

# DIRECTORY OF PROGRAMS SUPPORTED BY TRUST FUNDS

As of March 31, 2011

Global Partnership and Trust Fund Operations  
Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships



THE WORLD BANK

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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## ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

<b>AAPI/NATF</b>	Africa AIDS Prevention Initiative/Norwegian AIDS Trust Fund
<b>ACBF</b>	African Capacity Building Foundation
<b>ACGF</b>	African Catalytic Growth Fund
<b>ADAPT</b>	Adaptation Fund
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>AFDB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>AHI</b>	Avian and Human Influenza Facility
<b>AIGF</b>	Afghanistan Investment Guarantee Facility
<b>ALLFISH</b>	Alliance for Sustainable Fisheries
<b>AMC</b>	Pilot Advance Market Commitment for Vaccines Against Pneumococcal Diseases
<b>AMSCO</b>	African Management Services Company
<b>APOC II</b>	African Program for Onchocerciasis Control Phase II
<b>ARFF</b>	Agriculture Finance Support Facility
<b>ARTF</b>	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund
<b>ASARECA</b>	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
<b>ASTAE</b>	Asia Sustainable and Alternative Energy Program
<b>AusAID</b>	Australian Agency for International Development
<b>BD-CC</b>	Bangladesh Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Climate Change
<b>BD-JTP</b>	Support to Phase II of Joint Technical Assistance Program for Bangladesh
<b>BD-LGO</b>	Bangladesh Policy on Local Governance
<b>BD-SPE</b>	Bangladesh-Strengthening Public Expenditure Management Program
<b>BICF</b>	Bangladesh Investment Climate Fund
<b>BioCF</b>	BioCarbon Fund
<b>BNPP</b>	Bank-Netherlands Partnership Program
<b>BPI</b>	Business Partners International
<b>BPMLRI</b>	Booster Program for Malaria Control in Africa
<b>BPRP</b>	Belgium Poverty Reduction Partnership
<b>BRF</b>	Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest
<b>CAADP</b>	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
<b>CADF</b>	Carbon Asset Development Fund
<b>CASM</b>	Communities and Small-Scale Mining Initiative
<b>CCC</b>	Communication for Climate Change Program
<b>CCS</b>	Carbon Capture and Storage Program
<b>CDCF</b>	Community Development Carbon Fund
<b>CDM</b>	Clean Development Mechanism (of the Kyoto Protocol)
<b>CFASST</b>	Carbon Finance Assist Program
<b>CFCB</b>	Carbon Finance Capacity Building
<b>CFE</b>	Carbon Fund for Europe
<b>CGAP</b>	Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest

<b>CGIAR</b>	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
<b>CIDA</b>	Canadian International Development Agency
<b>CIF</b>	Climate Investment Funds
<b>CITIES</b>	Cities Alliance Program
<b>COFI</b>	Committee on Fisheries
<b>COM+</b>	Alliance of Communicators
<b>COMMDEV</b>	Oil Gas and Mining Sustainable Community Development Fund
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	Carbon Dioxide
<b>CO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
<b>CommGAP</b>	Communication for Governance and Accountability Program
<b>CPF</b>	Carbon Partnership Facility
<b>CRISK</b>	Commodity Risk Program
<b>CSAAP</b>	India Advisory Program
<b>CTF</b>	Clean Technology Fund
<b>DaLA</b>	Damage and Loss Assessment
<b>DCF</b>	Danish Carbon Fund
<b>DEC-TC</b>	Transparency and Competitiveness Trust Fund Program
<b>DeMPA</b>	Debt Management Performance Assessment
<b>DevCo</b>	Infrastructure Development Collaboration Partnership Fund
<b>DFID</b>	U.K. Department for International Development
<b>DFIDIN</b>	Strategic Partnership for India-III
<b>DFSG</b>	Diagnostic Facility for Shared Growth
<b>DFSP</b>	Donor Funded Staffing Program
<b>DM</b>	Development Marketplace
<b>DMF</b>	Debt Management Facility for Low Income Countries
<b>DRF</b>	Commercial Debt Reduction Facility
<b>DRTF</b>	Debt Relief Trust Fund
<b>EAAIG</b>	East Asia and Pacific Region Infrastructure for Growth Trust Fund
<b>EAP-J4P</b>	East-Asia and Pacific Justice for the Poor Initiative
<b>ECD</b>	Regional Centers for Learning, Evaluation and Results
<b>ECOS</b>	Environmental Council of the States
<b>EFA-FTI</b>	Education for All—Fast Track Initiative
<b>EITI</b>	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
<b>EPDF</b>	EFA-ITI Education Program Development Fund
<b>EPFM</b>	ECA Regional Public Finance Management
<b>ERPA</b>	Emissions Reduction Purchase Agreement
<b>ESMAP</b>	Energy Sector Management Assistance Program
<b>ESSP</b>	Emergency Services Support Program
<b>ETAF</b>	Extractive Industries Technical Advisory Facility
<b>ET-BK</b>	Trust Fund for East Timor
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>FARA</b>	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
<b>FCP</b>	Fragility and Conflict Partnership: UN-WB
<b>FCPF</b>	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
<b>FIAS</b>	Joint World Bank Group Investment Climate Advisory Service
<b>FIRST</b>	Financial Sector Reform and Strengthening Initiative
<b>FLIT</b>	Financial Literacy and Education Trust Fund
<b>FMCC</b>	Financial Mechanisms for Climate Change Facility
<b>FPCR</b>	Food Price Crisis Response
<b>FPD</b>	Private Sector Development Network
<b>FS-7MD</b>	Moldova Regional Development
<b>G-20</b>	Group of 20

<b>GAC</b>	Governance and Anti-Corruption Strategy
<b>GAFSP</b>	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
<b>GAIDS</b>	Global HIV/AIDS Partnership
<b>GAVI</b>	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
<b>GCGF</b>	Global Corporate Governance Forum
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GENTF</b>	Gender Trust Funds
<b>GFA</b>	GAVI Fund Affiliate
<b>GFATM</b>	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
<b>GFCRP</b>	Global Food Crisis Response Program
<b>GFDRR</b>	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
<b>GFII</b>	Global Financial Inclusion Indicators Program
<b>GGFR</b>	Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership
<b>GIIF</b>	Global Index Insurance Facility
<b>GLAAS</b>	Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water
<b>GPDD</b>	Global Partnership for Disability and Development
<b>GPED</b>	Global Population and Economic Development Program
<b>GPF</b>	Governance Partnership Facility
<b>GPOBA</b>	Global Partnership on Output-Based Aid
<b>GRIF</b>	Guyana REDD-Plus Investment Fund
<b>GRSF</b>	Global Road Safety Facility
<b>GTLP</b>	Global Trade Liquidity Program
<b>HEFA</b>	Haiti Education for All
<b>HIA</b>	Health in Africa Initiative
<b>HIPC Initiative</b>	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>HRBF</b>	Health Results-Based Financing Program
<b>HRF</b>	Haiti Reconstruction Fund
<b>HRH</b>	Human Resources for Health
<b>IADB</b>	Inter-American Development Bank
<b>IBAF</b>	Iraq Business Assistance Facility
<b>IBRD</b>	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>IC</b>	Investment Climate
<b>ICF</b>	Italian Carbon Fund
<b>ICP</b>	International Comparison Program
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association
<b>ID-ACH</b>	Multidonor Fund for Aceh and NIAS
<b>IDB</b>	Islamic Development Bank
<b>ID-BEC-TF</b>	Basic Education Capacity Trust Fund
<b>ID-DSF</b>	Indonesia Decentralization Support Facility
<b>ID-IS</b>	Trust Fund for Indonesia Infrastructure Support
<b>ID-JAV</b>	Java Reconstruction Program
<b>ID-PFM</b>	Indonesia Support Public Financial Management Multidonor Trust Fund
<b>ID-PNP</b>	Program for Community Empowerment
<b>ID-TIF</b>	Indonesia Multidonor Trade and Investment Trust Fund
<b>IEGE</b>	IEG Evaluation Program
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IFC</b>	International Finance Corporation
<b>IFFIm</b>	International Finance Facility for Immunisation
<b>IHP+</b>	International Health Partnership
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund

<b>InCaF</b>	IFC-Netherlands Carbon Facility
<b>INFRGW</b>	Infrastructure for Growth Program
<b>infoDev</b>	Information for Development Program
<b>IRTF</b>	Iraq Reconstruction Trust Fund
<b>IUU</b>	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
<b>JI</b>	Joint Implementation
<b>JOBCRT</b>	Job Creation and Economic Growth
<b>JPO</b>	Junior Professional Officer
<b>JSDF</b>	Japan Social Development Fund
<b>KCP II</b>	Knowledge for Change Program II
<b>KfW</b>	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Reconstruction Credit Institute, of Germany)
<b>KST</b>	Korea Trust Fund to Support Transitions
<b>LDCF</b>	Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change
<b>LICUS</b>	Low-Income Countries Under Stress Initiative
<b>LPRP</b>	Luxembourg Poverty Reduction Partnership
<b>LRTF</b>	Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund
<b>LSMS-ISA</b>	Living Standards Measurement Study Program
<b>LTF</b>	Lebanon Trust Fund
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MACC</b>	Maldives Climate Trust Fund
<b>MCNA</b>	The Robert S. McNamara Fellowships Program
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MDRP</b>	Multicountry Demobilization and Reintegration Program
<b>MDTF</b>	Multidonor Trust Fund
<b>MDTFNS</b>	National Multi-donor Trust Funds for North Sudan
<b>MDTFSS</b>	Multi-donor Trust Funds for Southern Sudan
<b>MEF</b>	Microfinance Enhancement Facility
<b>MENA</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>MIGA</b>	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
<b>MLF</b>	Montreal Protocol
<b>MNACC</b>	Multidonor Trust Fund for Addressing Climate Change in the Middle East and North Africa Region
<b>MRDA</b>	Migration and Remittances for Development in Africa
<b>MSI</b>	Mozambique SME Initiative
<b>MSMEs</b>	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
<b>MTDS</b>	Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy
<b>NAPA</b>	National Adaptation Program of Action
<b>NBI</b>	Nile Basin Initiative Trust Fund
<b>NCDMF</b>	Netherlands Clean Development Mechanism Facility
<b>NECAF</b>	Netherlands European Carbon Facility
<b>NEPAD</b>	New Partnership for Africa's Development
<b>NGO</b>	Nongovernmental organization
<b>NPEF</b>	Norwegian Pre and Post-Primary Education Fund
<b>NRDWP</b>	National Rural Drinking Water Program
<b>NTF</b>	Nordic Trust Fund
<b>ODS</b>	Ozone Depleting Substances
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>OPEC</b>	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
<b>OTF</b>	Ozone Trust Fund
<b>PACF</b>	Pacific Facility Trust Fund
<b>PACT</b>	Partnership for Capacity Building in Africa
<b>PCF</b>	Post-Conflict Fund

<b>PDNA</b>	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
<b>PEFA</b>	Public Expenditure Financial Accountability
<b>PEP-AFRICA</b>	Private Enterprise Partnerships Africa
<b>PFMWB</b>	Improving Public Financial Management in Western Balkan Countries
<b>PH-DLG</b>	Philippine Decentralization and Local Government Trust Fund
<b>PH-MTF</b>	Multidonor Trust Fund Program for Mindanao
<b>PHRD</b>	Policy and Human Resources Development Fund
<b>PK-ESD</b>	Pakistan Support of Education Sector Development
<b>PKNOW</b>	Partnerships and Knowledge Work in Fragile States
<b>PKNW</b>	Pakistan:Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province and Federally Administered Tribal Areas Recovery Project.
<b>PK-PRS</b>	Pakistan Poverty Reduction Support Credit Technical Assistance
<b>PMU</b>	Project Management Unit
<b>PNDRR</b>	Programme National de Desarmement, Demobilisation et Reinsertion (Democratic Republic of Congo)
<b>PNoWB</b>	Parliamentary Network on the World Bank
<b>PoA</b>	Program of Activities
<b>POLIO</b>	Polio Buy-Down Program
<b>POPs</b>	Persistent Organic Pollutants
<b>PPAF</b>	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
<b>PPIAF</b>	Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility
<b>PPP</b>	Public Private Partnership
<b>PPSPF</b>	Public-Private Sector Partnership Facility
<b>PRDP-TF</b>	Palestinian Reform Development Plan—Trust Fund for West Bank and Gaza
<b>PRIF</b>	Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility
<b>PRM</b>	Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network
<b>PROFISH</b>	Global Program on Fisheries
<b>PROFOR</b>	Program on Forests
<b>PRSP</b>	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
<b>PSIA</b>	Poverty and Social Impact Analysis
<b>RBF</b>	Result Based Financing
<b>RBIL</b>	Results Based Investment Lending
<b>READ</b>	Russian Education Aid for Development
<b>REDD</b>	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
<b>REPARIS</b>	Road to Europe—Program of Accounting Reform and Institutional Strengthening
<b>RSR</b>	Rapid Social Response Program
<b>RSRC</b>	Rapid Social Response Catalyst Program
<b>SA</b>	South Asia
<b>SA-CCT</b>	Promoting Climate Friendly Technologies in South Asia
<b>SA-DSD</b>	South Asia Policy Facility for Decentralization and Service Delivery
<b>SAFE</b>	Strengthening Accountability and the Fiduciary Environment in South East Europe and Central Asia
<b>SAFI</b>	South Asia region Food Security and Nutrition Initiative
<b>SAIF</b>	South Asia Infrastructure Facility
<b>SBA</b>	Sustainable Business Advisory
<b>SBI</b>	IFC Sustainability Business Innovator
<b>SCCF</b>	Special Climate Change Fund
<b>SCF</b>	Strategic Climate Fund
<b>SDV</b>	Sustainable Development Department
<b>SECO</b>	State Secretariat for Economic Affairs of Switzerland
<b>SEDF</b>	South Asia Enterprise Development Facility

<b>SEETF</b>	South-South Experience Exchange between Practitioners Trust Fund
<b>SFLAC</b>	Spanish Trust Fund for Latin America and Caribbean
<b>SIEF</b>	Strategic Impact Evaluation Fund
<b>SLDF</b>	South Asia Enterprise Development Facility for Sri Lanka and the Maldives
<b>SMEMGMT</b>	SME Management Solutions
<b>SMEs</b>	Small and Medium Enterprises
<b>SPBF</b>	State and Peace Building Fund
<b>SRTF</b>	Statistics for Results Facility
<b>SSATP</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa Transportation Program
<b>SS-DPSP</b>	Sustainable Services through Domestic Private Sector Participation
<b>StAR</b>	Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative
<b>SUN</b>	Scaling Up Nutrition Program
<b>TATF</b>	Technical Assistance Trust Fund Program
<b>TDRP</b>	Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Program
<b>TERRAF</b>	Terrafrica Leveraging Fund
<b>TFESSD</b>	Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development
<b>TFF</b>	Trade Facilitation Facility
<b>TFGWB</b>	Trust Fund for Gaza and West Bank
<b>TFSCB</b>	Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building
<b>TRF</b>	Tsunami Relief Trust Fund
<b>TRTA</b>	Multidonor Trust Fund for Trade and Development
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>VFF</b>	Vulnerability Financing Facility
<b>WBGBK</b>	West Bank and Gaza-IBRD Funded Trust Program
<b>WBG-TF</b>	West Bank and Gaza Guarantee Facility
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WPP</b>	Water Partnership Program
<b>WSP</b>	Water and Sanitation Program
<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organization

## PREFACE

The World Bank Group's (WBG) trust fund portfolio has grown substantially in recent years reflecting the importance of trust funds as a key instrument for channeling concessional development assistance. At end-FY2010, funds held in trust by the WBG amounted to US\$26 billion.

Trust funds enable the World Bank and its donor partners to engage in a wide range of partnerships and programs. They support country-level operations, emergency responses, knowledge initiatives, advisory services, and collective action across countries on global priorities such as climate change, public health, and food security. Trust-funded programs also serve as platforms to actively engage various stakeholders—donors, recipient governments, private sector, and civil society—allowing them to articulate their ideas and priorities, but more importantly, drawing them in to be part of the solution.

This edition of the *Directory of Programs Supported by Trust Funds* is a companion document to the earlier published *2010 Trust Fund Annual Report*. The set of programs included in this Directory represents a major part of the active portfolio of trust-funded programs as of end-March 2011. As in previous years, the Directory is organized according to the World Bank Vice-Presidential Unit under which the program is managed. Further, in the case of IFC and MIGA, the programs are listed by development activity. For each program, information includes: a brief background summary, geographic focus and associated sectors and themes, FY09 and FY10 financial highlights, key results achieved, contributing donors, contact information of Bank staff member(s) managing the program, and relevant website addresses.

The 2010 Trust Fund Annual Report provides an overview of the WBG trust fund portfolio and is accessible at [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/CFPEXT/Resources/TF\\_annual\\_report\\_web.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/CFPEXT/Resources/TF_annual_report_web.pdf). Queries or feedback may be sent to [donorqueries@worldbank.org](mailto:donorqueries@worldbank.org) or to [trustfundsinq@worldbank.org](mailto:trustfundsinq@worldbank.org) (the latter is primarily for internal queries within the Bank Group).



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 Director  
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 Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships







## 1. Africa Aids Prevention Initiative (AAPI)

### BACKGROUND

The AAPI, has been wholly funded by the Government of Norway through the Norwegian AIDS Trust Fund (NATF) since 2006. The trust fund has been an important catalyst for the World Bank to transform its approach to HIV/AIDS in Africa to a multisectoral, demand-driven and client-oriented approach; and to increase its financial and technical support for HIV/AIDS programs.

The five key areas supported by the NATF include: (i) development and implementation of the Bank's Africa Region HIV/AIDS Agenda for Action 2007–11, which was presented to the Bank's Board of Executive Directors in November 2007; (ii) promotion of peace and security in the context of AIDS; (iii) support for Regional integration and fragile states; (iv) improvement of social accountability, participation, and country ownership; and (v) integration of HIV/AIDS into key sectors and addressing gender aspects and other vulnerable groups in national AIDS strategies and programs.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Africa Aids Prevention Initiative (AAPI)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	0.5	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.3	0.3

### KEY RESULTS/ ACHIEVEMENTS

The AAPI has accelerated efforts to address vulnerable groups and sub-populations most at risk to HIV/AIDS through a social mapping assessment for vulnerable groups in Côte d'Ivoire, capacity building in eight countries to address most at-risk populations and to develop short-term action plans, analytical work on prisoners and HIV/AIDS, as well as an HIV/AIDS and disability study conducted in

Zambia, Uganda, and South Africa. Efforts to improve social accountability, civil society participation, and promote good governance in HIV/AIDS national responses have included analytical work, assessments in governance and accountability (GAC), and client capacity building. GAC self-assessments have been completed in Benin and Malawi, and are under implementation in Burundi. Operational and technical support and capacity building assistance has also been provided to address the gender aspects of HIV/AIDS programming in 20 countries.

In FY10 and FY11, the AAPI has been supporting gender and reproductive health mainstreaming through economic empowerment in Zimbabwe and technical support at the regional level. Through a technical advisory to the Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development (MWAGCD) of Zimbabwe, the overall objective of the project is to advance women's economic empowerment and reduce vulnerability to HIV/AIDS by enhancing their ability to participate in key economic sectors thus promoting shared economic growth and accelerating the implementation of the MDG goal 3 on promoting gender equality and empowerment of women.

The AAPI has been involved in producing a number of knowledge sharing products related to HIV/AIDS (analytical papers on epidemiological developments, technological advances, fiscal dimensions of HIV/AIDS programs in Southern Africa and Uganda to examine the long-term sustainability of financing, gender mainstreaming, changing aid architecture for health and health systems strengthening, challenges to increased access for treatment, vulnerable groups, and stigma and discrimination). And finally, the AAPI has facilitated cross-country learning through video-conferences and skills building activities throughout Africa.

**Participating Donor:** Norway

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sector:** JA–Health

**Themes:** 88–HIV/AIDS

**Geographic Coverage:** Africa Region

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## 2. African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF)

### BACKGROUND

The Partnership for Capacity Building in Africa (PACT) was initiated as a collaborative effort among the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1991. As of January 2000, the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), agreed to be responsible for the implementation of PACT. A first, ACBF-PACT strategic medium-term plan was implemented between FY00 and FY05, and a second medium term plan (SMTP 2) is being implemented over FY07 to FY11.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	6	—
Disbursements made during the year	27	11

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The ACBF-PACT has initiated and supported policy centers, training institutions, and policy implementation programs that have contributed to, among other things: research and consultative support for drafting and review of economic policy formulation; poverty reduction strategies and programs (e.g., Benin, Burundi, Kenya, Mali, Namibia, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia); and the efficacy of economic forecasting and enhancement of macro and sector policy analysis (e.g., Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Nigeria, and

South Africa). Outputs of the ACBF-PACT include: (i) interventions in public sector management and policy formulation in 40 Sub-Saharan African countries; (ii) development of a total of 182 interventions, including 36 refinanced operations, eight country programs, 43 regional organizations, 72 institutional strengthening through the SAFEWIND grants program; and (iii) establishment of a knowledge management system.

**Participating Donors:** the African Development Bank, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, IBRD/IDA, India, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Kingdom of Swaziland, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, UNDP, the United Kingdom, the United States, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sector:** BZ-General Public Administration

**Theme:** 30-Public Sector Governance

**Geographic Coverage:** Africa Region

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### 3. Africa Catalytic Growth Fund (ACGF)

#### BACKGROUND

The ACGF was launched to respond to the diversity of experiences across the continent. It focuses on a few countries and opportunities to enhance growth and accelerate progress on achieving the hardest to reach Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It established three windows of selectivity to support: (i) high performing economies to sustain growth and achieve the hardest to reach MDGs—while enabling them to break growth constraints and to create positive spill-over effects for neighboring countries; (ii) transformation countries where there is a demonstrable commitment to reforms and evidence of a sustained program for shared growth; and (iii) regional integration initiatives that address public goods and enhance collaboration by strengthening regional bodies.

The ACGF has committed US\$223 million to recipient countries. It has crowded-in additional financing to support shared sector objectives—approximately US\$1 billion.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Africa Catalytic Growth Fund (ACGF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	19	37

#### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Operations are consistent with the ACGF's strategic framework and they are showing positive results on the ground. For instance, Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)'s Regional HIV/AIDS Partnership Program has

provided Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) and Anti-retroviral Therapy (ART) services in all seven target refugee and Internally Displaced People (IDP) camps in six countries, Sierra Leone's Reproductive and Child Health Project saw a new planning process adopted by Local Councils and 80 percent of community volunteers trained under Local Council health plans. Malawi's Second National Water Development project provided an additional 500,000 people with new or improved water supply and 250,000 people with sanitation, as well as, higher teacher recruitment and retention rates in rural communities.

Additionally, the ACGF is contributing to employment generation in several operations, such as, the West Africa Fisheries on-shoring of economic activity project. In all cases, the design of the operations and their position within the sector or outcome area are expected to deliver broader impacts.

**Participating Donors:** Spain and the United Kingdom.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Africa Region.

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### 4. African Program for Onchocerciasis Control Phase II (APOC II)

#### BACKGROUND

Phase I of the African Programme for Onchocerciasis Control (APOC I) was established in 1995 as a multidisciplinary, inclusive, science based partnership with a participatory program of actions ranging across Sub-Saharan Africa. From the outset, the APOC's focus has always been to assist people living in extreme poverty—those individuals most in need of support to help them solve their own specific health

problems. Originally a single disease intervention, APOC's success has seen its activities broadened and expanded to encompass a multi-disease, more holistic approach that is reaping even greater dividends. Yet, any successful enterprise has to be built on solid foundations, and APOC is no exception.

Onchocerciasis, is a devastating disease of massive medical and socioeconomic importance that is caused by chronic

and long-term infection from a parasitic, filarial worm. It was one of the four main causes of blindness in Sub-Saharan Africa. It used to be a more widespread disease affecting 30 countries, ruining the quality of life and causing severe deprivation for tens of millions of people.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

African Program for Onchocerciasis Control Phase II (APOC II)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	18	15
Disbursements made during the year	2	44

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The first 10 years witnessed difficult but steady progress, as APOC built up its core competencies. However, since 2005, there has been a tremendous surge towards reaching its goals, expedited by the cessations of hostilities and civil unrest across several large geographical areas. By the end of 2010, after 15 years of operations, it is fully expected that 1 million Community Directed Distributors (CDDs) will have been trained and mobilized, well over 74,000 health workers familiarized with and engaged in Community Directed Ivermectin Treatment (CDTI) project, and some 500 million Ivermectin treatments will have been administered. APOC II is firmly “on track” and continuous efforts from all our stakeholders over the next five years should result in our goals being realized by sunset 2015. **Since the launching of APOC:** (i) 41.9 million people were estimated to be infected with River Blindness; (ii) 29.7 million had severe itching and skin disease; (iii) 385,000 had already been blinded; and (iv) 944,000 had impaired vision. **And since 1997, APOC has achieved:** (i) community delivery of over 1.2 billion

tablets of ivermectin; (ii) administration of 440 million doses of ivermectin; (iii) CDTI projects already operating 96 percent of target while protecting 94 million; (iv) 91 percent geographic coverage of APOC area; (v) 89 percent therapeutic coverage by 2015; (vi) engagement of 146,000; (vii) CDD treatment of 68.4 million in 2009 with an estimated 90 million annually by 2015; (viii) 63 percent of CDTI projects confirmed sustainable at 2015 target; and (ix) 63 percent CDTI projects co-implementing other health interventions by 2015 target date.

**Participating Donors:** the African Development Bank, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the European Commission, France, Germany, Gulbenkian Foundation (UK), Japan, Kitasato Institute (Japan), Kuwait, Luxembourg, Merck & Co. (USA), the Netherlands, Norway, OPEC Fund, Poland, Sabin Vaccine Institute (USA), Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, the World Bank, and the World Health Organization.

#### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sector:** JA–Health

**Theme:** 64–Other Communicable Diseases

**Geographic Coverage:** Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Republic of Congo, Cote d’Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Uganda.

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## 5. Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA)

### BACKGROUND

The mission of ASARECA is to enhance regional collective action in agricultural research for development, extension, training, and education to promote economic growth, fight poverty, eradicate hunger, and enhance sustainable use of resources in Eastern and Central Africa. It is also

committed to the implementation of the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP)<sup>1</sup> of the African Union’s New Partnerships for African Development

<sup>1</sup> A program description of CAADP is presented below in this AFR VPU section

(AU-NEPAD), which describes African leaders' collective vision for how this can be achieved. CAADP Pillar IV constitutes NEPAD's strategy for revitalizing, expanding, and reforming Africa's agricultural research, technology dissemination, and adoption efforts and this fits with the overall objectives of ASARECA. The ASARECA multidonor trust fund finances ASARECA activities in support of CAADP's Pillar IV in the sub-region, including facilitation of donor interaction, coordination, and harmonization.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	14	22
Disbursements made during the year	3	11

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

ASARECA has made considerable progress towards its goal of supporting a program of integrated agricultural research for development. It is currently implementing 52 projects with 170 sub-grantees. With the support of the multidonor trust fund, numerous governance reforms have been implemented, including: the adoption of a new organizational and staffing structure and a new constitution; preparations for the 1st ASARECA General Assembly; and negotiations of

Headquarters Agreement with the Government of Uganda. Additionally, ASARECA's Board has approved regional strategic plans for all of ASARECA's program units and an "Office of National Focal Person" in each member country to support ASARECA-financed projects. ASARECA has also improved its staff capacity to mainstream gender into ASARECA programs, and has made progress in carrying out its role vis à vis the East Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (EAAPP).

**Participating Donors:** Canada, the United Kingdom, and the European Commission.

### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** BL–Public administration-agriculture, fishing, and forestry, AB–Agricultural extension and research, and ET–Tertiary education.

**Themes:** 77–Rural policies and institutions, and 78–Rural services and infrastructure.

**Geographic Coverage:** Eastern and Central Africa.

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## 6. Belgium Poverty Reduction Partnership Program (BPRP)

### BACKGROUND

The objective of the BPRP is to conduct analytical and capacity building work in order to support African countries in their efforts to prepare and implement Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs). The main partner countries benefiting from BPRP activities are Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, and Rwanda (and Burkina Faso, for the completion of on-going activities). Part of BPRP funds are also used for sub-regional activities, provided that such activities are closely related to the preparation and implementation of PRSPs. The design of the BPRP closely follows that of the Luxembourg Poverty

Reduction Partnership (LPRP)<sup>2</sup>, though the list of beneficiary countries is different.

BPRP programs and activities focus on three priorities: (i) scaling up of the analytical work in partner countries in order to improve poverty diagnostics, conduct Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA) of major reforms and policies, and reinforce the links between the PRSPs and the budgets, including work on medium-term expenditure frameworks within the context of the Millennium Development Goals; (ii) scaling up of capacity-building initiatives for government staff and ministries (and to some extent also for other

<sup>2</sup> A program description of LPRP is presented later in this AFR VPU section

stakeholders), again, with a focus on poverty diagnostic work, PSIAs, and analysis of the links between PRSPs and the budget; and (iii) facilitating a close collaboration on the ground between the World Bank and the government PRSP units in partner countries.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Belgium Poverty Reduction Partnership PR (BPRP)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	—	4
Disbursements made during the year	2	2

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The BPRP is providing major funding for crucially needed poverty economists in 10 poorly endowed countries in East, Central, and West Africa. These resources leverage substantially more work on poverty in these countries than

would otherwise exist. The BPRP also provides significant resources for analytic work in the region that complements the work of poverty reduction economists. The funded proposals strengthen the evidence-based foundation of policy making in very weak information environments.

**Participating Donor:** Belgium

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** EZ—General education

**Themes:** 70—Other human development

**Geographic Coverage:** Africa Region (Benin, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Uganda, and the United Republic of Tanzania)

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## 7. Booster Program for Malaria Control in Africa (BPMLRI)

### BACKGROUND

The BPMLRI was launched in 2005 as a 10-year effort to reaffirm the World Bank's commitment to malaria control by substantially increasing financial and technical support to accelerate the design and implementation of malaria control programs, increase coverage, and rapidly improve outcomes. The Bank plays a leadership role in several key areas of the Rolling Back Malaria Partnership, which supports massive scale-up to reach the 2010 universal coverage targets. In this context, the Bank is responsible for leading donor harmonization efforts in support of national malaria programs in Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Bank also leads the economics and finance technical work of the Malaria Elimination Group, provides strong technical support to and is a member of the Affordable Medicines Facility for Malaria (AMFm) Task Force, and contributes funding to the Medicines for Malaria Venture (MMV). The Bank has engaged new partners such as the private sector (ExxonMobil), foundations, and donor governments (in this

instance, the Russian Federation) to finance malaria control activities and promotes dialogue to bring on board future partners.

The ExxonMobil/World Bank collaboration is enhancing the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) efforts of malaria control programs in Africa and is filling a critical gap both globally and at country level to permit sound investment of financial resources, strategic planning, and program management decisions by donor and implementing organizations. Simultaneously, a US\$20 million allocation from the Russian Federation provides financial and technical support to strengthen malaria control activities in Africa.

Phase II places heavy emphasis on Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which together account for about 40 percent of Africa's malaria burden. In addition, Phase II supports strengthening of health systems and increased access to anti-malaria medicines in the public and private sectors.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Booster Program for Malaria Control in Africa (BPMLRI)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	4	3
Disbursements made during the year	4	0.4

## KEY RESULTS

The Booster Program is contributing to significant progress in countries such as Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Nigeria, and Zambia. Eighteen countries currently have Booster Program projects. Phase II of the Booster Program (July 2008–June 2011) stresses the Bank's comparative advantages, and builds on the successes and lessons learned in Phase I. It will support a major regional project that will address disease surveillance, drug and insecticide resistance, cross-border vector control, and other issues relevant to scaling up interventions for strengthening regional and country capacity.

Parallel financial support from ExxonMobil has allowed the Bank to move forward more forcefully on the global scene and has underscored the need for a joint

accountability tool to strengthen in-country capacity for designing and implementing M&E systems for malaria control. Simultaneously, support from the BPMLRI has contributed to a major impact on the malaria problem in Zambia through the procurement of approximately 300,000 long-lasting insecticidal bednets, the scale-up of the insecticide residual spraying (IRS) campaign, expansion of community-driven malaria control projects, and strengthening of monitoring and evaluation. Progress made on key malaria indicators indicates funding from IDA and the Russian Trust Fund has resulted in strong success in malaria control in Zambia.

**Participating Donors:** ExxonMobil and Russia.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** JA–Health

**Themes:** 64–Other communicable diseases

**Geographic Coverage:** Africa Region.

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## 8. Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

### BACKGROUND

As mentioned above under ASARECA, the CAADP is the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development (AU-NEPAD) vision and strategy for the development of African agriculture at the local, national, sub-regional, and continental levels. The goal of the CAADP is to help African countries reach and sustain higher economic growth through agricultural-led development that reduces hunger and poverty and enables food and nutrition security and growth in exports. CAADP is managed by African governments and promotes a broad consensus on goals, implementation processes, and partnership principles for agriculture development in Africa. Conceptually, CAADP is framed around four pillars: (i) sustainable land and water management; (ii) development of infrastructure and improved access to markets; (iii) increased food supply, reduced hunger, and improved response to food crises; and (iv) dissemination

and adoption of improved agricultural technologies and investment in agricultural research.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	7	5
Disbursements made during the year	0.8	5

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Five disbursing trust funds have been established in support of the African Union Commission (AUC), NEPAD

Planning and Coordinating Authority (NPCA), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and Conference of Ministers of Agriculture for West and Central Africa (CMA/WCA). In addition, two other regional institutions, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) are currently in the process of drafting their plans and are expected to receive their own CTFs in 2011. Priority setting for the use of these trust funds is driven by dialogue among stakeholders in the CAADP process and formally governed by a committee of stakeholders.

Three Bank-executed child trust funds have been established—two of these finance the costs associated with administration and management of the trust fund by the Bank, and the third finances technical assistance (TA), as well as CAADP-related activities and services. The TA fund has played a pivotal role in supporting African-owned CAADP processes. Over the past several months African peer review processes of national agriculture and food security investment plans have been supported in 17 countries. Several continental events have also been supported, bringing together policy makers and development partners. Together these have contributed to raising the profile and

improving the quality of strategic planning, policy-making, and investment in agriculture.

**Participating Donors:** the European Commission, the Netherlands, France, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Ireland.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** AB—Agricultural research and extension, ET—Tertiary education, and EV—Vocational training.

**Themes:** 77—Rural policies and institutions, and 78—Rural services and infrastructure.

**Geographic Coverage:** Africa Region

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## 9. Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)

### BACKGROUND

Created in 2002, FARA is a continent-wide umbrella organization bringing together, and forming coalitions of major stakeholders in agricultural research and development in Africa. FARA complements the activities of national, international, and sub-regional institutions to deliver more responsive and effective services to its stakeholders, and plays advocacy and coordination roles for agricultural research for development, which includes agricultural research, agricultural advisory services, and agricultural training and education institutions.

FARA is committed to the implementation of the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development's (AU-NEPAD) and the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) which showcases the African leaders' collective vision for agricultural development on the continent. The FARA Secretariat has been given the mandate to lead the coordination of activities of CAADP

Pillar IV<sup>3</sup>. In this role, FARA works with Africa's regional economic communities, state and regional organizations, and national institutions to: (i) provide guidance to Pillar IV programs, policies, and institutions; (ii) ensure effective integration of agricultural research, science and technology, extension and education, and training agendas into the CAADP national and regional roundtable process and compact development; (iii) facilitate and support the design and implementation of the Pillar IV components of the country and regional compacts; and (iv) support the mobilization of resources from internal and external sources for implementation of Pillar IV components and promote adherence with the FAAP guidelines and principles in their implementation.

3 Pillar IV of the CAADP is described immediately above in this section of the Directory.



## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.02	—

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

FARA is making good progress towards achievement of its medium-term operational plan to support aligning all levels of African institutions with CAADP Pillar IV FAAP Principles. Several recent examples of FARA's support include: direct assistance in establishing the African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS); its leadership role in bringing increased attention and investment to the area of agricultural training and education; its support for ongoing CAADP processes at country and regional levels; and its ongoing support to the sub-regional organizations and the process of establishing the Coordination Center for Research and Agricultural Development of Southern Africa (CCARDESA).

The final draft of the CAADP Pillar IV strategy, presented to the FARA Board in November 2010, is a key document

that will guide the implementation of Pillar IV at the continental, sub-regional and national levels.

**Participating Donors:** Canada, the European Commission, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** AB–Agricultural research and extension, ET–Tertiary education, and EV–Vocational training.

**Themes:** 77–Rural policies and institutions, and 78–Rural services and infrastructure.

**Geographic Coverage:** North and Sub-Saharan Africa.

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## 10. Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund (LRTF)

### BACKGROUND

LRTF was established in 2007 to pool donor funding in support of Liberia's urgent infrastructure reconstruction needs. Projects are prepared following the World Bank policies and procedures, which allow for economies of scale and much-needed implementation capacity support for the Government of Liberia.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund (LRTF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	8	12
Disbursements made during the year	0.3	7

### KEY RESULTS

LRTF is currently funding the Emergency Monrovia Urban Sanitation Project (EMUS), for US\$18.4 million and co-financing the IDA-financed Urban and Rural Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (URIRP), for US\$36.2 million (originally US\$9.2 million and US\$27 million additional financing). In May 2010, the LRTF Oversight Committee also agreed to allocate US\$113 million to the upcoming Liberia Road Asset Management Project (LIBRAMP).

**Participating Donors:** Germany, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, LICUS Program,<sup>4</sup> the European Commission, and the United Kingdom.

### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** TA–Roads and highways, WA–Sanitation, and WB–Solid waste management.

4 Program description of LICUS is included below in the OPC-VPU section.

**Themes:** 71–Urban Development, and 78–Rural Services and Infrastructure.

**Geographic Coverage:** Liberia

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## 11. Luxembourg Poverty Reduction Partnership (LPRP)

### BACKGROUND

The objective of LPRP is to conduct analytical and capacity building work in order to support African countries in their efforts to prepare and implement Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs). The main partner countries benefiting from LPRP activities are Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Mali, Niger, and Senegal. Parts of the LPRP funds are also used for sub-regional activities, provided that such activities are closely related to the preparation and implementation of PRSPs. The design of LPRP closely follows that of the Belgian Poverty Reduction Partnership (BPRP)<sup>5</sup>, though the list of beneficiary countries is different.

LPRP activities focus on three priorities: (i) scaling up of the analytical work in partner countries in order to improve poverty diagnostics, conduct Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA) of major reforms and policies, and reinforce the links among the PRSPs and budgets; (ii) scaling up of capacity-building initiatives for government staff and ministries, and to some extent also for other stakeholders, again with a focus on poverty diagnostic work, PSIAs, and the analysis of the links between PRSPs and the budget; and (iii) facilitating close collaboration on the ground between the World Bank and individual PRSP units in partner countries.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Luxembourg Poverty Reduction Partnership (LPRP)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	1	1
Disbursements made during the year	0.4	1

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

LPRP provides crucial resources that enable the hiring of the equivalent of two economists to work face-to-face with clients on poverty monitoring, measurement and analysis. Mobilizing such resources allows the Bank to do much more than it could have with its own resources. In addition, LPRP resources allow staff from AFRICA region to undertake innovative analytic activities (such as impact evaluations of school feeding programs or anti-retroviral treatment delivery systems, etc.) that inform crucial policy in many areas of government operations such as safety nets, health, education, and budget management.

**Participating Donor:** Luxembourg

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** BS–Public administration-other social services

**Themes:** 53–Poverty strategy, analysis and monitoring

**Geographic Coverage:** Africa Region (Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Mali, Niger, and Senegal).

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<sup>5</sup> A program description of BPRP is presented earlier in this AFR VPU section

## 12. National Multi-Donor Trust Funds for North Sudan (MDTFNS) and Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Southern Sudan (MDTFSS)

### BACKGROUND

Sudan has experienced conflict for most of the period since its independence in 1956—notably between the forces of the northern-dominated government of Sudan and the southern-dominated Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA), and in Darfur. In addition to providing for the cessation of hostilities, and establishing a power-sharing framework and a joint mission to identify priority needs, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of January 2005 established two multidonor trust funds, each one to support needs nationally and for Southern Sudan, which the World Bank was asked to administer.

These trust funds primarily finance programs that comply with the priorities of the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) and are included in the budget. Prior to the financial crisis, the two MDTFs also leveraged substantial resources from the government in the form of project co-financing. The MDTFNS focuses on consolidating peace—by supporting key commitments on the currency, the census, and the national transport network, and by supporting recovery and development in war-affected and marginalized areas in the Northern states. The MDTFSS support the nascent Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) in building capacity and institutions working across all sectors, and balancing short- and long-term needs.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Multidonor Trust Funds for North and South Sudan (MDTFNS & MDTFSS)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	155	12
Disbursements made during the year	60	222

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

**MDTFNS:** In addition to the completion of the two key milestones of the CPA, namely the introduction of a new currency and the general population census, the MDTFNS allowed the completion of the rehabilitation of 446 km of rail line which linked the north and the south after 25 years of rail disruptions. More than 400 km are under construction or rehabilitation. Enrollment in basic education in targeted communities increased 27 percent following the construction

and rehabilitation of 236 schools and the training of 2,300 teachers. Households that possess mosquito nets exceeded the original target of 30 percent. The percentage of births attended by health skilled staff has increased by 30 percent thanks to the construction of 180 health facilities and the training of more than 1,900 health professionals. Some 332 rehabilitated water points provides access to safe water for 500,000 households across war affected states. 1000 community driven projects, with strong community ownership have been completed.

**MDTFSS:** The MDTFSS funded projects that assist the GoSS to establish a fiduciary framework of regulations and practices in accounting, auditing and public sector procurement, rehabilitate the water, sewerage, road and other basic services in Juba, the regional capital, improve the public administration and the capacity of the states, and rehabilitate furnishings and equipment for the National Assembly, Presidential office and residential buildings and 20 Ministries. Projects also include: drafting nine Laws; the provision of accounting, procurement and auditing agents; the establishments of basic fiduciary capabilities at the State; the construction or refurbishing of Ten State Capitals and provision to them of the basic package of furniture and equipment similar to that provided to the GoSS Ministries.

In the social sectors, 47 buildings of the Juba referral and teaching hospital were refurbished; 1 million long lasting insecticide nets were provided, along with 10 million water guard tablets, 250,000 diarrhea treatment kits and 250,000 artemisinin-based combination therapy medications to residents of areas at greatest risk to illnesses such as malaria, diarrhea and guinea worm infestation were distributed. Clean water was provided to over 600,000 residents of rural areas and small towns from boreholes drilled or rehabilitated. Veterinary services to the dispersed population of cattle keepers through mobile clinics acquired and equipped with MDTF-SS funds. In education, ten schools were rehabilitated or constructed, furnished and equipped; and nine County Education Centers were constructed in seven states.

### Participating Donors:

**MDTF-N:** Canada, Greece, the World Bank, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

**MDTF-S:** Canada, Denmark, Egypt, the European Commission, Finland, Germany, the World Bank, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** AJ–Animal Production, AH–Crops, AT–Forestry, CB–Media, CZ–General Information and Communications, FE–Micro and SME Finance, JA–Health, EP–Primary Education, TW–Railways, and TA–Roads and Highways.

**Themes:** 25–Administrative and Civil Service Reform, 26–Decentralization, 27–Public Expenditure, Financial Management and Procurement, 31–Access to Law and Justice, 32–Judicial and Other Dispute Resolution Mechanism, 33–Law Reform, 54–Social Safety Nets, 56–Other Social Protection and Risk Management, 63–Child Health, 64–Other Communicable Diseases, 69–Population and Reproductive Health, and 92–Malaria.

**Geographic Coverage:**

**The MDTF-N:** Sudan (Four states and the Abyei Territory in the North)

**The MDTF-S:** Sudan (10 states in Southern Sudan). Two projects (Currency and Census) have a nationwide coverage)

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## 13. Nile Basin Initiative Trust Fund (NBI)

**BACKGROUND**

NBI is a sub-regional partnership. Countries of the Nile Basin (Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Eritrea (observer), The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Uganda) have united in common pursuit of the long-term development and management of Nile River waters. Formally launched in February 1999 by the Council of Ministers of Water Affairs of the Nile Basin States (Nile-COM), the NBI provides a basin-wide forum to fight poverty and promote socioeconomic development in the sub-region. It is guided by a shared vision to achieve such development through the equitable and joint use of the Nile Basin water resources. The NBI is implementing a large portfolio of programs and activities related to institutional development, capacity building, and investment project preparation.

The NBI is supported by a strong donor partnership, comprising more than 17 bilateral and multilateral partners, 10 of which contribute to the World Bank-managed Nile Basin Trust Fund (NBTF). At the request of the Nile Council of Ministers (Nile-COM) the World Bank established the multidonor Nile Basin Trust Fund (NBTF) in January 2003 as the preferred mechanism to administer and harmonize donor partner support pledged to the NBI. At the request of

the Nile states, the Bank facilitates much of NBI's support and finances its own operational projects.

**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

Nile Basin Initiative Trust Fund (NBI)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	13	34
Disbursements made during the year	24	25

**KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS**

Over the past decade, NBI has developed a transitional regional institution, built capacity for basin-wide water management, and launched a significant investment portfolio to support water development. Key outcomes thus far include: increased communication, trust, involvement and cooperation among Nile Basin governments and populations; enhanced basin-wide capabilities based on best practices; and increased convergence of institutional frameworks of Nile Basin countries on their mutual trans-boundary issues.

NBI recently finished implementation of the Shared Vision Program (SVP), a US\$100 million grant-funded program launched in 2003—a multi-country, multi-sectoral program designed to build a foundation of trust for regional cooperation. NBI supports its own institutional strengthening in order to build a more cohesive and directed institution by consolidating the gains made under the SVP and by harmonizing policies and practices across the various NBI institutions. NBI is working through the Eastern Nile Subsidiary Action Program (ENSAP) and the Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Program (NELSAP) to identify and prepare projects, the latter of which ensures riparian ownership of NBI activities and contributes to building capacity to manage funds and implement regional projects.

**Participating Donors:** Canada, Denmark, the European Commission, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the World Bank. Additional donors make parallel contributions directly to NBI-related institutions.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** AI—Irrigation and drainage, WC—Water Supply

**Themes:** 85—Water Resources Management

**Geographic Coverage:** Sub-Regional Africa (The Nile Basin countries of Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Uganda).

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## 14. Norwegian Pre- and Post-Primary Education Fund (NPEF)

### BACKGROUND

NPEF was established in December 2005 with the core objective of supporting countries, primarily in the Africa Region, in developing policies and programs for post-primary education and training. Innovation, productivity, and growth in Africa require delivering a highly qualified workforce with relevant skills to carry out middle- and higher-level technical and management job opportunities. While maintaining priority for Education for All, African governments and their external partners have acknowledged the need to adopt a holistic approach to educational development, giving increased attention to secondary and higher education. In particular, the ability to build national capacity, to benefit from and contribute to the development of new information and knowledge, and to successfully integrate in the global economy is severely constrained in most African countries.

Those Sub-Saharan African countries, which are in the process of preparing either a fully-fledged or partial post-primary education sector policies and programs, are eligible for support. It is important for NPEF's effectiveness that the activities supported are integrated into the country's sector program, that there is follow-up, and that the transaction costs are kept low. To date, NPEF has supported programs under two broad categories: (i) secondary education and

technical and vocational education and training; and (ii) tertiary education programs. In December 2010 the Fund was amended to include a third category of activity: early childhood care and development (ECCD). Accordingly, the program has been renamed the Norwegian Pre- and Post-Primary Education Trust Fund.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Norwegian Pre- and Post-Primary Education Fund (NPEF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	3	2
Disbursements made during the year	3	3

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Country-level programs account for 43 percent of overall NPEF allocations. Currently, there are 16 active programs being carried out in 12 countries. At the regional level, NPEF has supported multinational projects addressing some of

the main challenges in post-primary education development in Africa. NPEF has supported 23 regional programs staff. Regional level programs account for nearly 55 percent of overall NPEF programs.

**Participating Donor:** Norway

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** ES–Secondary Education, ET–Tertiary Education, EV–Vocational Training, and EZ–General Education.

**Themes:** 65–Education for All, 66–Education for the Knowledge Economy, 68–Nutrition and Food Security, and 88–HIV/AIDS.

**Geographic Coverage:** Africa Region.

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## 15. Sub-Saharan Africa Transportation Program (SSATP)

### BACKGROUND

SSATP is a partnership of 35 member countries, regional economic communities (RECs), and donors, all of which share a common vision: making sound transport policies contributing to economic growth and poverty reduction. Launched in 1987 as a joint initiative of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the World Bank, it is now a partnership financed by a large number of donors. SSATP has become a network of high level transport stakeholders, providing a forum for open debate and exchanges on Africa's transport issues.

SSATP's first long-term development plan, covering 2004–07, had the overall objective of ensuring that transport policies support poverty reduction strategies and economic growth. Its second development plan, covering 2008–11, focuses on transport policies leading to reliable, safe, efficient, and affordable transport, but with the same overall development objectives.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Sub-Saharan Africa Transportation Program (SSATP)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	2	5
Disbursements made during the year	1	2

### KEY RESULTS

SSATP research, publication, and dissemination activities have been key achievements of the program since its inception. The influence of SSATP is illustrated in a number of countries where road management principles (ownership, stable financing, accountability, and good management), for instance, have had a positive impact on the condition of road networks. SSATP has also played a key role in areas such as railway restructuring, urban mobility, and regional integration.

At the regional level, a pivotal SSATP-supported program has been established to drive trade facilitation and integration along priority regional corridors. By involving private and public sector organizations, SSATP has brought about renewal of the multinational agreement between Kenya and the Great Lakes countries on transit (Northern Corridor Transit Agreement), set up corridor management groups, and increased awareness on facilitation issues through support to knowledge activities on transport costs and observatories of corridor practices.

At the country level, SSATP's work on road management has secured better financing for the maintenance of primary and secondary networks. SSATP has also supported reviews of national transport strategies and PRSPs in 21 countries, and is tackling the complex issues of urban mobility and affordable rural transport by aligning transport infrastructure and services more with the needs of the poor (the latter of which has been applied with good results in The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and Malawi, for example).

**Participating Donors:** the African Development Bank, Austria, Denmark, the European Commission, France, the

Islamic Development Bank, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the World Bank.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** TA–Road and Highways.

**Themes:** 47–Regional integration, 77–Rural policies and institutions, 78–Rural services and infrastructure, and 74–Other urban development.

**Geographic Coverage:** Africa Region.

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## 16. Terrafrica Leveraging Fund (TERRAF)

### BACKGROUND

TERRAF is a partnership that aims to address land degradation by scaling up harmonized support for effective and efficient, country-driven sustainable land management practices in Sub-Saharan African countries. TERRAF is a collective and inclusive partnership that builds on each partner's comparative advantage and includes African governments and a range of subregional, regional, and international organizations under the umbrella of a joint annual work program. Activities under the work program are organized around three mutually reinforcing activity lines: coalition building, knowledge management, and investments which together aim to generate the coalitions, advocacy, "know-how," policies, and investment packages necessary for full and effective mainstreaming, upscaling and financing of sustainable land management.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Terrafrica Leveraging Fund (TERRAF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	3	3
Disbursements made during the year	1	1

### KEY RESULTS

Country work programs by TERRAF have been developed and dialogue is very active in at least 15 countries. The development of national investment frameworks for sustainable land management is under finalization in at least five countries. Grants to support UNDP and Eco-agriculture Partners activities under the partnership have been signed, and implementation activities under these grants are well underway. Grants for the Government of Ghana and for Africa Union—New Partnership for Africa's Development (AU-NEPAD) to implement activities as part of the TERRAF work program are being finalized.

**Participating Donors:** the European Commission, the Netherlands, and Norway.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** AI–Irrigation and Drainage.

**Themes:** 83–Land Administration and Management.

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## 17. Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Program (TDRP)

### BACKGROUND

TDRP directly followed the Multicountry Demobilization and Reintegration Program (MDRP), which operated from 2002 to 2009. MDRP was the largest disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration program in the world, with 14 donors financing operations in seven countries (Angola, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of Congo, Rwanda, and Uganda). MDRP relied on a network of over 30 additional partners (UN agencies, regional bodies, and NGOs) and a budget of US\$560 million to demobilize close to 300,000 ex-combatants and offer reintegration assistance to about 230,000 of them.

Since 2002, the security environment in the Great Lakes region has improved, indicating that the continuation of a large scale regional DDR program such as MDRP is no longer necessary. When MDRP closed in June 2009, however, ex-combatants were still being processed through DDR programs in some countries. Moreover, many MDRP partners wanted to continue an established dialogue and to coordinate their efforts through a regional facility. Hence, TDRP was established.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Program (TDRP)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	—	29
Disbursements made during the year	—	2

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Among the results achieved to date:

- US\$4.5 million co-financing grant approved for the Rwanda Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration project.
- US\$8.5 million package of grants prepared and appraised under a community reintegration project in the Central African Republic.
- Facility for Quality Enhancement and Innovation Program established and providing technical assistance to six of seven recipient countries.
- DDRnet, a DDR network for policy makers and practitioners, established; one seminar on the politics of demobilization carried out; and a second on DDR and shadow economies scheduled for later this year.
- Two international working groups established to address cross-border issues related to ex-combatants; technical assistance in place to support the UN mission in eastern Congo to this end.

**Participating Donors:** the African Development Bank, Finland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, and France.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sector:** JB–Other Social Service

**Themes:** 68–Conflict Prevention and Post-Conflict Reconstruction, and 87–Social Risk Mitigation.

**Geographic Coverage:** Africa: Angola, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and Uganda.

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# B. CONCESSIONAL FINANCE AND GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS VPU

## 18. Adaptation Fund (ADAPT)

### BACKGROUND

Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), ADAPT was established as a principal source of climate change adaptation support for developing countries and is a centerpiece of the international agenda on climate change. Projects and programs carried out by ADAPT are country-driven and based on the needs, views, and priorities of eligible developing-country parties to the Kyoto Protocol. Primary financing for ADAPT comes not from traditional official development assistance, but from a two percent share of proceeds of the Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) issued by the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under the Kyoto Protocol for projects in developing countries.

Governance of ADAPT reflects its innovative source of financing. The Fund assigns ownership and control over the use of funds to a Board with majority control by developing countries. The World Bank serves as trustee for ADAPT, and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) provides secretariat services. As trustee, the World Bank performs two core functions—CER sales and ADAPT trust fund management.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Adaptation Fund (ADAPT)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	21	152
Disbursements made during the year	1	3

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The Bank as trustee has sold 7.7 million CERs since inception of the CER monetization program in May 2009 and generated revenues of over US\$130 million through CER sales as of October 2010. The Bank has also facilitated donations totaling over US\$70 million, in accordance with the Donation Guidelines adopted by ADAPT Board in November 2009.

**Participating Donors:** The main source of finance proceeds from CER monetization. The donors to the fund to date are Sweden, Spain, Germany, Switzerland, Finland, Japan, Monaco, Norway, Sweden, and a number of private citizen donors.

#### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** WZ—Water resources management, AZ—agriculture, and AJ—food security.

**Themes:** 81—Climate Change

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 19. Pilot Advance Market Commitment for Vaccines against Pneumococcal Diseases (AMC)

### BACKGROUND

AMC for vaccines is an innovative way to incentivize companies in creating and manufacturing vaccines primarily needed in low-income countries. It tackles the longstanding development problem—persistent market failures to develop and produce vaccines needed in poor countries due to perceptions of insufficient demand or market uncertainty. Donor countries commit money to subsidize the price of vaccines required by developing countries. The approach offers the necessary financial incentives by way of donor commitments for suppliers to develop the vaccines including research and training staffs. By forging long-term contracts with suppliers, the program ensures lasting supply of vaccines for countries that need them. A pilot AMC for pneumococcal vaccines was designed and launched on June 12, 2009 to demonstrate the feasibility of the program in creating affordable vaccines to meet the growing demands and also offer donor countries a mechanism to assess the effectiveness of the program and expand it to include other diseases.

