

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2017

Knowledge and Learning
on Human Rights

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Abbreviations

AU	African Union
BBL	Brown Bag Lunch
CCSA	Cross-Cutting Solutions Area
CMU	Country Management Unit
CSC	Citizen Service Centers
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration
DPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
ESCR	Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (of the United Nations)
FARC-EP	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia—People’s Army (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia—Ejército del Pueblo)
FCV	Fragility, Conflict, and Violence
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GGP	Governance Global Practice
GP	Global Practice
GPSURR	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience Global Practice
GRM	Grant Reporting and Monitoring
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
IACHR	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ID	Identification Document
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
ILO	International Labour Organization
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IP	Indigenous Peoples
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Intersex
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
NTF	Nordic Trust Fund
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
RMH	Reproductive and Maternal Health
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SFD	Social Fund for Development
SOGI	Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SWEDD	Sahel Women’s Empowerment and Demographic Dividend Project
UN	United Nations
UN CRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNOAU	United Nations Office to the African Union
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSR	United Nations Special Rapporteur

All dollar amounts are U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Nordic Trust Fund (NTF) is a knowledge and learning initiative on human rights in the World Bank. The NTF was launched in 2009 through the generous contributions of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, and later joined by Germany. Its purpose is to build internal knowledge and capacity to incorporate human rights considerations into World Bank operations and analytical work.

In 2017, the NTF continued to serve as a hub for learning and discussions on human rights within the World Bank. In this reporting period, 68 grants were under implementation, 31 of those grants were completed during the period, and 32 knowledge and learning events were held.

Several key developments for the NTF took place this year. The NTF Steering Committee approved two new grants modalities: one thematically focused on work in contexts of fragility, conflict and violence (FCV), and the other to incorporate human rights measurement into World Bank-financed projects under preparation or restructuring. Also, discussions began in April 2017 between the World Bank and the NTF donors on the way forward for the program, which comes to an end in March 2019. Finally, an independent evaluation of the NTF was commissioned to assess progress made since the inception of the program and to provide lessons learned and recommendations for a possible way forward.

The NTF continued to benefit from excellent collaboration with its donors and the offices of the World Bank Executive Directors for the Nordic and Baltic constituency and Germany.

This report provides a summary of progress made under the NTF program in 2017, building on earlier activities and results achieved during the seven previous reporting periods. It shows how the supported grants and knowledge and partnership program consolidated the NTF program as a platform for human rights related debates and discussions among World Bank staff, management, and partners.

This report and the seven previous ones are available at <http://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/nordic-trust-fund>.

2 DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE AND PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

The NTF's mandate is to help the World Bank develop an informed view of how human rights relate to its analytical activities and operations. It does so through two complementary programs: (i) the grant program under which task teams across the World Bank Group receive financial and technical support to explore and operationalize human rights in their projects or programs; and (ii) the knowledge and partnership program which provides training and capacity building to World Bank staff to familiarize them with human rights initiatives in their sectors of work and to incorporate human rights standards and principles in their work, and builds partnerships with relevant external stakeholders. These are described in further detail in chapter 3.

Initially part of the Justice and Rule of Law Unit of the Governance Global Practice (GGP), the NTF was moved to the GGP front office in 2014 to mainstream its activities in governance-related operational and analytical work. The NTF is governed by a Steering Committee, which is chaired by the GGP Senior Director and composed of World Bank senior management, that provides overall direction and decides on the allocation of grant funding. The NTF Steering Committee membership rotates across the World Bank's departments on an annual basis. In 2017, its senior representatives came from the Legal Vice Presidency; Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience Global Practice (GPSURR); Social Protection and Labor Global Practice; Operations Policy and Country Services Vice Presidency; and the FCV Cross-Cutting Solutions Area (CCSA).

The NTF Secretariat administers the NTF programs and oversees the implementation of NTF-funded grants. In addition, it offers technical human rights expertise to grant recipients and other World Bank staff. In January 2017, the Secretariat consisted of a program manager and two senior program officers, funded by Norway and Denmark, respectively. In August 2017, a senior program officer funded by Sweden was appointed to expand the Secretariat's capacity to provide technical assistance to World Bank operational teams. An overview of financial data is provided in Appendix A.

The NTF's funding phase ends on March 31, 2019. A comprehensive and independent external evaluation was launched in June 2017, and completed in January 2018, to assess the trust fund since its launch in 2009 and provide evidence, analysis, and recommendations for a possible way forward. To inform the independent evaluation, the NTF Secretariat consolidated the knowledge generated through NTF grants since 2009 and developed an easily accessible online repository of knowledge on human rights in development. The NTF Secretariat also facilitated dialogue between the World Bank and NTF donors on a possible continuation of the NTF.

CITIZEN SERVICE CENTERS: AN EFFECTIVE APPROACH FOR IMPROVED PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY

Across the world, many governments are striving to improve public service delivery. This aspiration is linked to citizens' increased expectations regarding state transparency, accountability and responsiveness. Public service delivery can be reformed through the introduction of citizen service centers (CSCs) which provide citizens with greater and faster access to a variety of national, state, and municipal and/or private sector services in a single location.

CSCs are inherently linked to human rights and essential to uphold them, and the more effective CSCs are, the better a whole array of human rights can be fulfilled. CSCs advance human rights when they improve a state's capacity to fulfil its fundamental responsibility to its citizens. By offering subscription to utilities, CSCs can contribute to guaranteeing the right to water and sanitation. By dealing with social welfare issues, CSCs are central to guaranteeing the right to social security. By delivering medical cards, CSCs guarantee the right to health, and through the provision of job-relevant information and school transcripts, CSCs are also instrumental in safeguarding the right to work and the right to education.

CSCs also contribute to furthering the good governance agenda by promoting transparency and accountability. CSCs are intrinsically related to Sustainable Development Goal 16 to "promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels." It is also related to Goal 16's many subsets, such as the reduction of corruption and bribery or the provision of legal identity for all, including birth registration, which is a service routinely provided by CSCs. By remodeling bureaucratic work flows, CSCs have the potential to change incentives for government officials and to enhance monitoring of service delivery, thereby reducing opportunities for rent-seeking behavior and improving the accountability of government at various levels, ultimately contributing to a stronger respect for human rights.

But the relationship between CSCs and human rights is not one-way: while CSCs play a major role in fulfilling states' obligations regarding human rights, a human rights based approach (HRBA) can also inform the ways in which CSCs operate.

The NTF interviewed two members of the CSC team—Sanjay Agarwal, Senior Social Development Specialist, and Helene Pfeil, Social Development Consultant, from the Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice. They documented four case studies exploring the functioning of CSCs in Moldova, Vietnam, Kenya and Serbia; designed and administered an online client survey with municipal CSCs in South-East Europe; and developed a human rights based-assessment tool for CSCs and a report on trends and design of CSCs.

Question: What was your NTF grant for, and how did it link to the broader World Bank work?

Team: The NTF grant aimed to deepen the Bank's understanding of how one-stop shops for citizens, also called CSCs, can contribute to strengthening human rights; and how a human rights prism can improve the design, implementation or overhaul of CSCs, and thereby the quality, accessibility and effectiveness of service provision. It linked to broader Bank work due to its focus on improving service delivery, reducing corruption and promoting the good governance agenda. In addition, it built on increased client demand on CSC-related issues and the

Bank's Citizen Engagement mandate, which have led the Bank to expand and deepen its work on CSCs in several regions.

Question: What was the benefit of doing the work through a human rights lens? Did it change the way you approached the work?

Team: Using a human rights lens made a difference as it placed issues of equality, non-discrimination, and attention to vulnerable groups in the forefront when assessing the quality of services provided by the CSCs. The case studies also revealed that a human rights lens can contribute to a shift in public employees' mindset, if the CSC's senior management actively communicates the fact that citizens are "rights-holders" rather than simply beneficiaries or users of public services. Furthermore, human rights principles proved to be a powerful organizing framework to review and improve service delivery mechanisms, as they imply that systems need be put in place to guarantee participation and inclusion, accountability and rule of law, and availability and accessibility of services.

Question: What were the main challenges of using a human rights lens?

Team: CSCs are traditionally analyzed primarily in terms of public administration reform and re-engineering of public services rather than for their human rights impact. However, the research has shown that human rights are very relevant when analyzing CSC operations and can contribute to strengthening recommendations for improvement regarding various aspects of service delivery. The activities revealed that while human rights language might not be present openly in CSCs, it may be "hidden" or framed in different terms. It was often found that using terms such as "equal access", "non-discrimination" or "feedback mechanisms" resonated better with counterparts than "human rights" as such, which are perceived by some as too broad or too abstract and difficult to implement concretely.

Question: What do you see as the main achievement or result of the grant?

Team: The grant has undoubtedly strengthened the knowledge base required to support work with clients on CSCs. It also helped to highlight the considerable added value of the one-stop shop concept for citizens (through gains in time, money, and greater satisfaction with information provided, quality of services, and interaction with public servants) for public administrations through the papers and tools published. Another main achievement is the traction gained by the project, as shown by operational requests it helped to address, such as the assessment of CSCs in 3-4 municipalities in Ukraine at the request of the Ministry for Temporary Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons, or the preparation of a stock-take of international good practices on public service delivery through CSCs that cater to the needs of migrant/refugee populations at the request of the Government of Turkey in order to prepare concrete suggestions to Turkey's Ministry of Interior, Directorate General of Migration Management, in light of ongoing efforts to meet the needs of Syrian refugees.



Citizen Service Center in Pancevo, Serbia Photo credit: Jasmina Radovanovic

3 ACTIVITIES AND OUTCOMES

THIS CHAPTER PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF THE GRANTS SUPPORTED BY THE NTF IN 2017, KEY KNOWLEDGE AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN, AS WELL AS EXTERNAL PARTNERSHIPS ESTABLISHED TO STRENGTHEN KNOWLEDGE AND LEARNING ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS, WHICH IS A UNIQUE AND INCREASINGLY STRONGER FEATURE OF THE NTF.

NTF GRANT PROGRAM

Since its inception, the NTF has funded a range of activities across the World Bank Group through 125 grants of about \$250,000 each, supporting analytical work and operations across a wide range of sectors, themes, and geographical regions. A list of all the NTF grants is provided in Appendix B.

The grants reported on include those allocated through the fourth open call for proposals, through the fifth open call for proposals, grants strategically targeted to operational work in FCV contexts, as well as grants allocated through an open call for proposals specifically focused on investment lending projects. In total, 68 grants were being implemented in 2017.

