Development Assistance                              |
| SDG   | Sustainable Development Goal                                 |
| SPF   | State and Peacebuilding Fund                                 |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees                |
| WBG   | World Bank Group   |



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# KTF's Global Presence

6  
regions and  
global-level targeted

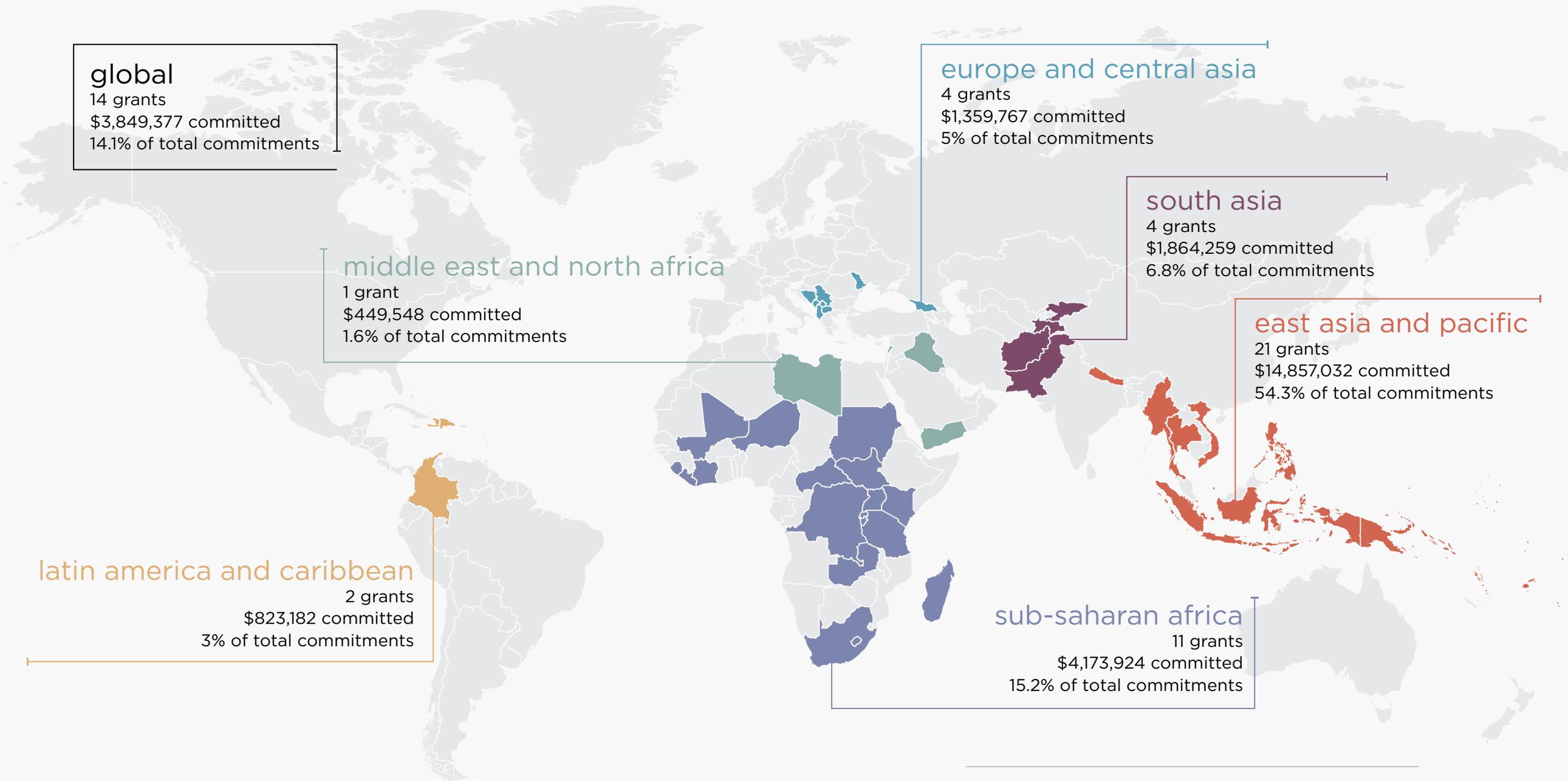
46  
countries  
reached

57  
grants  
funded

42  
grants  
completed

15  
grants  
active

\$22.6 million  
in cumulative  
disbursements



Fund Value: \$34.6 million

82%  
committed

65%  
disbursed

\*Data as of June 30, 2019



# SECTION ONE



# ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES OF FRAGILITY, CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE

## GLOBAL LANDSCAPE

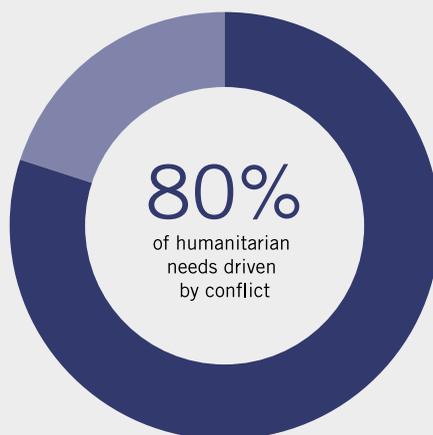
**Fragility, conflict, and violence are the new development frontier.** By 2030, it is estimated that around half of the world's extreme poor will live in fragile and conflict-affected settings.<sup>1</sup> The global fragility landscape has deteriorated significantly: there are more violent conflicts than at any time in the past 30 years, and conflict and violence impact more civilians than at any point over the last two decades. Political violence has spread, increasing by 11 percent worldwide, and the numbers of those involved in conflict increased by 16 percent from 2017. The deadliest places for civilians in 2018 were Syria, Nigeria, Yemen, Afghanistan, and the Philippines, with approximately 15,000 fatalities in total; many of these conflicts have been exacerbated by the impacts of climate change and by demographic pressures.

**Peace and stability are global public goods.** The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) stress the centrality of peace, justice, and security in the achievement of sustainable development outcomes. In 2018, the achievement of these outcomes was threatened by the impact of conflict and violence on the most vulnerable, including women and the poor, and by the proliferation of displaced people.

**The poorest and most vulnerable communities are severely affected by increased violence and conflict, and this undermines efforts to end extreme poverty and inequality.** FCV situations have a clear impact on poverty, and strikingly, the extreme poverty rate is rising primarily in countries impacted by FCV.<sup>2</sup> FCV situations represent both a humanitarian and a development challenge, calling for a comprehensive and coordinated international response.

### Figure 1. Impact of Fragility, Conflict and Violence

- FCV **threatens development gains** and contributes to multidimensional crises
- Conflicts **reduce GDP growth by 2% to 8%** per year, on average
- The **economic costs of conflict are huge** - estimated at \$14 trillion in 2016
- Countries impacted by conflict are not only subject to forced displacement crises, but also to **famines and pandemics**



\* Figures from UN-WB Pathways for Peace (2018), UN OCHA World Humanitarian Data and Trends (2017).

<sup>1</sup> World Bank estimate, using the FY19 Harmonized List of Fragile Situations. This estimate illustrates what poverty would be like if historical growth rates (rates from 2006–15) continue onto 2030.

<sup>2</sup> OECD State of Fragility 2018.

According to UNHCR, over 70 million people today are fleeing conflict and violence – two million more than last year and double the level of twenty years ago.<sup>3</sup> The global displacement crisis is particularly concerning as the length of displacement can last years, affecting poverty levels, employment, and service delivery well beyond the immediate crisis. Forced displacement threatens development in countries in conflict and in host countries alike.

**Increasing attention is paid to subnational conflicts, such as Rakhine in Myanmar, Marawi and Mindanao in the Philippines, and Southern Thailand.** Most subnational conflicts in Asia are not in weak and fragile states but in middle-income countries (MICs). Pakistan, India, and Indonesia—all MICs—have each suffered from intercommunal ethnic riots. Twelve of the 20 countries most affected by terrorism in 2017 are middle income. Several MICs such as Syria, Libya and Venezuela have seen state collapse, at odds with the idea that fragility is primarily about gaps in institutional capacity. As the world is undergoing a “chaotic situation of transition”,<sup>4</sup> the need for collective action mechanisms and multilateral responses is ever more critical.



*The FCV in Middle Income Countries (MICs) Workshop was organized in June 2019 as part of a KTF-supported grant on Developing Approaches to FCV in MICs. The workshop brought together about 25 WBG and IMF staff from different sectors and regions to discuss operational and policy challenges of working in MICs. Workshop participants generated concrete recommendations for WBG’s effective engagement in MICs.*

## THE WORLD BANK’S RESPONSE

**Delivering sustainable development solutions to countries affected by FCV is both an institutional priority and a global responsibility for the World Bank Group (WBG).** As the risks associated with FCV have become more acute and more complex, success in FCV-affected countries is essential to achieving the WBG’s Twin Goals of reducing extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity. Smart, efficient, and effective investments in FCV situations are also a prerequisite for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular SDG 16: *peace, justice, and strong institutions*.

**Over the past decade, the World Bank has significantly scaled up its engagement and resources to address FCV challenges worldwide.** World Bank allocations to FCV countries increased by 18 percent from \$121 million in 2017 to \$143 million in 2018. The International Development Association (IDA) 18 replenishment doubled the resources available for the World Bank to scale up its efforts in FCV situations, from \$7 billion under IDA17 to \$14 billion. IDA18 puts forward a series of reforms aimed at strengthening the World Bank’s engagements in FCV, including by adopting a differentiated approach to addressing challenges across the FCV spectrum.

**The World Bank Group’s strategic approach to FCV is aimed at addressing the underlying drivers and their impact.** It is focused around four key areas of engagement: pivoting toward prevention; remaining engaged in situations of active conflict and crisis; helping countries escape the fragility trap; and mitigating the impact of FCV on the most vulnerable. Importantly, these four areas of engagement are underpinned by the need to address FCV challenges at the regional, country, subnational, and

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.unhcr.org/figures-at-a-glance.html>

<sup>4</sup> United Nations, “Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization,” 2017.

community levels. Building on this, the WBG is developing its first-ever Strategy for FCV, aimed at systematizing the progress made and articulating a conceptual and operating framework across the World Bank, IFC and MIGA (Box 1). This will ultimately enable the WBG to further scale up and strengthen its support to client countries and vulnerable communities impacted by FCV.

## Box 1. KTF support for the World Bank Group’s FCV Strategy

The World Bank Group is currently developing its first Strategy for Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV), which aims to adapt the WBG’s development approach in FCV situations and provide more effective support to client countries and vulnerable populations impacted by FCV.

Support from the KTF has been critical in the development of the FCV Strategy, in particular by facilitating consultations. In total, feedback was received from over 1,700 individual stakeholders in 88 countries and territories through in-person meetings and online. Of these, in-person consultations were conducted in 38 countries – including Korea – with more than 1,200 stakeholders representing government, civil society, multilateral institutions, and the private sector. These consultations shape the Strategy by taking stock of lessons learned across the international community on key issues such as partnering across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, leveraging regional approaches to address fragility, and helping countries manage risks and transition out of situations of fragility.

Recognizing that development in FCV settings requires a different approach than in non-FCV settings, the Strategy will address the root causes of fragility, as well as longer-term risks that can drive or exacerbate conflict and violence. It leverages both public and private sector financing and solutions in support of FCV-impacted countries, and it articulates how the WBG can more effectively support the international community’s efforts to contribute to peace and prosperity.

The Strategy outlines a tailored approach to supporting countries impacted by a diverse range of FCV challenges. Through its four key principles for engagement, the Strategy will aim to operationalize concrete recommendations for how the WBG can adapt its programming, personnel, partnerships and processes to maximize impact on-the-ground.

| FOUR KEY PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT IN FCV   |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
|  <p><b>Pivoting toward Prevention</b></p> |  <p><b>Remaining Engaged in Conflicts and Crises</b></p> |  <p><b>Helping Countries Escape the Fragility Trap</b></p> |  <p><b>Mitigating the Impact of FCV on the Most Vulnerable</b></p> |
| WHAT DOES THIS MEAN IN PRACTICE?   |   |   |  |
| <p><b>Tackling risks and grievances early on</b> before they turn into crises</p>  | <p><b>Protecting essential institutions and delivering critical services</b> like health or education</p>                                   | <p><b>Rebuilding trust in state institutions</b>, and strengthening the legitimacy and capacity of institutions</p>                           | <p><b>Addressing the impacts of conflict</b>, through support to refugees and host communities, and people following conflict</p>                      |

## KTF CONTRIBUTION TO SUPPORTING THE FCV AGENDA

**The Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peace-Building Transitions (KTF) has supported the FCV agenda for a decade.** Established in 2009 through an agreement between the Ministry of Economy and Finance of Korea (MOEF) and the World Bank, the KTF addresses governance and peacebuilding needs in conflict-prone and conflict-affected environments. The KTF supports the WBG's peacebuilding initiatives and interventions to facilitate recovery and economic transitions, by capturing and disseminating knowledge and piloting innovative approaches to help WBG clients design, plan, and implement strategies and investments addressing fragility, conflict, and violence. Over the last ten years, the Republic of Korea has contributed almost \$34 million to the KTF.

**In 2017, the Republic of Korea and the World Bank entered into a three-year partnership with a \$15 million commitment (Phase Two).** Building on the successes and lessons learned from the implementation of the first phase, Phase Two is aimed at maximizing the impact of the Bank's engagement in FCV situations. The experience of the first phase demonstrated that transitions are not orderly, linear processes. Rather, they are dynamic, following spiral trajectories where communities and countries can easily descend into chaos if transitions are not well managed; for example, Kyrgyz Republic, Myanmar, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan continue to display FCV characteristics. Accordingly, Phase Two is based on a more comprehensive understanding of transition that takes into account economic, social, political, and security dimensions, and promotes stronger collaboration with humanitarian and peace actors in supporting FCV countries in transition.

**The objective of Phase Two is to promote a risk-based development approach to address the challenges of fragility, conflicts and violence, especially in Asia and the Pacific.** It achieves this through three mutually-supporting focus areas of engagement:

- Operational support for FCV-sensitive strategies and operations;
- Innovative engagements for development in FCV; and
- Management of Crisis Risk.

**Phase Two strengthens the Bank's ability to respond with speed and flexibility to demands from FCV clients and partners.** It also improves prevention efforts through better crisis risk monitoring, especially for countries in transition. The program also envisages a dedicated task force to provide implementation and strategic support to World Bank country teams, especially in Asia and the Pacific. Phase Two continues to foster collaboration with Korean institutions and experts, maximizing development impact in FCV-affected countries in alignment with Korea's ODA Strategy for Supporting Fragile Countries, launched in 2017. Since its establishment, the KTF has facilitated 11 knowledge exchanges or technical visits between WBG and Korean development partners and stakeholders, with representatives from over 25 client countries visiting Korea for these exchanges. (See Annex 6 for more on these knowledge exchanges.)

**The KTF has financed country-specific and regional interventions in 46 countries across six regions.** On a country level, grants have supported peaceful political transformation and the Country Partnership Framework in Myanmar, for example, and improving capacity for community monitoring and citizen engagement in Mali and Niger. KTF-funded interventions also provide support across regions, advancing climate-smart agricultural technologies for FCV-affected populations in Africa and strengthening financial institutions to build resilience in the western Balkans. As shown in Table 1, the KTF has provided support for most of the countries which qualified for the World Bank Group's Harmonized List of Fragile and Conflict States in 2019.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Includes countries covered under regional KTF grants.