The program is designed to meet the vaccination demands of developing countries at a highly subsidized cost. The current price for the vaccine in industrialized countries is in the region of US\$70 per dose, but with the implementation of the program the long-term price for developing countries will be US\$3.50. Initial estimates indicate that the program will be effective in preventing seven million childhood deaths due to pneumococcal disease by 2030. The Governments of Italy, the United Kingdom, Canada, Russia and Norway, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation have committed US\$1.5 billion for the pilot program that is estimated to assist 60 of the poorest countries. The World Bank's role in the AMC Pneumo Initiative is to provide fiduciary support as well as legal, accounting, systems and reporting functions as well as balance sheet support.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Pilot Advance Market Commitment for Vaccines against Pneumococcal Diseases (AMC)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	212	72
Disbursements made during the year	—	25

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The first AMC tender for vaccines by UNICEF took place in late 2009. Eight companies, including potential emerging market suppliers, requested information on registration and four offers were received by the stated closing date. GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) Biologicals and Pfizer, Inc. have confirmed their intention to increase production capacity and have each entered into supply agreements with UNICEF to supply 30 million doses annually each, over the next 10 years, starting in January 2012 and January 2013 respectively. Consequently, 15 percent of AMC funds have been allocated to each manufacturer to be paid out as an AMC subsidy of US\$3.50 per dose, with a tail price capped at US\$3.50 per dose, which is significantly below prices currently quoted in other markets. Nineteen countries have been approved for the introduction of pneumococcal vaccine with GAVI support. Nicaragua, Honduras and Guyana will introduce the vaccine in December 2010 followed by Mali, Sierra Leone and Yemen in January 2011, and a further seven countries later in 2011.

UNICEF did not award the full quantities expected to be needed by 2014 in this first tender, in order to provide an incentive to manufacturers to accelerate the development of new vaccines and contribute to the creation of a healthy market with multiple suppliers. In this context, developing country manufacturers are also showing interest; the Serum Institute of India and Panacea Biotech Ltd. both registered themselves to participate in the initiative.

**Participating Donors:** Italy, the United Kingdom, Canada, the Russian Federation, Norway, and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sector:** JA–Health

**Themes:** 64–Other communicable diseases

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 20. Avian and Human Influenza Trust Funds Facility (AHI)

### BACKGROUND

AHI Facility is a grant-making arrangement supported by 10 donors led by the European Commission. It assists developing countries implement their national action plans against the threat of the avian and human influenzas in order to reduce the risks and the potential social and economic impact of an influenza pandemic. The Facility was created in January 2006. Over time, the Bank itself has committed substantial resources in the form of loans, credits, and grants to eligible member countries. The Facility is designed to fill financing gaps not met by other funding sources. The Bank performs a management role, while oversight is provided by an Advisory Board consisting of representatives from major donors and the Bank.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Avian And Human Influenza Trust Funds (AHI)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	10	2
Disbursements made during the year	13	19

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

As of end 2010, the cumulative value of approved 50 grants equals US\$94.0 million, 24 of which had been closed. Total disbursements amount to US\$44 million. Throughout the program, results have centered on training, surveillance, veterinary laboratory upgrading, national plan preparation, and public awareness.

Virtually every active grant has included extensive training; the variety of populations trained and subjects covered illustrates the complexity of the challenge that AHI poses. Surveillance and laboratory upgrading have been nearly as ubiquitous—both in central national labs and in

regional facilities. In addition to training, investments were made in equipment, supplies, quality assurance evaluation, and, in some cases, minor construction. Among obvious results has been Mongolia, where the turnaround time for biological specimens fell from five days in 2008 to less than one day in 2010. In Vietnam, where reporting time of new outbreaks and return of tested specimens fell from ten days to five days, and in Lao PDR, where all suspected influenza cases were investigated, and all specimens tested, within twenty-four hours. In Egypt, project provided equipment and training have reduced the amount of time for the central laboratory to process infected samples from twenty-four hours to less than two hours. Projects have established and trained rapid response teams in a large number of locations, or have trained and equipped such teams, or have helped reduce emergency response times in general. In addition, many projects have made major efforts on communication with stakeholders and the general population about various aspects of AHI prevention, detection, and response.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, China, Iceland, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, the United Kingdom, Estonia, Korea, India, and the European Commission.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** AJ—Animal production, and JA—Health.

**Themes:** 64—Other communicable diseases, 67—Health systems performance, 68—Nutrition and food security, and 76—Rural non-farm income generation.

**Geographic Coverage:** Regional and Global.

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## 21. Bank-Netherlands Partnership Program (BNPP)

### BACKGROUND

Established in 1998, BNPP provides financing for a wide range of knowledge development and advisory services with a cross-country, regional, or global scope, with an

exclusive focus on the world's poorest countries. The strategic objective of BNPP is to strengthen the development and institutional effectiveness of the World Bank by financing knowledge and capacity development activities at the global,

regional, and cross-country levels, with the aim of mainstreaming BNPP activities into the overall activities of the Bank in low-income countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. The thematic strategy is to mainstream capacity building (including knowledge dissemination), gender, and governance into the portfolio.

BNPP was renewed in FY10 to realign the program with the FY10–13 Netherlands Development Policy. BNPP's priority areas are: fragility and conflict; gender equality and growth and equity; sustainable development and climate change; education; and sexual and reproductive health. These priority areas are largely aligned with the Bank's strategic priorities. BNPP activities will continue through end-December 2012 and be phased out shortly thereafter.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Bank-Netherlands Partnership Program (BNPP)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	44	25
Disbursements made during the year	23	12

### KEY RESULTS

The results of BNPP activities continue to inform Bank policy instruments (such as Country Economic Memorandums, Policy Framework Papers, and Country Assistance Strategies) feed into future Bank lending operations, and provide inputs that inform the ongoing development policy dialogue. The program's comparative advantage lies in its catalytic and innovative nature—providing funding for development managers to test hypotheses and generate a knowledge base that has influenced the current thinking on development issues and approaches.

**Participating Donor:** the Netherlands

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** EZ–General Education, and JA–Health.

**Themes:** 59–Gender, 57–Participation and Civic Engagement, and 81–Climate Change.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 22. Clean Technology Fund (CTF)

### BACKGROUND

CTF is one of the two funds<sup>6</sup> of the Climate Investment Funds. CTF invests in projects and programs that contribute to demonstration, deployment and transfer of low carbon technologies with a significant potential for long term greenhouse gas emissions savings. As country circumstances differ, investment programs are developed on a country-specific basis to achieve nationally-defined objectives.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Clean Technology Fund (CTF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	41	1,004
Disbursements made during the year	—	121

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

As of end-November 2010, 14 investment plans for 13 countries and one region have been endorsed for a total CTF funding of US\$4.6 billion. This includes Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam, and the regional MENA Concentrated Solar Power

<sup>6</sup> The other fund is the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), described later in this section.

(Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia). Also, 16 projects identified under the endorsed investment plans had been approved by the CTF Trust Fund Committee for a total funding of US\$1.25 billion.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, France, Germany, Japan, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 23. Debt Relief Trust Fund (DRTF)

### BACKGROUND

DRTF, formerly known as the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Debt Initiative Trust Fund, was launched in 1996 by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The Initiative's objective is to reduce the external debt of the most heavily indebted countries from unsustainable to sustainable levels. DRTF is designed to provide substantial debt relief to countries that implement critical social and economic reforms and is used specifically where traditional debt relief mechanisms are insufficient to help countries exit from the rescheduling process. In September 1999, DRTF was significantly expanded to provide deeper, broader, and faster debt relief and strengthened the links between debt relief, poverty reduction, and social policies. This enhancement and redesigned strategy of linking debt relief to poverty reduction helps to eliminate debt as an obstacle to development and allow countries to invest more in their future. In 2005, to help accelerate progress toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the DRTF Initiative was supplemented by the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). Forty countries are currently registered as eligible or potentially eligible countries.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Debt Relief Trust Fund (DRTF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	204	251
Disbursements made during the year	102	193

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

As of end-June 2010, the total amount of commitments to the DRTF totaled US\$6.9 billion and total disbursements were US\$6.3 billion. Also, 36 out of 40 eligible countries had qualified for HIPC Initiative assistance, of which 30 had reached the completion point. Six countries had reached their decision points.

**Participating Donors:** the African Development Bank Group, Australia, Austria, Banque Ouest Africaine de Developpement, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, the World Bank, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nordic Development Fund, Norway, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** BO–Public Administration–Finance

**Themes:** 21–Debt Management and fiscal sustainability

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 24. Gavi Fund Affiliate (GFA)

**BACKGROUND**

GFA enters into pledge agreements with IFFIm donors, assigns these pledges to the IFFIm Company so that they can be securitized, and approves funding of programs with the IFFIm proceeds. The World Bank serves as the account administrator for the GAVI Fund Affiliate (GFA) account, which receives bond proceeds from the IFFIm account and makes the disbursements for approved GAVI Alliance programs<sup>7</sup> to procure needed vaccines and to support recipient countries. Since the inception of IFFIm in November 2006 until end-December 2010, the GFA account had total receipts of US\$1.88 billion from transfers from the IFFIm account, and US\$25 million from investment income. During that time period, the GFA account disbursed US\$1.7 billion for GAVI Alliance-approved program disbursements. The GFA account had a cash balance of US\$191 million as of December 31, 2010.

**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

Gavi Fund Affiliate (GFA)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	176	477
Disbursements made during the year	223	365

**KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS**

Poor countries are provided with front loaded finance for their immunization programs through GAVI. In addition,

IFFIm funds are helping countries to address as quickly as possible broad health system “bottlenecks” that currently limit their ability to get vaccines to children. For example, the key pentavalent vaccine (five shots in one) is supported; IFFIm funding has also benefited the Measles Initiative, Yellow Fever Initiative, Global Poliomyelitis Eradication Campaign, and the Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus Elimination Campaign.

**Participating Donor:** IFFIm**Sectors & Themes Covered:****Sectors:** JA–Health**Themes:** 63–Child Health, and 67–Health Systems Performance.**Geographic Coverage:** Global**CONTACT****The World Bank as Trustee****Mr. Darius M. Stangu**

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<sup>7</sup> Program description of the IFFIm and GAVI Alliance are provided later in this CFP-VPU section

## 25. Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)

### BACKGROUND

GAFSP is a multilateral mechanism to assist in the implementation of pledges made by the G8 + + at the LAquila Summit in July 2009 and was set up in response to a request from the G20 in Pittsburgh in September 2009. The objective is to address the underfunding of country and regional agriculture and food security strategic investment plans already being developed by countries in consultation with donors and other stakeholders at the country-level. This will make aid contributions toward the achievement of the Millennium Development Goal No. 1, which is to cut hunger and poverty by one-half by 2015, more predictable.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Global Agriculture And Food Security Program (GAFSP)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	262
Disbursements made during the year	—	1

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Following its launch in April 2010, GAFSP allocated US\$224 million of grant financing in June 2010 to Bangladesh, Haiti, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, and Togo to help each country increase food security, raise rural incomes and reduce poverty. In November 2010, a second round of selection awarded US\$97 million to The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Mongolia, and Niger to finance part of their national agricultural investment plans.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, Ireland, Korea, Spain, and the United States.

#### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** AB–Agriculture extension and research, AJ–Animal production, AH–Crops, AT–Forestry, AI–Irrigation and drainage, AZ–General agriculture, fishing and forestry, and JB–Other social services.

**Themes:** 55–Vulnerability assessment and monitoring, 56–Other social protection and risk management, 68–Nutrition and food security, 75–Rural markets, 76–Rural non-farm income generation, 77–Rural policies and institutions, 78–Rural services and infrastructure, and 79–Other rural development.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global (IDA-only countries).

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## 26. Global Environment Facility (GEF)

### BACKGROUND

GEF, established in 1991, is an independent financial mechanism that provides new and additional grants and concessional funding to cover the “incremental” or additional costs of measures to assist in the protection of the global environment and to promote environmental sustainable development. Today, GEF is the largest funder of the global environment challenge and is a global partnership comprised of 180 countries, international institutions,

non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private sector entities for addressing global environment issues while supporting national sustainable development initiatives.

Consisting of an assembly of all participating countries—a Council, a Secretariat and Evaluation Office, 10 Implementing Agencies, a Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel, and a Trustee (the World Bank)—the GEF provides grants for projects related to six focal areas: (i) biodiversity; (ii) climate change; (iii) international waters; (iv) land

degradation; (v) the ozone layer; and (vi) persistent organic pollutants (POPs). Since 1994, the Bank has served as both Trustee and Administrator of the GEF. Two other funds are also operated under the Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)<sup>8</sup>, which were established by the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC. The GEF funds initiatives that assist developing countries in meeting the objectives of four international conventions: the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	696	581
Disbursements made during the year	573	617

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

GEF has allocated US\$10.7 billion, supplemented by more than US\$40 billion in cofinancing for more than 2,600 projects.

<sup>8</sup> Program descriptions of the LDCF and SCCF are provided later in this CFP-VPU section

**Participating Donors:** Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 27. Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM)

### BACKGROUND

GFATM, or the Global Fund, was established in 2002 with the objective of making a sustainable contribution to the reduction of infections, illness and death caused by three communicable diseases: HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. Since the inception of the Global Fund, the World Bank has been working with the organization as a development partner in fighting these diseases, and as trustee for the Global Fund Trust Fund. According to the agreement between the Bank and the Global Fund, the Bank is engaged in a limited trustee role, whereby grant commitments and disbursements are executed only upon instruction from the Global Fund Secretariat. As trustee, the Bank carries no

responsibility for the identification or implementation of Global Fund projects or for ensuring that the funds received are used for the purposes intended.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Global Fund to Fight Aids, TB And Malaria (GFATM)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	3,112	2,793
Disbursements made during the year	2,115	3,418



## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Programs supported by the Global Fund contribute toward the realization of the Millennium Development Goals. By June 2010, the Global Fund has committed more than US\$19 billion in 144 countries and had disbursed about US\$11 billion to grant recipients. Around 53 percent of Global Fund investments are in low-income countries, with a further 35 percent in lower-middle-income countries. Nearly 60 percent of the portfolio is invested in Sub-Saharan African countries. As one of the world's largest financiers of health systems today, the Global Fund has supported health systems strengthening efforts since its inception, recognizing that to ensure the long-term effectiveness of investments in disease-specific programs, it is necessary to strengthen health systems. To date, a total of US\$1.2 billion has been approved for cross-cutting health systems strengthening interventions.

The Global Fund is a leader in innovative financing initiatives for health and development. In particular, *The Affordable Medicines Facility—malaria (AMFm)* is a pioneering financing mechanism that the Global Fund is hosting. Launched in April 2009, AMFm will expand access to *artemisinin*-based combination therapy (ACT) for the treatment of malaria through the public, private and civil society sectors. AMFm has two key elements (i) reducing prices by negotiating with drug manufacturers and subsidizing a part of the resulting price with a “co-payment”; and (ii) supporting the proper use of ACT.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, Andorra, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation,

Brazil, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Denmark, the European Community, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, the UN Foundation, the United Kingdom, the United States, the World Health Organization, and Zimbabwe.

### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** JA–Health

**Themes:** 88–HIV/AIDS, 92–Tuberculosis, and 93–Malaria.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 28. Guyana REDD-Plus Investment Fund (GRIF)

### BACKGROUND

GRIF is a fund for the financing of activities identified under the Government of Guyana's Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS). The fund will receive up to US\$250 million equivalent from Norway in performance-based payments for the period up until 2015, based on an independent verification of Guyana's deforestation and forest degradation rates and progress on REDD+ enabling activities (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries).

The World Bank was invited by Guyana and Norway to act as Trustee and will be responsible for providing financial intermediary services to GRIF. The Bank as Trustee has no operational role in GRIF projects.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The first Administration Agreement was signed between Norway and the Bank. The Fund became operational in October 2010 (FY11), with an initial cash contribution of slightly more than US\$30 million equivalent.

**Participating Donor:** Norway

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** AT–Forestry

**Themes:** 81–Climate change

**Geographic Coverage:** Guyana

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## 29. International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm)

### BACKGROUND

IFFIm is a development financing structure with the aim of providing funding more quickly and predictably for immunization programs through the GAVI Alliance<sup>9</sup> to 70 of the world's poorest countries. Launched in 2006, the program has received pledges amounting to US\$6 billion for the next 25 years from the Governments of France, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. With the backing of these commitments, IFFIm borrows money by issuing bonds in the capital markets to fund vaccination programs in developing countries. By front-loading commitments and using financial markets, the IFFIm provides key support to the meeting of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

Established as a charity organization in the United Kingdom, IFFIm's bonds are AAA-rated by the three major globally recognized credit rating agencies. The World Bank is the treasury manager for IFFIm and provides coordination with donors and manages their binding commitments and pledges. The Bank also arranges the issuance of IFFIm bonds and provides risk management, investment management, accounting, legal, and other administrative services, while bearing responsibility for the relationships with the credit rating agencies and investor outreach efforts.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

International Finance Facility For Immunisation (IFFIM)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1,249	595
Disbursements made during the year	180	700

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Poor countries are provided with frontloaded finance for their immunization programs through GAVI. In addition, IFFIm funds are helping countries to address as quickly as possible broad health system "bottlenecks" that currently limit their ability to get vaccines to children. Eight governments have so far pledged the equivalent of US\$6 billion for the next 25 years. Australia and Brazil are expected to become donors in 2011. Backed by pledges, IFFIm sells AAA-rated bonds in capital markets to fund vaccination programs.

**Participating Donors:** France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** JA–Health Nutrition and Population.

**Themes:** 63–Child Health, and 67–Health Systems Performance.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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<sup>9</sup> A program description of the GAVI itself is provided earlier in this CFP-VPU section.

## 30. Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF)

### BACKGROUND

The JSDF, originally established to assist World Bank clients to tackle the poverty and social consequences of the 1997–99 global economic and financial crises, today supports innovative programs that directly respond to the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable groups of civil society. JSDF grants complement Bank-financed operations, financing programs compatible with the development objectives of Bank country assistance strategies, client countries' poverty reduction strategy papers, or the poverty reduction elements of sector strategies.

The grants are focused on activities that: (i) respond directly to the needs of the poorest; (ii) encourage testing of innovative methods; (iii) support initiatives leading to rapid demonstrable benefits with positive prospects of evolving into sustainable activities; and (iv) build ownership, capacity, empowerment, and participation of civil society groups. In response to the recent food, fuel, and financial crises, Japan introduced an emergency window under the JSDF, with financing of US\$200 million over three years (FY10–12), of which US\$40 million has been allocated to FY10. The JSDF emergency window supports activities aligned with the objectives of the Bank's Vulnerability Financing Facility and, specifically, with Bank initiatives associated with the Rapid Social Response Program (RSR)<sup>10</sup> and the Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFCRP)<sup>11</sup>.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Japanese Social Development Fund (JSDF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	10	15
Disbursements made during the year	26	37

### KEY RESULTS

Since its inception, the Government of Japan has provided more than US\$400 million to the JSDF program, and 334 grants with a total value of about US\$360 million have been approved. A total of 125 projects, completed since program inception in 2000, have contributed to a large body of knowledge; the JSDF Unit is gathering the experiences from

the implementation of completed projects to be made available to practitioners worldwide. This knowledge highlights the JSDF participatory approach in transferring responsibility to stakeholders through capacity-building, social infrastructure, and income-generating activities.

**Participating Donor:** Japan

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** WD–Flood protection, EV–Vocational training, JA–Health, EZ–General education; WZ–General water, sanitation, and flood protection, FE–Micro and SME finance, CZ–General information and communications, BH–Sub-national government administration, FE–Micro and SME finance, TA–Roads and highways, JB–Other social services, AI–Irrigation and drainage, WC–Water supply, EP–Primary education, LE–Renewable energy, BH–Sub-national government administration, WS–Sewerage, BS–Public Administration–Other social services, WZ–General water, sanitation, and flood protection, BN–Public Administration–Education, AT–Forestry, AZ–General agriculture, fishing, and forestry, BG–Law and justice, YA–Agricultural marketing and trade, YB–Agro-industry, WA–Sanitation, JB–Other social services, CA–Information technology, EZ–General education, AJ–Animal production, LZ–General energy, FB–Non-compulsory health finance, YY–Other domestic and international trade, ES–Secondary education, EL–Adult literacy/non-formal education, YC–Housing construction, TZ–General transportation, and LB–Mining and other extractive.

**Themes:** 52–Natural disaster management, 87–Social risk mitigation, 57–Participation and civic engagement, 58–Conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction, 67–Health system performance, 44–Other financial and private sector development, 78–Rural services and infrastructure, 56–Other social protection and risk management, 76–Rural non-farm income generation, 59–Gender, 87–Social risk mitigation, 74–Other urban development, 85–Water resources management, 51–Improving labor markets, 54–Social safety nets, 70–Other human development, 65–Education for all, 88–HIV/AIDS, 79–Other rural development, 86–Other environment and natural resources management, 31–Access to law and justice, 45–Export development and competitiveness, 39–Infrastructure services for private sector development, 49–Trade facilitation and market access, 64–Other communicable diseases, 66–Education for the knowledge economy, 30–Other public sector governance, 60–Indigenous peoples, 27–Public expenditure, financial management, and procurement, 26–Decentralization, 62–Other social development, 29–Other

<sup>10</sup> A program description of the RSR is found below in the HDN VPU section

<sup>11</sup> A program description of the GFCRP is found below in the SDN VPU section

accountability/anti-corruption, 75–Rural markets, 41–Small and medium enterprise support, 55–Vulnerability assessment and monitoring, 71–Access to urban services and housing, 83–Land administration and management, 33–Law reform, 35–Legal services, 53–Poverty strategy, analysis, and monitoring, 69–Population and reproductive health, 84–Pollution management and environmental health, 63–Child health; 77–Rural policies and institutions; 61–Social analysis and monitoring, 73–Municipal governance and institution building, 25–Administrative and civil service reform, and 68–Nutrition.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 31. Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change (LDCF)

### BACKGROUND

LDCF was established in November 2002 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at its seventh session in Marrakesh to address the needs of least developed countries (LDCs) whose economic and geophysical characteristics make them especially vulnerable to the impact of global warming and climate change. In its initial phase, the fund supports a work program to assist Least Developed Country Parties in preparing and implementing National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs). NAPAs aim to identify priority activities that address the urgent and immediate climate change adaptation needs of the LDCs. To date, a majority of LDCs have received funds to prepare their NAPAs, many of which are now close to completion. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) operates the LDCF. The World Bank serves as LDCF trustee.

total amount pledged is US\$288 million equivalent, with total cash and notes received of US\$181 million equivalent. The sum of US\$142 million has been allocated to cover projects, fees, corporate budget, and other administrative expenses.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** Non-Sectoral

**Themes:** 81–Climate Change

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Least Developed Countries Fund For Climate Change (LDCF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	34	34
Disbursements made during the year	23	13

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Since the fund's inception, and as of the end of June 2010, 23 countries have pledged contributions to the LDCF. The

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## 32. Policy and Human Resources Development Fund (PHRD)

### BACKGROUND

The Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) Fund was established in 1990 as a partnership between the Government of Japan and the World Bank. Over the past 20 years, the fund has supported a wide range of poverty alleviation and capacity building activities. It is one of the largest trust-funded programs that the World Bank manages. In FY10, the fund's portfolio of programs included activities at the World Bank Institute (WBI), the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP), the Technical Assistance (TA) Program, the Partnership Program, the Staff Grants Program, and the Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship (JIPS) Program.

Pacific Catastrophe Risk Financing Initiative. Under the JJ/WBGSP, 359 new scholars were financed of whom 47 percent are from Africa and 47 percent are women. Under JIPS, a total of 28 scholars were either active scholars or pending admissions in fiscal year 2010, and about 61 percent of the scholars are women.

In FY10, a new recipient-executed trust fund for Intl. AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) has been approved where Japan is expected to contribute US\$20 million over a five-year period from the PHRD Fund.

**Participating Donor:** Japan

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Policy and Human Resources Development Fund (PHRD)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	67	93
Disbursements made during the year	70	68

### KEY RESULT/ACHIEVEMENTS

In FY10, US\$80 million has been provided under the restructured PHRD TA Program to support the Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program; US\$20 million for developing the Next Generation of New Rice Varieties for Sub-Saharan Africa (over a 5-year period); and US\$1.3 million for preparation of fifteen country risk profiles for the

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## 33. South-South Experience Exchange Between Practitioners Trust Fund (SEETF)

### BACKGROUND

The multidonor SEETF was launched at the Bank's 2008 Annual Meetings as a flexible funding mechanism that aims to facilitate practical and just-in-time knowledge and experience exchanges between development practitioners. It is designed to respond directly, and at short notice, to specific demands, from IDA countries, for South-South learning opportunities.

The trust fund advances in a practical and tangible way, two of the Bank's strategic priority themes: poorest countries and knowledge sharing. The SEETF is managed by an oversight committee chaired by the Vice President of the World Bank Institute, which includes representatives of the Bank's six operational regions and of the Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships (CFP).

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

South-South Experience Exchange Between Practitioners (SEETF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	4	1.5
Disbursements made during the year	0.4	2

### KEY RESULTS

As of June 2010, 51 grants have been cleared by the oversight committee, of which eight have been completed. The completed grants range from working with at-risk youth in the Caribbean to outsourcing information technology services in Africa. The feedback received to date from the beneficiaries suggests that the exchanges are providing the building blocks for advancing the development agenda, accelerating policy changes and innovation. The learning and the results are being documented in an on-line knowledge library. In several instances, the exchanges have proved to be catalysts for reform and change.

**Participating Donors:** China, Denmark, India, Mexico, the Netherlands, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 34. Strategic Climate Fund (SCF)

### BACKGROUND

The SCF is one of the two funds<sup>12</sup> of the Climate Investment Funds. It serves as an overarching framework to support three targeted programs with dedicated funding to pilot new approaches with potential for scaled-up, transformational action aimed at a specific climate change challenge or sectoral response. Targeted programs under the SCF include:

**The Forest Investment Program (FIP)** aims to support developing countries' efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by providing scaled-up financing for readiness reforms and public and private investments. It will finance programmatic efforts to address

the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation and to overcome barriers that have hindered past efforts to do so.

**The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)** aims to pilot and demonstrate ways to integrate climate risk and resilience into core development planning, while complementing other ongoing activities.

**The Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program in Low-Income Countries (SREP)** aims to pilot and demonstrate the economic, social and environmental viability of low-carbon development pathways in the energy sector by creating economic opportunities and increasing energy access through renewable energy.

<sup>12</sup> The other fund is the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), described earlier in this CFP-VPU section.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Strategic Climate Fund (SCF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	67	567
Disbursements made during the year	—	27

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

**FIP:** Eight pilot countries were recently selected to participate in the program: Burkina Faso, Brazil, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mexico, and Peru. The pilot countries, working in close collaboration with the MDBs, civil society, the private sector and other development partners, have started country programming of FIP resources. Currently, a *Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities* is being developed which will be strategically linked to the FIP Investment Strategies at the pilot country level.

**PPCR:** The PPCR has nine country pilots—Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, the Republic of Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, the Republic of Tajikistan, Yemen, Zambia, and two Regional Programs: Caribbean (Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, and Grenadines) and South Pacific (Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga).

**SREP:** Six pilot countries were recently selected to participate in the program: Honduras, The Federal Democratic

Republic of Ethiopia, Kenya, Maldives, Mali, and Nepal. The pilot countries, working in close collaboration with the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), civil society, the private sector and other development partners, are in the early stages of planning for SREP activities at the country level.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 35. Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)

### BACKGROUND

SCCF was established in November 2004 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at its Seventh Session in Marrakesh for the purpose of financing activities, programs and measures related to climate change, which are complementary to those funded by the resources allocated to the climate change focal area of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund<sup>13</sup> and by bilateral and multilateral resources in these areas: (i) adaptation; (ii) transfer of technologies; (iii) energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, and waste management; and (iv) activities to assist developing countries

whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing, and export or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products in diversifying their economies.

With respect to adaptation, the SCCF assists developing countries, particularly the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, in implementing adaptation measures that reduce their vulnerabilities and increase their adaptive capacities. The SCCF helps meet their capacity needs for the implementation of projects and programs that address these impacts. The World Bank serves as the trustee for the SCCF Trust Fund.

<sup>13</sup> A program description of the GEF itself is provided earlier in this CFP-VPU section

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	25	10
Disbursements made during the year	4	15

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Since its inception, and as of the end of June 2010, 14 countries had pledged US\$168 million equivalent in the form of cash and promissory notes contributions to the fund. Of this, US\$111 million equivalent has been received as of end-FY10. US\$110 million has been allocated to cover projects, fees, corporate budget, and other administrative expenses.

**Participating Donors:** Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sector:** Non-sectoral

**Theme:** 81–Climate Change

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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# C. DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS VPU

## 36. Global Financial Inclusion Indicators Program (GFII)

### BACKGROUND

During late FY10, in order to help in the understanding of the scope of financial activity by individuals around the world, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation committed to an US\$11 million, 10-year grant to the Development Research Group to build a new public database of “Global Financial Inclusion Indicators,” to measure how the world’s poor, women and other disadvantaged groups save, borrow, and make payments. The goal of the trust fund is to measure financial inclusion in a consistent manner over a broad range of countries and, over time, create a public dataset that can be used to motivate, formulate, and track global policy and progress to improve access to financial services. The grant provides funding for three rounds of data collection.

In September 2010 a contract was signed with Gallup, Inc. to collect this information from at least 1,000 people per country, in 150 countries, about their finances through the 2011 Gallup World Poll. This database will help us address questions such as: Do individuals have a bank account? Do they borrow money from a microfinance institution? Do they purchase life or health insurance? The survey will be rolled out in January 2011 and the dataset will be made public in October 2012.

The Bank is responsible for administering the GFII program. However, there is a Technical Advisory Board of

outside researchers, policymakers, and practitioners that meet yearly to discuss its strategic direction, progress and accomplishments, and an internal Oversight Committee, that includes senior management from the World Bank and IFC, are expected to meet annually to review developments and accomplishments.

**Participating Donor:** the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** FA–Banking, FC–Housing finance and real estate markets, FD–Non-compulsory pensions, insurance and contractual savings, FE–Micro and SME finance, and FZ–General finance.

**Themes:** 44–Other financial and private sector development.

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## 37. Global Population and Economic Development Program (GPED)

### BACKGROUND

Pursuant to the award of a US\$1.5 million grant from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, a trust funded effort has been carried out since FY06 to support a research program on fertility, reproductive health, and socioeconomic outcomes. This trust fund aims to generate more

evidence-based research on how reproductive choices and demographic changes affect poverty and socioeconomic outcomes in developing countries. While the relationship between demographic changes, on the one hand, and poverty reduction and socioeconomic development, on the other, runs in both directions, the challenge set out by the

donor is to focus on how demographic shifts contributes or deters poverty reduction and socioeconomic development.

The research program consists of sub-programs focused on the following topics: (i) marriage, fertility, and poverty in the era of HIV/AIDS; (ii) demographic change and women's labor force participation; (iii) impact of family size on investments in children; and (iv) demographic trends, economic growth, and the dynamics of income distribution. The Development Economics Unit Research Group, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management, Human Development, the Latin American and Caribbean region, along with academic researchers, is participating in these studies. The trust fund is used primarily for primary data collection, empirical analysis, literature reviews, and a program of dissemination activities. A small group of experts from the Bank and outside the Bank serves as informal advisors to the researchers.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Global Population & Economic Development (GPED) Program	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.2	0.3

### KEY RESULTS/ ACHIEVEMENTS

Presentation of several research studies at the 2009 and 2010 Population Association of America meetings, the September 2009 International Union for the Scientific Study of Population General Conference, and the January 2010 Hewlett Population-Poverty Conference. Papers will also be presented at the January 2011 Hewlett Population-Poverty Conference. In addition, many researchers have made independent presentations of their work. Several working papers and journal articles have been published.

**Participating Donor:** the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

#### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** BS–Public Administration–Other social services, and JB–Other social services.

**Themes:** 20–Analysis of economic growth, 22–Economic, statistics, modeling and forecasting, 24–Other economic management, 53–Poverty strategy, analysis, and monitoring, 61–Social analysis and monitoring, and 62–Other social development.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 38. International Comparison Program (ICP)

### BACKGROUND

A multi-donor trust fund was established in April 2010 to support the implementation of the 2011 round of the International Comparison Program (ICP). The ICP provides direct support to the Bank's core mission by providing a crucial component of the data needed to monitor income poverty internationally and to analyze changes in the comparative welfare. The ICP contributes to the dissemination of good quality data on poverty and economic progress to support evidence based decision making at all levels by collecting and disseminating purchasing power parity (PPP) data to compare economic and social conditions among countries without the distortion of short-run fluctuations in foreign exchange markets or structural differences in price

levels. In particular, PPP data are needed to monitor progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.

The development objectives of this new multi-donor trust fund include: supporting the implementation of the 2011 round of the ICP, which aims at improving cross-country measurement and monitoring of poverty and other economic variables (e.g., income per capita); the development of a cost-effective process for estimating PPPs in different countries and regions; improved statistical capacity in developing countries (price statistics, national accounts and poverty monitoring); and, the continuation of ICP as a global program with reduced costs due to improved efficiency/increased capacity in participating countries.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

International Comparison Program (ICP)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	0.4
Disbursements made during the year	0.02	0.5

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Trust Fund funds were used to finance preparatory activities for the 2011 round of the ICP, including the preparation of a handbook on the PPPs, the organization of governance meetings and an ICP User Conference, and providing technical assistance to countries and regional implementing agencies in the areas of national accounts and price statistics.

**Participating Donors:** the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Kingdom, and Norway.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sector:** BZ-General Public Administration

**Theme:** 24-Other Economic Management

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 39. Knowledge for Change Program II (KCP II)

### BACKGROUND

This programmatic trust-funded partnership program is the successor of the original Knowledge for Change Program that was launched in 2002 and closed in July 2010 with US\$23.9 million in total contributions. The KCP II was endorsed in September 2008 by the original donors to the Knowledge for Change Program, and launched in December 2008. The program has experienced a 'fast start' with almost US\$14 million in received contributions and pledges, as of end-December 2010. The KCP II, which has also received contributions from two new donors, Singapore and China, now has been structured with four separate windows that allows for partners to better direct their contributions to a preferred main research area.

The four windows feature: (i) Poverty Dynamics and Public Service Delivery; (ii) Investment Climate and Trade and Integration; (iii) Global Public Goods; and (iv) Economic Development and Structural Change. The first addresses issues at the heart of poverty reduction, empowerment and sustainable development; the second focuses on the major elements of a business program conducive to growth, with emphasis on the role of small- and medium-scale industries; the third focuses on global issues that require collective action and coordination across countries because lack of action or progress in some countries could undermine benefits for all; and, the fourth will analyze the policies and factors that are necessary to make it possible

for a developing country to upgrade its industrial structure continuously and rapidly.

The objective of the KCP II is to support innovative research in areas and development topics where the creation of new knowledge is likely to assist in the formulation of better development policies with a greater impact on poverty. A subsidiary objective is to assist in building research capacity in the Bank's client countries. The World Bank administers the KCP II.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Knowledge For Change Program II (KCP II)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	2	5
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.4

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Our overall view is that the KCP has worked well. All the completed and ongoing research projects are in line with the thematic areas specified in the Charter. Moreover, many of the projects have achieved very good results, and some are outstanding. Apart from substantial contributions with

regard to analysis and publications, there have also been major achievements with regard to data collection and the development of policy analysis tools. There is a broad consensus that there is a shortage of research funds, which KCP has helped to alleviate.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, Singapore, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and all themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 40. Living Standards Measurement Study Program (LSMS-ISA)

### BACKGROUND

LSMS-ISA is a US\$19 million program funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and implemented by the Development Research Group at the World Bank. Recognizing that existing agricultural data in the region suffers from inconsistent investment, institutional and sectoral isolation, and methodological weakness, the LSMS-ISA collaborates with the national statistical offices of its partner countries in Sub-Saharan Africa to design and implement systems of multi-topic, nationally representative panel household surveys with a strong focus on agriculture. The primary objective of the project is to foster innovation and efficiency in statistical research on the links between agriculture and poverty reduction in the region. Towards this end, the LSMS-ISA program also promotes advancements in survey methodology through research and wide dissemination of findings. The project also promotes the use of technology in data collection, including the wide application of GPS technology as well as the adoption of Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) techniques to improve the quality and timeliness of data by replacing paper questionnaires with electronic interviewing. Finally, LSMS-ISA is committed to providing timely and open access to data by making all micro-data available and by supporting the development of analytical tools to increase users' accessibility of data.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Living Standards Measurements Study Program (LSMS-ISA)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	3	4
Disbursements made during the year	0.2	1

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

As of December 2010, LSMS-ISA is active in six countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Surveys are already been fielded in four countries (the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Malawi and Nigeria) and in two other countries are due to start in 2011. The data from the first wave of The United Republic of Tanzania National Survey has been made publicly available for free download and second waves of the panel are currently in the field for the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda. New survey methods and best practices have been adopted by participating countries. More information about the project can also be found on the LSMS website.

**Participating Donor:** the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** AZ-General agriculture, fishing, and forestry, EZ-General education, WZ-General water, sanitation and flood protection, and JA-Health.

**Themes:** 53-Poverty strategy, analysis, and monitoring, 55-Vulnerability assessment and monitoring, 56-Other

social protection and risk management, 59–Gender, 62–Other social development, 68–Nutrition and food security, 76–Rural non-farm income generation, 79–Other rural development, 81–Climate change, and 86–Other environment and natural resources management.

**Geographic Coverage:** Sub-Saharan Africa

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## 41. Migration and Remittances for Development in Africa (MRDA)

### BACKGROUND

MRDA was established in 2007 with the key objectives to: (i) improve the understanding of the flows of migration and remittances in Sub-Saharan Africa, and their impacts on growth and poverty reduction; and (ii) strengthen the capacity of policy makers, researchers, banks, other financial institutions and donor agencies in Africa to enhance the development impact of migration and remittances in Africa.

The activities of this multi-donor trust fund were aimed at understanding the trend of migration and remittances in Africa where data was of very poor quality or non-existent, making it difficult to draw policy conclusions. The outputs (analytical tools, papers and publications) of the Africa project will be used to support countries in their efforts to prepare and implement migration and development activities, strengthen capacity, and provide technical assistance for the governments.

As the activities for this trust fund are about to be finalized, a new Global Migration Trust Fund is being planned. The generation of knowledge on migration and remittances in Africa has increased the interest of the client governments in both developed and developing countries to consider policy actions in these areas, which in turn have increased the demand for the World Bank's technical assistance, support for the design of projects, diagnostic tools, and capacity building. Also the increased understanding of potential new innovative financial mechanisms (such as diaspora bonds) for leveraging remittances for development has increased the demand for migration and remittance-related work.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Migration And Remittances For Development In Africa (MRDA)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.2	0.6

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The key outcome is a comprehensive report on migration and remittances in Sub-Saharan Africa, with a menu of policy options for governments, central banks, financial institutions, private sector, and international and regional agencies to be launched in Spring 2011. The project has also provided systematic capacity building efforts through consultative and training workshops on designing of household surveys, sampling methodologies, and working with local research institutions and statistical agencies. The specific deliverables of this project include:

- Flagship Report on Migration, Remittances and Development in Africa.
- Edited book volume on Remittances Markets in Africa.
- Edited book volume on Diaspora and Development.
- Working Paper on “Migrant Remittances Flows: Findings from a Global Survey of Central Banks.”
- Web-based survey catalogue of 6 migration and remittances household surveys with methodology, questionnaires and data.

Trust fund outputs also include: (i) Migration and remittances household surveys were conducted in 6 African countries; (ii) Remittance service provider surveys in 8 African Countries and two destination countries (France

and United Kingdom); (iii) Embassy surveys in four destination countries (France, South Africa, United Kingdom, and the United States); (iv) A global survey of Central Banks in 114 countries which was published in early 2010; (v) Training workshops on migration and remittances household surveys in South Africa in 2009 and in Washington, DC in 2010; (vi) An International Conference on Diaspora and Development in July 2009; (vii) A tracking survey that traces the career path and engagement back home of top students of the top schools of Ghana and a survey of Africa doctors in the US and Europe; (viii) A paper on portability of social security benefits between France and Mali; and (ix) Papers on the role of remittances in conflict situations in Burundi and Somalia.

**Participating Donors:** the African Development Bank (AfDB), Canada, the United Kingdom, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Denmark, France, and Sweden.

#### **Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** FZ–General finance, FA–Banking, Payment systems, securities clearance, and settlement, FK–Capital markets, and ET–Tertiary education.

**Themes:** 20–Analysis of economic growth, 22–Economic statistics modeling, and forecasting, 23–Macroeconomic management, 48–Technology diffusion; 49–Trade facilitation and market access, 50–Other trade and regional integration, 44–Other financial and private sector development, 24–Other economic management, 40–Regulation and competition policy, and 66–Education for the knowledge economy.

**Geographic Coverage:** Sub-Saharan Africa

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## 42. Statistics for Results Facility (SRTF)

### **BACKGROUND**

SRTF is a multi-donor initiative designed to increase the level of investment in statistical systems in developing countries and to improve the effectiveness of financial and technical assistance. The objective of SRTF, and of the Catalytic Fund (SRF-CF) that supports capacity building in the poorest countries, is to support better policy formulation and decision making through a sustained improvement in the production, availability and use of official statistics.

SRTF represents a new approach to the problem of how best to meet the data challenges of the next five to ten years. It is based directly on the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness principles. Informed by experience gleaned from earlier initiatives, SRTF places developing countries at the center of the process and incorporates good practice from other fields in the design and implementation of capacity building programs.

SRF-CF has been set up initially to provide financial and technical support to a limited number of pilot countries. The experience from these countries will be used to identify how best to scale-up investments in statistical capacity and to help these countries improve their development results. Once the results from the pilot countries have been

evaluated, the Catalytic Fund will consider inviting other countries to apply to the SRF-CF.

SRF-CF has begun its pilot phase in five countries: Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Nigeria, and Rwanda.

### **FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

Statistics For Results Trust Fund Program (SRTF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	3	29
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.3

### **KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS**

The grant allocation for five pilot countries was approved in 2010 and these countries are at different project phases: Afghanistan (US\$14 million; implementation); the Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$11.8 million; early preparation stage); Ghana (US\$10 million; appraisal stage);

Nigeria (US\$10 million; negotiation stage); and Rwanda (US\$10 million; early preparation stage).

All five pilots advanced their projects, with Afghanistan making most progress. The SRF grant agreement with the government of Afghanistan was signed in October 2010. The project was launched with strong support from senior government officials as well as development partners. Once effective, the project will strengthen the priority areas set forth in the Afghanistan National Statistical Plan 2010–14, namely, institutional development, data collection and analysis, administrative data systems, information and communication technology, and physical infrastructure.

**Participating Donors:** the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** BC–Central Government Administration, and BH–Sub-national government administration.

**Themes:** 90–Managing for Development Results.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 43. Transparency and Competitiveness Trust Fund Program (DEC-TC)

### BACKGROUND

The primary aim of multi-donor Transparency and Competitiveness Trust Fund program is to explore the linkages between transparency and the challenges faced by developing countries in policy reform, good governance, and economic competitiveness. Development prospects and policies are unquestionably and significantly affected by transparency initiatives, but, to date, there is very little relevant analysis available to policy makers as to how the international system and architecture supporting transparency can be strengthened. The DEC-TC trust fund, therefore, supports data gathering, empirical research, and policy dialogue on a wide range of economic policy issues that, together, provide a unique and valuable context in which transparency can be enhanced. This includes work on the global trade and financial architecture.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Transparency And Competitiveness (DEC-TC)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	2	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.6	0.5

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

During the most recent period, work has been completed to prepare for analysis of the impact of regulatory and transparency reform in the Asia Pacific region. This includes presentations at APEC meetings in Sapporo, Japan during 2010 and discussions with APEC members on possible collaboration on public-private partnerships on transparency and trade facilitation. This would include data, new indicators, and assistance on capacity building on transparency in APEC during 2011.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, and the United Kingdom.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** YY–Other Domestic and International Trade.

**Themes:** 45–Export development and competitiveness, 46–International financial architecture, 47–Regional integration, 48–Technology diffusion, 49–Trade facilitation and market access, and 50–Other trade and integration.

**Geographic Coverage:** Country/Region/Global.

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## 44. Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB)

### BACKGROUND

TFSCB was established in 1999 by the Development Data Group of the World Bank to help strengthen the capacity of statistical systems in developing countries. It provides a global facility, administered by the Bank on behalf of the contributing donors, to make investments to improve these countries' production, analysis, dissemination, and use of timely and relevant statistics. In coordination with the programs of national governments and international initiatives, the TFSCB provides a practical mechanism to develop effective and efficient national statistical systems and to promote a culture of evidence-based decision making and implementation.

TFSCB currently funds two major types of projects to: (i) assist in the preparation of national strategies for the development of statistics (NSDS); and (ii) strengthen statistical capacity in key priority areas. In addition, TFSCB supports participation in meetings, seminars, and workshops.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Trust Fund For Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	2	—
Disbursements made during the year	3	4

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Since 2000, TFSCB grants have been provided to over 180 projects covering more than 70 countries and a number of regional and international organizations. IDA countries being the priority of the TFSCB, Sub-Saharan Africa has been the largest recipient. TFSCB has funded projects focused on enhancing capacity in specific areas and made improvements, through technical assistance and training,

in statistical methodology, data processing and management, design of censuses and surveys, data analysis, data dissemination, and macroeconomic and socio-demographic statistics. The TFSCB has also extended grants to design and work on national statistical strategies or master plans in over 60 countries. The work has resulted in strategy documents that outline priorities and specify a plan of action, and had considerable positive impact on the strength, focus, and coordination of the national statistical system of beneficiary countries. These strategies laid the foundation for implementing larger World Bank projects aimed at statistical capacity development in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, India, Kenya, Mongolia, Nigeria, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, the Republic of Tajikistan, and Ukraine. Similar projects are under preparation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, the Republic of Kazakhstan, Lao PDR, Nigeria, and Rwanda.

**Participating Donors:** Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** BC—Central government administration, and BH—Sub-national government administration.

**Themes:** 90—Managing for Development Results.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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# D. EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC VPU

## 45. Asia Sustainable and Alternative Energy Program (ASTAE)

### BACKGROUND

ASTAE was created with a mandate to scale up the use of sustainable energy options in Asia, to reduce energy poverty, and to protect the environment. Achieving this objective rests on promoting the ASTAE Program's three pillars for sustainable development: renewable energy, energy efficiency, and access to energy.

Over the years, ASTAE has developed a strong portfolio of operation-focused technical assistance activities that supported the identification, appraisal, implementation and effectiveness of large World Bank investment projects. This has been instrumental in increasing the share of sustainable energy projects in the East Asia and Pacific Region's energy portfolio. ASTAE is also active in the South Asia Region. During FY10, ASTAE funded a total of 21 activities in 13 Asian countries.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Asia Sustainable & Alt. Energy Program (ASTAE)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.5	0.9
Disbursements made during the year	0.2	0.5

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

ASTAE leverages the Bank's lending operations, thus significantly increasing the Program's quantitative impacts. Over the current business plan period, FY07–10, ASTAE funded 63 activities for a total value of US\$7.4 million.

In that period, it was estimated that these activities contributed to Bank's lending by providing for the installation of 1,030 MW of renewable power, that avoided the generation

of 1.6 TWh of electric energy through energy efficiency programs and that resulted in substantial mitigation of global greenhouse gas emissions, as well as significant decreases in local pollutants. It was estimated that ASTAE Program activities over FY07–10 will contribute to reducing emissions by a total of 114 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions over the next 20 years. In addition, over the same FY07–10 period, ASTAE supported Bank projects provided new connections to electricity for 650,000 households and improved access to modern energies to two million households, thus contributing to poverty alleviation.

**Participating Donors:** the Netherlands, and Sweden.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** LE–Renewable energy, LA–District heating and energy efficiency services, LD–Power, and LZ–General Energy.

**Themes:** 81–Climate Change, 71–Access to Urban Services and Housing, 78–Rural Services and Infrastructure, 39–Infrastructure services for private sector development, 40–Regulation and competition policy, 41–Small and medium enterprise support, 59–Gender, 61–Social analysis and monitoring, 89–Non-communicable diseases and injury, 74–Other urban development, 47–Regional integration, 48–Technology diffusion, 82–Environmental policies and institutions, and 84–Pollution management and environmental health.

**Geographic Coverage:** South Asia Region (SAR) and East Asia, and Pacific (EAP) Region.

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## 46. Basic Education Capacity Trust Fund (ID-BEC)

### BACKGROUND

The ID-BEC Trust Fund for Indonesia supports good governance in education, working with national and local governments to improve the way finances and information are managed, so that both funds and information flow through the system more efficiently, thereby allowing better decisions to be made at all levels in this decentralized system. This program is managed jointly by the World Bank and the Government of Indonesia, and is scheduled to operate over the 2007–2012 period. It aims to support the government of Indonesia's education reform agenda. The Trust Fund focuses on three main areas, using a combination of technical assistance, training, and grants to local governments: (i) supporting the Government-led Thematic Education Dialog Forum to conduct policy analysis, engage in policy dialogue with stakeholders and development partners, and maintain an overview of the education sector as a whole; (ii) improving governance and efficient resource use through increased transparency, accountability, improved budget processes and performance-based financing, and improved financial management and accounting, especially in local governments; and (iii) strengthening capacity of the existing information and performance assessment system so that better and more timely information can be used by stakeholders at all levels.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Basic Education Capacity Program (ID-BEC)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	7	6
Disbursements made during the year	5	4

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

A total of 48 out of 50 districts are now conducting activities in line with their capacity development plans, supported by teams of service providers. A project restructuring paper is being prepared for an extension of the ID-BEC Trust Fund's closing date by six months to the end December 2012 to allow districts to complete Capacity Development Plans (CDPs) funded through ID-BEC grants.

There have been other important breakthroughs in the ID-BEC overall effort: the Thematic Education Dialog was scheduled to restart in mid December 2010 under the stewardship of the Deputy Minister of National Education, so this will feed the pipeline of analytical work and collaboration with development partners.

The Tool for Reporting and Information Management by Schools has been successfully piloted in seven districts and will be embedded within the Ministry of National Education (MONE) to support both the ID-BEC and the BOS Programs, and the Good Practice Information Network has been set up under MONE.

**Participating Donors:** the European Commission, and the Netherlands.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sector:** EP–Primary Education

**Theme:** 65–Education for All

**Geographic Coverage:** Indonesia

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## 47. East Asia and Pacific Region Infrastructure for Growth Trust Fund (EAAIG)

### BACKGROUND

The EAAIG Trust Fund is designed to support the Infrastructure for Growth Initiative for use on infrastructure activities in the East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) Region. It is intended to contribute to reduction poverty and to sustainable development by accelerating economic growth

through improved infrastructure in the EAP countries. The Trust Fund's specific objectives are to: (i) develop aspects to foster an enabling environment for infrastructure development and facilitating infrastructure service delivery; and (ii) develop a partnership aspect to enhance cooperation

between the donor, AusAID and the World Bank to improve aid effectiveness in the EAP.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

East Asia Infrastructure Growth (EAAIG)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	8	6
Disbursements made during the year	4	5

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- Over the EAAIG Trust Fund's two and one-half years of operation, beginning in FY08, it has financed a rapidly growing portfolio guided by two main objectives: i) development; and ii) strategic partnerships. Approximately US\$14 million has been allocated to a number of activities which are already having a major impact on improving policy frameworks, strengthening capacities in government, and in scaling up investments in infrastructure.
- With a focus on strategic areas of engagement in the EAP Region, the EAAIG Trust Fund has disbursed more than 80 percent of the resources contributed by its two donors. While innovation takes place on a country level, many such activities facilitate Regional synthesis leading to comprehensive reports and studies and best practice initiatives.

### Development Aspects:

- The development aspects of the initiative contribute towards “cutting” edge analytical work as well as introduce innovation in Bank supported projects. Analytical work has been directed towards identifying policies to promote energy sustainability and security. The Regional Energy Report is already shaping the policy dialogue with APEC counterparts on energy efficiency, renewable energy issues and “green growth” ideas. The Eco-City initiatives address sustainability issues in the context of rapid urbanization. The “Behind the Veil of Conflicts” study builds on the analytical framework of the 2008 World Development Report and outlines options for the government to develop concrete action plans and institutional arrangements to promote development in conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao, Philippines.
- Implementation Support for Project Development.** As much as US\$5 billion of IDA/IBRD lending over the period to FY012 is being supported in various ways by the EAAIG Trust Fund, with around US\$2 billion of

already identified counterpart financing. EAAIG funding has facilitated the planning and implementation of some US\$1 billion of IBRD/IDA lending in FY10/11, including: (i) Preparation of a hydro project in Lao PDR and rural electrification projects in Cambodia and in the Philippines; (ii) Development of pumped storage in Indonesia, leading to an IBRD loan of US\$630 million; (iii) Investment in expressways, water and sanitation in Vietnam through new IBRD lending; (iv) Investment in infrastructure in PNG to support agricultural productivity, and youth employment/development in urban areas, totaling around US\$40 million; (v) Preparation of the Mekong Regional Water Project through capacity building; (vi) Energy efficiency scale-up projects in Shanxi and Shandong and urban/energy efficiency projects to support green towns and green developments in China; and (vii) Urban transport lending, focused on light rail and buses, in Kunming and Beijing of over US\$300 million.

### Partnership Aspects

- EAAIG is funding two **regional infrastructure networks**. The East Asia & Pacific Infrastructure Regulatory Network (EAPIRF) and the WB-ASEAN Infrastructure Finance Network (IFN) are coalescing key stakeholders to strengthen regional partnerships, in addition to building critical capacity in infrastructure operations and have played an important role in strengthening regional capacity of infrastructure finance and economic regulation of public-private models.

**Participating Donor:** Australia

### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** LA–District heating and energy efficiency services, LB–Mining and other extractive, LC–Oil and gas, LD–Power, LE–Renewable energy, LZ–General energy sector, TV–Aviation, TP–Ports, waterways and shipping, TW–Railways, TA–Roads and highways, TZ–General transportation sector, WA–Sanitation, WB–Solid waste management, WC–Water supply, WD–Flood protection, WS–Sewerage, WZ–General water, sanitation, and flood sector, and CT–Telecommunications.

**Themes:** 38–Corporate governance, 39–Infrastructure services for private sector development, 40–Regulation and competition policy, 41–Small and medium enterprise support, 42–Standards and financial reporting, 43–State enterprise/bank restructuring and privatization, 44–Other financial and private sector development, 71–Access to urban services and housing, 72–Municipal finance, 73–Municipal governance and institution building, 74–Other urban development, 80–Biodiversity, 81–Climate change, 82–Environmental policies and institutions, 83–Land

administration and management, 84–Pollution management and environmental health, 85–Water resources management, 86–Other environment and natural resources management; 51–Improving Labor Markets, 52–Natural disaster management, 53–Poverty strategy, analysis and monitoring, 54–Social safety nets, 87–Social risk mitigation, 55–Vulnerability assessment and monitoring; 56–Other social protection and risk management, 57–Participation and civic engagement, 58–Conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction, 59–Gender, 60–Indigenous peoples, 61–Social analysis and monitoring, 62–Other social development, 75–Rural markets, 76–Rural non-farm income generation,

77–Rural policies and institutions, 78–Rural services and infrastructure, 79–Other rural development, and 91–Global Food Crisis Response.

**Geographic Coverage:** East Asia and Pacific Region.

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## 48. Indonesia Decentralization Support Facility (ID-DSF)

### BACKGROUND

Established in its current form with the signing, in November 2007, of a memorandum of understanding between the Government and donors, the ID-DSF is a Government-led multidonor trust fund whose principal purpose is to support the Government's decentralization, particularly as it pertains to improved service delivery for citizens.