In 2017, the 31 grants from the fourth grant round, approved in 2015, completed implementation, and the 26 fifth round grants, approved in 2016, continued their implementation. These grants were implemented by different World Bank Global Practices (GPs) and units, as well as the International Finance Corporation (IFC), covering all regions of the world. The grants include a mix of analytical and operational work, as well as a knowledge and learning component. Many of these grants built on a legacy of work that, in some instances, dates back to the NTF's first grants in 2009.

Thematically, fifth-round grants focus on specific vulnerable groups (e.g., displaced persons, children, women and girls, Indigenous Peoples [IP] and ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, poor farmers and urban dwellers, former combatants and their communities, youth, household workers, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex [LGBTI] persons) and analyze or strengthen the human rights aspects of mechanisms and institutions, such as national education strategies, social protection programs, and mining sector practices.

Several grants focus on human rights in FCV contexts, an area of increased World Bank engagement. A supplemental contribution from Norway allowed the NTF to strengthen work in this area, with four grants that started implementation in 2017 and will continue into 2018. Efforts build on previous NTF grants, including work incorporating human rights in transitional justice and peacebuilding in Colombia, DDR strategies in the African Union (AU), and education in Haiti. They also leverage the World Bank's emergency crisis response engagement in the Republic of Yemen, specifically focusing on youth participation in social protection programs. The grants draw on World Bank and NTF partnerships with the United Nations (UN), and aim to bring out lessons to help guide World Bank operations staff working in FCV contexts.

In November 2017, the NTF launched a new pilot grant modality that will help inform its potential future direction. The NTF pilot aims to provide 18 grants of \$50,000 each to incorporate human rights considerations and activities into World Bank lending projects, focusing specifically on investment project financing. While some of the previous NTF grants have been linked to larger lending operations, they were designed as free-standing grants. Testing this new

modality during the remaining implementation period will provide valuable lessons for a possible continuation of the NTF.

In late 2017, the NTF Secretariat conducted three information sessions on how to apply for grants as well as how human rights relate to the different global practices of the World Bank. A standing committee comprising of management representatives from GGP, GPSURR, and the FCV CCSA was formed to oversee the grant modality and approve grants. Four grant proposals under this modality were approved in December 2017:

- Support to the National Education Pact in the Dominican Republic. The project aims to increase human rights knowledge and awareness of future teachers, with emphasis on the human rights of disadvantaged groups, including students with physical disabilities. The project also aims to tackle gender stereotypes and violence in schools through peaceful conflict resolution mechanisms.
- Support to land administration reforms in Sierra Leone. The project aims to raise vulnerable group's awareness about land rights, within a larger program to develop a unified land title registration system.
- Support to a project to strengthen public sector efficiency in Sri Lanka. The NTF grant will focus on the effective implementation of Sri Lanka's recently passed Right to Information Law.
- Support the design and implementation of national identification documents systems in West and East Africa. With the NTF grant, a HRBA will be applied with a focus on fostering free, meaningful, and active participation of rights-holders, including specific marginalized groups, in the design and implementation of the systems.

A more detailed report on grant activities in 2017 is provided below, categorized either by vulnerable group or by Global Practice theme.

VULNERABLE GROUPS

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

The NTF built on its long-standing work on Indigenous Peoples' rights and supported the operationalization of the Action Plan for a human rights-based IP development program in the Democratic Republic of Congo, as well as the overall mainstreaming and scaling up of a HRBA for Indigenous Peoples' and Ethnic Minorities' development in World Bank projects. This work aims to improve the dissemination and application of knowledge related to IP rights in World Bank operations through technical guidance and on-the-ground assistance to regional and country operational teams. It further helps develop a knowledge management platform as well as a dissemination strategy to ensure the effective application of international standards relevant to IP and their rights to development. So far, 25 learning and knowledge events have been held during the grant period, covering topics ranging from IP land governance and tenure rights to traditional knowledge technology for climate change solutions. In addition, a global coordinating mechanism, led by the World Bank's Indigenous Peoples' Advisory function, will be developed and implemented to achieve strategic and operational consistency and coherence in applying a HRBA to ensure culturally appropriate development according to Indigenous Peoples' and Ethnic Minorities' priorities, needs, and issues at the country and regional levels.

LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, TRANSGENDER, AND INTERSEX

On the topic of LGBTI rights, the NTF supported a grant to safeguard the rights of populations experiencing discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) in Thailand. During its first year of implementation, the project focused on developing a SOGI training curriculum suitable for the local context, organizing the first international conference on the International Day Against Homophobia, Transphobia, and Biphobia as a south-south learning forum, and raising awareness among partners and World Bank staff on human rights and discrimination using joint research on the economic inclusion of LGBTI groups in Thailand and brown bag lunches (BBLs). The research was undertaken with support from a previous (fourth round) NTF grant.

CHILDREN

The NTF supported work on advancing a national strategy for early childhood development in Tunisia using a human rights based approach. This grant provides technical support for the finalization, dissemination, and advocacy of the strategy, which will specify positive measures the state must take to ensure the realization of human rights, including adopting legislation, policies, and programs. The NTF also supports the development of a human rights based approach to the human development challenges of displaced children in West Africa.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

The NTF helped strengthen girls' and women's rights in Zambia as well as women's rights in the roads sector in Malawi.

In Zambia, the NTF supported the creation of government systems that foster the conditions for women and girls to understand and protect their human rights. The grant is part of the Girls' Education and Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Project in Zambia and explores the implications of civil rights (the right to liberty and security of person) and economic and social rights (the right to social protection, education, protection of the family, and an adequate standard of living) within World Bank programs. One component of the project is a scholarship program for secondary school girls from vulnerable households. In Zambia, girls often drop out of school because of early marriages and pregnancies. Almost one-third (31 percent) of girls marry before the age of 18, and 28.5 percent of those aged 15 to 19 have been pregnant or had a live birth. As a result, the project will invest in a case management system in the targeted schools to help ensure enrollment, retention, and progression. The system aims to ensure that girls receive adequate guidance and counseling and, if needed, are referred to health clinics, psychosocial counseling, legal, and other services. A NTF Secretariat staff member has contributed substantive technical support to this work.

In Malawi, the National Roads Authority requested the World Bank's assistance for research to understand barriers to, and benefits from, women's participation in large roads projects. The NTF is supporting research focused on barriers to female employment in the road construction industry as well as research on the risks of gender-based violence (GBV) related to the construction project itself.

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The NTF supported the development of a Disability Inclusion and Accountability Framework to promote and guide the mainstreaming of disability inclusion across the World Bank's operations and analytical work, using a human rights based approach. The framework lays out the World Bank's commitment to including disability in its operations and analytical work along with developing inclusive internal policies and guidance; and building internal capacity for supporting clients in implementing inclusive development and poverty reduction programs.

GLOBAL PRACTICE THEMES

AGRICULTURE

In agriculture, the NTF supported work on the right to food. Specifically, the work aims to strengthen the empirical understanding of and operational capacities for using inclusive food security principles among both World Bank staff and client governments. Guidelines and operational instruments will be developed on how to use inclusive food security in investment and policy operations related to urban food and to inform operational approaches (e.g., citizen engagement, gender mainstreaming).

EDUCATION

The NTF supported work to promote the right to education through grants to Haiti, India, and Kosovo. In Haiti, the grant team undertook coordinated data collection, intervention design, and stakeholder engagement. In Kosovo the grant aimed to strengthen the voice of ethnic minority children in their education experiences. The grant in India concentrated on fulfilling educational obligations for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. In addition, the NTF supported the Development Economics Vice Presidency on bringing in education as a human right in the World Development Report 2018—Learning to Realize Education's Promise.

HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND POPULATION

In the area of health, the NTF supported capacity-building activities for religious leaders in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger to promote sexual and reproductive health (SRH) rights and services.

It also supported work on human rights and family planning in countries affected by the Zika virus, particularly in El Salvador. This work aims to increase knowledge on addressing legislation and service delivery, while helping countries to strengthen their Zika syndrome surveillance systems using human rights-based and equity approaches. The project facilitated the development of an evidence base on legal barriers affecting the right to family planning services in Zika-affected countries at the global and Latin America and the Caribbean Region levels through technical reports.

SOCIAL, URBAN, RURAL, AND RESILIENCE

In Mauritania, the NTF supported work on social inclusion and access to the poor to enhance knowledge among World Bank staff and the government on the lack of access to markets and services for excluded and marginalized groups living in poverty. Evidence on the access to markets and basic services of poor and marginalized groups is intended to be used as a vehicle for developing a joint approach to provide access to basic services and markets and improve living conditions. The team has conceptualized the study and designed instruments for qualitative data collection, selected a local team of researchers, and prepared a training program for the field team. Another grant aims to understand the challenges of applying a human rights based approach in urban development and social housing in Brazil.

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND LABOR

Regarding the right to social protection, the NTF supported work to develop a human rights based approach to implementing safety net delivery systems in fragile contexts, particularly in Liberia and in Sudan. In Sudan, the NTF grant addresses issues of equity, transparency, and accountability of cash transfers to the poor and vulnerable. The grant's objective is to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Security and Social Development to implement key social protection programs in a more transparent and equitable way and foster human rights of the poor and disadvantaged population. It supports the Ministry to better deliver its national cash transfer program, with a focus on improving targeting and transparency, creating participatory platforms for communication and sensitization, and instituting grievance redress and social accountability mechanisms at the community level. The trust fund also supported the Africa Regional Flagship Study Realizing the Full Potential of Social Safety Nets in Africa. The goal of the NTF grant was to better understand the two-way relationship between economic and social rights and social safety nets to guide advocacy for full-scale social safety net programs in Africa. In addition, the NTF grant aimed to promote inclusive social protection programs in Africa and to draw practical lessons for social protection staff in the World Bank and governments to better deal with the political economy of safety nets.

TRANSPORT AND ICT

In Malawi, the NTF supported work to promote women's rights in the transport sector to understand and address constraints to women's equal participation, the impacts of road construction on women's rights, and the mitigation of potential risks related to sexual and reproductive health rights and sexual exploitation.

The NTF has provided technical support to the development of a regional training approach aimed at preventing abuse and exploitation in connection with transport projects in the South Pacific region. A code of conduct has been revised and the ongoing work will result in a curriculum and a network of trainers to deliver training on these issues in any country in the South Pacific undertaking transport projects.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE NTF'S SUPPORT IN FCV CONTEXTS

POST-CONFLICT DEVELOPMENT (COLOMBIA)

The NTF helped develop a human rights based approach to coca leaf eradication in areas formerly controlled by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia –People's Army (FARC–EP), as part of the country's post-conflict development agenda. The grant generated knowledge on how a human rights based approach can add value to sustainable post-conflict development strategies in accordance with Colombia's peacebuilding and stabilization priorities. It further strengthened participatory mechanisms and advocacy capacity of coca growers in selected departments to engage in dialogue with local and national authorities and inform policymaking.