The KTF also funds global-level work focused on developing and piloting approaches and instruments addressing the challenges of working in FCV settings. In addition to supporting the development of the WBG's first FCV Strategy, the KTF is also supporting essential analytical work on FCV in MICs, which will generate insights on the diverse drivers of fragility and conflict in MICs and inform new development approaches for Bank operations. The Bank's Geospatial Operations Support Team is harnessing KTF support to increase transparency and accountability in FCV operations through spatial analysis and machine learning tools. The Geo-Enabling Initiative for Monitoring and Supervision (GEMS) has been implemented across FCV contexts globally with KTF support, exemplifying the scale and scope that global-level interventions can have.

**Table 1. Countries that Qualified for WBG's Harmonized List of FCS in 2019**

| IDA ELIGIBLE   |  |  |   |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| Afghanistan   | Djibouti   | Mali                                    | Somalia   |  |
| Burundi   | Eritrea  | Marshall Islands                        | South Sudan  |  |
| Central African Republic    | The Gambia   | Micronesia, Fed. States                 | Sudan        |  |
| Chad   | Guinea-Bissau  | Mozambique (from July 1, 2018)   | Syria   |  |
| Comoros  | Haiti     | Myanmar                                 | Togo  |  |
| Congo, Dem. Rep.    | Kiribati  | Papua New Guinea (until June 30, 2018)  | Tuvalu       |  |
| Congo, Rep.  | Kosovo    | Sierra Leone                            | Yemen, Rep.  |  |
| Côte d'Ivoire   | Liberia   | Solomon Islands                         |   |  |
| TERRITORIES/NON-MEMBERS  |  |  |   |  |
| West Bank and Gaza   |  |  |   |  |
| BLEND  |  |  |   |  |
| Papua New Guinea (from July 1, 2018)  Timor-Leste (from July 1, 2018)  Zimbabwe                         |  |  |   |  |
| IBRD ONLY  |  |  |   |  |
| Iraq  Lebanon  Libya  |  |  |   |  |

---

# STORY OF IMPACT

## Social and Economic Empowerment of Youth in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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A project in Pakistan highlights the competitive advantage in the areas of technology and innovation that the KTF brings to development in fragile and conflict-affected regions and demonstrates how such interventions may reduce the risks of further conflict. Located in the northwest of the country along the Afghanistan border, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) is Pakistan's third-largest province by population and accounts for around 10.5 percent of the country's GDP. Almost 85 percent of the province's population lives in rural areas, where access to public services and income generation opportunities are lower than in cities. A large youth population of around 15 million people under the age of 30 is subject to significant unemployment.

A grant funded by the KTF has been instrumental in addressing these issues, turning the challenge of unemployed youth into a benefit for the province. The grant built the foundations for a broader program on digital development with the creation of Pakistan's first provincial Digital Strategy for the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, since adopted as Government Policy. Under the program, models have been developed for skills training, entrepreneurship and business incubation initiatives that were financed by the Government with the goal of creating 75,000 new jobs by 2020.

### **JOB CREATION IN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY**

KTF-supported activities focused on leveraging increased internet access to position the province as a destination for Information and Communications Technology (ICT)-enabled digital jobs. The project team partnered with the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Information Technology Board, an autonomous public sector agency, to launch two initiatives: the Youth Employment Program, a training initiative covering in-demand skills such as Internet of Things device development, graphic design and website development; and the Durshal Community Innovation Labs, co-working spaces for youth to incubate businesses and collaborate on digital technologies.

“I always looked out for an opening that would enable me to offer my writing services to earn money, but I just didn't know how to make that work. With the Youth Employment Program, I have gained the practical knowledge and improved my writing skills to reach out to the world.”

- Muhammad Uzair Khan, Program Beneficiary

## BUILDING A DIGITAL STRATEGY

Additionally, the partnership conducted a year-long strategic exercise leading to Digital KP, a strategy outlining goals and objectives for increased internet access, the development of digital skills, improvements to digital governance, and the promotion of the digital economy. Digital KP has dramatically increased the visibility and importance of the digital development agenda in the province, with a 60 percent increase in the Government's budget to the sector over the past two years. It also informed the design of an ongoing World Bank operation, "Digital Jobs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa", and a pipeline IDA operation, "KP Cities and Digital Transformation."

## LEVERAGING ADDITIONAL INVESTMENTS

During implementation, a partnership was developed with Jazz, Pakistan's largest private sector telecommunications company, which supported the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in its programs. In 2018, Jazz contributed \$50,000 to the program, and committed to a further \$200,000 over the coming two years. In addition, the Carnegie Corporation of New York committed to support activities under the Digital Youth Summit planned for September 2019. An additional \$2 million in donor funds was committed for the "Digital Jobs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa" project, with the possibility of an extension of another \$3 million, as well as over \$200,000 in private investment. By supporting opportunities in digital entrepreneurship, these partnerships are contributing to youth inclusion and economic empowerment in the region.





## SECTION TWO



## PROGRAM STATUS & OVERVIEW

**KTF-funded interventions support the preparation and implementation of FCV-sensitive strategies and operations, facilitate innovative development engagements in FCV settings, and promote risk-based development.** Since inception, the KTF has received a total of over \$34 million<sup>6</sup> and supported over fifty interventions addressing FCV challenges at the country, regional and global levels. Overall, KTF-funded activities have performed strongly, with almost 90 percent rated satisfactory or above in achievement of development objectives or in implementation progress.

**The KTF has allocated a total of \$28.4 million in grants.**<sup>7</sup> This means that 82 percent of the Fund’s net value has been committed, leaving about \$5.7 million available for further programming. Cumulative disbursements to KTF grants since inception amount to slightly over \$22 million, including almost \$2.8 million in the reporting period.<sup>8</sup> With 77 percent of all commitments disbursed as of June 30, 2019, the KTF portfolio demonstrates healthy disbursement dynamics, considering the Fund has almost two years until its closing date.<sup>9</sup> Detailed information on the status of the Fund’s finances is presented in Annex 1.

### ACTIVE PORTFOLIO<sup>10</sup> STRUCTURE AND STATUS

**The composition of the KTF portfolio has changed significantly during the reporting period.** Ten grants approved earlier completed implementation and closed, one grant was canceled due to a lack of progress in disbursement,<sup>11</sup> and over a dozen new grants entered the portfolio. From January 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019, the KTF approved 14 grants for a little over \$7 million, including six grants under Phase One and eight grants under the Phase Two Annual Business Plan for 2018-2019. As of June 30, 2019, the active portfolio comprised 15 grants with over \$7.7 million in commitments, including four grants approved in calendar year 2018 and nine grants approved in the first six months of 2019. The average disbursement ratio for the active portfolio is 21 percent, which is normal for a portfolio dominated by grants at the initiation or early implementation stages. A list of active grants with respective development objectives, grant amounts, and disbursements is presented in Annex 2.



<sup>6</sup> Net value including donor contributions under Phase One and Phase Two equivalent to US\$33,827,987.51 and investments and other income under Phase One amounting to US\$782,531.95.

<sup>7</sup> Including program management allocations.

<sup>8</sup> Reporting period for this report is January 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019.

<sup>9</sup> August 31, 2021 for Phase One and June 30, 2021 for Phase Two.

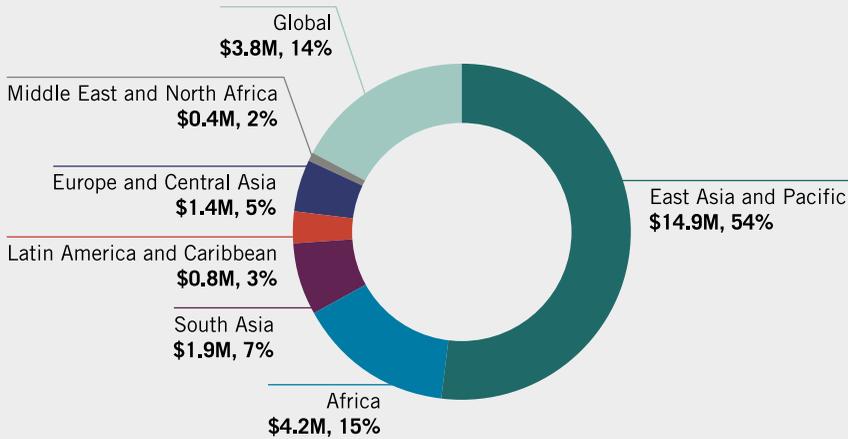
<sup>10</sup> Active portfolio includes grants approved under Phase One and Phase Two that were active as of June 30, 2019.

<sup>11</sup> A \$150,000 grant - IFC-KST Private Sector Development Study (TF0A4158) - planned to fund IFC-led activities examining the effectiveness of private sector interventions in different fragile situations in Africa but closed with zero disbursement as of the grant closing date.

## GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

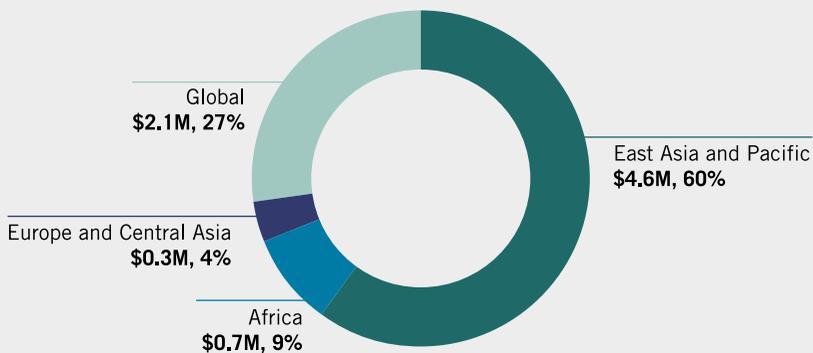
KTF grants have made an impact across all six geographic regions as well as globally, addressing FCV challenges in diverse regional and country contexts. As illustrated in Figure 2 below, over half of the KTF's cumulative commitments since inception have been allocated to East Asia and Pacific (EAP) as a priority region for the Fund. Total allocations to this region amount to \$14.9 million in support of 21 interventions in Indonesia, Myanmar, Pacific Islands, Philippines, Thailand, and Timor-Leste.

Figure 2. KTF Grant Commitments by Region, 2009-2019



The distribution of grants in the active portfolio also shows that over half of all grants are concentrated in the EAP region. These are followed by grants with a global<sup>12</sup> focus, those with a focus on Africa, and those in Europe and Central Asia, in that order (Figure 3). A significant increase in allocations to global activities – from 14 percent in the historical portfolio to 27 percent in the active portfolio – reflects the growing demand for support to global initiatives such as development of the WBG's first FCV Strategy, enhancing FCV operations with geospatial ICT tools, and developing approaches to addressing FCV in middle-income countries.

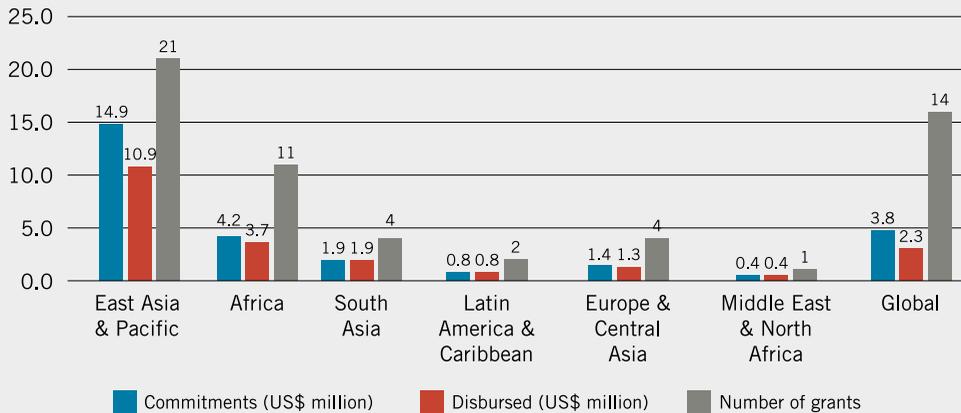
Figure 3. KTF Active Portfolio Grants by Region, as of June 30, 2019



<sup>12</sup> For this graph, the global category includes grants with global and multi-regional coverage.

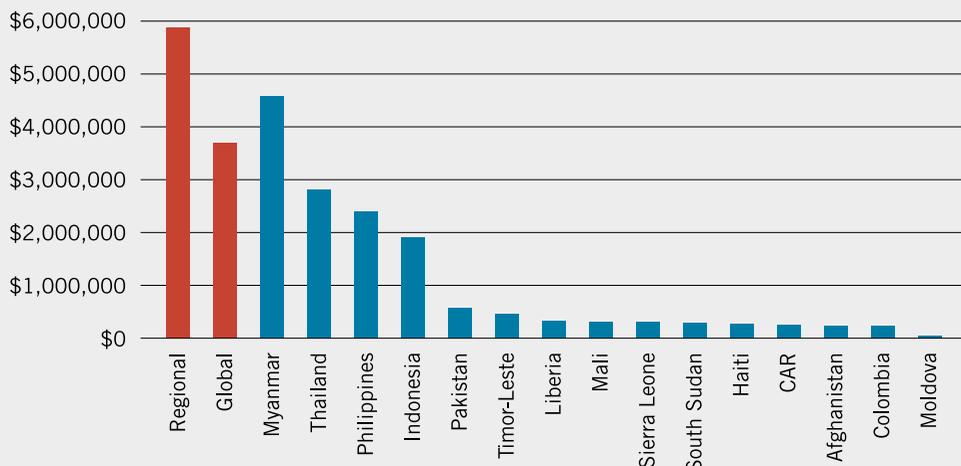
The major difference in the active grant portfolio is that it covers only three geographic regions. The reason for this is that earlier approved allocations were fully disbursed and no new grants for any countries in Latin America, South Asia or Middle East and North Africa were approved in the reporting period. Figure 4 presents both commitments and disbursements as well as the number of grants by region for the historical portfolio.

**Figure 4. KTF Grant Commitments and Disbursements by Region, 2009-2019**



The largest total country-focused allocation was made to Myanmar, followed by a group of EAP countries including Thailand, Philippines and Indonesia. KTF grant allocations by country are presented in Figure 5 below, with global and regional allocations reflected in contrasting colors. This funding distribution reflects the KTF’s priorities for both regional and country targeting. Figure 5 also reflects the significant presence the KTF has in countries outside the EAP region, supporting country-specific priority interventions in five countries in Africa, two countries in both South Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, and one in Eastern Europe.<sup>13</sup>

**Figure 5. KTF Allocations by Country, 2009-2019**

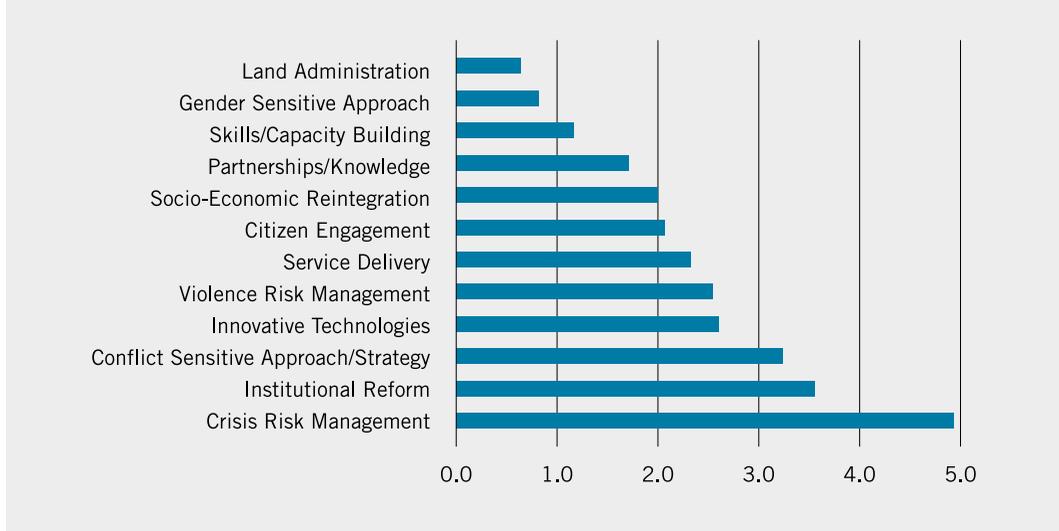


<sup>13</sup> Only countries receiving country-specific grant commitments are presented in Figure 5. Grants spanning multiple countries are reflected in the Regional or Global columns.