Within the decentralization field, the ID-DSF attempts to satisfy its purpose by fulfilling three roles, designed to help the Government improve: (i) policy development and implementation, as this applies to the demand for and supply of local public services; and, hence, the promotion of local government (downward) accountability to citizens and local government (upward) accountability to central government; (ii) governance capacity for decentralization, at both central and sub-national levels; and (iii) the harmonization, alignment, efficiency and effectiveness of development assistance.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Indonesia-Decentralization Support Facility (ID-DSF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	7
Disbursements made during the year	5	4

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Key results include: (i) Public service delivery: Improved definition of service functions; capacity building for costing and pilot implementation of minimum service standards; management strengthening and institution building for local public service providers; and review of service delivery in border regions; (ii) Fiscal decentralisation: Local government borrowing (municipal bonds); monitoring and evaluation of special allocation funds; management of special autonomy funds by local governments in Aceh Province; regional financial information systems; and the policy framework (grand design) for fiscal decentralization; (iii) Governance reform: Capacity development for legislative council representatives; education and training on decentralization; sub-national investment climate reform–capacity building within local governments for the effective and efficient management of business licensing; the policy framework for regional autonomy; and government education and training centers; and (iv) Planning and performance management: Analysis of problems surrounding the quality and integration of different types of planning and human and organizational capacity development to do the work involved; and support to local government management of natural resources and local economic development.

**Participating Donors:** the United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** BH–Sub-national governance administration, BC–Central government administration, and BS–Public administration–other social services.

**Themes:** 26–Decentralisation, 27–Public expenditures, financial management and procurement, and 25–Administrative and civil service reform.

**Geographic Coverage:** Indonesia

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## 49. Trust Fund for Indonesia Infrastructure Support (ID-IS)

### BACKGROUND

The objective of the ID-IS is to increase the quality and quantity of Indonesia's infrastructure, through support of activities designed to harmonize the current and planned Government strategic plan, and to continue the initiatives undertaken by the World Bank and AusAID, the ID-IS donor, related to Indonesian infrastructure development.

The main components of such activities are: cooperation in the road sector, support for public-private partnership (PPP), support to the Papua provincial government, slum upgrading and low-income housing, and rapid response to the Government of Indonesia's requests for infrastructure technical assistance. It is anticipated that a portion of this assistance will be used to rapidly respond to the infrastructure technical assistance needs of various ministries as they arise.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Trust Fund for Indonesia Infrastructure Support (ID-IS)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	3	—
Disbursements made during the year	1	1

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The ID-IS finances 12 activities in the infrastructure sector. One activity has been completed, namely, support for the Papua Provincial Government. The report, *Investing in the Future of Papua & West Papua: Infrastructure for Sustainable Development*, and the supplementary report, *Transport Development Priorities in Papua and West Papua*, were

delivered to Government and to stakeholders in November 2009. The ID-IS team conducted a number of fora in Jakarta, Jayapura and Manokwari to socialize these findings. The fora including stakeholders from the Government, development partners, civil society, and the private sector.

The other eleven activities are well into their respective implementation stage. Some are supporting preparation activities of Bank projects going to the Bank's Board in FY11, such as, the Western Indonesia Road Improvement Project, Upper Cisokan Pump Storage Project, and the Geothermal Project. Other activities are producing just-in-time policy notes and advice to the Government on various topics, ranging from Public Private Partnerships, Housing Markets Development, Regional and Urban Development, Electricity Tariff Reform, Transport PER, Connectivity, and Information and Communications Technology.

Most activities are expected to be completed during FY11.

**Participating Donor:** Australia

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** LE–Renewable Energy, CT–Telecommunication, YC–Housing Construction

**Themes:** 39–Infrastructure services for private sector development, 71–Access to urban services and housing, and 27–Public expenditure, financial management, and procurement.

**Geographic Coverage:** Indonesia

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## 50. Indonesia Multidonor Trade and Investment Trust Fund (ID-TIF)

### BACKGROUND

Established in November 2008, the ID-TIF's overall development objective is to strengthen key trade and investment institutions to effectively and efficiently manage the challenge of improving trade competitiveness and the investment climate in a highly globalized economy. The ID-TIF provides high-level technical advice through the engagement of national and international experts to work with Indonesian partners. The focus is concurrently to provide the best technical expertise and build the knowledge and capacity of the facility's Indonesian partners.

The ID-TIF supports both recipient-executed technical assistance and Bank-executed analytical and advisory services, covering the following two main components: (i) the trade component supports the Ministry of Trade and key related agencies to be more effective in the design and implementation of trade policies by providing technical advice, building staff capacity, and supporting organizational reform; and (ii) the investment climate component focuses on supporting the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs and key supporting agencies in conducting reforms and building capacity. Priority areas are economic regulatory reform, streamlining investment procedures, capacity building for investment policy formulation and investor problem solving, customs and port improvement, and addressing key constraints in the financial sector's deepening, stability, and inclusion.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Indonesia Multidonor Trade And Investment Trust Fund (ID-TIF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	3	1
Disbursements made during the year	0.1	2

### KEY RESULTS

The ID-TIF has supported the Government of Indonesia in implementing several key priorities: (i) launch of a logistics blueprint; (ii) introduction of the 24/7 service in the main ports of Indonesia; (iii) establishment of the dry port; (iv) launching the Indonesia national single window for import and export; (v) review of the people's credit mechanism to improve financial access for SMEs; (vi) increase awareness of the impact of non-tariff measures (NTMs) on trade, among the government officials and help establish a better framework for NTMs going forward; (vii) provide inputs to the new draft of the Presidential Regulation on Negative Investment List; and (viii) support the Government in promoting better access to financial services to underserved groups.

**Participating Donors:** Switzerland, and the Netherlands.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** YY–Domestic and International trade, YZ–General industry and trade, FZ–General Finance, and FE–Micro and Small and Medium Enterprise Finance.

**Themes:** 40–Regulation and Competitiveness Policy, 41–SME Support, 44–Other Finance and Private sector Development, 45–Export Development and Competitiveness, and 49–Trade Facilitation and Market Access.

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## 51. Java Reconstruction Program (ID-JAV)

### BACKGROUND

On May 27, 2006, an earthquake measuring 5.9 on the Richter scale, struck near the historic city of Yogyakarta on the Indonesian island of Java resulting in major damage

in several districts in the Yogyakarta Special Region (DIY) and the Province of Central Java. The total value of damages and losses sustained is estimated to be over US\$3 billion equivalent. Two months later, in July 2006, a tsunami

hit the southern coast of West Java province, also causing significant damage. The ID-JAV was established at the request of the Government of Indonesia (GOI) to support the Government's recovery efforts to both events, by responding to the most basic needs of the households affected. The Government prioritized support for the rebuilding of housing, recovery of livelihoods and increasing communities' preparedness for possible disasters in the future.

The ID-JAV pools approximately US\$94 million provided by seven donors to support the Government's rehabilitation and reconstruction agenda. It is governed by a Steering Committee consisting of donor and Government representatives, which sets policy and makes funding decisions. The Bank serves as Trustee of the ID-JAV. A Technical Review Committee (TRC) reviews project proposals and program activities, monitors implementation progress, and advises the Steering Committee.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Java Reconstruction Program (ID-JAV)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	10	—
Disbursements made during the year	8	15

The Java Reconstruction Fund (JRF) has received all the funds pledged from donors and has allocated 94 percent of these funds to five projects. The ID-JAV has committed US\$73.9 million to housing and community infrastructure, while projects focusing on the recovery of livelihoods have been allocated US\$15.2 million. Approximately US\$71.8 million (81 percent of funds allocated) were disbursed as of June 30, 2010.

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The ID-JAV made early commitments to the reconstruction of housing in response to the GoI's priorities, and has successfully met its targets. By 2008, 15,000 seismic-resistant

core houses and almost 7,300 transitional shelters were constructed. The ID-JAV housing project is now focused on the development of Community Settlement Plans (CSPs) in 265 affected villages and infrastructure reconstruction focused on disaster risk reduction activities. The participatory approach used in the JRF housing project, combined with the Javanese concept of "gotong-royong" (self-help), has been highly successful, and has been adopted by the GOI as a model for future post-disaster reconstruction efforts.

The Livelihood Recovery projects are in full implementation, providing technical assistance to more than 3,000 micro and small enterprises (MSEs) in the affected areas. More than 2,800 MSE operators have improved business skills, and more than 2,265 now have improved access to markets. Community and individual level assets have been replaced and are being used in production. A revolving loan fund has been set up for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) impacted by the Java earthquake. 1,744 eligible MSMEs have received financial or technical assistance, and more than 1,100 MSEs have received loans. Nearly half of those receiving technical assistance activities are women, surpassing the target of 30 percent. More than 40 percent of the recipients of microfinance loans are women.

**Participating Donors:** the European Commission, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Canada, Finland Denmark, and the Asian Development Bank.

### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** FE–Micro and SME Finance, and YC–Housing Construction.

**Themes:** 52–Natural Disaster management, and 71–Access to urban finance and housing.

**Geographic Coverage:** Indonesia (Yogyakarta Special Region and the Province of Central Java)

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## 52. Multi Donor Fund for ACEH and NIAS (ID-ACH)

### BACKGROUND

In response to the Government of Indonesia (GOI) request for coordination, following the tsunami and earthquake disaster in Aceh and Nias, sixteen donors, including the

Bank, contributed to the ID-ACH to support the GOI's plan for the medium term rehabilitation and reconstruction for Aceh and Nias. The Bank also serves as trustee of the ID-ACH and has established a Secretariat to fulfill this role.

The fund is governed by a Steering Committee comprised of representatives of the National and Provincial governments, donor, and the Bank, with observers from international NGOs, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the UN.

The ID-ACH is aligned closely with the government's own reconstruction agenda. Pooling US\$678 million, it is the largest donor program supporting an overall US\$7 billion GOI reconstruction effort. An open menu approach of projects was designed to fill GOI reconstruction gaps, providing a flexible approach to critical transition support. In addition, the Multi Donor Fund (MDF) serves as a forum for policy dialogue on the overall reconstruction.

Lessons learned under the ID-ACH are being used to develop the governance arrangements, operations and projects for other multi-donor post disaster trust funds in Indonesia and globally. Models developed in Aceh such as the community-based housing and infrastructure project have already been replicated elsewhere in Indonesia for recovery from earthquakes and tsunamis. More recently, this approach is being applied for the recovery of communities impacted by the eruption of Mt. Merapi. This model is also being studied for use in Haiti and in other international contexts. Building on its experience with the ID-ACH, the Government of Indonesia has set up the Indonesian Multi Donor Fund Facility for Disaster Recovery (IMDFF-DR) as a standing fund for disaster response and disaster prevention.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Multi Donor Fund For ACEH And NIAS (ID-ACH)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2009 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	109	42
Disbursements made during the year	107	87

The ID-ACH has allocated and committed US\$646 million to its 23 projects, and approximately one-third of the portfolio is allocated to infrastructure outcomes, and another one-third to community recovery projects. Allocations to the four areas of economic development and livelihoods, sustaining the environment, capacity building and governance, and enhancing the overall recovery process together represent the remaining one-third of funds allocated. About 77 percent of funds allocated and committed to projects have been disbursed (US\$500 million).

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The MDF portfolio consists of 23 projects. Eight projects have closed, 12 are under full implementation and

three are in the early stages of implementation. Through Community Recovery projects, approximately 19,500 houses have been reconstructed or rehabilitated in Aceh and Nias. Communities have been assisted to construct 2,623 kilometers of village roads, 7.51 kilometers of bridges, and 1,549 kilometers of irrigation and drainage channels. In addition, 483 schools and 395 local government offices or village/town halls have been built or rehabilitated. Water and sanitation improvements include nearly 6,000 wells or other sources of clean water and 1,195 sanitation units. More than 220,000 land certificates have been distributed, and there is an increased public awareness and understanding of land-titling procedures and property rights of women.

The large infrastructure and transportation projects are playing a key role in creating infrastructure networks throughout Aceh and Nias. Through Infrastructure Reconstruction Enabling Project (IREP) and Infrastructure Reconstruction Finance Facility (IRFF) projects, some 500 kilometers of national and provincial roads, 86 kilometers of district roads, four ports and eleven water supply systems have been designed and implemented through 52 subprojects. In April 2010, additional financing for the IRFF project was approved to construct a further 50 kilometers of a strategically located national road.

Post disaster institution building through good governance and capacity strengthening has been one of the cornerstones of the ID-ACH since inception. Strengthening capacity for improved local government is built into almost all ID-ACH grants throughout implementation. This will also support sustainability of investments after the reconstruction ends.

The ID-ACH has also played a strategic role in enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the overall recovery and reconstruction process. It continues to provide technical assistance and operational support to the Government of Indonesia for coordination of the nearly US\$7 billion overall reconstruction program. Support is also provided to the provincial and district governments to enhance the efficient and effective recovery of Aceh and Nias. Environmental sustainability is a cross-cutting theme across the portfolio, and is the primary focus of two specific projects. The ID-ACH is focusing on building the capacity of local and provincial governments in sustainable solid waste management services and forest resource management.

The ID-ACH is now moving into the final phase of post-tsunami and earthquake recovery and has two projects which will directly address improvements in livelihoods and economic development.

**Participating Donors:** the Asian Development Bank, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the European Commission, Finland, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the World Bank.



**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** AI–Irrigation and drainage, AZ–General agriculture, fishing, and forestry, BC–Central government administration, BH–Sub-national government administration, YB–Agro-industry, YC–Housing construction, TP–Ports, waterways, and shipping, TA–Roads and highways, WD–Flood protection, WB–Solid waste management, and WC–Water supply.

**Themes:** 52–Natural disaster management, 82–Environmental policies and institutions, and 83–Land administration and management.

**Geographic Coverage:** Indonesia: Aceh and Nias (North Sumatra).

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## 53. Multidonor Trust Fund Program for Mindanao (PH-MTF)

**BACKGROUND**

In Mindanao, more than three decades of intermittent conflict have resulted in the destruction of infrastructure, population displacements, deferred development, and a lack of trust among people at the local level and with government authorities. Peace discussions have been underway between the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and the Government of the Philippines. The PH-MTF was established to support post-conflict reconstruction and development in the conflict-affected areas in Mindanao and to build confidence among the affected communities to strive for peace. The PH-MTF is a mechanism for development partners to pool resources and coordinate their support for assisting economic and social recovery in the conflict-affected and vulnerable areas of Mindanao. The PH-MTF has multiple phases. It is currently under Phase 1 of capacity-building and community-driven development. The Bank and its development partners have agreed in principle to expand the Program and are currently designing the expanded phase.

**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

Multidonor Trust Fund Program For Mindanao (PH-MTF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1	2
Disbursements made during the year	0.7	1

**KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS**

As noted above, under Phase 1, grants are being implemented for capacity-building of local stakeholders and local

government units to assist with the reconstruction and development of conflict-affected communities, and the rehabilitation of internally displaced persons from the violent conflict in Mindanao.

To date, capacity strengthening has been provided to the following key groups responsible for managing and guiding conflict-affected communities in their reconstruction and rehabilitation: 45 members and 1,000 municipal volunteers of the Bangsamoro Development Agency; officials of 75 local government units; and 155 people's organizations. Through the learning-by-doing approach, over 100 community sub-projects and livelihood activities have been implemented using the community-driven development methodology.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, Canada, the European Commission, New Zealand, Sweden, the United States, and the World Bank (Germany is also participating through the secondment of an environmental specialist from the organization, DED/German Development Service).

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sector:** JB–Other social services

**Theme:** 58–Conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction

**Geographic Coverage:** Philippines (Mindanao)

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## 54. Pacific Facility (PACF)

### BACKGROUND

PACF is a Bank-executed trust fund program that was established to provide significant supplementary resources to enable the Bank to expand the scope and scale of its development program in the Pacific, and to promote greater donor harmonization. PACF has played an integral role in helping the Bank understand and address the issues faced by Pacific island nations—a priority of the Bank’s East Asia and Pacific Regional Assistance Strategy.

The Pacific island nations are shaped by their economic geography—due to their small size and geographic remoteness, they are highly volatile and subject to external economic shocks. Populations are often widely dispersed and located away from their respective capital cities and economic hubs, which reduces citizens’ ability to participate in the formal economy and to access services. Pacific island nations are also highly vulnerable to natural disasters, including cyclones, earthquakes, tsunamis, and flooding. Some are fragile states, experiencing political and social unrest, and are particularly vulnerable to external shocks, such as the food, fuel, and financial crises.

The PACF trust fund was established in 1999 and is financed by Australia and New Zealand. Since 2007, the Facility has focused on the Pacific islands (80 percent) and Papua New Guinea (20 percent), in line with the donor agreements. PACF finances staff costs and variable costs incurred by the Bank to implement the program. PACF supports lending, analytic and advisory services, and technical assistance activities in the following areas: regional and country-specific economic issues; policy reform; Pacific vulnerability, volatility, and viability; responding to the global slowdown; disaster reconstruction, risk reduction, and climate change adaptation; strengthening infrastructure for growth; human development; and natural resource management, agriculture, and rural development.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Pacific Facility (PACF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	5	2
Disbursements made during the year	3	5

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

PACF has provided resources that have helped the Bank significantly increase its impact in the Region. It provided crucial support for increasing lending to the Pacific Island nations: the Bank anticipates being able to make as much as US\$240 million in IDA and TF resources available for the Pacific during the three-year IDA15 period, compared with US\$140 million in IDA14 and US\$40 million in IDA13. In addition to IDA and trust fund resources, IFC has invested over US\$330 million in the past 5 years, catalyzing further private investment of US\$900 million. PACF has also allowed the Bank to provide more in-depth analysis of issues facing the Pacific.

PACF has contributed to interventions that directly benefit the peoples of the Pacific islands. One example is telecommunications reform, which has increased access to cell phone service and lowered costs. In Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu, mobile telephone usage rates have increased from about 6 percent to 60 percent of the population.

PACF helped finance the design and implementation of a successful temporary labor migration scheme. The New Zealand Recognized Seasonal Employment (RSE) scheme has provided over 9,000 Pacific islanders from Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu with opportunities to work in the horticultural industry, and return home with skills and approximately US\$40 million in remittances.

PACF supports efforts to improve infrastructure asset management in PNG, Samoa, and Tonga, and reconstruction and disaster risk reduction efforts in response to the tsunami in Samoa and Tonga.

The Facility supported activities in response to the food and fuel price spikes of 2008, including efforts to reduce reliance on imported fossil fuels and improve the management of the energy supply chain. The Bank is working with Tonga and the North Pacific countries on these issues. The experience in Tonga with the development of an integrated “energy roadmap” has provided an effective model for country-led donor coordination.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, and New Zealand.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** East Asia and Pacific Region (Pacific Island Nations).

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## 55. Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF)

### BACKGROUND

The PRIF is multi-partner infrastructure coordination and financing mechanism. It was initiated in 2008 by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), the New Zealand Government via the New Zealand Aid Programme (NZMFAT), and the World Bank Group. Infrastructure is crucial to development as it helps people live healthy and productive lives and links people to services, markets and jobs. PRIF provides a framework for better engagement of countries and development partners to ensure more effective use of available funding and deliver better infrastructure services. The PRIF has played an important role in the ability of the Bank to scale-up its infrastructure engagement in the Pacific Islands.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	4	12
Disbursements made during the year	—	1

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The PRIF has helped the Bank to scale-up its infrastructure engagement in the Pacific Islands. It is now financing/co-financing eight projects (one regional and seven country-specific) under transport, energy and telecom sectors worth US\$35 million and nine technical assistance projects (regional and country-specific) worth US\$14 million. Resources from PRIF help the Bank and PRIF donors fulfill their Cairns Compact commitment to better coordinate development activities in the Pacific region.

**Participating Donors:** Australia and New Zealand.

#### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** CA–Information technology, CT–Telecommunications, CZ–General Information and communications, LC–Oil and gas, LD–Power, LE–Renewable energy, LZ–General energy, TV—Aviation, TP–Ports, waterways, and shipping, TW–Railways, TA–Roads and Highways, TZ–General Transportation, WD–Flood protection, WA–Sanitation, WS–Sewerage, WB–Solid waste management, WC–Water supply, and WZ–General water, sanitation and flood protection.

**Themes:** 24–Other economic management, 26–Decentralization, 27–Public expenditure, financial management and procurement, 30–Other public sector governance, 38–Corporate governance, 39–Infrastructure services for private sector development, 40–Regulation and competition policy, 41–Small and medium enterprise support, 43–State enterprise/bank restructuring and privatization, 47–Regional integration, 49–Trade facilitation and market access, 52–Natural disaster management, 71–Access to urban services and housing, 76–Rural non-farm income generation, 78–Rural services and infrastructure, 81–Climate change, and 85–Water resources management.

#### Geographic Coverage:

**Countries:** Fiji, Kiribati, the Republic of Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, the Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

**Region:** East Asia and Pacific Region

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## 56. Philippine Decentralization and Local Government Trust Fund (PH-DLG)

### BACKGROUND

The PH-DLG was established in January 2010 to serve as a catalyst for furthering reform action under the Philippines Development Forum—Working Group on Decentralization and Local Government (PDF-WG) agenda by providing a mechanism for pooling resources to support the implementation of the PDF-WG work-plan.

The PH-DLG is expected to support the goals and objectives of the PDF-WG and contribute to the broader goals of the Paris Declaration through the alignment, coordination, and harmonization of development partner and national government support for decentralization and strengthening of local governments. To allow for contributions from all development partners, the PH-DLG is designed as a multi-donor, Bank-executed programmatic trust fund administered by the World Bank. The development objectives of the Trust Fund are to:

- Accelerate decentralization and local governance reforms in strengthening local public finance and management, improving overall LGU performance, and strengthening the legal and institutional environment for local governance through capacity development and analytical activities; and
- Intensify government and development partner support for decentralization and local governance reforms, through improved coordination and harmonization of resources and systems.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Philippine Decentralization & Local Government Trust Fund (PH-DLG)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	0.7
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.02

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The first activity funded by the PH-DLG is the 2010 Newly Elected Officials (NEO) Orientation program, which has the objective of strengthening the institutional and individual capacities of newly elected local government officials to prepare and implement term-based development plans that are based on local development needs and are correlated with national development goals. The implementation of the 2010 NEO program began in July 2010 and results will be evaluated in 2011.

**Participating Donors:** Canada and Australia.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sector:** BH–Sub-national government administration

**Themes:** 26–Decentralization and 30–Other Public Sector Governance.

**Geographic Coverage:** The Philippines

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## 57. Program for Community Empowerment (ID-PNP)

### BACKGROUND

In August 2006, the Government of Indonesia (GoI) launched its flagship community-based poverty alleviation program, the National Program for Community Empowerment (PNP). PNP is GoI's operational umbrella for

all poverty programs which use a community empowerment approach to ensure the poor benefit from improved socio-economic and governance conditions. It is the largest community driven development program in the world.

The PNP Support Facility (ID-PNP), or PSF, was established in late December 2007 to assist GoI in providing effective leadership and management of PNP. The PSF's specific objectives are to:

- Ensure better coordination among development partners and across grants supporting PNP.
- Develop capacity at all level to plan, manage, and improve poverty reduction programs.
- Reduce poverty through government and civil society partnerships.
- Support high quality monitoring and evaluations efforts.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Program For Community Empowerment (ID-PNP)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	22	25
Disbursements made during the year	5	9

## KEY RESULTS

Results and achievements since beginning-FY10 include:

- Strengthening and expanding coordination among development partners; the European Commission and USAID joined the PSF's Joint Management Committee (JMC) and made respective pledges of US\$7.6 million and US\$64.7 million.
- Delivering twelve new projects PNP, totaling approximately US\$80 million, and increasing PSF disbursements for FY10, over three-fold, to US\$27.7 million to support GoI capacity and implementation of PNP and related poverty reduction activities.
- Designing an on-granting model and selecting three executing organizations to implement the design,

which aim to fill gaps of government poverty reduction programs in reaching marginalized groups by capitalizing on the comparative advantage of local CSOs in reaching and working with these groups. Together, the three executing organizations will work with 29 local CSO partners and 30 local branches across Indonesia benefiting more than 40,000 marginalized people across 23 provinces.

- Providing stakeholders with the results and impact of the PNP program, including the delivery of four key studies and two impact evaluations in 2010: PNP Governance Study, PNP Facilitation Study, PNP Disadvantaged and Marginalized Groups Study, Village Resources and Rural Infrastructure Study and PNP Impact Evaluation, and PNP-Generasi Impact Evaluation.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, Denmark, the European Commission, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** AI-Irrigation and drainage, BH-Sub-national government administration, TA-Roads and highways, and WC-Water supply.

**Themes:** 57-Participation and civic engagement, 75-Rural markets, 78-Rural services and infrastructure, and 61-Social analysis and monitoring.

**Geographic Coverage:** Indonesia

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## 58. Indonesia Support Public Financial Management Multidonor Trust Fund (ID-PFM)

### BACKGROUND

The ID-PFM was established in December 2006, following an MOU signed in October 2006 among the two initial donors (the Netherlands and the European Commission), the Indonesian Government, and the World Bank (as trust fund administrator). In November 2009, an additional MOU was

signed with the Swiss Government, which became the third donor to participate. ID-PFM seeks to assist the Government of Indonesia achieve its medium-term objectives in public financial management, providing complementary and flexible support to both the Government Financial Management and Revenue Administration Project (GFMRAP) and the

Tax Administration Reform Project (PINTAR). This support is delivered through analytical and advisory services, technical assistance, and institutional capacity-building, especially during the difficult stages of the reform process. Activities funded through this trust fund cover seven reform or program areas: (i) budget preparation and execution; (ii) revenue administration; (iii) legislative oversight; (iv) procurement, asset management modernization and reform, and audit reforms; (v) policy capacity development; (vi) change management, human resources management, and communications; and (vii) management, strategy, and visibility.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

ID-Support Public Financial Management Multidonor Trust Fund (ID-PFM)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	6	6
Disbursements made during the year	3	4

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Four years into its life span and following the successful implementation of activities across the aforementioned program areas, the ID-PFM has contributed to the following results:

- Increased momentum in the introduction and implementation of performance-based budgeting (PBB), a medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF), and risk statements in Indonesia.

- Improved understanding of constraints to budget execution.
- Progress in the implementation of an integrated financial management or treasury system at Treasury directorate general.
- Improvement in the monitoring and evaluation of expenditures, including health, and oil subsidies.
- Steps toward a clearer definition of the Parliament's role in the budget process.
- Accelerated tax reform and improved revenue production (through quick wins).
- Traction in the Bureaucracy Reform Initiative at the Ministry of Finance and at other ministries and institutions as they begin to undertake reforms under the aegis of the National Committee for Bureaucracy Reform.

**Participating Donors:** the European Commission, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sector:** BO–Public Administration–Finance.

**Themes:** 25–Administrative and Civil Service Reform, 27–Public Expenditure, Financial Management and Procurement, 28–Tax Policy and Administration, 30–Other Public Sector Governance, and 90–Managing for Development Results.

**Geographic Coverage:** Indonesia

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## 59. Trust Fund for East Timor (ET-BK)

### BACKGROUND

Initiated in FY00, the ET-BK has provided a substantial number of grants to support the rehabilitation of social and economic infrastructure, the development of sectoral policy, and the recovery of the private sector in the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste. In the past, the Government of Timor-Leste, in coordination with the World Bank, the ADB, ET-BK donors, and other stakeholders, established work program priorities, and all activities were implemented by governmental agencies. There is currently only one active project remaining under the ET-BK.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Trust Fund For East Timor (ET-BK)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.7	—

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Since ET-BK's inception, 23 projects have been completed. Overall performance has been positive with some projects performing better than others. Important steps were made towards service delivery, infrastructure rehabilitation, improved governance, and reformed public finance management systems. Of a total US\$166.9 million contributed by development partners to ET-BK, only US\$1.3 million is yet to be allocated. There is only one on-going project financed by ET-BK, *Gas Seep Harvesting Project*. Although this project experienced some delays, implementation progress and progress in achieving the development objectives are both rated moderately satisfactory, and additional financing is being processed to fill a financing gap. The project is expected to close in December 2012.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, the European Commission, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the World Bank.

### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** AZ—General agriculture, fishing, and forestry, BZ—General public administration, ES—Secondary education, FZ—General finance, JA—Health, LZ—General energy, TZ—General transportation, and WC—Water supply.

**Themes:** 20—Analysis of Economic growth, 25—Administrative and civil service reform, 38—Corporate

governance, 57—Participation and civic engagement, 63—Child health, 75—Rural markets, and 86—Other environment and natural resources management.

**Geographic Coverage:** The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

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# E. EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA VPU

## 60. ECA Regional Public Finance Management (EPFM)

### BACKGROUND

The main objective of the EPFM program is to support improvements in various dimensions of public finance management in the Europe and Central Asia Region through a flexible source of technical assistance financing accessible to individual countries or groups of countries on a needs basis. A programmatic approach was chosen to allow for maximum flexibility in responding to the needs of individual countries. Only broad thematic coverage and scope of eligible PFM topics will be defined upfront in the rules of operation, while detailed program of activities will be revised and approved on an annual basis.

The first donor identified to support the program is the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation that pledged a total of US\$18 million over the period of 2010–2015. This will serve as a first contribution to the multi-donor trust fund established to support the EPFM program. The rules of operation are being finalized and will be circulated after their approval by the Steering Committee. To allow for maximum flexibility in adapting to individual country circumstances, the program will have windows for both Bank executed activities and beneficiary executed activities. Eligibility criteria and application procedures for both windows will be defined in the Rules of Operation.

Trust fund grants are expected to be generally accessible for all ECA countries, but priority will be given to low-income country applications during the review process, which includes IDA and blend countries.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

ECA Regional Public Finance Management (EPFM)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	—	—

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The trust fund that supports this program was activated in late December 2010 and an initial contribution was received from the donor in early January 2011.

**Participating Donor:** the Russian Federation

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** BO–Public Administration–Finance

**Themes:** 27–Public finance management

**Geographic Coverage:** ECA Region

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## 61. Improving Public Financial Management in Western Balkan Countries (PFMWB)

### BACKGROUND

This is a single donor trust fund supported by the European Commission under its multi-beneficiary instrument for

pre-accession for candidate and potential candidate countries in the Western Balkans. The purpose of the trust fund is to provide a platform for the systematic improvement of

public financial management across the Western Balkans through subsequent coordinated action by donors, using a common diagnostic and analytical framework (Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability–PEFA–assessment methodology) to guide intervention and encourage cooperation and dialogue among beneficiaries.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The intended outcomes for the trust fund are:

- Improved public financial management in each of the Beneficiaries as measured by the PEFA analytical framework through increased ratings in PEFA indicators associated with trust fund support.
- More comprehensive and comparable information within and among beneficiaries on the status of public financial management through rating and assessments using the PEFA methodology.
- Improved skills of recipient jurisdiction officials in analysis, interpretation and policy response on FM/accountability by applying PEFA/PFM methodologies independently of international experts.
- Cooperation and exchange of information on PFM within/among participants on PFM through increased

communication/interaction by direct contact with various MOF, or specific events/forums (e.g. PEMPAL).

The trust fund was activated in late December 2010 and an initial contribution was received from the donor in early January 2011.

**Participating Donor:** the European Commission

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sector:** GZ–General Finance

**Theme:** 42–Standards and Financial Reporting

**Geographic Coverage:** Sub-Regional–Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Kosovo).

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Website: None at present

## 62. Moldova Regional Development (FS-7MD)

The objective of the Moldova Regional Development Program is to reduce the economic and social disparities among regions within the Republic of Moldova by: (i) improving social services at the local and community level to provide better assistance to the vulnerable, especially the disabled, elderly, children, and the poor; (ii) improving water management at the community level to increase the supply of potable water, constructing and rehabilitating small-scale water supply and irrigation systems, and adequately equipping water accumulation facilities; (iii) lowering road transport costs for road-users in the Republic of Moldova, and providing better access to services by improving the condition and quality of its road network; and (iv) improving the quality of sanitary services in Orhei.

The Program is achieving these objectives through its support of three on-going Bank funded projects, each with its own set of activities: the Road Sector Program Support Project; the Moldova Social Investment Fund; and the National Water Supply and Sanitation Project. For the roads project, it is supporting the additional rehabilitation of roads and extending the scope of the ongoing project. For the Moldova Social

Investment Fund, it is helping to rehabilitate and build village community centers and is also helping with small water projects. Finally, for the water supply project it is supporting the building of a water sanitation facility which will improve the quality of water through increased treatment.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Moldova Regional Development (FS-7MD)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	8	—
Disbursements made during the year	—	2

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Though activities under the roads project have gotten off slower than expected, they are now progressing well and US\$10.1 of US\$16.1 million has been committed. The roads

sub-project will be a single large contract, as is often the case with large road projects. This project is close to finishing its tendering process and the contract is expected to be signed in the next several months which will rehabilitate approximately four kilometers of roads. There have been some 30 local proposals for community centers, and civil works have begun on about 25 that have been selected. Small works for potable water access have received about 15 proposals and these are in the selection process. The water and sanitation project has had the design for the treatment facility prepared by a consultant contract and the major contract for construction is expected to be signed by May 2011.

**Participating Donor:** the European Commission

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** WC–Water, WA–Supply, Sanitation, TA–Roads and Highways, and 62 -Other Social Services.

**Themes:** 54–Social Safety Nets, 78–Rural Services and Infrastructure, and 85–Water Resources Management.

**Geographic Coverage:** The Republic of Moldova

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## 63. Road to Europe—Program of Accounting Reform and Institutional Strengthening (REPARIS)

### BACKGROUND

The Road to Europe—Program of Accounting Reform and Institutional Strengthening (REPARIS) is aimed at creating a transparent policy environment and effective institutional framework for corporate financial reporting in the participating countries, each of which aim to align their national requirements with the EU *acquis communautaire*, which is the legal and regulatory framework established by applicable EC directives, regulation and recommendations.

Participating countries include the EU accession states in the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, Kosovo, the FYR Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia) and the Republic of Moldova, which is a European Neighborhood policy area partner country.

Adoption and effective implementation of the relevant corporate financial reporting *acquis communautaire* are intended to assist these countries with integration into the EU economy, as well as meet the requirements for accession. Just as important, the reform efforts will assist in creating an improved climate for economic growth including attracting greater domestic and foreign investment.

The REPARIS supports various activities including advisory services and technical assistance in two ways: (i) country-specific activities are to be set out in detailed Country Action Plans for implementation of recommendations of the analytical Accounting and Auditing Reports on the Observance of Standards and Codes (A&A ROSC Report); and (ii) regional REPARIS activities aimed to assist countries in developing common solutions to shared challenges,

recognizing that many have similar legal and economic backgrounds, and a common goal of eventual EU accession.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Road To Europe—Program Of Accounting Reform & Institutional Strengthening (REPARIS)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	2	4
Disbursements made during the year	0.9	2

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Country-specific activities have moved forward in all REPARIS participating countries. This includes work towards the preparation and implementation of country action plans or similar activities in selected countries including the Republic of Croatia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, and the FYR Macedonia. The regional program has formed Communities of Practice to address reform priorities in the area of Financial Reporting, Auditing and Oversight, and Accounting and Auditing education. Early results include the adoption of improved laws, and requests from countries for engagement in development of planned laws; facilitation of membership of international peer organizations, such as IFAC, in the case of four of the professional bodies from the region, and

adoption of a common model for the longer term development of accounting and auditing education. With strong support of the Ministers of Finance and other senior officials, REPARIS has helped ensure an integration of assessment and advisory services, financial and operational support, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for client countries as they continue their reform efforts.

**Participating Donors:** Austria, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sector:** FZ-General Finance

**Theme:** 42-Standard and Financial Reporting

**Geographic Coverage:** Southeastern and Eastern Europe (Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, Kosovo, the FYR Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, and Serbia).

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## 64. Strengthening Accountability and the Fiduciary Environment in South East Europe and Central Asia (SAFE)

### BACKGROUND

While this trust fund is administered by the World Bank, it was established by a contribution from the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO). It is aimed at improving public financial management in the Europe and Central Asia region. The Trust Fund provides support for activities to assess public financial management performance, identify and implement actions to achieve improvements and share knowledge and good practices across countries in the region.

- Supporting design, implementation and management of the PFM reform agenda by governments, particularly on reform activities that are being undertaken simultaneously across the region.
- Developing shared knowledge and experience on PFM reform to strengthen reform effectiveness and focus development partner support.
- Improving coordination between donors and their relationships with governments; towards limiting overlaps, and concentrating declining donor support in the region.

There are no concrete achievements to date. The first call for proposals was issued in September 2010 and is due to close on 31 December 2010.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Strengthening Accountability & Fiduciary Environment In Southeast Europe & Central Asia (SAFE)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	—	1
Disbursements made during the year	—	—

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The key results for which this trust fund was designed are:

- Improving understanding of public financial management (PFM) status in target beneficiaries.

**Participating Donor:** Switzerland

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sector:** FZ-General finance

**Themes:** 42-Standards and financial reporting

**Geographic Coverage:** Region-Southeastern Europe and Central Asia (Albania, the Republic of Armenia, the Azerbaijan Republic, the Republic of Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, Georgia, the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kosovo, the Kyrgyz Republic, the FYR Macedonia, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the Republic of Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and the Republic of Uzbekistan).

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## F. EXTERNAL AFFAIRS VPU

### 65. Communication for Climate Change Program (CCC)

#### BACKGROUND

The CCC Program was established in January 2009 by the Italian Ministry of Environment and Territory, which has been a long-standing champion of communication for development. This program aims to complement existing Bank-wide climate change initiatives, and as such it is strategically aligned with the Bank's strategic framework for development and climate change.

The CCC Program is organized in three components: (i) support to operations; (ii) research and capacity building, and (iii) advocacy and fund leveraging. Its main objectives are to: (a) raise awareness about climate change and its impact at various levels; (b) promote commitment among the public, private sector, and policy makers to take action; and (c) build coalitions for further advocacy efforts. To achieve its goals, the Program focuses primarily on three key stakeholders: policy makers, the private sector, and grassroots organizations.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Communication For Climate Change (CCC)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.5	—
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.2

#### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The CCC Program delivered communication support to four Bank projects in FY10: coal dialogue in Southern Africa (in Botswana), a communication for climate change adaptation in the Philippines, and the deployment of alternative fuel vehicles in 13 demonstration pilot cities in China and Kenya. These activities should be concluded before end of FY11.

**Participating Donor:** Italy

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sector:** Non-sectoral

**Theme:** 81–Climate Change

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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### 66. Communication for Governance & Accountability Program (CommGAP)

#### BACKGROUND

The Communication for Governance & Accountability Program (CommGAP) was established in 2006 to promote

good and accountable governance in development policy and practice through the use of innovative communication approaches and techniques that strengthen the elements

of the public sphere. It aims to engage citizenries in support of vibrant civil societies, plural and independent media systems, and open government institutions. Thus far, CommGAP has developed a set of communication approaches and techniques to deal with several difficult challenges to reform programs under real world conditions, including: securing political will, effecting behavioral change, managing and mitigating risk, and building multi-stakeholder coalitions. CommGAP has also heightened an appreciation of the democratic public sphere as an essential component to securing and sustaining good governance and accountability and state-building in fragile states. Furthermore, the Program has helped design communication programs to support initiatives that generate demand for good governance and the efficient operation of social accountability mechanisms.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Communication For Governance & Accountability Program (CommGAP)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	2
Disbursements made during the year	2	1

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Highlights of major accomplishments in FY10 include:

- **Research and Advocacy:** The program published an array of new materials, including an edited volume on news media and governance reform; partnered with the Governance & Social Development Resource Center (GSDRC) to more effectively share knowledge with DFID governance and social development advisers; tracked momentum with its blog *People, Spaces, Deliberation*, which was ranked the number one blog in the Bank; participated in several high-level events including, the *Salzburg Global Seminar on Governance*, and the *International Parliamentary Conference on Peacebuilding: Tackling State Fragility*; and co-hosted a high-level side event with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime during the Third Conference of the State Parties to the UN Convention against Corruption in Doha.

- **Capacity Building:** CommGAP made progress in integrating and adapting its flagship course, *People, Politics, and Change: Communication Approaches for Governance Reform*, into relevant platforms of learning. The program also developed a communication module entitled, *Public Opinion, Persuasion and the Public Sphere*, which was integrated into the World Bank Institute's core learning program on Accountable Governance.
- **Support to Operations:** A 2009 mid-term review of CommGAP recommended the need for “developing greater traction with Bank field programs to complement innovation at policy level.” In this regard, reorganization in the Bank's External Affairs Vice Presidential Unit in 2009 allowed CommGAP, which was tasked to lead the practice group on Governance and Reform in the Operational Communication Department, to more effectively integrate communication approaches and techniques into Bank operations. In FY10, CommGAP provided operational support to some 30 Bank clients. The Program also developed a communication strategy for the Governance & Anti-Corruption Council, contributed to the Bank's guidance note on multi-stakeholder engagement and plays an important role in developing a good practice framework on Political Economy Analysis.

**Participating Donor:** the United Kingdom

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** BZ—Central Government Administration, and CZ—General Public Administration.

**Theme:** 29—Other accountability/anti-corruption.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 67. Parliament Network on The World Bank Program (PNOWB)

### BACKGROUND

The PNOWB is an independent organization that partners with the World Bank Group in mobilizing parliamentarians in addressing poverty and works for increased transparency in international financial institutions. This recipient-executed Program, the Bank-executed World Bank Parliamentary Outreach, and the Parliamentarians in the Field trust funds all support a dialogue between the World Bank Group and parliamentarians around the world in different ways. Having been activated since 2004 and 2001, respectively, the trust funds support dialogue including: annual meetings of the Network where parliamentarians from all Bank member countries and senior management of the Bank Group interact; parliamentary visits to Bank programs in the field; and consultations and information sharing through the network.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Parliament Network On The World Bank (PNOWB)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.7	0.2
Disbursements made during the year	0.5	0.3

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The trust funds have supported the functioning of the PNOWB secretariat; the participation of Parliamentary delegations to the World Bank spring and annual meetings; thematic videoconferences between Bank staff and members of parliament; Parliamentary field visits to World Bank projects in Mongolia and Burkina Faso; and the design of a field visit website.

**Participating Donors:** Belgium, France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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# G. FINANCE AND PRIVATE SECTOR VPU

## 68. Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest (CGAP)

### BACKGROUND

The CGAP is an independent policy and research center dedicated to advancing financial access for the world's poor. It is supported by more than 33 bilateral and multilateral development agencies and private foundations that share a common mission to alleviate poverty. Housed at the World Bank, the CGAP provides market intelligence, promotes standards, develops innovative solutions, and offers advisory services to governments, microfinance providers, donors, and investors. The CGAP's goal is to scale up microfinance by helping to build more equitable and efficient financial systems.

The CGAP focuses on three priorities: (i) building the financial market infrastructure through technology and transparency; (ii) fostering a supportive policy environment; and (iii) improving the effectiveness of microfinance funders. In pursuing these goals, the CGAP emphasizes three roles that form the core of its comparative advantage: (i) developing industry-wide standards and providing advocacy and advisory services around those standards; (ii) providing high-quality market intelligence and sector analysis; and (iii) supporting new approaches, delivery channels, and products that have the potential to significantly expand the poor's access to finance.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Consultative Group To Assist The Poorest (CGAP)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	13	16
Disbursements made during the year	18	16

### KEY RESULTS

Over the last three years, the Program committed US\$15.7 million to 16 initiatives in 12 countries: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Kenya, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Pakistan, the Philippines, and South Africa. These projects continue to grow and are now reaching over 2.8 million adults through a range of financial services. The Program's robust research agenda has been developed around the following key issues of branchless banking: customer adoption, agent networks, business models, and government-to-person payments. The team's most recent research work includes a pricing study in which the team compared the prices of 16 branchless banking pioneers to 10 traditional banks in 10 countries and a practice guide (Agent Management Toolkit) on how financial service providers can build a viable network of branchless banking agents.

**Participating Donors:** AFD/France, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Australia, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, Citi foundation/USA, Denmark, the European Commission, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank, Finland, Ford Foundation, Germany, Inter-American Development Bank/Multilateral Investment Fund, International Finance Corporation, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Labour Organization (ILO), Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mastercard Foundation/USA, Michael and Susan Dell Foundation/USA, the Netherlands, Norway, Omidyar Network Fund/USA, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, United National Capital Development Fund/United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United States, and the World Bank.

#### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sector:** FE–Micro and SME Finance.

**Theme:** 44–Other financial and private sector development.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 69. Information for Development Program (infoDev)

**BACKGROUND**

The *infoDev* Program is coordinated and served by an expert Secretariat housed in the World Bank Group. Its goal is to promote the growth of technology enterprises to enhance sustainable inclusive growth, competitiveness and jobs.

The *infoDev* Program focuses on the following key areas:

(i) bringing technologies to market; (ii) creating and growing sustainable enterprises that are technology based and enabled; (iii) promoting an enabling environment for innovation and adoption of technologies to promote enterprise growth and ensure effective competition so that the market functions to widen access to technology at affordable prices; (iv) disseminating research and best practices; (v) building capacity to enhance the sustainability of enterprises; and (vi) providing technical assistance to incubators that ensure Access to Finance (A2F) and Access to Markets (A2M).

The *infoDev* Program is a thought leader in technology-enabled small business incubation. Its global incubation network reaches to 300 plus business incubators, and more than 20,000 small and medium enterprises and has helped create over 220,000 jobs across 87 developing countries. Within the Bank Group, the *infoDev* Program has also been recognized as being cutting-edge in its use of web-based resources to develop, publish and disseminate its work and facilitate debate and interaction among and between client countries and donors. It acts as a neutral convener of dialogue and as a coordinator among bilateral and multilateral donors—supporting the global sharing of information on information and communication technology for development. Its mission is to bring together individuals passionate about how technology can appropriately and effectively tackle a variety of challenges facing developing countries.

**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

Information for Development (infoDev) Program	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	13	13
Disbursements made during the year	3	5

**KEY RESULTS**

Results have been accomplished at three levels, as described below:

**Global level:**

- A global good practice assessment on the design of Climate Technology Centers (CICs) in developing countries was presented at an official UN side event at the 2010 UN Climate Change Conference.
- An online agribusiness community of practice in Hyderabad was launched in October 2010, to discuss the key challenges, opportunities, and incubation models for agribusiness in developing countries.
- A global good practice review was prepared on how to best promote creation of value-added agribusiness enterprises.
- A report on The Global Opportunity in IT-Based Services was published, to help policymakers take advantage of opportunities presented by the IT services and IT-enabled services (ITES) industries.
- The 10th Anniversary Edition of Telecommunications Regulation Handbook, a one-stop reference guide for developing country ICT regulators was launched.
- A report on Building Broadband and an online Broadband Strategies Toolkit to deepen and extend aids for increasing access to broadband was launched.
- A Knowledge Map on the Development Potential of the Virtual Economy in creating employment opportunities for semi-skilled and unskilled workers in developing countries was launched.

- The website—[www.edutechdebate.org](http://www.edutechdebate.org)—continued as a community of practice site devoted to discussing the role of ICTs in education.

#### Regional level:

- In partnership with Nokia and Cap Gemini, the Program held the first Africa Open Innovation Summit in Kenya to discuss how to accelerate innovation and entrepreneurship in Africa.
- Two regional mobile applications labs were established in Southern Africa to incubate between 8–10 mobile applications, mentor start-ups and SMEs, and facilitate access to finance and access to markets.
- Social networking groups for mobile applications entrepreneurs were established in Africa and Asia.
- Regional small business incubation networks in Africa, Asia, Caribbean, Eastern Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East were supported with regional partners providing the co-financing.
- Business Incubator Training Program for Developing Countries was extended to business incubator managers in Africa with future rollouts for Asia and ECA.
- Studies of ICTs in education in India and South Asia, with in-depth surveys of the major countries were published to complement surveys of Africa and Caribbean.

#### Country level:

- The Climate Technology Program launched plans for Climate Innovation Centers in Kenya and India, to address the barriers that impede the countries from transfer, development, and deployment of advanced climate technologies.
- In collaboration with IFC, business incubators in three IDA countries (Mozambique, Nicaragua, and Senegal) were implemented.
- In collaboration with Finland, business incubators in Cambodia, Tanzania, and Nepal are being implemented to strengthen incubator and innovation system to focus on SME internationalization in the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Moldova, and Kazakhstan, and the

ECAbit regional incubation network through access to finance training.

- Through the Incubator Support Center ([www.idisc.net](http://www.idisc.net)) and delivery of training services, incubator managers and policymakers focusing were assisted on their national innovation entrepreneurship programs.
- Country case studies in Brazil and the Republic of Korea and technical assistance in Uganda were launched on the use of geographic information systems to monitor development outcomes.
- The Brazil E-Waste Strategy and Policy was launched at a seminar in Sao Paulo.

**Participating Donors:** Brazil, CISCO Systems/USA, Colombia, El Salvador, Finland, Germany, IBM World Trade Corp./USA, Ireland, Italy, the Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Motorola, Inc/USA, Societa Finanziaria Telefonica PA/Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

#### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** CA–Information Technology, CT–Telecommunications, and CZ–General information and communications.

**Themes:** 81–Climate change, 82–Environmental policies and institutions, 39–Infrastructure services for private sector development, and 41–Small and medium enterprise support.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 70. Financial Sector Reform and Strengthening Initiative (FIRST)

### BACKGROUND

The FIRST is a multi-donor grant facility providing technical assistance to promote financial sector development. Launched in 2002 by Canada, the United Kingdom, the

International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden and the World Bank, the FIRST is guided by a Governing Council composed of senior

representatives of its participating donors and managed by a Program Management Unit based at the World Bank headquarters.

The FIRST focuses on delivering top-quality technical assistance in the short to medium term. It does so quickly and flexibly. FIRST has established a distinct role in financial sector development as a niche provider of small gap filling technical assistance projects. It facilitates systematic follow-up to assessments made by the joint World Bank-IMF Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) and Reports on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSCs). In addition, FIRST supports eligible countries in advance of their participation in FSAP or implementation of ROSCs, as they strengthen their financial systems and implement internationally recognized standards and codes.

Other FIRST priorities include (a) responding to requests for help that are below other donors' minimum thresholds, (b) acting as a catalyst for wider donor intervention in a particular area, and (c) promoting projects that present a strong potential for replication. FIRST is well placed to offer both a regional and multi-country approach. The FIRST supports activities and interventions mainly in the public sector, principally by providing technical assistance to regulatory bodies and policy makers. Primary areas of activity are: (i) Financial sector reform strategy and policy advice; (ii) Advisory services to strengthen regulatory and supervisory frameworks, (iii) Financial sector market development and institution building; (iv) Capacity building; and (v) Contingency Planning and crisis management.

FIRST-funded technical assistance is carried out primarily by private sector experts. In addition, World Bank and IMF staff may be involved in managing projects and providing policy advice.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial Sector Reform & Strength. Init (FIRST)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	9	14
Disbursements made during the year	9	10

## KEY RESULTS

Highlights of FY10 include the following:

- The FIRST approved 39 new projects valued at US\$7.67 million, which included 15 crisis management projects and 14 FSAP/ROSC follow-up projects.

- Successful launch of technical needs survey in Africa and Asia, which served to strengthen the project pipeline.
- Two new donors joined the FIRST: Germany, contributing Euros 4 million up to end December 2012; and Luxembourg, contributing Euros 250,000.
- At end FY10, the FIRST had a portfolio of 66 active Bank-managed projects, valued at US\$17.86 million. A breakdown by region and commitments is provided below:

Region	Number of Projects	Commitments Value (\$ million)	Share of Commitments
AFR	20	5.98	33%
EAP	8	2.11	12%
ECA	15	4.06	23%
LCR	12	2.96	17%
MNA	4	0.81	5%
SAR	7	1.95	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>17.86</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Participating Donors:** Canada, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** FA-Banking, FK-Capital Markets, FC-Housing Finance and real estate markets, FD-Non-compulsory pensions, insurance and contractual savings, FE-Micro and SME Financing, and FG-Payment Systems, securities clearance and settlement.

**Themes:** 40-Regulation and competition policy, 42-Standards and financial reporting, and 44-Other financial and private sector development.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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# H. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK VPU

## 71. Education for All—Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI)

### BACKGROUND

The EFA-FTI is a global partnership between donors and developing countries to ensure accelerated progress towards the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education by 2015. All low-income countries, which demonstrate serious commitment to achieve universal primary completion, can receive support from FTI. The Catalytic Fund is a multi-donor trust fund managed by the World Bank on behalf of donors. Its purpose is to provide transitional financial assistance to FTI-eligible countries that have completed a Poverty Reduction Strategy and with education sector plans that have been endorsed by donors through the FTI review process, but which encounter difficulty in mobilizing additional external funding at the country level due to a relatively limited donor presence.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Education For All-Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	202	300
Disbursements made during the year	203	262

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

To date, 36 countries have received grants amounting to more than US\$2 billion from the Catalytic Fund. They

are: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Djibouti, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Kingdom of Lesotho, the Lao PDR, Liberia, the Republic of Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the Republic of Moldova, Mongolia, the Republic of Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Republic of Tajikistan, the Democratic Republic of Timor Leste, the Republic of Yemen, and Zambia.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the European Commission, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sector:** EP—Primary Education

**Theme:** 65—Education for all

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 72. EFA-FTI Education Program Development Fund (EPDF)

### BACKGROUND

The EPDF was created to enable more low-income countries to access the Fast Track Initiative (FTI) and to accelerate

progress toward universal primary education. For developing countries without education plans and weak capacity to develop them, the EPDF can provide technical support

and build the capacity required to prepare and implement a sound education plan. It can also support all low-income countries in sharing their knowledge and experience on education and how to reach the goal of universal primary education.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

EFA FTI Education Program Development Fund (EPDF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	21	6
Disbursements made during the year	14	29

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The EPDF continues to be a very important source of technical assistance to countries in their efforts to plan and implement their education sector plans (ESPs). As more and more

countries have their ESPs endorsed, EPDF may shift its focus to financing “downstream” activities, or support to monitoring of ESP execution by local donor groups. Most IDA countries have been major beneficiaries of the EPDF, particularly those in Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, Canada, France, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sector:** EP–Primary Education

**Theme:** 65–Education for all

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 73. Financial Literacy and Education Trust Fund (FLIT)

### BACKGROUND

The increased role of financial products and services in countries at all development stages, and the growing role of these in social insurance systems, have reinforced the need to improve the ability of individuals to effectively access and manage interactions with these services, especially in countries where financial inclusion is poor and educational attainments are low. The FLIT was established in October 2008 as a Bank-executed trust fund to support the advancement of financial literacy and capability programs in low- and middle- income countries through the development of methods and best practices for the assessment of financial capability and evaluation of outcomes achieved by financial education and other types of skills enhancement programs. The FLIT includes a non-fiduciary transfer to the OECD to support collection and analysis of financial education programs and the development of related standards through the OECD Committee process.

The FLIT’s primary focus is to develop a conceptual framework and an operational guidance and methodological toolkits on methods for (i) measuring levels of financial capability; and (ii) evaluating the impact of financial capability enhancement programs. The fund provides financial support, intellectual guidance, and technical assistance

to develop innovative methods and test their application through support for country-level programs. The FLIT will produce global knowledge products in these areas and support their dissemination.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial Literacy and Education Trust Fund (FLIT)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	5	5
Disbursements made during the year	0.05	3

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

In 2010, the objectives and strategy for the FLIT were refined by the establishment of an internal management structure, recruitment of consultants to join a team of experts providing intellectual guidance and technical advice, and the selection of pilot projects to participate in the program.

Six projects (covering eight countries) have been selected to participate in the development of new methodologies



with the guidance and support by the FLIT team and its group of experts. Qualitative research methods are currently being used to explore the concept of financial capability in low-income settings and to identify the best approach for designing questions that can be used for a national survey in all the pilot countries. The experts have prepared a topic guide that is being used in the focus groups, reviewed it with the country teams, and trained researchers in each team to prepare for the focus groups. A common approach was identified in addition to program objectives and time frame. Focus groups are currently under way in most of the countries (Mexico, Colombia, Uruguay, Papua New Guinea, Namibia, Zambia, and Malawi). The first focus groups in Latin America have proved extremely successful, with a clear indication of what it means to be financially capable at different income levels.