YOUTH AND PEACEBUILDING (IRAQ)

As part of its focus on FCV contexts, an NTF grant supported youth priorities and engagement in peacebuilding in Iraq. The goal was to support Iraqi youth from Kurdish, Shia, and Sunni backgrounds, as well as other minorities, through confidence-building measures that allow for positive engagement, community development, and sustainable livelihoods. The task team worked with the Ministry of Youth to build its capacity to interview young people and design programs based on their views and priorities.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION (COLOMBIA)

An additional grant under the Norwegian supplemental contribution on access to information and trust in government and the judicial system in Colombia aims to build the capacity of the judiciary and the Ministry of Justice as well as civil society to promote access to information in a post-conflict context. This work was informed by the results from the impact evaluation of the Mobile Victims Unit of the Ministry of Justice, completed in June 2017 and financed by the NTF and the Development Impact Evaluation. It also benefited from the strong and established collaboration between the World Bank and the Ministry of Justice and other key stakeholders in Colombia. Collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) also leveraged several complementarities.

VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN (HAITI)

In Haiti, the NTF supported a project to promote the right to education. The grant has two development objectives: (i) to engage the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Finance and civil society organizations (CSOs) in discussing risks to the realization of the right to education under the country's financial and educational situation; and (ii) to incorporate human rights into implementation activities of a new World Bank-funded project in education. Building on this grant, and continuing to leverage the project, the NTF will support work on gender and violence against children. Activities will include boys, girls, and parents clubs, with a participatory approach and incorporation of human rights education.

DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION, AND REINTEGRATION (AFRICAN UNION)

Similarly, the NTF built on its experience in integrating a human rights based approach to disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) in the African Union. The objective of this follow-up grant is to enable increased learning for the AU, through the AU DDR Resource and Research Center as well as the World Bank's FCV CCSA, on linkages between human rights and reintegration as implemented in DDR programming. The grant produces guidance on measurement and indicators incorporating human rights and International humanitarian law considerations into DDR programs. It also informs discussions on the broader DDR engagement of the World Bank and United Nations and aims to influence DDR operations carried out by the AU, UN, and others. Moreover, the second phase of the World Bank's Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Program is being discussed, making it important for the NTF to stay engaged and broaden the scope of its work from the policy level to a practical level within peace missions.

SERVICE DELIVERY IN HUMANITARIAN CRISES (REPUBLIC OF YEMEN)

A fourth grant, funded by the Norwegian contribution, sought to address the humanitarian crisis in the Republic of Yemen as part of the World Bank's emergency crisis response project, which provides short-term employment and access to selected basic services for the most vulnerable, and to preserve existing implementation capacity of two service delivery programs. The NTF grant supports the evaluation of a youth-targeted cash-for-services and community initiatives program implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in partnership with the Republic of Yemen's Social Fund for Development (SFD). The evaluation assesses how and to what extent the program empowers different youth groups, provides equal opportunity to benefits and services to different social groups, and builds trust in a conflict context. The evaluation will bring out lessons learned and provide recommendations on how to strengthen the program's human rights based approach.

NTF KNOWLEDGE AND PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

The NTF's Knowledge and Partnership Program continued to support the objective of international knowledge sharing and deeper relationships with key external stakeholders, such as governments, NTF donors, the Special Procedures of the UN Human Rights Council, other multilateral organizations, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) active in human rights. In 2017, the NTF organized 32 events, workshops, and dialogues featuring human rights experts that focus on developments in the field or best practice examples from NTF grant teams.

As part of their supervision and advisory responsibilities, NTF Secretariat members continued to visit client countries to assess progress on grant implementation and to provide technical support to project teams. During 2017, the Secretariat made such visits to several countries, including Colombia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Malawi, Myanmar, the Russian Federation, Tanzania, Thailand, Vietnam, and Zambia.

The Secretariat also regularly uses these opportunities to meet with embassy-based NTF donor representatives during the missions to present the NTF-supported work and to ensure continued coordination and updates with relevant stakeholders. When possible, the Secretariat also meets with relevant human rights focused NGOs and other organizations and encourages a link with the World Bank project team when feasible and appropriate within the NTF's partnership mandate.

The NTF also conducted BBLs and trainings on human rights in Country Management Units (CMUs), including in Hanoi, Bangkok, and Yangon in the South Asia Region. It also held an internal workshop with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the International Labour Organization (ILO), and representatives from IP organizations in Geneva on Indigenous Peoples' indicators. Additionally, the NTF supported a DDR partners meeting in Addis Ababa with the Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Program, NTF donors, various UN agencies including OHCHR, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the Bonn International Center for Conversion.

A key part of the NTF's mission is to raise awareness about human rights and their relevance to development within the World Bank beyond its grant teams. In 2017, the NTF developed or supported several knowledge sharing events on topics ranging from participation to financial regulation and health. NTF Secretariat staff served as discussants and human rights experts at several of these events. For example, the NTF continues to sponsor BBLs and similar learning events at the World Bank. These BBLs highlight the work of the projects funded by NTF as well as other topics of interest relating to human rights and development. Highlights of NTF events follow.

OVERVIEW OF NTF EVENTS

NTF CONTRIBUTION TO SPECIAL EVENTS

LAW, JUSTICE, AND DEVELOPMENT WEEK

The NTF contributed to the women's empowerment and GBV session of this learning week hosted by the World Bank's Legal Vice Presidency.

PANEL DISCUSSION DURING THE SPRING MEETINGS

At the 2017 Spring Meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, the NTF organized a panel discussion on "The Development Impact of Engaging Religious Leaders on Reproductive Health and Rights." This discussion focused on engaging local community and religious leaders to promote healthy and empowered reproductive health choices for women and girls. It highlighted the need for gender-responsive policy and for local and global dialogue on family planning in religious contexts, as well as the role cultural and social norms play in determining reproductive health rights and choices.

NTF SESSION AT THE WORLD BANK'S SIDE EVENT AT THE UNITED NATIONS PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

In conjunction with the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues held at the UN in New York each year, the World Bank Indigenous Peoples Advisory organized a session on the NTF grants that support the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples' rights and a human rights based approach in World Bank work, including other NTF grants that cover Indigenous Peoples and ethnic minority considerations. Speakers included NTF Secretariat staff.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT LEARNING WEEK

The NTF organized an event that addressed how a human rights lens can advance human development in operations. Drawing on NTF grants in education, social protection, and other areas, it provided concrete examples from the World Bank and elsewhere.

FORUM OF THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

The NTF organized a panel on participation and human rights with participants from NGOs and the IFC. Land and Poverty Forum The NTF contributed to the Indigenous Peoples' session with the chairman of the World Bank's independent Inspection Panel. Speakers included NTF Secretariat staff.

GOVERNANCE FORUM

The NTF organized an event on "Making Human Rights Work in Governance." It examined what it means to work through a human rights lens in governance and offered perspectives on how human rights can add value to the World Bank's governance projects. It explored the principles the institution addresses systematically as well as opportunities and challenges related to operationalizing other principles.

GOVERNANCE FORUM

The NTF supported the Governance Forum Plenary on Trust in Government, through bringing in the Ambassador of Finland to the United States who delivered a speech highlighting Finland's experience in promoting trust in government and human rights.

GOVERNANCE INTERNAL LEARNING

The Nordic Trust Fund developed a short introductory presentation on human rights for staff in the GGP. The presentation will become part of a series of thematic courses for governance staff.

ROUNDTABLES

OPERATIONALIZING GENDER IN HEALTH

In conflict-affected countries, women and girls are at much higher risk of experiencing GBV and require health interventions that also address their mental and psychological needs. Men, especially in societies or communities where hegemonic masculinity is the dominant form, may be more reluctant to seek health care for serious illnesses, especially mental illness, to avoid appearing weak. Health systems also need to be responsive to the health necessities of those with alternate gender identities. Attaining universal health coverage will require health systems to be responsive to the gender-based vulnerabilities of these populations. The roundtable provided a forum to discuss how health systems need to be responsive not only to biological differences, but also to environmental factors that affect women and men.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT: LEGAL PERSPECTIVE

This roundtable addressed the relationship between human rights and development from a legal perspective, the operational implications and value added of human rights for development, the legacy of the Millennium Development Goals from a human rights perspective, and the prospects for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in human rights terms, including for achieving the World Bank Group's twin goals.

HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH TO SERVICE DELIVERY IN CITIZEN SERVICE CENTERS

CSCs, often known as one-stop shops, and human rights are mutually reinforcing. CSCs advance human rights when they improve a state's capacity to fulfill its fundamental responsibility toward its citizens. A human rights based approach, meanwhile, can inform the design and operation of CSCs to improve their ability to serve all citizens. To better understand this relationship, the NTF CSC team prepared case studies examining the set-up, outcomes, and human rights impact of CSCs in Kenya, Moldova, Serbia, and Vietnam; administered an online client survey; and developed a human rights-based assessment tool for CSC managers. At this roundtable, the team shared its experience with developing and piloting these tools and documents.

NTF DISCUSSION ON WORKING ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN SENSITIVE CONTEXTS

The discussion brought together task team leaders and team members to discuss the opportunities and challenges associated with exploring and integrating human rights considerations in politically sensitive contexts.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development envisions "a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and nondiscrimination." With its universal scope, people-centered approach, and central role in shaping development priorities, the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs offer new opportunities for integrating human rights into global and national development efforts. This roundtable discussion gauged the human rights foundations of the SDGs, assessed their potential for empowering rights-holders and ensuring accountability, and explored implications for World Bank operations and data collection.

MINIMUM CORE OBLIGATIONS OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL RIGHTS (RIGHT TO EDUCATION AND RIGHT TO HEALTH)

Economic, social, and cultural rights (ESCR) are enshrined in the UN International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). The realization of ESCR has been hampered by a lack of definition, uneven justiciability, and a failure to prioritize ESCR in national and international agendas. The UN Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, charged with monitoring the implementation of the ICESCR, introduced "minimum core" as a concept aimed at setting a quantitative and qualitative floor of socioeconomic and cultural rights that must be immediately realized by the state as a matter of nonderogable legal obligation and top policy priority. Although influential and widely cited, the concept has suffered from the absence of a common approach among ICESCR state parties and a lack of agreement among scholars about its meaning. This research consolidated knowledge on the normative and empirical dimensions of the "minimum core" of ESCR through examples of the rights to health and education in the context of development. The NTF and Legal Vice Presidency roundtable discussion consisted of presentation and review of the research commissioned by the NTF project. Synopses of the papers were presented and discussed by internal and external experts.

BBLs

HUMAN RIGHTS AND ZIKA

This session looked at the links between human rights and family planning in the context of the Zika virus in three Latin American countries (El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Panama).