## THEMATIC AREAS AND COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

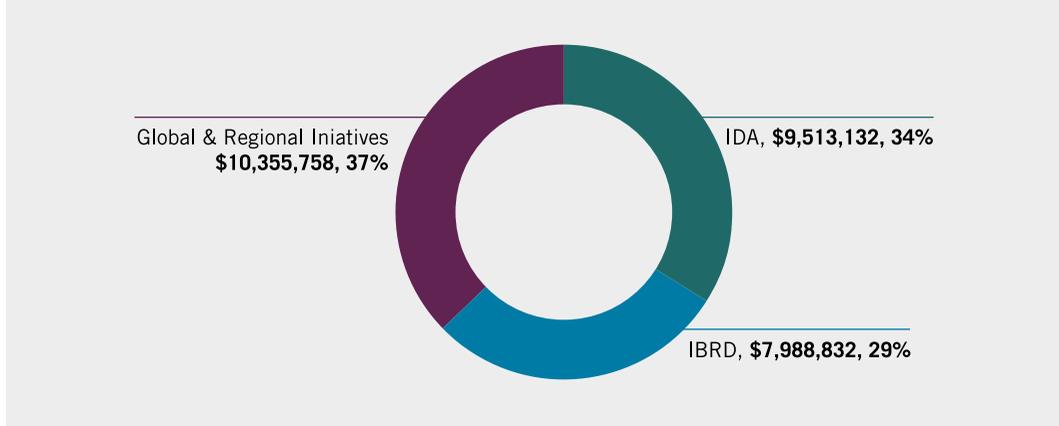
Thematically, KTF allocations are distributed across twelve categories<sup>14</sup> addressing challenges of fragility and facilitating peacebuilding and resilience building processes in FCV countries. As presented in Figure 6, the four thematic categories with the largest share of KTF funding are: crisis risk management, institutional reform, conflict sensitive approaches or strategies, and innovative technologies. These leading themes are well aligned with the Fund objectives and reflect the priorities agreed for Phase Two programming. Land administration, gender-sensitive approach, and skills or capacity building are the thematic areas with less engagement.

**Figure 6. KTF Allocations by Thematic Areas Supported, 2009-2019, US\$ Million**



KTF funding in 2009-2019 was almost equally distributed across the beneficiary categories by eligibility for IDA/IBRD. As shown in Figure 7, 34 percent of funding was committed to IDA<sup>15</sup> FCV countries and 29 percent of funding went to IBRD-eligible middle-income countries with pockets of fragility. This distribution reflects the KTF's ability to support interventions addressing challenges across the full spectrum of FCV contexts.

**Figure 7. KTF Financing by Country Eligibility for IDA/IBRD, 2009-2019**



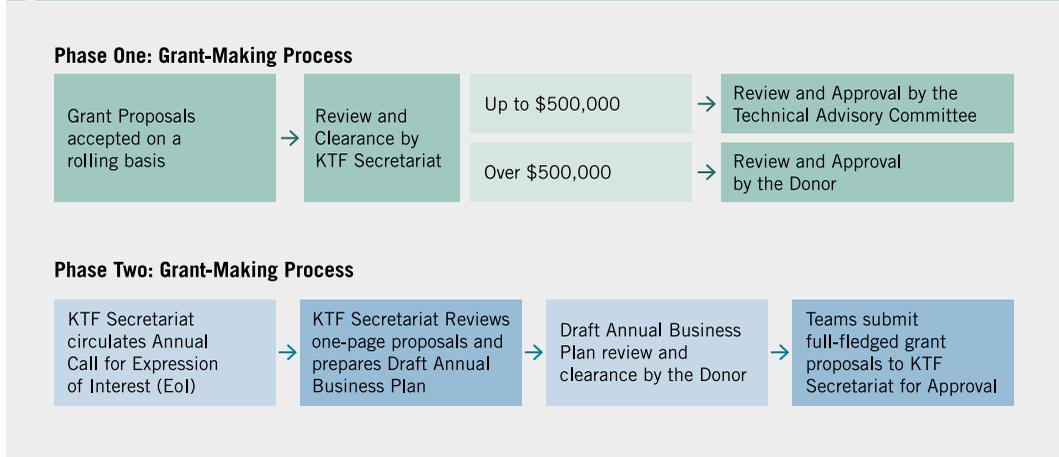
<sup>14</sup> Some grants cover more than one thematic area. For the purposes of this illustration, only the primary thematic area was considered.

<sup>15</sup> In this graph, IDA also includes “blend” countries, i.e. countries eligible to borrow from both IDA and IBRD. The only blend country in the KTF portfolio is Pakistan.

## GOVERNANCE, ADMINISTRATION, AND RESULTS MONITORING

The KTF is housed in the World Bank's Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group and collaborates closely with the State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF). The KTF Secretariat oversees the Fund's day-to-day management, grant-making processes, portfolio programming, and knowledge management and communications. Phase One and Phase Two grants are governed by the decision-making processes as established in the respective program documents for each phase (See Figure 8). KTF grants are subject to the same rigorous technical, legal, and fiduciary due diligence as all other World Bank projects.

**Figure 8. KTF Grant-Making Process By Phase**



Results frameworks were developed to ensure consistent monitoring and measurement of both Fund-level and project-level results (See Annexes 4 and 5). Phase One Fund-level results for the overall portfolio are presented in Figures 9 and 10 below. As the first round of Phase Two grants was approved in 2019 and reporting is completed on an annual basis, Fund-level results will be reflected in next year's Annual Report.

**Figure 9. KTF Grants by Results Objectives**

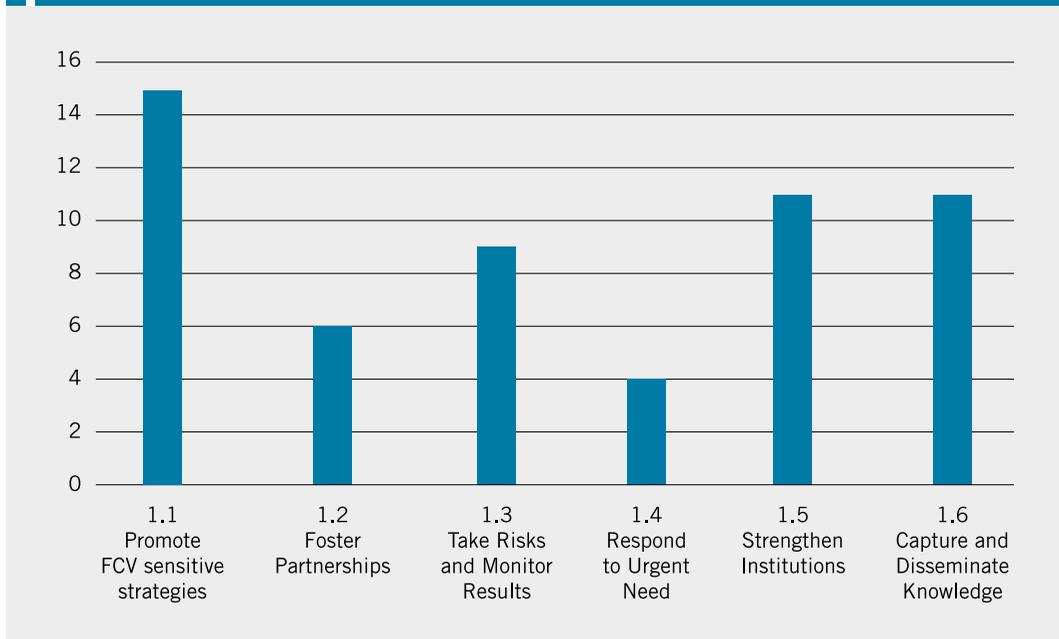


Figure 10. Fund-Level Results for the Overall Portfolio<sup>16</sup>

### 1. PROMOTE FCV SENSITIVE STRATEGIES

32%  
OF KTF PORTFOLIO

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

**Select examples of activities:**

- Building deeper knowledge on the nature of FCV in Middle Income Countries (MICs) and on what works in promoting peace in MICs, in order to develop new effective approaches for the World Bank Group and others.
- Designing and implementing citizen engagement activities in the Middle East and North Africa tailored to particular conflict and post-conflict contexts.

### 2. FOSTER PARTNERSHIPS

10%  
OF KTF PORTFOLIO

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

**Select examples of activities:**

- Developing a partnership framework and mechanism for Ethnic Basic Education Providers and the Myanmar Ministry of Education, in support of improving the quality of and access to education.
- Engaging with a broad range of stakeholders and partners as part of consultations for the World Bank FCV Strategy.

### 3. TAKE RISKS AND MONITOR RESULTS

20% OF KTF PORTFOLIO

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

**Select examples of activities:**

- Improving the evidence base on poverty and living conditions in Myanmar to inform national decision-making and development programming.
- Applying machine learning tools in FCV contexts to enhance transparency and accountability of World Bank projects.

<sup>16</sup> Most grants apply across more than one of the six objectives, but for the purpose of this illustration grants were assigned only to the primary objective they contribute to.

#### 4. RESPOND TO URGENT NEED

7% OF KTF PORTFOLIO

*Providing rapid support to requests for urgent technical assistance.*

**Select examples of activities:**

- Advancing water-saving, climate-smart frontier agriculture technological solutions in FCV contexts to increase food security and nutrition, create jobs, and encourage agri-entrepreneurship.
- Supporting transitional institutions in defining early responses for the recovery of post-rebellion Central African Republic.

#### 5. STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONS

19% OF KTF PORTFOLIO

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

**Select examples of activities:**

- Reviewing the rules-based fiscal framework in the Western Balkans and generating knowledge on approaches to designing fiscal rules and building fiscal institutions to help address economic fragility.
- Supporting the Government of Colombia's readiness to deliver on post-conflict commitments and agreements emerging from peace negotiations with the FARC.

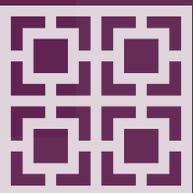
#### 6. CAPTURE AND DISSEMINATE KNOWLEDGE

12% OF KTF PORTFOLIO

*Capturing operationally relevant learning that improves the WBG's ability to tackle FCV issues and respond to client demand.*

**Select examples of activities:**

- Producing operationally relevant knowledge related to cross-border trade in FCV environments, including through three cross-border case studies in different regions.
- Improving the availability and quality of data and analysis on jobs and job creation in FCV contexts in Africa, to inform employment policies and operations.



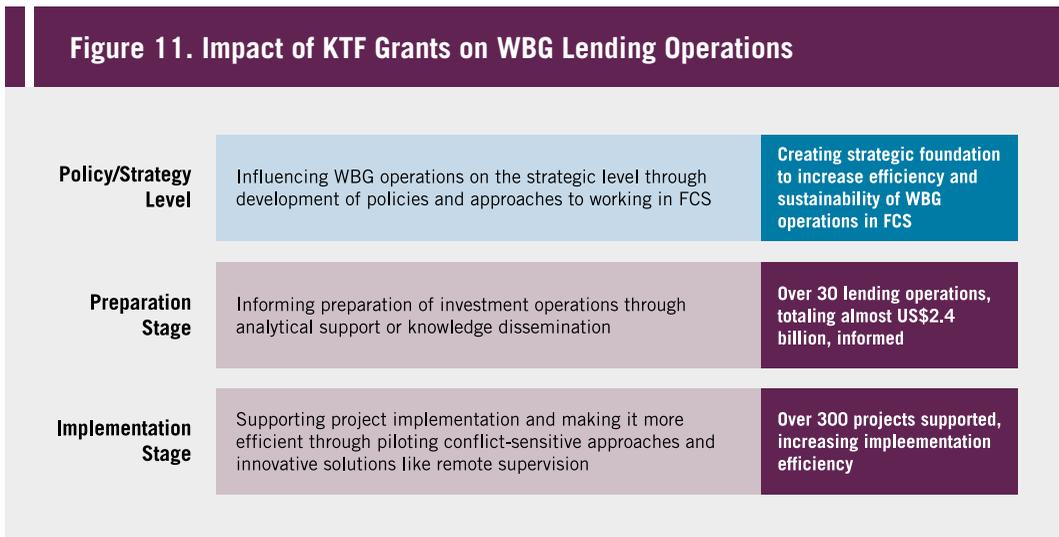
## SECTION THREE



# PROGRAM IMPACT

## KTF IMPACT ON WORLD BANK LENDING OPERATIONS

**KTF grants have an impact on ongoing and potential World Bank Group lending operations at the strategic level.** At the strategic level, they contribute to the development of institutional policies and approaches to working in FCV contexts, foster ideas for new instruments, and create evidence-based knowledge for addressing FCV challenges. At the preparation stage, KTF grants enhance new operations through diagnostic and analytical support, local capacity building, and knowledge dissemination. At the implementation stage they increase project efficiency in FCV contexts by piloting conflict-sensitive approaches and innovative solutions. (See Figure 11.)



**During the reporting period, grants funded by the KTF directly informed preparation or supported implementation of over 30 lending operations totaling almost \$2.4 billion, including two IFC projects.** In Myanmar alone, KTF grants approved in early 2019 are directly informing the preparation of a lending pipeline of over US\$1.6 billion, with a view to increasing the conflict-sensitivity of forthcoming projects and making these operations more targeted and sustainable.

**Grants in the reporting period directly supported implementation of over 300 WBG projects in Africa and East Asia and the Pacific.** These grants provided platforms for remote supervision, real-time risk monitoring, and portfolio mapping for coordination across projects and partners. In conflict-affected northern Nigeria, the introduction of remote supervision through geo-spatial monitoring tools contributed to unlocking \$200 million in World Bank project disbursements by providing access to real-time information on implementation in remote areas.



