



Directory of Programs Supported by Trust Funds

As of March 31, 2010

DIRECTORY OF PROGRAMS SUPPORTED BY TRUST FUNDS

As of March 31, 2010

Global Partnership and Trust Fund Operations
Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships
The World Bank

Acknowledgments

This Directory was prepared based on contributions from Trust Fund Program Managers and teams. The consolidated document was prepared by Valery Ciancio, Task Team Leader, Dana Vorisek (Consultant), Buenaflor Cabanela, Jyoti Dhingra, Tania Hollestelle, and James Casey (Consultant) under the guidance of Christian Rey, Manager, CFPTP.

Abbreviations & Acronyms

AAPI/NATF	Africa AIDS Prevention Initiative/Norwegian AIDS Trust Fund
ACBF	African Capacity Building Foundation
ACGF	African Catalytic Growth Fund
ADAPT	Adaptation Fund
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AHI	Avian and Human Influenza Trust Fund Facility
AMSCO	African Management Services Company
APOC II	African Program for Onchocerciasis Control Phase II
ARTF	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa Multidonor Trust Fund
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASTAE	Asia Sustainable and Alternative Energy Program
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BEC-TF	Basic Education Capacity Trust Fund
BICF	Bangladesh Investment Climate Fund
BioCF	BioCarbon Fund
BMZ	Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development)
BNPP	Bank-Netherlands Partnership Program
BPMLRI	Booster Program for Malaria Control in Africa
BPRP	Belgium Poverty Reduction Partnership Program
BRF	Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest
CA	Cities Alliance

CADF	Carbon Asset Development Fund
CASM	Communities and Small-Scale Mining Initiative
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CCC	The Communication for Climate Change Multidonor Trust Fund
CCRIF	Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility
CCS TF	Carbon Capture and Storage Trust Fund
CDCF	Community Development Carbon Fund
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism (of the Kyoto Protocol)
CEBTF	China Education Blend Trust Fund
CF-ASSIST	Carbon Finance Assist Program
CFE	Carbon Fund for Europe
CGAP	Consultative Group to Assist the Poor
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
COM+	Alliance of Communicators
COMMDEV	Community Development Fund
CommGAP	Communication for Governance and Accountability Program
CPF	Carbon Partnership Facility
CPTF	Canadian Persistent Organic Pollutants Trust Fund
CTF	Clean Technology Fund
DCF	Danish Carbon Fund
DDR	Disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration
DEC-TC	Multidonor Transparency and Competitiveness Trust Fund
DeMPA	Debt Management Performance Assessment

DevCo	Infrastructure Development Collaboration Partnership Fund
DFID	U.K. Department for International Development
DFSG	Diagnostic Facility for Shared Growth
DM	Development Marketplace
DMF	Debt Management Facility
DRCR	Emergency Program for Ex-Combatants
DRF	Debt Reduction Facility
DRTF	Debt Relief Trust Fund
DSF	Indonesia Decentralization Support Facility
EAAIG	East Asia and Pacific Infrastructure for Growth Trust Fund
EFA-FTI	Education for All – Fast Track Initiative
EFSP	Externally Funded Staffing Program
EI-TAF	Extractive Industries Technical Advisory Facility
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EPDF	Education for All – Fast Track Initiative Education Program Development Fund
ERPA	Emissions reduction purchase agreement
ESMAP	Energy Sector Management Assistance Program
ESSP	Emergency Services Support Program
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIRST	Financial Sector Reform and Strengthening Initiative
FLE	Russia Financial Literacy and Education Trust Fund
FLIT	Financial Literacy and Education Trust Fund
FPCR	Food Price Crisis Response

G20	Group of 20
GAC	Governance and anti-corruption strategy
GAIDS	Global HIV/AIDS Partnership
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GENTF	Gender Trust Funds
GFA	GAVI Fund Affiliate
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GFCRP	Global Food Crisis Response Program Trust Fund
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GGFR	Global Gas Flaring Reduction
GIIF	Global Index Insurance Facility
GPDD	Global Partnership for Disability and Development
GPED	Global Population and Economic Development Program
GPEP	Global Program to Eliminate Poliomyelitis
GPF	Governance Partnership Facility
GPOBA	Global Partnership on Output-Based Aid
GRSF	Global Road Safety Facility
HIPC Initiative	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome
HNPSP	Bangladesh Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Program
HRH	Human resources for health
HRITF	Health Results Innovation Trust Fund
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (of the World Bank)
ICF	Italian Carbon Fund

ICP	International Comparison Program Global Trust Fund
ICT	Information and communication technology
ID-DRF	Indonesia Decentralization Support Facility
ID-IS	Indonesia Infrastructure Support Trust Fund
ID-PNPM	Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (Indonesia Program for Community Empowerment)
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IEMAC/AGEPA	Initiative on Improving Education Management in African Countries / Amélioration de la Gestion Educative dans les Pays Africains
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFFIm	International Finance Facility for Immunization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
InCaF	IFC-Netherlands Carbon Facility
IRTF	Iraq Reconstruction Trust Fund
ISBFF	Iraq Small Business Finance Facility
JPO	Junior Professional Officer
JRF	Java Reconstruction Fund
JSDF	Japan Social Development Fund
KCP II	Knowledge for Change Program II
KfW	<i>Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Reconstruction Credit Institute, of Germany)</i>
LDCs	Least-developed countries
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change
LICUS	Low-income countries under stress

LMICs	Low- and middle-income countries
LPRP	Luxembourg Poverty Reduction Partnership
LRTF	Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MDFAN	Multidonor Trust Fund for Aceh and Nias
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDRP	Multicountry Demobilization and Reintegration Program
MDTF-N	Sudan Multidonor Trust Fund – National
MDTF-S	Sudan Multidonor Trust Fund – Southern Sudan
MDFTIC	Indonesia Multidonor Facility for Trade and Investment
MDTF	Multidonor trust fund
METAF	Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Program
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MSI	Mozambique Initiative
MTDS	Medium-term debt management strategy
MTF	Mindanao Trust Fund Facility
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NCDMF	Netherlands Clean Development Mechanism Facility
NECF	Netherlands European Carbon Facility
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa’s Development
NETF	Norwegian Education Trust Fund
NGO	Nongovernmental organization
NPEF	Norwegian Post-Primary Education Fund
NTF-PSI	Norwegian Trust Fund for Private Sector and Infrastructure

OBA	Output-based aid
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OTF	Ozone Trust Fund
PACF	Pacific Facility Trust Fund
PACT	Partnership for Capacity Building in Africa
PCF	Post-Conflict Fund
PCF	Prototype Carbon Fund
PEFA	Public Expenditure Financial Accountability
PFM MDTF	Public Financial Management Multidonor Trust Fund
PHRD	Policy and Human Resources Development Fund
PNDRR	Programme National de Desarmement, Demobilisation et Reinsertion (Democratic Republic of Congo)
PNoWB	Parliamentary Network on the World Bank
PKNOW	Partnerships and Knowledge Work in Fragile States
POPs	Persistent organic pollutants
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PPIAF	Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility
PPSPF	Public-Private Sector Partnership Facility
PRDP	Palestinian Reform Development Plan – Trust Fund for West Bank and Gaza
PROFISH	Global Program on Fisheries
PROFOR	Program on Forests
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSIA	Poverty and Social Impact Analysis
REPARIS	Road to Europe – Program of Accounting Reform and Institutional Strengthening
RSR	Rapid Social Response Program
SA-DSD	South Asia Policy Facility for Decentralization and Service Delivery

SAIF	South Asia Infrastructure Facility
SAR-IFGI	South Asia Region Infrastructure for Growth Initiative
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCF	Spanish Carbon Fund
SCF	Strategic Climate Fund
SECO	State Secretariat for Economic Affairs of Switzerland
SEDF	South Asia Enterprise Development Facility
SEETF	South-South Experience Exchange Trust Fund
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SIEF	Spanish Impact Evaluation Fund
SLDF	South Asia Enterprise Development Facility for Sri Lanka and the Maldives
SMEs	Small and medium enterprises
SSATP	Sub-Saharan Africa Transportation Policy Program
StAR	Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative
TATF	Technical Assistance Trust Fund Program
TDRP	Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Program
TerrAfrica	TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund
TFESSD	Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development
TFET	Trust Fund for East Timor
TFGWB	Trust Fund for Gaza and West Bank
TFF	Trade Facilitation Facility
TFL	Trust Fund for Lebanon
TFSCB	Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building
TRF	Tsunami Relief Trust Fund for India – Fisheries Management and Sustainable Livelihoods Project in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry
TRTA	Multidonor Trust Fund for Trade and Development

UCF	Umbrella Carbon Facility
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VFF	Vulnerability Financing Facility
WHO	World Health Organization
WPP	Water Partnership Program
WSP	Water and Sanitation Program
WTO	World Trade Organization

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Preface

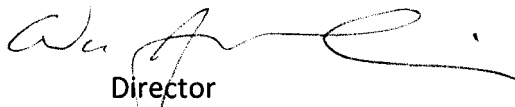
Trust funds enable the World Bank Group (WBG) to expand its assistance in response to specific needs—for example, to fragile states, in response to natural disasters, or in support of global public goods objectives. The trust fund portfolio continued to expand in FY09, albeit at a slower pace than in recent years. The amount of funds held in trust reached \$23.8 billion at the end of FY09, up 15 percent from the end of FY08. The portfolio consists of Bank-executed and recipient-executed trust funds (BETFs and RETFs) and financial intermediary funds (FIFs) managed by the Bank, as well as IFC-administered trust funds. Trust fund disbursements during FY09 amounted to \$6.9 billion. RETF disbursements increased by 9 percent to \$2.8 billion in FY09, though their share of combined IBRD, IDA, and RETF disbursements decreased to 9 percent, from 12 percent in FY08, due to the dramatic increase in IBRD disbursements in the wake of the financial crisis. In terms of sectoral distribution, health and social services programs received by far the largest amount—42 percent—of trust fund disbursements in FY09. Law, justice, and public administration accounted for the second-largest amount of disbursements, with 15 percent of the total. Trust funds, however, finance programs in a broad range of areas, including agriculture, education, industry, water and sanitation, finance, information and communication, transportation, and energy and mining.

The Trust Fund Program Directory provides information on selected programs supported by WBG-administered trust funds active as of end-March 2010. For each program, information includes: a brief background summary, FY09 financial highlights, key results achieved, contributing donors, contact information of Bank staff member(s) managing the program, and Web sites. The Directory is organized according to the World Bank Vice Presidential Unit under which the program is managed.

For a fuller picture of the WBG's trust fund portfolio, the Directory should be read alongside the FY09 Trust Fund Annual Report, accessible at:

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/CFPEXT/Resources/TF_annual_report_web.pdf. Hard copies of both reports are available by contacting trustfundsinq@worldbank.org. For queries or feedback, please contact donorqueries@worldbank.org (external queries) or trustfundsinq@worldbank.org (internal Bank queries).

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Director

Global Partnership and Trust Fund Operations
Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships

A. AFRICA VPU

1. AFRICA AIDS PREVENTION INITIATIVE (AAPI) / NORWEGIAN AIDS TRUST FUND (NATF)

Background

The Africa AIDS Prevention Initiative (AAPI), established before 2000, 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 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	1
Disbursements made during the year	0.3

Key results

In terms of integrating HIV/AIDS into key sectors, the NATF has supported World Bank work in the transport, education, private sector, energy, and urbanization sectors to identify sector-appropriate HIV responses for new and ongoing Bank operations, review inclusion of HIV/AIDS work in national strategic plans and public sector budgets, and develop tools to mainstream HIV into some of those sectors. In terms of promoting peace and security in the context of AIDS, the NATF has applied lessons learned through four country assessments on demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in Angola, Burundi, Rwanda, and the Republic of Congo under the Multicountry Demobilization and Reintegration Program. In terms of supporting fragile states, technical and operational support has been provided to post-conflict and fragile states in the Horn of Africa, targeting cross-border and mobile populations, refugees, and internally

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displaced persons. AAPI has also 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.

AAPI has been involved in producing a number of knowledge sharing products related to HIV/AIDS (analytical papers on epidemiological developments, technological advances, fiscal space and sustainability of financing, gender dimensions, changing aid architecture for health, challenges to increased access for treatment, and other areas). And finally, AAPI has facilitated cross-county learning through videoconferences and skills building activities throughout Africa.

Participating donor: Norway

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2. AFRICA CATALYTIC GROWTH FUND (ACGF)

Background

The Africa Catalytic Growth Fund (ACGF) was launched in February 2006 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 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 over \$200 million to recipient countries. It has crowd-in additional financing to support shared sector objectives – approximately \$906 million.

Financial highlights

Africa Catalytic Growth Fund (ACGF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	-
Disbursements made during the year	19

Key results

Operations are consistent with the ACGF's strategic framework and they are showing positive results on the ground. For instance, Sierra Leone's Reproductive and Child Health project increased by ten percent the number of infants receiving their first penta vaccination, 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, and IGAD's member states endorsed a regional approach to HIV/AIDS that facilitated protocol harmonization. Additionally, the ACGF is contributing to employment generation in several operations. In all cases, the design of the operations and their position within the broader sector or outcome area are expected to deliver broader impacts.

Participating Donors: Spain, United Kingdom

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3. 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 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1995. As of January 2000, the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), established in 1991 as an element of the African Capacity Building Initiative, agreed to be responsible for the implementation of PACT. As of 2002, ACBF-PACT funding allocation was incorporated into the overall Development Grant Facility (DGF) budget. A first ACBF-PACT strategic medium-term plan was implemented between FY00 and FY05, and a second medium-term plan is being implemented over FY07 to FY11.

Financial highlights

Africa Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	7
Disbursements made during the year	27

Key results

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 poverty reduction strategies and programs (e.g., Benin, Burundi, Kenya, Mali, Namibia, 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) presence 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: African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), African Development Bank, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Greece, IBRD/IDA, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, the Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, UNDP, United Kingdom, United States, Zambia, Zimbabwe

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4. AFRICAN PROGRAM FOR ONCHOCERCIASIS CONTROL PHASE II (APOC II)

Background

Onchocerciasis, or river blindness, is a parasitic disease with an insect vector that breeds in water. It is the world's second-leading cause of infectious blindness. The success of the Onchocerciasis Control Program (OCP), which virtually eliminated the disease in 10 countries during its operation between 1974 and 2002, led to the launch of the African Program for Onchocerciasis Control (APOC) in 1995, which includes the 19 endemic African countries outside the OCP area. The objective of APOC is to establish, within 12 to 15 years, effective, self-sustainable, community-directed treatment of onchocerciasis with the drug ivermectin (community-directed treatment with Ivermectin, or CDTI) throughout endemic areas in the geographic scope of the program.

The main challenges of the APOC are related to: (i) conflict and civil unrest; (ii) insufficient government ownership and financial contributions to control activities; (iii) establishing sustainable and integrated country programmes; (iv) finding a drug to kill the adult worm (macrofilaricide); and (v) setting up an efficient regional onchocerciasis surveillance. In view of these challenges, the duration of APOC has been extended to 2015, both to ensure sustained onchocerciasis control, especially in postconflict countries, and to fully integrate onchocerciasis control activities into national health systems. Reaping the advantage of the CDTI strategy to provide multiple health benefits to remote communities is also an important objective.

Financial highlights

African Program for Onchocerciasis (APOC II/ONCHO)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	18
Disbursements made during the year	2

Key results

APOC has had a significant impact in terms of improving disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) and lowering the number of onchocerciasis cases. Over 27 million infection cases have been prevented, along with almost 5 million cases of skin lesions, 1 million cases of low vision and

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more than 300,000 cases of blindness. Recent health impact assessments (2008/2009) show a greater than 70 percent reduction of skin lesion and sequelae prevalence and an onchocerciasis reduction of 35 percent. APOC is well on its way to having saved 15 million DALYs through community-directed treatment by 2015. All 111 subnational CDT programs are well on their way towards full, national sustainability in 2015, with the exception of those in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Angola.

APOC has trained and retrained more than 650,000 neglected tropical diseases workers across Africa (community drug distributors, outreach health workers, nurses, and others) and engaged in a new major program with over 50 African medical and nursing schools. APOC has also increased treatment coverage by more than 60 million as of 2008 (55 million in 2007; 48 million in 2006) with ivermectin in almost 120,000 communities. Vector transmission has been eliminated from five foci in four countries targeted by the program. Co-implementation has also been part of APOC's efforts: more than 60 national sub-programs now co-implement other primary health care interventions along with ivermectin treatment. APOC's performance continues to be unusually strong, to the extent that both African countries and the global donor community are starting to promote the program as a potential platform for a post-MDG 2015–25 pan-African NTD Program.

Participating donors: African Development Bank, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Merck & Co., the Netherlands, Norway, OPEC Fund, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, United Kingdom (DFID), UNDP, USAID, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, 13 NGOs, and the Mectizan Donation Committee to include Health Ministers of APOC supported countries

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5. ASSOCIATION FOR STRENGTHENING AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA (ASARECA) MULTIDONOR TRUST FUND

Background

The mission of the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (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. ASARECA is also committed to the implementation of the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) of the African Union's New Partnerships for African

Development (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 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	14
Disbursements made during the year	3

Key results

ASARECA has signed sub-grant agreements for 31 projects (22 are funded by the MDTF, four are funded by USAID, and another five co-financed by USAID and MDTF) with 113 participating institutions.

Participating donors: African Development Bank, Canada, International Development Research Centre, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, United States

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6. BELGIUM POVERTY REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM (BPRP)

Background

The objective of the Belgium Poverty Reduction Partnership Program (BPRP) is to conduct analytical and capacity building work in order to support 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 Congo, Mali,

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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), 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 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 Program (BPRP)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	-
Disbursements made during the year	2

Key results

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 economists. The funded proposals strengthen the evidence-based foundation of policy making in very weak information environments.

Participating donor: Belgium's Development Cooperation Agency (DGDC)

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7. BOOSTER PROGRAM FOR MALARIA CONTROL IN AFRICA (BPMLRI)

Background

The Booster Program for Malaria Control in Africa 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 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 governments (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 \$20 million allocation from Russia is providing financial and technical support to strengthen malaria control activities in Africa.

Phase II places heavy emphasis on Nigeria and Democratic Republic of 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 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	4
Disbursements made during the year	4

Key results

The Booster Program is contributing to significant progress countries such as Benin, Democratic Republic of Congo, 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

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resistance, cross-border vector control, and other issues relevant to scaling up interventions for strengthening regional and country capacity.

Financial support from ExxonMobil has allowed the World 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 Russian Trust Fund 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

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8. COMPREHENSIVE AFRICA AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CAADP) MULTI DONOR TRUST FUND

Background

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (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 CAADP is to help African countries reach and sustain a higher path of 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 broad consensus globally on objectives, 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 Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	7
Disbursements made during the year	1

Key results

It is expected that six CAADP grants will be approved before the end of FY10.

Participating donors: Canada, European Commission, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, United States

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9. EDUCATION MANAGEMENT TRUST FUND II/ IMPROVING EDUCATION MANAGEMENT IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES/AMÉLIORATION DE LA GESTION EDUCATIVE DANS LES PAYS AFRICAINS (IEMAC/AGEPA)

Background

The French Education Management Trust Fund supports the Initiative on Improving Education Management in African Countries (Amélioration de la Gestion Educative dans les Pays Africains, or IEMAC/AGEPA), which constitutes a pilot program involving eight countries—Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, and Senegal. The program was launched in December 2003 as a partnership including the World Bank and the governments of France, Ireland, and Norway. The purpose of the initiative is to improve two specific aspects of primary education management: (i) consistency in the distribution of resources to schools, particularly teachers; and (ii) effectiveness in the transformation of tangible resources at the school or classroom level into student learning outcomes. The work is intended to help accelerate, in as efficient a manner as possible, progress toward the goal of Education for All by 2015 in the context of existing or new education sector programs. The work supported by the trust fund aims to enhance capacity building at the national, regional, and local levels, to

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strengthen local governance and accountability for results, and to promote the sharing of cross-country experiences.

Financial highlights

Education Mgmt. TF II/Improving Education Mgmt. in African Countries/Amerlioration de la Gestion Educative Dans Les Pays Africains (IEMAC/AGEPA/FEDC)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	-
Disbursements made during the year	0

Key results

At the regional and cross-country level, management tools and knowledge assets (e.g., school report cards) created by one participating country with the technical support of the World Bank were adapted for use in several other participating countries. Three regional workshops to support the country exchanges and provide technical assistance and a platform for dialogue with other key development partners were organized between 2003 and 2006 in Madagascar, Mauritania, and Senegal. Several participating countries conducted impact evaluations of the management interventions before scaling up, clearly showing the increasing results-oriented approach to government policymaking in these countries. A network of AGEPA practitioners (from inside the World Bank and among its partners) has also been created, and technical assistance to the local AGEPA teams in the Ministries of Education has been provided. AGEPA has also expanded the presence of education management challenges within international fora.

At the country level, action plans for management improvement were finalized in four countries. These plans contain three types of materials: (i) identification of the main actors and their responsibility vis-à-vis management improvement; (ii) tools for improving administration of the system; and (iii) tools for promoting accountability of the actors involved. Several more countries are currently preparing the implementation phase of their interventions for management improvement. Upon implementation and impact evaluation of an action plan by one country, a subsequent country was inspired to implement its own action plan and prepare an impact evaluation, implying that more countries may accept other promising interventions to improve schooling outcomes, which can also undergo rigorous impact evaluation, thereby enhancing the design quality of sector programs.

Participating donors: France, Ireland, Norway, EPDF (multidonor EFA trust fund)

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10. EMERGENCY PROGRAM FOR EX-COMBATANTS (DRCR)

Background

The overall objective of the Emergency Program for Ex-Combatants is to support the social and economic reintegration of approximately 35,000 ex-combatants in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo demobilized through the Programme National de Desarmement, Demobilisation et Reinsertion (PNDDR) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The project is intended to contribute to the consolidation of peace, reconciliation, and enhanced security in the Democratic Republic of Congo, and to complement ongoing efforts by the government in relation to demobilization and reintegration of armed forces under the PNDDR.