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

This event addressed the challenges faced by IP in the Russian Federation and highlighted some of the innovative practices employed to strengthen their socioeconomic development. These include the promotion of intangible cultural heritage through community-based tourism and cultural entrepreneurship, the support of indigenous entrepreneurship and access to financial resources, the use of information and communication technologies for indigenous language revitalization and dissemination, and cooperation among IP, extractive industries, and public authorities on the preservation of natural resources in the Arctic. The BBL drew on these practices to outline general lessons and enabling conditions that are required to encourage the socioeconomic development of indigenous populations.

CITIZENS FIRST: CHAMPIONING CITIZEN-CENTERED SERVICE THROUGHOUT THE PUBLIC SECTOR

This BBL discussed why in times of daunting governance pressures, citizen-centered service delivery is a powerful answer to the challenges faced by public administrations around the world. It shed light on effective ways to better fulfill the rights of citizens and improve their experiences in interactions with government. Participants learned about successful cases of single-window service delivery for citizens, such as Service Canada, as well as how to design smart surveys to evaluate citizens' opinions of public services and spot key drivers of satisfaction.

HUMAN RIGHTS DUE DILIGENCE

The NTF hosted a BBL event on human rights due diligence featuring presentations by representatives from the British Institute of International and Comparative Law, Norton Rose Fulbright, and the NTF on the growing impact of the human rights agenda on businesses, the benefits of conducting human rights due diligence, and the practicalities of successfully doing so. Drawing on experience in dealing with financial institutions, the presentation was intended to give the audience a practical guide about how to successfully implement human rights due diligence into their own work and the value added.

REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH AND HUMAN RIGHTS: RELEVANCE FOR WORLD BANK OPERATIONS?

Promoting reproductive and maternal health (RMH) means ensuring women can make informed decisions about fertility regulation and reproduction, and they have access to the continuum of health services they need, including family planning, antenatal care, delivery services, and postnatal care. Results were presented from analytical work undertaken to identify and clarify the links between RMH and human rights. This included an analysis of the ways in which specific human rights norms and standards relate to the World Bank's work in RMH, links to existing institutional frameworks, and relevance to World Bank projects. An expert panel reflected on the implications for Global Financing Facility engagements and World Bank operations.

CLIMATE CHANGE, INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT, AND HUMAN RIGHTS

At this BBL, the UN Special Rapporteur (UNSR) on human rights and the environment offered perspectives on the links between human rights and climate change. He pointed out two types of impacts. One is the effect on human rights from human-caused climate change. Loss of land and the rights to adequate housing, food, water, sanitation, health, culture, and livelihoods are tangible impacts of climate change. These effects are felt more severely by people and communities already in vulnerable situations such as children, women, those living in extreme poverty, the elderly, those living in coastal communities and in the Arctic, and Indigenous Peoples who rely on nature for their survival and well-being. The other effect relates to the impacts on people and those who are subject to climate change solutions. In this case, human rights-based climate action is about ensuring the human rights of vulnerable groups are considered when climate mitigation, adaptation, and financing mechanisms are created and implemented. The session also explored these links in the World Bank's operational work in climate change and social development, gender, social inclusion, and citizen engagement, featuring other participants.

COLOMBIA: MOBILE JUSTICE SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF CONFLICT THROUGH A HUMAN RIGHTS LENS

In Colombia's peace consolidation process, the adequate provision of justice remains one of the greatest challenges faced by the government. The Ministry of Justice and the Law leads efforts focused on improving the delivery of justice services with a human rights approach. One of these efforts is the mobile victims' unit, a bus that provides legal advice and services to the victims of the armed conflict, which has been the subject of an impact evaluation (funded by the NTF and Development Impact Evaluation). In this session, the Director of Transitional Justice discussed the results of this impact evaluation from the policy angle.

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS AND SDGS IMPLEMENTATION ON THE GROUND

At this BBL, the Director of the Finnish Human Rights Center explained what National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI) are, what different forms they may take, how they work with the government and civil society, and how they use international and regional human rights mechanisms and standards. She also addressed the question of why NHRIs are important to development and the achievement of the SDGs, including their role in monitoring progress at the country level.

INTEGRATING GENDER AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS INTO RESETTLEMENT PLANNING

Women and men often differ in terms of gender roles and responsibilities. In projects with resettlement impacts, this can affect preferences and capacity to ascertain rights, utilize compensation, or benefit from project public goods. The NTF and the Social Development Unit of the Europe and Central Asia Region jointly organized a BBL on this topic, focusing on two

case studies, Georgia and Serbia, to illustrate some of the challenges and opportunities for addressing gender in resettlement in the Region. It discussed the findings and recommendations related to key areas of relevance for resettlement: gender analysis; consultation, communication, and participation; grievance redress; assets, land ownership, entitlements, and compensation; displacement and livelihood restoration; and monitoring and evaluation. Finally, it proposed a checklist to help practitioners better integrate gender considerations into resettlement in the Region.

CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT AND PARTICIPATION METHODS

This BBL delved into the details of different participation methods and their various advantages and disadvantages. The Deputy Director of the Danish Board of Technology presented the rationale and arguments (both democratic and functional) behind prioritizing citizen engagement and participation in project planning processes. Using the case of drafting a climate adaptation strategy for a Danish municipality, he illustrated methods for stakeholder and citizen participation and the rationale for deciding which to use in different situations, projects, and contexts, and for different purposes.

FINANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

This session presented new research on the links between human rights and financial regulations. The presented paper “Finance and Human Rights: Connecting the Dots” states that the quality of the regulation and operation of the financial sector would be improved if decision makers incorporated a human rights analysis into their decision-making processes. GBV Issues in a Transport Project in Malawi At this event, a joint team from the Transport and ICT and Poverty GPs, conducting qualitative research on the Southern Africa Trade and Transport Facilitation Program in Malawi, consulted on the research component of its grants. It focused on the impacts of temporary influx of workers induced by road construction on poor communities and specifically on the rights of girls and women.

PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF HUMAN RIGHTS:

How to Use the Principle of Equality and Nondiscrimination to Increase Inclusion in Social Assistance Programs
The NTF supported this event on practical implications of human rights for development practitioners and the work at the World Bank, particularly regarding social protection with a focus on the human rights principle of equality and nondiscrimination. The presentation explored how discrimination can materialize at the different stages of the delivery chain of social assistance services. It referred to the challenges that social protection practitioners face, and how the principle of equality and nondiscrimination could help address these situations and solve some technical dilemmas, including those related to choosing eligibility criteria and mechanisms or identifying criteria for scaling up and scaling down programs.

INTERNATIONAL LAW MOOT

The NTF supported the University of Queensland International Law Moot Team, which was in Washington, D.C., to compete for the Jessup International Law Moot Championship. The topics of this year’s moot traversed international human rights law, environmental law, protection of cultural heritage, refugee law, and extraterritorial jurisdiction. The team presented their submissions before judges who are World Bank staff from the Governance Global Practice and the Integrity Vice Presidency, as a rehearsal for the international competition.

FISCAL CONSTRAINTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS: IS THERE A RIGHT WAY TO SCALE DOWN SOCIAL PROTECTION?

Many of the World Bank’s client countries are facing tensions between fiscal constraints and social policy goals—both for cash transfers for the poor and other social benefits. Much attention has been focused on how to improve targeting mechanisms and how to get people into a program. But how do we advise countries when the question is how to scale back or contain a program’s growth when they face severe fiscal constraints? While efficient, effective, and sustainable social programs are crucial to the achievement of human rights, rollbacks in programs are often criticized for their negative impacts on the most socially vulnerable and their rights. Is there a way to do it in compliance with human rights standards? This session discussed this question, using practical examples to understand the human rights implications of scaling down social programs under fiscal constraints, in light of the principle of progressive realization and nonretrogression of social rights.

Finally, the NTF Secretariat continued to maintain strong relationships with partners outside the World Bank such as various United Nations agencies with expertise in applying a human rights based approach, as well as NGOs whose expertise can enrich the World Bank’s engagement with clients on human rights in development. In the fourth grant round (i.e., the grant period that started in 2015 and closed in 2017) examples for these partnerships across different GPs included:

- **Education:** Internal and external human rights experts on the role of law for development regarding equity and inclusion in health and education.
- **Governance:** Partnerships with LGBTI organizations in the LGBTI grants (also GPSURR); technical support by a right to information expert for the Sri Lanka Right to Information grant.
- **Health, Nutrition, and Population:** Academic experts on health and human rights for the NTF grant Human Rights in Reproductive Health Monitoring, as well as for the NTF grant Investing in Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health: Standards of Practice in Operations.
- **Social Protection and Labor:** Collaboration with a former UNSR on translating human rights principles into social protection policy.
- **Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience:** Partnership with OHCHR for the global, Colombia, and Democratic Republic of Congo

Indigenous Peoples grant on Enhancing Operational Knowledge on Indigenous Peoples' Human Rights, with a focus on the Democratic Republic of Congo component; collaboration with Indigenous Peoples' rights experts, including from Indigenous communities for the global, Colombia, and Democratic Republic of Congo grant well as for a grant on Sectoral Good Practice Notes on Indigenous Peoples rights and their practical application in Latin America and the Caribbean; a grant on Human Rights and Development in the Europe and Central Asia Region.

- **Poverty:** Work with a human rights expert from HelpAge International for the NTF grant on Social and Economic Security of the Elderly in Moldova.

In the grants that began implementation in 2016 and 2017, new partnerships were focused on the following areas:

- **Agriculture:** Technical support from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations on the global grant on Urban Food Security.
- **Education:** Collaboration between the World Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to support the Ministry of Women, Family, and Childhood to address early childhood development in Tunisia; coordination and discussions with UNESCO, UNICEF, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), European Union, and CSOs on promoting the right to education in Haiti through coordination.
- **Environment and Natural Resources:** Technical discussions and advice from the UNSR on human rights and the environment and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) on a HRBA to address the causes of socioenvironmental conflicts in the extractive sector; technical support from OHCHR on the operationalization of the Action Plan for a rights-based IP development program in the Democratic Republic of Congo (and GPSURR).
- **Governance:** Partnership with UNESCO as implementing partner in the access to information grant in Colombia as well as with NGOs.
- **Health, Nutrition, and Population:** A grant on capacity-building of religious leaders to promote SRH rights and services, which supports the Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend (SWEDD) Project. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) are the SWEDD implementing partners.
- **Social Protection and Labor:** Cooperation with UNICEF and UNFPA on the grant to strengthen girls' and women's rights in Zambia; work with the UNDP and the Republic of Yemen's SFD as implementing organizations of the grant to strengthen youth participation and trust building.
- **Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience:** Academic experts producing papers on social exclusion related to a grant on access to economic and social rights in the Russian Federation; local NGOs in Colombia, implementing work related to the grant on a HRBA to coca leaf eradication in areas formerly controlled by FARC-EP, supported by discussion of several UN agencies—OHCHR and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)—with the World Bank; institutional partnerships with several international CSOs on disability inclusion for the Disability Inclusion

and Accountability Framework; technical support from OHCHR, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), ILO, UNICEF, and local rights-based CSOs on the integration of human rights in the World Bank Group's Myanmar Program; policy discussions with the Human Rights Commissioner of Thailand and local CSOs on the rights of populations based on SOGI in the Mekong Delta; technical support from UNICEF, the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, OHCHR, the United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU), and the ICRC on the integration of a rights-based DDR approach in the African Union as well as from UNICEF and United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) on the DDR measurement and indicators additional grant; discussions and technical support from OHCHR and ILO on mainstreaming a HRBA for Indigenous Peoples and Ethnic Minorities in World Bank projects.