Figure 12. Linkages of KTF Grants to WBG Operations



KTF grants have a significant impact beyond the immediate investment involved, informing larger WBG lending and operations, supporting country dialogue, and building government capacity in FCV countries. In the reporting period, \$6.6 million in KTF grant commitments informed WBG operations totaling over \$2.4 billion. Some examples of KTF's catalytic role include:

- In Mali and Niger, the \$200,000 **Community Monitoring and Strengthening CE Capacity of Social Intermediaries** grant strengthened the participation, accountability and transparency of the World Bank's portfolios by building the capacity of government and non-government stakeholders in Citizen Engagement approaches and pilot-testing an innovative ICT-based community monitoring tool in select operations. Developing the community monitoring mechanism provided direct inputs into the design of the \$50 million **Mali Fiscal Decentralization for Better Service Delivery** project and also informed the \$70 million **Urban Local Government Support** project in Mali. *Informed IDA operations of \$120 million.*
- The \$279,000 **Strengthening Cross-Border Trade in FCV Environments** grant provides operational support and produces operationally-relevant knowledge related to cross-border trade in FCV environments, applicable both in Policy Dialogue and IFC investment opportunities. To date the grant has supported the \$100 million **SME Development and Growth** project in the Democratic Republic of Congo, and it is also linked to two IFC projects: a \$10 million investment in the Dominican Republic and a \$2 million advisory operation in Haiti. *Informed IDA operations of \$100 million.*
- The aim of the \$500,000 **Enhancing FCV Operations with Geospatial ICT Tools** grant is to improve transparency and accountability of WBG projects in FCV settings by applying machine learning tools to current data from phones, drones, and satellites. Currently the grant is directly supporting the \$27 million **Niger River Rehabilitation** project in Mali and the \$20 million **Improving Mali's Statistical System** project. *Informed IDA operations of \$47 million.*
- A \$300,000 grant, **Pastoralism and Stability in the Sahel and Horn of Africa**, enhanced monitoring and evaluation systems and improved knowledge on the link between pastoralist development and stability for regional organizations and programs. It informed two World Bank projects: the \$248 million **Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support** project and the \$122 million **Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience** project. *Informed IDA operations of \$370 million.*

## KTF INFLUENCE ON COUNTRY POLICIES OR STRATEGIES

**Strengthening institutions in FCV countries and improving their capacity to manage stresses and risks are key strategic priorities for the KTF.** The most practical expression of this is in the government policies or strategies that the KTF informs through technical support or by facilitating policy dialogues. Several recent examples highlighting this critical aspect of the KTF's contribution are presented below.

In **Sierra Leone**, through the “**Local Development Partnerships for Mining**” grant, the KTF contributed to updating the national core minerals policy. The existing policy was determined to need revising to enable the development of a sound, sustainable, and equitable mining sector. KTF support helped shape the policy discussion on the governance of the minerals sector and resulted in preparation of a national core minerals policy.

In **the Philippines**, the “**Supporting the Foundations of Sustainable Peace in Mindanao**” grant informed the government's Strategic Framework for Peace and Development in Mindanao. Moreover, KTF support under the “**Supporting Inclusive Peace in the Bangsamoro**” grant contributed to the drafting of the Bangsamoro Basic Law through technical assistance to the Bangsamoro Transition Commission to support a more inclusive transition process; inclusive policy roundtables that generated policy papers on fiscal decentralization, revenue generation and tax policy; and public hearings to gather inputs and expert advice on economic development issues. The draft law was submitted to the Philippine Congress in September 2014 and was eventually ratified and signed into law in 2018.

In **Indonesia**, the KTF supported the development of the **National Violence Monitoring System (NVMS)**, which increased the capacity of Indonesia's institutions to better use data in policy planning. The NVMS holds over 200,000 data entries covering all of Indonesia's 34 provinces. Government, academia, and civil society are all using the NVMS data to improve national-level policy planning.

In **Pakistan**, a KTF grant “**Social and Economic Empowerment of Youth through ICT-based Solutions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**” supported the development of [Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Digital Policy \(2018-2023\)](#), Pakistan's first Provincial digital strategy. The strategy focuses on the regulatory, operational and financial challenges to the growth of the IT Sector in the province and presents a set of comprehensive recommendations from a provincial perspective to strengthen this sector.

## KTF IMPACT BY FOCUS AREAS OF ENGAGEMENT

**The three focus areas of engagement under the KTF are aligned with priorities of mutual interest for the World Bank and Korea under the FCV agenda.** They are: providing operational support for mainstreaming FCV-sensitivity in World Bank strategies and operations; strengthening innovative engagements and partnerships for development in FCV and facilitating knowledge exchanges; and addressing multi-dimensional crisis risks through stronger collaboration and complementarity across humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding actors that encompass political, security, human rights, economic and social dimensions.

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## FOCUS AREA

### Operational Support for Conflict-Sensitive Strategies and Operations

At the country level, the KTF supports FCV clients and WBG teams in the preparation and implementation of FCV-sensitive strategies and operations. It seeks to increase the number of WBG lending operations directly supported through the preparation, implementation, or supervision of programs.

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#### **STORY OF IMPACT: SUPPORTING PEACEFUL TRANSITIONS IN MYANMAR**

Significant progress has been made in Myanmar's transition from a planned to an open market economy; from military to civilian rule; and from conflict to peace. Challenges remain, however: the transition to a market economy is incomplete, and violence and human rights abuses continue, notably the 2017 clashes in Rakhine, which led to many deaths and an outflow of over 700,000 Rohingya refugees to Bangladesh.

A five-year initial phase of KTF's engagement supported the Bank's scale-up in Myanmar, promoting aid effectiveness and filling knowledge gaps. A second phase, which started in early 2019, builds on this work in three areas: deepening contextual understanding, conducting analytical work, and ensuring the conflict sensitivity of the World Bank's operations in this fragile and conflict-affected country.

Since 2017, the World Bank strategy for Myanmar has involved a greater focus on social inclusion and conflict-affected areas. The KTF has supported regular monthly briefings of members of the Bank management and country team (including IFC) by the Ava Group, a leading Myanmar think tank, on key political-economy dynamics in the country that would have direct or indirect impacts on the Bank's work. It has enabled *ad hoc* briefings and short papers that target specific events and emerging issues, with six such papers and events since January 2018. Finally, weekly written updates on the situation in Rakhine and other conflict-affected areas were produced with KTF support; these have shifted to monthly updates on broader political-economy issues in the country, with more than 35 produced since January 2018. These briefings and notes help the World Bank country team better understand issues as they emerge, helping to shape the Bank's work at both the strategic and project levels.

#### **Data and Analytics**

The KTF has also supported the production of new data. Another leading think tank, the Myanmar Institute for Peace and Security, has been contracted to develop a Violent Incident Monitoring System, which, using international best practice methodologies, tracks violence as it occurs across the country. Work has commenced on building a Conflict Context Portal, which integrates the data from the monitoring system with data on non-monetary poverty indicators along with township political economy analyses. A geo-spatial web platform is also being developed to allow for enhanced analysis of poverty and violence. Data from the system has been used to help select project locations and to identify potential challenges that projects may face in areas where they will be implemented.

A previous KTF grant financed a number of analytical pieces that helped shape the direction of the World Bank country program. The *Contested Areas of Myanmar* report, published in late 2017, provided the analytic underpinnings of the strategic shift to working more extensively in conflict areas. Since early 2018, the KTF has supported the integration of data from that study into targeting strategies for new projects. In 2019, the KTF co-financed two studies on experiences under the National Community-Driven Development Project (NCDDP), and on private sector development in conflict affected areas. These studies are close to completion and dissemination, and are already feeding into the design of planned new projects related to ceasefire areas in Southeastern Myanmar and to trade.

## The Inclusion and Peace Lens

The KTF has funded the development and roll-out of the Inclusion and Peace Lens (IPL). Mandated by the CMU to be applied to all new projects as part of the country strategy shift in focus on issues and areas of exclusion and conflict, the IPL is a flagship tool that helps WBG task teams and management screen projects for conflict and exclusion risks and identify opportunities for promoting peace and inclusion. An Inclusion and Peace Team (an interdisciplinary group from the FCV Group, Social Development and Poverty Global Practices) works together with WBG project task teams to assess potential risks and possible operational adaptations. The IPL includes support in areas such as negotiating access to potential project areas where ethnic armed organizations are active. Work under the IPL has been shared widely within the Bank and is informing the development of peace lenses in a number of other FCV countries. The IPL was also featured in the global board paper on FCV issues for the IDA19 replenishment.

## Capacity Building

The KTF also co-financed conflict sensitivity training, led by the international NGO International Alert, for 700 staff of the NCDDP who are working in one of the more than 20 conflict-affected townships where the project operates. This financing also supported the establishment of a social media-based network of extension staff to facilitate the sharing of experiences and to provide practical support in dealing with conflict issues in their areas of operation.

The success of the KTF-funded country program is built substantially on partnerships with key stakeholders, within and beyond Myanmar. The work program is developed and implemented together with local think tanks and researchers, helping to inform the strategy of other development partners in-country through fora such as meetings of the UN Country Team and the ambassador-level Peace Support Group. Dissemination of work such as the *Contested Areas* report has involved consultations in Korea, Washington and beyond, and partnerships will be further developed over the coming year.

“Government projects have limited budget so it is difficult to implement all activities and pay contractors. Staff don’t get involved because there is no training support. NCDDP is not like a government project. There is more budget, more participation of villagers and people can attend training. It is more effective”

- NCDDP staff, Kyainseikgyi Township, Kayin State



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# FOCUS AREA

## Innovative Engagements

The KTF promotes innovative engagements in FCV by sharing knowledge and strengthening partnerships among the WBG, FCV clients, and Korean institutions. It seeks to increase the number of World Bank operations utilizing innovative ICT technologies for preparation, implementation and supervision, and to increase the number of Korean specialists providing technical advice for these operations.

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### **STORY OF IMPACT: SYSTEMATIC IMPLEMENTATION OF ICT-BASED SUPPORT FOR FCV**

Information gaps resulting from a lack of reliable insights into dynamics on the ground are a major constraint for World Bank operations in fragile and conflict-afflicted regions. Limited field access and lack of real-time information in areas facing insecurity or logistical constraints impede project implementation, supervision and risk management. A grant provided by the KTF and initiated in May 2018 aims to improve the ability of clients, partners and World Bank teams to gather accurate data using affordable and contextually-appropriate technology. This has been implemented through the systematic roll-out of the Geo-Enabling Initiative for Monitoring and Supervision (GEMS) across FCV contexts around the world. The GEMS initiative was launched to systematically enhance project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and the management of environmental and social risks in FCV settings, while providing platforms for real-time data collection, remote supervision, and portfolio mapping for coordination across projects and partners.

Simplicity is key for ICT in FCV: GEMS provides local stakeholders with simple and easily scalable tools that help to gain real-time insights from areas that cannot always be accessed – ‘to get eyes on the ground where there cannot always be feet on the ground’. The added transparency and accountability that GEMS provides enhance the confidence of clients and WBG teams to operate in high-risk areas and, thus, increase the footprint of development in places that are most in need of support.

#### **Training and Capacity Building**

The deployment of GEMS is demand-driven, with numerous support requests from clients and partners across sectors and regions. A major objective is to transfer skills to colleagues, clients and partners, enabling them to get better field insights despite access constraints. As of July 2019, GEMS has been implemented in more than 20 countries, with over 1,200 client staff from 300 projects receiving access to the ICT tools and completing customized capacity-building training. “Before the GEMS training we were using paper-based surveys,” says a government employee working in northeastern Nigeria. “There were big challenges; it’s time consuming, not flexible, very tedious and not economical. The GEMS method has made a tremendous impact in project implementation. Cost, time and energy were saved, and there is great manpower utilization; only small resources needed with GEMS methodology.”

#### **Flexible Implementation**

Examples of the use of GEMS in the field include remote supervision and enhanced M&E of project implementation, risk and safeguards monitoring, beneficiary engagement, and security assessments in countries including Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Djibouti, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Sudan, Uganda, and the Pacific Island States.

This initiative has provided World Bank country teams with an invaluable tool for enhancing the transparency and accountability of their portfolios. In collaboration with safeguards teams, GEMS is also being used to systematically build client capacity in implementing a new way of managing risk around the world through the new Environmental and Social Framework. It will also be used to coordinate mapping of service providers for victims of gender-based violence and for iterative monitoring of beneficiary feedback.

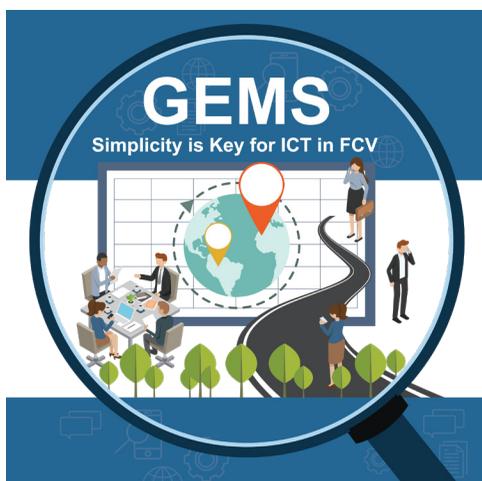
The flexibility of GEMS has led to a variety of applications for beneficiaries. For example, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, GEMS was instrumental in enabling an education project to collect detailed data and map all of the approximately 25,000 secondary schools in the country within a few months. This has fundamentally changed the perspective of the Ministry of Education, which is now conducting the same exercise for primary schools, with other sectors following suit. GEMS is proving popular in the countries where it is implemented: it is a high-profile initiative that has captured media and public attention, including press coverage in Nigeria and social media exposure more broadly.

### Adoption by Clients

In many cases, WBG clients have adopted GEMS to change the way they operate in FCV contexts. In Uganda, a multisectoral nutrition project uses GEMS to effectively monitor deworming activities, helping prevent stunting in school children. In Niger, GEMS helps to better plan infrastructure investments for refugees; in Myanmar, it helps monitor the environmental and social risks associated with a large-scale infrastructure project; and in Burundi, it serves as a practical tool to engage with citizens. In Mali's conflict-affected North, GEMS is used to remotely supervise a Reconstruction and Economic Recovery project, which restores livelihoods of communities impacted by the crisis. This helps maximize development impact and build peace incentives for a whole region. GEMS has proven to be one of those rare programs with tangible immediate benefits. Directly after its training, Djibouti's Ministry of Education adopted the GEMS tool for data collection at the school level.

“The challenge was that school-level data usually arrive at an average of six to seven months after the start of the school year. Now thanks to the GEMS tool it has been possible to geolocate and collect data from 50 percent of schools in two days.”

- Representative, Djibouti Ministry of Education



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# FOCUS AREA

## Management of Crisis Risk

The KTF seeks to align country and global FCV engagements and assist in managing crisis risks across sectors and geographies. In coordination within the WBG and with the international development and crisis management communities, the KTF supports the design and development of crisis management tools and promotes their effective application.

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### **STORY OF IMPACT: EXPANDING COMMUNITY APPROACHES IN CONFLICT SITUATIONS**

In FCV situations, community-driven development (CDD) can offer governments an alternative way to deliver services and provide local infrastructure at scale, even in remote, inaccessible or insecure areas. CDD gives communities a say in how development financing is used by promoting a community participatory planning process for decisions and investment resources, leading to more efficient delivery of basic services and measurable gains in access to vital services and poverty reduction. In conflict-affected southern Thailand, KTF support is building the evidence base on how CDD approaches can foster trust among stakeholders in order to promote development. With both KTF and SPF support, the WBG has bolstered peacebuilding efforts in the region for over 10 years.

#### **Involving Communities in Decision-making**

Targeting three southern provinces in Thailand, a local capacity-building project funded by the SPF - expanded participatory community development planning; enhanced local authorities' capacity to undertake participatory local development activities; and strengthened the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) to engage in dialogue on policy issues and peaceful conflict resolution. In 43 communities, over 28,600 villagers - almost 60 percent of whom were women - actively engaged in CDD block grant processes and activities. These included the small-scale construction and rehabilitation of buildings, the expansion of local savings groups and community cooperatives, natural resource conservation and ecotourism, and water supply management. The project also provided 25 grants to local CSOs working on peacebuilding and trust, through a Peacebuilding Partnership Fund (PPF). The PPF aimed to strengthen local organizations' capacities to serve as platforms for expressing grievances and exploring options for conflict resolution.