Specific objectives of the Emergency Program for Ex-Combatants are to: (i) support the planning and implementation of demobilization activities for armed groups, following successful peace settlements; (ii) provide reinsertion assistance and socioeconomic reintegration for ex-combatants through the provision of safety transitional allowances, orientation, training, and provision of startup kits; (iii) promote reconciliation and trust-building between ex-combatants and their communities of return; and (iv) provide specialized assistance to vulnerable groups (children, women, and the disabled).

Financial highlights

Emergency Program for Ex-Combatants (DRCR)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	6
Disbursements made during the year	-

Key results

Two projects have been approved by the project approval committee, one with a national organization, CARITAS, for provision of reintegration assistance to adults and one with Save the Children UK for provision of assistance to children from the armed groups.

Participating donors: Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom

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11. FORUM FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN AFRICA (FARA) MULTIDONOR TRUST FUND

Background

Created in 2002, the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (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 subregional 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, agricultural training, and education institutional building.

The FARA Secretariat is also leading the coordination of activities of CAADP Pillar IV, the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development's (NEPAD's) strategy for revitalizing, expanding, and reforming Africa's efforts in agricultural research and technology dissemination and adoption efforts. 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 Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP) guidelines and principles in their implementation.

Financial highlights

Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	-
Disbursements made during the year	-

Key results

As the MDTF became effective in September 2009, it is still in the early stages of implementation.

Participating donors: Canada, European Commission, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, United States

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12. LIBERIA RECONSTRUCTION TRUST FUND (LRTF)

Background

The Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund (LRTF) was established to pool donor funding in support of Liberia's urgent infrastructure reconstruction needs. Projects are prepared following World Bank policies and procedures, which allow for economies of scale and much-needed implementation capacity support for governments.

Financial highlights

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

Key results

Two LRTF project concept notes were recently approved: an Emergency Monrovia Urban Sanitation Project, for \$18.4 million, and co-financing to the upcoming IDA-financed Urban and Rural Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project, for \$9.2 million.

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Participating donors: Germany, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, the World Bank

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13. LUXEMBOURG POVERTY REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP (LPRP)

Background

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

LPRP 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 stakeholders, again with a focus on poverty diagnostic work, PSIAs, and the 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

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

Key results

A major result to date is that the 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. The second major result is that the 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's Ministry of Finance

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14. NILE BASIN INITIATIVE TRUST FUND (NBI)*Background*

The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) is a regional partnership within which countries of the Nile Basin (Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Eritrea (observer), Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda) have united in common pursuit of the long-term development and management of Nile waters. Formally launched in February 1999 by the Council of Ministers of Water Affairs of the Nile Basin States (Nile-COM), the initiative includes the Nile Basin countries and provides a basin-wide forum to fight poverty and promote socioeconomic development in the region. The initiative is guided by a shared vision to achieve sustainable socioeconomic development through the equitable utilization of, and benefit from, common 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 has been supported by a strong donor partnership, comprising more than 18 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

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request of Nile states (1997), the Bank facilitates much of the support to the NBI and finances projects.

Financial highlights

Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	13
Disbursements made during the year	24

Key results

Over the past decade, the 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 transboundary issues.

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

Participating donors: Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, World Bank (additional donors contribute directly to NBI institutions)

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15. NORWEGIAN EDUCATION TRUST FUND (NETF)

Background

The original Norwegian Education Trust Fund (NETF) was launched in 1998 as a partnership between the government of Norway and the World Bank. Its primary objective was to support countries preparing plans for Education for All (EFA) financing. Specifically, the NETF has sought to address capacity and analytical gaps in the countries by: (i) fostering knowledge generation and sharing through regional strategies and studies; (ii) strengthening political commitment, consensus, and ownership through regional collaboration; and (iii) supporting technical and analytical capacity in the education sector through support to national policy and planning teams.

With the creation of the Education Program Development Fund (EPDF) in March 2007, for which the NETF served as a model and to which Norway is a contributor, the parties agreed to bring the NETF to a close. All remaining NETF activities are expected to be concluded by August 31, 2010.

Financial highlights

Norwegian Education Trust fund (NETF/DOEDC)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	-
Disbursements made during the year	1

Key results

The NETF has contributed to a substantial deepening of knowledge about education in Sub-Saharan African countries through the preparation of diagnostic analyses in the form of country status reports (CSR), and thematic studies on issues such as education equality and learning outcomes, the provision of textbooks, barriers to girls' schooling, the impact of HIV/AIDS and poor health among school children, and the vulnerability of orphans and other disadvantaged groups.

Signature outputs of the NETF include: (i) support for sector plan preparation, which provided critical funding for the preparation of education sector development programs; (ii) capacity building, which financed a wide range of activities at the national and regional level to improve capacity and competence in policy and planning for education; (iii) knowledge generation and

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sharing, which supported workshops and the preparation and dissemination of publications throughout Sub-Saharan Africa, fostering the sharing of sound practices, lessons learned, and examples of positive interventions; and (iv) partnerships, which promoted collaboration and policy dialogue forums aimed at bringing together stakeholders with divergent viewpoints, including those who had previously been underrepresented.

Overall, the NETF is viewed as having been a highly successful means of providing technical assistance to countries to prepare credible plans for educational development, fostering dialog among diverse stakeholders, and building consensus for policy reform. In addition, it has served as a model for subsequent education development trust funds at both the regional and global levels.

Participating donor: Norway

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16. NORWEGIAN POST-PRIMARY EDUCATION FUND (NPEF)

Background

The Africa Region Norwegian Post-Primary Education Fund (NPEF) was established in December 2005 with the core objective of supporting countries, primarily in the African region, in developing policies and programs for post-primary education and training. The NPEF addresses the increasing challenges associated with the delivery of quality post-primary education in the African region. Innovation, productivity, and growth in Africa will require improving its human resource base by delivering a highly qualified workforce with relevant skills to carry out middle- and higher-level technical and management jobs. 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. The NPEF seeks to help address such challenges in partnership with the World Bank.

Sub-Saharan African countries that are in the process of preparing fully-fledged or partial post-primary education sector policies and programs are eligible for support. These programs, which are integrated into the country's poverty reduction strategy, medium-term expenditure frameworks, and similar national frameworks, aim to be sustainable in the national economy and are likely to lead to financial and technical support from development partners. It is important for the 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. The NPEF supports programs under two broad categories: (i) secondary education and technical and vocational education and training, and (ii) tertiary education programs.

Financial highlights

Norwegian Post-Primary Education Fund (NPEF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	3
Disbursements made during the year	3

Key results

Country-level programs account for 41 percent of overall NPEF allocations. Currently there are 19 programs being carried out in 14 countries. At the regional level, the NPEF has supported a series of multinational projects addressing some of the main challenges in post-primary education development in Africa. The NPEF has supported 14 regional programs and 3 program delivery staff. Regional level programs account for nearly 57 percent of overall NPEF programs.

Participating donor: Norway

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17. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA TRANSPORT POLICY PROGRAM (SSATP)

Background

The Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Policy Program (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 contribute to the development objectives of 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 many donors. SSATP has become a strong network of high level transport stakeholders, providing a forum for open debate and exchange on transport issues critical to Africa’s social and economic development.

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 objective of contributing to poverty reduction and economic growth.

Financial highlights

Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Program (SSATP)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	2
Disbursements made during the year	1

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. Virtually all lending programs for road sector development take these principles as a starting point for intervention. The 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. Involving private and public sector organizations, the program 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 Ethiopia and Malawi, for example). As donors scale up investments and use country systems in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, SSATP has also played a unique role in government-led dialogue with donors.

Participating donors: African Development Bank, Austria, European Commission, France, Islamic Development Bank, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the World Bank.

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18. SUDAN MULTIDONOR TRUST FUNDS: SUDAN MDTF-NATIONAL (MDTF-N) AND MDTF-SOUTHERN SUDAN (MDTF-S)

Background

Sudan has experienced conflict for most of the period since 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 a 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 (one each to support needs nationally and for Southern Sudan), which the World Bank was asked to administer.

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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 current financial crisis, the two MDTFs also leveraged substantial resources from the government in the form of project co-financing. The MDTF-N has had a particular focus 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. MDTF-S aims to support the nascent government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) in building capacity and institutions working across all sectors, balancing short- and long-term needs—the peace dividend and sustainable development.

Financial highlights

Sudan MDTF - National (MDTF-N)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	26
Disbursements made during the year	23

MDTF - Southern Sudan (MDTF-S)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	129
Disbursements made during the year	36

Key results

MDTF-N: Under the Community Development Fund project, significant gains have been realized in the education and health sectors at the community level, with the approval of 1,178 community sub-projects, of which 637 were in the education sector, 149 in water supply, and 123 in health. There has been a substantial decline in girls' dropout rate and increased enrollment of both girls and boys. Solar lighting provided to schools has made evening classes for adult education possible. Rehabilitated and construction of fully equipped health facilities (solar energy for lighting and to power refrigerators to hold vaccines and other drugs), along with the training of 200 midwives, has increased access to health services. Students and teachers are benefiting from the electricity provided by the solar unities. Seventy water supply and sanitation schemes have also been provided to local communities, reducing time and distance required to fetch water.

In the health sector, 25 percent of the total population in four targeted Eastern and Southern States (post-conflict areas were given priority) benefited from increased provision of basic health services. Significant capital investments have also been made, such as medical equipment (cold chain equipment for vaccination, construction and rehabilitation of 12 health centers and basic health units, and establishment of two training academies of health where mid-level technicians are trained. A temporary midwifery school was established and 28 village midwives trained in areas that have had no female health workers in the last 15 years, and

where women suffer from severe cultural constraints; this innovative approach is being replicated in other areas. Approximately 125,000 impregnated bed nets have been provided. Under the National Transport Emergency Project, 446 kilometers of rail line have been rehabilitated, re-established the rail link between North and South Sudan that was disrupted for over 25 years. Transport policies and strategies to lead the development of the sector were also prepared. Finally, two key milestone provisions of the CPA—introduction of a new currency and the completion of a population census—were carried out partial funding by the MDTF-N.

MDTF-S: In the health sector, key results include the provision of essential, routine medicines for all 10 states, with over 2.5 million beneficiaries; rehabilitation of the 47 buildings of the Juba Hospital and existing health facilities in states; and provision and distribution of 250,000 emergency doses of vitamin A, diarrhea kits, and 1 million of long-lasting insecticidal bednets. In education, of MDTF-S has contributed to restoration of a basic education system, including the construction of eight country-wide education centers to enhance access to vocational training, development of the secondary school curriculum, and fast-track teacher training for 1,229 participants. In water and sanitation, there has been increased access to clean and safe water for more than 244,500 people across 10 states with the drilling of 406 new boreholes and the rehabilitation of another 240 semi-urban water distribution systems. In transport, rehabilitation of over 360 kilometers of roads and maintenance of another 580 kilometers of roads has been completed.

Agricultural productivity has been enhanced in five states through livestock, crop, and forestry production and marketing by: (i) establishing functional community-based veterinary services in 35 counties in addition to providing 10 fully equipped mobile clinics in the 10 states for livestock disease surveillance; and (ii) provision of technology grants for crop and forestry sub-sectors to 81,000 households in 25 counties in the same five states, resulting in cultivation of over 4,500 feddans of land planted with food crops, forestry and agro-forestry and the improvement in agricultural practices programs in 28 counties. In private sector development the Labor Act has been launched and four microfinance institutions have been created. Public administration and capacity of the state has also been improved with the renovation of 16 ministry building for government of Southern Sudan and provision of generators, office equipment, and furniture.

Participating donors:

MDTF-N: Canada, Greece, IBRD, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom

MDTF-S: Canada, Denmark, Egypt, European Commission, Finland, Germany, IBRD, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom

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19. TERRAFRICA LEVERAGING FUND (TerrAfrica)

Background

The TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund (TerrAfrica) 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. TerrAfrica is a collective and inclusive partnership that builds on each partner’s comparative advantage. TerrAfrica partners—including African governments and a range of subregional, regional, and international organizations—are implementing a wide range of activities under the umbrella of a joint annual work program, itself a key tool for driving the coalition building and harmonization process critical to succeeding in TerrAfrica’s mission. Activities under the work program are organized around three mutually reinforcing activity lines: coalition building, knowledge management, and investments. Together, these three lines aim to generate the coalitions, advocacy, “knowhow,” policies, and investment packages necessary for full and effective mainstreaming, upscaling and financing of sustainable land management.

Financial highlights

TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund (TerrAfrica)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	3
Disbursements made during the year	1

Key results

Country work programs by TerrAfrica 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 Ecoagriculture 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 NEPAD to implement additional activities as part of the TerrAfrica work program are being finalized. TerrAfrica's 2009 annual report will be published in April 2010.

Participating donors: European Commission, the Netherlands, and Norway

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20. TRANSITIONAL DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION PROGRAM (TDRP)

Background

The Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Program (TDRP) directly follow the Multicountry Demobilization and Reintegration Program (MDRP), which operated from 2002 to 2009. The MDRP was the largest disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) program in the world, with 14 donors financing operations in seven countries (Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, and Uganda). The MDRP relied on a network of over 30 additional partners (UN agencies, regional bodies, and NGOs) and a budget of \$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 the MDRP is no longer necessary. When the 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, the DRP was established.

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Financial highlights

Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Program (TDRP)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	-
Disbursements made during the year	-

Participating donors: African Development Bank, Finland, Italy, Norway, Sweden (Belgium and France in process)

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21. ADAPTATION FUND (ADAPT)

Background

Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Adaptation Fund 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 the Adaptation Fund are country-driven and based on the needs, views, and priorities of eligible developing-country parties to the Kyoto Protocol. Primary financing for the Adaptation Fund comes not from traditional official development assistance, but from a 2 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 the Adaptation Fund reflects its innovative source of financing. The Adaptation 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 the Adaptation Fund, and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) provides secretariat services. As trustee, the World Bank performs two core functions— CER sales and Adaptation Fund Trust Fund management.

Financial highlights

Adaptation Fund (ADAPT)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	21
Disbursements made during the year	1

Key results

Key achievements under the Adaptation Fund include: (i) completion of inaugural CER sales in May 2009; (ii) sales of 2.2 million CERs as of January 2010, which generated approximately \$39 million for the Fund; (iii) and development of guidelines for the receipt of additional contributions to the Fund from the public and private sector.

Participating donors: Not applicable

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22. AVIAN AND HUMAN INFLUENZA TRUST FUND (AHI)

Background

The Avian and Human Influenza Trust Fund (AHI) Facility is a grant-making arrangement supported by 10 donors, including 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. AHI 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 TF (AHI)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	10
Disbursements made during the year	13

Key results

Of the 47 grants approved to date, three were in direct response to the H1N1 pandemic, which prominently manifested itself during the third quarter of FY09. It is expected that potential grants still in the pipeline will include a budget component that addresses continuing H1N1 concerns. Two independent midterm evaluations were successfully conducted during the FY09–10, and in view of the grant completions that are imminent, the Bank is currently developing a

results framework that will afford a consistent assessment of grant effectiveness, impact, and outputs.

Participating donors: Australia, China, Estonia, European Commission, Iceland, India, Republic of Korea, Russia, Slovenia, the United Kingdom

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23. BANK-NETHERLANDS PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM (BNPP)

Background

Established in 1998, the Bank-Netherlands Partnership Program (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 the 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 overall World Bank activities 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.

The BNPP was renewed in FY10 to realign the program with the FY10–13 Netherlands Development Policy. The 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 December 31, 2012 and be phased out shortly thereafter.

Financial highlights

Bank-Netherlands Partnership Program (BNPP)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	44
Disbursements made during the year	23

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), influence 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

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24. DEBT RELIEF TRUST FUND (DRTF)

Background

The Debt Relief Trust Fund (DRTF), formerly known as the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, 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. The Initiative is designed to provide substantial debt relief to countries that implement critical social and economic reforms as part of an integrated approach to sustainable development and is used specifically in cases where traditional debt relief mechanisms are not enough to help countries exit from the rescheduling process.

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In September 1999, the DRTF Initiative 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 to link 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 registered as eligible or potentially eligible countries.

Financial highlights

Debt Relief Trust Fund [formerly HIPC] (DRTF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	205
Disbursements made during the year	102

Key results

As of the end of January 2010, the total amount of commitments to the DRTF totaled \$6.34 billion and total disbursements were \$6.25 billion (includes investment income). Of the 40 countries eligible or potentially eligible for HIPC Initiative assistance, 28 have reached their completion points and are receiving debt relief. Seven countries have reached their decision points and some of them are receiving interim debt relief.

Participating donors: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, IBRD, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States

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25. THE GAVI FUND AFFILIATE (GFA)

Background

The GAVI Fund Affiliate enters into pledge agreements with International Finance Facility for Immunisation (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 to procure needed vaccines and to support recipient countries. Since the inception of IFFIm in November 14, 2006 until January 31, 2010, the GFA account had total receipts of \$1.59 billion from transfers from the IFFIm account, and \$24 million from investment income. During that time period, the GFA account disbursed \$1.3 billion for GAVI Alliance-approved program disbursements. The GFA account had a cash balance of US\$310 million as of January 31, 2010.

Financial highlights

GAVI Fund Affiliate (GFA)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	67
Disbursements made during the year	372

Key results

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. 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

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26. Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Background

The Global Environment Facility (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, the GEF is the largest funder of the global environment challenge and a global partnership among 180 countries, international institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector to address 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 World Bank has served as 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), 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 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	696
Disbursements made during the year	573

Key results

The GEF has allocated \$8.8 billion, supplemented by more than \$38.7 billion in cofinancing for more than 2,400 projects.

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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, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States

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27. GLOBAL FUND TO FIGHT AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS AND MALARIA (GFATM)

Background

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (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. The trustee is not responsible for the identification or implementation of Global Fund projects nor for ensuring that the funds received are used for the purposes intended.

Financial highlights

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	3,112
Disbursements made during the year	2,115

Key results

Programs supported by the Global Fund are reaching and exceeding targets, delivering strong and sustainable results, and contributing significantly toward the realization of the Millennium Development Goals. Around 68 percent of Global Fund investments are in low-income countries, with a further 25 percent in lower-middle-income countries. About 60 percent of the approved funds have been for programs in Sub-Saharan African countries. The Global Fund is one of the largest financiers of health systems today, with an estimated 35 percent or about \$4 billion of total approved financing to date supporting key health systems components. The Global Fund's innovative approach has enabled countries to specifically request cross-cutting health systems strengthening components in their proposals.

The Global Fund is a leader in innovative financing initiatives for health and development. In particular, synergies with UNITAID (an international drug purchase facility funded through levies on international air tickets) have been strengthened with the approval of a joint roadmap, detailing complimentary areas of collaboration.

Participating donors: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, China, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, UN Foundation, United Kingdom, United States, World Health Organization

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28. INTERNATIONAL FINANCE FACILITY FOR IMMUNIZATION (IFFIM)

Background

The International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) is a development financing structure with the aim of providing funding more quickly and predictably for immunization programs through the GAVI Alliance to 70 of the world's poorest countries. Launched in 2006, the program has received pledges amounting to \$5.3 billion for the next 20 years from the governments of France, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. With the backing of these government commitments, IFFIm borrows money by issuing bonds in the capital markets to fund vaccination programs in developing countries. By frontloading commitments and using financial markets, the institution 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 credit rating agencies. The World Bank is the treasury manager for IFFIm and coordinates with donors and manages their binding commitments and pledges. The Bank arranges the issuance of IFFIm bonds and provides risk management, investment management, accounting, legal, and other administrative services. The Bank is also responsible for the relationships with the credit rating agencies and investor outreach efforts.

Financial highlights

International Finance Facility for Immunization (IFFIm)	FY2009 \$'m million
Cash Contributions received during the year	143
Disbursements made during the year	n/a

Key results

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 \$5.3 billion for the next 20 years. Australia is expected to become a donor in 2010. 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, United Kingdom

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29. JAPAN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (JSDF)

Background

The Japan Social Development Fund (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 which directly respond to the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable groups of 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 focus on activities that: (i) respond directly to the needs of the poorest; (ii) encourage testing of innovative methods; (iii) support initiatives that lead to rapid demonstrable benefits with positive prospects of developing 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 \$200 million over three years (FY10-12), of which \$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 and the Global Food Crisis Response Program.

Financial highlights

Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	10
Disbursements made during the year	26

Key results

Since its inception, the Government of Japan has provided more than \$400 million to the JSDF program, and 334 grants with a total value of about \$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 will highlight the JSDF participatory approach in transferring responsibility to stakeholders through capacity-building, social infrastructure, and income-generating activities.

Participating donor: Japan

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30. THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FUND FOR CLIMATE CHANGE (LDCF)

Background

The Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change (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 fund. The World Bank serves as the LCD trustee.

Financial highlights

Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change (LDCF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	29
Disbursements made during the year	4

Key results

Since the fund's inception, and as of the end of September 2008, 21 countries have pledged contributions to the fund. The total amount pledged is \$193 million equivalent, with total cash and notes received of \$169.2 million equivalent. \$112.3 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, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom.

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31. POLICY AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PHRD) FUND

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 19 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 fiscal 2009, the fund's

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portfolio of programs included activities at the World Bank Institute (WBI), the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program, the Technical Assistance (TA) Program, the Partnership Program, the Staff Grants Program, and the Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship (JIPS) Program (introduced in fiscal 2008).

Financial highlights

Policy & Human Development Fund (PHRD)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	67
Disbursements made during the year	70

Key results

During fiscal 2009, 33 PHRD technical assistance grants were approved, most of which focused on water, sanitation and flood protection, agriculture, fishing and forestry, and public administration, law, and justice. The PHRD TA Program was also restructured in fiscal 2009, allocating \$20 million for agricultural research in Africa through the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and \$1.3 million for the Pacific Catastrophic Risk Initiative. Additionally, a \$16.5 million contribution from the government of Japan in fiscal 2009 is allowing the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program to sponsor a total of 400 scholars from 85 countries. As in previous years, almost half (39 percent) of awardees came from Africa.

The PHRD's JIPS program is supporting the Indonesian Ministry of National Education's Presidential Scholars Program to strengthen the qualifications and experience of university staff, attract new talent to careers in higher education, and foster foreign and domestic academic partnerships. With a \$2 million contribution to JIPS in fiscal 2009, 11 scholarships were awarded for the 2008/09 academic year. Nineteen scholars were selected to start their studies during the academic year 2009/10.