Another strand of work under FLIT will produce operational guidelines and a technical “toolkit” to guide efforts to undertake impact evaluation of financial education interventions and other capability enhancing programs. The RAND Corporation was selected through a competitive process to lead this initiative. To contribute to the evidence base and inform the development of the toolkit through case studies, the Trust Fund has funded four impact evaluation projects (Brazil, India, South Africa, and Uganda). All of these projects intend to develop and test innovative evaluation techniques and assess the impact of financial education on behavioral change of the poor with regard to financial decision-making in low and middle income countries. A

second Call for Proposals for additional impact evaluation projects is planned to be issued in February 2011.

**Participating Donor:** the Russian Federation

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** EL–Adult literacy/non-formal education and JB–Other social services.

**Themes:** 56–Other social protection and risk management, and 44–Other financial and private sector development.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 74. Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations Program (GAVI)

### BACKGROUND

The GAVI Program trust fund was created in early 2007 to support the achievement of the Millennium Development Goal on reducing child mortality. This fund supports the Bank’s overall development work and activities toward improving health in GAVI-eligible client countries through a focus on vaccines and immunization, at the global and country/regional levels. The trust fund facilitates the Bank’s work with governments through technical assistance, cutting-edge analytical work, partner coordination, and innovation. Activities include work on child survival and general health systems strengthening including financing systems and immunization delivery system strengthening.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Global Alliance For Vaccines & Immunization (GAVI) Program	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	3	2
Disbursements made during the year	2	3

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

A total of 27 country proposals that target health systems strengthening (HSS), as well as improving financial sustainability/innovative financing in support of immunization, were approved during 2007–2010. Countries included are

Indonesia, the Republic of Tajikistan, Djibouti, Vietnam, the Republic of Yemen, Ukraine, the Lao PDR, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Pakistan, and India. Among Regions, Africa was specifically allocated the greatest share of funding to strengthen health systems using immunization services as an entry point and to promote financial sustainability/innovative financing. Countries receiving funds in Africa include Zambia, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Mali, the Republic of Madagascar, Cameroon, Senegal, Sudan, Mali, Liberia, Benin, Ghana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, The State of Eritrea, Burundi, the Republic of Mozambique, and Rwanda. Under HSS supported activities range from improving HRH for immunization, assessing the impact of primary health care reforms on coverage of immunization services, and building the capacity in collecting and using reliable and timely HNP outcome indicators including immunization coverage. Under financial sustainability/innovative financing, activities that were supported range from costing and implementing packages for results-based financing within countries to supporting detailed analytical work on health financing issues within countries forming the basis of creation of various country specific health financing and health insurance policies. Such activities

increase immunization coverage both through paying for better immunization results as well as removing financial barriers to accessing health services including immunization services.

**Participating Donors:** France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, UNICEF, World Health Organization (WHO), civil society organizations, and private enterprises.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** JA–Health

**Themes:** 63–Child Health and 67–Health System Performance.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global (50 percent of funds are allocated to the Africa Region).

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## 75. Global HIV/AIDS Partnership (GAIDS)

### BACKGROUND

Through the GAIDS Partnership, the Bank plays a leading role with other UNAIDS co-sponsors; the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM),<sup>14</sup> and key bilateral donors in supporting the global response to HIV/AIDS. GAIDS is both the Bank's institutional link to the UNAIDS partnership and its technical anchor on HIV/AIDS.

GAIDS provides support in three areas, which have been prioritized in the Bank's HIV/AIDS strategy: (i) HIV strategic intelligence and planning; (ii) prevention of sexual transmission of HIV; and (iii) social protection for people affected by HIV. The Bank is providing specialized HIV technical expertise and knowledge to operations and is helping to improve the Program efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability through evidence informed responses.

A partnership between the Bank and the UK Department for International Development (DFID) is supporting evaluations to generate a strong evidence base to help policy makers plan and implement an effective response at the

community level. This enables the Bank to evaluate community responses to build evidence on the impact of specific activities and programs.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Global HIV/AIDS (GAIDS)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	10	11
Disbursements made during the year	7	10

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The World Bank provided strategic intelligence and planning support that enabled over 60 countries to develop prioritized, evidence informed and costed national AIDS strategies, and to improve their allocative efficiency, resulting in effective national responses based on epidemic dynamics. It has also helped to integrate HIV into National Development

<sup>14</sup> A program description of GFATM is included above in the CFP VPU section.

Plans in four high burden countries, namely, the Kingdom of Swaziland, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Botswana, and Namibia.

The Bank has provided support to generate evidence on “what works in prevention” in various epidemic contexts to ensure that effective and efficient prevention strategies and programs are designed and funded. HIV regional epidemic, policy and response syntheses were undertaken in the United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Burundi, South Africa, Southern Sudan, and Niger. Further, the Bank has helped to increase understanding of how services are being provided, and what works to reduce HIV transmission and under what circumstances. In India, for example, an independent impact evaluation has found that, due to the Bank’s support to the country’s National AIDS program, GAIDS has helped to avert an estimated 3 million new infections by reducing HIV infection among young pregnant women in high burden southern states by almost 50 percent. In partnership with UNDP, WHO and UNAIDS, the Bank has concluded a major new synthesis analysis of the global epidemics of HIV in MSM. The report has found that addressing the MSM epidemic has significant impacts on a country’s epidemic—even in generalized epidemic scenarios such as those in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The Bank and USAID have co-hosted a bimonthly high level global debate series on emerging issues in the HIV response. The Bank’s global video conference and web-based technologies enable country teams in Africa and other partners from across the globe to participate in real time in the debates. By attracting about 400 participants, each debate provide a platform for exchange of ideas and knowledge with policy makers and practitioners around the world.

Finally, in partnership with DFID, the UK NGO AIDS Consortium, and other partners, the Bank has undertaken an evaluation of community responses in six countries (Burkina Faso, Kenya, India, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and Zimbabwe) to determine the extent to which a strong community response helps strengthen the national AIDS response. Preliminary results indicate the ways in which community-based activities are at the core of prevention activities.

**Participating Donors:** the United Kingdom and UNAIDS—United Nations AIDS Program.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** JA–Health, JB–Other Social Services, and EZ–General Education.

**Theme:** 88–HIV/AIDS

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 76. Global Partnership for Disability and Development (GPDD)

### BACKGROUND

Founded in 2004 by the World Bank and the Governments of Finland, Italy, and Norway, the GPDD is a dynamic initiative to accelerate inclusion of people in developing countries with disabilities, and their families, into development policies and practices. It is a unique global network of developing and developed country governments, bilateral and multilateral donors, UN agencies, disabled people’s organizations (DPOs), and other civil society organizations, national and international development agencies, universities, and many others with the principal goal of fostering international cooperation to improve well-being of persons with disabilities in developing countries. This network provides

a platform for partnerships that support the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (CRPD) and ensure inclusion of disability into international development programs.

The GPDD vision is a world of inclusive communities, where children, youth, and adults with disabilities, regardless of gender, age, or type of disability, as well as their parents and families, enjoy the same individual rights and have access to the same opportunities enjoyed by other citizens. In such inclusive communities people with disabilities are accepted, have a voice and participate actively in all aspects of the community and the nation. Its objective is to combat the social and economic exclusion and impoverishment that

can be associated with disabilities. GPDD's primary actions lie in capacity building, knowledge sharing, research, and networking.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Global Partnership For Disability & Development (GPDD)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.5	0.2
Disbursements made during the year	0.1	0.5

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

**GPDD Institutional development:** GPDD has strengthened its governance structure and its membership base.

### Knowledge sharing and capacity building activities:

The Inclusive Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) Planning Workshop was organized in Mozambique in February 2010 for more than 80 representatives from organizations of persons with disabilities from around the country, government, civil society, private sector and academia.

A Regional Seminar on Accessibility of the Environment, Universal Design, Tourism and Development was organized in March 2010 to demonstrate how disability issues can be effectively mainstreamed in development goals and priorities using an example of tourism development. The Seminar focused on the Southern African Region and also included participants from Portuguese speaking less developed countries. Some 70 participants from Angola, Botswana, Brazil, Capo Verde, Guinea Bissau, Italy, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Malawi, the Republic of Mozambique, Namibia, Portugal, the Democratic Republic of Sao Tomé and Príncipe, South Africa, the Kingdom of Swaziland, the Democratic Republic of Timor Leste, the United States, Zambia, and Zimbabwe attended the seminar.

A seminar on disability and development and the protection of rights of persons with disability was held in March

2010 in Buenos Aires for around 100 participants, including members of the MERCOSUR Working Group on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, and officers of the Argentine Government, as well as invitees from civil society in the Region.

Communities of practice on Women with Disabilities in Development; and on Inclusive Education continued to provide a platform for discussions and knowledge sharing, and a Working Group on Haiti Reconstruction provided a platform for various stakeholders to raise awareness on how to include disability in the reconstruction activities.

Lastly, a Development Partners' Forum for knowledge sharing on disability and development and networking was organized in September 2010 with representatives and disability focal points from twenty-two government donor agencies, United Nations agencies, Multilateral Organizations, and Private Foundations.

**Participating Donors:** Italy, Finland, and Norway.

### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** JB–Other Social Services, BE–Compulsory pension and unemployment insurance, BS–Public Administration–Other Social Services, and EZ–General Education.

**Themes:** 52–Natural disaster management, 53–Poverty strategy, analysis, and monitoring, 54–Social safety nets, 87–Social risk mitigation, 51–Improving labor markets, 55–Vulnerability assessment and monitoring, 65–Education for all, 59–Gender, 61–Social analysis and monitoring, 65–Education for all, and 68–Nutrition and food security.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 77. Polio Buy-Down Program (POLIO)

### BACKGROUND

The objective of the Polio Buy-Down Program (POLIO), which is a credit buy-down program, is to increase the

financial support and focus on performance for health activities with large cross-border externalities. The grant funding was provided to support buy-downs of IDA credits and

supporting polio eradication. This funding was also intended to pilot the IDA and IBRD buy-down mechanism as a step toward establishing it as an additional financing strategy for communicable disease control.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Polio Buy-Down Program (POLIO)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	64	—
Disbursements made during the year	29	1

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The POLIO has provided support on polio eradication to the governments of Nigeria and Pakistan. In recent years, two polio projects in Pakistan have now been fully implemented.

The performance audit (independent assessment) for both was carried out by WHO and IDA buy-down has been triggered. A third project is now under implementation.

**Participating Donors:** the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, United Nations Foundation, Rotary International, and United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sector:** JA–Health

**Themes:** 64–Other communicable diseases

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 78. Health Results-Based Financing Program (HRBF)

### BACKGROUND

The multidonor HRBF Program supports results-based financing approaches within the health sector for the achievement of the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in particular MDGs 4 and 5. The HRBF Program finances activities to ensure access to basic health services using a variety of results based financing (RBF) mechanisms, and has four specific aims:

(i) support design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of RBF mechanisms; (ii) develop and disseminate the evidence base for implementing successful RBF mechanisms; (iii) build country institutional capacity to scale up and sustain the RBF mechanisms, with the national health strategy and system; and (iv) attract additional financing to the health sector.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Health Results-Based Financing (HRBF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	20	50
Disbursements made during the year	3	11

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

During FY10, the HRBF Program continued to support: countries to design, implement, monitor and evaluate RBF mechanisms; seed grants for exploring the feasibility of RBF; analytical work; a global website for knowledge and learning (<http://www.rbfhealth.org>); and an Interagency Working Group on RBF that the Bank co-chairs, to share knowledge, best practices and lessons learned. RBF project disbursements began with the provision of US\$4 million to support Rwanda in March 2010.

RBF seed grants have been very successful in exploring the feasibility of RBF mechanisms and catalyzing interest in RBF, with demonstrable effects in the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Nicaragua, Panama, and the Republic of Tajikistan. These seed grants have directly stimulated and expanded Bank policy dialogue with countries on health care financing and reform, and catalyzed country investments in RBF through government budgets and Bank financing.

In December 2009, the HRBF Program helped support<sup>15</sup> a regional workshop in Cape Town, South Africa that combined intensive training in impact evaluation (IE) methods

<sup>15</sup> The workshop was also financed by the Bank's Spanish Impact Evaluation Trust Fund.

and hands-on clinics to further develop RBF IE in RBF pilot countries. The purpose of the workshop was to build knowledge on the use of IE among policymakers and program managers and allow project teams to apply this knowledge to the design and implementation of program-specific IEs.

The Bank's Africa Region units, through a regional trust fund financed by the HRBF Program, implemented an extensive set of RBF activities, including knowledge sharing, capacity building, and technical assistance. This responded to the high demand for information about RBF and assistance in implementing successful and sustainable RBF mechanisms, and was supported by a partnership with the World Bank Institute (WBI).<sup>16</sup> The Africa Region also launched an online RBF community of practice for Sub-Saharan Africa. These extensive activities catalyzed strong interest in RBF in over 20 African countries. The RBF website (see below) was launched in July 2009, to serve as a global knowledge and learning platform on RBF. Since then, the website has already posted over 70 knowledge and learning products.

<sup>16</sup> The programs specifically administered by WBI are included below in the WBI VPU section.

**Participating Donors:** Norway and the United Kingdom.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** JA–Health, JB–Other social Services, BQ–Public Admin-Health, BH–Sub-national Government Administration, BC–Central Government Administration, and BK–Comp Health Finance.

**Themes:** 54–Social Safety Nets, 59–Gender, 63–Child Health, 64–Other communicable diseases, 67–Health system performance, 68–Nutrition and food security, 69–Population and reproductive health, 70–Other human development, 88–HIV/AIDS, 89–Non-communicable diseases and injury, 90–Managing for development results, 92–Malaria, and 93–Tuberculosis.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 79. Human Resources for Health Program (HRH)

### BACKGROUND

The objectives of this analytic work are to: (i) fill key information gaps; (ii) strengthen the evidence base for human resources for health policy in developing countries; and (iii) develop tools for translating evidence into HRH strategies. Phase I of these trust funds intends to focus on the first objective of the work, with emphasis on areas of human resources for health policy, where the World Bank has a comparative advantage. These areas include labor market dynamics, fiscal constraints analysis, and costing analysis. The geographic focus in Phase I was on Sub-Saharan Africa, specifically in four focus countries: The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Ghana, Rwanda, and Zambia.

Under Phase II, the geographic focus has been expanded beyond Sub-Saharan Africa to capitalize on innovations and lessons learned. Phase II is focusing on: (i) technical assistance to support implementation of HRH reforms in selected thematic areas (labor market, fiscal and costing analysis, pre-service training costing, and the political economy of HRH reform); (ii) creating an evidence base for innovative HRH strategies; (iii) refining and developing innovative analytical tools (further refinement of Phase I tools, e.g., contingent valuation tool, census tool, costing

tool and development of new tools, e.g., fiscal impact of different wage policies, costing of pre-service training, private sector analysis); and (iv) capacity building and knowledge management.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Human Resources For Health (HRH)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.7	0.8
Disbursements made during the year	0.4	0.7

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Recent technical assistance to support Implementation of HRH Reforms includes the following:

- Designing RBF in Nigeria.
- Monitoring HRH impact of RBF in Zambia and Ghana.
- Developing a regional strategy to manage nurse migration in the Caribbean.

- Making policy recommendations for coordinating HRH Activities for GFATM and GAVI.<sup>17</sup>
- Analyzing health labor market in Vietnam, Ukraine, Rwanda and Ghana.
- Analyzing health worker performance in Tanzania.
- Producing comprehensive book on the design and implementation of HRH policy in Africa.
- Developing a one-week course for HRH policy makers.
- Developing a website page (see below) for housing HRH-related materials of the Bank.

**Participating Donors:** Norway and Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI).

<sup>17</sup> The GAFTM and GAVI Programs are described above in the CFP VPU section.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sector:** JA–Health

**Theme:** 67–Health System Performance

**Geographic Coverage:**

Africa: Nigeria, Zambia, Ghana, the United Republic of Tanzania, Rwanda, Liberia; Asia: Vietnam, India; Latin America & Caribbean: Caribbean; Europe & Central Asia: Ukraine.

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## 80. International Health Partnership (IHP+)

### BACKGROUND

The IHP + was launched in 2007 by United Kingdom Prime Minister Gordon Brown and the World Bank President Robert Zoellick with the objective to deliver improved results in health by focusing on implementation of the principles of aid effectiveness (Paris Declaration) for health. Together with the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank is coordinating the IHP + which also includes country partner, H-8 agencies, bilateral donors, and civil society and private sector partners.

The IHP + supports the Bank's 2007 Strategy for HNP Results, and is one of the Bank's key efforts to increase selectivity, improve strategic engagement, and reach agreement with global partners on collaborative division of labor for the benefit of client countries. It has also been a vehicle for delivering on the strategic directions of the strategy, including health systems strengthening (HSS), increased synergies between health systems and priority diseases, and renewing the focus on health results.

At the country-level, IHP + and its partners are working together to support implementation of national health strategies by tackling high transaction costs and fragmentation and promote mutual accountability by developing a set of negotiated commitments outlining how partners will support the implementation of a single national health strategy—a country compact. In response to concerns about Country Compacts which had not been assessed for quality and feasibility, a tool

and guidelines for jointly assessing national health strategies was developed. The multi-agency endorsement of the JANS tool at global level gives it significant legitimacy at country level.

A common framework to monitor performance and evaluate progress in countries was developed in 2008—the IHP + Common Evaluation Framework, which underpins efforts of the H8 to monitor progress towards the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). To operationalize this framework at the country level, the country health systems surveillance (CHeSS) approach has been further developed during 2009.

An annual global monitoring and evaluation report has been commissioned to a north-south consortium of agencies—IHP + Results. The first report on partner progress at global and country levels will be presented at the upcoming World Health Assembly.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

International Health Partnership (IHP+)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	—	0.4
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.1

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Since September 2007 the IHP+ has succeeded in shifting the global health agenda towards an increased focus on country ownership and expanding the limits of what can be done to streamline the global health architecture. Global health partners that once competed for attention and resources are now engaging regularly in open and frank discussions, participating in joint missions to countries, building constituencies to represent one another, and, in some cases, even providing pooled financing to support country-led development for health. This really is a change in the way the world has been doing business in health.

More specifically:

- The IHP+ has improved ways of working amongst all partners through regular and strengthened coordination and joint work/missions.
- Partners actively participate in annual reviews of progress by an independent consortium of North-South organizations—IHP+ Results.
- The IHP+ held its first Ministerial Review meeting in February 2009, bringing together ministers of health and agency heads from IHP+ global compact signatories to collect feedback on progress in delivering commitments and to provide an open forum for discussion of behavior change needed to hasten progress.
- Joint assessment has taken place in Nepal, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Uganda, Ghana,

and Vietnam and more are in preparation or under consideration in Rwanda and Mali.

- A strategic framework to monitor performance and evaluate progress in countries has been developed; now needs to be considered at country level and linked to results-focused evaluation frameworks.
- Country health monitoring and evaluation systems in the context of annual health sector reviews have been assessed in four IHP+ countries—Burkina Faso, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia, as well as in the People’s Republic of China, the Republic of Armenia, and Georgia, using this framework.
- Progress has been made in developing a common fiduciary framework for all partners.

**Participating Donor:** World Health Organization

**Sector:** JA–Health

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 81. Job Creation and Economic Growth (JOB CRT)

### BACKGROUND

The objective of the JOB CRT associated trust fund is to promote effective policy making in the area of job creation in developing countries. To accomplish this objective, the trust fund takes a three-pronged approach: (i) support cutting-edge research by the global academic and research community on key policy issues related to the creation of more and better jobs, as well as the reduction of inequality and social exclusion; (ii) build capacity of policy-makers and researchers on, evaluation techniques and good practices in labor market policy; and (iii) catalyze country-level analysis of local labor market conditions and piloting of promising approaches.

The research, capacity-building, and country-level activities supported by the JOB CRT will further contribute to better policy-making and job creation. In part, this will be achieved through a strong link to the operational work of the Bank and other international and bilateral organizations. The research results will also feed into the Bank’s comprehensive and integrated policy framework for promoting job creation and better labor market outcomes—the MILES (macroeconomics, investment climate, labor market institutions, education and skills, and social protection) framework. The latter also draws from existing diagnostic tools developed by the Bank, such the growth diagnostics, the poverty diagnostics, the Doing Business indicators, and the investment climate surveys.



## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Job Creation And Economic Growth (JOBCRT)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.6	1
Disbursements made during the year	0.4	1

## KEY RESULTS

The trust fund (JOBCRT) has had impacts in the areas of research, capacity building, and country-level work. Research on “Migration and Labor Market Outcomes in Sending and ‘Southern’ Receiving Countries” has been implemented. Publications and dissemination events in the field, at international conferences, and at the World Bank has been undertaken and all research activities have been closely linked with capacity building activities. Research on “Understanding Labor Market Informality in Developing Countries” has also been on the way, with pilot studies in seven West African countries, in Peru, and Indonesia and research to be finalized by the end of 2011. Dissemination and capacity events have been equally linked to the research results and are a key component of the activity. Regarding the work on labor market responses to the crisis, a joint ILO-WB global policy inventory has been developed. Publications of results and assessments of the data are planned for FY12. Furthermore, the Jobswatch research has been developing an early-warning monitoring system that can be used to anticipate future crises and to forecast deterioration in employment opportunities for workers, as well as a documentation of how the crisis is affecting labor market indicators for countries where labor market data is available.

In terms of capacity building, the trust fund has successfully completed a multi-year training of trade union members from country/regional offices on key labor market issues, which included a six-months secondment to the Bank; training of stakeholders from pilot countries on labor market issues (in 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011); joint ILO-WB labor market training programs specific to Southeastern Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, and Sub-Saharan Africa; several conferences and dissemination events; smaller monitoring and evaluation clinics in pilot countries.

A range of country-level work has been implemented: a survey of labor demand and skills in the FYR Macedonia;

pilot work on a toolkit to analyze linkages between social protection and informality in the Western Balkans; sustainable employment in Kosovo, skills development for the informal sector in Nigeria; analysis of recent labor market trends and the informal sector in Uganda; policy-oriented work on Ghana’s informal economy, a case study on raising productivity and reducing risks of informal household enterprises in Rwanda; country-level analysis of crisis effects on workers in Pakistan, Tunisia, and Morocco; the second part of a national panel survey to determine crisis impacts and exposure to social protection programs in the United Republic of Tanzania; assessment of the labor market impacts and effectiveness of government policy responses in the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Tajikistan; evaluation of a major public works program in El Salvador; and analysis of labor force survey data to determine crisis impacts on vulnerable groups in Egypt. A call for proposals has been released for a new survey instrument to measure the supply and demand of technical, cognitive and non-cognitive skills. Case studies are being implemented in 10 MDTF-donor priority countries that will lead to a multi-country report.

**Participating Donors:** Austria, Germany, the Republic of Korea, Norway, and Switzerland.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** JB–Other social services

**Themes:** 51–Improving labor markets, 55–Vulnerability Assessment and Monitoring, and 66–Education for the knowledge economy.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 82. Rapid Social Response Program (RSR)

### BACKGROUND

Given the shared need to promote a global response to the social impact of the crises in developing countries, the World Bank has established a Rapid Social Response Program (RSR) as part of the Vulnerability Financing Facility (VFF), which is its overall crisis response framework.

The main objectives of the RSR Program are to safeguard lives and livelihoods during and after the global crises by promoting social protection measures such as social safety nets and maintenance of access to basic health, nutrition, education and other vital services for communities, especially poor and vulnerable groups. The RSR builds on lessons learned from the success of safety net programs, particularly in IBRD countries, in protecting the assets and livelihoods of vulnerable households. The RSR is the second window under the VFF alongside the Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFCRP).<sup>18</sup>

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Rapid Social Response Program (RSR)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	29
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.5

### KEY RESULTS

The RSR was established in December 2009 with contributions from the Russia Federation and Norway. It is designed to support mitigation and preparatory measures in low-income countries (IDA-eligible countries) against systemic shocks by:

- Strengthening the protection of the transient poor and the vulnerable.
- Strengthening the protection of the chronic poor against additional negative impact caused by shocks.
- Enhancing/improving the existing—or creating a new—country system to allow rapid expansion and better protection of the poor and the vulnerable under crisis.

The RSR addresses market failures by financing:

(i) technical assistance in IDA-eligible countries only; (ii) the piloting of promising learning and innovation approaches,

as well as, the scaling up of existing program benefits (IDA-eligible countries only); and (iii) knowledge management, including South-South knowledge sharing and transfer.

At present, it supports 34 projects. Of those, 27 are country-specific, whereas seven are either global or regional initiatives. The RSR has conducted two rounds of competitive task selection during the last 15-months. To-date, eight recipient-executed, and 23 Bank-executed grants are under implementation. Many activities are still in the early stage of implementation. Nevertheless, there are already exciting developments including:

- the Haiti Household Development Agent (HAD) Pilot designed to test an integrated delivery and accountability mechanism to improve family health and nutrition practices to protect the poorest and help those that have been driven into extreme poverty as a consequence of the global economic crisis and the devastating earthquake of January 2010.
- the Sri Lanka–Strengthening Targeting, Monitoring and Evaluation of Safety Nets Technical Assistance designed to strengthen the community based targeting and administration of the country’s national Samurdhi cash transfer program.
- the Gambia–Rapid Response Nutrition Security Improvement Project to support cost-effective programs that seek to mitigate the consequences of crises on human development outcomes such as the health and nutrition status of children.

**Participating Donors:** Norway and the Russian Federation.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** JA–Health, JB–Other social services, BS–Public Administration–Other social services, EC–Pre-primary education, and EV–Vocational training.

**Themes:** 54–safety nets, 56–other social protection and risk management, 68–nutrition and food security, 70–other Human development, and 87–social risk mitigation.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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<sup>18</sup> A program description of GFCRP is presented below in the SDN VPU section

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## 83. Rapid Social Response Catalyst Program (RSRC)

### BACKGROUND

Given the shared need to promote a global response to the social impact of the crises in developing countries, the World Bank has established a Rapid Social Response Program (RSR) as part of the Vulnerability Financing Facility (VFF), its overall crisis response framework. The RSR leverages the Bank's own resources through IBRD and IDA, and donor resources through, *inter alia*, the RSR Multidonor trust fund and the RSR Catalytic (RSRC) trust fund. The objective of the RSRC is to set the stage for the launch and implementation of the RSR by supporting, in selected IDA countries: diagnosis, analysis, and strategy and guideline development in areas key to promotion of social protection measures including Social Safety Nets, Labor Market Programs, and Protection of Access to Basic Services such as Nutrition, Health and Education.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Rapid Social Response Catalyst Program (RSRC)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	2
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.6

### KEY RESULTS

Progress on the activities is monitored monthly with all activities under the RSRC underway. It is funding 18 country-level technical assistance and capacity building activities aimed at improving the design, effectiveness and sustainability of social protection policies and programs focused on supporting crisis responses via safety nets, labor market and employment programs and protecting access to basic social services for the poor and vulnerable. The RSRC is also funding seven Knowledge Management activities in support of cross-country and cross-sectoral learning. Two activities are

completed to-date providing a functional review of Albania's social protection programs to improve the financial management aspects for payments, reporting and controls; and supporting the participation of IDA-country participants in the South-South learning forum which stimulate cross-country learning on the design and implementation of public works programs as safety net interventions.

Other projects include support to the Government of Togo to identify the main technical, administrative, institutional, targeting issues and key success factors for a new public works intervention using the Liberian experience with the Cash-for-Work Program.

In Rwanda, a grant supports the authorities to develop better ways to handle the allocation of Vision 2020 Umurenge Program funds for cash transfers, public works, and a third financial services sub-program in ways that would treat cash transfers for eligible families as a firm commitment. In the Kyrgyz Republic, the grant supports the Agency for Social Protection in reforming the country's social safety nets so that the poor and vulnerable households receive faster and easier access to programs mitigating potential negative effects of energy tariff increases.

**Participating Donor:** the United Kingdom

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** JA–Health, JB–Other social services, BS–Public Administration–Other social services, EC–Pre-primary education, and EV–Vocational training.

**Themes:** 54–safety nets, 56–other social protection and risk management, 68–nutrition and food security, 70–other Human development, and 87–social risk mitigation.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 84. Russian Education Aid for Development (READ)

### BACKGROUND

The single donor READ Program was established in October 2008 as a partnership between the Government of the Russian Federation and the World Bank to improve education quality and learning outcomes in low-income countries. The associated trust fund amounts to US\$32 million, to be executed by the Bank over a five-year period. The development objective of the READ Program is to generate and disseminate operational knowledge and services to help fast-track Initiative (FTI) countries strengthen their systems and institutions responsible for evaluating educational quality, measuring learning outcomes and using these results to improve teaching and learning.

A core contribution of the READ Program is to ensure capacity to take forward the country's learning agenda, in existing or newly established units or centers within the education ministries of selected countries (Angola, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Mozambique, the Republic of Tajikistan, Vietnam, and Zambia) or other national institutions dealing with basic education. Continuous involvement of country-level experts will further ensure the sustainability of the capacity development impact of the READ Program. In the Program's vision, the interventions and assessment tools and systems introduced and tested under the program could be expanded to scale or for the longer term.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Russia Education Aid For Development Program (READ)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	5	18
Disbursements made during the year	0.1	2

### KEY RESULTS

The first year of READ implementation focused on firmly establishing the Program at both the global and country levels: the Program's structure and expert Technical Group were established; the Program was launched in all seven READ countries; Self-Diagnosis exercises were conducted in each READ country to identify gaps and create Action Plans for READ assistance; and a First READ Global Conference brought everyone working on READ together and built momentum for moving forward.

For 2010, in its second year, READ work at the global level centered on establishing a clear Moving beyond the Self-Diagnosis Reports, now equipped with Action Plans, countries have begun to march forward in implementing their first set of activities. Specific results include:

#### At the Global level:

- A Self-Diagnosis (SD) Template to help countries prepare a report on the state of their assessment system and related gaps.
- A Self-Diagnosis Synthesis report summarizing READ countries' SD reports.
- The First and Second READ Global Conferences.
- A Conceptual framework to help countries strengthen their assessment system.
- A knowledge base of Case Studies on one dimension of the framework, namely the Enabling Context (Australia (Queensland), Brazil, Chile, The Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Russia, and Uganda).
- Partnership with other international donors for several assessment-related events.
- Two READ Council (governing body) meetings, coordination meetings with Russia.
- Sponsorship of three conferences.
- Production of a Video, "When Children Learn, Nations Prosper."

#### At the Country level:

- A Self-Diagnosis report prepared by each of the 7 READ countries.

- Workshops around the SD report, allowing for stakeholder consultations and consensus.
- Action Plans and Funding proposals.
- Greater awareness and commitment toward the READ agenda.

**Participating Donor:** the Russian Federation

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sector:** EZ–General Education

**Themes:** 65–Education for all and 66–Education for the Knowledge Economy.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 85. Scaling Up Nutrition Program (SUN)

### BACKGROUND

Malnutrition impedes economic and human development. In particular, undernourished children have higher mortality, lower cognitive and school performance, and 10–17 percent lower income potential as adults. Improved nutrition can therefore be a driver of economic growth. Improving nutrition is a pro-poor strategy, with high potential rate of return on associated investments.

The SUN Program is financed through contributions from the Government of Japan and focuses on catalytic country-level activities as well as regional and global work, the overall objectives of the SUN Program initiative are to expand nutrition interventions in countries where there exists demand, generate demand in countries where it is lacking, build operational capacities, and leverage IDA and other resources for nutrition investments in high malnutrition-burdened countries.

(Nepal, Malawi, Republic of Yemen, Morocco, Benin, Angola, Zambia, Islamic State of Afghanistan); policy dialogue and project preparation with national nutrition staff in Nepal, the Republic of Yemen, Burkina Faso, Liberia, the Republic of Mozambique, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka among others; implementation of pilot projects to test innovative approaches to addressing malnutrition including private sector investment in the production of food supplements in The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; the testing of a new community-based system for growth monitoring and promotion in Guatemala; building nutrition capacity at country level through technical assistance (The Gambia) and innovative training materials for community health workers (Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Peru); and the completion of analytical work supporting the finalization of the global action plan for a new global framework calling *Scaling Up Nutrition: A Framework for Action*, endorsed by the Bank and more than 100 other agencies, donor partners, universities, and other members of civil society.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.4

**Participating Donor:** Japan

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** JA–Health

**Themes:** 68–Nutrition and Food

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Key results include: the completion of numerous studies at country level supporting the development of country nutrition strategies and plans to scale up nutrition programming

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## 86. Strategic Impact Evaluation Fund (SIEF)

### BACKGROUND

Launched in September 2007, the SIEF supports the Bank efforts to build evidence from operations on “what works” to promote human development outcomes. The SIEF resources support: (i) prospective, rigorous impact evaluations of programs in 11 eligible human development and sustainable development sectors and 72 eligible developing countries across all regions; (ii) intensive training programs for government counterparts, Bank staff, and staff of partner development agencies in impact evaluation methods; and (iii) publication and dissemination of evaluation results through articles, meta-studies, and Web-based materials.

The current SIEF activities are supporting country-level evaluations of programs in seven human development “clusters”: (i) health pay-for-performance; (ii) conditional cash transfers; (iii) active labor market/youth employment programs; (iv) Malaria control; (v) education accountability reforms; (vi) HIV/AIDS prevention; and (vii) early childhood development.

SIEF is also supporting impact evaluations of innovative human development interventions, and delivery of five training workshops in five different regions.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Strategic Impact Evaluation Fund (SIEF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1	0.7
Disbursements made during the year	3	4

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Since its creation in 2007, the SIEF has helped shift the Bank’s role in knowledge generation, by promoting a move throughout the Bank towards the more scientifically valid estimates of the causal effects of development programs on human development outcomes. This has been achieved through well-designed impact evaluations that compare outcomes for beneficiary groups with a validated comparison group (i.e., counterfactual analysis). In FY10, the SIEF’s publications window supported six research papers, one impact evaluation training handbook and toolkit, two policy notes, and numerous articles and disseminated results in over 36 presentations in international conferences and other discussion *fora*.

**Participating Donors:** Spain and the United Kingdom.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sector:** JA–Health

**Themes:** All themes in Health

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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# I. HUMAN RESOURCES VPU

## 87. Donor Funded Staffing Program (DFSP)

### BACKGROUND

The Human Resources Vice Presidency has taken the lead in responding to the Board's and Bank management's request to simplify, increase transparency, and seek harmonization by standardizing several existing commitments with donors, i.e., the Donor Staffing Programs. As a result, the Externally Funded Staffing Program (EFSP) and Junior Professional Program (JPO) were created.

In 2010, HRSVP moved to further streamline the two Donor Staffing Programs (EFSP and JPO) under one umbrella, the Donor Funded Staffing Program (DFSP), which was put in place during FY11. Its objective is to further contribute to the achievement of the Bank's diversity targets and capacity building efforts, through the recruitment of both mid-career (level GF and above) and Junior Professional Officers (JPOs, grade level UC) both at headquarters and in-country offices. The program continues to allow donors and the Bank to leverage their development agendas more strategically. The DFSP (EFSP and JPO together) is the only program across the Bank for which grant funding is tied to the nationality of the donor.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Externally Funded Staffing Program (EFSP) Junior Professional Officer Program (JPO)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	16	9
Disbursements made during the year	11	13

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

**EFSP:** As of November 30, 2010, EFSP has 29 active participants and 45 alumni (including the participants from the Donor Staffing Program which were amended to EFSP). The

number of TORs collected for the FY10 Bank-wide call for TORs: 47.

**JPO:** As of November 30, 2010, 59 JPOs were actively participating in the Program. To date, 166 JPOs have been brought on board. Approximately 47 percent of JPOs have been retained at the Bank after completing the Program. TORs collected at 2010 Bank-wide Call for TORs: 83

**Participating EFSP Donors:** Austria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Norway, Russia, Spain, and Sweden.

**Participating JPO Donors:** Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** Not applicable

**Geographic Coverage:** Not applicable

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# J. INDEPENDENT EVALUATION GROUP

## 88. IEG Evaluation Program (IEGE)

### BACKGROUND

The IEGE Program shall promote cooperation between the donor, NORAD, and the Bank's Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) in meeting the following developmental objectives:

- To strengthen evaluation of development work.
- To provide accountability and learning from experience.
- To foster and better development outcomes.
- To improve the capacity of client countries to conduct evaluations of their own developmental work.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

IEG Evaluation Program (IEGE)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.6	0.4
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.5

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The contributed resources were used to finance evaluation activities in mutual areas of interest as follows:

- Support expanded work on individual evaluations, including case studies, dissemination workshops, and other evaluation work that can enrich IEG's evaluation findings.
- Support evaluation capacity development, including country capacity diagnostics, training, and client-country

participation in evaluation-related conferences and workshops.

- Support dissemination and outreach activities for enhancing the development impact of evaluation activities.
- Support development of impact evaluation methods and data availability.

The Trust Fund helped fund evaluations in the areas of: Social and Environmental Safeguards, Social Safety Nets Impact Evaluation, Social Safety Nets Evaluation, GAC Implementation, Donor Coordination in Africa, Timor Leste Country Program Evaluation, and Evaluation of WBG Information and Communication Technologies (ICT).

It also provided scholarships for developing country participants at IPDET.

**Participating Donor:** Norway

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sector:** BZ-General Public Sector Administration

**Themes:** 30-Other public sector governance and 90-Managing for development results.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 89. Regional Centers for Learning, Evaluation and Results (ECD)

### BACKGROUND

CLEAR (Regional Centers for Learning on Evaluation and Results) is a multiregional initiative, housed in IEG, with the goal to contribute to strengthening M&E and performance management in countries and their governments. CLEAR will support (1) *regional centers* (housed in existing academic institutions) to provide in-region capacity development and technical assistance services (recipient-executed component), and (2) *global learning* (Bank-executed component) to strengthen practical knowledge-sharing on M&E and PM across regions through development of courses (that the centers will deliver) and organization of global learning events. CLEAR is a five-year program, started in 2010.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Regional Centers For Learning, Evaluation & Results (ECD)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	2
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.08

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

CLEAR's key results indicators are:

- By June 2012 four centers will provide M&E services on a regional basis.
- By June 2014 an external evaluation indicates that the centers are performing well against their business plans.
- Intermediate Outcome Indicators: Specific, center-level indicators will be developed by each of the centers based on their plans.
- As of December 1, 2010, one center in East Asia is operational, and one center in Africa has been selected.

**Participating Donors:** Sweden, the United Kingdom, Asian Development Bank (AsDB), the Philippines, African Development Bank (AfDB), and Tunisia.

#### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sector:** BZ-General Public Sector Administration

**Themes:** 30-Other public sector governance; and 90-Managing for development results

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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# K. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN VPU

## 90. Alliance of Communicators (COM+)

### BACKGROUND

The COMplus Sustainable Development Communications Alliance operational platform started in 2003 as a network of existing communications organizations to provide a diverse communications platform on sustainable development. During the past seven years, it has shown remarkable success through a synergistic approach across partners and the implementation of three business lines:

- Multi-stakeholder platforms for dialogue.
- Capacity building and knowledge sharing.
- High-impact multimedia products.

COMplus member organizations are drawn from across the media, communications and sustainable development sectors, global advocacy groups, and international organizations, providing a unique range of perspectives on current strategic and thematic priorities.

**Membership/Partners:** BBC World Service Trust, Conservation International, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), Global Environment Facility (GEF), GlobeScan, International Federation of Environmental Journalists (IFEJ), Inter Press Service (IPS), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), One Planet/DevTV, Thomson Reuters Foundation, TVE, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Bank, World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), and TVE- Asia Pacific.

**Associate Partners:** GREEN, a UK based communications agency specializing in sustainable development; and *NHK* Eco Channel, *NHK*'s brand new portal website, dedicated to climate change and sustainable development. *NHK*, Japan Broadcasting Corporation is Japan's sole public broadcaster.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Alliance Of Communicators (COM+)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.3	0.4
Disbursements made during the year	0.3	0.4

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The value-added of the COMplus platform in a nutshell:

- Tracks opinion of 5,000 sustainable development decision makers.
- Reaches 300 million homes around the world through films, documentaries, and videos.
- Reaches mainstream and alternative media globally, especially in developing countries.
- Trains hundreds of journalists annually and tracks skills upgrade and use.
- Establishes strategic alliances with legislators, private sector, civil society and academia to move agendas forward on key sustainable development areas.
- Decodes sustainable development information to fit the global public's daily needs.
- Provides a platform for South/South cooperation.

During 2009–10, COMplus successfully carried out a joint program with the Global Legislators Organisation (GLOBE) that shadowed the G8 and G20 Summit process through regional summits, COP 15 in Copenhagen in 2009, and COP16 in Cancun in 2010, bringing a large group of journalists and civil society representatives to these major events. It also organized a series of on-the-job training programs for more than 200 journalists across the world on key issues related to sustainable development, COP 15/16 and public-private partnerships in times of crisis.

**Participating Donors:** Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** AZ–General agriculture, fishing and forestry, CB–Media, and LE–Renewable energy.

**Themes:** 91–Global food crisis response, 80–Biodiversity, 81–Climate change, 82–Environmental policies and institutions, 85–Water resources management, and 86–Other environment and natural resources.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 91. Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest (BRF)

### BACKGROUND

Launched in 1992, the Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest (BRF) is a joint initiative of the international community, the Brazilian government and Brazilian civil society to promote innovative ways of conserving the Amazon and the Atlantic Forest. The program is based on international and local partnerships between different tiers of government and civil society to develop solutions that combine conservation of Brazil's rain forest with its sustainable economic use and the well-being of its population. It is the foremost example of cooperation among countries in pursuit of solutions to an environmental problem with global dimensions. The BRF is managed by the Bank, which is also responsible for overall donor coordination and serves as liaison with the Brazilian government, and prepares and supervises BRF-related projects.

The program's long-term objectives are to: (i) demonstrate the feasibility of harmonizing economic and environmental objectives in tropical rain forest; (ii) help preserve the biodiversity of rain forests; (iii) reduce the Brazilian rain forests' contribution to global carbon emissions; and (iv) provide a concrete example of cooperation between development and developing countries on global environmental issues.

The BRF finances projects under the pilot program and supports the administrative expenses incurred by the World Bank as the BRF administrator and as coordinator of other activities under the program. It also funds pre-investment work after consultation and in agreement with government authorities.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Brazilian Rain Forest (BRF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	5	5

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The BRF bet on innovation, social participation and partnerships in support of natural resource management sustainable alternatives, matching conservation actions, income generation and improved living conditions to local populations. The main BRF results during FY10 were:

- Production of the first digital, continuous and official cartographic base, in 1:100,000 scale of the Amazon. That is a key tool for policies on territory regulation, such as ecological-economic zoning.
- Preparation of the Macro-Economic and Ecologic Zoning of the Amazon.
- Strengthening of the Environmental Cadastre System.

During this period the BRF held a seminar with ministers, donors, recipients and beneficiaries, at which results of all projects were presented, and a fair and exhibit of products from community projects was made. These events helped highlight the achievements of the BRF since its creation in 1992 among them:

- Establishment of a sustainable timber management model, by fostering research and the adoption of forest management techniques and systems, emphasizing timber products exploitation and improvement of monitoring tools and systems in the region.

- Strengthening of natural resources management in the Amazon flooded forests which house great ecological and economic importance, notably the fishery production.
- Identification and development of initiatives for community-based fishery resources management, and agreements and rules to access such resources, involving governmental institutions, fishing communities, corporations and volunteer environmental agents.
- Demarcation of over 43 million hectares of Indigenous Land and support to Indigenous Land Monitoring Projects; incentives to market-oriented productions; dissemination of traditional knowledge on indigenous resources management; recovery of indigenous culture.
- Maintenance of the forest cover through the establishment of ecological corridors to enable inspection actions, consolidation of existing protected areas and fostering of techniques for natural resources' sustainable use in these areas. The Amazon ecological corridor comprises an area of 51 million hectares and the Atlantic Forest corridor accounts for 21.5 million hectares.
- Over 400 publications (guides, manuals, studies) on range of environmental, natural resources management and social issues and targeted to different audiences.

**Participating Donors:** Germany, the European Commission, the United States, Italy, Japan, Canada, The Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** AZ–General agriculture, fishing, and forestry.

**Themes:** 60–Indigenous peoples, 80–Biodiversity, 83–Land administration and management, and 86–Other environment and natural resources management.

**Geographic Coverage:** Brazil

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## 92. Haiti Education for All (HEFA)

### BACKGROUND

The Haiti Education for All (HEFA) Multi Donor Trust Fund is a financing vehicle for implementing the Government of Haiti's priority activities in the education sector. The target size of the MDTF is approximately US\$50 million, with an initial US\$22 million committed by the Catalytic Fund of the Education for All Fast-Track Initiative (EFA FTI) global partnership in September of 2009 (restructured in April 2010, in light of the earthquake). The fund builds on five years of Bank technical assistance to the education sector, and is implemented by the Government and non-public actors alike, with the Bank serving as trustee.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Haiti Education For All (HEFA)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	22-
Disbursements made during the year	—	—

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- 3,000 schools supported in the wake of the earthquake with financial compensation.
- 70,000 children participating in school health and nutrition program.
- Technical assistance being provided on early childhood development programs (with UNICEF) and on curriculum development (with UNESCO).
- Results-based, time-bound institutional strengthening program of the Ministry of Education developed, to be financed with trust fund resources.

**Participating Donor:** Education for All Fast-Track Initiative (EFA FTI) Catalytic Fund<sup>19</sup>

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** AZ–General agriculture, fishing, and forestry.

**Themes:** 60–Indigenous peoples, 80–Biodiversity, 83–Land administration and management, and 86–Other environment and natural resources management.

**Geographic Coverage:** Haiti

<sup>19</sup> Donors for the EFAFTI Program are identified under its description provided above in the HDN-VPU section.

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**93. Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF)**

The devastating January 2010 earthquake in Haiti generated an enormous outpouring of international support. Governments, private entities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private and public sector creditors, and multi-lateral agencies around the world have mobilized substantial volumes of resources to support relief and recovery. Some of these contributors have had the capacity and desire to manage their own resources on the ground while working with the Government of Haiti (GoH). Others prefer to combine their support in a multi-donor effort to help finance the reconstruction process.

In response to a March 2010 request from the GoH, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), the United Nations (UN) and the World Bank, along with contributing donors, established a multi-donor financial intermediary fund called the Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF). The role of the HRF is to support GoH's post-earthquake Action Plan for the Recovery and Development of Haiti and related initiatives. At GoH's request, the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank Group serves as Trustee for the Fund, which finances activities through the IDB, the UN and the World Bank as partner entities.

**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRTF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	64
Disbursements made during the year	—	—

**KEY RESULTS**

In the six months since its inception, the HRF has proven to be an effective tool for rapid response to fill strategic financing needs. The Steering Committee has, in the span of six months, allocated US\$88 million for seven projects.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, the Republic of Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, the Republic of Latvia, Norway, Oman, Sweden, Spain, the United States, and the State and Peace Building Fund (SPBF).

**Sectors & Themes Covered:****Sectors:** Multi-Sector**Theme:** 52-Natural Disaster Management**Geographic Coverage:** Haiti**CONTACT****HRF Secretariat**

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## 94. Spanish Trust Fund for Latin America and Caribbean (SFLAC)

### BACKGROUND

The SFLAC provides resources to enhance the impact of development activities, both analytical and operational, in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LCR) Region. The main objective of the Trust Fund is to improve the harmonization of policy advice and program design in a set of defined core themes: governance and accountability, environmental sustainability, infrastructure, and private sector development. It helps client countries to build efficient and accountable public sector institutions, develop stronger infrastructure, implement economic reforms, develop a stronger private sector through technical assistance and advisory services, and prepare projects. Activities under SFLAC benefit LCR Bank member countries with the exception of the British Caribbean, Belize, and Guyana.

In July 2009, SFLAC became operational with a first contribution of US\$20 million from the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Finance. The sum of US\$2 million was dedicated to the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to conduct related activities for technical assistance to firms and SMEs in Latin America. Within the SFLAC themes of governance and accountability, environmental sustainability, infrastructure and private sector development, the Trust Fund supports three broad types of activities: (i) knowledge generation, sharing and dissemination (Bank-Executed Knowledge and Learning Window); (ii) technical assistance (Project Preparation Window, Bank- and Recipient-Executed TA Windows, and Recipient-Executed Implementation Window); and (iii) IFC related activities (IFC Window).

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Spanish Trust Fund For Latin America & Caribbean (SFLAC)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	20
Disbursements made during the year	—	1

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

**Peru and Two Other LAC Countries—Listening to LAC (L2L)**—The objective of Listening to LAC (L2L) is to establish a direct link with households throughout the region through mobile phones in order to collect periodic timely data. To date, pre-pilot testing was carried out in Peru and Nicaragua to determine the viability of the L2L concept. In

each country, the team worked with samples of individuals in different settings (e.g., urban, semi-urban, rural) and among different demographic groups (young, old, men, women) to test the facility with which individuals were able to answer survey questions using cellular phones. This grant also supported Second Regional Statistical Innovation Award Ceremony that took place in Washington, DC in October 2010, 177 programs from 26 countries participated in the competition. In a group comprised of 16 finalists, programs from Peru, Brazil and Mexico were the winners at a regional level.

### Chile—Remote Damage Assessment for Chile Mw 8.8 Earthquake

—The purpose of this grant was to assess the extensive damage through remote sensing using geospatial data management and imagery analysis. Assistance was provided to the government in best practices for activities and establishing connections with groups and individuals that could be of assistance to the government. Per the government's request, aerial imagery was acquired and analyzed for the city of Constitución, including the analysis of advanced light detection and ranging (LiDAR) data from before and after the earthquake, which gives advanced topographic information on the city—such as building heights. On-going technical assistance continues to be provided to the government in these areas.

### Latin America—Policy Assessment in the OECD—

**Implications for Latin America**—The goal of this grant was to facilitate dissemination and transfer of knowledge on the institutionalization of policy assessment between selected OECD countries and LCR Middle-Income Countries (LCR MIC). The Seminar on 'Strengthening Policy-Making Capacity in Latin America: What can be learned from the OECD' was held in June 2010. The Seminar was directed to high-level policy-makers and practitioners from Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Peru and Uruguay.

### Dominican Republic—Institutional Strengthening of Banco ADOPEM (Asociación Dominicana para el Desarrollo de la Mujer)

—This is designed to assist Banco ADOPEM expand financial services to low-income people. A pilot has been started in four branches to promote savings and term deposits and reduce the funding concentration of Banco ADOPEM. The institution has hired new staff members for the savings promoter position, which were trained by a consulting firm. One outcome of this component is that the funding concentration of the 20 highest depositors was decreased from 71 percent to 64 percent. In July 2010, Banco

ADOPEM and IFC formally launched phase II of the advisory services project by holding a press conference.

**Participating Donor:** Spain

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** BC–Central government, BG–Law, and Justice, BH–Sub-national government administration, BZ–General public administration, BM–Public administration–Information and communications, BO–Public Administration–Finance, BT–Public administration–Industry and trade, BU–Public administration–Energy and Mining, BV–Public administration transportation, BW–Public administration–Water, sanitation and flood protection, CA–Information technology, CB–Media, CT–Telecommunications, CZ–General information and communications, FA–Banking, FK–Capital Markets, FC–Housing finance and real estate markets, FE–Micro and SME finance, FZ–General Finance; YC–Housing construction, YY–Other domestic and international trade, YZ–General industry and trade; LA–District heating and energy efficiency services, LB–Mining and other extractive, LC–Oil and gas, LD–Power, LE–Renewable energy, LZ–General energy; TV–Aviation, TP–Ports, waterways, and shipping, TW–Railways, TA–Roads and highways, TZ–General transportation, WD–Flood protection, WA–Sanitation, WS–Sewerage, WB–Solid waste management, WC–Water supply, and WZ–General water, sanitation, and flood protection.

**Themes:** 20–Analysis of economic growth, 21–Debt management and fiscal sustainability, 22–Economic statistics, modeling and forecasting, 23–Macroeconomic management, 24–Other economic management, 26–Decentralization, 27–Public expenditure, financial management and procurement, 28–Tax policy and administration, 29–Other accountability/anti-corruption, 30–Other public sector governance, 90–Managing for development results, 38–Corporate

governance, 39–Infrastructure services for private sector development, regulation and competition policy, 41–Small and medium enterprise support, 42–Standards and financial reporting, 43–State enterprise/bank restructuring and privatization, 44–Other financial and private sector development, 45–Export development and competitiveness, 46–International financial architecture, 47–Regional integration, 48–Technology diffusion, 49–Trade facilitation and market access, 50–Other trade and integration, 52–Natural disaster management, 71–Access to urban services and housing, 72–Municipal finance, 73–Municipal governance and institution building, 74–Other urban development, 80–Biodiversity, 81–Climate change, 82–Environmental policies and institutions, 83–Land administration and management, 84–Pollution management and environmental health, 85–Water resources management, and 86–Other environment and natural resources.

**Geographic Coverage:** Latin America and Caribbean Region with the exception of the British Caribbean, Belize, and Guyana.

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## 95. East-Asia and Pacific Justice for the Poor Initiative (EAP-J4P)

### BACKGROUND

The EAP-J4P Initiative is supported by the AusAID EAP-J4P trust fund, which commenced disbursements in June 2009. It has allowed the Bank to scale-up work on legal empowerment and access to justice by incorporating new country-specific analysis and operational activities and undertaking regional work across four themes (legal pluralism; land and natural resource governance; gender; and development effectiveness).

The Initiative's development objective is "to influence advances in the theory and practice of development to promote equity and improved conflict management in contexts where legal pluralism presents a central development challenge." It supports work in four main areas: (i) intensive qualitative and quantitative research to better understand issues of rights, equity and conflict and to inform policy and operational dialogues; (ii) enhancement of capabilities in client countries to conduct policy research and evidence-based policy reform; (iii) implementation of pro-poor justice initiatives, including technical assistance and project components, and evaluation of their impact; and (iv) contribution to the global dialogue on pro-poor justice issues.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

EAP Justice For The Poor Initiative 2008 (EAPJ4P)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	2	4
Disbursements made during the year	0.06	2

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Key EAP-J4P results include:

- Client country operations: supporting the Government of Indonesia to develop and implement its national

access to justice strategy, assisting the Government of Timor-Leste to design and incorporate community complaints handling mechanisms into local development programming, advising the Solomon Islands Government on its "Justice Delivered Locally" strategy, advising the Governments of Timor-Leste and Solomon Islands on community and public land governance (respectively).

- Development partner thinking and practice: influencing the design of World Bank country partnership strategies, contributing to the development of thinking on issues of law, justice and equity in the World Development Reports 2011 and 2012, advising on flagship reports by development partners such as UNIFEM's 2010 report on women's access to justice.
- Publications and dissemination: publishing a wide range of briefing and policy notes, research reports, working papers, book chapters and edited volumes, and disseminating the program's results in local, regional and global fora.

**Participating Donor:** Australia

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** BG–Law and Justice, BH–Sub-national government administration, BS–Public Administration–Other social services, and LB–Mining and other extractive.

**Themes:** 31–Access to law and justice, 32–Judicial and other dispute resolution mechanisms, 33–Law Reform, 34–Legal institutions for a market economy, 35–Legal services, 36–Personal and property rights, 54–Social safety nets, 57–Participation and civic engagement, 58–Conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction, 59–Gender, 60–Indigenous peoples, 61–Social analysis and monitoring, 62–Other social development, and 83–Land administration and management.

**Geographic Coverage:** East-Asia and Pacific (Indonesia, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu).

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# M. MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA VPU

## 96. Multidonor Trust Fund for Addressing Climate Change in the Middle East and North Africa Region (MNACC)

### BACKGROUND

The MNACC was established in December 2008 with contributions from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the European Commission with the objective to strengthen—through a framework of regional cooperation—the capacity of MENA countries to make more resilient to climate change their progress in development. The MDACC is organized into three components: (i) adaptation; (ii) mitigation; and (iii) dissemination and outreach.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Multidonor Trust Fund for Addressing Climate Change in the Middle East and North Africa Region (MNACC)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.08	0.09

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

A conference to launch the program, and to discuss with MENA countries the work program for the first year, was held in Rome, in May 2009. This event was hosted by the Government of Italy, and attended by delegations from

twelve of the countries in the Region and participants from relevant international organizations, such as UN agencies, ICARDA, etc.