#### **Evaluating What Works**

The project's focus on locally-led initiatives was supported by strategic funding from the KTF. The KTF financed implementation support throughout the project timeframe, including an impact evaluation of the CDD component and mid-term and final assessments of the PPF. The impact evaluation compared villages that received CDD block grants with similar villages that did not receive support under the project, and found that, overall, villages participating in this citizen-centered project appeared more resilient to instances of violence. For example, among villages that experienced up to six violent incidents in a given period, villages that received support under the project demonstrated greater levels of trust and ability to withstand challenges of unrest better than did villages with similar levels of unrest that did not benefit under the project. Trust within villages increased due to the project's focus on inclusive interventions, as did the amount of socializing among residents and their willingness to help each other. Trained local facilitators played a key role in ensuring inclusive community participation in decision-making processes and project implementation, resulting in strong local ownership and widespread buy-in for the development initiatives under the project.

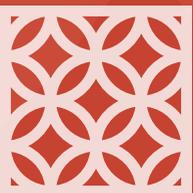
The KTF-funded assessment of the PPF also provided valuable insights into the effectiveness of the peacebuilding grants. The assessment found that the PPF was responsive to peacebuilding challenges in the regional context, and that the approach rooted in locally-defined networks was well-positioned to respond to local priorities in culturally-sensitive ways. Together the assessments and evaluation provide credible and valuable insights for programming targeted at building trust and peacebuilding in conflict-affected regions.

### **Sharing Knowledge, Building Resilience**

The KTF also partially funded a study on Men and Youth in Thailand’s Conflict-Affected Deep South, which informed an expansion of the PPF to conflict-affected male youth groups; the production and dissemination of a series of twelve knowledge management notes capturing lessons learned throughout the ten years of the project implementation on topics such as livelihoods development, access to finance, gender and youth, and monitoring and evaluation; as well as four video segments which were disseminated widely and placed on the World Bank’s website.

Finally, KTF support enabled a delegation from Thailand to travel to Washington D.C. and Colombia on a south-south knowledge exchange to learn about CDD and Colombia’s reintegration program. This visit along with the findings from the impact evaluation and assessments have provided critical inputs for the design of the next phase of KTF funding, focused on further strengthening the social fabric in these conflict-affected communities. These low-cost yet transformational investments could help to pave the way towards an eventual peacebuilding effort.





## SECTION FOUR



## PARTNERSHIPS AND KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

**Fostering partnerships and generating and disseminating knowledge are key objectives of the KTF.** Phase One of the KTF supported a number of partnership activities with Korean institutions, including research, knowledge exchange, and technical assistance initiatives. Building on the partnerships established under Phase One, Phase Two continues to place a strong emphasis on mutual learning among Korean institutions, the WBG, and local actors in FCV contexts. The FCV staff based in the WBG's Korea office have made steady strides towards expanding the WBG's engagement with Korean development partners and stakeholders across the humanitarian, security, peacebuilding and development fields. Several knowledge dissemination and exchange activities with partners took place in 2018 and 2019; these are detailed below.

**Contribution to Korea's ODA discussion:** In September 2018, Patrick Barron, World Bank FCV Advisor in Asia, presented at *"The 12th Seoul ODA International Conference: Inclusive ODA for Global Peace, Democracy and Human Rights"* to introduce the WBG's approaches to working in FCV situations. This international conference was attended by more than 800 representatives from government, academia, private sector, NGOs, and civil society organizations. High-level representatives to this conference included Sung-Soo Eun, former president and chairman of Export-Import Bank of Korea and current Chairman of the Financial Services Commission; Hyun Cho, former Vice Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and current ambassador to the United Nations; Hernani F. Coelho da Silva, former minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste; Messaoud Romdhani, President, Tunisian Forum for Economic and Social Rights; and Åsa Regnér, Deputy Executive Director, UN Women.



*Representatives at the 12th Seoul ODA International Conference, held in September 2018. The conference convened over 800 attendees and included a presentation on the World Bank's approaches to working in FCV situations by Patrick Barron, World Bank FCV Advisor in Asia.*

**Driving the Global Prevention Agenda:** The findings and recommendations of the United Nations-World Bank joint report *Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict*, launched in March 2018, benefited from the support of the KTF through the commission of four studies from Princeton University. A Korean researcher affiliated with the Korea Association of International Development and Cooperation also participated as part of the research team. In October 2018, a joint UN-World Bank team visited Seoul as part of the Asia tour to disseminate the report and collect views from partners on implementing its findings. The event took place at Yonsei University, and was co-hosted by the World Bank, the UN, and the Institute for Global Engagement and Empowerment at Yonsei University, and co-sponsored by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the KTF. The event reached about 150 participants from across government, international organizations, academia, research institutions, civil society, and the NGO community. Discussions highlighted the importance of prevention approaches in the East Asia region and Korea's role in implementing the prevention approach across humanitarian, development, and peace actors.

[Watch the Panel Discussion](#)



Panel discussion at the Pathways for Peace dissemination in Korea. *From left: is Jacob Hallgren, Ambassador of Sweden to the Republic of Korea; Heisoo Shin, Chair, Board of Directors, Korea Center for UN Human Rights Policy; Heon Joo Jung, Associate Professor of Public Administration, Yonsei University; Hyun Sook Lee, Honorary Representative of Women's Forum for Peace & Diplomacy; Joonsung Park, Director General, Program Strategy and Policy Planning Department, KOICA; Henk-Jan Brinkman, Chief, Policy, Planning and Application Branch, UN Peacebuilding Support Office; and Alexandre Marc, Chief Specialist, FCV Group, World Bank.*

**Consultations on the World Bank Group's FCV Strategy:** In May 2019, the FCV Group organized a series of consultations in Seoul on the World Bank Group's FCV Strategy (see page 15). The team, led by Sarah Michael, Manager, in the World Bank's FCV Group, presented the FCV Strategy concept note highlighting the WBG's proposed approaches and priorities and received recommendations and feedback from the participants. The consultation reached over 40 representatives from the Government of Korea, research institutions, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector. Inputs derived from these consultations have informed the development of the draft WBG FCV Strategy.

“We are excited to welcome the World Bank’s first ever strategy on FCV. This consultation has been very helpful to better understand the Bank’s priorities and approaches to working in FCV. We look forward to furthering our partnership through exchanging lessons and expertise.”

- Consultation attendee



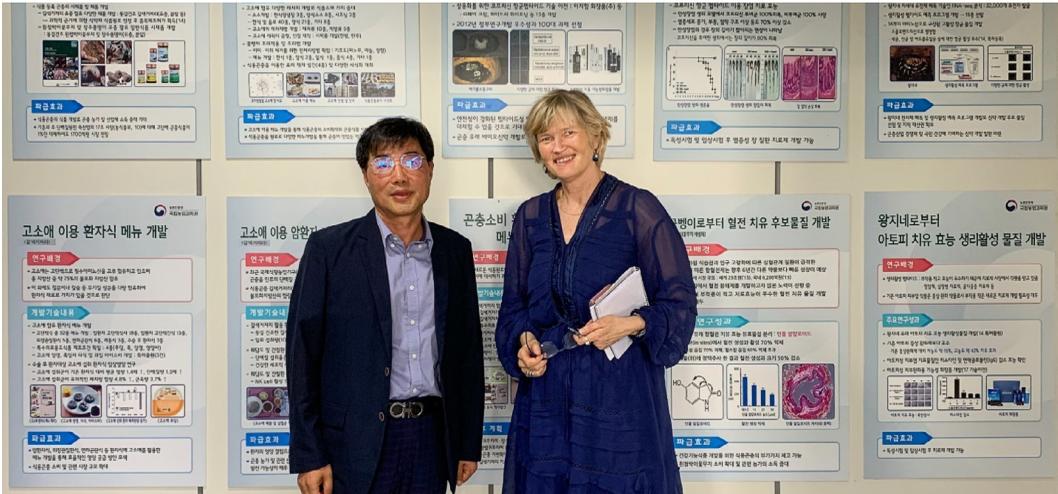
FCV Strategy Consultation held in Seoul with a multi-stakeholder group represented by academia, foundations, NGOs and CSOs.

**Introduction to World Bank Approaches to FCV-Affected Situations:** On 29 May 2019, the FCV Group organized a technical workshop that provided an overview of the World Bank’s global commitments and approaches to addressing FCV situations. The workshop focused on Risk and Resilience Assessments and the Geo-enabling Initiative for Monitoring and Supervision (GEMS), and was attended by around forty participants from the Export-Import Bank of Korea, Korea International Cooperation Agency, universities, and NGOs and CSOs currently working on FCV situations.

**Knowledge Exchange on Frontier Agriculture in FCV Contexts:** As part of the “Water-saving, climate smart frontier agriculture in Africa’s FCV context” project supported by the KTF, the project team visited Korea in the summer of 2019 to learn about its insect industry and to discuss potential ideas for applying some of Korea’s lessons and experiences from the insect industry in WBG operations in FCV contexts. The team met with the Rural Development Administration under the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as insect protein food source companies. The team is currently discussing a potential collaboration with Korean institutions on knowledge products and technical support to be implemented under this project.

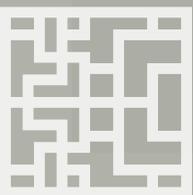
**Ongoing Dialogue:** The FCV team in Korea is in dialogue with different Korean institutions such as the Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency, the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP), the Korea International Cooperation Agency, and Korea Telecoms. For example, in July 2019, the FCV team in Korea was invited to a seminar at KIEP to present the WBG’s priorities and approaches to working in FCV situations to Korean researchers. Dialogues with Korean institutions will continue to identify areas of possible collaboration wherein Korea’s technical expertise can be leveraged to address development challenges in FCV situations.

A full list of KTF’s partnership activities with Korean institutions is available in Annex 6.



*Jae Sam Hwang, Senior Researcher, Insect Bio-material Lab - Industrial Insect Division, Department of Agricultural Biology, Rural Development Administration, and Dorte Verner, Lead Agriculture Economist, World Bank, meet at the Korea Rural Development Administration regarding the KTF-supported project on Frontier Agriculture in FCV contexts.*





# ANNEXES



## ANNEX ONE: FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

|   | Note     | 2019<br>(January-June) | 2018                 | 2017                | 2016                 | 2009-2015            | Total                |
|---|----------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Expressed in US\$</i>                            |          |                        |                      |                     |                      |                      |                      |
| <b>Opening Balance</b>                              | <b>1</b> | <b>13,118,163.70</b>   | <b>9,715,369.62</b>  | <b>8,698,926.76</b> | <b>12,628,158.35</b> | <b>0.00</b>          | <b>-</b>             |
| <b>Receipts</b>                                     |          |                        |                      |                     |                      |                      |                      |
| Donor Contributions                                 | 2        | 0.00                   | 5,000,000.00         | 5,000,000.00        | 0.00                 | 23,827,987.51        | 33,827,987.51        |
| Net Investment and Other Incomes                    | 3        | 45,114.76              | 87,249.70            | 89,626.73           | 94,322.28            | 466,218.48           | 782,531.95           |
| <b>Total Receipts</b>                               |          | <b>45,114.76</b>       | <b>5,087,249.70</b>  | <b>5,089,626.73</b> | <b>94,322.28</b>     | <b>24,294,205.99</b> | <b>34,610,519.46</b> |
| <b>Disbursements</b>                                |          |                        |                      |                     |                      |                      |                      |
| Grant Disbursements                                 | 4        | 1,088,751.97           | 1,602,690.40         | 4,012,349.91        | 3,969,675.56         | 10,626,307.43        | 21,299,775.27        |
| Program Management                                  | 5        | 25,514.39              | 81,765.22            | 60,833.96           | 53,878.31            | 563,180.46           | 785,172.34           |
| World Bank Administration Fee                       | 6        | 0.00                   | 0.00                 | 0.00                | 0.00                 | 476,559.75           | 476,559.75           |
| <b>Total Disbursements</b>                          |          | <b>1,114,266.36</b>    | <b>1,684,455.62</b>  | <b>4,073,183.87</b> | <b>4,023,553.87</b>  | <b>11,666,047.64</b> | <b>22,561,507.36</b> |
| <b>Ending Balance</b>                               |          | <b>12,049,012.10</b>   | <b>13,118,163.70</b> | <b>9,715,369.62</b> | <b>8,698,926.76</b>  | <b>12,628,158.35</b> | <b>-</b>             |
| Less: Committed Funds (Active Grants)               | 7        | 6,306,891.00           |                      |                     | -                    | -                    | -                    |
| <b>Fund Balance (Available for New Programming)</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>5,742,121.10</b>    |                      |                     | -                    | -                    | -                    |

### Note 1: Reporting Basis

Reporting period used in this report is January 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019.

### Note 2: Donor Contributions

The Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peace-Building Transitions (Fund) received US\$5 million in the calendar year ending December 31, 2018. This was the second installment of a total of \$15 million pledged by the Republic of Korea over a three-year period under the Agreement between the Republic of Korea acting through the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association concerning Phase Two of this Fund. Since the Fund was established in 2009, the Republic of Korea has contributed ~US\$33,827,988 equivalent to the Fund.

### Note 3: Investments and other incomes

Net investments and other incomes - US\$87,249.7 for the calendar year 2018 and US\$45,114.76 for the first six months of calendar year 2019 - consist of the Fund's share in the interest income earned by the World Bank's trust fund portfolio including realized gains/losses from sale of securities and other incomes.

The investment income received in the reporting period is superior to the Fund's program management costs incurred in the same period, i.e. Donor contributions have been used in the reporting period for financing of operational activities only.

### Note 4: Disbursement for the Fund's operational activities

Cumulative disbursements to the KTF grants in the amount of US\$21,299,775.27 were made since the establishment of the Fund, out of which ~US\$2,691,442.37 in the reporting period. By-regional distribution of disbursements is presented below with East Asia and Pacific Region taking the leading share of total grant disbursements with 51.2%.

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

| Region                       | Disbursed (US\$ million) | Share, %     | Number of grants | Share, %   | Committed (US\$ million) | Share, %   |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------|
| East Asia and Pacific        | 10.9                     | 51.2         | 21               | 36.8       | 14.9                     | 54         |
| Africa                       | 3.7                      | 17.4         | 11               | 19.3       | 4.2                      | 15         |
| South Asia                   | 1.9                      | 8.9          | 4                | 7.0        | 1.9                      | 7          |
| Latin America and Caribbean  | 0.8                      | 3.8          | 2                | 3.5        | 0.8                      | 3          |
| Europe and Central Asia      | 1.3                      | 6.1          | 4                | 7.0        | 1.4                      | 5          |
| Middle East and North Africa | 0.4                      | 1.9          | 1                | 1.8        | 0.4                      | 1          |
| Global                       | 2.3                      | 10.8         | 14               | 24.6       | 3.8                      | 14         |
|                              | <b>21.3</b>              | <b>100.0</b> | <b>57</b>        | <b>100</b> | <b>27.4</b>              | <b>100</b> |

#### Note 5: Program Management Disbursement

The cost of the Fund program management for the calendar year 2018 amounted to US\$81,765.22 and for January-June period of 2019 calendar year - to US\$25,514.39. This cost was fully covered by investment income, i.e. donor contributions were used for operational activities only.

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

| Expense Categories | 2019 (January-June) | 2018             | 2017             | 2016             | 2009-15           | Cumulative disbursements, US\$ |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| Staff costs        | 22,411.59           | 30,371.02        | 38,812.72        | 30,741.42        | 382,062.17        | 504,398.92                     |
| Consultant fees    | 2,152.80            | 15,644.00        | 0.00             | 3,584.88         | 38,021.73         | 59,403.41                      |
| Travel expenses    | 0.00                | 21,752.17        | 22,021.24        | 5,912.21         | 107,299.25        | 156,984.87                     |
| Other expenses     | 950.00              | 13,998.03        | 0.00             | 13,639.80        | 35,797.31         | 64,385.14                      |
|                    | <b>25,514.39</b>    | <b>81,765.22</b> | <b>60,833.96</b> | <b>53,878.31</b> | <b>563,180.46</b> | <b>785,172.34</b>              |

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

#### Note 6: Administration Fee

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

No administration fee was charged in 2018-2019 as under the New Cost Recovery Model of the World Bank the administration fee is deducted at the disbursing fund level. This means that administration fee is not deducted at the time of receipt of contribution into the trust fund as it used to be done before 2017. No administration fee was charged in the calendar year 2016 as there were no new contributions to the Fund in that year.

