**RECOMMENDATION**

The report suggests that the World Bank Group can further enhance its influence in these situations by (1) strengthening relevant internal organizational structures and cooperation within the Bank Group; (2) sustained presence and dialogue in fragile, conflict, and violence-affected areas and expanding regional focus of the Bank's programs; (3) improving cooperation with development partners, particularly the United Nations; and (4) exploring opportunities beyond supporting livelihoods in conflict-affected communities. Such opportunities include support for private sector development, using Bank Group expertise in public financial management more effectively, and improving monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

**Organized crime and drug trade–related violence**

This is a dominant factor in many countries in Central and South America, where the expanding drug trade has exacerbated the cycle of violence often created by organized criminal gangs. The perception that the state is illegitimate or that it is unable to address socioeconomic issues, such as skewed land ownership and gross income inequality, has helped nurture violence. Colombia, Honduras.

**Failure of governance and state legitimacy**

Failures of national and local governance, including widespread corruption, have alarmed broad swaths of the population and led to a loss of loyalty toward the government. Pakistan, Nigeria, Kyrgyz Republic.

**Subnational or local violence with a regional or ethnic identity marker**

Rebellion is triggered when the state or a dominant identity group imposes a rule that another group perceives as unjust. The emotions stirred by such conflicts are often amplified when the ethnicity, geographical location, or religion of the affected group is easily defined or visible. Disputes also often erupt over land rights and natural resources. Philippines, Indonesia, Uganda, Sri Lanka.

**TRIGGERS OF VIOLENCE**

**World Bank Group Engagement in Situations of Fragility, Conflict, and Violence**

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Today, violence or the threat of violence affects development outcomes for almost 2 billion people, 37 percent of whom live in middle-income countries. Fragility, conflict, and violence are known to have significant adverse effects on economic development and poverty levels. The Institute for Economics and Peace estimated the cost to the global economy of containing violence at $14.3 trillion in 2014, or almost 13.4 percent of global gross domestic product. The International Development Bank Group is a credible, highly regarded organization with a long history of helping middle-income and relatively stable countries with functioning systems of governance to tackle the most pressing challenges that led to success or failure of the Bank Group engagements from 2001 to 2012 and to facilitate learning in this area. The Bank Group engaged in this study on middle-income countries. Fragility, conflict, and violence are known to have significant adverse effects on economic development and poverty levels for almost 2 billion people, 37 percent of whom live in middle-income countries. The Independent Evaluation Group undertook this study on middle-income countries. The Institute for Economics and Peace estimated the cost to the global economy of containing violence at $14.3 trillion in 2014, or almost 13.4 percent of global gross domestic product.

**Pakistan**

A long Pakistan’s western border with Afghanistan, located in the Swat valley, has experienced significant violence in recent years. Government engagement with militants in the tribal areas, Western Pakistan, has attempted to be a complex to two cities that originate in Pakistan’s experience and its complex relationship with Afghanistan. The government has been unable to extend its will to the mountainous areas, a problem predates the formation of the modern state of Pakistan. The use of covert tactics has been a key factor in obtaining local support and preventing resistance, which would eventually erode their power and influence. Religious extremism in Pakistan has often been linked to violence in the country, especially if the military feels threatened by the army—the main institution of the state in Pakistan. World Bank Group engagement in this region has varied considerably in the last 50 years, providing financial support to the people and capacity-building initiatives. The natural resource markets also contribute to the discussions between 2010 and 2015.

**The Philippines**

The historical complexity of conflicts that contribute to violence is on full display in the Philippines. Four groups have been fighting for decades: Abu Sayyaf and the government; Moro National Liberation Front, which include the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and the Moro National Liberation Front; and the Communist Party of the Philippines, which includes the New People’s Army and the Communist Party of the Philippines. Both groups are associated with regional or national-level policies, with a focus on land titling and restitution. The Bank introduced Conflict Filter, a screening tool that aimed to ensure Bank activities distributed benefits among ethnic and social groups in a way that worked well and would not exacerbate conflict situations. Its purpose was to mitigate the risk of violence, strengthen social cohesion, and reformulate the state of conflict and its complex relationship with the Philippines. The fighting has been linked to violence in the country, especially if the military feels threatened by the army—the main institution of the state in Pakistan. World Bank Group engagement in this region has varied considerably in the last 50 years, providing financial support to the people and capacity-building initiatives. The natural resource markets also contribute to the discussions between 2010 and 2015.

**Colombia**

Conflict in Colombia has been driven by multiple factors: political polarization, rural conflict, inequality, lack of property rights, illegal drug markets, and violence. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the number of internally displaced people reached a peak in 2014, with more than 3 million people. The number peaked in 2008, when an estimated 600,000 people were forced from their homes, making the Philippines the country with the highest number of newly displaced people that year. Since the early 1990s, organized violence in Colombia has claimed more than 200,000 lives, making the Philippines the country with the highest number of newly displaced people that year. Since the early 1990s, organized violence in Colombia has claimed more than 200,000 lives, making the Philippines the country with the highest number of newly displaced people that year. Since the early 1990s, organized violence in Colombia has claimed more than 200,000 lives, making the Philippines the country with the highest number of newly displaced people that year. Since the early 1990s, organized violence in Colombia has claimed more than 200,000 lives, making the Philippines the country with the highest number of newly displaced people that year. Since the early 1990s, organized violence in Colombia has claimed more than 200,000 lives, making the Philippines the country with the highest number of newly displaced people that year.

**Pakistan**

The Bank Group combined its efforts to increase community needs (such as infrastructure, employment, and services) and capacity building. Capacity building has a much longer process of demand-driven projects. The Bank joined and supported those in some regions, Colombian civil society had already initiated efforts in different communities—although the realization of community values varied widely, sometimes including violence. In Mindanao, 300,000 people reached in Mindanao, 300,000 people reached in Mindanao, 300,000 people reached in Mindanao, 300,000 people reached in Mindanao, 300,000 people reached in Mindanao, 300,000 people reached in Mindanao, 300,000 people reached in Mindanao, 300,000 people reached in Mindanao. The Bank’s interventions were intended to mitigate the effects of mass violence, strengthen social cohesion, and empower communities under extreme duress. Almost all activities in Mindanao had components for developing the capacity of local governments to manage conflicts by ensuring effective local institutions with authority and resources.