An invitation to submit grant proposals to perform analytical work or technical assistance was announced in October 2009, and five proposals totaling more than US\$1.3 million were approved by the two donors for funding under the program.

**Participating Donors:** Italy and the European Commission.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** AZ—General agriculture, fishing & forestry, TZ—General transport, LE—Renewable energy, WZ—General water, sanitation, and flood protection.

**Themes:** 81—Climate change, 82—Environmental policies & institutions, 52—Natural disaster management, 62—Other social development, and 85—Water resources management.

**Geographic Coverage:** Middle East and North Africa Region.

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## 97. Emergency Services Support Program (ESSP)

### BACKGROUND

The objective of the ESSP is to mitigate the deterioration of basic services, brought about by the inability of the

Palestinian Authority to meet its budget requirements, by providing financing for non-salary operating expenditures in key social and service delivery sectors (health, education,

social assistance, water and sanitation, and electricity). The Project became effective in September 2006 and is expected to close in June 2011.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Emergency Services Support Project (ESSP)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	7	—
Disbursements made during the year	13	10

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The ESSP has been one of the most successful funding mechanisms in channeling emergency funds under very critical circumstances. The budgetary support provided by the ESSP sustained essential services in the key sectors of education, health and social welfare. Despite tremendous infrastructure damage and parents' inability to pay school fees for their children, the education sector was able to sustain, to a large extent, its performance at the pre-crisis level due to project support for operating- and education material costs. The same student/teacher ratio was maintained throughout the crisis, and net enrollment did not drop. In health, the ESSP financed the procurement of essential drugs and operating costs, enabling health centers and hospitals to provide regular and emergency services. Through the ESSP funding, the Ministry of Social Affairs managed to keep its juvenile, rehabilitation and youth training centers operational.

The ESSP's outputs were thus of significant importance to the social welfare of the Palestinian people. In line with its primary objective, the project helped maintain a network of public social services available to all Palestinians and in

particular the poor and most vulnerable as they are particularly dependent on public education and health systems.

It likewise directly addressed the needs of individuals who often are most at risk, such as abandoned children and youth, the unskilled, the elderly, and refugees from precarious family situations. In this, the ESSP has already garnered much appreciation among the population. Among other tangible outcomes that are beneficial to the broader economy, it continues to create an enabling environment that draws in donor resources and helps focus those resources on areas that are essential for maintaining the social networks and civil society. At the same time, serving as a catalyst for other donor funds, it becomes an important instrument for the PA to channel such funds quickly for the social services to meet emergency needs.

**Participating Donors:** Austria, Australia, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the European Commission.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** SP–Social Protection and JB–Other social services.

**Themes:** 54–Social Safety Nets and 56–Other social protection and risk management.

**Geographic Coverage:** West Bank and Gaza.

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## 98. Iraq Reconstruction Trust Fund (IRTF)

### BACKGROUND

The International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI), which was endorsed at the Madrid Conference in October 2003 encompasses two trust funds: the World Bank's Iraq Trust Reconstruction Fund (IRTF) and the Iraq Trust Fund (ITF) administered by UNDP. The IRFFI structure was designed to ensure that activities support Iraq's priority program, complement other donor programs, and

avoid duplication. The IRFFI's structure also promotes close cooperation by including a joint donor committee. Seventeen donors have contributed US\$494.4 million to the ITRF, which finances reconstruction and capacity-building programs that focus on helping the government of Iraq strengthen its institutional capacity to deliver services, use its resources in an efficient and transparent manner, and implement key reforms. The ITRF's grants finance projects in

education, electricity, environmental management, finance, health, private sector development, public administration, rural development, and water & sanitation.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Iraq Reconstruction Trust Fund (IRTF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	107	92

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The IRTF supported the completion of the first nationwide household income and expenditure survey since 1998, covering 18,000 households. The tabulation report was released in January 2009. The data enabled the authorities to understand the causes and nature of poverty, and to establish a poverty line. The fund enabled 88 workshops to be conducted for more than 2,000 Iraqi officials to provide essential project implementation tools and upgrade skills in economic management, public sector management and social safety nets. The fund financed the printing and distribution of more than 82 million textbooks, averaging approximately 11 textbooks per pupil, and benefiting six million students. It permitted the rehabilitation of 133 schools and the construction of about 80 new schools, benefitting about 50,000 students. In addition, nine hospital emergency units were rehabilitated, essential equipment and drugs supplied to 12 emergency units, 48 doctors and 60 nurses

trained in advanced trauma life support, and 22 doctors in emergency preparedness and response. The IRTF supported the construction of five rehabilitation centers, and the training of 15 rehabilitation center managers, 66 physiotherapists, 16 physicians, and 35 prosthesis and orthosis technicians.

Other completed or ongoing activities supported by the ITF include: the rehabilitation of 22 labor-intensive rural water supply systems, creation of about 172,000 days of employment, improvement of approximately 88,000 hectares of irrigated areas, benefiting about 150,000 farmers; installation of a high capacity telecommunications network to improve the communications infrastructure and help foster the development of the private and financial sectors; preparation of the Budget Strategy for 2011 and efforts to improve budget execution; improved management of Iraq's environmental resources; and technical assistance toward strengthening capacity of Iraqi agencies to develop, manage, and monitor pension and social safety net reform programs.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, Canada, European Commission, Finland, Iceland, India, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Iraq

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## 99. West Bank and Gaza–IBRD Funded Trust Fund Program (WBGBK)

### BACKGROUND

The Trust Fund for Gaza and West Bank (TFGWB) was established in 1993 with a US\$50 million grant from the World Bank to enable the Bank to finance projects in West Bank and Gaza (WB&G). Since WB&G is not a sovereign state, it cannot apply for membership to the IMF or the World Bank Group, and thus is not eligible for the sources of financing available to member countries.

Under the Bank's current WB&G interim strategy, it is supporting the Palestinian Authority's three-year Palestinian

Reform and Development Plan (PRDP).<sup>20</sup> Its overarching objective is WB&G's economic recovery. The TFGWB is organized around four pillars: (i) to improve governance and support fiscal reform; (ii) to support human development in health, education, and social safety nets; (iii) to support economic and private sector development; and (iv) to support public infrastructure development. The TFGWB will

<sup>20</sup> Presented at the Paris donors' Conference in December 2007, the PA's PRDP 2008–2010 represents both a WB&G –owned plan for assigning resources to reform and other priorities, and a tripartite (the PA, Israel and the donor community) action plan for rehabilitating WB&G's economy.

continue emphasizing policy reform and institutional development in all four areas, using its resources and those of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and of IFC. The TFGWB has been replenished by the Board nine times for a total allocation of US\$685 million, most recently in August 2010, when US\$55 million was allocated.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

West Bank & Gaza-IBRD Funded Trust Fund Program (WBGBK)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	55
Disbursements made during the year	29	69

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Since its inception in 1993, the TFGWB has managed projects to face both the short-term emergency situations and the long-term construction of the WB&G institutions. Total commitments are US\$1.2 billion, of which more than US\$200 million represent commitments in active projects. The Development Policy Grants (DPGs) are the portfolio flagship projects. They have used a significant share of the

Bank resources to support the reform of the Palestinian fiscal policy and public financial management. The DPG has also contributed to leverage important donor resources through the Palestinian Reform Development Plan Trust Fund (PRDP-TF)<sup>21</sup> which is based on the same reform matrix (US\$190 million in FY10).

**Participating Donor:** the World Bank

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** West Bank and Gaza

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<sup>21</sup> Program description of PRDP-TF is given immediately below.

## 100. Palestinian Reform Development Plan Trust Fund for West Bank and Gaza (PRDP-TF)

### BACKGROUND

The PRDP-TF was established by the World Bank at the request of the Palestinian Authority (PA) and several donors which wanted to create an independently supervised mechanism for channeling budget support funds to West Bank and Gaza (WB&G). A trust fund legal agreement was signed between the PA and the World Bank in April 2008. Since then, the PRDP-TF has disbursed US\$540 million, although it was initially planned to disburse just US\$108 million.

The Bank closely monitors the implementation of the policy agenda. In line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the PRDP-TF disburses untied, non-earmarked donor funds to the PA's Central Treasury Account. Release of funds is based on satisfactory implementation of reforms identified in the PRDP 2008–2010 related to the goals of strengthening the PA's fiscal position and improving public financial management. Key policy reforms include expenditure containment (particularly wages and net lending) and

progressive strengthening of public finance management, while maintaining an acceptable level of social expenditures and social protection. Key reform measures and targets are updated at the beginning of each new budget year, in consultation with the Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Palestinian Reform Development Plan—Trust Fund (PRDP-TF) For West Bank And Gaza	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	202	190
Disbursements made during the year	189	202

## KEY RESULT/ACHIEVEMENTS

The PRDP-TF has channeled donor resources beyond the Bank's and the client's expectations, contributing substantially to the reform process in the West Bank and Gaza. It is an instrument that ensures transparency and clarity in the PA's budget support process and its flow of funds is a demonstration of the excellent relations among the Bank, a client, and the donor community. In October 2010, the donors met with the Bank for the quarterly review of the PRDP TF. The United Kingdom and Norway reported very positive findings based on their internal reviews and stated that they consider PRDP-TF a best practice example among budget support activities to the PA. Donors are now considering an extension of this trust fund for an additional three years.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Kuwait, Norway, the Republic of Poland, and the United Kingdom.

## Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** All sectors

**Theme:** 21–Debt management and fiscal sustainability

**Geographic Coverage:** West Bank and Gaza

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## 101. Lebanon Trust Fund (LTF)

### BACKGROUND

In order to respond to the unforeseen circumstances following the Summer 2006 hostilities with Israel, and to assist Lebanon at a time of great need, the Bank's Board of Executive Directors approved the establishment of the Lebanon Trust Fund (LTF) in September 2006, with a transfer of US\$70 million from the Bank's earnings surplus. The rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure, the provision of support to groups affected by the hostilities, and the jump-starting economic activities were identified as priority areas of distinct Bank comparative advantage that the LTF would fund. With the presentation of the Lebanese Government's comprehensive reform and recovery plan at the Paris III Donor Conference held in January 2007, early reform implementation has also become focus of the LTF funds.

Ongoing LTF assistance is targeting municipal and water infrastructure rehabilitation and supporting reform implementation in the energy and social sectors. In addition, LTF financing is also being used by IFC to scale up its Risk Sharing Facility to Lebanese banks by providing a first loss grant and by providing technical assistance to expand the coverage of Kafalat, the Lebanese small and medium enterprise guarantee agency. The remaining funds are financing the Emergency Fiscal Management Reform Implementation Support Project, to help strengthen public expenditure, debt, and financial management capacity at the Ministry of Finance, and the Second Emergency Social Protection

Implementation Support Project, to maintain the momentum for social sector reform.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Lebanon Trust Fund (LTF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	10	10

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- Physical reconstruction of the Municipalities affected by the 2006 hostilities is nearly complete and reliable water supply has been restored in the Bekaa region. A Municipal Finance Study is underway to review the Independent Municipal Fund's operating modalities and performance, identify measures to increase the Property Tax productivity and assess the municipalities' financial capacity.
- LTF assistance has proven effective in building the capacity of the Ministry of Energy and Water, Electricité du Liban (EdL), and the Government's inter-ministerial committee to accelerate the implementation of crucial

reforms and restructuring of EdL. A major outcome is the recent adoption by the Government of the Policy Paper for the reform of the electricity sector, in order to reduce the burden that this sector places on public finances.

- The LTF has supported the Government in the implementation of the package of reforms presented at the Paris III Donor Conference in the areas of social insurance, safety nets and health expenditures. Other achievements include developing an admissions/authorization system and a beneficiary database, reducing per capita health spending and accreditation of hospitals. The grant is also finalizing preparation of the next household budget survey to enable a better targeting of government social spending.
- In the area of Fiscal Management Reform, progress in budget execution has been made especially on commitment control, expenditure verification and cash management. An Action Plan to improve budget execution has been approved by the Ministry of Finance and implementation is underway with substantive results expected by 2012.

**Participating Donor:** the World Bank

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** BO–Public Administration–Finance, BS–Public Administration–Other social services, BU–Public Administration–Energy and mining, FE–Micro and SME finance, TA–Roads and highways, WA–Sanitation, WS–Sewerage, WC–Water supply, WZ–General water, sanitation, and flood protection.

**Themes:** 27–Public expenditure, financial management, and procurement, 30–Other public sector governance, 41–Small and medium enterprise support, 54–Social safety nets, 58–conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction, 61–Social analysis and monitoring, 71–Access to urban services and housing.

**Geographic Coverage:** Lebanon

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# N. OPERATIONAL POLICY AND COUNTRY SERVICES VPU

## 102. Fragility and Conflict Partnership: UN-WB (FCP)

### BACKGROUND

In order to deepen cooperation between the World Bank's and United Nations (UN) agencies' funds and programs and Secretariat entities, and to foster closer mutual collaboration in the field, the Swiss Government initiated the FCP in 2010 with a contribution of US\$3 million for a three-year period. In addition to financing a staff exchange and smaller activities on a programmatic basis, the Partnership will conduct activities to support joint proposals by UN and Bank staff. These activities must support the FCP objectives, which are to: (i) exploit potential opportunities for joint initiatives and approaches in key countries; (ii) strengthen capacity in both institutions to work effectively in partnership in fragile and conflict-affected situations; and (iii) collect good cooperation practices emerging in the field.

At the field level, four countries have been selected to pilot this initiative. These are: Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea-Bissau and Liberia. These countries will have priority among activities to be

funded in the first round. Teams from other countries may also be encouraged to apply in subsequent rounds.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

As donor funding for the FCP was received in May 2010, no results of grants made during FY10 are yet reportable.

**Participating Donor:** Switzerland

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** No sector/themes specific

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 103. Korea Trust Fund to Support Transitions (KST)

### BACKGROUND

The Korea Trust Fund to Support Transitions for Economic and Peace-building (KST) was established in October 2009 through an agreement between the Korean Ministry of Strategy and Finance and the World Bank.

The two main objectives of the KST are: (i) to support measures to improve governance and institutional performance in East Asian countries and Pacific Islands, and other member countries emerging from, or are at risk of sliding into crisis or arrears; and (ii) to support the reconstruction and development of East Asia and Pacific Islands and other member countries, which are prone to, currently in, or emerging from conflict. These KST objectives are consistent

with the Bank's overall support to fragile and conflict-affected countries, including the multidonor State and Peace Building Fund (SPBF),<sup>22</sup> a multi-donor trust fund with similar objectives, allowing for the sharing of knowledge and administrative structures. In agreement with the donor, about 20 percent of the KST funding may be made available to countries within regions outside of the East Asia and Region.

The donor committed and transferred the full amount of the KST initial funding of about US\$5.5 million in December 2009, and in December 2010, added an additional

<sup>22</sup> Program description of SPF is included below in this section.

US\$10.6 million. The KST is managed by the Fragile and Conflict Affected States Group of the Operational Policy and Country Services Group (OPCS) which also manages the SPF.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Korea Trust Fund To Support Transitions (KST)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	6
Disbursements made during the year	—	—

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The Korean TF has not funded any projects to date. Only one project from the EAP region was received and submitted for

review to the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Korea for approval, however this project was rejected. Two further projects from the EAP region and two from the Africa region have been submitted for review and a decision is pending.

**Participating Donor:** The Republic of Korea

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** East Asia and Pacific Region, Global

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## 104. Low Income Countries Under Stress Initiative (LICUS)

### BACKGROUND

The World Bank launched the Low Income Countries Under Stress (LICUS) Initiative in July 2002 to support countries with weak policies and institutional capacity. In January 2004, the associated trust fund was approved by the Board of Executive Directors through a transfer of US\$25 million from surplus Bank income. The trust fund was replenished in 2006 with another US\$25 million, and again, in 2007 with a further US\$30 million. Meanwhile, the Governments of Denmark and Norway decided to make significant contributions as well.

The three main objectives of the LICUS Trust Fund are to: (i) support the implementation of early policy and institutional reforms to improve performance, and facilitate reengagement with the international community; (ii) develop resilient systems for social service delivery, including HIV/AIDS programs, that can continue to operate effectively, and mobilize multi-donor support even during political instability; (iii) develop harmonized multi-donor approaches that combine scarce resources behind a selective strategy for reform; and (iv) promote the delivery of visible results in support of peace-building efforts. The LICUS Initiative has been particularly important for countries in nonaccrual, which do not have access to other sources of Bank funds to sustain engagement.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Low Income Countries Under Stress (LICUS)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	15	12

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Since its establishment in 2004 the LICUS Initiative has successfully funded a total of 98 projects in 15 countries for US\$94 million. Seven projects currently remain active, with the closing of 10 projects in December 2010, and the remaining ones scheduled to close by June 2011. The LICUS Initiative will be officially concluded in December 2011.

**Participating Donors:** the World Bank, Norway, and Denmark.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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Website: <http://go.worldbank.org/5UM7K0PUD0>**105. Nordic Trust Fund (NTF)****BACKGROUND**

The recently launched Nordic Trust Fund (NTF) is intended to help the World Bank develop an informed view on how human rights relate to the Bank's core mission of promoting economic growth and poverty reduction, by identifying ways to systematize and improve involvement in human rights related areas in the overall context of its analytical activities and operations. It is primarily a Bank focused "learning by doing" initiative based on pilot activities, learning and partnership events, but it can also include select in-country activities provided there is express interest from the respective government.

**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

<b>Nordic Trust Fund (NTF)</b>	<b>FY2009 US\$ million</b>	<b>FY2010 US\$ million</b>
Cash contributions received during the year	5	4
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.2

**KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS**

Achievements to date include: (i) Establishment of the NTF management and governance structure including a fully staffed program Secretariat in the World Bank's Operations

Policy and Country Services (OPCS), the NTF Vice-president level Steering Committee providing overall direction and guidance and the Director level Advisory Committee providing guidance on the scope and content of activities; (ii) Delivery of 18 training and capacity building activities through the NTF Knowledge and Partnership (K&P) program, 15 of which with international partners at global, regional and national level, reaching some 200 Bank staff, the establishment of an NTF website and of a NTF Bank staff network; and (iii) Launch of an NTF grant program and identification and approval of 27 pilot activities implemented by task teams across the World Bank Group to explore how human rights can improve existing and planned activities through applied research and studies, knowledge and learning events and partnerships.

**Participating Donors:** Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Norway, and Sweden

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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The PKNOW- is financed by Australia, Canada, Norway, and the United Kingdom. It was established in 2006 with US\$1.29 million to provide a vehicle for joint knowledge

work on effective approaches to working in FCS in cooperation with internal and external partners. Initially, activities were organized under four main themes: state-building,

peace-building, international partnership, and institutional responsiveness.

However, fragility and conflict is an evolving area of work. Our understanding of the drivers of conflict and fragility, and what constitutes effective intervention, is rapidly changing. With this in mind, the PKNOW- expanded its scope to include themes emerging out of international academic research, the work being conducted at the OECD-DAC's INCAF network, the 2011 World Bank World Development Report, as well as the Bank-sponsored series of Headline Seminars on fragility and conflict, which took place during 2008–2010 and covered the following topics: transitions from conflict to peace, responding to deterioration, rule of law, regional and global dimensions of conflict and peace-building, promotion of inclusive growth, and employment in fragile situations.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Partnerships And Knowledge Work In Fragile States (PKNOW)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.04	0.5
Disbursements made during the year	0.2	0.2

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

PKNOW- has enhanced knowledge on selected topics on fragility and conflict. Outputs include: (i) customs administration in fragile states; (ii) robust economic governance approaches; (iii) health service delivery in low-income countries--Afghanistan country case study; (iv) natural resource management and conflict prevention; (v) displacement and development in the Middle East; (vi) challenges in implementing CDD projects in post-conflict countries: innovative practices from Afghanistan; (vii) budget support to fragile states, with the African Development Bank, European Commission and International Monetary Fund; (viii) capacity development challenges in FCS; and (ix) effective transport sector initiatives in conflict and recovery settings.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, Canada, Norway, and the United Kingdom.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 107. Post- Conflict Fund (PCF)

### BACKGROUND

*A Framework for World Bank Involvement in Post-Conflict Reconstruction*, endorsed by the Bank's Board of Executive Directors in May 1997, laid the foundation for the establishment of the Post-Conflict Fund (PCF) to enhance the Bank's ability to support innovative activities in conflict-affected countries and countries in transition from conflict to sustainable peace and development.<sup>23</sup> The PCF was initially funded mainly by the Development Grant Facility, at about US\$8 million annually, but it also received early contributions from donors, including Belgium, the Netherlands, and Switzerland, as well as from UNDP and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The objectives of the PCF were to reinforce the Bank's capacity to (i) provide timely and strategic responses to reconstruction situations,

with early and flexible engagement; (ii) innovate and pilot new approaches; (iii) improve knowledge; (iv) enhance partnerships and cofinancing; and (iv) reduce the impact of conflict and prevent recurrence.

Typically, the PCF finances sub-grants in areas such as restoration of livelihoods and access to basic services, including, reconstruction of social infrastructure, capacity and institution building, and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups, especially women and widows, youth, and vulnerable children. In parallel to grant implementation, knowledge management activities coordinated by the PCF Secretariat sought to capitalize on the innovative operational potential of these grants. The PCF is scheduled to close in December 2011.

<sup>23</sup> *A Framework for World Bank Involvement in Post-Conflict Reconstruction* (R97-411), April 28, 1997

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Post-Conflict Fund (PCF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	7	6

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The PCF has funded 224 projects in about 50 countries for a total amount of US\$110 million. Five were closed in December 2010, and the remaining eight will be closed by end-June 2011.

**Participating Donors:** Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, UN-United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Norway, Brazil, Canada, and the World Bank.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 108. State and Peace Building Fund (SPBF)

### BACKGROUND

The SPBF was created in 2008 to consolidate and advance the Bank's strategic approach to conflict and fragility. The SPBF operates at the intersection of development, conflict prevention, post-conflict reconstruction, and peace-building, within the Bank's legal and policy framework. The overarching objective of the SPBF is to address the needs of state and local governance and peace-building in fragile and conflict-affected situations. The Fund strives to capture and disseminate the lessons of its activities in order to promote a better understanding of the dynamics of fragility and conflict issues as well as effective strategic and operational approaches to engagement in fragile and conflict situations.

The SPBF promotes cross-cutting, innovative approaches to the challenges of conflict and fragility. SPBF projects that confront gender-based violence, for example recognize that prevention of such violence touches on issues of health, rule of law, economic opportunity, and cultural attitudes and they work toward sustainable, holistic solutions that address the issue on all fronts. The SPBF started with a contribution of US\$100 million over three fiscal years (FY09–FY11) from the Bank.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

State And Peace Building Fund (SPBF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	52	35
Disbursements made during the year	1	6

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The SPBF has become an increasingly important financing source and strategic instrument through which the Bank provides support to Fragile and Conflict States. It is currently supporting 36 innovative approaches in 20 fragile, conflict-prone, and conflict-affected countries, by addressing issues such as improved governance, institutional performance, reconstruction, and development.

The Fragile and Conflict-Affected States Unit (OPCFC) of the Bank reviewed the SPBF portfolio to strengthen implementation of activities in the context of the Bank's fragile states agenda. The first phase of this work, completed in February 2010, identified internal and external factors contributing to delays in project implementation. A second phase was initiated in April 2010 to help project teams address the various factors affecting implementation that were signaled in the first phase.

A recent internal review by the SPBF Secretariat has refocused Fund's strategic outlook moving forward. In FY11, the Fund aims to collaborate closely with Bank project teams and country management units in order to sharpen the application pool. It is intended to establish a new biannual call for the submission of concept notes—a streamlined process that will consolidate administrative procedures, hasten project implementation, and allow the Secretariat to build a mutually reinforcing portfolio. To ensure that the SPBF maintains its rapid response capabilities, ad hoc submissions will still be accepted, especially when it is clear that they will catalyze engagement and financing.

**Participating Donors:** the World Bank, the Netherlands, Norway, Australia, Denmark, and Sweden.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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# POVERTY REDUCTION AND ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT VPU

## 109. Diagnostic Facility for Shared Growth (DFSG)

### BACKGROUND

The Diagnostic Facility for Shared Growth (DFSG) provides operationally focused advice as well as financial and technical support for country-level growth analytics that combine growth diagnostics with the analysis of the linkages between economic growth, equality of opportunity, and poverty reduction. It also identifies and disseminates good practice methodologies and tools for inclusive growth analytics and captures and disseminates the policy findings of country studies.

The DFSG was created with the support of five donor agencies with the goal of encouraging in-country donor and government collaboration and collaboration and information exchange between the World Bank and donor agencies. In December 2009, the Netherlands became the sixth donor to the DFSG. Sixty percent of the funds are earmarked for the support of country teams' analytical work on inclusive growth, while the rest of the funds are set aside for knowledge management activities. The Bank manages the facility, and a steering committee consisting of representatives of the donor agencies and the Bank provides oversight. The steering committee meets once a year to assess progress and discuss next steps. The last meeting was held in November 2009.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

As of January 2010, four calls for proposals have been issued resulting in financial support for studies informing work on inclusive growth of 25 country teams. Country studies are making an impact on the country policy dialogue as inputs to country economic memoranda (CEMs), public expenditure reviews (PERs), country assistance strategies (CASs), poverty assessments, and other analytical and advisory assistance (AAA). In addition, the DFSG financed a number of knowledge products including inclusive growth analytics classes, workshops, knowledge briefs and toolkits.

**Participating Donors:** France, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Diagnostic Facility On Shared Growth (DFSG)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.05	0.5
Disbursements made during the year	0.4	0.4

## 110. Debt Management Facility for Low-Income Countries (DMF)

### BACKGROUND

Launched in November 2008, the Debt Management Facility (DMF) for low-income countries (LICs) is a grant facility financed through a multi-donor trust fund (MDTF) to support the scaling up and accelerated implementation of the Bank's debt management work program. It became operational in May 2009. The DMF has the specific objective of strengthening debt management capacity and institutions through the: (i) systematic application of the debt management performance assessment (DeMPA) tool; (ii) design of debt management reform programs; (iii) technical assistance in developing medium-term debt management strategies (MTDS); (iv) promotion of learning and knowledge generation via an extensive program of training and outreach (such as the DMF Practitioner's Program and the DMF Stakeholder's Forum); and (v) research and development.

The DMF is implemented jointly with several providers of debt management technical assistance, including the Center for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA), the Commonwealth Secretariat (COMSEC), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Debt Management and Financial Analysis (DMFAS) Program, Debt Relief International (DRI), the Macroeconomic and Financial Management Institute of Eastern and Southern Africa (MEFMI), Debt Management Training Project in Central and West Africa (Pôle-Dette), and the West African Institute for Financial and Economic Management (WAIFEM). The MTDS was developed and is implemented jointly with the IMF. The DMF's Project Implementation Unit (PIU) consists of World Bank staff that administers this MDTF and manages the DMF work program on behalf of the donors. The DMF is guided by a Steering Committee that, in turn, is supported by the DMF's Technical Advisory Group (TAG). The TAG includes non-Bank experts selected on the basis of expertise in government debt management.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Debt Management Facility For Low-Income Countries (DMF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	5	2
Disbursements made during the year	0.3	3

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

As of end June, 2010, the PIU implemented in collaboration with the DMF's Implementing Partners 16 DeMPAs, 9 MTDS missions, and 5 Reform Plan missions. DeMPAs were undertaken in Benin, Cambodia, Djibouti, the Democratic Republic of Congo, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritania, Nepal, Pakistan, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Tanzania. The Malawi DeMPA and the Gambia DeMPA were the first repeat assessments, following the pilot missions that took place in February 2007 and March 2007, respectively. MTDS missions took place in Cape Verde, Ghana (MTDS Follow-up), Kenya, Moldova (MTDS Follow-Up), Mozambique, Nicaragua (MTDS Follow-up), Nigeria, Tanzania, and Zambia, Bangladesh, Cameroon, the Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone, and Solomon Islands benefited from Reform Plan missions. Training events comprised seven workshops, including five large regional workshops: (i) an MTDS workshop for IPs and government officials from Eastern European countries in Vienna; (ii) a DeMPA workshop with COMSEC for Asian government officials in Singapore; (iii) a DeMPA workshop with Pole-Dette in Dakar for government officials from francophone African countries; (iv) a DeMPA/reform plan workshop for IPs and government officials from Eastern European countries in Vienna; and (v) an MTDS training event with CEMLA in Mexico City. Under the DMF's Debt Management Practitioner's Program two debt managers, one from Uzbekistan and one from Bhutan, joined the PIU. The work program also includes an annual stakeholders' forum. The DMF's first stakeholder's forum took place at the end of March 2010, in Tunis and was co-hosted by the African Development Bank. The forum's underlying theme was "Sovereign Debt and the Financial Crisis: Will This Time Be Different?"

**Participating Donors:** AFDB, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, and Switzerland.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** BC-Central government administration,

**Theme:** 21-Debt management and fiscal sustainability

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 111. Commercial Debt Reduction Facility (DRF)

### BACKGROUND

The Debt Reduction Facility (DRF) was established in July 1989 by the boards of the IBRD and the IDA. The DRF is administered by IDA as trustee. The DRF objective is to support reforming heavily-indebted, IDA-only countries in their efforts to reduce their sovereign commercial external debt as part of a broader debt resolution program, and thereby to contribute to growth, poverty reduction, and debt sustainability. Initially, the DRF was established for a period of three years but has already been extended several times. The current closing date is July 31, 2012.

The DRF provides support on a grant basis, and all such grants require approval of the IDA Board. The DRF provides grants for preparation and implementation of commercial debt reduction operations: (i) DRF preparation grants support eligible governments in hiring the professional services necessary in preparing commercial debt reduction operations; eligible governments hire financial and legal advisers in accordance with the Bank's procurement guidelines; and (ii) DRF implementation grants support eligible governments in financing the costs of debt repurchase as part of the implementation of commercial debt reduction operations.

operations allowed beneficiary countries to extinguish around US\$10.2 billion of external commercial debt. A DRF-supported operation for Nicaragua was completed in December 2008, which helped extinguish US\$1.4 billion in Nicaragua's external commercial debt. Also, in the recent past, the Board approved DRF preparations grants for Liberia (April 2008) and for Sierra Leone (January 2009). As Liberia finalized preparing its strategy, in October 2008 the board approved a DRF implementation grant to actually carry out the debt buyback proposed in the government's commercial debt reduction strategy. The buyback operation was completed in April 2009, and helped extinguish US\$1.2 billion of Liberia's commercial external debt. The commercial debt buyback operations for Liberia and Nicaragua were particularly important since they retired most of the claims held by litigating creditors against these countries.

**Participating Donors:** Canada, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Debt Reduction Facility (DRF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	21	—
Disbursements made during the year	40	0.1

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Since its establishment, the DRF has supported 25 debt reduction operations in 22 IDA-only countries. These

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## 112. Gender Trust Funds (GENTF)

### BACKGROUND

The objective of the Gender Trust Funds (GENTF) is to promote gender mainstreaming in World Bank operations. GENTF consists of three multi-donor trust funds and two single donor trust funds. The MDTFs include: (i) the Gender Action Plan Multi-donor Trust Fund, which supports the implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP); (ii) the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for the Economic Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (EPAG); and (iii) the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for the Adolescent Girls Initiative (AGI), both of which aim to promote the economic empowerment of adolescent girls. The Norwegian Trust Fund for Gender Mainstreaming (GENFUND) supports gender mainstreaming in World Bank activities, and Australia is contributing to GENTF activities through a single donor trust fund for the gender dimensions of doing business. By fiscal year end FY10, total pledges of US\$58 million had been made to these trust funds. The largest and the most active GENTF in FY10 was the GAP MDTF.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Gender Trust Funds (GENTF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	11	22
Disbursements made during the year	7	11

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

At the end of FY10 the Gender Trust Funds had funded some 220 initiatives, of which 87 projects had closed. In FY10 alone, nearly 40 initiatives were approved through one competitive Just-in-Time call for proposals along with several strategic allocations, all of which aim to advance women's economic empowerment in the World Bank's client countries. Key results in FY10 include:

- The World Bank decided to make gender and development the topic of the FY12 World Development Report (WDR). This marks the first time in the series' history that gender is the central topic of the WDR. The report will look at the state of gender equality, the links between gender and development, and will identify gaps in knowledge and data.
- To increase women's participation in water management in Peru, a series of pilots were designed with the support of the GAP to raise the level of female participation in

Water Users Organizations and build capacity amongst existing members. Lessons from the pilots helped bring the gender initiatives to scale by incorporating their approach into a US\$20 million lending project for the Sierra Irrigation Subsector.

- By the end of fiscal year 2010, more than 1,200 young women in Liberia had started their training to smooth the transition between schooling and earnings, learning skills that are in particular demand in the post-conflict country. The training is part of the Adolescent Girls Initiative (AGI) which develops and tests innovative interventions to promote the transition of adolescent girls from school to productive employment. Similar initiatives are under preparation in other countries including Afghanistan, Lao PDR, Nepal, Rwanda, and Southern Sudan. Recently, Jordan was added—a country with one of the lowest female labor force participation rates in the world, coupled with high female youth unemployment.
- In March 2010, the GAP launched in cooperation with the Financial and Private Sector Development Vice Presidency the website 'Women, Business, and the Law'. The website and the accompanying report of the same name looks at legal equity in a number of areas such as the right to register a business and own property. Based on a database of over 2,000 legal provisions impacting women's economic empowerment in 183 economies, this unique resource aims to promote research on linkages between legal differentiation and outcomes for women, and contribute to policy dialogues on how to expand women's economic opportunities.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Iceland, Finland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the Nike Foundation.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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Adolescent Girls Initiative: [www.worldbank.org/a](http://www.worldbank.org/a)

## 113. Governance Partnership Facility (GPF)

### BACKGROUND

Launched in December 2008, the Governance Partnership Facility (GPF) is a partnership of the World Bank with the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Norway which is focused on increasing the awareness and acceptance of the development importance of Governance and Anticorruption (GAC) work across the Bank's programs. Its strategy is two-fold: to make knowledge resources on GAC more available and, above all, to give a wide spectrum of Bank programs hands-on experience of implementing GAC.

Since its launch, 408 teams' submitted expressions of interest, 147 followed through with formal project proposals and eighty-seven projects received funding. The third and last round of GPF project selections by the GPF Standing review Committee (SRC) was held in January 2010, followed by a number of resubmissions made in May and June 2010. The total number of GPF projects since its inception is 88 projects, with a total value of US\$61.7 million. There are 19 Window 1 projects valued at US\$29.6 million, 45 Window 2 projects with a total value of US\$24.4 million, and 24 Window 3 projects with a total value of US\$7.7 million.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Governance Partnership Facility (GPF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	21	15
Disbursements made during the year	1	9

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Some early examples of results and impact of GPF support can be found in Zambia, Mongolia, Nepal, the Dominican Republic, and Albania. In **Zambia**, GPF funded political economy analysis provided a new vision and a basis for agreement ending a decade's impasse over raising energy tariffs, and the upcoming irrigation projects in Zambia will apply a pilot approach to improve feedback mechanism from the project beneficiaries. While in **Mongolia**, GPF resources helped the Government to pass a much improved Fiscal Stability Law through refocusing policy attention on Mongolia's natural resource challenges, in particular, to get policy makers and other stakeholders to think about the crisis impact as a symptom of a broader natural resource dependency challenge. Similarly, in **Nepal**, GPF resources

are being used to ensure that governance and accountability issues are now central to the way sectors in the Bank design and implement projects. The GPF has provided a facility that offers technical and financial support to project teams to identify core governance challenges, drill down on accountability issues and monitor processes. The GPF grant has allowed teams to take forward Governance and Accountability Assessments at the project and sector level, political economy analysis on cross cutting themes, expand understanding of how social accountability and demand side issues impact on governance and build capacity and understanding of risks and opportunities. In the **Dominican Republic**, through Window 2 support from the GPF, demand-side actors have launched the FY10 Budget monitoring campaign, and significant progress has also been made to commit to opening up its budget to the public by providing real-time access to its financial management information system (SIGEF) in a user-friendly manner. The Bank has been facilitating this process through a DPL (Performance and Accountability in the Social Sectors DPL I, DPL II under preparation). Several activities with grassroots organizations are also underway, which are aimed at monitoring social expenditures at the national and municipal level. For example, public murals are being used to allow grassroots groups in different neighborhoods to learn about and monitor such expenditures. In **Albania**, GPF funds are being used to improve accountability in the education sector. Diagnostics have been undertaken to assess to what extent parents, teachers, and other stakeholders participate in accountability and governance structures such as school committees. The analysis is being used to construct measures of household demand for accountability in education. The data will also serve as a baseline to evaluate the impact of reforms to improve governance and accountability in education.

Through Window 3, the GPF is also supporting the Bank's **GAC Knowledge and Learning Portal** (<http://gacknowledge>) which is already making a difference within the Bank and is expected to be opened to the global public before the end of FY10. The portal not only provides Bank staff with a single access point for current governance related knowledge materials, which can include a variety of manuals, policy and best practice notes, case studies and electronic learning modules, amongst others, on the website and, just as important, to make use of interactive facilities on the website so that the **GAC Communities of Practice** (COP) supported by the GPF will in fact be increasingly interactive. Those COPs supported by the GPF include: GAC in Human Development, GAC in Infrastructure, GAC in Projects, Demand for Good Governance Thematic Group,

Political Economy, and Governance of Natural Resources Working Group.

A major achievement was the Workshop on “**Implementing Effective Country Level Governance Programs**”, held in Cape Town from September 13–16, 2010. The workshop was attended by 90 staff members, including one Managing Director (MDI), two Vice Presidents (PREM and OPCS) and by seven Country Directors and six other Directors. The majority of participants work in Bank operations and half were field-based. GPF donor partners (the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Norway) also participated. The workshop was designed to take stock and learn from the implementation of GAC in Bank country programs, and enable a dialogue with senior Bank management on GAC implementation at country level. There were frank discussions on a range of topics, including progress with implementation of governance programs at country and sector level, how to demonstrate results and impact, as well as the implications of current Bank reforms (e.g., results based

investment lending, the ORAF) for GAC implementation at the country level.

**Participating Donors:** the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Norway.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 114. Public Expenditure Financial Accountability (PEFA)

### BACKGROUND

The Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) is a partnership made up of seven donor and multilateral development organizations. It aims to support integrated and harmonized approaches to assessment and reform in public financial management. The PEFA Program, which began in December 2001, is managed by a steering committee comprised of members of the partner organizations. The secretariat implements the work plan approved by the committee. The PEFA Program goals are to strengthen recipient and donor ability to: (i) assess the condition of country public expenditure, procurement, and financial accountability systems; and (ii) develop a practical sequence of reform and capacity-building actions in a manner that: encourages country ownership, reduces the transaction costs to countries, enhances donor harmonization, allows monitoring of progress of country PFM performance over time, better addresses developmental and fiduciary concerns, and leads to improved impact of reforms.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Public Expenditure Financial Accountability (PEFA)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1	2
Disbursements made during the year	0.8	1

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

PEFA has become the most widely utilized PFM tool and as of October 6<sup>th</sup>, 2010, some 206 PEFA assessments had been completed in more than 119 countries. While the initial support and use of the tool continues to be drawn from the seven PEFA partners, at least 20 other donor/multilateral organizations have been involved in some capacity with the PEFA assessments and a growing number of governments are leading the management of the assessment process and writing of the reports. The PEFA Framework's popularity has also led to the development of guidelines for use of the Framework at sub-national level where over 55 sub-national entities have been assessed (some assessments cover multiple regions in a single report). It is expected the country coverage will slow, but the number of assessments conducted

will maintain at a steady pace as countries conduct repeat assessments and a growing number of sub-national entities are assessed, particularly in large countries.

**Participating Donors:** the European Commission, France, the IMF, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the World Bank.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** BC–Central government administration, BH–Sub-national government administration.

**Themes:** 27–Public expenditure, financial management, and procurement.

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## 115. Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR)

### BACKGROUND

The Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) is a partnership between the World Bank Group and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime that supports international efforts to end safe havens for corrupt funds. StAR works with developing countries and financial centers to prevent the laundering of the proceeds of corruption and to facilitate more systematic and timely return of stolen assets. StAR emphasizes that developed and developing countries share a joint responsibility in tackling corruption and that international collaboration and collective action are essential to success. StAR supports this agenda by advocating for the effective implementation of international standards, promoting partnerships, empowering stakeholders at the national level, and supporting innovation and the dissemination of good practices.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	2	2
Disbursements made during the year	0.6	2

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

StAR has received requests for assistance from 23 countries. Ten of these countries have asset recovery cases, six countries have assets frozen, five are working on legal assistance in on-going cases and a further two have asked StAR to act as an honest broker. Partner countries are making progress towards future returns, though in an environment where

progress is not always linear and cases are subject to lengthy legal proceedings and appeals, the launch of investigations and progress in legal cooperation are also important indicators of success.

StAR works with and helps to bring together governments, donor agencies, financial institutions and civil society organizations from both financial centers and developing countries, fostering collective action for deterrence, detection and recovery of stolen assets. StAR supports networks of practitioners that can facilitate cooperation between national authorities. Some networks are at a global level, such as the StAR-Interpol network, others are regional, such as ARINSA in Southern Africa. StAR is undertaking a partnership with Transparency International in collaboration with a broader group of civil society organizations to support the advocacy on asset recovery in financial centers and developing countries.

StAR has worked with practitioners to consolidate and disseminate international good practice on cutting edge issues such as non-conviction based forfeiture and illicit enrichment. StAR has published policy analysis on the Global Architecture for Asset Recovery and Politically Exposed Persons and guides for practitioners on Non-Conviction Based Forfeiture, Income and Asset Declarations, and Managing Asset Returns. StAR's Asset Recovery Handbook which serves as a guide to the asset recovery process will be launched in December 2010. Building on these foundations, StAR intends to make extensive use of knowledge products in capacity building.

StAR has helped push asset recovery to the top of the international policy agenda in partnerships with key international forums. Significant progress has been made over the last two years: the G20 includes specific measures to facilitate asset recovery in its anti-corruption action plan; the Financial Action Task Force is currently reviewing its

anti-money laundering standards to strengthen measures against the proceeds of corruption; and the OECD Working Group on Bribery recently started work on the proceeds of bribery.

**Participating Donors:** Norway, Australia, Switzerland, Sweden, and France.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 116. Multidonor Trust Fund for Trade and Development (TRTA)

### BACKGROUND

The Multi Donor Trust Fund for Trade and Development (TRTA) is the largest source of donor trust funds for supporting international trade activities in the World Bank. Launched in November 2007, the TRTA is an important resource for implementing the World Bank's trade program, which focuses on helping developing countries benefit from their integration into the global economy. The trust fund works at the country level to integrate trade into Bank lending and assistance programs, at the regional/cross country level by helping shape the trade agenda on regionalism and bilateral agreements, and at the global level by providing new knowledge. The trust fund supports countries through different Bank activities, including policy analysis and dialogue with government counterparts, technical assistance, research, capacity building, and evidence-based advocacy on global trade issues.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Trade And Development (TRTA)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	10	8
Disbursements made during the year	5	9

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The MDTF TD has given the World Bank the ability to respond more quickly and effectively to challenges posed by the recent global economic crisis. The trust funds has also proved to be an especially important tool for assisting

countries in addressing challenges of regional externalities and pursuing regional integration. Work on regional integration include studies and technical assistance activities that help countries negotiate and implement regional trade agreements, harmonize regulations, or undertake common policies. Studies on EPAs in Africa, CAFTA implementation, policy coordination among OECS countries, advisory work on establishing common EAC standards, and harmonization of services regulations in African regional economic communities are key examples. The MDTF also supported projects that address international transit problems and facilitate intra-regional trade (especially cross-border and informal trade) facilitation issues, such as work on transit regimes in South Asia, trade centered around bazaars in central Asia, the and trade in the Great Lakes area of Africa. Notably, the MDTF also enabled the Bank to respond to increased demands from developing country governments for assistance on trade in services, including services-related regulatory reforms, trade negotiations, and export promotion strategies.

The MDTF enabled the Bank to fill critical gaps in the understanding of services trade by funding data, research, and capacity building materials produced by DEC, PREM and WBI trade units. The MDTF also supported policy analysis and capacity building to help governments in Africa, the Middle East, the Pacific islands, South Asia and Southeast Europe in the areas of services trade competitiveness and the negotiation and implementation of services trade agreements.

**Participating Donors:** Finland, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** All countries, regions and global

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## 117. Trade Facilitation Facility (TFF)

**BACKGROUND**

The Trade Facilitation Facility (TFF), a multi donor trust fund, was launched in July 2009. Its objective is to help developing countries implement reforms and invest in projects that reduce their cost to access international markets and improve their competitiveness. The main areas of focus include: development and management of trade related infrastructure (e.g., ports, transport and transit corridors, laboratories); development and regulation of support services (e.g., logistic services, customs agents, inspection services, trade finance); improvement in procedures (e.g., border procedures and regulations, customs modernization, trade finance, SPS measures); and regional cooperation and trade facilitation systems. The facility enables the World Bank to respond more effectively to the increasing demand for support in these areas and to elicit more demand from countries with weak trade facilitation performance. The TFF complements existing financial resources for technical assistance and advisory work by focusing on implementation activities and providing substantive inputs on design and monitoring activities.

Strategies (CAS's) which concretely discuss trade, trade facilitation is frequently identified as an important issue. In terms of lending, most trade-related lending currently focuses on building trade infrastructure (principally transportation, but also energy). Even among diagnostic trade and integration studies, trade facilitation needs are among the most frequently cited in action matrices and are most often designated high priority.

By end August 2010, a total of 28 projects that will benefit 36 countries were approved. The current portfolio of approved projects now comprises of country-specific projects, country and regional programs. Eight other promising projects are in the review process: five of them are regional and three are single-country.

**Participating Donors:** the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Africa, Low Income Countries (LICs), and Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs) as part of regional program.

**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

Trade Facilitation Facility (TFF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	9
Disbursements made during the year	—	1

**KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS**

Trade facilitation continues to be a priority area of support for the World Bank. Among recent Bank Country Assistance

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## 118. Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)

### BACKGROUND

The Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) was established in April 2002 as a temporary means to finance the Government's wage bill. Six years later, ARTF has evolved into the main multi-donor funding mechanism in the country—financing both the essential running costs of government as well as key Afghan national development strategy programs across the country. As of October, 2010, 32 ARTF donors have collectively contributed nearly US\$4 billion. The ARTF objectives are to: (i) position the national budget as the key vehicle to align the reconstruction program with national development objectives; (ii) promote transparency and accountability of reconstruction assistance; (iii) reduce the burden on limited government capacity while promoting capacity building over time; and (iv) enhance donor coordination for financing and policy dialogue.

The key sectors of ARTF investments are agriculture and rural development, energy and private sectors development (microfinance), comprising around three quarters of the total commitments. Other key sectors are education, in which ARTF invests in basic, higher and vocational education, capacity development and the justice sector.

The ARTF is managed by the management committee consisting of: the Bank (as administrator), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), the ADB and UN agencies (United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan [UNAMA] and UNDP). The priority use of ARTF funds is for the Government's operating budget and secondarily for national development programs. Since the ARTF's inception (through October 2010), more than US\$2.15 billion has been disbursed to the Government to finance recurrent costs, and US\$1.18 billion has been disbursed for investment projects.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	525	620
Disbursements made during the year	677	435

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The ARTF—through its recurrent cost window—has ensured that civil servants are being paid on time and has reinforced the establishment of effective budget and fiduciary processes. The ARTF Monitoring Agent (Price Waterhouse Coopers) has ensured that the ARTF does not reimburse operating expenditure that is not in compliance with the PFM framework. Afghanistan, which started without a functioning finance ministry and central bank in FY2002, now benchmarks well against even middle income countries' PEFA indicators. Over the last two years, the ARTF has established an "Incentive Program" that benchmarks the implementation of critical economic governance reforms. This program—which offers considerable incentive resources—has been able to leverage a more robust and coordinated policy dialogue among the key donors to the Government.

In addition, ARTF has:

- Supported the construction of over 11,000 kms of rural access roads built with local labor under the National Rural Access Program. The project has helped connect over 27,000 villages to markets and has generated significant employment.
- Provided the National Solidarity Program (NSP) with over US\$617 million to date, helping over 23,135 communities to rebuild vital local infrastructure in line with local needs and priorities. Approximately 16,785 communities have fully utilized their block grants and over 42,512 sub projects have been completed. Preliminary findings by a Harvard University study

reveal that the NSP has had a considerable impact on access to clean water, local governance and women's empowerment in the villages.

- Phase III of the NSP was approved by the Bank Board of Executive Directors on June 29, 2010 and project is expected to become effective by early December 2010. The NSP-III will provide repeater block grants to communities that have fully utilized their first block grant and rollout to 11,000 new communities to complete national coverage.
- Financed the underwriting of Afghanistan's back to school program. Under this project 9,524 school management committees have been established. The committees, made up of local community members, are working together with local government to direct the management of basic education needs and ensure school upgrading where needed. This support helps provide the 6.3 million children that have returned to school, of which 2.2 million are girls, with decent educational infrastructure and standards. Supported the design and implementation of microfinance in Afghanistan, which has become one of the fastest growing microfinance programs in the world, with a 60 percent female client base.
- ARTF has committed US\$22 million to new project Strengthening Health Activities for the Rural Poor (SHARP). The project is source of financing for the national basic package of Health. The Bank is assisting to expand SHARP's implementation capacity further and provision is being made to include: (i) mental health and enhanced nutrition services in the new BPHS package; and (ii) improve hospital services critical to reduce maternal and child mortality.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, Kuwait, Japan, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark, Finland, Spain, Brazil, Ireland, Portugal, New Zealand, the Islamic Republic of Iran, India,

Luxembourg, the Republic of Korea, Turkey, the Republic of Poland, the Russian Federation, the European Commission, the United Nations Development Program, and the Kingdom of Bahrain.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** AJ–Animal Production, AH–Crops, AI–Irrigation and Drainage, BC–Central Government Administration, BG–Law and Justice, BH–Sub-national Government Administration, BK–Compulsory Health Finance, BL–Public Administration–Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry, BN–Public Administration–Education, BO–Public Administration–Finance, BQ–Public Administration–Health, BU–Public Administration–Energy and Mining, BW–Public Administration–Water, Sanitation and Flood Protection, JB–Other Social Services, JA–Health, LD–Power, TA–Roads and Highways, WA–Sanitation, WS–Sewage, WC–Water Supply. **Themes:** 21–Debt Management and Fiscal Sustainability, 24–Other Economic Management, 25–Administrative and Civil Service Reform, 27–Public Expenditure, Financial Management, and Procurement, 28–Tax Policy and Administration, 31–Access to Law and Justice, 32–Judicial and other Dispute Resolution Mechanisms, 57–Participation and Civic Engagement, 59–Gender, 58–Conflict Prevention and Post-Conflict, 61–Social Analysis and Monitoring, 63–Child Health, 65–Education for All, 69–Population and Reproductive Health, 73–Municipal Governance and Institutional Building, 74–Other Urban Development, 76–Rural Non-Farm Income Generation, 77–Rural Policies and Institutions, 78–Rural Services and Infrastructure, 79–Other Rural Development.

**Geographic Coverage:** Afghanistan

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## 119. Promoting Climate Friendly Technologies in South Asia (SA-CCT)

### BACKGROUND

Technology transfer has been identified as one of the key pillars of the World Bank's South Asia Climate Change Strategy. The pillar emphasizes promotion of research and the wider adoption of clean technologies. The strategy also suggests that development, deployment, and diffusion of

new technology are critical to enabling countries to meet the challenges of climate change, and the Bank can play a supportive and catalytic role in this process. With the long-term goal of promoting and accelerating the implementation of climate mitigation technologies, the SA-CCT aims to evaluate the ease of doing 'climate business' in South Asia. This

rests on three pillars of project activity: (i) an assessment of the regulatory frameworks for clean energy and energy-efficiency; (ii) consultations with the private sector to identify the main country-specific issues and challenges related to investment; and (iii) perception-based private sector surveys that will enable a comparison of ‘enabling environments’ for clean energy and energy-efficiency investments and benchmarking of countries through suitably constructed Climate Change Technology Investment Index (CCTII). The project focuses on a number of key clean energy sectors—namely solar, wind, small-hydro and biomass. In energy-efficiency, the focus is on energy-efficient lighting, appliances and ‘green’ building codes.

The project objectives are to:

- Provide information to help guide and target private sector investment in clean energy and energy-efficiency in these countries.
- Provide information to help guide and target donor assistance as well as developing country reforms to address key barriers which will improve the enabling environment for private sector investments in clean energy and energy-efficient technologies.
- Provide a better understanding by developing countries of the key elements and status of their enabling environments and barriers that need to be addressed in order to become more attractive to private investment in climate technologies. This will be facilitated by an analysis of what sort of clean energy-related policy reforms have helped increase private investment flows into these countries over time.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Promoting Climate Friendly Technologies (SA-CCT)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	0.2
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.06

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The preparatory phase of SA-CCT involved extensive consultations with private sector firms involved in electricity generation from renewable sources in India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. It also involved the completion of background studies on the regulatory frameworks for clean energy and energy-efficiency in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh. A pilot exercise scoring and comparing South Asian countries with other high green-house gas emitting countries in Asia, Europe, Latin America, and Africa based on the existence of renewable energy and energy-efficiency related laws and regulations and related instruments and incentives was also carried out.

The lessons learnt from this pilot phase reveals that having well-developed regulatory frameworks and policies for clean energy on paper may not suffice to attract private sector investments if, among others, the private sector perceives that the implementation of these policies are weak, and, if a number of other supportive policies such as transparency and access to electricity grids and information are missing.

A more in-depth insight into private section perceptions regarding attractiveness of enabling policies for clean energy investment and their effective implementation will be critical. This will be taken up in the subsequent phase of the project.

**Participating Donor:** United States Agency for International Development.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** LE–Renewable energy, LZ–General energy.

**Themes:** 81–ENV

**Geographic Coverage:** South Asia Region

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## 120. Bangladesh Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Climate Change (BD-CC)

### BACKGROUND

The objective of the Bangladesh Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Climate Change (BD-CC) is to support the implementation of the country’s climate change strategy and action plan (CCSAP). The CCSAP is built on six pillars: (i) Food

security, social protection and health; (ii) Comprehensive disaster management; (iii) Infrastructure; (iv) Research and knowledge management; (v) Mitigation and low carbon development; and (vi) Capacity building and institutional strengthening.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Bangladesh MDTF for Climate Change (BD-CC)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	2
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.1

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The BD-CC has sourced a total of US\$113.5 million<sup>24</sup> from five donors. All donor agreements have been signed to date and initial call of funds have been processed and funds have been received from all five donors.

- In December 2010 the Operational Manual of the trust fund approved by the Prime Minister's office.
- In January 2011, a Gazette Notification for the nomination of the Governing Council and Management Committee was issued.
- In January 2011 a Communication Officer was recruited to work on the BCCRF jointly with the Ministry of Environment and Forest.

<sup>24</sup> The agreement on contributions from donors is based on their own currencies—the equivalent USD amount will therefore vary with varying exchange rates.

- The first analytical work (under the Bank executed part of the BD-CC) is under preparation. The Study is entitled "Cost of Adapting to Climate Change."
- The next step is for the Government to start selecting projects that will be funded by the BD-CC as recipient executed activities.

**Participating Donors:** the United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, and the European Commission.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Bangladesh

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# 121. Bangladesh Policy on Local Governance Programs (BD-LGO)

## BACKGROUND

A Local Governance Support Project (LGSP) was initiated in July 2006, as a broad program to strengthen accountable forms of local governance across Bangladesh. The Project was developed to support the implementation of the poverty reduction strategy paper and is the first of its kind in Bangladesh that seeks to support systemic, country-wide reforms in local governance.