#### Note 7: Committed Funds

Commitments in the amount of US\$6,306,891 are outstanding as of June 30, 2019. These are the remaining balances (funds committed but not disbursed yet) of the grants that the Fund has approved to program management and operational activities, i.e. active grants.

#### Note 8: Fund Balance

Fund balance as of June 30, 2019 is equal to \$5,742,121.10 and can be used for new programming.

## ANNEX TWO: ACTIVE GRANTS AS OF JUNE 30, 2019

| Region     | Country & Project Title   | Start Date    | Development Objective   | Grant Amount | Disbursement<br><i>as of June 30, 2019</i> |
|------------|---|---------------|---|--------------|--|
| <b>EAP</b> | Myanmar:<br>Supporting Peaceful Transitions<br><br>TFOA9585<br>under Phase Two  | January 2019  | Support peaceful transitions in Myanmar by improving country team and task teams' knowledge of and responses to conflict dynamics through analytical work, advisory services, and technical support to operational teams. This grant will (i) assess existing livelihood opportunities for households living in Rakhine State; (ii) develop a conflict-informed diagnostic of socio-economic and political dynamics between communities in Rakhine State; (iii) develop operational guidelines and pilot interventions to expand economic opportunities and foster social cohesion in conflict-affected areas in Rakhine; and (iv) promote knowledge sharing and partnership development.   | \$800,000    | \$82,822                                   |
|            | Myanmar:<br>Improving livelihoods and creating economic opportunities in Rakhine State<br><br>TFOA9769<br>under Phase Two | February 2019 | Inform and support the Government of Myanmar in designing potential programs to improve livelihoods, foster social cohesion, and create inclusive economic opportunities for all groups living in Rakhine State. The grant will design and test approaches to inform the World Bank program in Rakhine. It will also provide data and analysis that will inform the development of WBC projects. This includes briefing notes on political and conflict dynamics, expert meetings, violence monitoring, and development of a Conflict Context Portal. The data and analyses produced through the engagement will inform strategic discussions on a broader response in Rakhine State through an inclusive and sustainable humanitarian-development nexus. | \$480,000    | \$39,553                                   |
|            | Myanmar:<br>Education pilot research in conflicted affected States<br><br>TFOB0581<br>under Phase One                     | June 2019     | Pilot education activities with Ethnic Basic Education Providers (EBEPs) and Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs) in Mon and Chin States. The pilots will commence the work to develop the framework and mechanism for a partnership with the major EBEPs and to promote equivalency between the Ministry of Education and the major EBEPs and EAOs. The pilots will have vast operational value for the upcoming Inclusive Access to Quality Education (IAQE) project as they will address one of the most challenging initiatives within the project. The pilots will constructively link the recently completed research with the upcoming IAQE project.  | \$150,000    | \$0  |

| Region | Country & Project Title  | Start Date    | Development Objective   | Grant Amount  | Disbursement as of June 30, 2019 |
|--------|--|---------------|---|---|----------------------------------|
| EAP    | Thailand: Strengthening Confidence-Building Measures in Subnational Conflict<br><br>TFOA6521 under Phase One   | December 2017 | Improve state-citizen relationships through demonstrating the feasibility and value of participatory local development approaches and through supporting institutional capacity-building of civil society networks and organizations, by (i) providing knowledge and evidence on peacebuilding approaches, and (ii) fostering constructive dialogue between the state and non-state actors. This grant builds on the lessons learned and relationships established with government, civil society organizations, and community groups under preceding operations to further strengthen confidence-building as well as responsive, transparent, and accountable service delivery.  | \$495,000   | \$364,933                        |
|        | Thailand: Supporting the Socio-Economic Reintegration of Ex-Detainees and Ex-Combatants in Southern Thailand<br><br>TFOB0231 and TFOB0232 under Phase Two  | May 2019      | Assist the government in delivering and evaluating a redesigned socio-economic reintegration program pilot for ex-detainees and ex-combatants in Southern Thailand. The program will provide more effective support to a socially and economically vulnerable population and contribute to the process of building goodwill and space for a peace dialogue process. The grant will help to (i) deliver reintegration assistance to 240 ex-combatants and ex-detainees, (ii) collect data on the effectiveness and outcomes of reintegration program pilot interventions, and (iii) establish program and implementation capacity within government and implementing partners for ex-combatant and ex-detainee reintegration at scale. | \$650,000<br>Bank-executed grant to be followed by a \$1,350,000 recipient-executed grant | \$7,751<br><br>\$0               |
|        |  |               | <b>EAP TOTAL</b>  | <b>\$3,925,000</b>  | <b>\$495,059</b>                 |
| AFR    | Africa: Water-Saving, Climate-Smart Frontier Agriculture Technologies for FCV Affected Populations and Countries in Africa<br><br>TFOB0053 under Phase Two | March 2019    | Contribute to increasing knowledge on how Frontier Agriculture (FA) technologies can be used to produce nutritious food, create jobs, and enhance livelihoods. This grant will provide solutions, enhance knowledge, and increase collaboration among partners to increase resilience and decrease vulnerability in FCV contexts through advancing highly productive water- and land-saving FA technologies. The task has a specific focus on portable FA technologies that will allow host populations and displaced people to take their knowledge and systems with them if they move to another location, enabling them to immediately start the production of nutritious food and attain food security.                           | \$500,000   | \$88,070                         |

| Region           | Country & Project Title   | Start Date   | Development Objective  | Grant Amount     | Disbursement as of June 30, 2019 |
|------------------|---|--------------|--|------------------|----------------------------------|
| AFR              | Western Africa: Community Monitoring and Strengthening CE Capacities of Social Intermediaries in Mali and Niger<br><br>TFOA7835 under Phase One                                   | July 2018    | Strengthen the participation, accountability and transparency of the World Bank's Mali and Niger portfolios by (i) building capacity of government and non-government stakeholders on Citizen Engagement (CE) approaches, and (ii) pilot testing an innovative ICT-based community monitoring tool in select operations. The project activities are implemented through three interrelated components: (i) mapping of social intermediaries in Mali and Niger and capacity building on citizen engagement approaches to select government and non-government stakeholders; (ii) implementation of ICT-based community monitoring mechanisms in select Bank projects; and (iii) knowledge management, dissemination and technical assistance to Bank task teams and project implementing units.               | \$200,000        | \$157,331                        |
|                  | <b>AFRICA TOTAL</b>   |              |  | <b>\$700,000</b> | <b>\$245,401</b>                 |
| ECA              | Western Balkans: Strengthening Fiscal Institutions to Build Resilience<br><br>TFOA5927 under Phase One  | October 2017 | Support a review of the rules-based fiscal framework in the region, and generate and share knowledge on approaches to designing fiscal rules and building fiscal institutions to help address economic fragility. Improving the quality of fiscal institutions in the Western Balkans contributes to strengthening state effectiveness in managing public resources and delivering equitable and quality services to citizens. This grant supports capacity strengthening in the region by conducting diagnostic reviews of the fiscal and process rules; designing rules-based fiscal frameworks that can withstand pressures from vested interest groups; and implementing a series of capacity building seminars for government officials.  | \$250,000        | \$212,367                        |
|                  | Central Asia: Developing Approaches for Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE)<br><br>Approved as part of the Annual Business Plan for 2018-2019 under Phase Two - pending activation | TBC          | Provide evidence-based research on local-level drivers of violent extremism (VE) in Kyrgyz Republic, and recommend development interventions to support the client governments in preventing VE, especially in the context of two upcoming IDA lending operations: Local Integrated Development Projects in Issyk-Kul, and in Osh Jalal-Abad Batken. The grant will support the design and implementation of a mixed-methods analytical study to shed light on the specific risks of recruitment of young men and women into VE in Kyrgyz Republic. The study will generate evidence-based knowledge in an under-studied field and will contribute to efforts to prevent VE in Central Asia through a combination of operational work, policy dialogue and support to other donors with active PVE programs. | \$300,000        | \$0                              |
| <b>ECA TOTAL</b> |   |              | <b>\$550,000</b>   | <b>\$212,367</b> |                                  |

| Region | Country & Project Title  | Start Date     | Development Objective   | Grant Amount             | Disbursement as of June 30, 2019 |
|--------|--|----------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| GLOBAL | Systematic Implementation of ICT-based Support for FCV<br><br>TFOA7567 under Phase One                             | May 2018       | Build capacity among clients in FCV contexts to leverage field-appropriate digital technology for enhanced project planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E), while creating sustainable systems for cross-sectoral knowledge sharing, coordination, and supervision—a method called “Geo-Enabling for Monitoring and Supervision” (GEMS). The GEMS methodology aims to build capacity among client Project Implementation Units, World Bank Task Teams, and Country Teams in the systematic use of cost-efficient and field-appropriate information and communications technology (ICT) tools to enhance project M&E, supervision, third-party monitoring, and portfolio coordination in fragile and conflict-affected contexts. | \$500,000                | \$288,315                        |
|        | Strengthening Cross-Border Trade in FCV Environments<br><br>TFOA7742 under Phase One                               | January 2018   | Provide operational support and produce operationally relevant knowledge related to cross-border FCV environments, applicable both in Policy Dialogue and IFC investment opportunities. The grant funds operational support and the development of cross-border case studies in at least three different regions: Haiti and the Dominican Republic; Democratic Republic of Congo and Angola; and Vietnam. The case studies will be integrated into a report on potential WBG interventions in FCV cross-border trade environments, such as Bank lending as well as IFC investment and advisory interventions.   | \$279,000                | \$57,270                         |
|        | FCV Support to EAP<br><br>TFOA8648 under Phase Two   | September 2018 | Bring FCV operational knowledge and experience to support the country programs in Asia and Pacific, and assist in implementation of Phase Two of the Korea Trust Fund for Economic Transition and Peacebuilding (KTF) with a special focus on innovative engagements in FCV and management of crisis risks.   | \$800,000 (over 3 years) | \$100,519                        |
|        | Developing approaches for conflict and fragility in Middle Income Countries (MICs)<br><br>TFOA9897 under Phase Two | March 2019     | Build deeper knowledge on the nature of FCV in MICs and on what works in promoting peace in MICs in order to develop new effective approaches for the World Bank Group and others. The program will build upon past analytic work, including the Pathways for Peace study, the 2011 World Development Report, and The Asia Foundation’s KTF-funded Contested Corners research. The work will build a comprehensive understanding of the nature and drivers of multiple types of FCV in MICs by developing solid guidance to shape strategies, approaches, and designs to prevent and address FCV, and by providing inputs into the Bank’s FCV Strategy.   | \$500,000                | \$88,775                         |

| Region | Country & Project Title  | Start Date | Development Objective  | Grant Amount       | Disbursement as of June 30, 2019 |
|--------|--|------------|--|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| GLOBAL | WBG FCV Strategy - Building an Inclusive Consultations Process<br><br>TFOB0213 under Phase One   | April 2019 | Contribute to the development of the first World Bank Group Strategy for Fragility, Conflict and Violence by supporting a series of country-based consultations on the draft Strategy to seek stakeholders' inputs on country and regional perspectives, global lessons learned and good practices. It will support a robust and comprehensive global process that will include a wide range of FCV actors such as shareholder and client governments; IFIs and international organizations; global, regional and national civil society organizations; policymakers; and practitioners.   | \$350,000          | \$138,444                        |
|        | Enhancing FCV Operations with Geospatial ICT Tools<br><br>TFOB0228 Under Phase Two   | May 2019   | Improve transparency and accountability of WB projects in FCV settings by applying the latest machine learning tools to current data derived by phones, drones, and satellites, and increase the consumption of the insights produced by these tools by WB teams and, where appropriate, country counterparts. The goal is to improve operational oversight in inaccessible areas, helping FCV teams to see implementation challenges earlier and take specific concrete action earlier in the project cycle to increase the development effectiveness of the project.   | \$500,000          | \$0                              |
|        | Operationalizing the Famine Action Mechanism (FAM) in Five 'First Mover' Countries<br><br>Approved by the donor under Phase One and pending activation | TBC        | Provide support for the second phase of the FAM initiative, specifically to operationalize the FAM framework in five "First Mover" countries: Afghanistan, Chad, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen, which represent the areas most exposed to famine risk and are priority countries for collective programmatic focus. The grant aims to operationalize the FAM into a series of actionable plans which seek to bridge long-term development and short-term humanitarian response interventions. The grant will enable First Mover countries to better identify, prioritize and prepare increased investments to promote famine prevention and preparedness, and strengthen the operational effectiveness of the World Bank, development partners, and client governments in famine prevention, preparedness and early action. | \$600,000          | \$0                              |
|        |  |            | <b>GLOBAL TOTAL</b>  | <b>\$3,529,000</b> | <b>\$673,323</b>                 |

## ANNEX THREE: CLOSED GRANTS AS OF JUNE 30, 2019

| Region | Country & Project Title  | Duration                      | Results Achieved  | Grant Amount |
|--------|--|-------------------------------|---|--------------|
| EAP    | Indonesia: National Violence Monitoring System (NVMS)<br>TF010265                    | December 2011 – April 2015    | Increased capacity of Indonesia's institutions to better use data in policy planning. The grant supported data collection, coding, web development, and technical assistance to the Coordinating Ministry to use the data to inform policy responses. Technical support was provided to Habibie Center, an Indonesian think tank tasked with producing data-based analytical work. As result, the NVMS has been validated as an effective and accurate violence response tool. The NVMS holds over 200,000 data entries covering all of Indonesia's 34 provinces, and Government, academia and civil society are all using the NVMS data to improve national-level policy planning.   | \$2,079,258  |
|        | Indonesia: National Violence Monitoring System (Additional Financing)<br>TF010266    | March 2014 – May 2015         |   |              |
|        | Myanmar: Improving the Evidence Base on Poverty through Mixed Methods<br>TF016965    | March 2014 – April 2016       | Developed a better evidence base on poverty and living conditions in Myanmar that is credible, accepted by all stakeholders, and used to inform national decision-making in the transition process by conducting the Myanmar Poverty and Living Conditions Survey. This nationally representative household survey was implemented by the World Bank together with a survey firm, in collaboration with the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development. The grant also supported analysis of existing poverty data in the country as well as a qualitative field study of poverty, inequality, and mobility.  | \$459,485    |
|        | Myanmar: Support to the Myanmar Peace Process<br>TF015419                            | August 2013 – December 2018   | Enabled 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. The grant supported (i) a landmark study by The Asia Foundation on the interactions between subnational conflict, aid and development; (ii) technical support to establish a peace-focused multi-donor trust fund; (iii) launch of a Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment in close collaboration with the UN and the European Union; and (iv) ongoing, real-time risk monitoring of issues affecting the WBG's portfolio.   | \$2,953,984  |
|        | Pacific Islands: Strengthening Local Capacity and Project Implementation<br>TF015291 | August 2013 – March 2016      | Increased capacity and strengthened government procurement and financial management systems; strengthened knowledge and application of safeguards policies and documents; and partnered with civil society organizations to strengthen and improve social accountability through innovative on-the-ground technical support. This grant provided direct support across 23 World Bank projects. A lessons-learned paper on strengthening capacity and building implementation in fragile and remote island states was completed.   | \$494,661    |
|        | Philippines: Supporting Inclusive Peace in the Bangsamoro<br>TF016067                | November 2013 – February 2016 | Provided analytical and advisory support to help build legitimate institutions in conflict-affected areas of the country. This included support in the development of the draft Bangsamoro Basic Law, key to implementation of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro, and the Bangsamoro Development Plan which is informing government budgeting and donor financing for conflict-affected Mindanao. The grant also contributed to the design and operation of the Bangsamoro Conflict Monitoring System, which is informing more conflict-sensitive development programming, and included technical assistance on the overall approach to combatant transition, utilizing a community-based reintegration approach. | \$469,924    |