- **Transport and ICT:** Collaboration with UNICEF and UN Women on the access to one-stop centers to strengthen women's rights in the road sector in Malawi.

OVERVIEW OF NORDIC TRUST FUND PARTNERSHIPS — ACTIVE GRANTS IN 2017

UN Partner	
DPKO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDR Measurement and Indicators • Rights-Based DDR Approach in AU
FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Food Security
ILO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Rights in the Myanmar Program of the World Bank Group • HRBA for Indigenous Peoples and Ethnic Minorities in World Bank Projects
OHCHR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of human rights in DDR operations • Human Rights in the Myanmar Program of the World Bank Group • Indigenous Peoples' Rights (several grants) • Coca Leaf Eradication in Colombia
UN Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWEDD Program: Capacity-Building of Religious Leaders to Promote SRH Rights and Services • Women's Rights in the Road Sector in Malawi
UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Participation and Trust Building in the Republic of Yemen
UNESCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Information in Colombia • Right to Education in Haiti
UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls' and Women's Rights in Zambia • SWEDD Program: Capacity-Building of Religious Leaders to Promote SRH Rights and Services
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Rights in the Myanmar Program of the World Bank Group
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDR Measurement and Indicators • Early Childhood Development in Tunisia • Girls' and Women's Rights in Zambia • Human Rights in the Myanmar Program of the World Bank Group • Right to Education in Haiti • Rights-Based DDR Approach in AU • Women's Rights in the Road Sector in Malawi
UNOAU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights-Based DDR Approach in AU
UNODC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coca Leaf Eradication in Colombia
UNSRs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Protection Policy • Socioenvironmental Conflicts in the Extractive Sector

Other Partners	
European Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to Education in Haiti
IACHR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socioenvironmental Conflicts in the Extractive Sector
ICRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights-Based DDR Approach in AU
IDB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to Education in Haiti
International and local NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Information in Colombia • Coca Leaf Eradication in Colombia • Disability Inclusion and Accountability Framework • Human Rights in the Myanmar Program of the World Bank Group • Indigenous Peoples' rights (several grants) • LGBTI rights (several grants) • Right to Education in Haiti • Social and Economic Security of the Elderly in Moldova
National Human Rights Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LGBTI Rights in the Mekong Delta
Scholars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and Social Rights in the Russian Federation • Equity and Inclusion in Health and Education • Human Rights and Development in Europe and Central Asia • Indigenous Peoples' Rights • Reproductive Health Monitoring • Right to Information
SFD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Participation and Trust Building in the Republic of Yemen

4 AGGREGATED RESULTS

The NTF grant program provided 125 grants of \$250,000 each on average over six grant rounds since 2009. The regional and thematic focus of the grants being implemented in 2017 varied widely. Grants were implemented in all World Bank Regions, although many grants are categorized as “World” as opposed to a specific region. Of the grants assigned to a Region, the most common Region was Sub-Saharan Africa, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean. The Global Practices implementing the most grants were GPSURR; Governance; and Social Protection and Labor.

To measure the extent to which grants incorporate human rights, the NTF revised its results framework in 2016 and focused on aggregated results. The results framework, included in Appendix C, sets four specific indicators for grant teams: whether human rights principles are systematically incorporated into implementation of the grant (including data disaggregation); if grant teams collaborate with human rights experts; if grants build the capacity of duty-bearers; and if grants build the capacity of rights-holders. Grantees were asked to submit progress narratives and results frameworks specifying progress against these indicators, in addition to submitting World Bank Grant Reporting and Monitoring (GRM) reports. The results framework applied fully to fifth-round grants. Although the revised results framework did not apply to fourth-round grants, these were found to largely comply with the NTF results framework.

Through a comparative analysis of aggregate results, the NTF Secretariat analyzed whether the indicators were met—both for fourth- and fifth-round grants. This exercise took into account all GRM progress and completion reports as well as progress narratives and grant results frameworks.

In the fourth round (i.e., grants that closed during the reporting period, on June 30, 2017), a significant number of grants were found to conform to the revised NTF results framework. This analysis is based on GRM completion reports and an assessment of the outputs and activities. Fifth round grants teams were the first to be asked to provide full results frameworks according to the revised NTF results framework. These teams were asked to provide interim progress GRM reports as at September 30, 2017. The grants provided in 2017 did not submit GRM reports in the period under review given early stage of implementation, though they will do so at completion in late 2018.

Whereas 65 percent of the fourth-round grants systematically incorporated human rights principles in grant implementation, 70 percent of the fifth-round grants did so at mid-term. There was a 9-percentage point increase in collaborating with external human rights experts, from 53 in fourth-round grants to 62 percent in fifth-round grants. Around 70 percent of the grants in both grant rounds built duty-bearer capacity to promote and protect human rights. The proportion of grants building the capacity of rights-holders increased from 40 percent in fourth-round grants to 46 percent in the fifth-round grants, signaling that although there is progress, this is an area to strengthen going forward.

In terms of general trends and challenges, the main risks identified in the reports are delays and changing (internal or external) circumstances. In many cases, delays were already met with mitigation strategies and adapted timelines for implementation or dissemination in collaboration with CMUs. Challenges related to FCV contexts were identified in several reports, ranging from security concerns for staff and partners, to political circumstances. This limited the possibility to undertake field visits, implementation and monitoring, and in some cases necessitated a restructuring of the

project. In a few cases, projects could not be implemented due to political instability and ongoing crisis in a country. Specific ethical and security concerns associated with working with vulnerable populations in FCV contexts were also noted. They were addressed by human rights training of local teams and close monitoring. Low capacity among local partners, particularly related to data collection or management, was mentioned as a challenge in several cases, which caused delays or additional costs or endangered the implementation of a project. To mitigate these risks, World Bank teams provided additional assistance and monitored project implementation.

Several grant teams specified that funding posed difficulties, such as unexpected costs, funding caps on staff time, and lack of follow-up funding for the implementation of grants. In some cases, difficulties were linked to raising expectations among local partners or target populations, which could not be met due to a lack of funding. In some cases, expectations could be met by identifying new funding sources or restructuring grants.

In some cases, topics were sensitive in the country context (e.g., LGBTI discrimination) and entailed both risks for the target populations as well as a risk of noncooperation by government stakeholders. In these cases, mitigation strategies were stronger collaboration with partners and experts, formation of multidisciplinary teams, and close coordination with CMUs as well as in-country experts. Teams referred to the importance of communicating the purpose and background of the NTF clearly, and to working with human rights experts familiar with the key issues helping to promote buy-in in some cases. Grant teams also highlighted that the existing work of other World Bank GPs and units or UN partners helped mitigate risks associated with sensitive topics.

NTF grants cover most of the thematic areas that the World Bank works on and all of its Regions. Moreover, the grants are a mix of analytical and operational work. The individual grants have produced interesting and important results. However, given the broad range of themes, countries, and implementation modalities covered, it is difficult to aggregate results beyond the analysis of the results frameworks and GRM reports outlined in this chapter.

TOWARD A HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH TO ASSESSMENT AND CLASSIFICATION OF DISABILITIES IN EGYPT

In 2014, the Ministry of Social Solidarity of the Arab Republic of Egypt was mandated to establish and implement the new Cash Transfer Program Takaful and Karama, meaning solidarity and dignity, with emphasis on building effective targeting and efficient operational systems, and enrolling 1.5 million households in the new program. Takaful is a cash transfer subprogram aimed at reducing poverty and producing improvements in health and education for families with children. Karama is an unconditional income support and social inclusion subprogram that aims at the protection and inclusion of the poor elderly and poor persons with severe disabilities.

The NTF grant has enabled the program to align the Egyptian disability eligibility determination model with a more rights-based model. This model recognizes the purpose of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and moves away from a strictly medical model to a social model of disability determination.

The NTF interviewed task team leads—Afrah Al-Ahmadi, Senior Social Protection Specialist, and Nahla Zeitoun, Senior Social Protection Specialist—from the Social Protection and Labor Global Practice.

Question: What was your NTF grant for, and how did it link to the broader World Bank work?

Team: The NTF grant supported the stocktaking and benchmarking exercise leading to the introduction and rollout of a new functional disability assessment tool, for adults and children, certifying eligible Karama cash transfer beneficiaries as opposed to the old system relying on a medical assessment. The grant also supported the rollout of a new efficient application process that guarantees transparency and fairness.

Currently, the Karama program has standards and tools that align with international best practice and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CRPD) that guided the new rights-based framework of the program and enforced the need to move away from a purely medical model to a more social model of disability determination.

Including persons with disabilities and expanding equitable opportunities are at the core of the World Bank’s work to build sustainable, inclusive communities, aligned with the institution’s goals to end extreme poverty and promote shared prosperity. Specifically, the World Bank integrates disability into development through its analytical work and operations across a wide range of sectors, including promoting access to infrastructure facilities and social services, rehabilitation, and skills development; creating economic opportunities; and working with disabled people’s organizations.

Question: What was the benefit of doing the work through a human rights lens, if any? Did it change the way you approached the work?

Team: Devising a new framework and application process through a website and call center ensured fair access to information for all citizens and led to increased efficiency and reduced wait times. The old system caused long wait times and multiple visits. Developing a new tool for the Medical Commission to use for assessing disability meant taking a

functional approach rather than a purely medical one and employing new criteria to determine the functional and social impact of an applicant’s disability. This new tool guarantees simplicity and ease of use as well as objectivity and fairness. It adopts a broad categorization of persons with disabilities that reaffirms all persons with all types of disabilities must enjoy human rights including social protection.

Previously, there were no standards to assess disability and ability of applicants to work. The assessment was subjective and based on bias and personal opinions.

Question: What were the main challenges of using a human rights lens?