Participating donor: Japan

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32. SOUTH-SOUTH EXPERIENCE EXCHANGE TRUST FUND (SEETF)

Background

The multidonor South-South Experience Exchange Trust Fund (SEETF) was launched by World Bank President Robert Zoellick at the 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 TF (SEETF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	4
Disbursements made during the year	1

Key results

As of January 2010, 34 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, United Kingdom

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33. THE SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND (SCCF)

Background

The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) was established in November 2004 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at its seventh session in Marrakesh to finance activities, programs and measures relating to climate change that are complementary to those funded by the resources allocated to the climate change focal area of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund and by bilateral and multilateral funding 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 the vulnerability and increase the adaptive capacity of countries. The SCCF helps meet their capacity needs for the implementation of projects and programs that address these impacts. The World Bank serves as the SCCF trustee.

Financial highlights

Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	25
Disbursements made during the year	4

Key results

Since its inception, and as of the end of September 2008, 13 countries had pledged contributions to the fund. The total amount pledged is \$128.5 million, with total cash and notes received of \$110.5 million.

Participating donors: Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom

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C. DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS VPU

34. INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON PROGRAM (ICP) GLOBAL TRUST FUND

Background

The ICP Global Trust Fund is a multidonor trust fund established in 2002 by the Development Data Group to provide financial support for the 2005 ICP Round. The ICP is a global statistical initiative established to compile internationally comparable price levels and economic aggregates in real terms free of price and exchange rate distortions. Its primary outputs are purchasing power parity (PPP) estimates, comparative price levels, and PPP-adjusted gross domestic product (GDP) and its primary components. The trust fund covered part of the costs of: (i) global coordination; (ii) regional management; (iii) national data collection; (iv) program reporting and evaluation; (v) methodological research and development; and (vi) development of data collection, evaluation and processing software.

The fund's developmental objectives are to: (i) improve cross-country measurement and monitoring of poverty as well as other economic variables; (ii) develop a cost-effective process for estimating PPPs in different countries and regions; (iii) improve the statistical capacity in developing countries, especially in areas such as poverty measurement and price monitoring; and (iv) establish the ICP as a permanent global program with reduced costs from improved efficiency and increased capacity in participating countries.

Financial highlights

International Comparison Program (ICP)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	-
Disbursements made during the year	-

Key results

PPP data was developed for 146 countries (including OECD and EU countries), along with a global report published in June 2008. An ICP tool pack of integrated software was used in the data production and dissemination, an ICP handbook and operational handbook were produced, and the ICP 2011 round was launched.

Participating donors: Australia, Canada, IMF, the Islamic Development Bank, United Kingdom, UNDP

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35. KNOWLEDGE FOR CHANGE PROGRAM II (KCP II)

Background

KCP II is the successor program of the original Knowledge for Change Program that was launched in 2002 and is set to close in July 2010. The continuation of KCP was endorsed by its donors in September 2008 following the favorable 2007 independent evaluation. Discussions with the 14 original donors and new donors on continued support are ongoing. KCP II has been amended to include a fourth window on economic development and structural change in addition to the three windows of the KCP.

Similar to the KCP, KCP II serves as an effective, transparent, and efficient vehicle for the pooling of intellectual and financial resources for data collection, analysis, and research supporting poverty reduction and sustainable development. It encourages and facilitates the Bank's dialogue with partner agencies, developing country clients, and other interested parties. A subsidiary objective is to assist in building research capacity in the Bank's client countries. KCP II moves quickly into areas and development issues where the creation of new knowledge is likely to assist the formulation of better policies with a greater impact on poverty. The World Bank administers KCP II.

KCP II has established four separate trust funds to support of activities related to the overarching themes of: (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 on the major elements of a business program conducive to growth, with emphasis on the role of small- and medium-scale industries; the third on global issues that require collective action and coordination across countries because of the 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 develop rapidly.

Financial highlights

Knowledge for Change Program II (KCP II)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	2
Disbursements made during the year	3

Participating donors: Australia, Canada (in progress), Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom

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36. RESEARCH PROGRAM ON FERTILITY, REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, AND SOCIOECONOMIC OUTCOMES (UNDER THE GLOBAL POPULATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (GPED))

Background

The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation awarded a \$1.5 million grant to support a two-year research program on fertility, reproductive health, and socioeconomic outcomes to the World Bank. The trust fund aims to engender 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 Hewlett Foundation was 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 time 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.

Staff from the Development Economics Unit Research Group, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management, Human Development, the Latin American and Caribbean region, along with academic researchers, are participating in these studies. The trust fund is being used primarily

for primary data collection, empirical analysis, literature reviews, and a program of dissemination activities. A small group of Bank and external experts serves as informal advisors to the researchers.

Financial highlights

Research Program on Fertility, Reproductive Health, and Socio Economic Outcomes (under the Global Population and Economic Development Program) (GPED)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	1
Disbursements made during the year	0.2

Key results

Presentation of several of the research studies at the 2009 Population Association of America meeting, the September 2009 International Union for the Scientific Study of Population General Conference, and at the January 2010 Hewlett Population-Poverty Conference. In addition, many researchers have made independent presentations of their work.

Participating donors: The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

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37. TRANSPARENCY AND COMPETITIVENESS TRUST FUND PROGRAM (DEC-TC)

Background

The primary aims of The World Bank's Multi-donor Transparency and Competitiveness Trust Fund program are 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 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 Trust Fund Program (DEC-TC)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	2
Disbursements made during the year	0.4

Key results

Preparatory work is underway for analysis on the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) agenda in 2010-11 on transparency and trade reform, including the role of public-private partnerships to expand trade in the region.

The work on the global trade and financial architecture aims to identify key needs with respect to international cooperation in enhancing the sustainability of increased globalization. In response to the global economic crisis, a conference was held in Brussels to review the G20 commitments on protectionism and policy responses to the crisis; a first report was issued to inform the Italy G8 and a collection of analytical papers was edited and published for the larger public. Efforts to collect data and increase transparency of the global trade system included the support of databases on protectionism, obstacles to services trade, and trade remedies (antidumping and safeguards). The governance of the global trade system was reviewed through the lens of several projects: a conference on Brazil, Russia, India, and China (the BRICs), a conference on the value of trade rules, a review of the impact on trade of regional trade agreements (Pan-Arab free-trade area business survey), and a paper on the value of the Doha

round. The Global Trade and Financial Architecture (GTFA) steering committee met and discussed these issues twice in 2009. A project covered the issue of food prices and their effect on poverty, and some efforts were made towards the promotion of Aid for Trade (papers on the role of the private sector and impact assessment).

Participating donors: Australia, United Kingdom

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38. TRUST FUND FOR STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING (TFSCB)

Background

The Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (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 World 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 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	2
Disbursements made during the year	3

Key results

Since 2000, TFSCB grants have been provided to over 150 projects covering more than 70 countries and a number of regional and international organizations. IDA countries being the priority of 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. TFSCB has also extended grants to design and work on national statistical strategies or master plans in more than 40 countries. The work has resulted in a strategy document that outlines priorities and specifies 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 Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mongolia, Nigeria, Russia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, and Ukraine. Similar projects are under preparation in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Rwanda.

Participating donors: Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom

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D. EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC VPU

39. ASIA SUSTAINABLE AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PROGRAM (ASTAE)

Background

The Asia Sustainable and Alternative Energy Program (ASTAE) was created in January 1992 with a mandate to scale up the use of renewable energy, improve energy efficiency, and increase access to energy to reduce poverty. In the years since, ASTAE has developed a strong portfolio of technical assistance activities in East Asia and Pacific countries.

ASTAE is operation-driven and its support to countries is characterized by three functions. First, ASTAE helps introduce innovative investment delivery mechanisms by supporting the design, build-up, and piloting of new investment mechanisms, or by helping to introduce existing mechanisms and tailor them to the specific context of a new host country (recent examples are China, Thailand, and Vietnam). Second, ASTAE supports the development of institutional and regulatory frameworks that provide the enabling environment for the successful scaling up of investment projects. Recent work in this area includes high-level policy dialogues and advisory support for the development of renewable energy legislation in China, the development of pricing policy and regulation to support access in Mongolia, the design and implementation of standards to support energy efficiency in Thailand and in Vietnam. And third, ASTAE is involved in capacity building and knowledge sharing. Recent support included training seminars for officials and policy makers in China, Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam; South-South technical workshops between China and Vietnam; the development of knowledge products, technical guides, methodologies, and atlases; dialogue facilitation with nongovernmental organizations; and donor coordination.

Financial highlights

Asia Sustainable and Alternative Energy Program (ASTAE)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	1
Disbursements made during the year	0.2

Key results

The leverage of World Bank and GEF operations supported by ASTAE over the past five years has significantly increased program quantitative impacts. Over FY05–09, ASTAE funded 84 activities for a total amount of \$8 million. It was estimated that these activities contributed to

the installation of 1,300 megawatts (MW) of renewable energy by leveraging direct World Bank lending, the equivalent of the combined installed capacity in Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) and Papua New Guinea.

Participating donors: The Netherlands, Sweden, the World Bank

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40. BASIC EDUCATION CAPACITY TRUST FUND (BEC-TF)

Background

The Basic Education Capacity Trust Fund (BEC-TF) 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 2007-12 period. It aims to support the government of Indonesia's education reform agenda and also to prepare the ground and conditions to be met for a major sectorwide investment program from 2009 onwards. The BEC-TF focuses on three main areas, using a combination of technical assistance, training, and grants to local governments: (i) supporting the government-led Thematic Education Dialogue 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 TF - for Indonesia (BEC-TF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	7
Disbursements made during the year	5

Key results

The grant agreement to implement the government-executed portion (60 percent) of the trust fund was signed in June 2008. Memoranda of understanding (MOUs) were signed between the Ministry of National Education and the first 25 participating districts. The Bank-executed portion supported numerous studies to help inform the government's medium-term planning process. A team of consultants has begun working alongside government counterparts to prepare a capacity development framework for the program.

Participating donors: European Commission, the Netherlands

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41. CHINA EDUCATION BLEND TRUST FUND (CEBTF)*Background*

The U.K. Department for International Development (DFID) China Education Blending Trust Fund (CEBTF) was established to support a \$100 million World Bank loan to China for the Basic Education in Western Areas Project (BEWAP). Specifically, the CEBTF decreased the effective interest rate on the loan to about two percent a year. The BEWAP supports the provision of affordable nine-year compulsory education in western regions, which is a priority of the Chinese Government's Western Development Strategy and the World Bank's country assistance strategy for China. BEWAP aims to improve access to and completion of affordable and quality basic education for poor boys and girls in Gansu, Sichuan, and Yunnan Provinces, and in Ningxia Hui and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regions. It improves school facilities through school construction and upgrading and the provision of school furniture, teaching equipment, and library books. It strengthens school management and administration through increased and

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improved school development planning and institutional development. The project also improves the quality of teaching and learning through teacher and staff training.

Financial highlights

China Education Blend TF (CEBTF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	1
Disbursements made during the year	6

Key results

The BEWAP has reached approximately 2.4 million children at the primary and junior secondary levels of education (of whom 19 percent are from ethnic minorities) and has directly affected some 1,700 schools in 112 counties. The closing date for BEWAP was extended from June 30, 2009 to December 31, 2009 because some project activities had been disrupted by the Wenchuan earthquake of 2008 and the subsequent prohibition for study tours to other countries. Despite of the challenges, the project has been able to complete most of its activities.

BEWAP's impact evaluation had positive findings compared the outputs and learning outcomes of project schools with a control group..Project resources were targeted to townships with proportionally higher ethnic minority population. There were increases in enrollment and completion rates, and in the percentage of qualified teachers in project counties. There were increases in student learning between 2006 and 2008, as measured by achievement tests. Principals and teachers who attended participatory teacher training and school development planning training showed a better understanding of participatory methods and openness to new school management ideas.

Participating donors: United Kingdom

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42. EAST ASIA PACIFIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH TRUST FUND (EAAIG)

Background

The East Asia and Pacific Infrastructure for Growth Trust Fund (EAAIG) is designed to support the Infrastructure for Growth Initiative for use on infrastructure activities in East Asia and the Pacific. EAAIG is intended to contribute to reduced poverty and 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 AusAID and the World Bank to improve aid effectiveness in EAP.

Financial highlights

East Asia Pacific Infrastructure for Growth Trust Fund (EAAIG)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	8
Disbursements made during the year	4

Key results

EAAIG funds have contributed significantly to scaling up lending in FY09, building a robust pipeline of projects for FY10–12, expanding work on building capacities, developing innovative and new knowledge management approaches, and working with client countries in East Asia and the Pacific to improve policy and regulatory frameworks for infrastructure.

EAAIG resources have been used for a variety of ends in East Asia and the Pacific: (i) promoting energy efficiency and lower carbon growth; (ii) improving governance and management in the roads sector in Cambodia and the Philippines, (iii) integrating and mainstreaming social objectives and priorities in infrastructure development undertaken by client countries, including gender mainstreaming, and combating HIV/AIDS in transport projects; (iv) expanding the role of the private sector in infrastructure provision via pilot projects (the Philippines) and the development of policy frameworks (Vietnam); and (v) developing and supporting knowledge partnerships based on high demand from client governments, including the East Asia and Pacific Infrastructure Regulatory Network and the WB-ASEAN Infrastructure Finance Network.

Participating donor: Australia

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43. INDONESIA DECENTRALIZATION SUPPORT FACILITY (ID-DSF)

Background

Established in its current form with the signing in November 2007 of a memorandum of understanding between government and donors, the Decentralization Support Facility (DSF) is a government-led multidonor trust fund whose principal purpose is to support the decentralization agenda of the government of Indonesia, particularly as this pertains to improved service delivery for citizens.

Within the decentralization field, the DSF attempts to satisfy its purpose by fulfilling three roles, which are designed to help the government of Indonesia to 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 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	-
Disbursements made during the year	5

Key results

DSF project support has brought positive results in several areas. First, public service delivery— Assessment of reform options for functional assignments, establishment of minimum service delivery standards, costing and piloting of minimum service standards, identification of alternative service delivery mechanisms, strengthening of local regulations governing service delivery and central government review thereof, establishment of a database of local regulations for service delivery, business licensing one-stop shops, and improved service

delivery in border regions. Second, intergovernmental and subnational finance—including support to intergovernmental transfers and intercepts, debt restructuring, regulatory aspects of bond issuance, fiscal insolvency, regional financial information systems, and transfers to subnational governments. Third, legislative and executive capacity building—local government education and training centers, provision of specialized training on decentralization to local government officials, and training and development for provincial legislative council representatives. Fourth, development planning and local economic development—district-level planning and budgeting, development of laws and regulations on subnational statistics, intergovernmental and spatial planning, natural resource management, regional development planning, border area development planning, and local government performance evaluation.

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44. INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT TRUST FUND (ID-IS)

Background

The objectives of the Indonesia Infrastructure Support Trust Fund are to increase the quality and the quantity of Indonesia’s infrastructure, through support for activities designed to harmonize the current and planned government strategic plan, and to continue the initiatives undertaken by the World Bank and AusAID related to Indonesia infrastructure development.

The main components of the 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

Indonesia Infrastructure Support Trust Fund (ID-IS)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	4
Disbursements made during the year	0.6

Key results

Through the Indonesia Infrastructure Trust Fund, the World Bank has produced and presented to the Indonesian government a report on PPP support. At the request of the government of Indonesia, the Bank is also supporting the country's preparation for the Asia Pacific Minister – PPP conference (APMC) in April 2010, and is providing support for the development of a country paper on PPP that will be distributed at the APMC. In terms of supporting the Papua provincial government, the trust fund has aimed to achieve its objective by publishing a main report and a series of supplementary reports and by conducting socialization activities to disseminate the findings. The report described in detail (i) opportunities and challenges in Papua, (ii) challenges in infrastructure development; (iii) the financial situation; (iv) private sector's role in infrastructure development in Papua; (v) development vision; and (vii) recommended priorities in the short- and long-term plans. And in terms of slum upgrading and low-income housing, the trust fund has funded a mission to identify the priority focus areas and support for the Indonesia Housing Development Program and a series of seminars and forum group discussions, involving all housing stakeholders in the central and local governments. With regard to experience-sharing at the regional level, the World Bank facilitated a visit by the new minister of housing of Indonesia to Singapore.

Participating donor: Australia

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45. INDONESIA MULTIDONOR FACILITY FOR TRADE AND INVESTMENT (MDFTIC)

Background

Established in November 2008, the MDFTIC'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. This objective is in line with the government of Indonesia's stated goal of sustainable development and economic growth. MDFTIC provides high-level technical advice through the engagement of national and international experts to work with Indonesian partners. The focus is concurrently providing the best technical expertise and builds the knowledge and capacity of the facility's Indonesian partners.

The MDFTIC supports both recipient-executed technical assistance and Bank-executed analytical and advisory services, covering the following 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 Facility for Trade & Investment (MDFTIC)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	3
Disbursements made during the year	0.1

Key results

The facility 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 (KUR) 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 donor: The Netherlands

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46. JAVA RECONSTRUCTION FUND (ID-JAV)

Background

In response to the earthquake in May 2006 that hit the Java provinces of Central Java and Yogyakarta, the government of Indonesia rapidly set up a national coordinating team, assisted by a national technical team, and two provincial implementing teams for channeling reconstruction and rehabilitation funds. The Java Reconstruction Fund (JRF) was established at the request of the government of Indonesia to support the governments' efforts. The JRF is managed by the World Bank with total contributions of about \$94 million. Over 64 percent of these funds are channeled through the government of Indonesia budget to respond to local priorities and enhance government ownership of the program. The JRF also covers the southern part of the province of West Java that was affected by a tsunami two months after the Central Java earthquake. The JRF's community-based housing reconstruction program, based on the model developed in the reconstruction of Aceh and Nias, has been highly successful and was adopted by the government of Indonesia in its post-disaster housing reconstruction programs across the country.

The Java Reconstruction Fund supports two platforms of activities: the recovery of housing and community infrastructure, and the recovery of livelihoods.

Financial highlights

Java Reconstruction Fund (ID-JAV)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	10
Disbursements made during the year	8

Key results

Under the first phase of the JRF, almost 7,000 temporary shelters and were completed. Survey results show that 95 percent of the beneficiaries felt that temporary housing enabled them to resume their normal household activities. Under the Community-Based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project, a total of 15,153 houses (100 percent of targets) were completed within only 15 months after the project was declared effective. More than 98 percent of houses have been occupied. Village roads and footpaths, retaining walls, water supply facilities, and sanitation facilities were constructed, and community centers, a health center, and a market were rehabilitated. Satisfaction surveys point to the program's success, with more than 94 percent of beneficiaries reporting they are satisfied or very satisfied with the houses.

Under the second phase, two projects are addressing the most significant barriers to livelihoods recovery and access to finance, as well as providing technical assistance and asset replacement for micro and small enterprises. The two projects have targeted 13,000 small and micro enterprises in Central Java and Yogyakarta.

Participating donors: Asian Development Bank, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, the Netherlands, United Kingdom

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47. MINDANAO TRUST FUND FACILITY (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 Republic of the Philippines. The multidonor Mindanao Trust Fund (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 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, Philippines. The 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

Mindanao Trust Fund Facility (MTF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	1
Disbursements made during the year	0.7

Key results

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 50 local government units; and 62 people's organizations. Through the learning-by-doing approach, 90 community subprojects and livelihood activities have been implemented using the community-driven development methodology.

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

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48. PROGRAM FOR COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT (ID-PNPM)

Background

The PNPM Mandiri or Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat is a national program for community empowerment aimed at accelerating poverty reduction. The program goal is to empower Indonesia's diverse rural and urban communities to actively participate in development. It was launched by the president of Indonesia in August 2006 as one of his two main approaches to reduce poverty, covering both rural and urban parts of Indonesia. PNPM builds largely upon the work of the World Bank's community-driven development programs, the Kecamatan Development Program in rural areas and the Urban Poverty Program in urban areas. Bilateral and multilateral assistance have been forthcoming through a range of projects supporting poverty reduction, and have proven useful in bringing fresh ideas as well as lessons learned from international practice. The government of Indonesia and donors have established new modalities and institutional arrangements, whereby donors can provide high quality,

coordinated technical advice and targeted financial assistance to the government in support of PNPM. The PNPM Multidonor Support Facility is the new mechanism conceived by the government of Indonesia and donors to continue providing support to PNPM, but this time through improved coordination and harmonization of all participating donors. The Multidonor Support Facility was established in December 2007 to support overall coordination and oversight for the community empowerment program through the government steering committee *Tim Pengendali* of PNPM. As such, the primary PSF objective is to enable the government of Indonesia to provide effective leadership and management of the PNPM program.

Financial highlights

Program for Community Empowerment (ID-PNPM)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	22
Disbursements made during the year	5

Key results

Results to date include: the establishment of a joint management committee to guide the facility; a forum of development partners established to discuss Indonesia poverty issues and donor harmonization; a baseline and impact survey for PNPM-Rural completed and an impact survey on community conditional cash transfer pilot being implemented; support to the Green KDP pilot, to the integrated management information system (MIS) for PNPM Mandiri, to the PNPM communication strategy, to the community facilitator development program and funding for its second phase forthcoming. In addition, the PNPM is supporting the PNPM revolving loan fund, the Window 3 Phase I, and the PNPM supervision and monitoring (rural and urban) program. Technical assistance has been provided to the PNPM Generasi pilot program and funding has been given to PNPM monitoring and evaluation, special studies, and to the delivery of services to poor communities. Operations support has been funded and the poverty engagement, knowledge and action program was funded.