 Indicates grants with linkages to WBG operations.

| Region | Country & Project Title   | Duration                     | Results Achieved  | Grant Amount |
|--------|---|------------------------------|---|--------------|
| EAP    | Philippines: Supporting the foundations of sustainable peace in Mindanao<br><br>TF018382<br><br> | October 2014 - November 2017 | Helped build credibility and relationships of trust with clients by providing timely support through analytical work, policy advice and donor coordination focusing on citizen security, justice, social programs and jobs. The grant outputs included the Mindanao Jobs Report, which will inform the WB's plans for scaling operations in Mindanao over the next five years. The report has also been cited in the government's new Strategic Framework for Peace and Development in Mindanao. The Land Conflict in Mindanao study, also supported by the grant, was endorsed by the Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Commission and its key recommendations were included in the Commission's report.   | \$1,464,907  |
|        | Philippines: Islamic Finance and Financial Inclusion on Bangsamoro<br><br>TFOA0422  | May 2015 - May 2016          | Provided support for improved access to basic financial services, in particular Islamic financial services, in Bangsamoro to stimulate growth, jobs and development. The grant helped build skills and knowledge on an issue of strategic importance for cultural recognition of Muslim Filipinos by (i) assessing access to financial services and financial inclusion; (ii) assisting with the development of the legal framework for Islamic finance; and (iii) helping design an Islamic microfinance pilot for possible implementation. Grant activities facilitated the counterparts' commitment to the development of a legal framework and triggered on-going discussions on future support for improving access to finance, including through Islamic microfinance.  | \$66,646     |
|        | Philippines: Bangsamoro Conflict Monitoring System<br><br>TFOA1161  | July 2016 - December 2017    | Helped enhance demand-driven policy dialogue, using BCMS data on issues related to conflict and development in the proposed Bangsamoro territory. The grant supported data collection on violent conflict incidents in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao from 2011-2016, and the data is now available on a publicly accessible website. The grant supported the production of a General Report analyzing conflict trends from 2011-2015, and thirty-seven policy dialogue sessions were held with different stakeholders. The grant team also engaged with four Local Government Units to support conflict-sensitive development planning.  | \$544,000    |
|        | Thailand: Expanding Community Approaches in Conflict Situations<br><br>TF015383   | August 2013 - December 2017  | Contributed to building confidence between communities and sub-district authorities in Southern Thailand through participatory local development approaches and capacity building. KTF support enabled three rounds of village block grants to all 43 communities in participating districts. Over 28,600 villagers - almost 60 percent of them women - actively engaged in CDD block grant processes and activities. The project expanded participatory community development planning, enhanced local authorities' capacity to undertake participatory local development activities, and strengthened the ability of CSOs to engage in dialogue. Building on the results of this grant, the Thai government requested the WBG's Reimbursable Advisory Services to scale up CDD operations in all villages in Southern Thailand, ensuring the project's continuing impact. | \$489,796    |

| Region | Country & Project Title   | Duration                    | Results Achieved   | Grant Amount |
|--------|---|-----------------------------|--|--------------|
| EAP    | Timor-Leste: Support for Land Policy<br>TF017208  | April 2014 – April 2016     | Increased the capacity of the government, CSOs, and communities to develop and implement land legislation in a fair, inclusive, and transparent way by supporting stakeholder and political economy analysis of community lands and implementing the Land Governance Assessment diagnostic tool. Support was also provided to the National Directorate for Land, Property, and Cadastral Services to implement the land law and identify options for the development of livelihood opportunities.  | \$166,296    |
|        | Timor-Leste: Tax Revenue Policy and Capacity-Building Technical Assistance (Domestic Revenue Mobilization)<br>TF0A3275  | July 2016 – June 2018       | Provided advice for improving the tax regulatory framework and preliminary capacity building in support of the government domestic revenue reform program. The grant funded a review of the proposed value-added tax bill and the revised taxes and duties bill. It also supported the development of a training program for tax officials and a series of policy advice sessions for the Fiscal Reform Commission. These increased the effectiveness of the Tax Office, improving the regulations and procedural codes for value-added tax, and establishing a Taxpayer Office. Implementation of this grant was affected by the changes in the government priorities after the national elections, which did not allow the team to complete all the activities originally planned.   | \$110,875    |
|        | EAP: Developing Tools for Trauma-Sensitive Livelihood Interventions in East Asia<br>TF016645  | February 2014 – April 2016  | Contributed to improving the effectiveness of World Bank efforts in fragile and conflict prone situations by supporting dialogues among development practitioners, mental health and psychosocial experts, and researchers about how sensitivity to trauma and psychosocial well-being can be integrated into projects. An online course was developed to build capacity of development and humanitarian practitioners to design projects that are responsive to psychosocial and mental health needs and, in turn, contribute to improved outcomes for projects.  | \$467,893    |
|        | EAP: Regional Violence Monitoring Knowledge Exchange<br>TF018279  | October 2014 – June 2016    | Consolidated lessons from three existing violence monitoring initiatives in Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines, and developed a practical methodology toolkit based on the synthesis of lessons learned. The grant supported methodological improvements and harmonization, established a network of violence-monitoring practitioners, and provided technical solutions to inform WBG internal and external incorporation of conflict and violence monitoring in project and portfolio monitoring, program design and policy formulation.  | \$472,305    |
| AFR    | AFR: Initiative on Pastoralism and Stability in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa<br>TF0A1262<br> | August 2015 – December 2017 | Helped enhance monitoring and evaluation systems and knowledge on the link between pastoralism development and stability for regional organizations and programs. KTF funds helped move the “Pastoralism and Stability in the Horn of Africa” project forward, and supported the progress of two multi-million IDA operations on pastoralism livelihoods development: the Pastoralism Support Project in the Sahel and the Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project in East Africa. The grant supported the development of knowledge products and tools that helped project teams, government officials and regional development agencies support pastoralist communities in mitigating conflicts in their areas while incorporating the principle of “Do No Harm” in all related World Bank projects and initiatives. | \$374,687    |

| Region | Country & Project Title   | Duration                     | Results Achieved   | Grant Amount |
|--------|---|------------------------------|--|--------------|
| AFR    | AFR: IFC-KST Private Sector Development Study<br>TF0A4158   | December 2016 – June 2018    | A \$150,000 grant was approved to fund IFC-led activities aimed at examining the effectiveness of private sector interventions in different fragile situations in Africa with a focus on the effective sequencing with a view to understand which development strategies work in complex fragile situations and which don't and help inform future interventions. Unfortunately, the grant was not disbursed, and the granted funds were returned to the KTF account.  | 0            |
|        | Central African Republic: Strategic Early Response<br>TF016601<br>                         | February 2014 – June 2016    | Generated knowledge that is enabling the improvement of World Bank operations in CAR. The Labor-Intensive Public Works knowledge exchange provided direct operational and strategic support to the restructuring of two ongoing WB projects. KTF support fed into the preparation of the WB's Country Engagement Note to support CAR's fragile transition and define the WB's priority areas of engagement. KTF support also led to the launch of the \$31 million multi-donor rapid employment program that delivers 10,000 jobs.   | \$417,680    |
|        | Great Lakes Region: Promoting Peace and Stability through Development<br>TF017533<br>    | June 2014 – February 2017    | Provided support to Great Lakes programs and strategies resulting in significant adaptations to some projects to take conflict into account and address the causes of violence. The grant helped to (i) design a \$35 million conflict transformation and land management component under the DRC-Burundi agriculture program and identify peacebuilders and spoilers in agricultural value chains; (ii) inform the cross-border trade project by a study of vulnerabilities and sources of resilience of actors involved in cross-border trade flows between DRC, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi; (iii) identify peace- and security-related indicators for a regional M&E project; (iv) inform the Performance Learning Review for DRC through a risk assessment for the eastern provinces, influencing the design of the Country Partnership Framework; and (v) identify priority axis and communities along which early recovery and displacement projects in DRC will work. | \$338,479    |
|        | Liberia: Citizen Engagement for Fair, Equitable and Durable Land and NRM<br>TF015976<br> | November 2013 – October 2015 | Assisted the Liberian Government in mitigating potential conflict arising from land and natural resource management. The grant also supported the drafting of recommendations for government to improve citizen engagement as well as specific inputs to the proposed Liberia Land Administration Project regarding land acquisition processes.  | \$480,623    |
|        | Mali: Immediate Post-Conflict Recovery Support Initiative<br>TF016090   | November 2013 – October 2015 | Allowed the WBG to engage more actively with the Government of Mali on the post-conflict response. It supported an assessment of needs and priorities and a monitoring system to assess progress on peace and development over time. The roll-out of the Joint Assessment Mission in 2015 was the first attempt to pilot the new framework and methodology for recovery and peacebuilding assessments. The experience in Mali has allowed the EU, UN, and WBG to further strengthen this framework, which has since become a core tool in the international response to conflict.  | \$473,586    |

| Region | Country & Project Title   | Duration                  | Results Achieved   | Grant Amount |
|--------|---|---------------------------|--|--------------|
| AFR    | Sierra Leone: Local Development Partnerships for Mining<br>TF017106   | April 2014 – April 2016   | Contributed to the design of a more conflict-sensitive mining sector in Sierra Leone, through the development of the overarching policy and by addressing the control of mining resources by chiefs – an identified source of fragility. The grant provided technical assistance to a working group that produced a model Community Development Agreement that the National Minerals Agency then worked to adapt and implement. KTF support helped shape the overall policy discussion on the governance of the minerals sector and the policy and implementation arrangements for community development agreements.   | \$471,862    |
|        | South Sudan: Youth Employment<br>TF015917   | October 2013 – April 2016 | Supported an impact evaluation of a cash grant for youth on their livelihoods, education and other socioeconomic indicators. The program was implemented in the least conflict-affected regions in South Sudan and entailed life-skill and business training as well as a grant of \$1,000 per beneficiary. The project contributed to more detailed knowledge of the labor situation of youth in South Sudan.   | \$442,757    |
|        | Sub-Saharan Africa: Jobs and Job Creation in Fragile and Conflict States<br>TF015749<br>                              | October 2013 – March 2016 | Improved the knowledge base and quality of data for informing employment policies and operations (e.g. the Labor-intensive Works Project and Youth Employment Project in Sierra Leone) in a subset of fragile and conflict states in the Africa Region. The grant supported three country jobs reports (Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Liberia) as well as a presentation of findings from the research, which have already informed a range of analytical, operational and strategic activities in Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, and—to a lesser extent since the report was completed more recently—in Liberia. The activity informed or jump-started broader employment engagement in all three countries.   | \$474,250    |
| SAR    | Afghanistan: Understanding the Drivers of Peace and Security in Extractive Industries Sector<br>TF017381<br>         | May 2014 – May 2016       | Informed the preparation of the Afghanistan Extractives for Development project with an assessment of the drivers of conflict across the extractive industry value chain. In addition, the grievance redress-related work proved to be very useful in supporting the government in meeting its safeguard obligations under the Sustainable Development of Natural Resources Project. Under this component, 310 male and 237 female workers were trained on grievance redress mechanisms and conflict mitigation.   | \$390,662    |
|        | Pakistan: Social and Economic empowerment of youth through ICT-based solutions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa<br>TF0A4397<br> | February 2017 – June 2018 | Supported the civic inclusion and economic empowerment of young men and women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) through promotion of ICT-based solutions. The grant supported the development of eight digital skills courses in fields ranging from basic digital literacy and graphic design to advanced computer programming, and developed models for community-led co-working spaces and incubator facilities; three spaces are now operational with over 30 youth members per facility. The grant provided technical assistance to the provincial Youth Employment Program and Digital Ambassadors programs, which trained over 5,000 youth in 2018. In addition, the grant helped to develop Pakistan's first provincial Digital Strategy. 75,000 jobs in the digital economy are expected to be created the province by 2020. The grant activities in turn informed the design of the Digital Jobs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa operation and the upcoming KP Cities and Digital Transformation project. | \$733,803    |

| Region | Country & Project Title  | Duration                   | Results Achieved  | Grant Amount |
|--------|--|----------------------------|---|--------------|
| SAR    | SAR: Framing Responses to State Fragility in SAR<br><br>TF017105   | April 2014 – March 2015    | Generated knowledge on effective engagement strategies and approaches for delivering services and building effective institutions in low-capacity, conflict-affected and fragile areas in South Asia. The grant provided an important contribution to knowledge about how subnational political settlements and elite bargains can affect service delivery outcomes. The outcomes of the research influenced World Bank country and sector strategies, and aspects of the findings were integrated into the Afghanistan Country Partnership Framework for FY2016-2020.  | \$349,959    |
|        | South Asia: Men as Agents of Change for Peace, and Security Knowledge Product<br><br>TF015593  | Sep 2013 – March 2015      | Improved knowledge of male gender issues in development and contributed to the knowledge base for programming. A global symposium, "Men, Peace, & Security: Agents of Change", was organized to bring together and train 245 participants, many from fragile states, on issues related to men, peace and security. Follow-up research looked further at how job creation programs can be improved with a better focus on male gender issues through examining the links between male identity and employment and income generation for young people around the world. The grant also contributed to the development of the WEvolve campaign, in particular its focus on understanding and responding to male gender issues.   | \$389,835    |
| MENA   | Middle East and North Africa Citizen Engagement<br><br>TF017467<br><br> | May 2014 – December 2017   | Designed and implemented citizen engagement activities tailored to conflict and post-conflict contexts. The grant contributed to the deepening of citizen engagement in WBG operations in FCV countries, improving knowledge among clients, partners and WBG in MENA as well as in South Asia. The work supported by this grant contributed to tangible changes in projects and programs and generated demand from new clients for peer-to-peer exchanges. It resulted in the development of the Collaboration for Development platform which serves as a vehicle for knowledge dissemination between Bank staff and clients. This platform connects clients and Bank staff each time new training takes place. The grant activities generated significant interest among clients to finance their own dissemination activities based on activities supported under the KTF, reflecting increased client ownership.               | \$449,548    |
| LAC    | Colombia: Peace Process Implementation Support<br><br>TF016910   | March 2014 – December 2015 | Strengthened Government capacity to make informed decisions for peacebuilding policies and implementation mechanisms through: (i) the development of a framework for understanding key aspects of the peacebuilding exercise in Colombia; (ii) a technical review of the reintegration policy and approach to inform a potential Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration program for FARC ex-combatants; and (iii) a study on how public policy can effectively address post-conflict crime and violence in the aftermath of an armed conflict. The project also increased the understanding of the role of civil society in peacebuilding processes and in building trust in state institutions. The knowledge generated by the activities supported a policy dialogue with the Government during the transition to peace and promoted the WBG role as a trusted knowledge broker in peace and development interventions. | \$387,302    |