Team: Resistance from the Medical Commission’s staff and physicians to changing the method of assessing applicants was overcome by offering training for 278 physicians. These trainings were formulated to highlight the importance of viewing persons with disabilities as capable of claiming their rights and being active members of society instead of only receiving medical treatment.

Question: What do you see as the main achievement or result of the grant?

Team: A more standardized, right-based, and objective framework is developed for Karama application, classification, certification, and medical examination processes, based on a human rights based approach, including guidelines for the Medical Commission and physicians to assess disability, standards for program fairness and transparency, and a procedures manual for the assessment tool. Egypt’s current disability model is benchmarked to international best practice, including internationally recognized standards such as the International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health, and is within the framework of the UN CRPD. The model also produced the first Arabic manual for functional disability assessment.



Karama Training and Implementation Gallery, Ministry of Social Solidarity.

5 RISKS AND CHALLENGES

THE INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OF THE NTF FOUND THAT THE SUSTAINABILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF NTF EFFORTS MAY BE AFFECTED BY CONTEXTUAL FACTORS, INCLUDING THE POLICY ENVIRONMENT INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE WORLD BANK.

POLICY ENVIRONMENT

Over the past decades, the World Bank has gradually integrated several issues related to development that were previously not understood as being part of its mandate, including work on Indigenous Peoples' rights, gender equality, environment and climate change, and most recently, governance and corruption issues, citizen engagement, and inclusion. Some of the World Bank's policies also incorporate human rights principles, such as accountability, transparency, participation, or nondiscrimination, although they do not use explicit human rights language.

The lack of specific human rights policies in the World Bank has nonetheless been identified as a critical challenge for the NTF by the independent evaluation team. Additionally, engagement on human rights issues with governmental counterparts may pose challenges related to specific rights, groups, or sectors. Providing evidence-based knowledge and expertise on the benefits of a human rights based approach in terms of sustainable development outcomes has proved to be a key factor in addressing these concerns. In this context, the NTF is the only trust fund supporting capacity-building of World Bank staff on human rights in development. The evaluation found that those consulted for the report viewed the NTF as an important initiative to help develop an informed understanding of human rights in the World Bank's operations and analytical work among its staff.

MEASURING RESULTS

Over the years, the NTF Secretariat and donors have discussed how best to measure the results of the trust fund. In 2016, a decision was taken to revise the trust fund's results framework with a view to both move beyond output level indicators and find a way to aggregate results. Given the fragmented nature of the grant program—providing grants across a wide range of sectors, target groups, and geographical regions—it was not obvious that the grants would have cumulative results in any one of these areas. The NTF Secretariat therefore opted to aggregate the results through a focus on what joins all the grants irrespective of who they target or in which sector they operate: namely the extent to which they incorporate human rights.

The revised results framework sets specific outcome indicators for both grant teams and the NTF management, which link directly to the NTF's overall mandate of informing the World Bank on human rights. Further, the results framework now measures whether grant teams apply human rights principles, collaborate with human rights experts, and consider the effect of these activities on the capacity of rights-holders to claim their rights and duty-bearers to implement human rights. Fifth-round grantees were asked to submit additional information indicating their progress toward these results (more analysis is provided in chapter 4). The Secretariat's contribution was measured through participant evaluation of knowledge and learning activities, as well as an overall evaluation of the trust fund carried out in 2017.

TIME CONSTRAINTS

The current phase of the NTF ends on March 31, 2019. During the reporting period, limited funds were available for additional activities, including a supplemental contribution from Norway, with a soft preference for activities related to FCV contexts or considerations. Timing and resource considerations did not allow for the organization of a full grant round.

SUSTAINABILITY OF GRANTS

Open calls for proposals, which have been used for funding allocations, resulted in NTF support for a wide range of grants on numerous different topics related to the human rights of certain groups, specific rights, instruments, or institutions as well as explicit and implicit human rights based approaches to development. While this approach allowed for work on various core World Bank activities and an extensive reach, it also meant that NTF support has been somewhat fragmented.

Therefore, with a view to inform the discussions on the way forward given the time constraints, and drawing on limited remaining resources, the NTF Steering Committee approved a program that aims to be more strategic and targeted. It builds on prior NTF work and results, working closely with task team leaders who have successfully implemented NTF grants. The proposed activities that were launched in 2017 aimed to contribute to the NTF's mandate by providing the World Bank with guidance and lessons learned regarding human rights considerations with respect to (i) the preparation and restructuring of World Bank projects, including through the integration of human rights indicators in project documents; (ii) links to key areas of the World Bank's work, such as governance, infrastructure, inclusion, and climate change; (iii) development operations carried out in FCV contexts; and (iv) measurement and indicators. An assessment of the program components will be incorporated, once completed in late 2018, to further enhance the knowledge and learning from these supplemental activities.

6 LOOKING AHEAD

THIS CHAPTER HIGHLIGHTS SOME OF THE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE INDEPENDENT EVALUATION THAT WAS UNDERTAKEN IN 2017 TO ASSESS THE NTF'S ACHIEVEMENTS AND TO GUIDE A POSSIBLE CONTINUATION OF THE TRUST FUND.

INDEPENDENT EVALUATION

As the NTF nears the end of its current mandate, an independent evaluation, requested by the NTF donors, was undertaken from June 2017 to January 2018. Although the completion of the evaluation report came slightly after the reporting period for this Annual Progress Report, no material changes were made to the evaluation in January.

The evaluation had a dual focus. It assessed whether the NTF had fulfilled its mandate, both for learning and accountability purposes, and it provided input to inform the discussions of a potential continuation of the trust fund. The evaluation covered NTF's activities from the start in 2009 until the end of September 2017. It was carried out by an independent team of consultants contracted by the NTF Secretariat, following World Bank procurement and supervision procedures for consultancy services. The evaluation team undertook stakeholder consultations pertinent to the assignment. The Secretariat set up an advisory reference group consisting of donors and independent experts in addition to the NTF Secretariat and other World Bank staff, constituted with the key purpose of providing advice on the deliverables. In addition, the NTF Secretariat invited a broad range of stakeholders to provide inputs into the different deliverables.

The overall finding of the evaluation is that despite an initially challenging work environment, the NTF has contributed to current trends in the World Bank in which human rights considerations are increasingly informing relevant aspects of its analytical and operational work. The program has also created more awareness of why it makes good sense to incorporate human rights in development, and how this incorporation can fit into analytical work and operations, including by contributing to social inclusion and citizen engagement. The "learning by doing" approach used by the trust fund works well, and grant activities have helped to build knowledge among task teams implementing grants. The grants have influenced their attitudes and behaviors toward human rights. The findings suggest that support by the NTF has had a particularly significant impact in certain areas of the World Bank's work, such as promoting the understanding and incorporation of considerations related to the rights of Indigenous Peoples and LGBTI persons as well as access to information. On the other hand, there is not yet evidence of a shared understanding of what human rights mean for the World Bank. Explicit human rights language is still problematic. Another challenge is that the NTF has modest visibility at the World Bank, and the name of the trust fund is not helpful in this regard.

The evaluation assessed three evaluation criteria: effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability. The NTF has generally been effective in its management and program activities. The strengths include the Secretariat as the principal source of and expertise on human rights at the World Bank; good experimentation in the design of grant activities; and the GGP as an appropriate institutional home for the trust fund. The monitoring of the program has been weak in the past, but recent efforts have been made to strengthen it. Some variation is seen in the quality of human rights incorporation

in analytical and operational work by grant teams. In terms of efficiency, the NTF Secretariat has efficiently allocated donor contributions over the different grant rounds, and grantees have efficiently disbursed their grant allocations. NTF grants have been well aligned with both analytical and operational activities in the World Bank. The NTF's value for money is strong, given its unique role and focus on human rights. With respect to sustainability, the NTF is financially sustainable in the medium term as donors wish to continue their support. However, grants are an important but not a sufficient mechanism for influencing any organization. The long-term sustainability of the trust fund depends on support from World Bank leadership.

The evaluation made five recommendations. The first is that NTF donors and the World Bank should continue the trust fund and come to a shared understanding of future objectives. This reflects the finding of substantial support internally and externally for continuing to push for a more informed view on human rights within the World Bank in the current context, and the NTF being seen as an important ally in that push. The second recommendation is to develop a plan that outlines the strategic orientation of the trust fund for the next funding phase, establishes the services that the trust fund will provide, outlines a new governance structure, develops the trust fund's approach to branding, and sets out how the trust fund will measure progress. The third recommendation is to approach like-minded donors to ascertain their interest in joining the new trust fund. The fourth recommendation is to review the staffing needs of the Secretariat, and the fifth recommendation is to develop a partnership strategy.

THE WAY FORWARD

The NTF Secretariat facilitated dialogue between the World Bank and NTF donors on the way forward for the NTF. At donor meetings on April 20 and October 12, 2017, the donors indicated their interest in exploring a possible continuation of the NTF and enlarging the donor base.

The World Bank and NTF donors then met on January 16–17, 2018 in Helsinki, slightly after the end of the period covered by this report, to hear and discuss the findings and recommendations from the independent evaluation, and to continue the dialogue on the way forward. At this meeting, the donors reiterated their interest in a future trust fund on human rights. The donors and the World Bank also discussed possible areas of strategic focus and program design, governance structure, resource mobilization, and other key considerations related to the future trust fund.

These discussions and outreach to other interested donors will continue in 2018, with a view to having the future trust fund in place by the time the NTF comes to an end on March 31, 2019.

Appendix A. NTF Financial Summary

Table A.1. NTF Funds Disbursed as of December 31, 2017

Area	Amount (US\$, millions)
NTF Grant Program	23.2
NTF Secretariat—Knowledge and Partnership Program, fund management	4.1
Administrative fees	0.7
Total	28.0

Table A.2. NTF Contributions by Source

Source of Funds	Paid in as of December 31, 2017	Unpaid Contributions	Total (US\$, millions)
Finland	5.4	1.1	6.5
Denmark	4.6	—	4.6
Sweden	10.7	—	10.7
Norway	11.9	—	11.9
Iceland	0.4	—	0.4
Germany	1.9	—	1.9
Total	34.9	1.1	36.0
Investment Income	0.5	—	0.5
Total Funds	35.4	1.1	36.5

Note: The dash means not applicable.