Participating donors: Australia, Denmark, the Netherlands, United Kingdom

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49. PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT MULTIDONOR TRUST FUND (PFM MDTF)

Background

The Public Financial Management Multidonor Trust Fund (PFM MDTF) was established in December 2006, following an MOU signed in October of 2006 between the Dutch government, the European Commission, the Indonesian government, and the World Bank as the fund administrator. In November 2009, an additional memorandum of understanding was signed with the government of the Switzerland, which became the third donor country to participate in the trust fund set up. The trust fund 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. Hereby, the activities funded through this trust fund cover seven 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

Public Financial Management MDTF (PFM MDTF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	6
Disbursements made during the year	4

Key results

Almost three years after the establishment of the PFM MDTF and extensive implementation of activities across the different program areas, the following results have been achieved: (i) increased momentum and actual progress in the introduction and implementation of performance-based budgeting, a medium-term expenditure framework, and risk statements in Indonesia; (ii) steps toward a clearer definition of the parliament's role in the budget process; (iii) improved understanding of constraints to budget execution; (iv) improvement in the monitoring and evaluation of expenditures, including health, and oil subsidies; (v) progress on the implementation of an integrated financial management or treasury system at DG Treasury;

(vi) accelerated tax reform and improved revenue production (through quick wins); and (vii) 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: European Commission, the Netherlands, Switzerland

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50. MULTI DONOR FUND FOR ACEH AND NIAS (MDF)

Background

In response to the Government of Indonesia's request for coordination following the tsunami and earthquake disaster in Aceh and Nias, 15 international donors contributed to a Multidonor Fund for Aceh and Nias (MDF) to support the GOI's plan for the medium-term rehabilitation and reconstruction for Aceh and Nias. The World Bank serves as the MDF trustee and established a secretariat to fulfill this role. The fund is governed by a steering committee comprised of government, donor, and Bank representatives, with observers from civil society organizations and the UN.

The MDF for Aceh and Nias is aligned closely with the government's reconstruction agenda. It is the largest donor program supporting a \$7 billion government reconstruction effort. An open menu approach of programs was designed to fill GOI reconstruction gaps, providing a flexible approach to critical transition support. The MDF not only financed projects but also played a key role in setting strategy for overall reconstruction through policy dialogues and so on. The MDF steering committee represents members who collectively contributed 75 percent of the reconstruction funds.

The program success resulted in the quick setup of another reconstruction multidonor trust fund following disasters in Yogyakarta, Central and West Java: the Java Reconstruction Fund. Lessons learnt under the MDF were drawn upon to develop the JRF governance, operations, and projects.

Financial highlights

MDF Fund for Aceh & Nias (MDF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	42
Disbursements made during the year	87

Key results

MDF performance has been particularly strong in the area of community recovery. The largest community-based housing project in Aceh was implemented under the MDF, completed in four years, and delivered about 15,000 reconstructed and rehabilitated houses, with a beneficiary satisfaction rate of over 77 percent. Major progress has also been made in the infrastructure and transportation sectors. Capacity-strengthening projects continue to support government institutions to promote continued development, the sustainability of the reconstruction, and the delivery of public services. The environmental sustainability programs are also reaching their targets. The economic development sector will see an increased focus over the next year, for which \$60 million has been committed for the Economic Development Financing Facility and Nias livelihoods and economic development projects.

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

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51. PACIFIC FACILITY TRUST FUND (PACF)

Background

The Pacific Facility Trust Fund encompasses a series of Bank-executed trust fund arrangements that have been implemented since 1999. This trust fund has played an integral role in the World Bank's program in the Pacific and the identification of small and fragile states as a priority of the East Asia and Pacific Regional Strategy. Since 2007, the Pacific Facility has been focused on Papua New

Guinea (PNG) (20 percent) and the Pacific islands (80 percent), in line with agreements with Australia and New Zealand.

The Pacific Facility supports two critical areas: providing significant supplementary resources that have allowed the World Bank to expand both the scope and scale of the work program in the Pacific, and promotion of greater donor harmonization and alignment. Currently, the Pacific Facility is supporting programs in areas including: analytical and advocacy work on regional economic issues; country-level governance analysis and policy adjustment; analysis of Pacific vulnerability, volatility, and viability; responding to the global slowdown; disaster reconstruction, risk reduction, and climate change adaptation; strengthening infrastructure for growth; human development, with a growing emphasis on youth; and natural resource management, agriculture, and rural development.

Financial highlights

Pacific Facility Trust Fund (PACF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	5
Disbursements made during the year	3

Key results

The Pacific Facility continues to provide support to almost all of the World Bank's multi-country and regional work in the Pacific as well as a wide range of country-level priorities. The Pacific Facility has directly supported Bank activities that have proven of direct benefit to the people of the Pacific islands, including telecommunications reform that has dramatically increased access, engagement with New Zealand on successful labor migration programs, and effective infrastructure management investments in Papua New Guinea (PNG), Samoa and Tonga. The facility has also provided crucial support for anticipated lending to the Pacific islands in FY10 that is anticipated to be equivalent to commitments made over the past five years combined. In all cases, Pacific Facility funds have allowed for greater in-depth analysis and preparation than Bank resources alone would have permitted.

Participating donors: Australia, New Zealand

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52. TRUST FUND FOR EAST TIMOR (TFET)

Background

The Trust Fund for East Timor (TFET) provides grants to support the rehabilitation of social and economic infrastructure, the development of sectoral policy and the recovery of the private sector in Timor-Leste. The government of Timor-Leste, in coordination with the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), TFET donors, and other stakeholders, establishes work program priorities; all activities are implemented by governmental agencies, with support from the World Bank and ADB. When feasible, construction methods and procurement procedures are chosen to maximize local content.

Financial highlights

Trust Fund for East Timor (TFET)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	-
Disbursements made during the year	0.7

Key results

Since TFET's inception, 20 projects have been completed. Overall performance is positive with some projects performing better than others. Important steps were achieved towards services delivery, infrastructure rehabilitation, improved governance, and reformed public financial management (PFM) systems. Of the \$166.9 million disbursed by development partners into TFET, only \$1.3 million remains to be allocated. There is only one ongoing project financed by TFET, the Gas Seep Harvesting Project, which became effective on May 30, 2007. This project is progressing slowly. Implementation progress and progress in achieving the development objectives are both rated moderately satisfactory.

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

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E. EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA VPU

53. 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 a program aimed at creating a transparent policy environment and effective institutional framework for corporate reporting in selected Europe and Central Asia (ECA) countries. Beneficiary countries are facing challenges of adopting and enforcing or aligning with the *acquis communautaire* in the field of financial reporting to facilitate potential integration into or harmonization with the EU. Participating countries of the program include Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, and Serbia.

The REPARIS program supports various activities including advisory services and technical assistance in a twofold way: (i) country-specific activities are to be set out in detailed Country Action Plans to implement recommendations of the analytical Accounting and Auditing Reports on the Observance of Standards and Codes (A&A ROSC Report); and (ii) regional REPARIS activities aim to assist countries in developing common solutions to shared challenges, recognizing that many have similar legal and economic backgrounds.

Financial highlights

Road to Europe-Program of Accounting Reform and Institutional Strengthening (REPARIS)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	2
Disbursements made during the year	0.9

Key results

Country-specific activities have moved forward in all REPARIS participating countries. This includes work towards the preparation of country action plans as well as country action plan implementation or similar activities in selected countries including Croatia and Macedonia. Overall, REPARIS has helped ensure a strong integration of assessment and advisory services, financial and operational support, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) support to countries as they continue their reform efforts.

Participating donors: Austria and Luxembourg for regional REPARIS activities Austria, the Netherlands, (and Switzerland as well as First Initiative and IDF grant) for country-specific activities

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F. EXTERNAL AFFAIRS VPU

54. PARLIAMENTARY NETWORK ON THE WORLD BANK (PNoWB)

Background

The Parliamentary Network on the World Bank (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. The recipient-executed Parliamentary Network on the World Bank, the Bank-executed World Bank Parliamentary Outreach, and the Parliamentarians in the Field trust funds all support the dialogue between the World Bank Group and parliamentarians around the world in different ways. Having been active 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 World Bank Group interact; parliamentary visits to World Bank programs in the field; and consultations and information sharing through the network.

Financial highlights

Parliamentary Networks of the World Bank (PNoWB)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	1
Disbursements made during the year	0.5

Key results

The trust funds have supported the functioning of the PNoWB secretariat; the preparations of annual conferences of the parliamentary network on the World Bank; the participation of parliamentary delegations to World Bank spring and annual meetings; thematic videoconferences between Bank staff and members of parliament; and the creation of a handbook for Bank staff wanting to engage parliamentarians in the field.

Participating donors: Finland, France, the Netherlands, United Kingdom

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55. COMMUNICATION FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MULTI-DONOR TRUST FUND (CCC MDTF)

Background

The Communication for Climate Change Multidonor Trust Fund (CCC MDTF) was established at the World Bank in January 2009 by the Ministry of Environment and Territory of the government of Italy, a long-standing champion of communication for development. This program aims to complement Bank-wide climate change initiatives, and as such it is strategically aligned with the World Bank's strategic framework for development and climate change.

The CCC MDTF 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: (i) raise awareness about climate change and its impact at various levels; (ii) promote commitment among the public, private sector, and policy makers to take action; and (iii) build coalitions for further advocacy efforts. To achieve its goals, the MDTF focuses primarily on three key stakeholders: policy makers, the private sector, and grassroots organizations.

Financial highlights

Communication for Climate Change MDTF (CCC)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	1
Disbursements made during the year	-

Key results

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

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The CCC MDTF has also organized a panel discussion on communication and climate change in Siracusa, Italy and sponsored the Earth Journalism Awards (EJA) and ceremony in Copenhagen (attended by nearly 1,000 journalists) in 2009.

Participating donor: Italy

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56. THE MULTI-DONOR TRUST FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION – COMMUNICATION FOR GOVERNANCE & ACCOUNTABILITY PROGRAM (CommGAP)

Background

The Communication for Governance and Accountability Program (CommGAP) was launched in September 2006 to develop innovative and practical communication-based solutions to the challenges inherent in the process of governance reform and the political economy of development. By applying innovative communication approaches that improve the quality of the public sphere—by amplifying citizen voice; promoting free, independent, and plural media systems; and helping government institutions communicate better with their citizens—the program aims to demonstrate the power of communication in promoting good and accountable governance. The program is divided into three complementary program areas: (i) research and advocacy; (ii) capacity building and training; and (iii) support to development projects and programs.

Financial highlights

MDTF for Development Communication-Communication for Governance and Accountability Program (CommGAP)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	-
Disbursements made during the year	2

Key results

Research and advocacy results of CommGAP include the publication of two peer-reviewed studies on communication and postconflict environments and two major studies based on multidisciplinary dialogues, successful completion of three multidisciplinary learning events, launch of a blog entitled “People, Spaces, Deliberation” in January 2008, and the establishment of strategic partnerships with several international organizations and academic institutions. Capacity-building and training results successful completion of a series of global learning programs in Washington, DC, Cape Town, and Manila; delivery of a training for trainers program for communication and governance; and development of an e-Learning module entitled Public Opinion, Persuasion and the Public Sphere. Support to development projects and programs results include successful delivery of technical assistance to the World Bank’s first stand-alone governance project, provision of communication support for the formulation and implementation of Bangladesh’s Right to Information legislation, delivery of communication for governance programs was developed for Liberia and Mozambique, and development of an evaluation framework to measure the impact of operational work.

Participating donor: United Kingdom

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57. CONSULTATIVE GROUP TO ASSIST THE POOR (CGAP)

Background

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, CGAP provides market intelligence, promotes standards, develops innovative solutions, and offers advisory services to governments, microfinance providers, donors, and investors. CGAP's goal is to scale up microfinance by helping to build more equitable and efficient financial systems.

CGAP's work focuses on three strategic 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, CGAP will emphasize 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 poor people's access to affordable finance. In 2007, based on the recommendations of an independent evaluation, CGAP's members unanimously endorsed its new strategy and extension to 2013.

Financial highlights

Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	19
Disbursements made during the year	23

Key results

In the area of building market infrastructure and access to finance, CGAP recently launched 17 technology-based projects targeting millions of unbanked people in 12 countries. Through these pilots, new technologies and delivery mechanisms are being tested that have the potential to dramatically reduce the costs of financial services to poor people. Nine graduation pilots in seven countries, aimed at providing a pathway out of extreme poverty for the poorest

of the poor by sequencing social safety nets, assets transfers, livelihood training, and financial services, were also launched. CGAP also improved transparency on performance of microfinance providers in 2009.

CGAP has also contributed to improving the effectiveness of microfinance in 2009 through surveys of cross-border microfinance funders and microfinance investment vehicles, and has also completed the second round of its SmartAid Index.

In the area of communications and publications, CGAP published 35 new research papers in 2009 and was cited more than 600 times in mainstream, regional, and trade press as an authority in microfinance and a credible source of data for the industry. Additionally, the Microfinance Gateway (www.microfinancegateway.org) continues to be the most comprehensive and widely-visited online resource for the global microfinance community. The site received 4 million page views and 1 million visits during 2009, and the gateway consistently ranks at the top of the Google search for microfinance.

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

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58. FINANCIAL SECTOR REFORM AND STRENGTHENING INITIATIVE (FIRST)

Background

The Financial Sector Reform and Strengthening Initiative (FIRST) is a multidonor program providing grants for technical assistance to promote financial sector development. FIRST's

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main objective is to support economic growth and reduce poverty and income inequality in low- and middle-income countries by promoting robust and diverse financial sectors. FIRST has established a distinct role in financial sector development as a niche provider of funds for small, short- and medium-term projects in targeted sectors including: access to finance; accounting and auditing; banking; payment, clearing and settlement and credit information systems; capital markets and corporate governance; financial sector strategy and policy; financial sector legal, regulatory, and supervisory frameworks; housing finance; insolvency regimes; insurance and other non-bank financial institutions; market integrity and financial crime; and pension funds and collective investment vehicles. FIRST also helps countries implements recommendations of financial sector assessment programs (FSAPs) and reports on the observance of standards and codes (ROSCs).

FIRST's global reach and cross-sectoral focus allows it to address interdependent problems in financial sectors and draw on solutions adopted in one country for use or adaptation in others, thus conserving resources and providing developing countries with a well coordinated approach to financial sector assistance. FIRST acts as a catalyst for longer-term support from traditional bilateral and multilateral donors. FIRST also supports the dissemination of information on best practices and useful tools related to financial sector reform and development to expand the initiative's overall impact. Phase I of FIRST was launched in 2002; phase II became effective in March 2007 (and will run through 2012) based on success of the program during its first four years of its operation.

Financial highlights

Financial Sector Reform & Strengthening Initiative (FIRST)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	9
Disbursements made during the year	9

Key results

Since its inception, FIRST has conducted 301 projects in 80 low- and middle-income countries. FIRST approved 33 projects in 2009, with projects in Africa receiving more than half of the year's commitments, and has committed \$56.2 million for project implementation. In fiscal 2009, FIRST donors approved a strategy and a monitoring and evaluation framework that will guide FIRST's operations until 2012. The donors also approved a program to systematize FIRST performance evaluations. FIRST's strategy and results framework are closely tied together to sharpen FIRST's strategic focus.

Participating donors: Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), DFID, the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, the Ministry of Finance of Luxembourg, the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs of Switzerland (SECO), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)

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59. EDUCATION FOR ALL – FAST TRACK INITIATIVE (EFA-FTI) CATALYTIC FUND FINANCIAL SECTOR REFORM AND STRENGTHENING INITIATIVE

Background

The Education for All – Fast Track Initiative (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 countries that have completed a Poverty Reduction Strategy and whose education sector plans have been endorsed by donors through the FTI review process, but which have difficulty mobilizing additional external funding at the country level due to a relatively limited donor presence.

Financial highlights

Education for All-Fast Track Initiative Catalytic Fund (EFA-FTI)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	205
Disbursements made during the year	206

Key Results

To date, 32 countries have received grants amounting to more than \$1.6 billion from the Catalytic Fund: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), Djibouti, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Timor Leste, Yemen, and Zambia.

Participating donors: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom

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60. EDUCATION FOR ALL FAST TRACK INITIATIVE EDUCATION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT FUND (EPDF)

Background

The Education for All – Fast Track Initiative Education Program Development Fund (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

Education Program Development Fund (EPDF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	21
Disbursements made during the year	15

Key results

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.

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Participating donors: Australia, Canada, France, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom

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61. GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR VACCINES AND IMMUNIZATION (GAVI)

Background

The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) trust fund was created 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 the area of vaccines and immunization, at both 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 and Immunization (GAVI)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	3
Disbursements made during the year	2

Key results

The trust fund has provided country-specific financing in 17 countries (Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Djibouti, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Sudan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Vietnam, Yemen, and Zambia) to fund health systems strengthening in support of immunization. The funds assist these countries with operational work related to developing provider incentives for public health service delivery,

multi-constraints assessments, and overall health systems strengthening. In addition, GAVI allocates monies specifically to fund health system strengthening and financial sustainability efforts in Africa. The trust fund has supported 10 African countries and regional level work in these areas. The Bank's new health, nutrition, and population (HNP) strategy strongly promotes managing for results. GAVI trust funds were allocated for several country proposals (e.g., Cameroon, Djibouti, Madagascar, Rwanda, and others) supporting results-based financing for key service delivery interventions in immunization.

Participating donors: GAVI Alliance (partners include France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, UNICEF, WHO, civil society organizations and private enterprises)

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62. GLOBAL HIV/AIDS PARTNERSHIP (GAIDS)

Background

Through the Global HIV/AIDS Partnership, the Bank is playing a leading role (with other UNAIDS co-sponsors, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and key bilaterals) in supporting the “three ones” (one national AIDS authority; one national AIDS strategy; and one national M&E system) to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIV/AIDS support. GAIDS is both the Bank's institutional link to the UNAIDS partnership and its technical anchor on HIV/AIDS.

GAIDS provides support for: i) strengthening national AIDS strategies and annual action plans to ensure they are prioritized, evidenced-based, strategic and integrated into development planning instruments; (ii) assistance to country implementing partners to increase the scope, efficiency, effectiveness, and quality of priority activities; (iii) strengthening country monitoring and evaluation systems to enable countries to assess and improve their programs; (iv) analytic work, including operations research to improve AIDS knowledge; and (v) continued funding for national and regional AIDS programs and strengthening health systems.

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Financial Highlights

Global HIV/AIDS Partnership (GAIDS)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	10
Disbursements made during the year	7

Key results

The AIDS Strategy and Action Plan (ASAP) Service, hosted by GAIDS on behalf of UNAIDS, has supported the development of evidence-informed, result-focused, prioritized, and costed AIDS strategies in 53 countries, through direct technical assistance, capacity building workshops, and the development of tools. The Global HIV/AIDS Monitoring and Evaluation Team supported the development of national M&E systems and developed four internationally acclaimed tools to assess a country's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) program; inform policy makers on the trends and drivers of the AIDS epidemic; and to enhance M&E capacity through a resource library. The Bank has also co-sponsored, with partners, a high-level meeting on sustainable financing for AIDS treatment, the papers of which were published in a supplement of the journal *AIDS*. Other knowledge management highlights include the publishing and dissemination of more than 10 "HIV/AIDS Getting Results" notes, along with a book and video documenting concrete results from the first five years of the Multi-country AIDS Program for Africa. An initiative has also been launched to strengthen the capacity of countries to integrate HIV into Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers in partnership with UNDP and the UNAIDS Secretariat; 18 countries in Africa, Asia, and Europe have benefited from such assistance.

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63. GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT (GPDD)

Background

Founded in 2004 by the World Bank and the governments of Finland, Italy, and Norway, the Global Partnership for Disability and Development (GPDD) is a dynamic initiative to accelerate inclusion of people with disabilities and their families into development policies and practices in developing countries. It is a unique global network of developing and developed country governments, bilateral and multilateral donors, UN agencies, disabled

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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's 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, are free from poverty and participate actively in all aspects of the community and the nation. Its objective is to combat the social and economic exclusion and impoverishment of people with disabilities and their families in developing countries. GPDD's primary actions lie in capacity building, knowledge sharing, research, and networking.

Financial highlights

Global Partnership for Disability and Development (GPDD)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	1
Disbursements made during the year	0.1

Key results

GPDD organized and delivered a second membership meeting in October 2010 in Torino, Italy, in cooperation with the Italian Government and Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Torino. GPDD established: the governance structure, including the election of the full GPDD board, and communities of practice in inclusive education and women, disability and development. It organized networking and knowledge sharing events, including at the UN; drafted the Report on Disability in Disaster; and conducted capacity building for inclusive national development strategies: inclusive PRSPs: A demonstration case of Mozambique, including a national and regional workshops.

Participating donors: Finland, Italy, Norway

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64. GLOBAL PROGRAM TO ERADICATE POLIOMYELITIS (GPEP)

Background

The objective of the Global Program to Eradicate Poliomyelitis (GPEP), 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

Global Partnership to Eradicate Poliomyelitis (GPEP)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	65
Disbursements made during the year	29

Key Results

The GPEP 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, the United Nations Foundation.

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65. HEALTH RESULTS INNOVATION TRUST FUND (HRITF)*Background*

Results-Based Financing (RBF) for Health is a national-level tool for increasing the quantity and quality of health services used or provided based on cash or in-kind payments to providers, payers, and consumers after predetermined health results (outputs or outcomes) have been achieved. It combines the use of incentives for health-related behaviors with a strong focus on results, and can support efforts to achieve the MDGs. The World Bank's multidonor Health Results Innovation Trust Fund (HRITF) has three specific objectives, namely to: (i) support the design, implementation, and evaluation of RBF mechanisms; (ii) develop and disseminate the evidence base for implementing successful RBF mechanisms, and (iii) build national institutional capacity to scale-up and sustain the RBF mechanisms, within the national health strategy and system.

Financial highlights

Health Results Innovation Trust Fund (HRITF)	FY2009 \$*million
Cash Contributions received during the year	20
Disbursements made during the year	3

Key results

HRITF supported several interagency working groups and impact evaluation workshops on RBF issues in 2009, including health insurance, health RBF and pay-for-performance, and malaria control and prevention, to work together in building skills and designing rigorous evaluations of these programs. HRITF has also implemented baseline surveys (household, facility, and community) in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Technical assistance RBF was provided to the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Kyrgyz Republic, Rwanda, and Zambia, country-teams. A pre-pilot to inform operational design is being implemented and refined in a district in Zambia; the project has been restructured with co-financing which the board approved in October 2009. Work related to a Liberia seed grant was completed in 2009, and preliminary work on a seed

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grant to India is underway, while preliminary work to assess RBF feasibility has been done in Lesotho. Technical assistance was also provided to Burundi and Tajikistan.