A trust fund Program, BD-LGO, supporting non-lending technical assistance (NLTA) on policy support for decentralization and local governance, was initiated in 2007, to strengthen the policy dialogue and enhancing citizen voice, through coalition building with the media, civil society and local leaders. The trust fund's development objective is to support the institutional environment for strengthening local governance in Bangladesh by: (i) advancing and broadening the knowledge base and dialog at the national level on decentralization in Bangladesh; (ii) strengthening

intergovernmental frameworks through accelerated policy development; (iii) strengthening downward and upward accountability at local level; and (iv) expanding long-term technical capacity at all levels to develop and manage a multi-tiered system of governance. These objectives will be undertaken through policy support for decentralization and local governance.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Bangladesh Policy On Local Governance (BD-LGO)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.7	0.4
Disbursements made during the year	0.4	0.4

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The political economy of decentralization in Bangladesh requires a long-term commitment, consistent and ongoing advocacy, programmatic yet opportunistic engagement, flexibility in approach, and realism regarding expected results. The World Bank has started work on its future engagement in decentralization and local governance based on the request from the National Government and the experiences of the past four years of implementation of LGSP and NLTA on local governance.

A survey on local government finances has been completed, and the survey's findings and recommendations would be shortly disseminated. The Public Expenditure Review (PER) findings on the local government is available in the Bangladesh Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (PEIR) of the Bank. Another study was conducted to assess how the Union Parishads (UPS's) had performed in the environmental management and social cohesion during the LGSP implementation. These studies would benefit the National Government's policy development work towards strengthening intergovernmental frameworks. The NLTA continued publishing the Bangladesh Local Government Bulletin. This newsletter, along with a related website, are found as important mediums that contribute to building the knowledge base and expanding the dialogue on local government reforms in Bangladesh.

A one-year project to build awareness on LGSP rules and procurement methods of the journalists and the UP citizen groups working in the 64 districts was completed in March 2010. Based on an assessment by the citizen groups,

social audits and community score cards are being piloted in 50 UPs in Dhaka Division during 2010–2011. Between June and August 2009, six news clippings on LGSP were shown in the national news of the BTV network. The clippings highlight the activities of LGSP to viewers.

A delegation of the Local Government Division led by the national project director, LGSP, made a study tour to Kerala, India to learn about the cross-country experiences for implementation of sustainable local government reform programs in 2009. The members of the LGD expressed their satisfaction about the learning outcomes of the study tour.

**Participating Donor:** Switzerland

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sector:** BH–sub-national government

**Theme:** 26–decentralization

**Geographic Coverage:** Bangladesh

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## 122. Support to Phase II of Joint Technical Assistance Program for Bangladesh (BD-JTP)

### BACKGROUND

The BD-JTP is designed to deliver an enhanced level of analytical work and policy dialogue in reform and development in Bangladesh. The program purpose is to provide an evidence base for more effective country programs and policies in Bangladesh, and to engage the Government of Bangladesh and Bangladeshi stakeholders in open policy debate.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Support To Phase II Of Joint Tech. Asst. (BD-JTP)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1	0.8
Disbursements made during the year	2	2

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The BD-JTP trust fund has financed programs that provide analytical and technical support for a range of governance reforms and activities, including: a review of how formal

and informal justice systems are used; supported public expenditure reviews; a power sector governance study and operational risk assessment; promotion of inclusive methodologies for participation and growth; work on accountability mechanisms in safety nets; supported civil service reform and revenue management; promotion of clean air in cities and addressing extreme poverty in Bangladesh; dissemination of a poverty assessment; support for development of an urban strategy with a focus on pro-poor resettlement; development of an education development index, work on disability in Bangladesh; support for an investment climate assessment; exploration of technology improvements for microfinance; research on fuel subsidies for marginal farmers; and promotion of women's employment.

**Participating Donor:** the United Kingdom.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** BC–Central government administration, BG–Law and justice, BO–Public Administration–Finance, BZ–General public administration.

**Themes:** 23–Macroeconomic management, 24–Other economic management, 25–Administrative and civil service reform, 27–Public expenditure, financial management, and procurement, 29–Other accountability/anti-corruption, 30–Other public sector governance, 31–Access to law and justices.

**Geographic Coverage:** Bangladesh

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## 123. Bangladesh—Strengthening Public Expenditure Management Program (BD-SPE)

### BACKGROUND

Bangladesh's public finance policies and institutions have undergone a long and significant transformation over the last two decades. Substantial progress has been made through the implementation of a series of first generation reforms. The upcoming agenda, however, is more challenging as Bangladesh aspires to enter the family of the middle income countries and move along a higher growth path. A modernizing economy requires more fundamental institutional changes, a deepening of the initiated reforms in Public Financial Management (PFM) and a significant upgrade of systems and skills in both central and line agencies. The Government has shown its strong commitment by developing a home-grown PFM reform strategy and action plan in 2008 and by requesting continual support from development partners to continue and deepen the reform progress.

In response, a multi-donor trust funded Program (BD-SPE) was established to help the Government implement its agenda. The BD-SPE is a comprehensive five-year Program with contributions from five donors and administered by the World Bank. The BD-SPE has the following objectives.

- First, to strengthen and modernize core institutions of budgeting and financial management within the

executive branch of the Government with a particular emphasis on strengthening institutional capacity within major spending ministries and introducing a performance orientation in overall public resources management. This part of the program is anchored in the newly initiated Medium-Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF), which allows the Government to address the supply side reforms for better budget management by strengthening the strategic focus of budgeting and establishing an automated accounting and treasury management system.

- Second, to enhance the demand side for better budget outcomes by improving the effectiveness of formal institutions of financial transparency and accountability. In particular, it aims to strengthen the capacity of the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) for higher quality audits, and strengthening legislative oversight through a better functioning of the parliamentary committees that deal with allocation and monitoring of government resources. In addition, the team is also pursuing the possibility of providing independent funding and support to CSO organizations directly, to strengthen the demand side for better budgeting and service delivery outcomes.

The BD-SPE also provides just-in-time, practical analytical and technical assistance (ATA) programs to complement three individual projects. Each year, the annual ATA program is prepared in consultation with government and development partners to provide most value adding support program. As of March 2011, two projects that are Deepening MTBF and Strengthening Financial Accountability and Legislative Oversight are under implementation and the third project Strengthening Comptroller and Auditor General is starting negotiations soon.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Strengthening Public Expenditure Mgmt (BD-SPE)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	10	18
Disbursements made during the year	0.01	8

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

Major highlights to date include:

- Medium term budget framework (MTBF) was rolled out in 57 ministries and budget wing was established in 27 ministries.
- The national and sectoral Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessment was carried out and the preliminary result is ready. It has been shared with government and donors.
- The Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETS) for the roads sector is being carried out in two pilot and control areas to track expenditures for road maintenance

and road investment and review system management processes. The draft inception report is ready and being reviewed.

- A public financial management roundtable was held with civil society.
- The Citizen's perception survey on Public Financial Management has been completed revealing interesting results.

**Participating Donors:** the European Commission, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Canada, and the Netherlands.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** BC–Central government administration, BH–Sub-national government administration, BZ–General public administration, BO–Public Administration-Finance.

**Themes:** 21–debt management and fiscal sustainability, 27–Public expenditure, financial management and procurement, 28–Tax policy and administration, 53–Poverty strategy, analysis, and monitoring, 54–Social safety nets, 56–Other social protection and risk management.

**Geographic Coverage:** Bangladesh

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## 124. Pakistan: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province & Federally Administered Tribal Areas Recovery Project (PKNW)

### BACKGROUND

The objective of the Pakistan: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province & Federally Administered Tribal Areas Recovery Project (PKNW) multi-donor trust fund is to support implementation of a program of reconstruction and development aimed at facilitating the recovery of the affected regions in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (KP), the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and the Province of Balochistan from the impact of the armed conflict, and reducing the potential for its escalation or resumption.

The PKNW became operational on August 5, 2010, and will provide a coordinated financing mechanism for the Government of Pakistan's sector and investment projects and programs in KP, FATA and Balochistan. It will also serve as a funding mobilization mechanism for the implementation of the Post-Crisis Needs Assessment (PCNA) and support the PCNA's comprehensive reconstruction and development strategy designed to restore infrastructure, services and livelihoods while addressing governance and other challenges that contribute to the crisis.

The PKNW activities are guided by four pillars which reflect the findings and recommendations of the PCNA. These pillars are: (i) Restoration of damaged infrastructure and disrupted services; (ii) Improving local service delivery; (iii) Improving provincial governance and service delivery; and (iv) supporting livelihood.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Pakistan: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province & Federally Administered Tribal Areas Recovery Project (PKNW)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	24
Disbursements made during the year	—	—

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Several projects are currently under preparation but are not yet active.

**Participating Donors:** Austria, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Pakistan

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## 125. Pakistan Support to Education Sector Development (PK-ESD)

### BACKGROUND

The overall objective of the US\$1.6 million Pakistan Support to Education Sector Development (PK-ESD) trust fund is to strengthen education service delivery in Pakistan. In support of this main objective, two inter-related priorities have been defined for funding: (i) developing a set of policy options for Government of Pakistan to improve access, quality, governance and financing of education; and (ii) improving governance in the Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa (KP) education sector through strengthening capacity of the KP Government.

The analytical work funded by the PK-ESD trust fund will deepen Government of Pakistan and development partner understanding of ongoing reform efforts and help design an education sector strategy for the future at both the national and provincial levels.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Pakistan Support to Education Sector Development (PK-ESD)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.2

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

PK-ESD provides a much needed policy dialogue mechanism through which the Government of Pakistan and development partners are able to move forward on critical education reform issues in pursuance of MDG targets.

**Participating Donor:** Australia

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** EZ-General Education

**Themes:** 65-Education for all, 66-Education for the knowledge economy.

**Geographic Coverage:** Pakistan

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## 126. Pakistan Poverty Reduction Support Credit Technical Assistance (PK-PRS)

### BACKGROUND

The Pakistan Poverty Reduction Support Credit Technical Assistance (PK-PRS) associated trust fund was designed to support development and implementation of economic reforms in Pakistan, supported by the Poverty Reduction Support Credit series. It has operated since November 2006. During this period, 25 sub-trust funds, each for a distinct activity, have been established. In particular, they have financed critical inputs to support tax policy and administration reforms and implementation of the Benazir Income Support Program (BISP). These two areas have been given very high priority in the use of trust fund resources, accounting for nearly 75 percent of allocations. In these activities the use of trust fund resources, in the form of intensive technical assistance, has emphasized support for policy reform implementation. In addition, analytical outputs in poverty, education quality, and private sector development have been used to help develop consensus on the policy reform agenda for the government and will lead to specific PRSC reforms in the future.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Pakistan Poverty Reduction Support Credit Technical Assistance (PK-PRS)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	3	0.9
Disbursements made during the year	2	3

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The PK-PRS has provided a flexible mechanism for funding a range of analytical and technical assistance activities undertaken by the Bank. Specific results from completed and ongoing activities include:

- On the basis of the **safety nets technical assistance program**, the Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) has implemented a targeting system based on a poverty scorecard for the first time in the region. The BISP bill was approved by the Senate and the National Assembly,

establishing it as an autonomous authority to implement safety net programs. The provision of monthly income support under BISP has reached almost 2.4 million families with a view to expand to 5 million ultra poor families.

- The **Poverty Assessment Report** provides important findings for future pro-poor programming, especially related to vulnerability, employment, demographic transition, and social protection.
- **TA support to the Federal Bureau of Revenue (FBR)** has resulted in an important shift to an integrated functional structure both at the headquarters and field offices. Tax enforcement has been strengthened with a new enforcement plan being implemented. Important administrative arrangements have been made for the introduction of Reformed General Sales Tax (RGST).
- Findings based on a **review of School Based management and accountability** has been incorporated into the design of a program to empower school councils in Punjab as part of the Government's education sector reform program.
- Best-practice results-based management approaches to **earthquake reconstruction** have been established in Azad Jammu and Kashmir with support of implementing partner International Labor Organization.
- A set of 25 recommendations for Government policy actions have been endorsed by the Planning Commission's PSD Task Force, **providing an investment climate framework for the Growth and Competitiveness pillar in the new PRSC series.**

**Participating Donor:** the United Kingdom

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Pakistan

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## 127. South Asia Region Food Security & Nutrition Initiative Program (SAFI)

### BACKGROUND

The South Asia Region Food Security & Nutrition Initiative (SAFI) Program aims to promote food and nutrition security in the region by addressing issues relating to availability, access and utilization of food with a view to impacting nutritional outcomes. The long-term goal of SAFI is to contribute towards improving food and nutritional outcomes across the South Asia Region in line with MDG1c targets.<sup>25</sup> Towards this end, the *development objective* of SAFI is to increase commitment of Regional governments and development partners to more effective and integrated food and nutrition security (FNS)-related policies and investments.

A three-pronged approach is being undertaken to achieve this objective: (i) improved evidence and analysis on the most effective ways to achieve FNS outcomes in South Asia; (ii) improved awareness of FNS-related challenges, and advocacy for action, amongst *relevant stakeholders*; and (iii) strengthened regional and in-country policy and programming capacity to achieve FNS outcomes.

The *target audience* of this Initiative are: (i) high-level policy and decision-makers in the Region who will be assisted by the availability of improved evidence and analysis for decision-making and the opportunity to dialogue with and learn from colleagues in other countries in the region; (ii) development partners who will benefit from the assimilation and sharing of innovations and good practices in formulation, implementation and monitoring of programs aimed at enhancing FNS; and (iii) the policy groups, civil-society organisations, and experts/opinion-makers who participate in the thematic groups. The implementation of SAFI will be via a series of tasks. Each task will consist of a set of activities with a defined results framework.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

South Asia Region Food Security & Nutrition Initiative (SAFI)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	2
Disbursements made during the year	—	—

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Although created in early 2010, the achievements to date include:

- A Work Plan formulated and reviewed with DFID at the end of the 6-month Inception Phase (ending Sep 2010).
- Support of on-going innovations of the 21 finalists of the SAR Development Marketplace for Nutrition (Dhaka, Aug 2009).
- Co-sponsoring of the IFPRI organized global conference on “Leveraging Agriculture to Improve Nutrition and Health Outcomes” (Delhi, February 2011).
- A work-program for supporting/enabling platforms—in partnership with various government agencies—for domestic stewardship of the food and nutrition security agenda in Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and the Islamic State of Afghanistan.
- Pioneering in the Region the use of multi-sector tools for more effective programming and assessment of FNS-related investments.
- Adopting of a “rolling plan approach” (involving regular updates) to nimbly respond to emerging opportunities as created by intensifying government and development partner engagement on FNS issues in the Region.
- Support of the Bank’s emerging Regional Assistance Strategy (RAS) for Nutrition for the Region.

**Participating Donor:** the United Kingdom

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** AB–Agricultural Extension & Research, JA–Health), CZ–General Information /Communications, AZ–General Agriculture, Fisheries and Forest, CB–Media

**Themes:** 68–Nutrition and Food Security, 54–Social Safety Nets, 77–Rural Policies and Institutions, 47–Regional Integration.

**Geographic Coverage:** South Asia Region

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<sup>25</sup> **Target 1c: Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger:** 1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age  
1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

## 128. South Asia Policy Facility for Decentralization and Service Delivery (SA-DSD)

### BACKGROUND

The objective of South Asia Policy Facility for Decentralization and Service Delivery (SA-DSD) is to facilitate the effort of Bank clients to develop and implement the institutional and policy reforms needed for efficient and accountable service delivery at the local level. The reforms target the institutional frameworks (fiscal, administrative, regulatory and accountability) required at the national, state and local levels for local service delivery. These reforms in the form of shifts in policy, budgetary allocations, new and better forms of service delivery, among others, would lead to direct strengthening of sub-national and local governance for delivery of services

Within the South Asia Regional units of the Bank, the effort is to galvanize a cross-sector regional support program for institutional reform focusing on decentralization, governance and service delivery. This would enable sector units to think about the linkages to decentralization, and in particular, to local governance and service delivery.

The support offered by the Facility covers the entire spectrum of the policy and institutional change process from policy advocacy, dialogue, design, implementation to monitoring and evaluation. The activities funded include capacity building, knowledge sharing and networking to perform new roles, learning from regional and global best practices and maximizing innovations and synergies across sector and geographical boundaries within South Asia. All countries in the Region are covered. The sector areas covered are health, education, water and sanitation, infrastructure and economic governance.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Policy Facility For Decentralization (SA-DSD)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.5	1
Disbursements made during the year	0.6	0.8

### KEY RESULTS /ACHIEVEMENTS

The SA-DSD became operational in January 2007. With four rounds of call for proposals, 46 activities have been funded. The SA-DSD has deepened the impact of the US\$ 3.9 million from AusAID by linking the policy engagement and institutional reform activities funded by Bank lending and other

donor funds to the tune of US\$9.22 billion. These funds have been strategically used to assist client governments with major institutional change that will have impacts many years into the future.

The work in Afghanistan that looked at inter-governmental fiscal flows led to a request from the Government for assistance to look at the entire framework with special attention to the sub-national level. The property tax administration work has led to the training of tax officers in Punjab province in Pakistan to implement the new property tax reforms. Citizens in Bangladesh at the level of the lowest tier of local governments (LG) will be holding LGs accountable through social audits for the first time. The metro area of Greater Raipur in Chhattisgarh state in India will for the first time have an Urban Metropolitan Transport Authority for better coordination in planning and implementing transport networks. In Bhutan, funds will flow to the local level based on development indicators that take into account both poverty and infrastructure deficit. The SA-DSD is also contributing to the establishment of the first National Innovation Fund for Education in India, and to local level interventions to tackle malnutrition in Sri Lanka.

**Participating Donor:** Australia

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** BH–Sub-national government administration, EC–Pre-primary education, EP–Primary education, ES–Secondary education, ET–Tertiary education, EV–Vocational education EZ–General education, JA–Health, JB–Other social services, LA–District heating and energy efficiency services, LD–Power, LE–Renewable energy, LZ–General energy, TA–Roads and highways, TZ–General transportation, WA–Sanitation, WS–Sewerage, WB–Solid waste management, WC–Water supply, WZ–General water, sanitation, and flood protection.

**Themes:** 26–Decentralization, 24–Other economic management, 27–Public expenditure, financial management, and procurement, 28–Tax policy and administration, 29–Other accountability/anti-corruption, 52–Natural disaster management, 57–Participation and civic engagement, 68–Nutrition and food security, 70–Other human development, 61–Social analysis and monitoring, 62–Other social development, 71–Access to urban services and housing, 72–Municipal finance, 73–Municipal governance and institution building, 74–Other urban development, 77–Rural policies and institutions, 78–Rural services and infrastructure.

**Geographic Coverage:** South Asia Region

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## 129. Infrastructure for Growth Program (INFGROW)

**BACKGROUND**

The objectives of the Infrastructure for Growth (INFGROW) program are twofold: (i) to foster an enabling environment for infrastructure development and facilitating infrastructure service delivery; and (ii) to enhance cooperation between AusAID and the World Bank in improving aid effectiveness in South Asia. Sectors covered are transport, urban development, water and sanitation, energy, telecom and irrigation. Within these priority areas are urbanization and decentralization, infrastructure planning and management, energy efficiency and clean energy, public-private partnerships and Regional coordination and energy markets.

The INFGROW enhances the Bank's ability to engage with partner governments on policy reform and where institutional changes are associated with complex projects or new approaches to investment and service delivery are needed. It helps to scale up Bank's engagement with clients on sector governance reform and innovations essential to improve infrastructure services. It also provides resources to undertake regional knowledge management work for shaping future Regional priorities.

It finances Bank-executed analytical and advisory services, policy dialogue, sector economic work and knowledge management. It also supports lending development, project appraisal and supervision and evaluation of lending operations. This support is expected to lead to: (a) improved policy and institutional frameworks, (b) strengthened capacities for policy design and regulation, and (c) improved preparation and implementation of infrastructure projects. It would also lead to a more strategic partnership between the INFGROW donor and the South Asia Region units of the Bank.

**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

Infrastructure for Growth (INFGROW) Program	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	8	2
Disbursements made during the year	2	4

**KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS**

The INFGROW has been operational since April 2008. In the three years it has funded 37 activities in the Islamic State of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Maldives. The infrastructure sectors covered are energy, transport, urban development, water and sanitation, irrigation and telecom. The US\$10.33 million of funds received from the INFGROW donor has leveraged into US\$ 0.96 billion in funding from the Bank and other co-financing donors.

The impact of the TF is beginning to be felt. Seven activities are in the process of closing. The PPP work in Pakistan has contributed to a revised PPP policy and to the Infrastructure Project Development Facility and a Viability Gap Fund. In the energy sector the first performance management system has been developed for power utilities in Bangladesh which is now under implementation. The cross border energy work has resulted in two deals for energy trade between India and Nepal and India and Bangladesh. The task supporting the Sustainable Urban Transport Project in India has led to a pilot for Bus Rapid Transport System in the city of Pimpri-Chinchwad in India and in the development of Citizen's Score Cards for community evaluation of urban transport investments.

**Participating Donor:** Australia**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** AI-Irrigation and drainage, CT-Telecommunications, CZ-General Information and communications, LA-District heating and energy efficiency services, LD-Power, LE-Renewable energy, LZ-General

energy, TV–Aviation, TP–Ports, waterways, and shipping, TW–Railways, TA–Roads and highways, TZ–General transportation, WA–Sanitation, WS–Sewerage, WB–Solid waste management, WC–Water supply, WZ–General water, sanitation, and flood protection.

**Themes:** 61–Social analysis and monitoring, 62–Other social development, 71–Access to urban services and housing, 72–Municipal finance, 73–Municipal governance and institution building, 74–Other urban development, 78–Rural services and infrastructure, 47–Regional integration, 50–Other trade and integration.

**Geographic Coverage:** South Asia Region

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## 130. Strategic Partnership for India –III (DFIDIN)

### BACKGROUND

In April 2004, the World Bank and Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom, together with India, entered into a partnership agreement to enhance their mutual effectiveness and coordination in support of the achievement of India’s development goals and the Millennium Development Goals.

Trust funded programs are one element of this broader partnership. The first India-specific fund was set up by DFID in October 2001 (£4 million) to help broaden and deepen the Bank’s support for reforms for poverty reduction in India, especially at the state level. This was followed by a second India-specific fund in September 2005 (£19.5 million), which was in support of the Bank’s India country strategy. This financed both Bank-executed and recipient-executed activities and closed on June 30, 2009. The DFID-World Bank Strategic Partnership for India III was established in March 2009, with a total allocation of £20 million, and finances both Bank- and recipient-executed activities. The fund’s objective is to enhance Bank effectiveness in helping the government of India to reduce poverty in India, particularly in low-income states.

The fund has five key themes: (i) strengthening capacities and systems in low-income states; (ii) strengthening service delivery, including through the government of India’s centrally sponsored schemes; (iii) strengthening knowledge, capacity and systems for helping the poor to adapt to climate change; (iv) strengthening knowledge, capacity and systems

related to inclusive economic growth; and (v) strengthening the Bank’s implementation support.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Strategic Partnership For India (DFIDIN)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	6	5
Disbursements made during the year	—	1

**Participating Donor:** the United Kingdom

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** India

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## 131. Tsunami Relief Fund (TRF)

### BACKGROUND

The Tsunami Relief Fund (TRF) was established in support of the Bank's India Tsunami Disaster Recovery Project. The Project is based on a 2006 scoping study conducted jointly by FAO, the Bank and DFID, which suggested that by better management and reform of marine fisheries, there is significant potential for sustainable livelihoods enhancement and economic growth. Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods (FIMSUL) will finance technical, analytical and consultative work across seven packages. It was designed to assist the State of Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Puducherry in developing a participatory policy framework and capacities for improved fisheries management and revival of livelihoods of coastal communities. The Project covers seven integrated work packages: Stakeholder Analysis and Visioning; Fisheries Policy Development; Livelihoods Support and Best Practice; Institutional and Legal Frameworks; Fisheries Management Systems; Livelihoods Status and Impacts; Knowledge Management for Change; and Future Planning

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Tsunami Relief Fund (TRF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	—	1

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

At this time, a comprehensive inception plan has been developed, a small coordination office established in the State of Tamil Nadu's Department of Fisheries, and all national specialists recruited. Two world class international specialists in fisheries economics and policy, and fisheries livelihoods have also been recruited and are providing technical advisory services. Progress is now underway on the seven packages as per the work plan.

**Participating Donor:** the World Bank

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** AZ—General agriculture, fishing, and forestry, BL—Public Administration—Agriculture, fishing, and forestry.

**Themes:** 33—Law reform, 53—Poverty strategy, analysis, and monitoring, 76—Rural non-farm income generation, 77—Rural services and infrastructure, 86—Other environmental and natural resources management

**Geographic Coverage:** India (State of Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Puducherry)

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## 132. Maldives Climate Change Trust Fund (MACC)

### BACKGROUND

The objective of the Maldives Climate Change Trust Fund (MACC) Program is to support the development and implementation of a climate change strategy and action plan for Maldives, which will be aimed at building a climate resilient economy and society in Maldives through adaptation to climate change impacts, as well as through mitigation along a low carbon development path.

Specifically the MACC is intended to achieve the following:

- Strengthen knowledge and leadership in the Government of Maldives to deal with climate change issues, both domestically and internationally.
- Improve capacities, and regulatory and governance frameworks to integrate climate risk management issues into sector strategies and plans.
- Build adaptive capacity and climate resilience in key sectors through tangible pilot interventions.
- Increase energy access through renewable energy generation and distribution and energy efficiency in the public and private sectors through low carbon renewable energy options.

- Improve institutional and management capacities in the public and private sectors to deal with adaptation and mitigation interventions that will produce both developmental and climate change benefits.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Maldives Climate Change Trust Fund (MACC)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	5
Disbursements made during the year	—	—

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

The projects under the MACC are presently under preparation. No results are as yet reported.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, the European Commission

### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** AZ—General agriculture, fishing, and forestry, LA—District heating and energy efficiency services, LE—Renewable energy, WB—Solid waste management, WZ—General water, sanitation, and flood protection.

**Themes:** 80—Biodiversity, 81—Climate change, 82—Environmental policies and institutions, 84—Pollution management and environmental health, 85—Water resources management.

**Geographic Coverage:** Maldives

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Website: None at Present





# Q. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT NETWORK VPU

## 133. Agriculture Finance Support Facility (ARFF)

### BACKGROUND

The Agriculture Finance Support Facility (ARFF) aims to scale up access to financial services for smallholder farmers and rural enterprises in developing countries by supporting financial institutions in developing scalable models of agriculture finance through targeted grants and customized learning activities. Grants are expected to range from US\$500,000 to about US\$1 million, and will partially (up to half) finance the business development costs of a financial institution's agriculture initiatives.

The program also has a large knowledge generation and learning component, which will include study tours, conferences, and case studies for dissemination.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Agriculture Finance Support Facility (Agrifin) (ARFF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	8	9
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.8

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Three grants have been approved to date—to Banque Populaire du Rwanda (US\$950,000), Centenary Bank

Uganda (US\$1 million), and AMRET, Cambodia (US\$1.1 million). First tranches of grants to Banque Populaire du Rwanda and Centenary Bank were disbursed in December 2010. Prospective grants relate to Hatton Bank Ltd. (Sri Lanka), Caisse Mutuel du Senegal, Banque Nationale de Développement Agricole (Mali), Nirdhan Utthan Bank Ltd. (Nepal), and Banco Oportunidade de Mocambique (Mozambique). The ARFF website has been designed and is now placed in operation.

**Participating Donor:** the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** AZ—General Agriculture, fishing and forestry, FE—Micro and SME finance.

**Themes:** 78—Rural non-farm income generation, 79—Other rural development, 41—Small and medium enterprise support, 44—Other financial and private sector development.

**Geographic Coverage:** East Asia, South Asia, Africa Regions.

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## 134. Carbon Funds and Facilities (CARBON)

### BACKGROUND

There are ten trust funds/facilities that are managed by the Carbon Finance Unit (ENVCF) that make purchases of carbon assets under the Kyoto Protocol's first commitment period. In aggregate, they were capitalized at the end of December 2010 at US\$2.30 billion with the share of participation split between 53 percent private and 47 percent public.

Together they have signed 146 active Emission Purchase Reduction Agreement (ERPA) contracts with a combined value of US\$1.73 billion. Fourteen percent of the contracts have been signed with projects in the World Bank's Africa Region, whilst twenty five percent have been signed both in the Latin America and Caribbean and East Asia Pacific regions. The remaining sixty-one percent of contracts are distributed within South Asia, the Middle East North Africa and Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The projects represent a range of emission reduction technologies from hydro-power, energy efficiency, to waste management to afford station and reforestation.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Carbon Fund Programs (CARBON)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	305	156
Disbursements made during the year	194	148

### KEY RESULTS

#### Prototype Carbon Fund (PCF)

Fund Capital (\$ million)	219.8
Date Operational	April 2000
Participants	22
Private % (by capital invested)	58
ERPAs	23 projects
Pipeline	0 projects

#### Netherlands Clean Development Mechanism Facility (NCDMF)

Fund Capital (\$ million)	(See note below*)
Date Operational	May 2002
Participants	1
Private % (by capital invested)	0
ERPAs	15 projects
Pipeline	0 projects

#### Community Development Carbon Fund (CDCF)

Fund Capital (\$ million)	128.6
Date Operational	March 2003
Participants	25
Private % (by capital invested)	45
ERPAs	31
Pipeline	0

#### Netherlands European Carbon Facility (NECF)

Fund Capital (\$ million)	(See note below*)
Date Operational	August 2004
Participants	1
Private % (by capital invested)	0
ERPA	4 projects
Pipeline	0

#### BioCarbon Fund (BioCF)

TRANCHE 1	
Fund Capital (\$ million)	53.8
Date Operational	May 2004
Participants	14
Private % (by capital invested)	51
ERPAs	20 projects
Pipeline	2 projects
TRANCHE 2	
Fund Capital (\$ million)	36.6
Date Operational	March 2007
Participants	7
Private % (by capital invested)	44
ERPAs	6 projects
Pipeline	2 projects

#### Italian Carbon Fund (ICF)

Fund Capital (\$ million)	155.6
Date Operational	March 2004
Participants	7
Private % (by capital invested)	30
ERPAs	6 projects
Pipeline	0 projects

#### Danish Carbon Fund (DCF)

Fund Capital (€ million)	90
Date Operational	January 2005
Participants	5
Private % (by capital invested)	78
ERPAs	9 projects
Pipeline	2 projects

**Spanish Carbon Fund (SCF)**

## TRANCHE 1

Fund Capital (€ million) .....	220
Date Operational.....	March 2005
Participants .....	13
Private % (by capital invested).....	23
ERPAs .....	18 projects
Pipeline.....	2 projects

## TRANCHE 2

Fund Capital (€ million) .....	70
Date Operational.....	April 2008
Private % (by capital invested).....	0
ERPAs .....	3 projects
Pipeline.....	3 projects

**Umbrella Carbon Facility (UCF)**

## TRANCHE 1

Fund Capital (€ million) .....	799.1**
Date Operational.....	August 2006
Participants .....	16
Private % (by capital invested).....	78
ERPAs .....	2 projects
Pipeline.....	0 projects

## TRANCHE 2

Fund Capital (€ million) .....	105
Date Operational.....	January 2010
Participants .....	4
Private % (by capital invested).....	92
ERPAs .....	0 projects
Pipeline.....	17 projects

**Carbon Fund for Europe (CFE)**

Fund Capital (€ million) .....	50
Date Operational.....	March 2007
Participants .....	5
Private % (by capital invested).....	20
ERPAs .....	7 projects
Pipeline.....	2 projects

## Notes:

\* Not publicly available

\*\*Includes €224.54 million total participation of PCF, NCDMF, ICF, DCF, and SCF

**Participating Donors:**

**Public Entities:** Government of Austria, Government of Canada, Government of Denmark, Government of Finland, Agence Française de Développement, Government of Ireland, Government of Italy, Government of Luxembourg, Government of Norway, Government of Spain, Government of Sweden, Government of the Brussels Capital-Region, Belgium, Government of the Flemish Region, Belgium,

Government of the Netherlands, Government of the Walloon Region, Belgium, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and the KfW Group.

**Private Entities:** Aalborg Portland, Azuliber 1, S.L., BASF AG, BP p.l.c., Canadenis (managed by Natsource), Cementerie Aldo Barbetti S.p.A., Cementos Portland Valderrivas, Cepsa, Chubu Electric Power Co. Inc., Chugoku Electric Power Co. Inc., Consensus Business Group, Daiwa Securities Capital Markets Co. Ltd, Deutsche Bank, DONG Energy A/S, E.ON Generación, E.ON Italia S.p.A., Eco-Carbone, Elecrabel N.V., Endesa, Enel Trade S.p.A, Energias de Portugal (EDP), ERG S.p.A., Fondo Portugues de Carbono-Portugal, Fortum, FUJIFILM Corporation, Gas Natural SDG SA., GDF Suez, Göteborg Energi AB, HC Energia, Iberdrola, Idemitsu Kosan Co. Ltd., IRIDE Mercato S.p.A., Italcementi S.p.A., Japan Petroleum Exploration Co. Ltd., Kyushu Electric Power Co. Inc., Maersk Olie og Gas AS., Mitsubishi Corporation, Mitsui & Co. Ltd., Natsource Asset Management LLC, Nippon Oil Corporation, Nordjysk Elhandel A/S, Norsk Hydro, Oficemen, Public Power Corporation S.A., Rautaruukki Oyj, Repsol YPF, RWE, Shikoku Electric Power Co. Inc., Statkraft Carbon Invest AS, StatoilHydro ASA, Sumitomo Chemicals Co. Ltd., Sumitomo Joint Electric Power Co. Ltd., Suntory, Swiss Re, Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture, Tamarisk (managed by Natsource), The Japan Iron and Steel Federation, The Okinawa Electric Power Co., Inc., Tohoku Electric Power Co., Inc., Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO), Trading Emissions PLC, and Zeroemissions Carbon Trust S.A.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** AB–Agricultural extension and research, AH–Crops, AJ–Animal production, AT–Forestry, AZ–General agriculture, fishing and forestry, EZ–General Education, JA–Health, LA–District heating and energy efficiency services, LC–Oil and gas, LD–Power, LE–Renewable energy, LZ–General Energy, TZ–General transportation, and WB–Solid waste management.

**Themes:** 81–Climate Change, 84–Pollution management and environmental health, and 86–Other environment and natural resources management.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global and Regional

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## 135. Persistent Organic Pollutants Program (POPs)

### BACKGROUND

The Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Program was established in 2000 by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) in the amount of Can\$20 million. It was set up to support developing countries and economies in transition to build capacity for ratification and implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs and to reduce or eliminate releases of POPs from these countries. The POPs Program provides financial support and technical expertise and access to technology to assist, encourage and equip developing countries and countries with economies in transition to: (i) reduce or eliminate production of POPs; (ii) reduce or eliminate the use of POPs and switch to safer, more sustainable alternatives; (iii) safely dispose of stock-piles and wastes; and (iv) reduce emissions of POPs.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	2	5

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- Since inception, the Program has financed projects, studies, and capacity building efforts on a wide range of issues that include environmental and human exposure to dioxins and furans, PCB management, obsolete pesticide management, risk assessment of impacts to chemical exposure, site decontamination, and others.

- It helps countries undertake priorities identified in their National Implementation Plans for POPs. Program resources have been valuable in phasing out the global threat of POPs, and in meeting their commitments to the Stockholm Convention.
- Since inception, the Program, the World Bank, as Trustee and implementing Agency has allocated parallel resources to more than 50 projects and activities in more than 30 countries in all regions.
- Program resources have contributed to mobilizing co-financing of projects worth an estimated US\$575 million for POPs-related activities.

**Participating Donor:** Canada

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** Non-sectoral

**Themes:** 50–Other Trade and Integration, 81–Climate Change, 82–Environmental Policies and Institutions, 84–Pollution Management and Environmental Health.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 136. Carbon Partnership Facility (CPF) & Carbon Asset Development Fund (CADF)

### BACKGROUND

The Carbon Partnership Facility (CPF) is one of the Bank's major new carbon finance instruments. It is designed to develop emission reductions and support their purchase on a larger scale through the provision of carbon finance to long-term investments focused on delivering post-2012 emission reduction assets. In order to scale up carbon finance, the

CPF collaborates with governments and market participants on investment programs and sector-based interventions that are consistent with low-carbon economic growth and sustainable development priorities of developing countries. The CPF utilizes the CDM Program of Activities approach to systematically support partner country initiatives to move in the direction of low-carbon economies.

The CPF draws on the World Bank's financial and knowledge resources to strategically integrate carbon finance with sustainable development by linking carbon finance to Bank operations. It facilitates the implementation of low carbon programs across an array of sectors and technologies—energy efficiency, waste management, energy generation and distribution, and transportation—where policy measures or investments by governments are needed.

The CPF brings together industrial country buyers and developing country sellers of emission reductions, as well as developing and donor country governments, into a partnership with shared decision making. The CPF consists of a Carbon Asset Development Fund (CADF), which supports the preparation of the emission reduction programs, including through client executed grants, and the CPF Carbon Fund, which will purchase the emission reductions generated by CPF programs.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Carbon Fund for Carbon Partnership Facility (CPF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	—	1
Disbursements made during the year	—	—

Carbon Asset Development Fund (CADF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	10	1
Disbursements made during the year	1	2

## KEY RESULTS

The CADF became operational with the signing of the Donor Contribution agreements with the Governments of Spain and Norway. The following CADF Donor Contributions have been received (as of end December 2010): €5 million from the Government of Spain, €2 million from the Government of Norway; €2 million from the Government of Italy; and €2 million contribution from the European Commission.

A €65 million CPF Carbon Fund Buyer Participation Agreement was signed with the Government of Spain, and a

€35 million Carbon Fund Buyer Participation Agreement was signed with Endesa, a Spanish energy company. The amount of €30 million of the Spanish Government contribution to the Carbon Fund was received in FY09.

In FY10, the first seller participation agreement was signed with Morocco's leading municipal bank (FEC) on solid waste management. Four additional seller participation agreements have been signed, with: (i) Brazil's Caixa Economica Federal for a waste management program; (ii) Vietnam's Ministry of Industry and Trade for a renewable energy program; (iii) the Greater Amman Municipality for a city-wide carbon finance program; and (iv) Thailand's Provincial Electricity Authority for a clean energy program. Five other programs are under design.

### Participating Donors/Buyer Participants:

Italy, Norway, Spain, and the European Commission are CADF donors, Spain and Endesa are CPF Buyer Participants.

### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** LA–District heating and energy efficiency services, LB–Mining and other extractive, LC–Oil and gas, LD–Power, LE–Renewable energy, LZ–General energy, WD–Flood protection, WA–Sanitation, WS–Sewerage, WB–Solid waste management, WC–Water supply, WZ–General water, sanitation, and flood protection.

**Themes:** 80–Biodiversity, 81–Climate change, 82–Environmental policies an institutions, 83–Land administration and management, Pollution management and environmental health, 85–Water resources management, 86–Other environment and natural resources management, 71–Access to urban services and housing, 72–Municipal finance, 73–Municipal governance and institution building, 74–Other urban development.

### CCS TF:

**Sectors:** LC–Oil and gas, LD–Power, LB–Mining and other extractive, YZ–Industry and trade.

**Themes:** 81–Climate change

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 137. Cities Alliance Program (CITIES)

### BACKGROUND

The Cities Alliance (CITIES) Program adopted a new Charter in 2010, which emphasizes its role as a global partnership for urban poverty reduction and the promotion of the role of cities in sustainable development. In strengthening the role of cities, Program members are committed to strengthening synergies amongst members and partners alike, thereby improving the quality of urban development cooperation and lending.

Program activities assist improvements in local governance to the benefit of all residents through adopting long-term comprehensive approaches, and implementing necessary reforms to achieve delivery at scale. In particular, Program activities promote and support the decentralization of resources to empower local government.

The Cities Alliance is managed by a Consultative Group (CG) comprising all members, which meets annually and is co-chaired by UN-Habitat and the World Bank. A strengthened Executive Committee, chaired by United Cities & Local Governments (UCLG) and with a combination of fixed and rotating membership, performs a range of duties on behalf of the CG. The activities of the Cities Alliance are managed by a Secretariat, located at the offices of the World Bank in Washington, DC. In addition, the Secretariat also has staff co-located in the World Bank offices in New Delhi, Pretoria, Addis Ababa and Abidjan, as well as a small office (three personnel) located in São Paulo.

- Following the 2010 Mexico City meeting, the Consultative Group decided to heighten the attention paid to sub-Saharan Africa in its future work.
- The Uganda Land, Services & Citizenship (LSC) program, financed by core funds and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, was launched by the Government in May 2010 to achieve its declared goal of Sustainable Urbanization.
- The Executive Committee decided to offer a partnership to the Government of Burkina Faso, in the next phase of the LSC program.

**Participating Donors:** Asian Development Bank, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ethiopia, European Commission, France, Germany, Habitat for Humanity International (HFHI), Italy, Japan, Metropolis, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Slum Dwellers International (SDI), South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, UN Environment Program (UNEP), UN-Habitat, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), the United States, and the World Bank.

### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** Non-sectoral

**Themes:** 71–Access to urban services and housing, 73–Municipal governance and institutional building, 74–Other urban development.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global (Restricted to the DAC List of Aid Recipients)

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Cities Alliance (CITIES)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	23	8
Disbursements made during the year	9	12

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- During FY10, the Secretariat prepared for the adoption of a new business model. The existing grant operation was closed. It has been replaced by a Catalytic Fund in FY11.
- The new Charter and business model marked a significant turning point by adoption of a Partnership governance model for greater alignment with the World Bank.

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## 138. Commodity Risk Program (CRISK)

### BACKGROUND

Risk and uncertainty are inherent in agriculture and commodity supply chains due to the prevalence of multiple risks facing the agriculture sector (not only weather and price) and the failure to address them on an ex-ante holistic basis. Since inception of the Commodity Risk (CRISK) in FY03, the Bank's Agricultural Risk Management Team (ARMT) has provided technical assistance to developing countries to enable them to better comprehend the complexity of agriculture risk management and develop appropriate solutions to mitigate-transfer-cope risks associated with agriculture.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Commodity Risk (CRISK) Program	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	3	4
Disbursements made during the year	2	2

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- Conducted supply chain risk assessments in Cameroon, Guyana, Haiti, the Republic of Mozambique, Uganda, Belize, Samoa, and Grenada.
- Provided technical assistance to index insurance pilots in Malawi, Kenya, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Indonesia.
- Organized the inaugural workshop for the Forum for Agricultural Risk Management in Development (FARMD). Created online platform for knowledge sharing and agricultural risk management practitioners' community ([www.agriskmanagementforum.org](http://www.agriskmanagementforum.org)).
- Assisted the Government of Malawi in the development of a risk transfer product to enable them to better manage drought risk.
- In Burkina Faso, organized a workshop on weather risk management, undertook a feasibility study on risk transfer products for managing weather risks, and developed a draft work-plan for index insurance pilot project for the cotton sector.

- Haiti–Provided technical /policy support on the management of food price volatility.
- Jamaica–Undertook agriculture weather risk mapping exercise, an agriculture weather risk transfer strategy, prefeasibility study for the coffee farmers in the Blue Mountains.
- Ghana–Developed two-year non-leading technical assistance program on agriculture risk management (implementation currently commencing).
- Various research and documentation: Assessment of Innovative Approaches to Flood Risk Management; Brief on Reinsurance: Options for Developing Countries; Brief on al Reinsurance in a Climate Change Context; Paper on Crisis in the Cotton Sector and Analytic Paper on the Changes in Global Price Relationships in Wheat.
- Workshops and conferences: Organized the Caribbean Regional Symposium on Agriculture Risk Management.
- Training: for Eastern Africa Fine Coffee Association in conducting training in coffee price risk management; on the pricing of agricultural commodities for Government of Malawi personnel; in Nicaragua on index insurance; on weather index insurance training and coffee price risk management training in Central and an online platform for the wider dissemination of ARMTs' training material ([www.agrisktraining.com](http://www.agrisktraining.com)).
- Secured supplemental contribution of US\$3.8 million in donor funding for continuing and expanding the activities of Bank's ARMT Unit.

**Participating Donors:** the European Commission, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sector:** AZ–General agriculture, fishing and forestry.

**Themes:** 75–Rural Markets

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 139. Communities and Small-Scale Mining Initiative (CASM)

### BACKGROUND

Artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) is poverty-driven activity, typically practiced in remote or peri-urban areas of the world's poorest countries by largely itinerant, poorly educated people with few employment alternatives. Despite harsh working and living conditions in a high-risk environment, the number of artisanal and small-scale miners continues to grow. It is estimated that as many as 20 million people are engaged in artisanal and small-scale mining, and that a further 100 million people depend on this sector for their livelihood.

The Communities and Small-Scale Mining (CASM) Initiative was launched in 2001 by a coalition of donors, governments, mining companies, NGOs, and artisanal miners, in response to a critical need for integrated, multidisciplinary solutions to the complex social and environmental challenges faced by ASM communities and for improved coordination between those working in this sector. The CASM Initiative provides support to, and mobilizes practical expertise from, its global network of members. Its activities range from ASM initiatives—working with companies, governments, civil society and, of course, miners themselves—to engagement in international development policy dialogue. The Initiative's engagement in capacity building and community-level projects with country partners and miners has helped in its important advocacy role to communicate to international forums and development agencies the potentially positive development influence that ASM can have, based on the evidence of practical experience.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Communities And Small-Scale Mining (CASM) Initiative	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.4	0.3
Disbursements made during the year	0.3	0.4

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Key results of the CASM Initiative include: (i) sponsorship of the annual CASM Conference, which brings together miners, government officials, donor partners, companies, civil society, practitioners, academics, and others to discuss and share experiences on a range of issues related to ASM; (ii) good practice guidance in regard to conflict management between large-scale and artisanal and small-scale mining; (iii) good practice guidance on formal legalization of ASM, including in about 40 specific country cases; (iv) contributions to fair trade artisanal gold and precious metals and to the safe use of mercury in artisanal gold mining; and (v) support to ASM issues in World Bank mining technical assistance projects.

Following internal review and end of funding, the CASM initiative embarked on a reinvention process at the end of FY10. The objective is to review CASM's purpose, governance model and business plan; work is ongoing with the help of consultants.

**Participating Donors:** Denmark, The Tiffany & Co. Foundation, and the United Kingdom.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** LB-Mining and other extractives

**Themes:** Non-thematic

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 140. Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

### BACKGROUND

The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) is a strategic global partnership created to address pressing global challenges related to agriculture and rural development such as food security and climate change. Founded in 1971, the CGIAR has become a global partnership of 64 public and private sector members supporting the work of 15 international agricultural research centers. In 2009, CGIAR members approved a set of reforms to strengthen the CGIAR by establishing a results-oriented research agenda, clarifying accountability across the system, streamlining governance and programs for greater efficiency, and strengthening partnerships. Taking a more programmatic approach than in the past, research will be conducted through “Mega Programs” that bring CGIAR scientists and partners together to address critical issues and deliver international public goods that advance global development objectives.

The two core elements of the reforms are a new Fund and a Consortium of the CGIAR Centers. The Fund harmonizes donor contributions to improve the quality and quantity of funding, engender greater financial stability, and reverse the trend toward restricted funding. The Consortium unites the Centers in delivering research by building on the CGIAR’s strengths—improving major food crops for added resilience and nutritional value, and enhancing the management of crops, livestock, trees, water, soil, and fisheries. A Strategy and Results Framework (SRF) sets common goals, strategic objectives, and results to be achieved by the Fund, the Consortium, and bilateral funders to the Centers within a specific time frame.

The World Bank played a key leadership role in the reform process, and the new CGIAR enjoys a strong relationship with the Bank. The Fund Office is the operational arm of the Fund Council and Funders Forum (which brings together donors, CGIAR leaders and other stakeholders), and is located at the Bank’s Headquarters in Washington. The Fund Council is chaired by a Bank vice president and the Bank serves as Trustee of the CGIAR Fund.

In February 2010, the Bank’s Board of Executive Directors approved establishment of the CGIAR Fund, and the Fund Council met three times between February and November, making a series of landmark decisions. Swift and sure progress with CGIAR reforms were made in 2010, setting the stage for even improved performance in 2011. Major new research programs are underway, buoyed by new leadership, strategies, governance arrangements and donor support.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Consultative Group On International Consultative Research (CGIAR)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	104	143
Disbursements made during the year	108	128

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- Combating water scarcity in the Middle East.** CGIAR scientists launched an ambitious seven-country effort to build on early gains of practices such as the use of supplemental irrigation and water harvesting to double wheat yields and water productivity in rain fed areas.
- Realizing Africa’s rice potential.** Capitalizing on the award-winning success of New Rice for Africa, or NERICA, an Africa-wide Rice Breeding Task Force was established to pursue the aim of doubling of Africa’s rice production within a decade.
- Biological control of cassava pests in Southeast Asia.** With technical support from two CGIAR Centers, Thai scientists released hundreds of thousands of parasitic wasps to achieve biological control of the cassava mealy bug.
- New system for producing vegetables with drip irrigation.** As famine unfolded in West Africa’s Sahelian region, an option to rain fed agriculture, referred to as the African Market Garden, is being implemented with about 7,000 small-scale farmers at 100 locations in four countries.
- The promise of drought-tolerant maize in Africa.** A CGIAR study shows that widespread adoption of recently developed drought-tolerant varieties of maize could boost harvests in 13 African countries by 10 to 34 percent, generating up to US\$1.5 billion in benefits for producers and consumers.
- Rapid spread of flooding-tolerant rice in India.** A novel approach to seed dissemination has put a new rice variety in the hands of 100,000 Indian farmers within just one year after its release.
- Opening the door for agriculture in climate change negotiations.** The CGIAR worked with a broad coalition of partners to organize Agriculture and Rural Development Day 2010, held in parallel with the United Nations Conference on Climate Change.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, Austria, Arab Fund for Social & Economic Development, Asian Development Bank, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, the People's Republic of China, Colombia, Denmark, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the European Commission, Finland, France, Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Ford Foundation, Germany, Gulf Cooperation Council, India, Indonesia, Inter-American Development Bank, International Development Research Centre, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kellogg Foundation, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, OPEC Fund for International Development, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Rockefeller Foundation, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa, Syngenta Foundation, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the United States, and the World Bank.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** AB–Agricultural extension and research, AH–Crops, AI–Irrigation and drainage, AZ–General agriculture, fishing

and forestry, BL–Public Administration–Agriculture, fishing, and forestry, YA–Agricultural marketing and trade, YB–Agro-industry, WD–Flood protection, WC–Water supply.

**Themes:** 68–Nutrition and food security, 75–Rural markets, 77–Rural policies and institutions, 78–Rural services and infrastructure, 79–Other rural development, 91–Global Food Crisis Response, 83–Land administration and management, 85–Water resources management, 86–Other environment and natural resources management, 36–Personal and property rights, 41–Small and medium enterprise support, 52–Natural disaster management.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 141. Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP)

**BACKGROUND**

The Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) is a global, multi-donor technical assistance program that is administered by the World Bank Group and governed by a Consultative Group (CG) of donors that meets annually. ESMAP focuses “upstream” through three core functions: (i) think tank; (ii) knowledge clearinghouse; and (iii) operational leveraging—all aimed at helping client countries make better informed choices, enhance capacity, and adopt cutting-edge solutions. Under its current Strategic Business Plan (2008-2013), ESMAP is extending its engagement with client countries to encompass the nexus of energy security, energy poverty, and climate change.

Program management is the responsibility of a unit within the Bank's Sustainable Energy Department. ESMAP's work program consists of a combination of annual block grants to the Bank's regional energy sector units for analytical and advisory activities to support clients and own-managed research, analysis and knowledge products of a global nature.

**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	34	8
Disbursements made during the year*	19	23

\* Include disbursements made under the Clean Energy Investment Framework (CEIF) of the Environment Unit and the AFREA Program.

**KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS**

Since its establishment, ESMAP has supported more than 100 countries through more than 800 activities covering a broad range of energy issues. With an early focus on Country Energy Assessments, ESMAP has since expanded its product line to include targeted technical studies, strategic advice, best practice dissemination, knowledge products, and pre-investment work.

Below are recent highlights of ESMAP's achievements:

- **Energy Security:** In FY10, ESMAP supported diagnostic vulnerability assessments for 19 developing countries covering the period up to 2015 focusing on the need for critically important investments in the power sector. ESMAP has also completed a major study that draws policy lessons from the experience of 12 regional power sector integration schemes around the world which have been increasingly pursued by client countries to enhance security of energy through regional cooperation.
- **Energy Poverty:** In FY10, ESMAP supported three main initiatives under its Pro-Poor Energy Access Technical Assistance Program: (i) the Africa Electrification Initiative; (ii) the Energy Access for the Urban Poor Initiative; and (iii) the Gender and Energy Development Strategies Initiative.
- **Climate Change:** ESMAP has supported the preparation of Low Carbon Growth Studies in Brazil, the People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, the Republic of Poland and South Africa. Country-level climate vulnerability assessments for the energy sector have been supported in Albania and the Republic of Uzbekistan, and a Hands-on Energy Adaptation Toolkit (HEAT) documents this experience and approach in an online guide for use by other countries.
- **Energy Efficient Cities Initiative (EECI):** In FY09, ESMAP launched the five-year EECI aimed at helping city mayors, planners and administrators in developing countries to make better informed decisions on energy-efficiency programs and planning, across six key sectors—buildings, water, transport, public lighting, solid waste and heating and power.
- **Renewable Energy Market Transformation Initiative (REMTI):** In FY09, ESMAP launched the REMTI as a multiyear initiative to help countries build institutional capacity to develop and implement strategies to deploy grid-based renewable energy technologies—chiefly

solar, geothermal, wind, and small hydroelectric power. Examples of support under REMTI include (i) the Philippines Renewable Energy Market Reform; (ii) the Middle East & North Africa- Regional Concentrating Solar Power Scale-up Program; and (iii) the Mexico Renewable Energy Assistance Program to assisting the Government in the design of policies and regulations needed to implement its new Renewable Energy Law.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, the Republic of Lithuania, Norway, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** LA–District heating and energy efficiency services, LB–Mining and other extractive, LC–Oil and Gas, LD–Power, LE–Renewable energy, LZ–General energy).

**Themes:** 71–Access to urban services and housing, 72–Municipal finance, 73–Municipal governance and institution building, 74–Other urban development, 76–Rural non-farm income generation, 78–Rural services and infrastructure, 81–Climate change, 82–Environmental policies and institutions, 84–Pollution management and environmental health, 45–Export development and competitiveness, 47–Regional integration, 48–Technology diffusion, 57–Participation and civic engagement, 59–Gender, 61–Social analysis and monitoring, 52–Natural disaster management, 39–Infrastructure services for private sector development.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 142. Extractive Industries Technical Advisory Facility (ETAF)

### BACKGROUND

Extractive industries are key components of many developing economies. When well-managed, solid mineral and hydrocarbon resources offer real opportunities for such countries to achieve sustainable economic growth. However, resource-rich, developing countries often suffer from weak institutions, poor legal frameworks, and insufficient local capacity, resulting in extractive industry resources not being

managed with a view to long term, positive impacts. The objective of the ETAF is to assist resource-rich, developing countries to correctly structure extractive industry transactions and related sector policies from the outset, thus reducing the risk of costly or politically difficult remediation at a later stage. The ETAF facilitates rapid-response, third-party advisory services and capacity building for extractive industry resource policy frameworks and transactions. It also

supports the production and dissemination of global knowledge products on extractive industry sector issues to help address the lack of an integrated body of good practice for sector governance and management. The multi-donor trust fund supporting the ETAF was established in June 2009.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Extractive Industries Tech Advisory Facility (ETAF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	1
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.5

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- *Advisory Services.* Liberia is the first country to receive ETAF support to assist with proposed iron ore transactions and related policy framework reforms. In concessioning deposits with a potential cumulative investment value of over US\$10 billion, it is critical that future iron ore investments are configured and negotiated to optimize direct and indirect contributions to Liberia's development. A second ETAF grant, to support the Government of Rwanda in negotiations around petroleum exploration, is expected to be signed soon. A third grant to support a petroleum exploration round is now being prepared for the Republic of Yemen.