Table A.3. NTF Grant Funds by Region, 2009–2017

Region	Amount (US\$, millions)
East Asia and Pacific	1.50
Europe and Central Asia	1.80
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.50
Middle East and North Africa	2.60
South Asia	1.40
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.00
World	9.60
Total	28.40

Appendix B. List of Grants Funded by the Nordic Trust Fund

Table B.1. List of Grant Funds, 2009–2017

Grant Name	Region	Country	Global Practice or Unit	Grant Start Date	Grant Close Date
Colombia: Strengthening Human Rights and Rights to Basic Social Services in Peace and Development Zones	Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean Region	4/1/2010	11/30/2012
Egypt: Identifying Opportunities for Migrant Protection in Sending Countries	Middle East and North Africa (MENA)	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Social Protection and Labor	11/1/2010	11/30/2012
Human Rights and Gender-Based Violence: Identifying Opportunities for Engagement in South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	South Africa	Africa Region	6/21/2010	9/15/2012
Human Rights and Social Protection in South Asia	South Asia	Bangladesh	South Asia Region	8/30/2010	11/30/2012
Human Rights and the Social Development Strategy	World	World	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	3/26/2010	11/30/2012
Implementing the Right to Health Through Universal Health Insurance in Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Colombia	Health, Nutrition, and Population	4/26/2010	11/30/2012
Information and Communication Technology for Human Rights	World	World	World Bank Institute	8/24/2010	9/30/2012
Integrating Human Rights Aspects in IFC's Private Sector Development Work	World	World	International Finance Corporation	8/16/2010	11/30/2012
Legal Empowerment Approaches to Realizing the Rights to Health, Water, and Education in Nigeria and Sierra Leone	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sierra Leone	Governance	9/7/2010	10/31/2012
Reproductive and Sexual Health and Rights Among the Youth in Central America	Latin America and the Caribbean	El Salvador	Health, Nutrition, and Population	11/1/2010	11/30/2012
Supporting Citizens Rights in Vietnam	East Asia and Pacific	Vietnam	East Asia Pacific Region	9/13/2010	11/30/2012
Women's and Children's Rights in the Democratic Republic of Congo Country Program	Sub-Saharan Africa	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Africa Region	2/8/2010	9/30/2012
Arab Republic of Egypt: Understanding and Exercising Reproductive Rights	Middle East and North Africa	Egypt, Arab Rep.	MENA Region	11/2/2010	11/30/2012
Equality of Opportunity and Economic and Social Rights	World	World	Poverty	8/30/2010	8/30/2012
Exploring the Relevance of Human Rights in the World Bank's Human Development Work	World	World	Social Protection and Labor	8/15/2010	9/30/2012
Human Rights and Local Government in Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	9/16/2010	11/30/2012
Human Rights and Local Governments in South Asia	South Asia	Nepal	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	4/17/2011	11/30/2012
Human Rights Perspective in Conflict-Affected Countries in MENA	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	9/1/2010	11/30/2012
Human Rights, Women, Business, and the Law	World	World	Development Economics Vice Presidency	8/12/2010	11/30/2012
Implementing the Right to Education Through Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities	World	Eastern Africa	Legal Department	6/10/2011	11/30/2012
Incorporating Human Rights Principles into Youth Violence Programming and Policy Dialogue in Mexico and South Africa	World	World	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	8/17/2010	11/30/2012
Institutions and Human Rights	World	World	Development Economics Vice Presidency	8/16/2010	11/30/2012
Links Between Human Rights and Crime and Violence Prevention in Central America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean Region	8/2/2010	9/30/2012

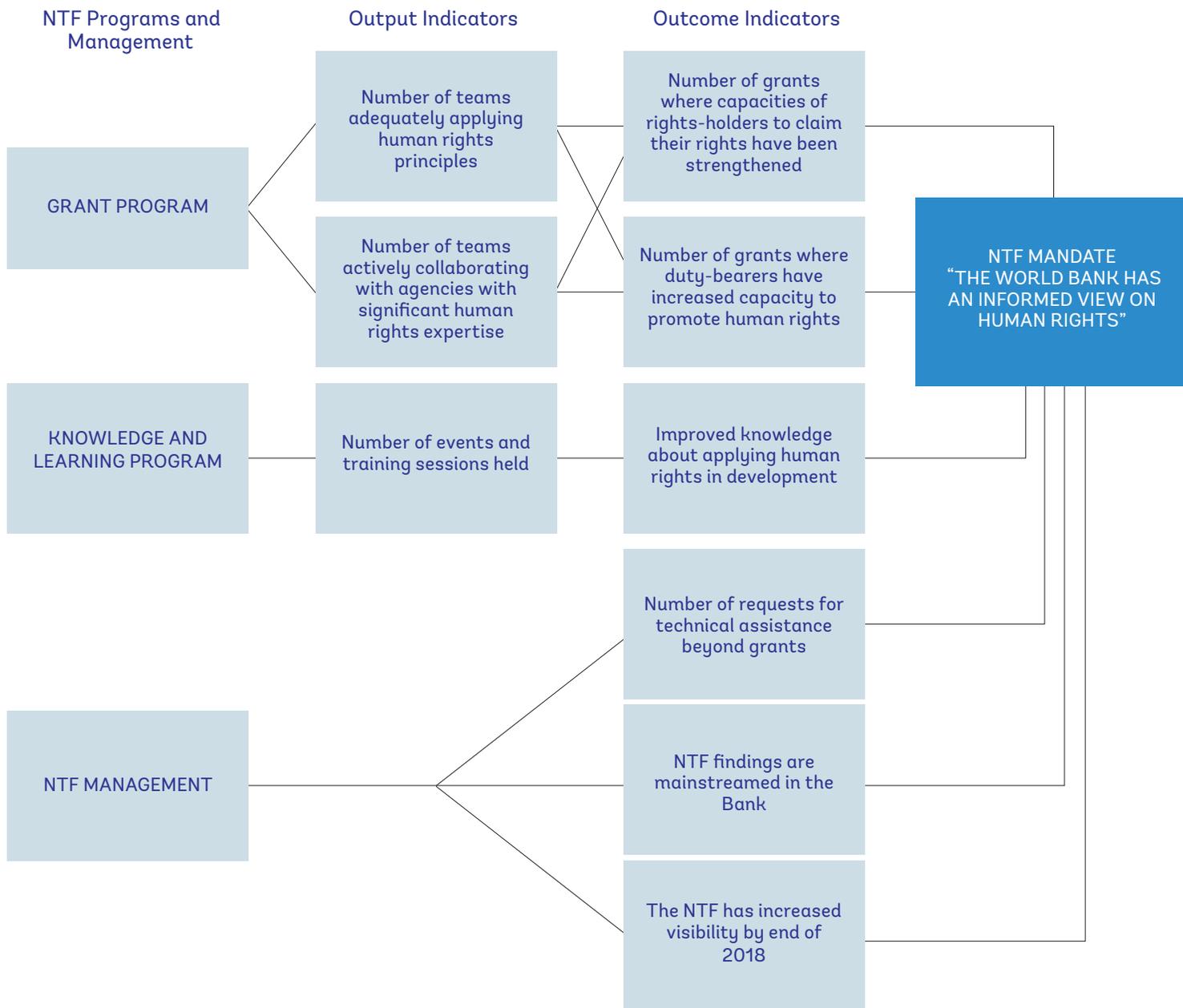
Operationalizing Human Rights Instruments in the World Bank's Work Targeting Internally Displaced People and Refugees in the Africa and MENA Regions	World	World	Fragility, Conflict, and Violence Cross-Cutting Solutions Area	8/2/2010	11/30/2012
Roma Right to Health	Europe and Central Asia	Europe and Central Asia	Health, Nutrition, and Population	8/11/2010	11/30/2012
The Right to Work: Understanding the Human Rights Dimension of Employment	World	World	Development Economics Vice Presidency	10/31/2011	10/31/2012
Voices of the Vulnerable and Human Rights: Promoting Stakeholder Learning on Access to Justice in Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa	Governance	11/22/2010	9/30/2012
World Development	World	World	Development Economics Vice Presidency	7/30/2010	9/30/2012
Cancer and the Right to Health in Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Brazil	Health, Nutrition, and Population	10/11/2012	11/30/2014
Communities and Natural Resource Governance in Liberia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Liberia	Governance	1/15/2013	11/30/2014
Designing Social Accountability Mechanisms to Include the Excluded in Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa	Social Protection and Labor	11/1/2012	11/30/2014
Djibouti: Community-Driven Workfare, Health, and Human Rights	Middle East and North Africa	Djibouti	Social Protection and Labor	8/16/2012	11/30/2014
Enhancing Inclusiveness in Cities in Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	11/19/2012	11/30/2014
Enhancing the Rights of Migrants and of Those Left Behind	Middle East and North Africa	Morocco, Tunisia	Social Protection and Labor	1/20/2013	10/31/2014
Expanding Knowledge, Awareness, and Evidence-Based on Equality of Opportunity	World	World	Poverty	10/22/2012	11/30/2014
Health Care Access for the Poor and Vulnerable: Assessing the Availability of Benefit Entitlements Under Indonesia's Jamkesmas Program	East Asia and Pacific	Indonesia	Health, Nutrition, and Population	10/1/2012	11/30/2014
Human Rights and Development Approach to the Colombia Victim's Reparation Program	Latin America and the Caribbean	Colombia	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	12/1/2012	11/30/2014
Human Rights and Women's Empowerment, Voice, and Agency	World	World	Gender CCSA	9/3/2012	11/30/2014
Implementing Right to Information Reform	World	World	Governance	2/25/2013	11/30/2014
Improving Results in the Implementation of the Right to Health	Latin America and the Caribbean	Colombia	Health, Nutrition, and Population	1/27/2013	11/30/2014
Incentivizing the Market—Linking Women and the Private Sector: A Human Rights Based Approach	Sub-Saharan Africa	Zambia	Agriculture	9/15/2012	11/30/2014
Including a Human Rights Perspective in the Operationalization of the 2011 World Development Report on Conflict, Security, and Development in Europe and Central Asia	Europe and Central Asia	Russian Federation	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	9/10/2012	11/30/2014
Operational Framework for Social Inclusion: Integrating Human Rights	World	World	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	8/20/2012	9/30/2014
Operational Framework for Social Inclusion: Integrating Human Rights (2)	World	World	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	11/27/2012	11/30/2014
Organization for the Development of African Tourism: Information and Communication Technologies 4 Gov-Voices	World	World	Governance	1/3/2013	11/30/2014
Promoting Health Rights Through Citizen Accountability in Sierra Leone	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sierra Leone	Governance	10/15/2012	11/30/2014
Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Rights in India: Understanding Their Interconnection with Development	South Asia	India	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	10/8/2012	11/30/2014
Social Accountability Activities to Advance Human Rights	World	World	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	12/3/2012	11/30/2014