Additionally, an impact evaluation network is providing on-demand technical support to HRBF country teams on topics related to impact evaluation design and methodology, sampling and power calculations, data quality control, data measurement, and cost-effectiveness analysis. Technical support has been provided to Benin, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Rwanda, and 15 products have been completed for the country teams, including a research protocol, household and health facility questionnaires, and a set of data quality assurance recommendations. The RBF Web site, launched in July 2009 as a standing-room only event, is serving as a key knowledge resource for the RBF community.

Participating donors: DFID, Norway

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66. STRENGTHENING HUMAN RESOURCES FOR HEALTH (HRH)

Background

In 2006, two trust funds for human resources for health were established to support analytic work in human resources for health (HRH) policy, one a multidonor trust fund and the other a single-donor trust fund funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. 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: 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

Strengthening Human Resources for Health (HRH)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	1
Disbursements made during the year	0.4

Key results

Main achievements of the two HRH trust funds to date can be categorized into three areas: (i) technical assistance to support implementation of HRH reforms, (ii) creation of an evidence base for designing HRH strategies, (iii) refining and development of innovative analytical tools, and (iv) capacity building and knowledge management. In the first category, technical assistance to Uganda has improved the quality of the HRH component of a Bank loan, while technical assistance to Rwanda is identifying options for restructuring the pre-service education system. In the second category, results-based financing pilots are providing a unique opportunity to gather lessons learned on how pay policies affect health worker outcomes and studying the role of traditional healers in African counties and how their collaboration with the formal health system could be structured. In the third category, innovative survey techniques used by the two trust funds have shown promise in identifying and measuring the impact of alternative policies to improve retention in rural areas. And in the fourth category, several symposiums have disseminated findings from HRH programs, which the Global Health Workforce Economics Network is creating HRH capacity among institutions in developing countries.

Participating donors: Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Norway

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67. MULTIDONOR TRUST FUND FOR MARKET, JOB CREATION, AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: SCALING UP RESEARCH, CAPACITY BUILDING, AND ACTION ON THE GROUND

Background

The objective of this multidonor trust fund is to promote effective policy making in the area of job creation in developing countries. To accomplish this objective, this fund takes a three-pronged approach: (i) supporting 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) building the capacity of developing countries' policy-makers and researchers on labor market analysis, evaluation techniques, and good practices in labor market policy; and (iii) catalyzing country-level activities aimed at the analysis of local labor market conditions and piloting of promising approaches.

The research, capacity-building, and country-level activities supported by this fund 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 ongoing work of the Bank to fully articulate a 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, 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. The fund supports the following activities: research, capacity building, and country activities/pilots.

Financial highlights

MDTF for Market, Job Creation, and Economic Growth: Scaling Up Research, Capacity Bldg. and Action on the Ground (JOBCRT)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	1
Disbursements made during the year	0.4

Key results

The trust fund 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” and “Understanding Labor Market Informality in Developing Countries” was recently launched, while results on migration and informality and skills and employability will be presented in the first half of 2010. In terms of capacity building, the trust fund has successfully completed training of trade union members from country/regional offices on key labor market issues; training of stakeholders from pilot countries on labor market issues (in 2008, 2009, and 2010); labor market training programs specific to Southeastern Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, and Sub-Saharan Africa.

A range of country-level work has been implemented: a survey of labor demand and skills in 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 Tanzania; assessment of the labor market impacts and effectiveness of government policy responses in Kyrgyzstan and 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.

Participating donors: Austria, Germany, Korea, Norway

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68. RAPID SOCIAL RESPONSE (RSR) PROGRAM – RSR MULTIDONOR TRUST FUND AND RSR CATALYTIC TRUST

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 (RSR) Program as part of the Vulnerability Financing Facility (VFF), its overall crisis response framework. The RSR Program leverages the Bank's own resources through IBRD and IDA, and donor resources through inter alia, the RSR Multidonor Trust Fund (MDTF) and the RSR Catalytic Trust Fund (RSRC DfID). The RSR Program objectives 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, and for both RSR trust funds specifically in low income countries. The RSR Program 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 will be the second window under the VFF alongside the Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFRP).

Financial highlights

Rapid Social Response Program (RSR)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	-
Disbursements made during the year	-

Participating donors:

RSR Catalytic Trust Fund: DfID

RSR Multidonor Trust Fund: Norway, Russia

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69. RUSSIA FINANCIAL LITERACY AND EDUCATION

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 Russia Financial Literacy and Education Trust Fund (FLE) was established in October 2008 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 fund's primary focus is to assist with the development of a conceptual framework and an operational toolkit on methods for (i) measuring levels of financial capability, and (ii) evaluating the impact of financial capability enhancement programs. The fund will provide financial support, intellectual guidance, and technical assistance to develop innovative methods and test their application through support for country-level programs.

Financial highlights

Russia Financial Literacy and Education Trust fund	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	5
Disbursements made during the year	0.1

Key results

With assistance from the World Bank, two expert workshops (in January and November 2009) were held to provide guidance from individuals with extensive knowledge and experience on how to best manage the Bank-executed work under the trust fund. The fund is also sponsoring original research on the most effective design and delivery modalities for financial capability enhancement in developing countries.

The trust fund is developing conceptual frameworks and toolkits for measurement of financial literacy and M&E of financial education programs in low- and middle-income environments. The fund's activities are also expected to result in a set of knowledge

H. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK

products and dissemination events and a body of applied and comparative research suitable for publication in academic journals.

Participating donor: Russia

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70. SPANISH IMPACT EVALUATION FUND (SIEF) OR TRUST FUND FOR IMPACT EVALUATION AND RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SECTORS

Background

The Spanish Impact Evaluation Fund (SIEF) is the largest trust fund on impact evaluation ever established in the World Bank. Launched in September 2007, SIEF is a program funded by Spain to support the World Bank in building evidence from operations on “what works” to promote human development outcomes. The SIEF program is managed by the Bank’s Human Development Network Office of the Chief Economist. 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.

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

Spanish Impact Evaluation Fund (SIEEF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	1
Disbursements made during the year	3

Key results

Since its creation in 2007, the SIEF has helped shift the paradigm on the Bank's role in knowledge generation, by promoting a move across the Bank towards the more scientifically valid estimates of the causal effects of development programs on human development outcomes. This is achieved through well-designed impact evaluations that compare outcomes for beneficiary groups with a valid comparison group (counterfactual analysis). In 2009, SIEF's publications window supported three World Bank working papers, two articles, two conferences (in China and France), and six presentations in other discussion fora.

Participating donors: Spain, United Kingdom

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I. HUMAN RESOURCES VPU

71. EXTERNALLY FUNDED STAFFING PROGRAM (EFSP)

Background

The Human Resources Vice Presidency has taken the lead in responding to the Board's and management's request to simplify, increase transparency and seek harmonization by standardizing several existing commitments with Donors, i.e. the Donor National Staff Programs. As a result, the Externally Funded Staffing Program (EFSP) was created. EFSP has a standardized governance structure applicable to all Donors, and it is aligned with the World Bank Trust Fund and Human Resources policies.

EFSP's objective is to contribute to the achievement of the Bank's diversity targets and capacity building efforts, through the recruitment of mid-career professionals (level GF and above) both at headquarters and in country offices. EFSP complements the Junior Professional Officer Program (JPO), and allows the donors and the Bank to leverage their development agendas more strategically. EFSP and JPO are the only two trust funds across the Bank whose funds are tied to the nationality of the donor. However, EFSP donors have the option to fund positions for IDA developing countries' nationals at their discretion.

Financial highlights

Externally Funded Staffing Program (EFSP)	FY2009 \$*million
Cash Contributions received during the year	7
Disbursements made during the year	4

Key results

As of December 31, 2009, EFSP has 27 active participants and 36 alumni (including the participants from the Staff Program which were amended to EFSP)

Participating donors: Austria, Denmark, Finland Italy, Norway, Russia, Spain, and Sweden.

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72. JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICER (JPO) PROGRAM

Background

The Junior Professional Officer (JPO) Program’s objective is to develop a diversified pipeline for more permanent recruitment in order to actively contribute to the achievement of the Bank’s diversity targets. The JPO Program is an entry level staffing program which allows the donor’s development agenda to be leveraged more strategically through the funding of donor nationals in specific areas of donor interest. The JPO Program, together with the Externally Funded Staffing Program (EFSP), are the only two nationality-tied trust funds in the Bank. JPO participants gain Bank exposure and experience which will help them compete for regular Bank positions and attain more permanent Bank employment.

Financial highlights

Junior Professional Officer Program (JPO)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	9
Disbursements made during the year	7

Key results

- i. As of end CY09, 59 JPOs were actively participating in the Program.
- ii. To date, 147 JPOs have been brought on board.
- iii. Approximately 50 percent of JPOs have been retained at the Bank after completing the Program.
- iv. TORs collected during 2009 Bank-wide Call for TORs: 86

Participating donors: Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland

I. HUMAN RESOURCES VPU

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J. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN VPU

73. ALLIANCE OF COMMUNICATORS (COM+)

Background

The COM+ Alliance (Alliance of Communicators for Sustainable Development) is a partnership of international organizations and communications professionals from diverse sectors committed to using communications to advance a vision of sustainable development that integrates its three pillars: economic, social, and environmental. By offering a platform to share expertise, develop best practice, and create synergies, COM+ actively supports creative and inspiring communications across the world to bring sustainable development closer to the public.

The partnership implements three major business lines: (i) setting credible platforms for dialogue on critical issues of the sustainable development agenda (such as illegal logging, climate change, ecosystems management) involving key stakeholders (legislators, private sector, civil society, opinion leaders); (ii) capacity building and training of journalists and communicators with an emphasis on developing country journalists together with the systemic media development in these countries; and (iii) supporting the production of multimedia products for global and regional distribution including major popular media channels such as National Geographic, MTV, BBC World, and others.

Financial highlights

Alliance of Communicators (COM+)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	0
Disbursements made during the year	0.3

Key results

Over the past six years, the COM+ operational platform has shown remarkable success through the implementation of a synergistic approach. The COM+ Alliance platform is tracking opinions of 5,000 sustainable development decision makers—more than 50 percent of them in the developing world—in government, civil society, private sector and academia through surveys conducted by GlobeScan; reaching 300 million homes around the world through films; documentaries, and video news releases broadcast by BBC World, TVE, and DevTV; training

hundreds of journalists annually and tracking their skill upgrade and use; and establishing strategic alliances with legislators, the private sector, civil society, and academia.

During 2009–10, COM+ successfully carried out a joint program with Global Legislators Organisation (GLOBE) that shadowed the G8 and G20 Summit process through the Japanese G8 Summit in 2008, regional summits and COP 15 in Copenhagen in 2009, 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 and public-private partnerships in times of crisis.

Participating donors: Denmark, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom

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74. CARIBBEAN CATASTROPHE RISK INSURANCE (CCRIF)

Background

The Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) was established in 2007 to provide a financial solution to the short-term liquidity needs of Caribbean governments in the aftermath of natural catastrophes, hurricanes and earthquakes in particular. The CCRIF is a joint reserve mechanism that works as a mutual insurance company controlled by the participating governments. Each pays a premium related to its own risk exposure and can buy coverage up to an aggregate limit of \$100 million per peril. Speedy payouts and low costs of coverage are made possible by combining the benefits of risk pooling and modern insurance instruments that do not require assessment of losses on the ground.

The facility benefits from a strong reserve base that allows it to retain some of the risk transferred by participating governments; the excess risk that cannot be retained is transferred to the capital markets. This reduces reinsurance costs and helps buffer the volatility of the reinsurance market, keeping premiums costs low. Surplus of the facility is used to capitalize its reserve base.

Financial highlights

Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Fund (CCRIF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	16
Disbursements made during the year	11

Key results

All 16 CCRIF members renewed coverage for CCRIF's second season of operations, June 2008 to May 2009, taking a total of 30 hurricane and earthquake policies. In doing so, they benefited from a 10 percent reduction in the premium rate, which the board had previously approved for the second year of CCRIF's operations. With the issuance of the second season's policies, CCRIF's aggregate exposure stood at approximately \$560 million, of which it retained \$12.5 million and laid off \$132.5 million in traditional reinsurance markets and in a swap intermediated by the World Bank in capital markets. By the end of May 2009, all 16 CCRIF members had renewed coverage for CCRIF's third season of operations. Given the unusually tight fiscal constraints that some CCRIF members were facing, they arranged to borrow from the Caribbean Development Bank for their premium payment.

In the year ending May 2009, the CCRIF Board: (i) adopted a strategic plan for the policy years 2009–10 through 2011–12 (June 2009–May 2012); (ii) tendered for and subsequently hired a new communications consultant with considerable experience in the Caribbean to strengthen CCRIF's outreach; (iii) reviewed its risk management strategy and increased its retention from \$12.5 million to \$20 million for the 2009-10 season; and (iv) signed an MOU to strengthen cooperation with the Caribbean Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology and Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency and began discussions with the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the University of the West Indies to promote technical cooperation.

Participating donors: Bermuda, Canada, Caribbean Development Bank, European Commission, France, Ireland, United Kingdom, the World Bank

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75. 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 World Bank, which is also responsible for overall donor coordination and serves as liaison with the Brazilian government, and prepares and supervises 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.

Financial highlights

Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rainforest (BRF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	-
Disbursements made during the year	5

Key results

Two new projects are being prepared: Brazil Rehabilitation of Degraded Areas Technical Assistance, and Pilot Project for Amazon Rural Environmental Cadastre to be executed by the end of 2010, when the program is expected to close. Highlights of achievements under these grants include: extractive reserves comprising 2.1 million hectares were created to protect forest dwellers (who play a key role in the Amazon rain forest conservation); 59 new indigenous lands amounting to 44 million hectares in the Amazon were demarcated; and about 500 civil society organizations and state agency projects were implemented aimed at income generation, strengthening of subsistence activities in beneficiary communities, sustainable use of natural resources, and education and training in management for small producers. All nine state government agencies were strengthened and environmental technicians were trained to enhance their ability to develop and implement policies of natural resources management, while innovative methodologies have also been developed to monitor and control deforestation, and economic and ecological zoning plans developed for priority areas on the Amazon in partnership with government and civil society.

More than 12,000 individuals in 322 municipalities in the Amazon region have been trained on forest fire prevention, and more than 300 community forest management projects were implemented, benefitting over 38,000 families. In addition, the two main research institutes of the Brazilian Amazon region (INPA and Museu Goeldi) were strengthened: a continuous digital cartographic base of the Legal Amazon Region in the 1:100,000 scale was developed (now part of the Brazilian National Cartographic System to be used by government agencies and private sector in the performance of their activities), and more than 390 publications (scientific, technical, guides and manuals) have been produced, along with numerous videos on sustainable resource use practices. Civil society strengthening initiatives, meanwhile, have fostered environmental management participation by groups historically excluded from public policy debate.

Participating donors: Brazilian government and civil society counterpart funds, Canada, European Commission, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States

J. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN VPU

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76. EMERGENCY SERVICES SUPPORT PROGRAM - MULTI DONOR TRUST FUND (ESSP MDTF)

Background

The objective of the Emergency Services Support Program (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 2010.

The ESSP continues to attract donor interest and has proved to be the right mechanism for channeling emergency funds to the key social service delivery ministries. The ESSP also allows the Bank to play a lead role in the policy dialogue in the social sectors. Since October 2007, there has been increased focus on spending on essential recurrent needs with no procurement of goods and limited procurement of services. This shift in emphasis has the particular advantage of being able to monitor whether the education, health, and social service facilities are operating at a minimum and acceptable level of operation. This new approach has improved project implementation.

Financial highlights

Emergency Services Support Program MDTF (ESSP MDTF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	7
Disbursements made during the year	13

Key results

The ESSP interim evaluation conducted by the European Commission and the Bank in June 2007 concluded that the ESSP is a valid concept in a protracted crisis environment such as the West Bank and Gaza as it has contributed to maintaining key essential services (that otherwise would have likely closed).

Beyond its direct effects on the target population through improvement of social services, ESSP generates other tangible outcomes that are beneficial to the broader economy. ESSP's support for social care services is of special importance, as it directly addresses the needs of individuals who often are most at risk—abandoned children and youth, the unskilled, the elderly, and refugees from precarious family situations. In this, ESSP project has garnered much appreciation among the Palestinian population.

Participating donors: Australia, Austria, Belgium, European Commission, France, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom

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77. IRAQ RECONSTRUCTION TRUST FUND (IRTF)

Background

The International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI) was endorsed at the Madrid Conference in October 2003 in response to international requests to help donors channel their resources and coordinate their support for development activities in Iraq. IRFFI encompasses two trust funds: the World Bank Iraq Trust Fund (ITF) administered by the World Bank, and the UN Development Group Iraq Trust Fund 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 structure also promotes close cooperation by providing a common governance structure, including a joint donor committee. Seventeen donors have contributed \$494.4 million to the ITF. The ITF finances reconstruction and capacity-building programs that focus on helping the government of Iraq to strengthen its institutional capacity to deliver services, use its resources in an efficient and transparent manner, and implement key reforms. ITF grants finance projects in education, electricity, environmental management, finance, health, private sector development, public administration, rural development, and water and sanitation sectors.

Financial highlights

Iraq Reconstruction Trust Fund (IRTF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	-
Disbursements made during the year	107

Key results

The fund completed 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 conducted about 80 workshops for nearly 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 printed and distributed more than 82 million textbooks, averaging approximately 11 textbooks per pupil, and benefiting 6 million students. It rehabilitated 133 schools and constructed about 80 new schools, benefitting more than 50,000 students. In addition, 7 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 fund constructed a rehabilitation center, trained 15 rehabilitation center managers, 66 physiotherapists, 16 physicians, and 35 prosthesis and orthosis technicians. The fund rehabilitated 22 labor-intensive rural water supply systems, creating about 172,000 days of employment, improving approximately 88,000 hectares of irrigated areas, and benefiting about 146,000 farmers.

Participating donors: Australia, Canada, European Commission, Finland, Iceland, India, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States

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78. MEDITERRANEAN ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (METAP)

Background

The Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Program (METAP) was initiated jointly by the World Bank and the European Investment Bank in 1990 as an informal partnership between four donor partners and 14 countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea. The METAP's overall objectives are to: (i) strengthen the institutional capacity required to manage environmental issues; (ii) prepare a strong portfolio of priority environmental projects to accelerate and catalyze investment in environmental activities in the region; and (iii) formulate a set of focused key policy factors affecting the Mediterranean environment.

Financial highlights

Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Program (METAP)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	0
Disbursements made during the year	0.2

Key results

During the past year, METAP has contributed to several policy reports and notes (on environmental degradation in Lebanon and wastewater policy in Egypt, for example) that led to the development of sector strategies and country environmental analysis. In addition, METAP and its partners organized three regional workshops that were attended by high-level officials from the region. With partners such as the French Ministry of Justice and the International Development Law Organization, METAP has also been involved in the funding and execution of regional workshops.

One of these workshops was a five-day gathering in Lebanon, where participants were trained on the cost of environmental degradation methodologies and exposed to a number of case studies on the valuation of environmental degradation. A second regional workshop, "Strengthening of the Legal and Judiciary Systems in MENA and the Mediterranean Countries," was held in June 2009 in Marseilles, France, where the main objective was to create a network of investigators and prosecutors to fight voluntary marine pollution in the Mediterranean, promote exchange of information and experience on best practices, and facilitate adjustment of national legal and regulatory frameworks. A third event, the SMAP Regional Workshop, was held in Alexandria, Egypt, in February 2009 to celebrate 10 years of work in the southern and

eastern Mediterranean region by the Short and Medium-Term Priority Environmental Action Program, UNEP Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre, and METAP/World Bank. And a fourth event, the SMAP III Regional Seminar was held in Marseilles, France, in June 2009 to disseminate the key results of SMAP and Integrated Coastal Zone Management program to high-level policy makers in the region.

Participating donors: Finland, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

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79. TRUST FUND FOR GAZA AND WEST BANK (TFGWB)

Background

The Trust Fund for Gaza and West Bank (TFGWB) was established in 1993 with a \$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). Its overarching objective is Palestinian economic recovery, and the Bank Group's program 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 Bank will continue emphasizing policy reform and institutional development in all four areas, using analytical and advisory work and resources from the TFGWB, Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and IFC. The TFGWB has been replenished by the Board eight times for a total allocation of \$639 million, most recently in May 2009, when \$55 million was allocated.

Financial highlights

Trust Fund for Gaza and West Bank (TFGWB)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	-
Disbursements made during the year	29

Key results

As of December 2009, TFGWB was managing 61 projects and technical assistances/reports. In addition to the latest replenishment of the TFGWB, an Emergency Response Program of \$21.5 million was approved to scale up six ongoing projects (electric utility, emergency services, water, municipal services rehabilitation, Palestinian NGOs, and tertiary education) to respond to the needs of the Gaza population following the December 2008/January 2009 conflict with Israel. Other projects approved under (and disbursed from) the TFGWB in FY09 include the Municipal Development Program (\$10 million) and the Development Policy Grant II (\$40 million).

Participating donor: World Bank

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80. PALESTINIAN REFORM DEVELOPMENT PLAN - TRUST FUND (PRDP-TF) FOR WEST BANK AND GAZA

Background

The PRDP TF was established by the World Bank in April 2008 at the request of the Palestinian Authority (PA) and several donors who wanted an independently supervised mechanism for channeling budget support funds to West Bank and Gaza (WB&G). A trust fund legal agreement was signed by the PA and the World Bank in Washington on April 11, 2008. Since then, the PRDP-TF has disbursed \$368 million in nine tranches.

The World Bank closely monitors the implementation of the policy agenda. In line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the PRDP-TF disburses untied, unearmarked donor funds to the PA's Central Treasury Account. Release of funds is based on the satisfactory

implementation of key reforms identified in the Palestinian Reform and Development Plan (PRDP) (2008–10) related to the goals of strengthening the PA’s fiscal position and improving public financial management as laid out in the PA’s PRDP. 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 World Bank and the IMF.