- *Good Practice Source Book.* To underpin country advisory services, a 'Source Book' of global good practice in the extractive industries is being developed in a consultative manner with several leading universities in the petroleum and mining sectors.

**Participating Donors:** Norway, Switzerland, the International Finance Corporation, and the World Bank.

#### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** LB–Mining and Other Extractive, Oil and Gas  
**Themes:** 29–other accountability/anti-corruption, 30–other public sector governance, 42–Standards and Financial Reporting, 57–Participation and civic engagement, and 86–Other environment and natural resource management.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 143. Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

### BACKGROUND

With 3.5 billion people living in countries rich in oil, gas and minerals, good governance in the exploitation of these resources can generate large revenues to foster economic growth. However, when governance is weak, it may result in poverty, corruption and conflict. The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), based in Oslo, aims to strengthen governance by improving transparency and accountability in the extractives sector through the verification and full publication of company payments and government revenues from oil, gas and mining. The EITI is a coalition of governments, private companies, civil society groups, investors, and international organizations and is supported by two trust funds that provide funding for Bank- and recipient-executed grants to help candidate country

governments implement the EITI principles, working very closely with World Bank country teams and country offices.

Globally, the EITI has become an established standard and framework for transparency in resource areas with clear consensus on EITI objectives, principles and methodology. There is a wide range of supporting entities and countries: oil, gas and mining majors, civil society, and bilateral agencies like DFID and NORAD. More and more MDBs endorse and support EITI (African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and Inter-American Development Bank). There is also increasing reference to EITI in global form like UN, G8 and in related actions—e.g., recent legislation passed in the USA on disclosure.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	3	10
Disbursements made during the year	2	4

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

There are currently 56 interested and/or implementing countries under the EITI portfolio, of which 33 are formal EITI candidate countries with 18 countries having issued one or more EITI reports (as of January 2010) and five EITI Compliant countries (the Azerbaijan Republic, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, Mongolia, and Ghana as of November 2010). In addition, an array of knowledge dissemination products and learning events were planned and delivered.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, Belgium, Canada, the European Commission, Finland, France, Germany,

the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** LB–Mining and Other Extractive, LC–Oil and Gas  
**Themes:** 29–Other accountability/anti-corruption, 30–Other public sector governance, 42–Standards and financial reporting, 57–Participation and civic engagement, 86–Other environment and natural resource management.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 144. Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFCRP)

### BACKGROUND

The Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFRP) was established in May 2008 as part of the World Bank Group's response, which included making additional grant funding available for emergency response in low-income countries hardest hit by food price increases. The Food Price Crisis Response (FPCR) trust fund<sup>26</sup> is one of four funding sources under the GFRP. It aims to: (i) reduce the negative impact of high food prices on the poor in a timely manner; (ii) support developing country governments in the design of policies that mitigate the adverse impacts of more volatile food prices; and (iii) support broad-based growth in productivity and market participation in agriculture to ensure an adequate supply response as part of a sustained improvement in food supply. Activities funded through the FPCR trust fund in FY10 complement those financed through other funding sources under the GFRP, including US\$1.8 billion in IDA/IBRD resources.

In addition, grant funding has been made available through three externally-funded trust funds in support of the full range of interventions available under the GFRP. They are: (i) Food Price Crisis Response Core Multi-Donor Trust Fund; (ii) Russia Food Price Crisis Rapid Response Trust Fund; and (iii) European Union Food Crisis Rapid Response Facility Trust Fund.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFCRP)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	149	242
Disbursements made during the year	141	86

<sup>26</sup> This covers only the amount from the IBRD surplus, which is only one of four GFRP TF accounts.

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

### Food Price Crisis Response (FPCR) Trust Fund:

Progress has been made against each of the three objectives stated previously through the FPCR trust fund; support for social protection programs is estimated to have impacted 3.7 million people. Support for short and medium term food supply response measures through the FPCR TF are estimated to have reached to date 0.3 million farm households or 1.67 million beneficiaries.

### Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF):

The types of interventions financed through the MDTF range from budget support and social protection, including school feeding programs, cash-for-work programs, health and nutrition programs, and social transfers, to agricultural interventions such as the provision of quality seed and fertilizer, irrigation rehabilitation, and agricultural extension programs. Some examples:

- In Cambodia, an US\$8 million budget support grant was provided for the Cambodia Smallholder Agriculture and Social Protection project.
- In Senegal, an US\$8 million grant was provided for the Child-Focused Social Cash Transfer and Nutrition Security Project.
- In Zimbabwe, a US\$7 million grant was provided for the Zimbabwe Emergency Agricultural Input Project (ZEAIP).

### Russia Food Price Crisis Rapid Response Trust Fund:

- As of October 2010, the ongoing project to which additional financing from the Russia Trust Fund is being provided, benefited about 94,000 households in the Republic of Tajikistan—far exceeding the original target of 28,000 households.
- Also, as of October 2010, 20 percent of the technical assistance on “Role of Government in Improving Agriculture Sector Development and Food Security in Rural Areas” has been disbursed. The baseline survey of

local government officials in the Republic of Tajikistan on agriculture and food security has been completed.

### European Union Food Crisis Rapid Response Facility Trust Fund:

- In The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, a US\$26.98 million grant has supported 293,000 additional beneficiaries in the face of localized drought and crop failure.
- In the Republic of Yemen, US\$24.67 million from the EC Food Facility will provide a workfare assistance program to 12,000–16,000 households and temporary cash assistance to about 41,000 poor households. 78 workfare sub-projects are currently under implementation.
- The US\$7.47 Gambia Emergency Agriculture Production Project aims to improve access to agricultural inputs and equipment, as well as seed and storage capacity by targeted farmers in nine vulnerable districts. Distribution of 300 power tillers is ongoing.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, the European Commission, Canada, the International Finance Corporation, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Spain, and the World Bank.

#### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** AZ—General agriculture, fishing, and forestry, JA—Health, JB—Other social services.

**Themes:** 91—Food Crisis Response, 54—Social safety nets, 68—Nutrition and food security, 87—Social risk mitigation.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 145. Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

### BACKGROUND

The FCPF aims to assist developing countries in their efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation—called REDD + —by providing value to standing forests. The FCPF is designed to set the stage for a large-scale system of incentives for reducing emissions from deforestation and

forest degradation, providing a fresh source of financing for the sustainable use of forest resources and biodiversity conservation, and for the more than 1.2 billion people who depend to varying degrees on forests for their livelihoods.

The FCPF builds the capacity of up to 37 developing countries in tropical and subtropical regions to reduce

emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and to tap into any future system of positive incentives for REDD+. In some of these countries, the FCPF will also help reduce the rate of deforestation and forest degradation by providing an incentive per ton of carbon dioxide of emissions reduced through specific Emission Reductions Programs targeting the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	20	4
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.2

## KEY RESULTS

Since the Facility became operational in June 2008 and the main governing body was elected in October of that year, 37 developing countries have been selected to participate in this unique partnership. Twelve countries have currently

signed grant agreements, and five countries have had Readiness Preparation Proposals (R-PPs) assessed.

**Participating Donors/Buyer Participants:** France, Australia, the European Commission, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, The Nature Conservancy, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** AT–Forestry

**Themes:** 81–Climate change

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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# 146. Carbon Capture and Storage Program (CCS)

## BACKGROUND

The CCS Program is supported by a World Bank administered multi-donor trust fund established in FY10 which is scheduled to be fully disbursed by the end of 2013. The objectives of the CCS Program are to support strengthening capacity and knowledge sharing, creating opportunities for developing countries to explore CCS potential, increasing access to carbon markets and realizing benefits of domestic CCS technology development, and facilitating inclusion of CCS options into low-carbon growth strategies and policies developed by national institutions and supported by World Bank Group interventions. These objectives cover five areas of activities:

- Integration of CCS into sustainable development plans and/or low-carbon strategies and policies.
- Building in-country management skills and expertise.
- Structuring legal and regulatory frameworks.

- Development of financing mechanisms.
- Assessment of environmental impacts.

Activities to be supported by the program will be implemented using Bank implementation instruments such as technical assistance programs—both stand-alone and connected to investment operations (e.g., investment loans, credits and grants) and development policy operations—and analytical advisory activities such as Economic Sector Work and Knowledge Products.

The program aims to coordinate its activities with other institutions and initiatives providing CCS assistance to avoid duplication of efforts. The specific activities to achieve the objectives of the Trust Fund will be identified during in-country consultations and through dialogue with counterparts.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Program	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	8
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.1

## KEY RESULTS

The CCS Program was declared established at the first Steering Committee teleconference in December 2009. Subsequently to the signing of the Administration Agreements, contributions from the Government of Norway and the Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute (GCCSI) were received, activating the CCS Trust Fund. A call for Expressions of Interest was issued in February 2010. Received proposals were discussed at the second Steering Committee meeting held in March 2010. Work programs were agreed in June 2010 and implementation began in early FY11.

**Participating Donors:** Norway, Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute, Ltd. (Australia).

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** YZ–General industry and trade, LB–Mining and other extractives, LC–Oil and gas, and LD–Power.

**Themes:** 81–Climate Change

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 147. Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)

### BACKGROUND

Established in 2006, the GFDRR is a Bank-managed global partnership of 35 countries and 6 international organizations, committed to helping developing countries reduce their vulnerability to natural hazards and adapt to climate change and ensuring rapid recovery after disasters. The partnership's mission is to mainstream disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) in country development strategies by supporting a country-led and managed implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). Since its inception, the GFDRR has received more than US\$242 million in donor pledges and committed more than US\$96.5 million in technical and financial assistance in the form of grants to disaster-prone low- and middle-income countries. This includes US\$20 million for global and regional cooperation programs in risk assessment and modeling, early warning systems, safe infrastructure such as schools and hospitals, and catastrophe risk insurance pools, managed in close coordination with the United Nations agencies and regional organizations. In managing disaster risk, the GFDRR has effectively contributed to a shift in focus from a post-disaster centered agenda, to one where prevention and resilience combined become the most

cost-effective way to address natural hazards. The facility is effectively responding to the growing needs and demands of countries, funding more than 120 disaster risk reduction and inter-related climate risk management programs.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Global Facility for Disaster Reduction & Recovery (GFDRR)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	17	30
Disbursements made during the year	15	21

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

During FY10, GFDRR stepped up its efforts to mainstream disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate adaptation in country policy dialogue; the study on the economics of disaster risk reduction (EDRR). The GFDRR's effort to mainstream DRR and to strengthen national DRM frameworks



has also enabled the Bank to provide innovative risk financing products to high risk countries. Connected with the lending program proposed in the new CASs on which GFDRR provided technical advice, the Bank-approved CAT DDOs in Costa Rica (US\$65 million) and Guatemala (US\$85 million).

Using Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) process and Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA) tools, GFDRR has provided financial (over US\$13 million) and technical assistance for as many as 31 PDNAs in response to cyclones, floods, earthquakes, typhoons, mudslides in Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, the People's Republic of China, East Asia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, the Republic of Madagascar, Malawi, Myanmar, Nepal, Namibia, the Philippines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, West Africa, and the Republic of Yemen. The PDNA is established as the global template for quantifying damage, loss and needs, for formulating the post-disaster recovery and reconstruction strategy and, increasingly, for leveraging additional post-disaster development assistance that integrate disaster risk reduction.

Finally, the GFDRR has launched GFDRR Labs. The Labs mission is to inspire innovation in DRM through partnerships and technology, and to mainstream this approach. The Labs team is expanding innovative regional projects into the global arena and establishing a consistent and unified methodology, based on lessons learned, to apply innovation in new and existing projects in the regions.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, the European Commission, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the World Bank.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** AI—Irrigation and drainage, AZ—General agriculture, fishing, and forestry, BZ—General public administration, BW—Public administration—water, sanitation and flood protection, BN—Public administration—education, BO—Public administration—finance, BQ—Public administration—health, BS—Public administration—other social services, BV—Public administration, transportation, CA—Information technology, CZ—General information and communications, JB—Other social services, FD—Non-compulsory pensions, insurance, and contractual savings, TZ—General transportation, WD—Flood protection, WZ—General water, sanitation, and flood protection.

**Themes:** All themes

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 148. Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership (GGFR)

### BACKGROUND

The GGFR is a public-private partnership and was launched at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002. It supports national efforts for increasing the use of associated natural gas and thus reducing flaring and venting, which waste resources and increase global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. GGFR aims to improve energy efficiency, expand gas markets, and mitigate climate change through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from flaring. The GGFR also globally promotes effective regulatory frameworks and investments in infrastructure to support gas utilization in local and international energy markets. Poverty reduction is also an integral part of the GGFR program through the supply of clean fuels and the expansion of employment.

GGFR's work illustrates how a Public-Private Partnership can harness potential opportunities to reduce the waste of a valuable resource, expand access to energy, and contribute to climate change mitigation. Global gas flaring has declined by a total of 22 billion cubic meters (bcm) over the past three years despite a 5 percent rise in crude oil production over the same period, according to the latest satellite estimates.

GGFR partners started a new phase in FY10 focused on implementing concrete gas flaring reduction projects in high-impact countries. The GGFR partners approved a new Charter and a work program for 2010–12. GGFR will focus its work on key flaring countries—Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Qatar, and the Russian Federation—and on countries that may directly lead to larger flare reduction projects and programs.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership (GGFR)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	2	2
Disbursements made during the year	2	3

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- Seventeen major oil companies, the OPEC Secretariat, and 15 countries that contribute a significant share of the world's flaring (more than 50 percent) have joined the GGFR.
- The majority of partners have endorsed the Global Standard for gas flaring reduction.
- Eight demonstration projects for associated gas utilization were implemented by GGFR.
- GGFR is assisting Indonesia, the Republic of Kazakhstan, Mexico, Nigeria, Qatar, the Russian Federation, and other countries to reduce flaring to minimum levels, through collaboration between operators, the national oil company and the regulator.
- Nigeria and the Russian Federation, the two major flaring countries in the world, are taking firm steps to reduce gas flaring.
- The Russia Federation has established a mandatory 95 percent associated gas utilization rate by 2012; increasing penalties from 2012 for flaring volumes exceeding the 5 percent limit; and drafting amendments to the Electricity Law which aim to ease access to the national power grid for electricity produced by AG fired power generators.
- The GGFR formed a methodology group that is examining ways of increasing the use of clean development mechanisms (carbon credits), based on

methodology improvements, for gas flaring reduction projects.

- Several countries and companies in the Middle East and Latin America have already expressed their interest in the GGFR initiative, and some may join the partnership this year.

**Participating Partners/Donors:** Algeria (Sonatrach), Angola (Sonangol), the Azerbaijan Republic (SOCAR), Cameroon (Societe Nationale de Hydrocarbures), Chad, Ecuador (PetroEcuador), the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Indonesia (PERTAMINA), Iraq, the Republic of Kazakhstan, Khanty-Mansiysk (the Russian Federation), Mexico, Nigeria (NNPC), Norway, Norsk Hydro ASA, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (Masdar), the United States, the Republic of Uzbekistan, British Petroleum, Chevron, ConocoPhillips, ENI, ExxonMobil, Marathon Oil, Maersk Oil & Gas, Pemex, Qatar Petroleum, Shell, Statoil, TOTAL, OPEC Secretariat, the European Commission, and the World Bank.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** LC–Oil and gas, LD–Power

**Themes:** 81–Climate change, 84–Pollution management and environmental health.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 149. Global Partnership on Output-Based Aid (GPOBA)

### BACKGROUND

The GPOBA is a multidonor program initiated in 2003 by the United Kingdom and the World Bank. Since then, Australia, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Netherlands, and Sweden have joined as additional donors. The GPOBA's goal is to help increase access to reliable infrastructure and social services (water, sanitation, electricity, telecommunications, transport, health, and education) for

the poor in developing countries by broadening the use of output-based aid (OBA) approaches.

OBA involves the use of explicit performance-based subsidies to delegate service delivery to third parties—typically private firms, but also in some cases NGOs, community-based organizations and state-owned companies—under contracts that tie the disbursement of public funding to the actual delivery of services or outputs. GPOBA's vision is to

mainstream OBA with development partners by end FY13 and by that time transform itself into a Center of Expertise. Recently, GPOBA's donors approved funding for an expansion of GPOBA's mandate to Results Based Financing activities that may not necessarily be pro-poor, but which incorporate some of the OBA principles such as performance risk allocation to that entity most able to bear it, and third party verification of results.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Global Partnership On Output-Based Aid (GPOBA)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	30	38
Disbursements made during the year	8	14

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Mainstreaming of OBA within the Bank is now in sight through the development of a Results Based Investment Lending (RBIL) instrument. Furthermore, a number of development partners and governments are adopting OBA approaches. The GPOBA's staff is in demand to structure Result Based Financing (RBF) components into operations. Knowledge and Learning platform has greatly expanded, including e-learning. An OBA public database was launched in October 2010.

With respect to the pilot subsidy funding operations, 31 projects are under implementation with a value of US\$126 million. Cumulative disbursements based on outputs are more than US\$33 million and the total number of poor people benefiting is nearly one million. With respect to technical assistance and dissemination, the GPOBA approved 20 technical assistance activities for US\$2.65 million and 19 dissemination activities for US\$1.6 million during 2010.

This is in accordance with GPOBA's vision of being a Center of Expertise by end FY13.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, IFC, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** JA–Health, LA–District heating and energy efficiency services, LD–Power, LE–Renewable energy, WA–Sanitation, WS–Sewerage, WB–Solid waste management, WC–Water supply, EP–Primary education, ES–Secondary education, ET–tertiary education, CT–Telecommunications, TA–Roads and highways, FE–Micro and SME finance, and AI–Irrigation and drainage.

**Themes:** 63–Child health, 67–Health system performance, 69–Population and reproductive health, 71–Access to urban services and housing, 72–Municipal finance, 39–Infrastructure services for private sector development, 40–Regulation and competition policy, 41–Small and medium enterprise support, 44–Other financial and private sector development, 54–Social safety nets, 27–Public expenditure, financial management, and procurement, 29–Other accountability/anti-corruption, and 90–Managing for development Results.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 150. Program on Fisheries (PROFISH)

### BACKGROUND

The PROFISH is a programming and funding partnership between key fishery sector donors, international financial institutions, developing countries, stakeholder organizations, and international agencies. Its objective is to strengthen governance of the world's marine fisheries by (i) assisting countries and regions to establish roadmaps to achieve

effective sector governance and reform; (ii) improving the quality of investments made by both public and private sectors entities; and (iii) aligning donor interventions on sustainable fisheries.

The PROFISH is focused on making concrete progress towards meeting the World Summit on Sustainable Development's goals in fisheries through three

complementary activities: (i) initiatives to include sustainable fisheries in national plans and poverty reduction strategies; (ii) the building of national and regional consensus on implementing the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries; and (iii) the alignment and enhancement of international assistance (including the World Bank operations) on fisheries and sustainable use of aquatic ecosystems and catalyzing implementation of collaborative initiatives.

The PROFISH also has a particular focus on global public goods, including pro-poor fisheries reform, on combating illicit fishing and on building awareness and responses to the impact of climate change on oceans and on dependent coastal communities.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Program On Fisheries (PROFISH)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.3	0.9
Disbursements made during the year	1	0.7

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- Studies on global fisheries governance reform, climate change and fisheries, global fisheries GDP estimate, legal issues, tenure and fishing rights, and country/fishery case studies.
- Knowledge products: (i) *Political Economy of Natural Resource Use: Lessons for Fisheries Reform*; (ii) *Draft–Hidden Harvests: the Contribution of Global Fisheries*; (iii) PROFISH Briefs on line; (iv) Bank-wide capacity building on fisheries, (iv) *Draft–Fisheries Performance*

*Indicators*; and (v) development and maintenance of internal and external portals.

- Contributions to loan preparation and supervision: the Republic of Yemen, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania, Kenya, West Africa Region (nine countries), Vietnam, and Bangladesh.
- Workshops and Conferences: African Fisheries Ministers (Gambia); International Institute for Fisheries Economics and Trade Special Sessions (France); ACP Fisheries Reform (Seychelles); FAO COFI (Rome), Fisheries Dependent Information (Galway); Marine Stewardship Council Stakeholder (Washington); PROFISH Forum (Rome), Chatham House Meeting on IUU (London), Property Rights Workshop (Santa Barbara); Global Aquaculture Outlook Conference GOAL 2010 (Malaysia).
- Oversight of separate partnership with the private sector, Alliance for Sustainable Fisheries (ALLFISH) [www.allfish.org](http://www.allfish.org).

**Participating Donors:** Finland, France, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, and the United Kingdom.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** AZ–General agriculture, fishing and forestry, BL–Public administration—agriculture, fishing and forestry.

**Themes:** Non-thematic

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 151. Global Road Safety Facility (GRSF)

### BACKGROUND

The GRSF was established in 2006 in response to a mandate from the United Nations, pursuant to the landmark World Report on Road Traffic Injury Prevention launched by the World Health Organization and the World Bank on World Health Day 2004. The Facility continues its mission to increase the development responsiveness to the growing scale of road crash deaths and injuries in low- and middle-income countries, and to support initiatives aimed

at strengthening global, regional and country capacity to improve road safety outcomes.

Every year, approximately 1.3 million people are killed and up to 50 million injured on the world's roads. The principal development objective of the Facility is to reduce the negative impacts of the economic and social losses incurred by road crashes, which can prevent people from escaping poverty or push them back into it. Measured as a global burden of disease, road deaths and injuries surpass the health losses associated with malaria and tuberculosis

and, by 2015, are projected to be the leading cause of health losses for children (ages from 5 to 14), and the second leading cause for men by 2030.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Global Road Safety Facility (GRSF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.4	2
Disbursements made during the year	2	3

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- The UN General Assembly Resolution in March 2010 (A/64/L.44) called for a Decade of Action in Road Safety, which will target a 50 percent reduction in projected deaths and injuries during 2011–2020 period, resulting in an estimated 5 million lives saved and up to 50 million serious injuries avoided in the developing world, with an estimated social benefit of US\$3 trillion. An affiliated UN Global Plan for the Decade under development endorses support for GRSF.
- The International Road Policing Organization, established by the GRSF, and its high-level Law Enforcement Advisory Panel (LEAP), undertook missions in Argentina, the Republic of Moldova, and Georgia to assess command “readiness for change” models in road policing, tied in with Bank projects. The exchange led to the opening of a new driver testing center in the Republic of Moldova.
- Ongoing research work continues through grants to (i) Harvard School of Public Health to develop a standardized cross-country knowledge management framework for road safety; (ii) Government of China through a GRSF-financed road traffic training center in the Hubei Province; (iii) OECD’s International Road Traffic Accident Database facilitating exchanges

between low- and middle-income country road safety data collection managers and experts in high-income countries; (iv) and the Road Traffic Injury Researchers.

- The GRSF published Guidelines on the conduct of Country Road Safety Management Capacity Reviews facilitating the creation of Safe System projects which emphasize lead agency development in road safety.
- The GRSF is engaged in road infrastructure safety rating and capacity review initiatives, and conducted related high-level launches of these activities in China and India in FY10.
- GRSF staff members also served on the World Bank Road Safety Taskforce which led to the adoption of a new organizational rule aimed at protecting Bank staff when they travel.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, Bloomberg Family Foundation, Inc., FIA Foundation, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the World Bank.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** TA–Roads and highways, TZ–General transportation, JA–Health, and BV–Public administration, transportation.

**Themes:** 27–Public expenditure, financial management, and procurement, 78–Rural services and infrastructure, and 47–Regional integration.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 152. Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA)

### BACKGROUND

The overarching goal of this multi-donor trust fund, established in early 2010 and operating over a period of three years (FY11–FY13), is to help partner governments and the

World Bank consider the poverty, social and distributional impacts of key policy reforms and operational activities. Its two goals are (i) to support the effective use of poverty, social and distributional analysis in guiding the Bank’s

policy dialogue and program lending; and (ii) to strengthen client country capacity to implement and use the results of poverty, social and distributional analysis to inform national policies.

The trust fund is operated through two windows: a regional stream (80 percent of resources) distributed among the six World Bank regions and an anchor stream (20 percent of resources) allocated equally between SDV and PRM units of the Bank. The regions use their funds to enhance country-led PSIA and capacity building, and are encouraged to support country-level poverty, social and distributional analysis that can be managed either by the Bank or national stakeholders in partner countries. The regions carry out PSIA-type work in accordance with proposals submitted to them directly, while the anchors provide a monitoring and advisory role on the regional work programs.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Multi-Donor Fund for Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	7
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.1

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Implementation of trust funded activities was started in early FY11. As of November 2010, program implementation is fully under way with all regional units being in the process of selecting, approving, and implementing proposals for PSIA analytical activities. Commitments and disbursements increased considerably during FY11. First results and achievements from implementation of PSIA analytical activities and capacity building efforts are expected to be reported in the very near future.

**Participating Donors:** Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 153. Norwegian Trust Fund for Private Sector (NTFPSI)

### BACKGROUND

The overall objective of the NTFPSI is to act as a catalyst for and consolidate Norwegian grant resources for activities in the private sector and infrastructure units for the World Bank Group, including IFC. The NTFPSI concentrates on the poorest countries, and half the resources are earmarked for Africa. The Trust Fund comprised of the following windows: (i) Investment Climate and Governance; (ii) Infrastructure Service Delivery to the Poor; and (iii) the Joint Norway/World Bank Group Initiative on Petroleum Resources and Governance (the Petroleum Governance Initiative). Norway's support to global programs was taken out of the NTFPSI starting in FY11.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Norwegian Trust Fund for Private Sector (NTFPSI)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	15	12
Disbursements made during the year	7	5

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The NTFPSI has financed over 60 activities and global programs since its inception in 2002. It has served as a vehicle for stimulating synergies and collaboration between the World Bank and IFC, and the Trust Fund has been piloting innovation across different sectors in the World Bank Group. The activities span broad thematic areas, including climate

change, water, transport, energy, private sector development, and access to finance.

**Participating Donor:** Norway

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** LE–Renewable energy, LZ–General energy, LC–Oil and gas, LA–District heating and energy efficiency services, YY–Other domestic and international trade, YZ–General industry and trade, FZ–General finance, TZ–General transportation.

**Themes:** Non-thematic

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 154. Ozone Trust Fund (OTF)

### BACKGROUND

OTF was established in 1991 at the World Bank in order to channel resources from the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF) to developing countries. The MLF is an independent financial mechanism that provides investment and non-investment grants to countries to permit them to meet the agreed incremental costs of reducing and eliminating the consumption and production of ozone depleting substances (ODS) under their Montreal Protocol obligations. The Bank serves as one of the four Implementing Agencies of the MLF.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Ozone Phase Out Trust Fund (OTF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	41	20
Disbursements made during the year	61	32

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

FY10 marks the year that the Bank partner countries have completely eliminated consumption and production of halons and CFCs. Through the Bank's role as Implementing Agency of the MLF, developing partner countries have eliminated over 300,000 metric tons of consumption and production of ozone depleting substances. This represents 68 percent of the total phase-out achieved under the MLF

with only 44 percent of the total resources. The impressive cost-effective phase-out is directly linked to the innovative delivery mechanisms that partner countries have embraced through Bank projects. Cumulatively, over US\$900 million have been disbursed to achieve this goal. Looking forward, the Bank has begun working with selected countries on the phase out of hydro-fluorocarbons, taking into account climate linkages.

**Participating Donor:** United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** Non-sectoral

**Themes:** 50–Other Trade and integration, 81–Climate change, 82–Environmental policies and institutions, and 84–Pollution management and environmental health.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 155. Program on Forests (PROFOR)

### BACKGROUND

The PROFOR is a multidonor partnership formed to pursue a shared goal of enhancing forests' contribution to poverty reduction, sustainable development, and protection of environmental services. Through improved knowledge and by developing innovative approaches for sustainable forest management (SFM), the PROFOR seeks to encourage the transition to a more socially and environmentally sustainable forest sector supported by policies and institutions that take a holistic approach to forest conservation and management. Its goal is to strengthen contributions, through analytic work, knowledge dissemination and partnerships, to the capacity of institutions and stakeholders in forest policy processes for addressing more effectively poverty alleviation, national economic development, climate change (including REDD + ), and forest conservation.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Program on Forests (PROFOR)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	3	4
Disbursements made during the year	2	2

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

In CY10, the PROFOR initiated 13 new activities, and had an active portfolio of 44 projects, up from 33 projects the previous year. The 44 activities under implementation during the calendar year, of which 12 were completed, are distributed across four thematic areas (livelihoods—14 activities; governance—14 activities; innovative financing—5 activities; and cross-sectoral cooperation—11 activities). Total commitments in 2010 reached US\$6.8 million (livelihoods—US\$1.8 million;

governance—US\$2.5 million; innovative financing—US\$0.8 million; and cross sectoral—US\$1.7 million), which is an increase of over 50 percent increase from CY09. There has been a significant expansion of activities in the governance thematic area, up from US\$1.2 million in commitments in 2009, and a steady growth in both livelihoods and cross sectoral areas. Ten new activities led by regional staff have been established through the programmatic window. Highlighted activities completed this year include a South-South exchange supported in the Latin American and Caribbean Region on the potential of community forestry in addressing REDD, the development of guidelines for carrying out forest sector public expenditure reviews, the completion of a major initiative on land acquisition, and a series of activities launched to improve forest law enforcement and governance.

**Participating Donors:** the United Kingdom, Japan, Switzerland, Finland, the European Commission, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands.

#### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** AZ—General agriculture, fishing, and forestry, BZ—General public administration.

**Themes:** 86—Other environment and natural resources management, 79—Other rural development, 62—Other social development, 62—Other social development, 30—Other public sector governance, 37—Other rule of law, and 44—Other financial and private sector development.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 156. Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF)

### BACKGROUND

The PPIAF was created in 1999 to act as a catalyst to increase private sector participation in emerging markets. PPIAF provides grants to help governments create a sound enabling environment for private participation in

infrastructure through different types of activities, such as (i) framing infrastructure development strategies; (ii) designing and implementing policy, regulatory and institutional reforms; (iii) stakeholder consultation workshops; (iv) building government institutional capacity; and (v) design and



implementation of pioneering projects. PPIAF also produces and disseminates knowledge and best practices on private participation in infrastructure.

PPIAF is governed by a Program Council composed of its donors. An independent technical advisory panel reviews PPIAF activities and provides strategic advice to the Program Council. The Project Management Unit (PMU) manages day-to-day operations. To facilitate outreach and monitoring of its technical assistance activities, the PMU maintains field offices in Delhi, Lima, Manila, and Nairobi.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	20	21
Disbursements made during the year	19	22

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

PPIAF uses outcome and impact indicators to track the performance and effectiveness of its technical assistance activities. Monitoring impact indicators are, among others, additional private investment in a specific sector, increased number of poor people with access to infrastructure services and improved level of services to the poor. PPIAF's systematic approach to monitoring results is an ongoing process that begins with an application form focused on expected outputs, outcomes, and impacts, and continues as the activity progresses with biannual project status reports. The process ends with a close-out form and post-completion reports.

PPIAF also communicates how its upstream work has had an impact on the ground through its *Impact Stories* series, published on the PPIAF website (<http://www.ppiaf.org/ppiaf/page/ppiafs-impact-stories>).

**Participating Donors:** the Philippines, Asian Development Bank (ADB), Australia, Canada, Japan, France, Germany,

the International Finance Corporation, Italy, Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States Agency for international Development (USAID), and the World Bank.

### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** AI-Irrigation and drainage, BH-Sub-national government administration, BL-Public administration-agriculture, fishing, and forestry, BM-Public administration-information and communications, BU-Public administration-energy and mining, BV-Public administration-transportation, BW-Public administration-water, sanitation and flood protection, CT-Telecommunications, LA-District heating and energy efficiency services, LC-Oil and gas, LD-Power, LE-Renewable energy, LZ-General energy, TA-Roads and highways, TP-Ports, waterways, and shipping, TV-Aviation, TW-Railway, TZ-General transportation Sector, WA-Sanitation, WB-Solid waste management, WC-Water supply, WD-Flood protection, WS-Sewerage, and WZ-General water, sanitation and flood protection.

**Themes:** 26-Decentralization, 28-Tax policy and administration, 39-Infrastructure services for private sector development, 44-Other financial and private sector development, 47-Regional integration, 49-Trade facilitation and market access, 58-Conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction, 71-Access to urban services and housing, 72-Municipal finance, 73-Municipal governance and institution building, 74-Other urban development, 78-Rural services and infrastructure, 81-Climate change, and 82-Environmental policies and institutions.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 157. Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development (TFESSD)

### BACKGROUND

The TFESSD is a multidonor trust fund that provides grant resources aimed at mainstreaming the environmental, social,

and poverty dimensions of sustainable development into the World Bank work. It develops World Bank and client country capacity, promotes inclusion of sustainable development

issues into the Bank operations, and fosters cooperation between different units within the Bank and external agencies and groups. The TFESSD currently funds around 162 activities in 80 countries with half of funding going to activities in Sub-Saharan Africa. Cumulative cash receipts since inception have reached US\$104.7 million with US\$81.6 million disbursed as of FY08.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development (TFESSD)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	14	2
Disbursements made during the year	12	14

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

In recent years, TFESSD has been at the forefront of the expansion of work on climate change, in particular the social and poverty aspects of climate action, as well as on vulnerability. Major earlier achievements include the piloting and subsequent mainstreaming of Country Environmental Analysis, Strategic Environmental Assessments, Poverty and Social Impact Analysis and Social Accountability. TFESSD also supported the development of sector strategies for environment and social development and a number of influential reports and capacity building programs.

**Participating Donors:** Finland and Norway.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** AZ-General agriculture, fishing, and forestry, JB-Other social services, BS-Public administration-other social services, and BW-Public administration-water, sanitation and flood protection.

**Themes:** 52-Natural disaster management, 53-Poverty strategy, analysis, and monitoring, 54-Social safety nets, 55-Vulnerability assessment and monitoring, 57-Participation and civic engagement, 58-Conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction, 59-Gender, 60-Indigenous peoples, 61-Social analysis and monitoring, 62-Other social development, 68-Nutrition and food security, 79-Other rural development, 91-Global Food Crisis Response, 80-Biodiversity, 81-Climate change, 82-Environmental policies and institutions, 83-Land administration and management, 85-Water resources management, and 86-Other environment and natural resources management.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global (but at least 50 percent for Africa Region).

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## 158. Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)

### BACKGROUND

The WSP is a multidonor global partnership administered by the World Bank with the mission of helping poor people in developing countries gain access to affordable, safe, and sustainable water and sanitation services. The WSP has supported many of the advances made in the water and sanitation sector over the last three decades.

It provides evidence based technical assistance, capacity building, and knowledge management to facilitate knowledge exchange and promote sector dialogue, and gives its clients the capacity and tools they need to plan, manage, scale up, and monitor water and sanitation services. With over 125 technical staff in 24 countries across four regions,

the WSP provides customized, in-country support while leveraging global knowledge and Bank collaboration.

Two years ago, WSP initiated a strategic planning exercise to strengthen its business planning and management processes. The resulting FY09-18 Global Strategy: scaling-up sustainable services was endorsed by the WSP Council and provided a roadmap for the program going forward. A preliminary results framework was also developed to measure the program's effectiveness in achieving the Strategy. During FY10, WSP refined the basic results framework, implementing a significant shift towards monitoring for the results of WSP's engagement in the sector, strengthening the linkage

between the global results framework for each country program and every staff member.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	46	54
Disbursements made during the year	34	36

## SELECTED KEY RESULTS

**Sanitation Marketing.** In Bangladesh, there has been shift by government and partners to support a community-led movement to eradicate open defecation. WSP improved access to technical options and credit facilities for entrepreneurs resulting in 16,000 consumers using improved quality sanitation services. The program in Cambodia revolved around marketing the “Easy Latrine,” developed last year with WSP support, and includes demand creation, marketing and supplier training. Over 3,000 latrines (30 percent of the program target) were sold by nine trained suppliers in two provinces supported by WSP and USAID, and some of them started to employ sales agents working on commission.

**Creating Sustainable Services through Domestic Private Sector Participation (SS-DPSP).** An estimated 16 million people benefitted from improved services from 275 providers in 10 countries. WSP’s experience in Cambodia, the Republic of Mozambique, Mali, Rwanda, Senegal, the Philippines, and Uganda has shown that correctly allocating risks can help draw the private sector into these markets. In Rwanda, over 160,000 people access improved rural water supply services through local PPPs, while in Mali, 20 PPP contracts have been implemented delegating management of rural piped systems covering more than 250,000 people.

**Sector monitoring and benchmarking.** Country Status Overviews (CSO) to assess the performance of African countries in delivering the WSS MDGs were conducted in 32 countries to assess progress towards the MDGs and the underlying factors and is being delivered in a partnership led by the WSP working with AFDB, UNICEF, and WHO. Findings of the CSO have fed into the Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) report and are supporting the international policy dialogue for the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) initiative, an

international response to the urgent need to get countries back on track for the WSS MDGs.

**Identifying low cost climate change adaptation strategies for communities.** In India, the new National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) guidelines emphasize “water security” through decentralized planning at village, block and district levels. NRDWP has allocated US\$1.9 billion in 2010–11 to be matched by state funds and Planning Commission grants for water security plans. In FY10, WSP provided inputs to the national guidelines articulating the process/content for the water security plans and drafting the implementation handbooks.

**Leveraging global knowledge locally—Mainstreaming south-south learning.** In Bangladesh, WSP coordinated development of the horizontal learning program through which local stakeholders identify their capacities and establishing peer-to-peer systems for the identification and replication of good practices. This program has grown to 235 union parishads with constituencies totaling 5.6 million people and indirectly reaches more than 2,000 union parishads comprising 50 million people through the support partner network. In FY10, 118 union parishads allocated US\$847,998 from their own funds for the replication of validated good practices in 23 upazilas across the country (see <http://horizontallearning.net/>).

**Participating Donors:** Australia, Austria, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the World Bank.

### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** WA–Sanitation, and WC–Water supply.

**Themes:** 25–Administrative and civil service reform, 26–Decentralization, 30–Other public sector governance, 90–Managing for development results, 39–Infrastructure services for private sector development, 41–Small and medium enterprise support, and 44–Other financial and private sector development.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 159. Water Partnership Program (WPP)

### BACKGROUND

The WPP was launched in 2008 as a joint initiative of the World Bank, the Governments of Denmark, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. By addressing the water sector as a whole and reinforcing the actions of all participating donors, the WPP provides improved realignment and restructuring through a multi-donor trust fund. The program is administered by the World Bank's Water Anchor Unit of the Department of Energy, Transport and Water, with oversight of the Water Sector Board. The WPP's goal is to enhance the Bank's efforts in reducing poverty through two overarching objectives: (i) sponsorship and mainstreaming of pragmatic and principled approaches for water resources management and development; and (ii) improvement of the quality and effectiveness of water service delivery.

Activities are implemented through six Regional Windows. An additional Global Projects Window is designed to enhance Bank operations by promoting innovative ideas across regions. WPP also supports three Expert Support Teams—the Sanitation, Hygiene and Wastewater Support Service (SWAT), the Groundwater Management Advisory Team (GW-MATE), and the Hydrology Expert Facility (HEF). These teams stand ready to provide just-in-time advice to Bank Task Managers on request. In addition, WPP provides support to the World Bank Institute (WBI) to ensure that cross-cutting training is appropriately designed and implemented.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Water Partnership Program (WPP)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	4	2
Disbursements made during the year	0.2	4

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Enhancement of the impact of the World Bank water-related activities is achieved through: (i) leveraging direct, innovative support for World Bank operations (downstream activities) that are directly involved in instituting and implementing water management and/or water services in client countries; and/or (ii) developing and mainstreaming new knowledge (upstream activities) by testing, evaluating, and disseminating new approaches and innovations for future projects and/or by supporting the development of strategic work (i.e., institutional strengthening, policy reform, and strategic planning).

**Participating Donors:** Denmark, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

#### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** AI—Irrigation and drainage, BW—Public Administration-Water, sanitation and flood protection, WD—Flood protection, WA—Sanitation, WS—Sewerage, WB—Solid waste management, WC—Water supply, and WZ—General water, sanitation and flood protection.

**Theme:** 85—Water resources management.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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# R. WORLD BANK INSTITUTE VPU

## 160. Carbon Finance Assist Program (CFASST)

### BACKGROUND

The World Bank is committed to support its developing country partners in their pursuit of climate resilient development. The Carbon Finance Assist (CFASST) Program complements the Carbon Finance operations of the Bank by providing capacity building and technical assistance. CFASST focuses on strengthening developing country capabilities to enable their effective participation in the global carbon market, and therefore promote sustainable development. It supports Bank clients in scaling up Carbon Finance, expanding Carbon Finance in Cities, and integrating Carbon Finance with climate finance and domestic actions for low-carbon growth. Key objectives of CFASST include designing and delivering targeted training to different stakeholders and facilitating knowledge exchange between practitioners and experts.

Through these activities, CFASST helps developing countries and economies-in-transition to facilitate the creation and management of carbon assets, reduce the costs of market participation, and help achieve their sustainable development goals while contributing to global environmental benefits. The objectives of CFASST, as such, are consistent with the Bank priorities, sector strategies, and, with the Millennium Development Goals. It is the principal program of the Bank to address the capacity issues and provide technical assistance to the developing countries and the economies in transition. Its activities focus on strengthening regulatory institutions, helping put procedures in place, and assisting in project portfolio development.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Carbon Finance Assist (CFASST) Program	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	3	2
Disbursements made during the year	3	2

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

#### Cities and Climate Change

- **Development of e-Learning Course on Cities and Climate Change.** CFASST has initiated work to develop this course, which will benefit city stakeholders from all regions by offering an introductory overview on basic concepts, policies, institutions, and financial instruments relevant to low-carbon development in the urban context.
- **Carbon Finance Capacity Building (CFCB) Program of Megacities.** In cooperation with ECOS and the C40 Cities Initiative, CFASST is working in select cities (e.g., Dar es Salaam, Jakarta, Quezon City, and Sao Paolo) to strengthen knowledge of carbon finance; highlight project priorities and provide continuous advice on project development and implementation; support and facilitate institutional networking; build capacity of city staff through technical assistance; and facilitate peer-to-peer learning by establishing a network among participating cities.

#### Scaling Up through Program of Activities (PoA):

- **Development of e-Learning Course on Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Program of Activities (PoA).** Building on an earlier developed course on Basics of CDM and Joint Implementation (JI) (which was launched in April 2010), CFASST is working on the development of a course on PoA, which will enable stakeholders to understand the rationale for developing PoA, understand rules and structure, identify potential sectors where PoA can be effectively applied, understand financial issues and contractual arrangements, and identify possible linkages with other policy instruments.
- **Regional Workshops on Program of Activities (PoA).** In collaboration with various partners, CFASST hosted workshops in Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, Middle East, and North Africa Regions to address opportunities and challenges faced in those respective Regions using PoA. The main capacity development

objectives were to raise awareness, enhance understanding and facilitate practitioner knowledge exchange on the development of PoA. Beyond addressing lessons learned and emerging issues around PoA development, the workshops also explored how the PoA approach can effectively support implementation of low-carbon development policies and measures, and can be used as an instrument to mobilize carbon finance for climate-smart development.

### Blending Carbon Finance with other forms of Climate Finance

- **Development of Low Carbon Development e-Learning Program.** In collaboration with the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP),<sup>27</sup> CFASST is developing a low- carbon development e-learning program, targeting policy makers and mid-level government officials. The program will feature modules on power, household, and transport models. It will focus on energy use forecasting based on a tool developed under India's low- carbon growth country study program.
- **Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD).** CFASST<sup>28</sup> has worked with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) in terms of developing methods and tools for advancing opportunity cost analysis of foregone land use change in forest landscapes, e.g., training material on REDD Opportunity Cost Estimation Methods.

### Knowledge Exchange/Cross Cutting

- **Global Carbon Expo.** CFASST co-organized the Seventh Edition of this event in Cologne, which was attended by approximately 3,000 Carbon Finance

<sup>27</sup> This Program is described in the earlier section that covers the Social Development Network VPU.

<sup>28</sup> This Program is likewise describe in the earlier section that covers the Social Development Network VPU

stakeholders; the Carbon Expo is a global trade fair and knowledge-sharing platform on current and future carbon investments. It is a meeting place for large and small companies operating in the CO<sub>2</sub> market, as well as government representatives and climate experts interested in the latest CO<sub>2</sub> projects and climate developments. It provides a showcase for introducing projects to investors and carbon buyers, providing sessions for matchmaking and deal facilitation.

- **Regional Carbon Fora.** CFASST co-organized regional events in Africa, Latin America, and South Asia, aiming at respective regional carbon finance stakeholders. These regional fora bring together the main actors in the carbon market, and provide ample business and networking opportunities. Project owners and developers, national climate change focal points and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) offices, investment promotion agencies, and Designated National Authorities (DNAs) learn about the latest developments regarding emission trading schemes and the future of the CDM.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, Denmark, France, Spain, and Switzerland.

#### Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** AZ-General agriculture, fishing, and forestry, LZ-General energy, TZ-General transportation, and WZ-General water, sanitation, and flood protection.

**Themes:** 81-Climate change.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 161. Development Marketplace (DM)

### BACKGROUND

The DM is a competitive grant program that identifies and funds innovative, early stage projects with high potential for development impact and replication. Administered

by the World Bank and funded by various partners, DM has awarded, in aggregate, approximately US\$60 million to finance innovative projects identified through country, regional, and global competitions.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Development Marketplace (DM)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1	2
Disbursements made during the year	1	0.8

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Since 2000, an estimated 20,000 entrants, and 1,000 finalists have been vetted by thousands of expert jurors and assessors, resulting in 220 global DM projects. The program has also held 58 country or region-based competitions and disbursed US\$23 million to over 1,200 projects that operate at the grass-roots level. Winning ideas receive up to US\$200,000 in seed money, as well as guidance, training, and technical support for implementation. Over US\$60 million dollars has been awarded through these global and regional competitions for early stage innovation with strong potential for development impact and replication.

Winners of DM competitions are bringing better health care, clean water, and other tangible benefits to hundreds of thousands of poor people in developing countries. Each year, a global competition selects a thematic focus. The themes selected in the past include Environment for DM2005, Water, Energy and Sanitation for DM2006, Health for DM2007,

Agriculture for DM2008, and Climate Adaptation for DM2009. The 26 winners of the 2009 competition will help vulnerable communities in 19 countries adapt to drought, flooding, and other adverse effects of climate change.

Supported by a consortium of partners including the World Bank Group, DM is a centerpiece of WBI's new Innovation Practice. This year, DM is piloting a range of next generation tools and partnerships to support a more sustained engagement with winners throughout their life cycles including linking past winners to additional sources of growth financing and business advisory services.

**Participating Donors:** the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Denmark, GEF, IFAD, and IFC.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** AZ—General agriculture, fishing, and forestry, JB—Other social services, WZ—General water sanitation and flood protection, and LE—Renewable energy.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 162. The Robert S. McNamara Fellowships Program (MCNA)

### BACKGROUND

The Robert S. McNamara Fellowships Program was established in 1982 by a resolution of the World Bank's Board of Executive Directors to award fellowships for full-time study or research at the postgraduate level in fields related to economic development. The program has been restructured several times. The latest restructuring was approved by the Board in July 2007, and in the current structure, research grants target university scholars from developing member countries, who are preparing a doctoral thesis. The grant covers residence costs in a university or research center in a member country of the World Bank other than the home country or country of residence of the candidate. Fellowships are awarded for a period of five to ten months. The maximum grant amount is US\$25,000. Management of the program is performed by the World Bank Institute and oversight is provided by a Steering Committee, consisting of

three Executive Directors and other senior management staff of the Bank.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Robert S. McNamara Fellowship Program (MCNA)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.2	0.2

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Since the inception of the Program in 1982, 284 fellowships have been granted to fellows from a pool of more than 9,200

applicants representing various member countries of the World Bank. In FY10, 18 fellowships were awarded to fellows from 18 countries.

**Participating Donors:** Bangladesh, the People's Republic of China, India, Kuwait, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, and former Yugoslavia.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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# S. INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC)

## ADVISORY SERVICES

Economic development can often be enhanced in countries where private enterprises are encouraged to operate efficiently and grow. To help the private sector in emerging markets, companies need more than financial investment to thrive—they need a legislative environment that enables entrepreneurship, and advice on business best practices. IFC offers advice through more than 1,000 Advisory Services staff in 84 offices across 66 countries. Funding comes from donor partners, IFC, and client contributions. In FY10, Advisory Services expenditures totaled US\$268 million, of which 61 percent went to International Development Association (IDA) countries. IFC Advisory work is organized into four business lines:

**Access to Finance.** IFC helps to increase the availability and affordability of financial services, particularly to micro, small, and medium enterprise clients. Priority is given to build bank and nonbank financial institutions; develop financial infrastructure; and improve the legal and regulatory framework. At the end of FY10, IFC had an active portfolio of 238 projects in 68 countries, valued at almost US\$290 million.

**Investment Climate.** IFC helps client governments design and implement investment climate reforms that foster open, productive and competitive markets and unlock sustainable investments in key sectors that contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction. Assisted by donors and other development partners, IFC works closely with other parts of the World Bank Group, in particular, the Bank's Financial and Private Sector Development Network (FPD), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), as well as IFC's own industry-specific departments. At the

end of FY10, the active portfolio contained 144 projects in 67 countries, valued at more than US\$185 million.

**Public-Private Partnerships.** IFC advises governments on structuring public-private transactions in infrastructure and other public services. Such advice helps governments achieve long-term economic growth and better living standards by harnessing the potential of the private sector to increase access, enhance quality, and improve the efficiency of public services such as electricity, water, health, and education. At the end of FY10, the active portfolio included 91 projects in 53 countries, valued at more than US\$130 million.

**Sustainable Business Advisory.** IFC supports the sustainable development of markets that work for all members of society. IFC sustainable Business Advisory was created on July 1, 2010, from the merger of the Corporate Advice and Sustainability business lines. At the end of FY10, the two business lines together had an active portfolio of 263 projects in about 70 countries, valued at US\$225 million.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following table provides consolidated contribution and disbursement figures for all trust funded programs administered and managed by IFC units.

International Finance Corporation—IFC	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	305	1,143
Disbursements made during the year	286	1,017

## REGIONAL PROGRAMS

IFC offers advice through various regional and global programs delivered through its regional, country, and Washington offices.

### 163. IFC Advisory Services in Latin America and the Caribbean

#### BACKGROUND

IFC Advisory Services in Latin America and the Caribbean is a multi-donor initiative that provides advisory services to private businesses and governments in developing countries.<sup>29</sup> Donor contributions and support have allowed IFC to produce a real impact on private sector development to reduce poverty in the region, with projects selected based on demand, resources, and fit with the IFC regional strategy. This work is focused on four strategic areas: Access to Finance (A2F), Investment Climate (IC), PPP Transaction Advisory (PPP), and Sustainable Business Advisory (SBA).

#### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Overall, IFC Advisory Services in LAC has had solid developmental results. As of the end FY10, its Advisory Services work has

- Helped improve the productivity and income of close to 25,000 small farmers in Bolivia, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay, generating gross sales of US\$15.1 million.
- Promoted the registration of some 186,000 newly licensed firms, helping entrepreneurs save over US\$14 million.
- Helped local governments to invest US\$72.6 million in public projects to benefit their communities.
- Allowed more than 1.1 million people to access the SME Toolkit to improve their managerial skills.
- Working with 35 financial institutions, facilitating the disbursement of 2.2 million loans (an outstanding

portfolio of US\$2 billion), creating access to finance for microentrepreneurs and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the Region.

- Despite the financial crisis, signed agreements for over US\$13.5 million in donor commitments, received US\$14.8 million in grant contributions, US\$2.4 million from the TATF Program<sup>30</sup> and US\$0.92 million in parallel financing.

**Participating Donors:** Belgium (Societe de Financement de l'Exportation et de l'Internationalization des Entreprises Walloones (SOFINEX), Brazil/The Brazilian Development Bank, Canada, Finland, Norway, Spain (Catalonia), Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States, Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), Andean Development Corporation (CAF), and Caribbean Development Bank (CDB).

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** Technical Assistance.

**Geographic Coverage:** Latin America and Caribbean Region.

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<sup>29</sup> The IFC LAC AS Office started its operations in 2003, and is currently in its second five-year cycle renewal (FY09-FY13).

<sup>30</sup> The Technical Assistance Trust Fund (TATF) Program is described later in this IFC Advisory Services section.

### 164. IFC Advisory Services in Europe and Central Asia

#### BACKGROUND

The IFC Advisory Services Program in Europe and Central Asia (ECA) was launched in 2000 to improve the region's investment climate, promote private investment, and

facilitate the growth of small and medium enterprises. To date, the program has reached more than 31,000 companies with trainings and consultations, with 1,837 companies reached with in-depth assistance and 3,000 entities reporting

implementing project recommendations. IFC has helped client companies attract over US\$5 billion in additional investment and contributed to drafting 391 laws that have been adopted by governments.

The program has helped introduce international best practices in corporate governance, strengthen banking operations, support the development of microfinance leasing, agri-business and mortgage finance industries, as well as improve energy efficiency and recycling. Innovations cover such initiatives as food safety, agri-insurance, agri-finance, cleaner production, renewable energy, and residential energy efficiency.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT IN FY10

- Scaled up of large Climate Change projects in the Russian Federation on Renewable Energy and Residential Energy Efficiency; these initiatives are expected to avoid 630,000 tons/year of GHG emissions.
- Achieved US\$78 million in cost savings from regulatory simplification in Serbia and Bosnia.
- Achieved US\$31 million in cost savings in Ukraine from changes in procedures involving licenses/permits for entrepreneurs.
- Supported the disbursement of over 77,000 loans to micro-entrepreneurs and farmers in the Republic of Tajikistan.
- Launched the first Health PPP in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

- Promoted adoption of a voluntary Corporate Governance Code in Georgia, developed with the Association of Banks of Georgia and the Georgian Stock Exchange.
- Helped the governments of Macedonia and Serbia enact legislation on solid waste management and packaging.
- Contributed to a presidential decree establishing the National Investment and Privatization Agency in Belarus.
- Promoted a government decree on inspections reforms in Armenia.
- A government decree on inspections reforms in the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Participating Donors:** Austria, Canada, Denmark, the European Commission, Finland, Germany, GEF, IFC, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** Corporate Governance, Banking Operations, Microfinance Leasing, Agribusiness and Mortgage Finance Industries, Energy Efficiency and Recycling.

**Geographic Coverage:** Europe and Central Asia Region.

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## 165. IFC Advisory Services in East Asia and the Pacific

### BACKGROUND

IFC's Advisory Services Program in East Asia and the Pacific promotes private sector development by supporting the growth of small and medium enterprises, addressing business enabling environment-related issues, and strengthening the developmental impact of IFC investment in key sectors. This is achieved through the program's work in Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Pacific Island countries, the Philippines, and Vietnam in the areas of access to finance, sustainable business advisory (corporate advice together with environment and social sustainability), public-private partnerships (infrastructure), and investment climate.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

In the area of access to finance, IFC supported banks in China and the Philippines in lending over US\$1.7 billion for energy efficiency projects, enabling borrowing companies to avoid generating the equivalent of 57 million metric tons of heat-trapping carbon dioxide. In Cambodia, IFC designed and launched the Wing mobile phone-based money transfer system along with the Australian bank, ANZ. Wing has reached 90,000 new customers, bringing the total number to 150,000, of whom 30 percent are women. It has also reduced the cost of transferring funds to family and friends far away from between US\$2 and US\$3 to between US\$0.20 and US\$0.40. IFC also helped financial institutions in the

Region provide more than US\$6 billion in loans to small and medium enterprises in 2010.