Social Protection and Rights' Based Policies in LAC: Institutional and Operational Experiences	Latin America and the Caribbean	Panama	Social Protection and Labor	10/18/2012	3/31/2015
Strengthening the Relevance of Human Rights in the World Bank's Human Development Work	World	World	Social Protection and Labor	11/1/2012	10/31/2013
Survey on Human Rights, Gender, and Mining in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo	World	World	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	11/19/2012	11/30/2014
The Empirical Case for Human Rights Based Approaches to Development	World	World	Development Economics Vice Presidency	12/18/2012	11/30/2014
Vietnam: Supporting Citizen's Rights II	East Asia and Pacific	Vietnam	Governance	5/31/2013	11/30/2014
Violence Against Women, Women, Business, and the Law	World	World	Finance and Markets	10/22/2012	11/30/2014
Voices of the Vulnerable and Human Rights: Promoting Stakeholder Learning on Access to Justice in Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa	Governance	8/15/2012	11/30/2014
Cameroon: Rural Community-Based Land Tenure Models	Sub-Saharan Africa	Cameroon	Energy and Extractives	10/21/2015	6/21/2017
China Labor Market	East Asia and Pacific	China	Social Protection and Labor	9/15/2015	6/30/2017
Citizen Participation is a Human Right: A Human Rights Based Approach to the World Bank's Citizen Engagement Mandate	World	World	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	10/18/2015	6/30/2017
Data Collection for Colombia Mobile Victims Unit IE	Latin America and the Caribbean	Colombia	Governance	7/24/2015	6/30/2017
Developing Quantitative Data on the Economic Dimensions of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Exclusion	Europe and Central Asia	South-Eastern Europe and Balkans	Governance	9/1/2015	6/30/2017
Don't Mind the Gap: Why the MENA Region Has Good Laws on Marginalized Women and Children but Does Not Enforce Them	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Governance	7/1/2015	6/30/2017
Early Childhood Development for Roma	Europe and Central Asia	Serbia	Education	7/16/2015	6/30/2017
Effective Citizen Service Centers and Human Rights: Mutually Reinforcing Dynamics	World	World	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	8/31/2015	6/30/2017
Enhancing Citizen's Rights in Vietnam	East Asia and Pacific	Vietnam	Governance	3/15/2016	6/30/2017
Enhancing Operational Knowledge on Indigenous Peoples' Human Rights	World	World	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	10/28/2015	6/30/2017
Ensuring World Bank Group Health Operations Are Gender Responsive	Sub-Saharan Africa	Western Africa	Health, Nutrition, and Population	10/5/2015	6/30/2017
Evaluating the Impact of the Great Lakes Emergency Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and Women's Health Project	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa	Africa Region	7/17/2015	6/30/2017
Exploitation of Female and Child Migrants on Mexico's Southern Border	Latin America and the Caribbean	Mexico	Poverty	3/25/2016	3/31/2017
Getting It Right: Learning How to Translate Human Rights Principles into Social Protection Policy	World	World	Social Protection and Labor	7/1/2015	6/30/2017
Global Adaptation of "In Her Shoes" to Illustrate Discrimination Against Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer or Questioning, and Intersex People	World	World	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	7/1/2015	6/30/2017
Human Rights and Development in Europe and Central Asia	Europe and Central Asia	Russian Federation	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	8/24/2015	6/30/2017
Human Rights in Reproductive Health Monitoring	World	World	Health, Nutrition, and Population	7/2/2015	6/30/2017
Impact of Promoting Social Accountability on Quality of Development Project in Uganda	Sub-Saharan Africa	Uganda	Social Protection and Labor	7/12/2015	11/30/2016

Integrating Human Rights into IFC's Environmental and Social Work	World	World	IFC	7/23/2015	6/30/2017
Investing in Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health: Standards of Practice in Operations	World	World	Health, Nutrition, and Population	11/15/2015	6/30/2017
Law for Development: Equity and Inclusion in Health and Education	World	World	Education	7/1/2015	6/30/2017
Promoting Women and Girls' Rights: Collecting Evidence on What Works to Prevent Sexual and Gender-Based Violence	World	Multiregional	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	6/12/2015	12/30/2017
Public Transport Access Technical Assistance for Thimphu	South Asia	Bhutan	Transport and ICT	7/31/2015	9/30/2016
Safeguards and Nondiscrimination	World	World	Gender	11/22/2015	6/30/2017
Sectoral Good Practice Notes on Indigenous Peoples Rights and Their Practical Application for Inclusive and Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	10/1/2015	6/30/2017
Social and Economic Security of the Elderly in Moldova	Europe and Central Asia	Moldova	Poverty	8/24/2015	6/30/2017
Supporting Right to Information in Sri Lanka	South Asia	South Asia	Governance	9/21/2015	10/31/2017
Understanding Fairness in Assessment and Classification of Disabilities in Egypt	Middle East and North Africa	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Social Protection and Labor	7/15/2015	6/30/2017
Voices of the Vulnerable and Human Rights: Promoting Stakeholder Learning on Access to Justice in Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa	Governance	4/10/2016	6/30/2017
Water and Sanitation Access Rights	World	World	Water	7/20/2015	6/30/2017
World Development Report 2017 on Governance and the Law	World	World	Development Economics Vice Presidency	8/24/2015	6/30/2017
Access to Economic, Cultural, and Social Rights in the Russian Federation	Europe and Central Asia	Russia	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	12/5/2016	9/30/2018
Advancing a National Strategy for Early Childhood Development in Tunisia Using a Human Rights Based Approach	Middle East and North Africa	Tunisia	Education	10/31/2016	9/30/2018
Building the Capacity of Religious Leaders to Promote Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights and Services	Sub-Saharan Africa	Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger	Health, Nutrition, and Population	10/31/2016	9/30/2018
Children on the Move—Rights for Results: A Human Rights Based Approach to Human Development Challenges for Displaced Children in West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Mali, Nigeria	Health, Nutrition, and Population	04/03/2017	9/30/2018
Coca-Growers in a Post-Conflict Development Agenda: Toward a Human Rights Based Approach to Coca Leaf Eradication in Former FARC-EP-Controlled Areas in Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Colombia	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	11/16/2016	9/30/2018
Developing a Human Rights Approach for the Implementation of Safety Net Delivery Systems in Fragile Contexts	Sub-Saharan Africa	Liberia	Social Protection and Labor	2/3/2017	9/30/2018
Disability Inclusion and Accountability Framework for the World Bank	World	World	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	10/18/2016	9/30/2018
Education as a Human Right: Informing the Debate with Theory and Evidence	World	World	Development Economics Vice Presidency	12/12/2016	9/30/2018
Enhancing Equity, Transparency, and Accountability of Cash Transfers to the Poor and the Vulnerable	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sudan	Social Protection and Labor	10/18/2016	9/30/2018
Fulfilling Educational Obligations for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students in India	South Asia	India	Education	6/19/2017	9/30/2018
Human Rights and Family Planning in Zika-Affected Countries	Latin America and the Caribbean	El Salvador	Health, Nutrition, and Population	12/8/2016	9/30/2018
Human Rights Based Approach to Address the Causes of Socioenvironmental Conflicts in the Extractive Sector	World	World	Environment	12/20/2016	9/30/2018

Integrating Human Rights in the Myanmar Program of the World Bank Group	East Asia and Pacific	Myanmar	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	12/1/2016	9/30/2018
Integration of Rights-Based DDR Approach in African Union	Sub-Saharan Africa	Regional	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	11/30/2016	9/30/2018
Mainstreaming and Scaling Up a Human Rights Based Approach for Indigenous Peoples and Ethnic Minorities Development in World Bank Projects	World	World	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	11/8/2016	9/30/2018
Making Children's Rights Real: Listening to the Perspectives of Ethnic Minority Children on Their Education Experiences in Kosovo	Europe and Central Asia	Kosovo	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	1/16/2017	9/30/2018
Mauritania: Social Inclusion and Access to the Poor	Sub-Saharan Africa	Mauritania	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	5/15/2017	9/30/2018
Operationalization of the Action Plan for a Rights-Based Indigenous Peoples Development Program in the Democratic Republic of Congo	Sub-Saharan Africa	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Environment and Natural Resources; Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	2/6/2017	9/30/2018
Promoting the Right to Education in Haiti Through Coordinated Data Collection, Intervention Design, and Stakeholder Engagement	Latin America and the Caribbean	Haiti	Education	10/19/2016	9/30/2018
Right to Food for Urban Food Security	World	World	Agriculture	11/10/2016	9/30/2018
Safeguarding the Rights of Populations Based on SOGI	East Asia and Pacific	Vietnam (Mekong Delta)	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	10/31/2016	9/30/2018
Social Safety Nets and the Promotion of Socioeconomic and Political Rights for the Poorest in Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa	Social Protection and Labor	9/22/2016	9/30/2018
Strengthening Girls' and Women's Rights in Zambia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Zambia	Social Protection and Labor	11/10/2016	9/30/2018
Understanding the Challenges of a Human Rights Based Approach in Urban Development and Social Housing in Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Brazil	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	4/3/2017	9/30/2018
Women's Rights in the Roads Sector in Malawi— from Knowledge to Action to Making Them Become Effective	Sub-Saharan Africa	Malawi	Transport and ICT	2/20/2017	9/30/2018
Youth Priorities and Engagement in Peacebuilding	Middle East and North Africa	Iraq	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	10/24/2016	9/30/2018
Access to Information and Trust in Government and the Judicial System in a Post-Conflict Context	Latin America and the Caribbean	Colombia	Governance	10/1/2017	11/30/2018
Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration— Measurement and Indicators Through a Human Rights Lens	Sub-Saharan Africa	Regional	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	10/1/2017	11/30/2018
A Human Rights Based Approach to Enhancing Gender Equality and Reducing Gender Based Violence for Primary School Children in Haiti	Latin America and the Caribbean	Haiti	Education	10/1/2017	11/30/2018
Strengthening Youth Participation and Building Trust in the Republic of Yemen	Middle East and North Africa	Yemen, Rep.	Social Protection and Labor	10/1/2017	11/30/2018
Gender-Based Violence and Violence Against Children Awareness and Mitigation	East Asia and Pacific	Pacific Islands	Transport and ICT	11/1/2017	11/30/2018
Africa Social Contract Report	Sub-Saharan Africa	Regional	Social Protection and Labor	11/30/2017	11/30/2018
Support to the National Education Pact	Latin America and the Caribbean	Dominican Republic	Education	12/15/2017	11/30/2018
Public Sector Efficiency Strengthening Program	South Asia	Sri Lanka	Governance	12/15/2017	11/30/2018
Land Administration Reform Project	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sierra Leone	Land Administration Reforms	12/15/2017	11/30/2018
IDs for Digital Transformation, Inclusion, and Regional Integration in West and East Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	West and East Africa	Social Protection and Labor	12/22/2017	11/30/2018

Appendix C. NTF Results Framework (October 2016 - November 2018)



For more information:

Anna Autio

Nordic Trust Fund Program Manager

Governance Global Practice

World Bank Group

aautio@worldbank.org

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/nordic-trust-fund>



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