Financial highlights

Palestinian Reform Development Plan - TF for West Bank and Gaza (PRDP-TF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	202
Disbursements made during the year	189

Key results

The PRDP-TF has channeled important donors’ resources beyond the Bank 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 budget support process and its flow of funds is a demonstration of the excellent relations between the Bank, the client, and the donor community.

Participating donors: Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Kuwait, Norway, Poland, United Kingdom

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81. TRUST FUND FOR LEBANON (TFL)

Background

In response to the summer 2006 hostilities with Israel, and to assist Lebanon at a time of great need, the Bank’s board of directors approved the establishment of the Trust Fund for Lebanon (TFL) in September 2006, with a transfer of \$70 million from an IBRD surplus. The

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rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure, support to groups affected by the hostilities, and jump-starting economic activities were identified as priority areas of distinct Bank comparative advantage that the TFL would fund. With the presentation of the government's comprehensive reform and recovery plan at the Paris III conference in January 2007, early reform implementation has also become the focus of the TFL funds. In addition, TFL financing is being used by the IFC to scale up its Risk Sharing Facility to Lebanese banks by providing a first loss grant and technical assistance to expand the coverage of *Kafalat*, the Lebanese small and medium enterprise guarantee agency.

The remaining TFL 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 a Second Emergency Social Protection Implementation Support Project, to maintain the momentum for social sector reform.

Financial highlights

Trust Fund for Lebanon (TFL)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	-
Disbursements made during the year	10

Key results

The TFL financed the rehabilitation of basic services and infrastructure in 119 municipalities: repaired and restored 138 km of roads and 8 km of retaining walls; installed 456 street lightening poles; repaired and extended water and waste water networks (10.5 kilometers of drainage network; 7.7 kilometers of potable water; 1.3 kilometers of sewerage). The fund built 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 reforms and restructuring of EdL. TFL assisted the government in accelerating and improving the quality of the implementation of the package of social sector reforms presented at the Paris III donor conference in social insurance, safety nets and health expenditures.

Participating donor: World Bank

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L. OPERATIONAL POLICY AND COUNTRY SERVICES VPU

82. LOW INCOME COUNTRIES UNDER STRESS (LICUS) TRUST FUND

Background

The LICUS Implementation Trust Fund helps the most severe low-income countries under stress, countries characterized by a combination of weak policies, institutions, and governance. The trust fund allows the World Bank to provide modest but strategically targeted assistance that can initiate basic economic, social, and governance reforms, and build capacity for social service delivery. Rapid assistance can help to avoid the risk of reversal in the early stages of reform. IDA-active low-income countries qualify for LICUS Trust Fund financing when the use of existing IDA funds would be impractical. The LICUS Trust Fund will be phased out in the next couple of years, closing in December 2011. It is being replaced by the State and Peace-Building Fund (SPF).

The LICUS Implementation Trust Fund has been funded and replenished through transfers from the IBRD surplus in March 2004, January 2006, and November 2006. The fund is designed to help manage the most severe conflict and institutional problems; it does this, for example, by: (i) supporting the implementation of early policy and institutional reforms to improve performance and facilitate reengagement with the international community; (ii) developing resilient systems for social service delivery, including HIV/AIDS programs, that can continue to operate effectively and mobilize multidonor support even in situations of political instability; (iii) developing harmonized, multidonor approaches that combine scarce resources behind a selective strategy for reform; and (iv) promoting the delivery of visible results in support of peace-building efforts.

Financial highlights

Low Income Countries Under Stress (LICUS) TF	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	-
Disbursements made during the year	15

Key results

As of January 2010 (FY10), the LICUS Implementation Fund had approved 96 projects across 14 countries. Thirty-four projects remain active in Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Liberia, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, and Zimbabwe. An online grant database for the LICUS Trust Fund and has been launched to capture news, feature stories, lessons learned and results on grants.

Participating donors: Denmark, Norway, World Bank

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83. PARTNERSHIPS AND KNOWLEDGE WORK IN FRAGILE STATES (PKNOW)

Background

This multidonor trust fund began operations in November 2006 with contributions from Australia, Canada, Norway, and the United Kingdom. The fund is designed to finance knowledge-based and pilot operational activities under four main themes for donor engagement in fragile states. These are: state-building; peace-building; international partnerships; and institutional responsiveness.

Financial highlights

Partnerships and Knowledge Work in Fragile States (PKNOW)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	-
Disbursements made during the year	0.2

Key results

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; and (vi) challenges in implementing CDD projects in post-conflict countries: innovative practices from Afghanistan.

Participating donor: Australia, Canada, Norway, and United Kingdom

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84. POST CONFLICT FUND

Background

The Post-Conflict Fund (PCF) has four main global development objectives. First, it is encouraging and supporting innovative operational approaches that respond to the needs of countries affected by or emerging from conflict. Second, it is allowing the Bank to partner with international and national actors to ensure early and flexible engagement where it is constrained by its normal financial instruments. Third, it is facilitating learning and mainstreaming of new operational approaches to conflict within the Bank and with its partners. And fourth, it is mitigating the impact and recurrence of violent conflict, and improving the effectiveness of post-conflict reconstruction.

Typically, the PCF finances sub-grants in areas such as restoration of livelihoods and access to basic services; 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 secretariat seek to capitalize on the innovative operational potential of these grants. The PCF is scheduled to close in December 2011 and will be replaced by the State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF).

Financial highlights

Post Conflict Fund (PCF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	-
Disbursements made during the year	7

Key results

As of January 2010, the PCF has approved over 200 projects across 47 countries. Twenty-three projects remain active in Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Nigeria, Philippines, Russia (North Caucasus), Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Uganda, and West Bank and Gaza. An online grant database for the LICUS Trust Fund and Post-Conflict Fund has been launched to capture news, feature stories, lessons learned and results on grants.

Participating donors: Canada, Belgium, Brazil, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, UNDP, UNHCR, World Bank

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85. STATE AND PEACE BUILDING FUND

Background

The State and Peace-building Fund was created in April 2008 with a contribution of \$100 million over three years (FY09–11) from the World Bank. The purpose of the SPF is to address state, local governance, and peace-building needs in fragile, conflict-prone, and conflict-affected situations. The SPF supports measures to improve governance and institutional performance in countries emerging from, in, or at risk of sliding into crisis and arrears, and supports the reconstruction and development of countries prone to, in, or emerging from conflict. The fund strives to contribute to harmonized multidonor approaches whenever possible and to capture and disseminate the lessons of its activities to promote a better understanding of fragility and conflict dynamics and of effective strategic and operational approaches to engagement in fragile and conflict situations.

The SPF will replace the Post-Conflict Fund (PCF) and the LICUS Implementation Trust Fund. Replacing the two separate, but interrelated, special-purpose trust funds with a single, conceptually integrated trust fund emphasizes the Bank's belief that conflict and fragility cannot be seen through separate lenses. The SPF is built on the achievements of the PCF and LICUS Trust Fund in such areas as sequencing and scaling up Bank engagement; enabling crosscutting, innovative approaches to the difficult challenges of development in fragile and conflict-affected environments; and fostering strategic partnerships for greater impact. The objectives of the SPF include: (i) measures to improve governance and institutional performance in countries emerging from, in, or at risk of sliding into, crisis or arrears; and (ii) support for the reconstruction and development of countries prone to, in, or emerging from conflict.

Financial highlights

State and Peace Building Fund (SPF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	52
Disbursements made during the year	1

L. OPERATIONAL POLICY AND COUNTRY SERVICES VPU

Key results

As of January 2010, 28 SPF projects totaling \$59.2 million had been approved. A grant pipeline in excess of \$23 million is in preparation and is expected to be evaluated for approval in FY10.

Participating donors: Australia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, World Bank

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M. POVERTY REDUCTION AND ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT VPU

86. 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.

Financial highlights

Diagnostic Facility On Shared Growth (DFSG)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	0.1
Disbursements made during the year	0.4

Key results

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.

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Participating donors: France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom

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87. DEBT MANAGEMENT FACILITY (DMF) FOR LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

Background

Launched in November 2008, the Debt Management Facility (DMF) for low-income countries (LICs) is a grant facility financed through a multidonor trust fund to support the scaling up and accelerated implementation of the Bank's debt management work program. It became operational in May 2009. The facility has the specific objective of strengthening debt management capacity and institutions through the: (i) systematic application of the debt management performance assessment (DeMPPA) tool; (ii) design of debt management reform programs; (iii) application of the toolkit for medium-term debt management strategy (MTDS); (iv) enhanced coordination among providers of debt management technical assistance; and (v) 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 research and development.

The DMF is implemented jointly with several providers of debt management technical assistance, including the Commonwealth Secretariat, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Debt Management and Financial Analysis (DMFAS) Programme, Debt Relief International, the Center for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA), 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. In addition, the World Bank's BDM has been involved in DMF development. The Bank administers the multidonor trust fund and manages the DMF work program through a program implementation unit. The DMF is guided by a steering committee that, in turn, is supported by the 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 \$million
Cash Contributions received during the year	5
Disbursements made during the year	0.3

Key results

By December 2009, nine out of 15 DeMPAs, four out of six MTDS, a MTDS follow-up mission, and two reform plan missions had been implemented. DeMPAs were undertaken in Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Senegal, and Sierra Leone. MTDS baseline missions were conducted in Cape Verde, Kenya, Tanzania, and Zambia, with a follow-up mission in Moldova. Bangladesh and the Republic of Congo benefitted from a reform plan mission. In addition, five training events on the MTDS and the DeMPA tool were completed. Peer learning and outreach activities for the period through July 2010 include: (i) the establishment of a debt management practitioner's program; (ii) the annual stakeholder's forum; and (iii) the development of a Web site; and (iv) the establishment of a network of debt managers in low-income countries. Under the DMFs debt management practitioner's program, a debt manager from Bhutan and another from Uzbekistan joined the program via the World Bank's Voice Secondment Program in January 2009 for a six-month period. The DMF's first stakeholder's forum was scheduled for March 29–30, 2010, in Tunis and will be co-hosted by the African Development Bank. The forum is "Sovereign Debt and the Financial Crisis: Will This Time Be Different?"

Participating donors: Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland

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88. 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.

Financial highlights

Debt Reduction Facility (DRF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	22
Disbursements made during the year	40

Key results

Since its establishment, the DRF has supported 25 debt reduction operations in 22 IDA-only countries. These operations allowed beneficiary countries to extinguish around \$10.2 billion of external commercial debt. A DRF-supported operation for Nicaragua was completed in December 2008, which helped extinguish \$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 \$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, United Kingdom, United States

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89. 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 multidonor 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). 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 2009, total pledges of \$47 million had been made to these trust funds. The largest and the most active GENTF in FY09 was the GAP MDTF.

Financial highlights

Gender Trust Funds (GENTF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	12
Disbursements made during the year	7

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Key results

In FY09 alone, more than 50 initiatives were approved through competitive calls and strategic allocations under the GAP, which aims to advance women's economic empowerment in the World Bank's client countries. Key results for specific economic sectors include:

- i. The South Sudan Private Sector Development Project supports entrepreneurs by providing access to finance and business development training. As a result of the GAP MDTF funding, 25 female entrepreneurs received \$25,000 awards as collateral for loans with commercial banks. Additional funds were channeled through Microfinance Apex for women entrepreneurs requiring smaller loans.
- ii. An increase in the number of extractive industries projects addressing gender-related risks and benefits. Two publications were produced, "Mining for Equity: the Gender Dimensions of the Extractive Industries" and "Mainstreaming Gender into Extractive Industries Projects: Guidance Note for TTLs."
- iii. A study on Turkey's Labor Force Participation examined the reasons why female labor force participation in Turkey is lower than the OECD average. The findings and recommendations resulted in the government of Turkey introducing a program that subsidizes employers' social security contribution for newly hired women for up to five years.
- iv. More than \$5 million in GAP MDTF funding was allocated to agriculture and rural development activities. Some of these funds contributed to the publication of the *Gender in Agricultural Livelihoods Sourcebook*.
- v. GAP MDTF funds contributed to the IFC's approach to promoting gender-inclusive special economic zones. In addition to developing a "Good Practice Note," the approach will be piloted in Bangladesh, where women represent 64 percent of workers in these export-dominated zones.

Participating donors

Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Iceland, Finland, Nike Foundation, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom

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90. GOVERNANCE PARTNERSHIP FACILITY (GPF)

Background

The Governance Partnership Facility (GPF) became operational in December 2008, with funding from three donor partners (the United Kingdom [DfID], the Netherlands, and Norway) to support the implementation of the Bank’s governance and anti-corruption strategy (GAC), through funding governance projects at the country level, promoting innovation in governance work, and fostering generation of knowledge and learning about governance. The GPF has three windows, which reflect these three target categories. The GPF provides for execution of projects directly by third parties, as well as through the Bank. The GPF has become one of the main instruments for implementing the Bank’s GAC. The GPF provides a vehicle to help generate changes within the Bank to: (i) strengthen incentives for increased attention to the subject in Bank-supported programs; (ii) provide a quality review mechanism to underpin enhanced outcomes in the area; (iii) help “stretch the frontiers” of and innovation in governance work of the Bank, as encouraged by some donors by providing a means to do so in a disciplined manner; and (iv) stimulate strategic and shared learning, better knowledge management, and monitoring of results throughout the Bank.

Financial highlights

Governance Partnership Facility (GPF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	21
Disbursements made during the year	1

Key results

The Governance Partnership Council, co-chaired by Danny Leipziger (PREM VP) and Minouche Shafik (Permanent Secretary of DfID), met in October 2008 and April 2009 to approve the program document and GPF annual work program. Bank staff can apply for funding through a competitive selection process, with final selections made by a standing review committee which includes Bank management and donor representatives. In the course of FY2009, the GPF secretariat was started and staffed. In FY09 two selection rounds were undertaken, in which a total of 55 projects were chosen for funding. By the end of the FY09, a total of 28 projects had been established.

Participating donors: DFID, the Netherlands, Norway

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91. 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 Acocountability (PEFA)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	1
Disbursements made during the year	1

Key results

As of October 2009, 105 countries had used the PEFA Framework in some capacity, with nine new countries expected to start doing so within a year. The number of repeat assessments will continue to increase; currently 21 countries have completed at least one repeat assessment and 12 more are in the pipeline. In addition, assessments are now underway at the subnational level, with 23 completed in 11 countries and one recently commenced.

Participating donors: European Commission, France, IMF, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom, the World Bank

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92. STOLEN ASSET RECOVERY INITIATIVE (StAR)

Background

The Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative is a partnership between the World Bank and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. StAR supports international efforts to prevent the laundering of the proceeds of corruption and facilitates a 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 support for national asset recovery initiatives includes advisory services on the development of the legal and institutional framework for asset recovery, and StAR's technical assistance provides technical assistance and plays an honest broker role in facilitating cooperation between jurisdictions that have been the victims of corruption and financial crimes. Thus far, StAR has received requests for assistance from 20 countries.

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. StAR allocates approximately 40 percent of its resources to research, knowledge products, and advocacy, 30 percent to capacity building and development of networks, and 30 percent to support for national asset recovery programs.

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Financial highlights

Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR)	FY2009 \$*million
Cash Contributions received during the year	2
Disbursements made during the year	0.6

Key results

StAR has helped place proceeds of corruption and asset recovery more prominently on the global policy and development agenda. The G20 leaders expressed their support for StAR and international efforts to detect, deter, and recover the proceeds of corruption at the September 2009 Pittsburgh Summit. StAR has successfully worked with international bodies to strengthen the treatment of asset recovery in key international standards and support the implementation of these standards, notably through the work of the UN Convention Against Corruption, Financial Action Task Force, and the OECD Working Group on Bribery; developed partnerships with international organizations to facilitate information exchange on operational aspects of asset recovery, notably through the joint StAR-Interpol focal points; and has supported regional and country-specific training exercises involving representatives of more than 50 countries.

StAR has also undertaken analytical work on policy issues, including development of how-to guides for practitioners and work on the international architecture for asset recovery and the management of politically exposed persons. Further work is underway on policy issues aimed at improving the transparency of corporate instruments and reducing barriers to asset recovery in key financial centers. StAR practitioner guides address innovative legal instruments that can be used to facilitate asset recovery and supporting management systems, such as those for income and non-conviction declarations by public officials. All StAR products are available online and are widely distributed at conferences and events.

Participating donors: Australia, France, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland

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93. MULTIDONOR TRUST FUND FOR TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (TRTA)

Background

The Multidonor Trust Fund for Trade and Development (MDTF-TD) is presently the largest source of donor trust funds supporting international trade activities at the World Bank. Launched in November 2007, the MDTF-TD is a critical resource for implementing the expansion of the World Bank's trade program that President Zoellick announced at the November 2007 WTO Aid for Trade Global Review. The trust fund enables the World Bank to: (i) respond to client demand for trade-related technical assistance and capacity building; (ii) develop analytical tools to assist countries to define trade and export competitiveness strategies; (iii) expand research and datasets on trade topics of importance to developing countries; and, (iv) diffuse knowledge on international trade to developing countries. In FY09, the MDTF-TD was expanded to include work in the Eastern Europe and Central Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean regions. The trust fund will close in December 2010.

Financial highlights

MDTF for Trade and Development (TRTA)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	10
Disbursements made during the year	5

Key results

The Bank's regional departments (Africa, Europe and Central Asia, East Asia and Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean, Middle East and North Africa, and South Asia) are using the MDTF-TD to intensify efforts to mainstream implementation of the trade agenda in client countries. Using MDTF-TD resources, the regions are responding to client needs on issues such as export

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competitiveness, trade facilitation, trade in services, regional integration, and trade policy reform. Major reports were produced on economic partnership agreements in Africa, crossborder mobile banking, and a study on “Promoting Economic Cooperation in South Asia.” The trust fund has also been successful at funding trade chapters in CEM, on-demand policy notes on trade facilitation and on special economic zones in Tanzania, and an examination of the effect of the global economic crisis on logistics costs and food prices in Latin America.

The MDTF-TD is also a key vehicle in helping the Bank to scale up global research on trade. Several trade units within the World Bank are using MDTF-TD resources to deliver research, operational guidance (e.g., toolkits), benchmarking data, and policy notes to enhance country competitiveness. Examples of these products are the logistics performance indicators, world trade indicators, many recent policy research working papers, and the toolkit “Clusters for Competitiveness.”

Participating donors: Finland, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom

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94. TRADE FACILITATION FACILITY (TFF)

Background

The Trade Facilitation Facility (TFF), a multidonor trust fund managed by the World Bank, was launched in June 2009. The facility’s primary objective is to support concrete improvements in trade facilitation systems that can help reduce developing countries’ trade costs and thereby improve their competitiveness. This facility enables the World Bank Group to respond to increased demands from developing countries—in the framework of their national development strategies—to overcome trade bottlenecks imposed by weaknesses in trade logistics, customs, testing and certification, and other aspects of trade facilitation regimes. The TFF also plays an important role in helping developing countries implement trade facilitation provisions of international trade agreements, including a WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement,

and supporting regional trade institutions across the world. The TFF brings together expertise from across the World Bank Group to scale up the institution's trade facilitation-related activities to support trade for development.

As the Bank prepares its trade sector strategy in 2010, the TFF will serve as an instrument for delivering the strategic priorities of the World Bank Group and in expanding assistance for trade facilitation. The TFF was established as one of two trust funds under World Bank Aid for Trade Coordination Council.

Financial highlights

Trade Facilitation Facility (TFF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	-
Disbursements made during the year	-

Key results

As of January 2010, seven proposals TFF funding totaling (\$3.3 million) had been approved. In February, hands-on assistance was provided to teams in West Africa to finalize projects following the recently concluded workshop in Abuja. Discussions are being finalized with the African Development Bank to jointly organize similar work for Central Africa.

Participating donors: The Netherlands, Sweden, and United Kingdom

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N. SOUTH ASIA VPU

95. 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 developed into the main multidonor 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. To date, 32 ARTF donors have collectively contributed over \$3.62 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 ARTF is managed by the management committee consisting of: the World Bank (as administrator), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), the ADB and the UN (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 February 2010), more than \$1.93 billion has been disbursed to the government to finance recurrent costs, and \$1.05 billion has been disbursed for investment projects.

Financial highlights

Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust fund (ARTF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	525
Disbursements made during the year	677

Key results

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 (PwC) 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 2002, 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:

- i. supported the construction of over 11,000 kms of rural access roads built with local labour under the National Rural Access Program. The project has helped connect over 27,000 villages to markets and has generated significant employment.
- ii. provided the National Solidarity Program (NSP) with over US\$600 million to date, helping over 22,000 communities to rebuild vital local infrastructure in line with local needs and priorities. Preliminary findings by a Harvard University study reveal that the NSP program has had a considerable impact on access to clean water, local governance and women's empowerment in the villages.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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% female client base.

Participating donors: Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States

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96. BANGLADESH HEALTH, NUTRITION AND POPULATION SECTOR PROGRAM (HNPSP)

Background

This \$384 million trust fund, together with a \$300 million IDA credit, support the government of Bangladesh in implementing its Strategic Investment Plan (2003–10) to modernize the health sector and accelerate progress towards meeting the health-related MDGs. The Bangladesh HNPSP (2005–10) focuses on: (i) strengthening the public health sector management and leadership role of the government to ensure that poor get better health care services; (ii) developing alternative ways of providing services using both the public and private sectors; and (iii) motivating the poor to demand for essential services through advocacy and innovative financing mechanisms such as vouchers for the care of pregnant women. Donor support is modeled along the sectorwide approach and following the principles of the Paris Declaration on Donor Harmonization.

Financial highlights

Bangladesh Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Program (HNPSP)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	50
Disbursements made during the year	92

Key results

Service delivery under HNPSP is strong. Area-based community nutrition services are being implemented in 172 subdistricts of Bangladesh. Vouchers for pregnant women have encouraged greater use of maternal health services. More than 80 percent of children in Bangladesh are covered by all vaccines. HIV prevalence remains low; less than 1 percent in the general population. The Bangladesh HNPSP multidonor trust fund is a good example of where a large group of donors has worked consistently together towards harmonized procedures for common disbursements to the program. The pooled funds also have

proven to be an effective tool for a coordinated approach to dealing with global health issues, such as polio eradication, avian influenza, and swine flu.