In the area of sustainable business advisory, IFC partnered with multinational banana exporter, Unifrutti-Chiquita, and the NGO Rainforest Alliance to certify the sustainable farming practices of three pilot banana farms in the Philippines. Similarly, within its environmental and social sustainability framework, IFC is supporting forest plantations on degraded lands in Indonesia by helping companies cope with costs associated with planting on land that is of lower quality and difficult to access. Such reforestation helps to quell one of the biggest sources of greenhouse gases—the cutting down of trees.

In the area of public-private partnerships, or infrastructure, IFC's largest programs in the Region focus on power generation, power distribution, and off-grid systems plus renewable. Air transport is another focus. Advisory projects in public-private partnerships completed since FY09 should facilitate approximately US\$20 million of private investment, over US\$20 million in reduced subsidies and thus increased revenue for governments and about 340,000 people with new and/or improved access to electric power.

In the area of investment climate, IFC has advised governments on 10 legal reforms and 55 policy and institutional reforms to improve investment climate. Specifically, it has

supported alternative dispute resolutions, such as, mediation in the Pacific island of Tonga. These negotiations have contributed to reducing the average number of days to settle commercial disputes from more than 350 to just 24.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, Finland, Norway, IFC, Global Environmental Facility (GEF), the Netherlands, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland, the European Commission, Ireland, and Canada.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** Access to Finance, Investment Climate, Sustainable Business Advisory, Public Private Partnerships, AB—Agricultural extension and research, AT—Forestry, BH—Sub-national government administration, FA—Banking, FC—Housing finance, FE—Micro and SME finance, and FZ—General finance.

**Geographic Coverage:** East Asia and Pacific Region

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## IFC ADVISORY SERVICES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

### 166. Private Enterprise Partnerships Africa (PEP-AFRICA)

#### BACKGROUND

The PEP-AFRICA was launched in July 2005 against a background of stronger economic growth in Africa, a greater willingness to reform, and widespread recognition of the role of the private sector as the engine for growth. The PEP-AFRICA establishes partnerships with donors, governments, and the private sector to design and implement a range of advisory services with a strategic focus on improving the investment climate; unlocking sector growth and mobilizing private sector investment; and enhancing the competitiveness of micro, small, and medium enterprises.

On June 14, 2009, the renewal of the PEP-AFRICA for a second five-year cycle was approved by IFC's Board of Directors. The Board also approved US\$47 million over the five-year period (FY11-FY15) for PEP Africa overhead. This core budget of US\$47 million would be leveraged with target donor funding for program implementation of about

US\$140 million during the five-year period. PEP-Africa programs are delivered by four Business Lines: Access to Finance, Investment Climate, Sustainable Business Advisory, and Public-Private Partnership.

#### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Over the period, FY06 to FY10, PEP-Africa's Advisory services resulted in financing/investments of over US\$1.3 billion in micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Sub-Saharan Africa and facilitated over US\$1.1 billion in loans disbursed by financial institutions that we worked with to provide loans to MSMEs. Revenues of our clients increased by over US\$453 million as a result of the capacity building services provided to them.

The PEP AFRICA's activities to improve the business environment in Sub-Saharan countries, including activities

in conflict affected countries, resulted in US\$80 million in savings by the MSMEs due to simplified and improved business processes PEP-AFRICA infrastructure (health, education, water, etc.) and ICT (Village Phone, Phone banking) activities resulted in more than 7.3 million people receiving access to improved services.

Additional indicators include actuals as of December 2010: (i) number of programs: 55; (ii) country coverage: 24; (iii) number of staff: 107; and (iv) donor funds-Raised: 137 (US\$ million).

**Participating Donors:** African Development Bank, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Spain (Catalonia), Denmark, Finland, Japan, Iceland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Luxembourg, Cape Verde, Islamic Development Bank, France, Rwanda, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, Kansanshi Mining, Mopani Copper Mines, Lumwana Mining, First Quantum Mining and Operations, Lonmin Plc/RSA CASE Foundation, Sasol Petroleum LDA, Cervejas de Mozambique, MOZAL,

Coca Cola, Capespan (Pty) Ltd/RSA, Nigeria National Petroleum Corp, and African Petroleum Technology Development Fund.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** TA–Technical Assistance (Non-Lending).

**Geographic Coverage:** Sub-Saharan Africa.

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## 167. Health in Africa Initiative (HIA)

### BACKGROUND

The HIA Initiative was launched in late 2009 as an IFC-World Bank joint collaboration supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. It is based on the publication of *The Business of Health in Africa, Partnering with the Private Sector to Improve People's Lives*, a report which studied the profile, role, and impact of the private health sector in Sub-Saharan Africa. In response to the report's findings, IFC and the World Bank developed a strategy to better engage the private health sector by mobilizing up to US\$1 billion over the next five years in investment and advisory services to boost socially responsible health care in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The HIA strategy is strongly based on collaborating with partners within and outside the World Bank Group—partners who bring complementary expertise to assist African governments to better integrate the private sector into their national health systems. This includes:

- Health economics, systems, and policy.
- Private sector development.
- Regulatory practices.
- Public-private partnerships.
- Outsourcing.

The HIA Initiative forms a key part of IFC's larger commitment to create opportunities in emerging markets to improve people's lives.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The Initiative has four inter-related components: (i) policy engagements and reforms in Kenya, Ghana, and Mali to improve their governments' understanding and ability to effectively engage private health sector stakeholders to meet their respective national health goals; (ii) a policy toolkit for Sub-Saharan Africa to help equip policymakers with the tools necessary to engage the private sector by providing practical advice, examples, and case studies on how the private sector can play a role in achieving national health goals; (iii) detailed policy notes to inform policymakers and other interested parties globally on how policy alternatives can be used to harness the private health sector; and (iv) further engagement and reforms are being conducted in Burkina Faso and the Republic of Congo.

In addition, the Initiative is focused on developing and publishing a comparative policy report (similar to "Doing Business") with the aim of encouraging appropriate policy reform (scheduled for publication in FY11). It also includes completing market surveys in a number of countries with

the aim to establish facilities with local banks, improve access to finance for SME health care providers, as well as identify and design key advisory services needed by private SME health institutions to expand their operations.

**Participating Donors:** the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, France, Japan, Kenya, and the Netherlands.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** JA–Health.

**Themes:** 41–Small and medium enterprise support, 39–Infrastructure services for private sector development,

40–Regulation and competition policy, 42–Standards and financial reporting, and 44–Other financial and private sector development.

**Geographic Coverage:** Sub-Saharan Africa

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## 168. Mozambique SME Initiative (MSI)

### BACKGROUND

In June 2004, the IFC Board of Directors approved a proposal for the establishment of the Republic of Mozambique SME Initiative (MSI) to offer risk capital and advisory to selected SMEs. The MSI is a five-year pilot Program whose main objective is to offer a sustainable SME funding mechanism which is supported by tailored advisory interventions designed for SMEs. The Initiative has four objectives: (a) raise financial resources through other donors; (b) build the capacity of BDS providers so that they can better serve the SMEs, (c) facilitate access to finance by SMEs; and (d) develop an exit and sustainable risk-capital SME financing mechanism. The MSI provides long-term funding, hands-on partnership, and support in key business functions, including marketing, management, human resources, accounting, and finance and information technology.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Since its inception, the MSI has investigated a total of 170 projects, of which 48 percent were indigenous owned and 22 percent were owned by women. Of the 170 enquiries received, 18 companies were assisted and the initiative has completed 70 comprehensive technical assistance interventions that include business planning, accounting and financial management system support, financial auditing, environmental and social support, and legal support.

The MSI Investment Committee approved eight investment projects which led to US\$1.3 million being disbursed as quasi-equity loans to finance SMEs.

As part of the sustainability strategy, Business Partners International (BPI), a reputable SME fund manager (<http://businesspartners.co.mz>) was attracted by the MSI to develop a new fund to target SMEs and will take over the MSI portfolio. Currently, BPI is in the process of setting up a subsidiary investment firm in the Republic of Mozambique and has secured US\$10 million funding for SMEs for the next 5–10 years.

**Participating Donors:** Finland, IFC, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** TA–Technical Assistance and SP–Special Financing.

**Geographic Coverage:** the Republic of Mozambique

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## IFC ADVISORY SERVICES IN SOUTH ASIA

South Asia is home to more poor people than any other region in the world, with a billion people living on less than US\$2 a day. To help South Asia address the challenges of widespread poverty, unequal economic growth, severe infrastructure gaps, and major climate change impacts, IFC Advisory Services seeks to help create jobs, enhance incomes, build business skills, and facilitate policy reform.

IFC advises governments on improving business operating environments and shares knowledge and best practices on public-private partnerships in infrastructure. It supports the private sector on environmental and social sustainability, reaches out to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) through microfinance institutions and banks, and helps SMEs develop capacity, business skills, and value chains.

### 169. South Asia Enterprise Development Facility (SEDF)

#### BACKGROUND

The SEDF was established in 2002 as a facility for assisting sustained growth and development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), in order to reduce poverty in South Asia. The SEDF's goal is to enhance the performance, competitiveness and growth of SMEs in Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, and Northeast India. It does so by helping SMEs access finance, sustain their value chains, and operate in a better business environment. The first phase of SEDF ended in December 2008 and the second phase commenced from January 2009.

The Access to Finance (A2F) business line works with the financial intermediaries in Bangladesh and Nepal, to build their capacity in financing SMEs. The SEDF works to support its Partner Financial Institutions in extending finance to SMEs as well as developing new and standardized products targeted for SMEs. Additionally, the SEDF promotes sustainability by assisting financial institutions develop products that take environment and social risks into account and helps them identify and invest in innovative environment-related business opportunities.

The Sustainable Business Advisory (SBA) component aims to increase the competitiveness of SMEs in selected sectors by addressing the overriding market failures. The SBA focuses on developing key economic sectors by engaging directly with private sector firms, service providers and trade associations in the sector value chains. It leverages these engagements to scale up interventions into broader, more sustainable market development activities. Sector selection and project design are made with a view to help mitigate environment and social risks. The key sectors in which the SBA is currently engaged are Agri-business, and Textiles and Apparels.

The Investment Climate (IC) business line works to facilitate the easing of constraints to business operation, formation and expansion in Nepal and Bhutan. Projects contribute

to improving the investment climate in these countries to create new jobs and generate foreign and domestic investments; reduce the cost of doing business; and address regulatory constraints. Most SEDF projects have components directed at adapting to and mitigating risks of climate change, as well as mainstreaming marginalized women.

#### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

As earlier mentioned, the SEDF started its second phase of operations in 2009. Over its first six years, since 2002, some key outcomes achieved by SEDF's work in including:

- Developed and introduced new financial products such as SME tailored products, factoring and operating lease.
- 12 active partner financial institutions provided finance to over 150,000 SMEs, triggering sector-wide interest in financial services for SMEs, even in specific sectors, such as, light engineering.
- Introduced energy efficient technology resulting in 29 percent gas savings (US\$2.9 million annual savings) in 21 assisted re-rolling mills.
- Facilitated a US\$62 million fund allocation for storage facility, R&D, and certification agency for seeds through Public Private Dialogue.
- Assisted garment industry association in implementing a system of industry-wide monitoring to enable social compliance.
- Analysis of barriers to formal trade between Bangladesh and North East India identified customs infrastructure, harmonization of classification, standards and certification, connectivity and information for entrepreneurs as main barriers. An advocacy campaign resulted in a Memorandum of Understanding on Mutual Recognition Agreement between the Governments of Bangladesh and India.

**Participating Donors:** the United Kingdom and Norway.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** Projects encompass the Access to Finance, Sustainable Business Advisory and Investment Climate Business Lines.

**Geographic Coverage:** Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, and Northeast India.

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## 170. South Asia Infrastructure Facility (SAIF)

### BACKGROUND

The SAIF was setup in 2008 with the objective to partner with South Asian governments to address the infrastructure gap in the Region and help remove obstacles for greater private sector investment that leads to overall economic development. In particular, the SAIF focuses on the shortage of well-designed private infrastructure transactions with focus being on the public-private partnership (PPP) model for infrastructure projects.

SAIF services include project preparation and development, tendering and selection, transaction advisory and structuring services related to private sector participation and investment. The Facility engages in the following activities, encompassing all stages of the development process of infrastructure PPP projects, including:

- For Government Originated Projects: designing and implementing PPP transactions. This is the Facility's main activity and involves working in an advisory capacity for governments to identify, structure, and award PPP projects. This is the core focus of SAIF, largely adopting Corporate Advisory Services Department's successful business model.
- For Project Development Partnerships: creating partnerships with domestic institutions (private, where practical) engaged in project development activities—by either contributing to project development pools and/or jointly provide advisory services to governments to design and implement PPP projects

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The unit successfully closed (project awarded to private concessionaire) three projects in FY10:

- Male International Airport privatization, Maldives.

- Health PPP project, Andhra Pradesh, India.
- Wheat silos project, Punjab, India (concession awarded yet to be signed).

The other projects the SAIF is currently involved in the region include:

- Highways Project, Andhra Pradesh (Northern section and Southern section), India.
- Vizhinjam Port, Kerala, India.
- Health Diagnostics PPP, Andhra Pradesh, India.
- Higher University PPP, Gujarat, India.
- Hospital PPP project, Meghalaya, India.
- Metro O&M PPP, Tamil Nadu, India.
- Solid Waste Management, Maldives.

Besides these projects, the SAIF is also involved in providing technical assistance (TA) for infrastructure related activities. The key TA activities been undertaken by SAIF presently include:

- Review of Model Concession Agreement for Highways Sector, India.
- Review of Model Concession Agreement for Power Sector, India.
- Assess potential for developing rice husk based power plants, Punjab, India.

**Participating Donors:** the Netherland- IFC Partnership Program (NIPP), Australia, Japan, Spain, and Infrastructure Development Collaboration Fund (DEVCO).<sup>31</sup>

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** Cross-cutting across all infrastructure projects.

**Geographic Coverage:** South Asia Region

31 The DEVCO is described later in this IFC Advisory Services section.



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## 171. South Asia Enterprise Development Facility for Sri Lanka and the Maldives (SLDF)

### BACKGROUND

The SLDF was launched in July 2004 with the objective is to facilitate micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) growth and to promote inclusive economic development. The first phase of the program ended in June 2009 and was subsequently extended for an additional period of five years until 2014. The major program components are implemented the Access to Finance and Sustainable Business Advisory business lines.

The Access to Finance component focuses on increasing the flow of finance and other appropriate financial services to the MSMEs. There is an emphasis on strengthening the response to the financial crisis through risk mitigation and risk management in financial institutions. The program also focuses on developing commercial micro-finance for improving access to finance to the bottom of the pyramid. There is also a focus on social performance measurement for financial institutions to be able to better assess the impacts of work done under financial inclusion.

Sustainable Business Advisory is geared to foster SME growth in such sectors as agribusiness, tourism, and information and communication technology. The program channels its efforts in the area of enhancing competitiveness, productivity and market linkages for SMEs in Sri Lanka and the Maldives through training and capacity building.

In alignment with the overall theme of rural inclusion and reaching out to the base of the pyramid, the SLDF endeavours to include the micro entrepreneurs as a key component of its program implementation and delivery. An environmental component of the program addresses issues relating to climate change and focuses on conducting cleaner production assessments to promote resource efficiency mechanisms, and other climate change mitigation measures. The SLDF also promotes renewable energy initiatives in collaboration with the World Bank.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The SLDF has reached until now more than 90,000 MSMEs and contributed to creation of over 5,000 jobs. Total revenue increased by participating entities was about US\$17 million. The amount of avoided GHG emissions is 17,000 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e annually.

The project highlights:

- SME Toolkit training with Dialog Axiata retailers—conducted 178 capacity building workshops for SMEs since June 2010 including 800 SMEs from post conflict affected regions.
- Capacity building of tourism sector SMEs in Hikkaduwa—training programs tailored for 93 entrepreneurs, and conducted a linkage program for 100 local transport providers to expanded their customer base and revenues through improved outreach and marketing which has resulted in connecting them to hotels.
- Capacity building by the Housing Development Finance Corporation in the Maldives—319 housing loans were disbursed. The loan portfolio of US\$3.4 million was booked and US\$13 million worth of additional finance was facilitated.
- SME Capacity building in the less developed Southern Districts—working through five district chambers of commerce 1,500 SMEs were reached. Over 300 bank staff members have been trained. Additional income generated by participating SMEs is US\$2.7million and 400 new jobs were created. Income earned by district chambers through programs is over US\$92,000.
- Access to Finance (A2F) program expansion—increase the flow of funds to the MSME sector and the bottom of the pyramid. The effort is focused on the lagging regions, and the post-conflict areas.

**Participating Donors:** Norway, the Netherlands Global Environmental Facility, Ireland, and Japan.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** Micro and SME Finance, Banking, Renewable Energy, Other Industry.

**Geographic Coverage:** Sri Lanka and Maldives.

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## 172. Bangladesh Investment Climate Fund (BICF)

### BACKGROUND

The BICF was established in 2007, as a response to a request from the Government of Bangladesh, to provide advisory services to help create a better operating environment for businesses. Government agencies and the BICF, in close collaboration with the private sector and civil society in Bangladesh, jointly design and implement programs to institute business friendly policies, laws and regulations, and to strengthen the institutions that implement them. BICF's prime focus is on business regulations; economic zones; institutional capacity building, public private dialogue and stakeholder advocacy and communications support. The second phase of the BICF's work was commenced in January 2011. The Regulatory Reforms pillar supports the agenda for increased investment, innovation and economic growth through the reduction of regulatory costs and risks of doing business in Bangladesh.

The Economic Zones pillar assists the government in developing and implementing an effective policy and regulatory framework to enable private investment in serviced industrial land; and to ensure environmentally and socially responsible business practices within zones. Compliant zones will lead to increased investment promotion and job creation.

The Stakeholder Engagement and Capacity Building pillar works on several levels with a wide variety of stakeholders: (i) enhancing the knowledge and awareness of mid-level and senior public officials of investment climate issues; (ii) improving government institutions so that they can promote a more enabling business environment; (iii) bringing together public and private sectors to facilitate dialogue and identify investment climate reforms in a consultative and mutually beneficial manner; and (iv) building media, business membership organizations and academia, sustainable local capacity in order to research, recommend, and advocate for investment climate reforms in Bangladesh.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The BICF is currently in final year of its first four-year phase, the key outcomes in the past years include:

- Time to register a business with the RJSC reduced from 57 days in 2008 to three days in 2010. This reduced time taken to start a business from 73 days in 2008 to 19 days in 2010. Company registration in 2009 has thus increased by approximately 62 percent compared to 2008.
- Time to obtain Bonded Warehouse Licensing reduced by 81 percent (3 months) and cost by 44 percent. Preliminary estimates indicate benefits equivalent to an investment of US\$250 million and the generation of 100,000 jobs.
- Time to register a property has been reduced from 425 to 245 days.
- The Parliament passed the Post Office Amendment Act-2009 in order to raise the standard of the postal service. This amendment allows courier service companies to legally do business in the country.
- The Economic Zones (EZ) Act enacted, creating an enabling environment for private sector participation in zones.
- Two recommendations by the BICF supported Bangladesh Better Business Forum, led to the establishment of 100 SME service centers in 6 months in 2008, disbursing loans to 20,000 clients and creating 30,000 jobs.

**Participating Donors:** the United Kingdom and the European Commission.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** Projects encompass the Investment Climate Business Line.

**Geographic Coverage:** Bangladesh

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## 173. India Advisory Program (CSAAP)

### BACKGROUND

The India Advisory aims at significantly increasing IFC's development impact through the following three strategic pillars: Economic Inclusion, Clean Growth and Global Integration.

The Economic Inclusion targets interventions in the poorest and least developed regions of the country known as the Low Income States (LIS). It also helps to expand access to finance by micro, small, and medium enterprises, develop the market for affordable housing, and encourage electronic payments for the government's health, education, and other welfare programs. IFC also works with National and Sub-national governments to improve the quality of business regulation and encourage domestic and foreign investment in the low-income regions of India.

The Clean Growth Pillar supports cleaner production assessments for the private sector as well as energy efficiency financing, to mitigate the impacts of climate change. It helps to "make the market" for renewable energy through process improvements, market assessments, industry working groups, and policy dialogue in areas such as large scale solar manufacturing, innovative technologies and the scale up of mini grids.

The Global Integration pillar supports public policy reforms to facilitate regional trade and investment, as well as, capacity building and reform advocacy support to institutionalize regional mechanisms of public private dialogue.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

New India Advisory projects launched in FY10 are expected to reach about eight million people. These include:

- Knowledge Partnership with Rajasthan State Government,
- Study to identify opportunities for Government-to-Person Payments in the Low-Income State of Bihar, and
- Inter regional Trade and Investment program with the United Kingdom donor, DFID.

Highlights from existing projects, and demonstration of replicable models:

- Modified GLOBAL GAP standard launched with Jain Irrigation—first food processing company in India to do this; possible uptake and scale up to other fruit and vegetable companies in India,
- Initial success with productivity improvements for sugarcane farmers through DSCL Sugar being scaled up across the sugar sector: IFC plans to work with sugar companies to support productivity gains to 80,000 farmers by FY14,
- Low-income housing finance initiative being scaled up to the rest of the region. A capacity building program piloted the IFC Global Mortgage Toolkit for new entrants in this space, and ultimately encouraged equity investment in a new Housing Finance company focused on lower income segments. This approach is now being replicated in Bangladesh, and
- Tax reforms facilitated in Bihar to reduce and simplify the compliances required to be completed by small businesses, which are expected to result in US\$15 million of savings for the private sector by FY13.

**Participating Donors:** the Netherlands, the Netherlands-IFC Partnership Program, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom, Gates, and Omidyar Foundation.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** Projects encompass all Business Lines and are aligned with the three regional strategic pillars.

**Geographic Coverage:** India and selected South Asia Regional programs.

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## 174. IFC Advisory Services in the Middle East and North Africa

### BACKGROUND

IFC Advisory Services in MENA focus on promoting private sector development in the Region, which includes a varied spectrum of countries with different economic features and constraints.

The MENA Region covered by IFC comprises 20 countries, with a total population of about 580 million. It includes three International Development Association countries—the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the Republic of Yemen—two of which, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of Yemen conflict-affected countries, together with West Bank and Gaza.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- Helped facilitate US\$2.7 billion in financing through the disbursement of about two million loans to MSMEs by working with financial institutions and other intermediaries.
- Through enhanced corporate governance practices, assisted businesses in becoming more sustainable and attracting US\$203 million of investment capital, US\$10 million of which is private sector financing from IFC.
- Supported infrastructure improvements, and promoted public-private partnerships and privatizations, resulting in an estimated US\$1.3 billion in private infrastructure investment. Helped improve the business environment in several countries through the reform of 26 laws, regulations, and codes as well as 130 procedures and policies.
- Through our alternative dispute resolution projects, enabled the successful resolution of 907 cases, resulting in the release of US\$62 million in SME funds tied up in litigation and aggregate private sector savings of about US\$17 million.

- 5,100 people in the Republic of Yemen, 41 percent of who were women, improved their business skills using Business Edge, IFC's management training product.

**Participating Donors:** the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, Islamic Development Bank, Canada, the Netherlands, Kuwait, France, Switzerland, Denmark, Visa International, and the OPEC Fund for International Development.

### Sectors & Themes Covered:

- Financial and Private Sector Development: corporate governance, Infrastructure services for private sector development, SME, Housing finance and banking.
- Investment Climate: Doing Business Better, Business Regulatory Reform, Industry Specific Policy Reform, and Alternative Dispute Resolution.
- Environment: Biodiversity and Climate Change.
- Energy and Mining: renewable energy.
- Transport: roads and highways.

**Geographic Coverage:** the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Algeria, the Kingdom of Bahrain, Qatar, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Libya, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, West Bank and Gaza, and the Republic of Yemen.

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## 175. Iraq Business Assistance Facility (IBAF)

### BACKGROUND

The IBAF is a multi-donor private sector development advisory services program operating in Iraq. Due to changes in the country's business environment, It was agreed to transfer donor resources initially granted to the Iraq Small Business Finance Facility (ISBFF) and rename it to IBAF to support the Iraqi Government's economic and social

development, help create new investment and employment opportunities and stimulate private sector led growth. It also provides a targeted advisory services program, complemented by capital support to Iraqi microfinance organizations. IBAF's total funding of some US\$38 million was provided by the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, and Spain. It is currently proposed to re-program

US\$28 million of this sum for advisory interventions and maintain US\$10 million for capital support to microfinance institutions.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

While pursuing investment opportunities through its traditional work, IFC stands ready to provide capital to any suitable opportunities that may arise from the work conducted under the IBAF, which is focusing on the following areas for implemented by IFC in conjunction with the Iraqi Government:

- Increasing Access to Finance through improved financial infrastructure, improved operation and reach of microfinance institutions, and assistance to banks to increase lending to SMEs.
- Improving management capacity of SMEs through improved training programs.

- Assisting in improving the regulatory environment in selected sectors to encourage private sector investment and allow Iraq to reach its potential in these sectors.

**Participating Donors:** the United Kingdom, the United States, Japan, and Spain.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** Financial and Private Sector Development.

**Geographic Coverage:** Iraq

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## GLOBAL PROGRAMS

Global Programs are generally programmatic in nature that support an agenda of activities over multiple years and are typically global in geographic scope. Such Programs are both single- and multi-donor.

### 176. Infrastructure Development Collaboration Partnership Fund (DEVCO)

#### BACKGROUND

The DevCo supports the development and implementation of transactions that bring the private sector into a better provision of infrastructure services. It provides funding for (i) technical assistance from specialized consultants to perform due diligence, provide inputs to the development of strategic options and policy choices regarding the structuring of transactions for client governments, and assist in the implementation of transactions; and (ii) costs of IFC staff and travel involved directly with the development, supervision and delivery of DevCo Advisory projects.

#### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

FY2010 saw the following projects successfully closed by DevCo:

- Cotonou port (Benin).
- Monrovia power management contract (Liberia).
- Haiti telecommunications company.
- Male airport (Maldives).

- Busembatia water (Uganda).
- Comoros, telecoms and oil distribution company privatization.
- Druk Air, Bhutan.

In total 17 mandates have been closed successfully since the inception of DevCo. It is estimated that these projects will generate about US\$2.4 billion in private investment, yield US\$1.7 billion in fiscal benefits for client governments and improve access to services for some 9 million people.

**Participating Donors:** Austria, IFC, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom Spain, and Kuwait.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** Private Sector Participation transactions within water, electricity, sanitation, and transport, housing, solid waste handling, and other physical infrastructure services.

**Geographic Coverage:** Least Developed Countries, Low Income Countries, and Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories as defined by the current DAC list of ODA recipients.

To continue to provide adequate support for targeted intervention in Lower Middle Income Countries, the following countries or sub-regions are eligible for inclusion within any Low Income Country resource allocation:

- Low income or lagging states in India, as defined by the Government of India.
- Countries in “fragile situations” as defined by the World Bank Group: “Harmonized List of Fragile Situations.”

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## 177. Joint World Bank Group Investment Climate Advisory Service (FIAS)

### BACKGROUND

The FIAS is the World Bank Group’s global funding and partnership platform for investment climate reform in developing countries. Through it, the World Bank Group and its donor partners assist developing countries and transition economies to improve their business environment, with a focus on regulatory simplification and investment generation. Current priority areas under the FY08–FY11 operational cycle include investment climate reform in Sub-Saharan Africa including IDA and conflict-affected countries. The FIAS supports a wide range of knowledge management activities related to best practices and serves as an incubator for private sector development and investment climate reform. Many FIAS activities are undertaken in close cooperation with internal and external partners, under a partnership. As a cross-cutting global program with about 30 percent of its implementation capacity in the field, the FIAS works closely together with IFC’s regional Advisory Services units, as well as, the Bank’s FPD network. FIAS is expected to launch its next five-year strategy cycle at the beginning of FY12.

The FIAS program is managed by the World Bank Group’s Investment Climate Department, under the joint supervision of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the World Bank (IBRD).

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Over the most recent three years (FY08–FY10), FIAS projects supported over 500 investment climate interventions in 115 countries, and contributed to about 150 business environment reforms as documented in the *Doing Business* reports. These results typically consist of a reduction in the time, cost or procedures negatively affecting private sector companies; a rationalization of or improvements in

the number of regulations; and/or the implementation of best-practice legislation or institutions. In FY10, major FIAS programs supported five of the top-ten global *Doing Business* improvers identified in the 2011 report, including the Republic of Kazakhstan (top performer), Rwanda, Peru, the Republic of Tajikistan, and Zambia. In line with its strategic priorities, 53 percent of FIAS expenditures in FY2010 were for client-facing projects supported activities in Sub-Saharan Africa; 77 percent were allocated to investment climate reform activities in IDA countries, and about 31 percent supported activities in fragile and conflict-affected states.

**Participating Donors:** Australia, Austria, the European Commission, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Spain and Japan provide additional project-specific support to FIAS via their respective Technical Assistance Trust Funds.<sup>32</sup>

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** Investment Climate Reform, Business Enabling Environment, Private Sector Development, Regulatory Simplification, Investment Generation, Doing Business Reform Advisory, Sector-specific Investment Climate Reform, Agri-business, Tourism, Fragile and Conflict-affected Countries.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global/IDA Countries, CAC

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<sup>32</sup> These are part of the TAFT Program, which is described later in this Advisory Services section.

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## 178. IFC Sustainability Business Innovator (SBI)

The SBI supports IFC's Sustainable Business Advisory Services that work toward the large-scale adoption of business models that are profitable, good for the environment, and promote social development. Projects address the market barriers that keep the private sector from adopting those models, testing and demonstrating practices and technologies that can be adopted by the entire sectors. The SBI's areas of priority include: Resource Efficiency, Clean Energy, SME Capacity Building and Competitiveness, Local Impact Advisory and Community Engagement, Environmental, Social and Technical Standards, Corporate Governance and Sustainable Investing.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

Below is an estimation of the results for the FY10 under the areas of focus of IFC advisory services in environmental and social sustainability, the Women in Business program and other SBI-funded projects.

- 3,800,000 Tons of greenhouse gas emissions are expected to be avoided per year from technology/improvement/plantation that benefited from advisory services.
- 760,000 megawatt hours per year of renewable energy produced by IFC's clients and/or their sub-borrowers who benefited from IFC's advisory services during the reporting period. 2,700,000 of energy in megawatt hours per year saved by IFC's clients or their sub-borrowers during the reporting period that benefited from IFC advisory services.
- 1,400,000 people received access to improved (non-financial) services (water and electricity) enabled by an advisory services project.
- 350,000 hectares of land were used productively while maintaining or improving environmental, social and economic characteristics and qualities.

- US\$34.3 million equivalent in incremental increase in sales revenues for project-relevant entities.
- US\$4.8 million equivalent in savings by clients as a result of the project. For example, savings resulted from energy efficiency or use of streamlined standards audits.
- US\$282.0 million equivalent in total funds were catalyzed from all sources (IFC and others).
- US\$54.8 million equivalent in IFC financing was facilitated by advisory services. A Sub-set of this indicator measures the amount of funds (loan or equity) catalyzed from IFC's investment side.

**Participating Donors:** Austria, Canada, Denmark, Disney Worldwide Services, Inc., Gender Action Plan, Global Environment Facility, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development, and the United Kingdom.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** Renewable Energy, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Gender, and Improving Labor Markets.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 179. Global Corporate Governance Forum (GCGF)

### BACKGROUND

Located in the IFC Sustainable Business Advisory Department, the GCGF serves as a catalyst for reform activities that garner broad-based regional and local support for enhanced corporate governance standards and practices. Co-founded by the World Bank Group and the OECD in 1999, the Forum has embarked on Phase III, a five-year strategy (fiscal years 2011-2015) to strengthen its global Knowledge Management Platform in which it is gradually moving away from direct assistance delivery to enable existing corporate governance centers to serve as a key distribution mechanism for the Forum's knowledge products and their local application. This new phase of activities will build on the following three strategic objectives:

- Develop and disseminate cutting-edge knowledge products to provide implementation guidance for international best practices in corporate governance.
- Build the capacity of corporate governance centers that will distribute and apply the Forum's knowledge products locally and regionally while supporting South-South collaboration.
- Develop a monitoring and evaluation mechanism to ensure that the Forum's knowledge products remain relevant to the beneficiaries' changing needs.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- 72 countries supported over FY06–10 (43 percent IDA priority countries).

- Emphasis on sub-Saharan Africa; however, active in all global regions.
- Strong focus on gender, 45 percent of women participants.
- 47 CG and Director Associations supported (14 in IDA priority countries).
- 30 CG Codes developed (10 in IDA priority countries).
- 387 master trainers trained on Board Leadership (203 in IDA priority countries).
- 190 financial journalists trained on CG reporting (127 in IDA priority countries).

**Participating Donors:** Austria Development Bank, Flanders Investment and Trade/Belgium, France, IFC, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, and Switzerland.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** Technical Assistance (non-lending).

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 180. Oil, Gas and Mining Sustainable Community Development Fund (COMMDEV)

### BACKGROUND

The CommDev Fund is a financing mechanism for practical capacity building, training, technical assistance, implementation support, awareness-raising, and tool development. Operating flexibly and efficiently, the CommDev Fund serves as an integral component of extractive industry projects by enhancing, accelerating, and extending the value-added support given to communities beyond the compliance required of IFC investment projects and the World Bank loans.

The Fund promotes trilateral partnerships among communities, local governments, and extractive industry companies to effectively reduce poverty and create further

opportunities for the extractive industry community. It seeks to be both knowledge and funding resource for community development in this sector, drawn from the experience of partner institutions and CommDev-funded projects. IFC's goal for CommDev is for it to "raise the bar" on how community development is implemented.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- Financial Planning and Valuation Tool—two pilots with Newmont, Ghana, and Cairn, India finalized.



- Peru LNG Community Participatory Monitoring—86 community monitors trained for environmental and social performance of Peru LNG during its construction; completed Peru LNG Linkages Project (ForPyme) won several awards as the best corporate social responsibility project in Peru.
- IFC Lonmin Women in Mining project—IFC helped Lonmin increase the number of women employee by 40 percent; women make up 6.7 percent of the company's workforce.
- New publications launched: (i) Projects and People: A Handbook Addressing Project-Induced In-Migration; (ii) Strategic Community Investment: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets; and (iii) Case Study: the Lonmin-IFC Women in Mining Program.

- CommDev Information Clearing House—daily visitors increased from 1250 to 1500.

**Participating Donors:** the Netherlands-IFC Partnership Program (NIPP) and Norway Oil for Development Program.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** TA—Technical Assistance.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 181. SME Management Solutions (SMEMGMT)

### BACKGROUND

The SMEMGMT aims to improve the business performance and competitiveness of SMEs in developing countries through innovative solutions that enable their access to management skills and information. The SMEMGMT utilizes two IFC products, Business Edge and SME Toolkit, to provide appropriately localized solutions for SMEs. In addition, it builds in-country capacity of trainers and business development service providers. Business Edge offers clients applicable management training solutions through a comprehensive set of study books and training modules adapted to the local business context and delivered by a network of local franchised providers and certified trainers. Leveraging the latest information and communication technologies, SME Toolkit works with global partners and a network of local distribution partners to provide SMEs online and mobile phone access to business management information, interactive tools, and training resources.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The SMEMGMT enabled 9,129 individuals (3,984 SMEs) to receive Business Edge and SME Toolkit classroom-based management training; 4.9 million accessed SME Toolkit, online business management resources, worldwide in FY2010. Throughout 2010, SME-MS has also been used by Corporate and Commercial Banks to build the capacity

and improve the performance of SMEs in their value chain. Examples include Dialog Telecom (Sri-Lanka), Seaboard-Midema (DRC), Raw Bank and Access Bank (DRC and Rwanda), Standard Chartered (Kenya), and Apollo Tyre (India).

Results reported by SMEs and clients include: 97 percent participant satisfaction rate after training; 62 percent of training participants able to apply new skills; improved quality of banks' SME portfolios (Standard Chartered Pakistan 2010); and two-thirds of SME Toolkit users consider it best in class for online training resources supporting SMEs. As of the end-FY2010, SME Management Solutions results included: more than 135,000 classroom training seats sold by intermediaries; more than 68 local training firms accredited to distribute Business Edge and 680 trainers accredited; more than 350,000 Business Edge workbooks sold in Vietnam and across Middle Eastern markets; 32 SME Toolkit Websites receiving more than 5 million unique visitors per year, of which more than 80 percent were from developing countries; and content available in 17 languages.

**Participating Donors:** Spain (Catalonia), Japan, the Netherlands-IFC Partnership Program (NIPP), and Austria.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** Micro and SME Finance, SME support, and Other Financial and Private Sector Development.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 182. Global Index Insurance Facility (GIIF)

**BACKGROUND**

The GIIF is a comprehensive risk mitigation program created to address the scarcity of affordable insurance protection against weather and natural disasters in developing countries. The objective of GIIF is to promote the development of effective and sustainable markets for index-based weather and catastrophic risk insurance and thereby to foster sustainable development in the agricultural sector of developing countries. It was launched operationally in December 2009 with an initial focus on the African Region where a number of initiatives have recently started. However, as a global program, GIIF is expanding its activities in other regions of the world mainly, Caribbean, Pacific, Latin America, and Asia.

The European Commission and the Secretariat of the African Caribbean and Asian Group of States (ACP) are the primary donors. The Facility is also supported by Japan and the Netherlands. The funding from Japan and other future donors will be used to fund the expansion of GIIF activities beyond ACP regions.

At the core of the Facility is the GIIF Trust Fund (GTF) which was created to provide funding to projects contributing to achieving the GIIF objective of GIIF. The GTF provides support in four areas: (i) local capacity building; (ii) financial assistance to partner financial institutions; (iii) performance-based premium support; and (iv) regulatory policy advice and capacity building.

**KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS**

The GIIF has made significant progress toward achieving its objective of promoting the development of effective and sustainable markets for indexed weather and catastrophic risk insurance in developing countries, and established a strong foundation for further programmatic work in FY11.

Achievements in FY2010 position GIIF well for the upcoming years as the program continues to expand its reach and global presence. They include:

- A formal launch of GIIF was held in Nairobi in December 2009, and a second regional launch event and

workshop for Western Africa was held in Dakar, Senegal, in May, 2010.

- Three grant agreements for projects in Kenya and Rwanda were signed in November 2010.
- A Program Management Unit (PMU) has undertaken targeted publicity to increase awareness and visibility of the GIIF.
- The GIIF expansion discussions are underway, including with IFC and IBRD regional offices, targeting East Asia and Pacific, South Asia, and Latin America.
- There have been seven project approvals with three signed grant agreements, and the remainder is pending grant agreement finalization and start-up.

**Participating Donors:** the European Commission, ACP Secretariat, the Netherlands, and Japan.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** Insurance, SME Banking, Agriculture/Agribusiness Finance, Microfinance, Sustainable Energy Finance, Housing, and Leasing.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 183. Technical Assistance Trust Funds Program (TATF)

### BACKGROUND

IFC's TATF Program is a key instrument for funding and managing advisory and investment related work. The Program covers all sectors, regions, and advisory services business lines where IFC is active and provides funding for one-time, short-term assignments involving consultancy work. Since its creation in 1988, the TATF program has been, and continues to be instrumental in piloting many innovative ideas that are now central to IFC's work. In particular, it has played a catalytic role in the development of long-term advisory services programs. TATF projects have facilitated new investments and supported existing ones through feasibility and capacity-building activities, and have also helped provide client government agencies with high-quality sector and industry studies.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The Global Trade Finance Program which received funding from a number of TATF donors is an example of TATF achievements. It has:

- Delivered 121 training programs conducted in 46 countries.
- Trained 2,836 bankers from 366 banks representing 80 countries.
- Developed a certification program in trade finance (IFC FIT Initiative Program also called E-learning training).
- Developed new training courses to meet client's needs (i.e., Trade Finance Risk Management Training, Trade Sales Training, Know Your Customer workshops, Back Office Training). Assisted banks develop trade finance operations manuals upon clients' request (i.e., XacBank, Continental Paraguay).

- Piloted an M&E system in Africa that was very successful and will be gradually rolled out regionally in FY11.
- The SME Management Solutions (SME-MS) enabled 9,129 individuals (3,984 SMEs ) to receive Business Edge (BE) and SME Toolkit classroom-based management training; 4.9 million accessed the SME Toolkit; more than 68 local training firms accredited to distribute BE, and 680 trainers accredited; more than 350,000 BE workbooks sold; 32 SME Toolkit Websites receiving more than 5 million unique visitors per year, of which more than 80 percent are from developing countries; and content available in 17 languages.

**Participating Donors:** Austria, Canada, Spain (Catalonia), Denmark, Finland, Belgium (Flanders Region), France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Visa International/USA, and Belgium (Wallonia Region).

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## IFC INVESTMENT TRUST FUND PROGRAMS

IFC receives funds from member governments and their donor agencies for investment purposes and invests these funds, along with its own resources, through trust funds. Donor funds used for investment purposes are provided to IFC either on a grant basis or reimbursable grant basis with interest, dividend, principal, and any other investment

reflows to the donors (to the extent money flows back from the investments). IFC's portfolio of investment-making trust funds has recently grown in volume because of donor contributions to IFC's crisis response initiatives such as the GTLP, which currently account for 77 percent of IFC's trust fund portfolio.

## 184. Global Trade Liquidity Program (GTLP)

### BACKGROUND

The GTLP is a unique, coordinated global initiative that brings together governments, development finance institutions, and private sector banks to support trade in developing country markets and to address the shortage of trade finance resulting from the ongoing global financial crisis. Started in 2009, the GTLP channels much-needed funds to support trade in developing countries. It raises funds from international finance and development institutions, governments, and banks, and it works through both global and regional banks to extend trade finance to importers and exporters.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

As of the end of the first quarter of FY11, GTLP-supported trade since inception reached over US\$8.8 billion, through approximately 6,300 transactions. About 82 percent of these transactions were for small and medium enterprises. Some 18 percent of the trade volume reached Sub-Saharan African countries, and about 36 percent reached Lower Income Countries, of which 31 percent of supported IDA countries.

**Participating Donors:** IFC, Canada, the Netherlands, Saudi Development Fund, the United Kingdom, and OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID).

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** YZ-General industry and Trade.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 185. Microfinance Enhancement Facility (MEF)

### BACKGROUND

Despite the continued strong performance of the microfinance industry, some microfinance institutions face problems refinancing debt as a result of the global financial crisis. The MEF provides microfinance institutions (MFIs) in developing countries with the short- to mid-term funding required in the current crisis situation. Its aim is to instill confidence in the microfinance industry, catalyze funding and safeguard deposits. The MEF is expected to provide refinancing to strong microfinance institutions operating worldwide which were affected by the financial crisis. It will support lending to millions of low-income borrowers in many of the world's poorest countries.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

As of December 2010, MEF has provided 34 loans for US\$115 million to 22 MFIs operating in Latin America, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and East Asia.

**Participating Donors:** Sweden, Germany, IFC, Austrian Bank for Development (OeEB), the Netherlands Development Finance Company (FMO), European Investment Bank, and OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID).

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** FE-Micro and SME Finance.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## 186. Netherlands European Carbon Facility (NECAF)<sup>33</sup>

### BACKGROUND

The NECAF, managed jointly by IFC and IBRD, is an arrangement under which carbon credits are purchased for the benefit of the Government of the Netherlands under the “Joint Implementation” (JI) scheme of the Kyoto Protocol.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

IFC has committed €3.3 million in two transactions to purchase emission reductions from coal bed methane and

industrial gas projects and is no longer accepting new projects.

**Participating Donor:** the Netherlands

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** Carbon Finance

**Geographic Coverage:** Eastern Europe

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<sup>33</sup> The World Bank counterpart of NECAF is briefly listed under the CARBON Program of the SDN-VPU section.

## 187. IFC-Netherlands Carbon Facility (INCAF)

### BACKGROUND

The IFC-Netherlands Carbon Facility (INCAF) was created in 2002 and consists of an arrangement by which IFC purchases carbon credits for the benefit of the Government of the Netherlands under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)<sup>34</sup> of the Kyoto Protocol.

energy (wind farms, small hydro), landfill, and methane projects. It is no longer accepting new projects.

**Participating Donor:** the Netherlands

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** Carbon Finance

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The Facility has committed €65 million in 10 transactions to purchase emission reductions from more than 40 renewable

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<sup>34</sup> Likewise, the World Bank counterpart of INCAF is briefly listed as NCDMF under the CARBON Program of the SDN-VPU section.

## 188. Financial Mechanisms for Climate Change Facility (FMCC)

### BACKGROUND

The FMCC Facility supports initiatives in emerging markets that (a) seek to achieve transformation towards low-carbon and climate sensitive market environments; (b) support private sector engagement in climate change adaptation strategies for economies; or (c) encourage private sector

financing in other areas that would contribute to addressing the climate change challenge. In summary, the FMCC Facility provides a vehicle to respond to the growing demand for climate change interventions and support the testing and deployment of greenhouse gas reducing of adaptation (resilience) interventions.

The Facility's primary sources of funding are the Climate Investment Funds (CIF)<sup>35</sup> through:

- The Clean Technology Fund, to promote scaled-up financing for demonstration, deployment and transfer of low carbon technologies with a significant potential for long-term greenhouse gas emission savings. Programs are focused on:
  - Power sector: renewable energy and highly efficient technologies.
  - Energy efficiency: buildings, industry and agriculture.
  - Transport sector: efficiency and modal shifts.
- Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) targets programs that provide financing that pilot new approaches in response to the challenge of climate change:
  - Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), to demonstrate approaches to integrate climate risk and resilience into development policies and planning.
  - Forest Investment Program (FIP), to support reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by financing investments that address these issues.
  - Program for Scaling up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries (SREP), to encourage low income countries exploit small scale renewable energy potential to move toward low carbon energy paths.

Facility funds are used for administration, project cycle cost, advisory services, knowledge management and investment—including any combination of debt, equity, and/or guarantee/risk sharing instruments.

## KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Accomplishments during FY10 included:

- Eleven CTF Country Investment Plans were endorsed by the CTF Trust Fund Committee (TFC).
- Two CTF-IFC Programs approved by the CTF-TFC (valued at US\$61.7 million).
- Developed CTF, SCF PS principles and financing documents.

<sup>35</sup> The Clean Technology Fund and Strategic Climate Fund are both elaborated upon in the CFP-VPU section.

- CTF/SCF Financial Procedures Agreement signed.
- Three IFC Projects approved.
  - One disbursed during FY10 (US\$10 million).
  - Two disbursed to date during FY11 (US\$20 million).

**Participating Donors:** The FMCC Facility's current donors include the CTF, SCF, and IFC as follows:

- CTF: Australia, France, Japan, Germany, Sweden, Spain, the United States, and the United Kingdom.
- SCF-PPCR: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Norway, the United States, and the United Kingdom.
- SCF-FIP: Australia, Denmark, Japan, Norway, the United States, and the United Kingdom.
- SCF-SREP: Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

## Sectors & Themes Covered:

**Sectors:** LE–Renewable Energy, AT–Forestry, and FA–Banking.

**Theme:** 81–Climate Change.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global.

However, current funding has a country and regional focus:

- CTF: Colombia, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Indonesia, the Republic of Kazakhstan, Mexico, Morocco, the Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam, and regional MENA Program.
- SCF-PPCR: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, the Republic of Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, the Republic of Tajikistan, the Republic of Yemen, Zambia, and two regional programs (Caribbean and South Pacific).
- SCF-FIP: Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Laos, Mexico, and Peru.
- SCF-SREP: Ethiopia, Honduras, Kenya, Maldives, Mali, and Nepal.

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# 189. Public-Private Sector Partnership Facility (PPSPF)

## BACKGROUND

The PPSPF is a program that supports environmental innovations and engages with the private sector for the purpose

of accelerating the emergence and replication of innovative business models, technologies, or technology applications that will generate global environmental benefits. The FMCC

provides a vehicle to leverage private sector funds to generate global environmental benefits in a sustainable and cost-effective manner.

The current size of the PPSPF is US\$65.5 million during the life of the facility, with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) as the primary source of funding by contributing US\$55.5 million. IFC's Funding Mechanism for Technical Assistance Advisory Services (FMTAAS) is contributing US\$10 million. PPSPF funds are used for program administration, project cycle cost, advisory services, knowledge management and investment, including any combination of variation of debt, equity, or guarantee/risk sharing instruments.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The GEF funds have been allocated to four GEF Implementing Partners (IFC, IBRD, UNEP, and IDB). An external mid-term evaluation was undertaken during 2010.

**Participating Donors:** GEF and IFC FMTAAS.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** AT–Forestry and FA–Banking.

**Themes:** 81–Climate Change and 80–Biodiversity.

**Geographic Coverage:** Global

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## JOINT-INITIATIVE

### 190. African Management Services Company (AMSCO)

#### BACKGROUND

The ATMS Project was launched in 1989 as a joint initiative of IFC, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the African Development Bank Group (AfDB). The Project consists of two interrelated components: the AMSCO and the Stitching African Training and Management Services (ATMS) Foundation; with the AMSCO carrying out the operational part of the ATMS Project and the Foundation collecting and making available funds to the ATMS Project for, among others goals, the development of entrepreneurship education and training of local managers and staff. The AMSCO provides comprehensive training and management services to its private sector clients in Africa. This includes (a) recruiting experienced executives for top and middle management positions in African companies for periods up to three years; (b) identifying and collaborating with training providers in Africa and abroad to provide training and capacity building to client companies; (c) introducing effective planning and implementing client specific training programs. These projects principally apply to SMEs. Participating Donors: African Development Bank, Finland, Japan, IFC, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and UNDP.

#### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

Improved revenue/sales and profitability of client companies grew by 22 percent. Over 10,000 persons trained in AMSCO's client companies of which 3,454 were women in FY08 and FY09 in the areas of Corporate Governance, Executive Leadership development, Quality Management, HIV/AIDs, Health and Safety, Environmental Standards, and Diversity Management and Company Specific Programs.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** Financial Services, Advisory Services, Agriculture and Forestry, Tourism and Hospitality, and other.

**Geographic Coverage:** Africa

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# T. MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY (MIGA)

The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) was created in 1988 to promote the flow of foreign direct investment (FDI) into emerging economies to improve people's lives and reduce poverty. MIGA fulfills this mandate and contributes to development by offering political risk insurance (guarantees) to investors and lenders. Leveraging MIGA's limited resources through partnerships with trust fund donors has proven to be an important element of the Agency's business strategy.

Collaboration with donors gives MIGA the needed flexibility to explore the development of new and innovative products and leverage its insurance capacity. They provide the expanded flexibility needed to:

- Jointly develop, with external partners, new products that address the evolving needs of the private sector.
- Help MIGA mobilize guarantee capacity in countries where it could not otherwise operate.
- Underwrite certain highly developmental projects that it could not otherwise support due to restrictions in the MIGA Convention.

Thanks to partnerships with donors and the establishment of specialized guarantee trust funds, MIGA is able to promote FDI in new and innovative ways.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following table provides consolidated contribution and disbursement figures for all four trust funded programs administered and managed by MIGA.

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	3	1
Disbursements made during the year	0.2	0.3

## 191. Environmental and Social Fund for Africa

### BACKGROUND

In March 2007, MIGA launched a trust fund (TF) to provide technical advice/assistance on environmental and social matters related to MIGA-supported projects in Africa. This TF is supported by a seed grant from the Government of Japan for an initial three-year pilot phase, which was extended with a new contribution in December 2010. It is open on a case-by-case basis to investors already receiving, or being considered for, MIGA guarantees for projects in Africa. The goal of the TF is to improve the social and environmental performance of MIGA supported projects. As such, the TF provides good industry advice on challenging issues, such as, resettlement, human rights, workers' and community health and safety, pollution control, natural

habitats, development of management systems, and treatment of artisanal miners.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

During FY09 and FY10, the TF completed eight engagements with five MIGA clients in Africa, as follows:

- UGACOF—A coffee processor and exporter based in Kampala, Uganda. An environmental, health and safety audit was completed in order to help the client improve its EHS management system and prepare for ISO 14001 certification.
- West Africa Gas Pipeline—A company responsible for the construction and commissioning of a Gas Pipe

line through West Africa. Two Trust Funds supported engagements were completed which provided a consultant to train staff on livelihoods restoration projects for project affected people, as well as how to monitor success of the initiatives.

- **Kenmare Resources**—A mining company which manages a nickel mine in the Republic of Mozambique. A malaria action plan was developed for the mine in order to reduce the cases of malaria in the workforce and surrounding community.
- **Orzone**—A mining company which managed a gold mine in Burkina Faso. Two Trust Funds supported engagements were completed which provided the company with a strategy for implementing the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, as well as a study on the interface between the company and artisanal miners working within the mine footprint.
- **Banque Rwandaise de Developpment (BRD)**—A development bank in Rwanda Two Trust Funds supported engagements were completed which developed a Social and Environmental Management System for the bank and then provided training for the staff on how to integrate the new system into their existing risk assessment.

**Participating Donor:** Japan through PHRD Program<sup>36</sup>

**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

**Sectors:** All sectors

**Themes:** 51–Improving Labor Markets, 52–Natural Disaster Management, 53–Poverty Strategy, Analysis and Monitoring, 54–Social Safety Nets, 55–Vulnerability Assessment and Monitoring, 56–Other Social Protection and Risk Management, 80–Biodiversity, 81–Climate Change, 82–Environmental Policies and Institutions, 83–Land Administration and Management, 84–Pollution Management and Environmental Health, 85–Water Resources Management, 86–Other Environment and Natural Resources Management, and 87–Social Risk Mitigation.

**Geographic Coverage:** Africa (for any MIGA investor client).

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<sup>36</sup> This Program is described in the earlier section that covers the Concessional Finance & Global Partnerships VPU.

## 192. Afghanistan Investment Guarantee Facility (AIGF)

### BACKGROUND

The AIGF was established in 2004, to assist the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in attracting Foreign Direct Investments, and, in turn, to promote local private sector investments and contribute to the reconstruction of the Country. The Facility offers private sector investors with an insurance instrument that allows them to manage non-commercial risks inherent to their investments, e.g., expropriation, transfer restriction, breach of contract, and war and civil disturbance risks.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

Since its inception, the Facility has issued direct Guarantee (insurance) Contracts worth US\$3.5 million for five projects in the manufacturing, agribusiness, services, and infrastructure sectors. Coverage by the Facility enabled the mobilization of an additional US\$103 million worth of investments.

The investments insured generated 830 employment opportunities.

**Participating Donors:** the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Asian Development Bank, and the United Kingdom.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

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## 193. West Bank and Gaza Guarantee Facility (WBG-TF)

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### BACKGROUND

The WBG-TF was established in 1997, to assist the West Bank and Gaza in attracting Foreign Direct Investments, and, in turn to promote local private sector investments and contribute to the reconstruction and economic growth of the West Bank and Gaza. The Facility offers both foreign and local private sector investors with an insurance instrument that allows them to manage the non-commercial risks inherent to their investments, e.g., expropriation, transfer restriction, breach of contract, and war and civil disturbance risks.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

Since its inception, the Facility has issued direct Guarantee (insurance) Contracts worth US\$5 million for one project in the Tourism sector.

**Participating Donors:** Palestinian Authority (PA), Japan, and European Investment Bank (EIB).

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** West Bank and Gaza.

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## 194. The EU Investment Guarantee Trust Fund for Bosnia and Herzegovina

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### BACKGROUND

This Trust Fund was established in 1997, to assist Bosnia and Herzegovina in attracting Foreign Direct Investments, and, in turn promote private sector investments and contribute to the reconstruction and economic growth of the country. The Trust Fund offers private sector investors with an insurance instrument that allows them to manage the non-commercial risks inherent to their investments, e.g., expropriation, transfer restriction, breach of contract, and war and civil disturbance risks.

### KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

Since its inception, the Facility has issued direct Guarantee (insurance) Contracts worth nearly US\$30 million for five projects in the financial, manufacturing and service sectors.

**Participating Donor:** the European Commission.

**Sectors & Themes Covered:** All sectors and themes.

**Geographic Coverage:** Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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