| Region | Country & Project Title  | Duration                  | Results Achieved   | Grant Amount |
|--------|--|---------------------------|--|--------------|
| LAC    | Haiti: Political Economy Analysis and Social Accountability Pilot<br>TF018584<br> | October 2014 – April 2016 | Contributed to improving the effectiveness of World Bank operations in both electricity and education sectors. The improved understanding of stakeholders in the electricity sector, their interests, and their impact have helped the electricity program in Haiti move toward alternative avenues for increasing access through renewables and off-grid solutions, resulting in two new energy projects focusing on those alternative approaches. In education, the inspection analysis and net mapping of stakeholders generated knowledge that sector teams used to inform technical assistance on improving education quality. In addition, all the main activities under the Social Accountability Pilot were adopted and scaled in a new education project to enhance the impact of the project on learning outcomes.   | \$435,881    |
| ECA    | ECA: Addressing Land and Conflict Issues in Eastern Europe and Central Asia<br>TF016513  | January 2014 – May 2016   | Contributed to improving the capacity of the governments of Bosnia & Herzegovina, Kosovo, Georgia, South Africa, Colombia, Nepal, Kenya, and Côte d'Ivoire to provide inclusive and equitable land administration systems and land restitution processes, sensitizing the governments to the special needs of vulnerable groups in FCV settings. The concept of land leasing programs, social monitoring and vulnerability mapping, and sensitization on women's property rights were piloted, and were further developed to benefit the relevant WBG land operations in the ECA region.   | \$483,760    |
|        | Moldova/Transnistria: Knowledge for Confidence Building<br>TF016849  | March 2014 – Sep 2017     | Supported a series of workshops and capacity building events aimed at closing the knowledge gaps to enhance the confidence-building process, including pilot programs with communities on both banks of the Nistru River. A note was produced on the strategic and operational challenges of working in the Transnistria Region of the Republic of Moldova, which highlights the shifting power relations within the authorities of Transnistria and negotiating with the sovereign government to work with the break-away regions of the country. This note provided valuable guidance for WBG teams on working in conditions of frozen conflicts.  | \$165,014    |
|        | Kyrgyz Republic & Tajikistan: Citizen Engagement for Better State-Society Relations<br>TF016843  | April 2014 – April 2016   | Enhanced understanding of the grievance redress mechanisms as a means for operations to respond to beneficiary feedback in Central Asia; developed a citizen engagement (CE) Country Roadmap in Kyrgyz Republic; improved the design of citizen engagement in investment financing operations; and (iv) developed tools for citizen engagement in the education and energy sectors in Kyrgyz Republic. This grant leveraged significant additional funds for sector activity through a partnership between the World Bank (\$3 million) and the Aga Khan Foundation (\$500,000). In addition, the grant resulted in a commitment from the WB Country Management Unit to continue financing the mainstreaming of CE, as well as the expansion of citizen engagement work to Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. The piloting of the Country Roadmap for CE in Kyrgyz Republic was taken up by several countries across the ECA region. | \$461,003    |

| Region | Country & Project Title  | Duration                     | Results Achieved   | Grant Amount |
|--------|--|------------------------------|--|--------------|
| GLOBAL | Designing and Implementing Displacement Sensitive Development Interventions<br><br>TF015822<br><br> | October 2013 – April 2016    | Contributed knowledge on forced displacement across the globe and resulted in the uptake of recommendations in major WBC initiatives and operations, particularly in the DRC and Great Lakes region. This included informing the design of a \$20 million IDA operation on “Displaced Persons and Border Communities in Africa.” The household survey in Mali has become a precedent for WBC work on forced displacement, incorporating innovative technological methods such as mobile phone surveys. The study in Afghanistan has become a basis for increased investments by the CMU in displacement operations in that country. Studies funded by this grant have also been incorporated in government discussions to ultimately design policies to address the development challenges of forced displacement, particularly in the regional initiative in the Great Lakes. | \$408,628    |
|        | Korea-Afghanistan-FCS Countries Knowledge Exchange on Rural Development<br><br>TFOA2150  | February 2016 – May 2017     | Supported knowledge exchange on rural development between Afghanistan, Korea and four FCS countries to conceptualize potential approaches to improving community driven development (CDD) efforts based on the implementation experiences and results of the Saemaul Undong program. At the knowledge exchange event in June 2016, participants from the participating countries and representatives of nine Korean institutions laid the basis for continuing dialogue between at least three of the participating countries (Afghanistan, Myanmar, and Nepal). The grant also supported a stocktaking of CDD in FCV contexts with a focus on four of the participating programs.   | \$74,429     |
|        | Risk Factors of Violent Conflict and Deviation from Expected Outcome<br><br>TFOA3382   | August 2016 – Sep 2017       | Provided an empirical analysis of the resilience factors of violent conflicts, which is essential to analyze policies and programs that can effectively support conflict prevention. This analysis fed into a flagship study on development intervention for prevention of violent conflicts. The study was informed by extensive regional consultations in Europe, Africa, Middle East and North Africa, and South-East Asia. The study made a case for placing prevention at the center of development efforts, ended with recommendations for national governments, international organizations, and other relevant actors, and has already begun to influence the global policy debate on prevention.  | \$259,987    |
|        | Improving Professional and Regulatory Safeguards Capacity in FCS by Building Skills through South-South Staff Exchange<br><br>TFO16437   | January 2014 – December 2015 | Provided capacity building to environmental regulators from FCV-affected countries and produced a toolkit with practical tips to improve professional and regulatory safeguards capacity in FCS. Twenty-five environmental regulators from 10 FCV-affected countries (Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Sudan and Sudan) were trained at a one-week intensive workshop consisting of presentations, discussions, participatory exercises, field trips and country case studies. The materials processed and collected during the workshop were captured in a toolkit.   | \$263,118    |

| Region | Country & Project Title   | Duration                   | Results Achieved   | Grant Amount |
|--------|---|----------------------------|--|--------------|
| GLOBAL | Surmounting Conflict and Fragility<br><br>TFOA0364                                    | May 2015 – April 2016      | Provided a deeper insight into the intersection of macroeconomics and political science approaches to conflict by supporting an analytical study that examined the factors which allow countries to recover economically from conflict. The study revealed that economic growth before and after conflict seems, on average, only marginally lower than in non-conflict countries, and that cycles of violence are the single most important reason for the lack of long-term development in these countries. The study described political violence as a leading cause of extreme volatility and highlighted corollaries of this in more detail through looking at political exclusion.   | \$84,288     |
|        | Dissemination of Study on Rebuilding Public Services in Post-Conflict<br><br>TFOA2974 | July 2016 – December 2017  | Provided support for the <i>Paths Between Peace and Public Service</i> report, published in 2019. The study reviewed post-conflict trajectories in Afghanistan, Liberia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan and Timor-Leste and the attempts of development partners to rebuild public services. The study's primary message is that rather than continuing to invest in strategies that ignore or resist political forces and capacity limitations, donors should accept and anticipate these pressures, and pragmatically pursue "second-best" policies that further long-term state-building within a realistically limited margin of maneuver. The study also recommended that development partners design parallel project structures for long-term capacity-building.                     | \$25,935     |
|        | Learning on SGBV in Operations<br><br>TF017536  | March 2014 – June 2018     | Supported efforts to deepen client and Bank knowledge on addressing Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in FCV situations. This grant enabled two learning tours in Papua New Guinea and Nepal to identify regional best practices and strengthen research and knowledge-sharing around SGBV. Findings included the need to frame SGBV policies using a comprehensive response; a long-term, sustainable timeframe; flexibility in methods; the engagement of multiple actors at different institutional and social levels, and meeting the needs of survivors. The initiative required secretaries of sectoral ministries and prime ministers of each participating nation to promote and develop policy frameworks related to SGBV.  | \$417,825    |
|        | Dissemination of the UN-WB Flagship Report Pathways for Peace ASIA<br><br>TFOA7226    | March 2018 – December 2018 | Supported dissemination of key findings and recommendations of the United Nations-World Bank Flagship Report, "Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict" in East and Southeast Asia to a broad audience of policymakers, agencies involved in peacebuilding processes, and academics, with an emphasis on engaging in concrete discussions on the operationalization of the report's recommendations. The report dissemination events were held in Bangkok, Beijing, Seoul, and Jakarta. The Seoul dissemination event took place in October 2018 and was co-hosted in partnership with Yonsei University. The grant also supported communications products for dissemination in Asia, including a website, multimedia products, and printed materials. | \$98,631     |

## ANNEX FOUR: PHASE ONE RESULTS FRAMEWORK

### KTF OBJECTIVE:

Contributes to knowledge and learning for improved operations

### FUND-LEVEL RESULTS



### KTF CONTRIBUTIONS TO COUNTRY/REGIONAL-LEVEL RESULTS

#### STATE-BUILDING



#### PEACE-BUILDING



## ANNEX FIVE: PHASE TWO RESULTS FRAMEWORK

|   | Unit of Measure | Baseline (K-FCV -1) | End Target (2020) | Frequency | Data Source/ Methodology     | Responsibility for Data Collection   |
|---|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>DO-level Results Indicator</b>   |                 |                     |                   |           |                              |                                      |
| Indicator A: Ministerial-level acknowledgement letter of the impact of the K-FCV at grant completion                    | Percentage      | 0                   | 70                | Annual    | Letters                      | FCV Group management, with CMUs      |
| Indicator B: K-FCV grants allocated to countries in Asia and the Pacific (in \$ volume)                                 | Percentage      | 62                  | 75                | Annual    | Portfolio and Project data   | K-FCV Secretariat                    |
| Indicator C: Engagement with international and local Non-Governmental Organizations                                     | Number          | 8                   | 20                | Annual    | Project data                 | K-FCV Secretariat                    |
| <b>Intermediate Results Indicators</b>  |                 |                     |                   |           |                              |                                      |
| <b>Area 1: Operational support for FCV-sensitive strategies and operations</b>  |                 |                     |                   |           |                              |                                      |
| Indicator 1.1: WB lending operations directly supported through preparation, implementation and/or supervision          | Number          | 6                   | 15                | Annual    | Portfolio and Project data   | K-FCV Secretariat, with CMUs and GPs |
|   | US\$ million    | 180                 | 750               |           |                              |                                      |
|   | Beneficiaries   | 967,343             | XXX               |           |                              |                                      |
| Indicator 1.2: Operational missions of FCV staff from/through/ to Korea (days)  | Number          | 60                  | 450               | Annual    | FCV facetime index           | FCV Group management, with WB HR     |
| <b>Area 2: Innovative engagements for development in FCV</b>  |                 |                     |                   |           |                              |                                      |
| Indicator 2.1: WB operations building on innovative ICT technologies for preparation, implementation and/or supervision | Number          | 0                   | 10                | Annual    | Presentation at annual event | K-FCV Secretariat, with GPs          |
| Indicator 2.2: Korean actors providing technical advice for the above WB operations                                     | Percentage      | 0                   | 60                | Annual    | MoU                          | K-FCV Secretariat, with GPs          |
| <b>Area 3: Management of Crisis Risk</b>  |                 |                     |                   |           |                              |                                      |
| Indicator 3.1: Crisis management tools designed and/or their enhanced application                                       | Number          | 1                   | 10                | Annual    | Grant reports; GCMP report   | K-FCV Secretariat, with GCMP         |
| Indicator 3.2: Asia/ Pacific focal point for the GCMP based in WB Korea Office (WB-KO)                                  | Number          | 0                   | 1                 | Annual    | WB-KO report                 | GCMP Secretariat, with WB-KO CMU     |

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

| Partnership   | Year          | Partner                | Content  |
|---|---------------|------------------------|--|
| Facilitating dialogue with G20 and g7+ Group of Fragile States                    | 2013 and 2014 | KDI School             | Two annual events in Seoul to facilitate dialogue between the G20 and g7+ group: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· In 2013: The program brought together representatives from G20 and g7+ to attend a Global Leadership Course on the G20 and Peacebuilding. The participants shared experiences in overcoming challenges to achieving peace building, state building, and global sustainable development. Korea's development experience was shared as part of this course.</li> <li>· In 2014: a roundtable discussion was organized between members of the G20 and g7+ group to discuss challenges of growth, employment and infrastructure in advance of the G20 summit in Brisbane.</li> </ul> |
| Korea week 2015   | 2015          | KEXIM, KIEP, and SNU   | A side event on "Perspectives on Economic Transitions" was organized in Seoul as part of the Korea week 2015. The event brought together Korean and WB experts on transitional economies and post-conflict recovery to discuss lessons learned and implications for new transitions.   |
| BBL on "Perspectives on Economic Transitions" in DC                               | 2016          | Yonsei and Korea Univ. | A BBL was organized as a follow up from the side event organized as part of the Korea week in 2015. The BBL brought together experts from Korea University and Yonsei University to discuss their work and implications for WBG operations.  |
| Knowledge Exchange on Community Driven Development                                | 2016          | KDI School             | Brought together 14 government representatives from Afghanistan, Kenya, Myanmar, Nepal, and the Philippines, as well as WB staff and experts from Korean institutions. The exchange focused on sharing lessons learned from the Korean development experience and promoting peer-to-peer learning among FCV countries.   |
| Knowledge sharing of Korea's data management system                               | 2016          | KOSTAT                 | Two KOSTAT staff joined the g7+ meeting in Nairobi to share the Korean history and the experience of developing a statistical data management system, which may provide some lessons for the development of information management system for g7+ countries in tracking and monitoring the SDGs.   |
| Knowledge dissemination workshop  | 2016          | KIPA                   | KTF supported the publication of Rebuilding Public Services in Post Conflict Countries. The study was disseminated at a joint workshop with Korean Institute for Public Administration (KIPA).   |
| Participation of a Korean researcher on a research contributing to the P4P report | 2017          | KAIDEC                 | KTF facilitated participation of a Korean doctoral-level researcher affiliated with the Korea Association of International Development and Cooperation (KAIDEC) in P4P research. The researcher was based at Princeton University research team for a year that was carrying out the research commissioned by WB P4P team. The researcher who was part of this team has in 2018 been appointed as a research professor at Kyunghee University.   |
| Dissemination event of the P4P report   | 2018          | Yonsei Univ.           | As part of the P4P dissemination tour in Asia, the dissemination event was co-hosted in Korea with the Yonsei University. The event was also co-sponsored by MOEF and MOFA, and consisted of a public event (150+ attendees) and three side events covering different topics of relevance to the study (Humanitarian - Development - Peace nexus, gender, and private sector).   |

| Partnership                             | Year | Partner                   | Content   |
|---|------|---------------------------|---|
| Responsible Business in High Risk Areas | 2018 | Korea Chamber of Commerce | Presented Preliminary Findings of K-FCV facilitated Private Sector Development in Fragile and Conflict States as well as a complementary study of China, Japan, and Korea's corporate engagement in FCS countries in Africa to Korean businesses by IFC FCS Africa.   |
| WBG FCV Global Consultation             | 2019 |                           | The FCV Group organized series of consultations in Seoul on World Bank Group (WBG) FCV Strategy. The WBG FCV Strategy concept note was presented, and the participants provided recommendations and feedback. The consultation reached over 40 representatives of the Korea government, research institutions, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector. Inputs received from these consultations have informed the development of the draft WBG FCV Strategy.   |
| FCV workshop                            | 2019 |                           | The FCV Group organized a technical workshop introducing the WB's approaches to FCV affected situations. The workshop provided an overview of the WB's global commitments and approaches in addressing FCV situations, and specifically focused on Risk and Resilience Assessments and Geo-enabled Monitoring and Supervision. The workshop was attended by around 30 participants from the Export-Import Bank of Korea (KEXIM), Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), universities, NGOs and CSOs who are currently working on FCV situations. |

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