Participating donors: Canada, European Commission, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, UNFPA, United Kingdom

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97. BANGLADESH POLICY ON LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Background

The Bangladesh Local Governance Support Project, initiated in July 2006, is 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 project of its kind in Bangladesh that seeks to support systemic, country-wide reforms in local governance.

A trust fund supporting nonlending 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 media, civil society, and local leaders. The 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 the government's long-term technical capacity at all levels to develop and manage a system of multi-tiered governance. These objectives will be undertaken through policy support for decentralization and local governance.

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Financial highlights

Bangladesh Local Governance Support/Bangladesh Policy on Local Governance (BD-LGO)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	1
Disbursements made during the year	0.4

Key Results

Results of the Bangladesh Local Governance Support Project include an expanded national discussion and dialog on decentralization and local governance; enhanced size of and transparency in transfers to Union Parishads (UP); greater clarity on role and functions of Union Parishads and Upazilas in the intergovernmental system through policy and legal reforms; greater citizen engagement in Union Parishads' decision-making process by establishing more formal processes and systems; tools for strengthening the capacity of local governments in disaster management and planning; improved capacity among central level bureaucrats to understand and manage decentralization reforms; and increased coalition building with civil society organizations and media for enhancing transparency and local governance. In addition, the fund has resulted in enhanced transparency and accountability at the UP level; there were 64 journalists and 64 community leaders trained in social audit methods and who are organizing social audits of UPs every six months. There has also been media advocacy on local governance; a decentralized capacity-building program established by forming and training Upazila (subdistrict) Resource Team; and enhanced transparency through the publication and dissemination of a quarterly local governance bulletin.

Participating donor: Switzerland

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98. BANGLADESH - SUPPORT TO PHASE II OF JOINT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Background

With DFID funding, this World Bank-administered trust fund 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

Bangladesh Support to Phase II of Joint Technical Assistance (BD-JTP)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	1
Disbursements made during the year	2

Key results

The trust fund financed programs have promoted governance reforms; supported justice for the poor; supported public expenditure reviews; conducted a power sector governance study and operational risk assessment; promoted inclusive methodologies for participation and growth; work on accountability mechanisms in safety nets; supported civil service reform and revenue management; promoted clean air in cities and address extreme poverty in Bangladesh; disseminated a poverty assessment; supported development of an urban strategy with a focus on pro-poor resettlement; developed an education development index, worked on disability in Bangladesh; supported an investment climate assessment; explored technology improvements for microfinance; researched fuel subsidies to marginal farmers; and promoted women's employment.

Participating donor: United Kingdom

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99. PAKISTAN EARTHQUAKE DISABILITY PROJECT

Background

The Pakistan Earthquake Disability Project is a trust fund that is financed by IBRD surplus, approved by the board in December 2005. Its objective is to expand the coverage, use, and quality of social care and rehabilitation services for people with disabilities in 34 union councils affected by the October 8, 2005 earthquake, by ensuring better mobility, improved physical and mental health, increased participation in social and economic life, and strengthened empowerment. The project is being implemented by the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF). The project closed on December 31, 2009.

Financial highlights

Pakistan Earthquake Disability Project	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	-
Disbursements made during the year	2

Key results

Implementation began in May 2007, but only came into full swing following the release of the funds by the State Bank of Pakistan to the implementing agency in August 2008. Despite these delays, PPAF has made great strides in: (i) hiring and training a cohort of community rehabilitation workers at the union council level; (ii) conducting a survey of 28 percent of households to identify people with disabilities; (iii) developing a directory of service providers and programs to link people to needed services; (iv) conducting assessment camps to create individual rehabilitation plans; and (v) creating a management information system for tracking people with disabilities and their progress.

Under the project a disability survey was conducted in the earthquake-affected area and 23 camps were conducted for persons with functional limitations (PWFL). More than 1,000 PWFL were helped to join community organizations. Rehabilitation services were provided to thousands of PWFLs; referrals for visual, hearing, speech, physical, mental or intellectual help were given to 5,866 persons; and assistive devices including glasses, hearing aids, laryngophones, crutches, walking sticks, toilet seats, orthotics, prosthetics, wheelchairs and walkers were provided to a total of 3,460 individuals. Cumulatively, 63 awareness-raising events, 24 attendant-ship training events, and 70 skill-training events were conducted.

Participating donor: World Bank

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100. SOUTH ASIA POLICY FACILITY FOR DECENTRALIZATION AND SERVICE DELIVERY (SA-DSD)

Background

The objective of the South Asia Policy Facility for Decentralization and Service Delivery (SA-DSD) is to facilitate the effort of 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 required at the national, state, and local levels for local service delivery. These reforms in the form of shifts in policy, budgetary allocations, and new and better forms of service delivery among others would lead to direct strengthening of subnational and local governance for delivery of services.

Within the South Asia unit of the World Bank, the effort is to galvanize a cross-sectoral regional support program for institutional reform focusing on decentralization, governance, and service delivery, thus enabling sectors to think about the linkages to decentralization, in particular local governance and service delivery. SA-DSD covers all countries in South Asia in the sectors of health, education, water and sanitation, infrastructure, and economic governance.

Financial highlights

South Asia Policy Facility for Decentralization and Service Delivery (SA-DSD)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	1
Disbursements made during the year	0.6

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Key Results

SA-DSD has provided support for the entire spectrum of the policy and institutional change process from policy advocacy, dialogue, design, and 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 sectoral and geographical boundaries in South Asia

Participating donor: AusAID

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101. SOUTH ASIA REGION INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH INITIATIVE (SAR-IFGI)

Background

The SAR IFGI objectives are two-fold: (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, telecommunications, 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 SAR IFGI 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.

The support can 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 can also lead to a more strategic partnership between AusAID and the South Asia Region of the World Bank.

Financial highlights

South Asia Region Infrastructure for Growth Initiative (SAR-IFGI)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	8
Disbursements made during the year	2

Key results

The fund became operational in April 2008. Three rounds of the call for entries are over, and 37 activities are being funded. In the short period the fund has been functional it has started to yield results. This includes revised PPP guidelines and a PPP project pipeline in Pakistan and facilitation of the management of land acquisition and resettlement (MLAR) course at Brach University in Bangladesh; this is the first place in the region to train specialists for land acquisition and resettlement issues related to infrastructure projects.

The impact of the \$11.67 million of funds from SAR IFGI has been deepened with associated funding of another \$5.31 billion of infrastructure related investments, through cofinancing from the Bank and other development partners. The fund has enabled the Bank to enter new areas of engagement related to infrastructure delivery. An example is the development of cross-border energy trade in South Asia between India, Bangladesh, and Nepal and between India and Sri Lanka. The fund has allowed for initial technical assistance to build consensus and lay the ground work of such deals.

Participating donor: AusAID

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102. TRUST FUND FOR DFID -WORLD BANK STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FOR INDIA -III (DFID)

Background

The World Bank and DFID have developed a strong partnership in India over the past decades, including direct budgetary support to states (Andhra Pradesh and Orissa), cofinancing (with other agencies) of the government of India's centrally sponsored programs in education and health, and parallel financing of projects and programs through trust funds. In April 2004, the Bank and DFID, along with India, entered into a partnership agreement to enhance their effectiveness and coordination in support of the achievement of India's development goals and the Millennium Development Goals.

Trust funds 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 GBP 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

Trust Fund for DfID-WB Strategic Partnership for India III	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	6
Disbursements made during the year	-

Participating donor: United Kingdom

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103. BioCARBON FUND - TRANCHE ONE AND TRANCHE TWO (BioCF)

Background

The BioCarbon Fund Tranche One was established in 2004 to foster the role of forestry in the carbon market and the clean development mechanism (CDM) under the Kyoto Protocol. By working in the forestry sector, the BioCarbon Fund seeks to extend benefits of the carbon market to the rural, poorest areas, and to the local environment. The BioCarbon Fund Tranche One is composed of two windows: (i) window one tests and demonstrates how land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) activities can generate high-quality ERs with environmental and livelihood benefits that can be measured, monitored, and certified under the CDM; and (ii) window two tests the benefits of reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD), which accounts for approximately 20 percent of total global greenhouse gas emissions.

BioCF Tranche One was closed to participation on August 31, 2005. Capital contributions to Tranche One, coming from 14 governments and companies from Canada, Europe, and Japan, amount to \$53.8 million—54 percent from private companies and 46 percent from government entities.

The BioCF Tranche Two was established in 2007 in response to continued demand from private and public sector participants, host countries, and carbon market experts to be engaged in the BioCF mission. Following the precedent set by Tranche One, the BioCF Tranche Two also seeks to foster the role of forestry in the carbon market and the CDM under the Kyoto Protocol. It is also composed of two windows. Window one focuses primarily on reforestation projects on degraded lands, whereas window two also explores innovative approaches to carbon payments due to changes in agricultural practices that lead to soil improvements.

Financial highlights

BioCarbon Fund - Tranche One and Tranche Two (BioCF)	FY2009 \$million
Cash Contributions received during the year	4
Disbursements made during the year	3

Key results

Currently, Tranche One has signed contracts for 16 projects involving afforestation and reforestation (A/R), and for three projects involving reduced emissions from REDD. BioCF Tranche Two was closed to participation in March 2008. Capital contributions to Tranche Two, coming from seven governments and companies from Europe and the United States. During FY09, the capital structure was changed due to the reduction in the pledges by two participants. The restructured capital stands at \$36.6 million—49.9 percent from private companies and 50.1 percent from government entities. The first emission reductions purchase agreement under Tranche Two was signed in 2009.

In addition to the China Guangxi Pearl River Watershed Management project and the second forestry project in Moldova, three other projects have been registered to date, with more in the UNFCCC pipeline. In addition, the BioCF focuses on knowledge sharing by developing new forestry methodologies and tools that are available for free public use. Over the last year, the BioCF has been promoting first-of-a-kind carbon methodology for REDD and one for soil carbon. Further, the BioCF has sought to facilitate knowledge sharing and learning-by-doing through a variety of activities, including the development of new forestry and land-use change methodologies and tools that are available for free public use.

Fund Participants:

Tranche One: Canada, Eco-Carbone, France, Idemitsu Kosan Co. Ltd., Italy, Japan Iron & Steel Federation, Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd., Luxembourg, Okinawa Electric Power Company, Inc., Spain, Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd., Sumitomo Joint Electric Power Co. Ltd., Suntory, and Tokyo Electric Power Company

Tranche Two: Davorina Ltd. (Consensus Business Group), France, Ireland, Natsource LLC, Spain, Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture, and ZeroEmissions Carbon Trust (Abengoa)

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104. CANADIAN PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPs) TRUST FUND (CPTF)

Background

The Canadian Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Trust Fund (CPTF) was established in 2000 by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) in the amount of Can\$20 million. The CPTF was set up to support developing countries and economies in transition to build capacity for ratification of the Stockholm Convention on POPs and to reduce or eliminate releases of POPs from these countries. The Canadian POPs TF provides financial support and technical expertise, knowledge and “know-how”, and access to technology that is critical to assisting, encouraging and equipping developing countries and countries with economies in transition to build capacity to: (i) reduce or eliminate production of POPs; (ii) reduce or eliminate the use of POPs including switching to safer, more sustainable alternatives; (iii) safely disposing of stockpiles and wastes; and (iv) reducing emissions of POPs.

Financial highlights

Canadian Persistent Organic Pollutants Trust Fund (CPTF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	-
Disbursements made during the year	2

Key results

- i. Since its inception, the CPTF has financed projects, studies, and capacity building efforts on a wide range of POPs 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 many others.

- ii. The CPTF helps countries undertake priority actions identified in their National Implementation Plans for POPs. CPTF resources have been valuable to countries' work towards phasing out the global threat of persistent pollutants, and in more general terms to meeting their commitments to the Stockholm Convention.
- iii. Since the initial operation of the CPTF, the World Bank, as trustee and implementing agency for the Trust Fund, has allocated resources to more than 50 projects and activities in more than 30 developing countries and countries with economies in transition in all regions.
- iv. Resources from the CPTF have contributed to mobilizing co-financing of projects worth an estimated \$575 million USD for POPs related activities throughout the developing world and countries with economies in transition.

Participating donors: Canada, through its Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

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105. CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE TRUST FUND (CCSTF)

Background

The Carbon Capture Storage Trust Fund (CCS TF) is a World Bank-administered multidonor trust fund, the objectives of which are to support the strengthening capacity and knowledge sharing, create opportunities for developing countries to explore CCS potential, increase access to carbon markets, and realize benefits of domestic CCS technology development. In addition, the CCS TF is designed to facilitate inclusion of CCS options into low-carbon growth strategies and policies developed by national institutions and supported by World Bank interventions. The CCS TF objectives cover five areas of activities: integrating CCS into sustainable development plans and/or low-carbon strategies and policies; building in-country management skills and expertise; structuring legal and regulatory frameworks; developing financing mechanisms; and assessing environmental impacts.

CCS TF activities 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

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advisory activities such as economic sector work and knowledge products. The CCS TF aims to coordinate its activities with other institutions and initiatives providing CCS assistance to avoid duplication of efforts. Specific activities to achieve the fund objectives will be identified during in-country consultations and through dialogue with counterparts.

Financial highlights

Carbon Capture and Storage Trust Fund (CCSTF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	-
Disbursements made during the year	-

Key results

Results are forthcoming, as the work program of the CCS TF is scheduled to commence shortly before FY11.

Participating donors: Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute, Norway

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106. CARBON FUND FOR EUROPE (CFE)

Background

The Carbon Fund for Europe (CFE) was established as a trust fund, co-administered by the World Bank and the European Investment Bank (EIB). Purchases of Green House Gas emission reduction certificates, generated by projects that are eligible under the Kyoto Protocol Clean Development Mechanism are made on behalf of the European public and private Fund Participants. The CFE is designed to help European countries meet their commitments to the Kyoto Protocol and the European Union's Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS). The CFE was launched in March 2007, when the target capitalization of €50 million was reached. Four participants agreed in 2009 to provide a total of €5.1 million in additional contributions.

Financial highlights

Carbon Fund for Europe (CFE)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	5
Disbursements made during the year	2

Key results

As of December 2009, the CFE has signed 6 Emission Reduction Purchase Agreements (ERPAs) for a total value of about €35 million. In addition, the CFE has a pipeline of 6 projects amounting to about €27 million for which ERPA signature is planned in 2010.

Participating donors: Flemish region, Departement Leefmilieu, Natuur en Milieu; Ireland, Environment Department; Luxembourg; Portugal, Fondo Portugues de Carbono; Statkratf Carbon Invest AS (Norway)

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107. CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY (CPF)

Background

Carbon Partnership Facility is one of the Bank's major new carbon finance instruments. The CPF 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 will collaborate with governments and market participants on *investment programs and sector-based interventions* that are consistent with low-carbon economic growth and the sustainable development priorities of developing countries. The CPF will utilize the CDM Programme of Activities approach to enable carbon finance to systematically support partner country initiatives to move in the direction of low- carbon economies The Facility will draw on the World Bank's financial and knowledge resources to strategically *integrate carbon finance with sustainable development* plans, by linking carbon finance to Bank operations. The CPF will facilitate the implementation of low carbon programs across an array of sectors and technologies -- energy efficiency, waste management, energy generation and distribution, and

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transportation -- in situations where policy measures or investments by governments are needed.

The CPF will bring 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 Partnership Facility (CPF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	7
Disbursements made during the year	-

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: €5 million from the Government of Spain and €2 million from the Government of Norway. An agreement for a €2 million contribution from the European Commission has been signed.

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. €30 million of the Spanish Government contribution to the Carbon Fund was prepaid in FY09.

In October 2009, the first seller participation agreement was signed with Morocco's leading municipal bank (FEC) on solid waste management. Two other seller participation agreements were signed in December 2009 at Copenhagen, with (1) Brazil's Caixa Economica Federal for a waste management program, and (2) Vietnam's Ministry of Industry and Trade for a renewable energy program. About 10 other programs are under design in all Bank Regions.

Participating donors/Buyer Participants:

CADF: Norway, Spain

CPF buyers: Endesa, Spain

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108. CITIES ALLIANCE (CA)*Background*

The Cities Alliance (CA) was established in 1999 as a global coalition of cities and their development partners committed to scaling up successful approaches to urban poverty reduction. The Cities Alliance supports two interrelated priorities: the achievement of cities without slums through citywide and nationwide slum upgrading, and City Development Strategies (CDS) – linking the process through which local stakeholders define a vision for their city and its prospects for economic growth, with financing strategies and investments. The context of the Cities Alliance’s work is the growth of cities of all sizes, the social, economic and other transformations generated by urbanisation, and the increase in urban poverty.

The Cities Alliance is governed by a Consultative Group (CG) comprising all members, which meets annually. The Consultative Group is co-chaired by the Alliances multi-lateral Founding Members, UN-Habitat and the World Bank. An Executive Committee, with a combination of fixed and rotating membership, provides oversight of the Secretariat 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 World Bank offices in New Delhi, Pretoria, Addis Ababa and Abidjan, as well as a small office (three personnel) located in São Paulo.

Financial highlights

Cities Alliance (CA)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	23
Disbursements made during the year	9

Key results

- i. Building upon the Medium Term Strategy (2008-2010), the Consultative Group approved a number of significant adjustments to the Cities Alliance business model, at its meeting in Mumbai in January 2010. These include the replacement of the existing grant facility on 31st March 2010 by a Catalytic Fund, a greater emphasis on comprehensive programmes in a limited number of (mainly LDC) countries, and enhanced knowledge, communications and advocacy activities.
- ii. The Cities Alliance finalized a \$15m grant from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation for in-country programmes in five lower-income countries, designed to assist city and national governments in urbanizing economies deal with issues of Land, Services and Citizenship.
- iii. The Secretariat finalized a number of Joint Working Programmes with members, including the Governments of Brazil and the Philippines, the World Bank, and UN-Habitat.
- iv. The Cities Alliance produced, in partnership with the Ministry of Cities (Brazil), two publications: (i) a Commentary of the City Statute legislation; and (ii) a Distance Guide for Slum Upgrading (both in Portuguese and English); and, with the InterAmerican Development Bank, a review of upgrading experiences in Latin America and the Caribbean entitled *Building Cities*.
- v. The Cities Alliance approved its first in-country programme with the Government of Uganda, supported *inter alia* by the World Bank and Slum Dwellers International. Discussions are at an advanced stage for similar programmes in Ghana and Vietnam.

Consultative Group Members: Australia, Brazil, Chile, Ethiopia, European Commission, France, Germany, Habitat for Humanity International (HFHI), Italy, Metropolis, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Slum Dwellers International (SD), South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, UNEP, UN-Habitat, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), United States, and World Bank.

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109. CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS (CIF)

Background

With the UNFCCC deliberations on the future of the climate change regime underway, multilateral development banks (MDBs) have developed an interim measure to scale-up assistance to developing countries. The Climate Investment Funds (CIF), approved by the World Bank's Board of Directors on July 1, 2008, were designed to mitigate rises in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and develop climate resilient economies in developing countries. CIF are comprised of two trust funds: (i) the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and (ii) the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF). Each fund has a specific scope. The CTF provides new large-scale financial resources to invest in clean technology projects in developing countries which contribute to the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of low-carbon technologies with a significant potential for long-term GHG emissions savings. The SCF serves as an overarching fund that provides financing to pilot innovative approaches or to scale-up activities aimed at a specific climate change challenge or sectoral response.

Financial highlights

Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	108
Disbursements made during the year	-

Key results

The CTF Trust Fund Committee has endorsed 12 country investment plans (Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Morocco, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam,) and a regional investment plan for concentrated solar power in the MENA region for a pipeline of projects amounting to \$4.35 billion. Three programs were established under the SCF: the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), the Forest Investment Program (FIP), and the Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries (SREP).

Participating donors:

CTF: Australia, France, Germany, Japan, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States
 SCF: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States

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110. COMMUNITIES AND SMALL-SCALE MINING (CASM) INITIATIVE

Background

Artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) is a largely poverty-driven activity, typically practiced in remote or periurban areas of many 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 facing ASM communities, and improved coordination between those working in this sector. CASM provides support to, and mobilizes practical expertise from, its global network of members. Its activities range from ASM initiatives in many countries—working with companies, governments, civil society and, of course, miners themselves—through to engagement in international development policy dialogue. CASM's engagement in capacity building and community-level projects with country partners and miners has helped CASM in its important advocacy role to communicate to international forums and development agencies the potentially positive development influence that ASM can have, based on evidence provided by practical experience.

Financial highlights

Communities and Small-Scale Mining (CASM) Initiative	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	0.4
Disbursements made during the year	0.3

Key results

Key results of CASM 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 legalization/formalization 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.

Participating donors: Denmark, Tiffany Foundation, United Kingdom, World Bank

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111. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CARBON FUND (CDCF)*Background*

The Community Development Carbon Fund (CDCF) is a public-private partnership that purchases emission reductions (ERs) with a preference for small-scale projects in least-developed countries (LDCs) and in other poor countries with a population of less than 75 million. The CDCF aims to contribute to a more equitable distribution of carbon finance resources and to achieve social, environmental, and economic benefits. The first tranche of the CDCF, capitalized at \$128.6 million, became operational in March 2003 and is now halfway through its lifespan. The CDCF is supported by 25 participants that include 9 governments and 16 firms.

Financial highlights

Community Development Carbon Fund (CDCF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	2
Disbursements made during the year	5

Key results

As of January, 2010, the CDCF project portfolio had 35 projects, 33 of which have signed emissions reduction purchase agreements (ERPAs) equating to a total nominal value of about \$99 million. Of the active (ERPA signed and pipeline) projects, 54 percent are located in the poorest countries, including 11 projects in LDCs. The CDCF continues to promote a co-benefits approach to carbon finance by developing projects that generate direct benefits to local communities or indirect benefits through resources provided by community benefit plans.

Participating donors: Austria, Regional Belgium, Canada, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Spain; *Companies and organizations:* BASF, Daiwa Securities SMBC Principal Investments, EdP, Endesa, Fuji Photo Film Co. Ltd., Gas Natural, Göteborg Energi AB, Hidroeléctrica del Cantábrico, IBRD as trustee of the Danish Carbon Fund, Idemitsu Kosan, KfW, Nippon Oil Corporation, Okinawa Electric Power Co., Rautaruukki Oyj, Statkraft Carbon Invest AS, Statoil ASA, Swiss Re

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112. CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (CGIAR)

Background

The 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 became a global partnership of 64 public and private sector members supporting the work of 15 international agricultural research centers. In 2009, at its Annual Business Meeting, the CGIAR members approved a set of reforms that will 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 core elements of the reforms are a new Fund and a Consortium of the CGIAR Centers. The Fund will harmonize donor contributions to improve the quality and quantity of funding available, engender greater financial stability, and reverse the trend toward restricted funding. The Consortium will unite the Centers in delivering research that builds 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) will set common goals, strategic objectives, and results to be achieved by the Fund, the Consortium, and bilateral funders to the Centers within a certain time frame. During 2010, the CGIAR starts to chart a new path in terms of its governance, focus of its scientific research, administrative and management structure, and funding architecture.

Financial highlights

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	104
Disbursements made during the year	108

Key results

- i. ***Food security and Response to the food price crisis.*** Drawing upon its vast experience, the CGIAR responded by identifying technologies, pollution solutions and response strategies to help improve yield gains to overcome the crisis. Through 2009, the CGIAR continued to respond through new research and dissemination of existing and improved crop varieties. In Afghanistan, the CGIAR worked to enhance food security by providing improved wheat varieties resistant to yellow rust and stem rust (Ug99).
- ii. ***Climate Change.*** The CGIAR plays a leadership role in raising awareness about linkages between agriculture and climate change through research and participation in events related to the international climate change negotiations.
- iii. ***Planning to control Rift Valley fever in East Africa.*** Working with the Food and Agriculture Organization, CGIAR Centers developed a decision-support tool to help veterinary services in East Africa develop contingency plans for handling outbreaks.

- The tool helps decision-makers act early for prevention and control, rather than waiting for an outbreak before taking action.
- iv. **Aerobic rice production systems.** New research on high-yielding lowland rice production in dry fields, or “aerobic rice”, is providing water-saving technology that is being used by in Bangladesh, China, India, Laos, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Thailand.
 - v. **Micro-dosing.** The practice of placing small quantities of inorganic fertilizers in the hole where seed is sown, or “micro-dosing”, is an economical fertilization alternative developed by the CGIAR that helps crops mature more rapidly and produce 50-100% more grain. Micro-dosing has been adopted by thousands of farmers in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Zimbabwe.
 - vi. **Conservation Agriculture.** This methodology based on minimal soil disturbance combined with organic matter retention and diverse crop rotations has been promoted by the CGIAR and spread in South Asia’s rice-wheat systems so that close to half a million farmers in India, Pakistan and other countries in the region apply this technology on more than 3.2 million hectares with economic benefits estimated at US\$147 million;
 - vii. **Research to estimate environmental flow (EF) requirements.** The CGIAR launched the Global Environmental Flow Calculator (GEFC) software package for rapid desktop assessments of environmental flow requirements to help inform water resource planning. CGIAR-led research, publications, methodologies, training and workshops in this field provide a scientific basis for planning river basin development.

Participating donors: Australia, Austria, Arab Fund for Social & Economic Development, Asian Development Bank, Belgium, Brazil, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, 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), Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kellogg Foundation, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, OPEC Fund for International Development, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rockefeller Foundation, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa, Syngenta Foundation, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United States, World Bank

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113. DANISH CARBON FUND (DCF)

Background

The Danish Carbon Fund (DCF) became operational in January 2005 to purchase emission reductions from projects under the Kyoto Protocol's CDM. DCF helps the government of Denmark meet its Kyoto Protocol targets. Four Danish companies comply with their commitments under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme.

Financial highlights

Danish Carbon Fund (DCF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	15
Disbursements made during the year	1

Key results

The fund has signed ERPAs for eight projects, including the DCF's participation in the World Bank's Umbrella Carbon Facility, with a cumulative value of close to €54 million. The DCF has a solid pipeline to fill the portfolio. The final DCF portfolio is expected to include about 15 projects in addition to the DCF's participation of \$5.1 million in the World Bank-managed Community Development Carbon Fund. The fund capitalization was increased from €58 million to €90 million in 2008, to give the fund more flexibility to hedge against under-delivery.

The Danish Carbon Fund is positively contributing to broadening the coverage of the CDM, having signed ERPAs in China, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Russia. The DCF purchases emission reductions from a wide range of sectors, including waste management, energy efficiency, renewable energy, oil and gas, and HFC-23 reduction.

Participating donors: Aalborg Portland, AFD, Denmark, DONG Naturgas A/S, Maersk Oil and Gas A/S, Nordjysk Elhandel A/S

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114. ENERGY SECTOR MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (ESMAP)

Background

The Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) is a global, multidonor 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.

Since its inception in 1983, ESMAP’s primary mission has remained steady: to help its client countries increase their know-how and institutional capacity to achieve environmentally sustainable energy solutions for poverty reduction and economic growth. Under its new Strategic Business Plan (2008-2013), ESMAP is extending its engagement with client countries to encompass the nexus of energy security, energy access, and climate change, mirroring the changing landscape of global energy challenges.

ESMAP currently follows a five-year strategic business planning framework which is underpinned by three-year rolling plans formulated in consultation with CG. The ESMAP Program Management Unit monitors, updates and presents these rolling plans for annual review at CG meetings. The goal is to ensure that ESMAP’s efforts remain on target and relevant to global challenges highlighted at CG meetings. During the final two years, an independent consultant, under the oversight of the Technical Advisory Group, conducts a comprehensive evaluation of ESMAP results and emerging outcomes, and presents them for consideration at CG meetings.

Financial highlights

Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	34
Disbursements made during the year	20

Key results

ESMAP has operated in some 100 different countries through more than 800 activities covering a broad range of energy issues. Early on, these activities were almost exclusively Country Energy Assessments - tools which served to fill the knowledge gap on the energy situation in a specific country, and provide options to address priority energy issues in an environment of rapidly rising energy prices. More recently, ESMAP’s product line has been expanded to include targeted technical studies, strategic advice, best practice dissemination, and pre-investment work. ESMAP’s challenge, going forward, is to more proactively assist client countries to acquire fresh ideas and insights on how to reduce the vulnerability of their energy sectors to increasing

climate variability, while transitioning to a low carbon development path that can support poverty reduction and economic growth.

Participating donors: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, World Bank.

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115. EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TECHNICAL ADVISORY FACILITY (EI-TAF)

Background

Extractive industries are key components of many developing countries' economies. When well-managed, solid mineral and hydrocarbon resources offer a real opportunity for such countries to achieve sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty. However, all too often, resource-rich, developing countries have suffered 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 Extractive Industries Technical Advisory Facility (EI-TAF) 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 EI-TAF facilitates rapid-response, third-party advisory services and capacity building for extractive industry resource policy frameworks and transactions. EI-TAF 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 sound extractive industry sector governance and management. The trust fund, supporting the EI-TAF was established in June 2009.

Financial highlights

Extractive Industries Technical Advisory Facility (EI-TAF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	-
Disbursements made during the year	-

Key results

- i. *Advisory Services.* Liberia is the first country to receive EI-TAF support, in the form of a US\$1 million grant for immediate assistance with proposed iron ore transactions and related policy framework reforms. In the process of concessioning several large deposits, with a potential cumulative investment value of over US\$10 billion, it is critical that future iron ore investments (25-35 year horizon, including exploration and construction) are configured and negotiated to optimize direct and indirect contributions to Liberia's growth and development. EI-TAF support is coordinated with LIBAM-financed advisers in the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy, experts in the Bureau of Concessions, the World Bank project strengthening the Public Procurement and Concessions Commission, and ISLP lawyers assisting the President's Office. A second EI-TAF grant, to support the Government of Rwanda in negotiations around petroleum exploration, is expected to be signed soon.
- ii. *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 in partnership with several leading universities in the petroleum and mining sectors.

Participating donor: Norway – Oil for Development; Switzerland – State Secretariat for Economic Affairs; International Finance Corporation – FMTAAS; World Bank - Development Grant Facility.

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Or <http://go.worldbank.org/NGJ46W9J80>

116. EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (EITI) IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT FACILITY TRUST FUNDS

Background

With 3.5 billion people living in countries rich in oil, gas and minerals, good governance on the exploitation of these resources can generate large revenues to foster growth and reduce poverty. However, when governance is weak, it may result in poverty, corruption and conflict. The global Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), based in Oslo, Norway, 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. It is a coalition of governments, companies, civil society groups, investors and international organizations. The Bank-managed EITI Implementation Support Facility Trust Funds provide funding for Bank-executed activities 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, 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, 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 recently Inter-American Development Bank). There is also increasing reference to EITI in global fora like UN, G8 and in related actions – e.g., recent legislative proposals in USA on disclosure.

Financial highlights

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative- Implementation Support Facility for TFs (EITI)	FY2009 \$million
Cash Contributions received during the year	3
Disbursements made during the year	2

Key results

- i. 53 interested and/or implementing countries under the EITI portfolio, of which 30 are formal EITI candidate countries with 21 countries having issued one or more EITI reports (as of January 2010) and two EITI Compliant countries (Azerbaijan and Liberia as of January 2010).

- ii. An array of knowledge dissemination products and learning events delivered and planned.

Participating donors: Australia, Belgium, Canada, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States

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117. FOOD PRICE CRISIS RESPONSE TRUST FUND (GFCRP)

Background

The Food Price Crisis Response (FPCR) Trust Fund¹ is one of the funding sources under the World Bank's Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFRP). The FPCR Trust Fund was established in May 2008 as part of the World Bank's response to the global food price crisis of 2008 to make additional grant funding available for emergency response in low income countries hardest hit by the food price increases. \$200 million from IBRD Surplus was made available as grants through this Trust Fund. In line with the objectives of the Global Food Crisis Response Program, the FPCR Trust Fund aims to: (i) reduce the negative impact of high food prices on the lives of the poor in a timely manner; (ii) support developing country governments in the design of sustainable policies that mitigate the adverse impacts of more volatile food prices on poverty; 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 TF in FY09 complement those financed through other funding sources under the GFRP. This includes \$1 billion in IDA/IBRD resources, and future

¹ Please note that this covers only the amount from the IBRD Surplus, which is only one of four GFRP TF accounts, but it is the only one to have any disbursement in FY09.

activities to be financed by \$150 million from the Food Price Crisis Response Core Multidonor Trust Fund, \$15 million from the Russia Food Price Crisis Rapid Response Trust Fund for Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic, and EUR 100.9 million from the European Union Food Price Crisis Rapid Response Facility Trust Fund.

Financial highlights

Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFCRP)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	149
Disbursements made during the year	141

Key results

The types of interventions financed through the FPCR TF range from budget support and social protection, including school feeding programs, cash-for-work schemes, 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:

- i. The reduction of staple food prices in Djibouti, Haiti and Madagascar. In Djibouti, for example, a \$5 million development policy grant contributed to a 9% reduction in the prices of rice, sugar, cooking oil, wheat flour and powder milk and the creation of fiscal space to expand existing social assistance programs.
- ii. The building of local infrastructure, such as roads and small-scale irrigation, through cash-for-work programs in Afghanistan, Nepal, Sierra Leone, and Yemen. In Yemen, for example, the \$10 million grant supported the implementation of a community-based labor-intensive public works program that provided 6,044,421 hours of work, benefiting 37,542 people and their households.
- iii. The provision of training and quality seed and fertilizer to farmers in Ethiopia, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Tanzania, and Tajikistan to increase agricultural productivity. In Kenya, for example, a \$5 million grant was used to provide seed and fertilizer vouchers, as well as training to 43,000 small farmers in five districts to increase farmers' cereal production.

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118. FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY (FCPF)

Background

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) aims to assist developing countries in their efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation--called REDD+--by providing value to standing forests. 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 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	60
Disbursements made during the year	4

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 and/or Carbon Fund participants: Agence Française de Développement, Australia, European Commission, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, The Nature Conservancy, United Kingdom, and United States

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119. GLOBAL FACILITY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION AND RECOVERY - (GFDRR)

Background

GFDRR is a global partnership of 21 Governments, European Commission, The Secretariat of the Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific Group of States (ACP), United Nations (UNISDR) and the World Bank to support disaster risk reduction and recovery in priority disaster hotspot countries. Since its inception in 2006, GFDRR has received more than \$138 million in donor pledges and committed more than \$83 million in technical and financial assistance (in the form of grants) to disaster-prone low- and middle-income countries. This includes \$20 million for global and regional cooperation programs in risk modeling, early warning systems, safe infrastructure, and catastrophe risk insurance pools, managed in close coordination with UN agencies and regional organizations.

GFDRR offers a new business model for advancing disaster risk reduction based on *ex-ante* support to high risk countries and *ex-post* assistance for accelerated transition from relief to development after a disaster. GFDRR delivers its services through three business lines:

- i. Global and regional partnerships: The Global and Regional Cooperation Program (Track I) promotes well-functioning international capacities and cooperation arrangements in the ISDR System to support national disaster risk management, including climate adaptation and accelerated post-disaster recovery. This service line is jointly facilitated by the World Bank and UNISDR to ensure broad involvement of governments, the UN, multilateral development banks, regional organizations and civil society partners.
- ii. Building national disaster risk reduction: The Disaster Risk Reduction Mainstreaming Program (Track II) provides ex-ante assistance to developing

O. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT NETWORK VPU

countries to mainstream and expand disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation activities. Under this business line, GFDRR works closely with the World Bank regional teams, UN agencies, and client governments to integrate disaster risk reduction in national poverty reduction strategies and strengthen national capacity. Sub-business lines supporting ex-ante programs include: Risk Assessment, Risk Reduction, Risk Financing, and Climate Change Adaptation.

- iii. Making Post-disaster Recovery Resilient: The Sustainable Disaster Recovery Program (Track III) provides ex-post support to developing countries to ensure that future risk reduction measures are incorporated into post-disaster recovery plans and programs and implement preparedness measures to respond faster to future events. Seed money is made available to the World Bank and the UN agencies to launch coordinated national government-led Post-Disaster Needs Assessments to enable governments to plan for accelerated recovery, resilient reconstruction and long-term risk reduction. It also provides funding to fast-track disaster recovery that bridges humanitarian assistance and development in post-disaster situations, by focusing on longer term recovery that incorporates risk reduction when the opportunity for “resilient recovery” is greatest.

Other relevant GFDRR initiatives are:

- i. A South-South Cooperation Program for Disaster Risk Reduction, which fosters developing country leadership and ownership of the disaster risk reduction agenda, and capitalizes on existing innovations and initiatives of the South and to facilitate networks of knowledge sharing.
- ii. The joint World Bank-UN Assessment of the Economics of Disaster Risk Reduction, which will provide the first-ever comprehensive evaluation of the economic arguments for making disaster risk reduction a core component of sustainable development.

Financial highlights

Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	18
Disbursements made during the year	15

Key results

Global and Regional Partnerships

- i. Six regional intergovernmental organizations from Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Pacific and the Arab States received capacity development support in disaster risk reduction through activities funded by GFDRR, improving their technical capabilities in prevention and response support to disasters.
- ii. A five-year memorandum of understanding between ASEAN, UNISDR and the World Bank signed in April 2009 is now serving as a model for cooperation with other regional organizations in the framework of GFDRR Track I.
- iii. In the Middle East and Northern Africa region, the partnership with the League of Arab States resulted in bringing together the Arab Academy of Sciences (AAS) and the Arab Academy for Science, Technology and Maritime Transport (AASTMT) to strengthen their cooperation on disaster risk assessment activities. As a consequence, a rapid risk assessment tool was developed and tested in Alexandria, Amman, Damascus, Sana'a, and Tripoli. In Cairo, AASTMT is now hosting a regional center for disaster risk reduction education and research which is providing technical support to the disaster risk reduction programming in the region.
- iv. Through regional risk assessments and probabilistic modeling of disaster impacts such as the Central American Probabilistic Risk Assessment (CAPRA) in Central America, and risk profiling in South Eastern Europe and Central Asia, national governments are now able to invest in efficient early warnings using hydro-meteorological systems and other infrastructure.
- v. Government representatives in Africa and Asia have benefited from training in how to measure progress on the Hyogo Framework for Action principles, enabling them to better monitor national progress in reducing risk. GFDRR has also supported sub-regional organizations like ECOWAS, SAARC and ASEAN in their coordination of national planning on disaster risk reduction in Ghana, Myanmar, Nepal, Togo, and Vietnam.

Building national disaster risk reduction:

- i. Assessing Disaster Risks: \$13.4 million for 22 disaster risk assessment projects. Some examples include studies in Malawi and Mozambique that determine the losses in the main economic sectors due to weather-related hazards, and a disaster and climate change impact assessment in Madagascar.
- ii. Mitigating Disaster Risks: \$13.2 million for 24 disaster risk mitigation projects. Some examples include the design of building codes that address sea level rise in the Pacific Islands, drainage systems in coastal cities in Vietnam, flood protection infrastructure in Yemen; and hazard mapping and land use planning in Senegal.
- iii. Financing Disaster Risks: \$5.8 million for 7 disaster risk financing projects in 22 countries. Some examples include a feasibility of national catastrophe pools being explored in Central America, Mexico and Chile; the Catastrophe bonds issuance for

- Chile and Mexico; and the regional risk pooling evaluated in the Pacific Islands, Central America and South-Eastern Europe.
- iv. Adapting to Climate Change: \$11.1 million for 20 adaptation projects. Some examples of projects include climate change primer for East Asian city managers, a drought adaptation plan for Morocco, and studies on future climate change risks and adaptation measures in Bangladesh, Eastern Africa, and the Caribbean.
 - v. Promoting South-South Cooperation for disaster risk reduction to foster greater leadership and ownership of the disaster risk reduction agenda by developing countries. Launched in 2007 with Norway and Italy's support, its first grant for South-South Cooperation went to promote knowledge sharing among the cities of Makati, Kathmandu and Quito.

Making Post-disaster Recovery Resilient:

- i. A few examples of GFDRR post-disaster recovery assistance include financial and technical assistance for comprehensive damage and loss assessments following the cyclones in Myanmar (\$1.9m through ASEAN,) Madagascar (\$0.2m,) Bangladesh (\$3.2m,) Haiti (\$0.2m,) the floods in Yemen (\$0.2m,) Bolivia (\$0.15m,) India (\$0.25m,) and Nepal (\$0.1m,) the earthquake in China (\$1.8m), Namibia floods recovery(\$0.23 m), floods in West Africa(\$1.00 m), disasters in East Asia(\$1.8 m). Most recently, GFDRR has mobilized over \$11 million dollars in funding for Post-Disaster Needs Assessments in the Central African Republic, one of the most fragile countries in the world, after the devastating floods in the summer of 2009, as well as other countries affected by natural hazards including Burkina Faso, Senegal, Bhutan, Lao PDR, Cambodia, the Philippines, Indonesia, Samoa and Tonga.

Participating donors: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and the World Bank.

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120. GLOBAL GAS FLARING REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP (GGFR)

Background

The World Bank's Global Gas Flaring Reduction (GGFR) public-private partnership was launched at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002. GGFR supports national efforts for increasing the use of associated natural gas and thus reducing flaring and venting, which waste resources and increase global CO₂ emissions. GGFR aims to improve energy efficiency, expand access to power by developing gas markets, and mitigate climate change through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from flaring. The GGFR facilitates efforts to reduce gas flaring globally by promoting 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 creation of new 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% rise in crude oil production over the same period, according to the latest satellite estimates.

GGFR partners are preparing to kick off a new phase in 2010 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 Russia- and countries in those regions that may directly lead to larger flare reduction projects and programs.

Financial highlights

Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership (GGFR)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	2
Disbursements made during the year	2

Key results

- i. 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 already joined GGFR.
- ii. The majority of partners have endorsed the Global Standard for gas flaring reduction
- iii. GGFR has implemented demonstration projects for associated gas utilization in eight countries.

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- iv. GGFR is assisting Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Nigeria, Qatar, Russia and other countries to reduce flaring to minimum levels, through increased collaboration between operators, the national oil company and the regulator.
- v. Nigeria and Russia, the two major flaring countries in the world, are taking firm steps to reduce gas flaring. Through the “Nigeria Flare Reduction Committee”, facilitated by GGFR over the past two years, the operators and the government have established a venue for dialogue and cooperation to provide advice to the government in order to find ways of accelerating gas flaring reduction.
- vi. During the last year and a half Russia made important steps towards flare reduction and associated gas (AG) utilization, namely by: establishing a mandatory 95% associated gas utilization rate by 2012; increasing penalties from 2012 for flaring volumes exceeding the 5% 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 conducted a number of workshops on measurement and reporting to share best international practice and identify ways these could be adapted to Russian conditions.
- vii. The GGFR partnership has 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. This group is integrated by various stakeholders from industry, government, and the United Nations system.
- viii. An increasing number of oil producing countries and companies are becoming more aware of the importance of tackling the gas flaring issue, and of its links to climate change mitigation, energy access, and energy efficiency. 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.

GGFR partners and/or donors: Algeria (Sonatrach), Angola (Sonangol), Azerbaijan (SOCAR), Cameroon (Societe Nationale de Hydrocarbures), Canada (CIDA), Chad, Ecuador (PetroEcuador), Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Indonesia (PERTAMINA), Iraq, Kazakhstan, Khanty-Mansiysk (Russia), Mexico, Nigeria (NNPC), Norway, Qatar, United Arab Emirates (Masdar), the United States (DOE) and Uzbekistan; British Petroleum, Chevron, ConocoPhillips, ENI, ExxonMobil, Marathon Oil, Maersk Oil & Gas, Pemex, Qatar Petroleum, Shell, Statoil, TOTAL; OPEC Secretariat, European Commission, the World Bank Group.

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121. GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP ON OUTPUT-BASED AID (GPOBA)*Background*

The Global Partnership on Output-Based Aid (GPOBA) is a multidonor program set up in 2003 by the UK and the World Bank. Since then, Australia, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Netherlands, and Sweden have also joined as donors. GPOBA's goal is to help increase access to reliable basic 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 pilot projects aim to draw lessons on targeting eligible beneficiaries, defining performance requirements, determining payment structures, and designing monitoring arrangements. GPOBA provides funding for three types of activity: (i) grants for OBA subsidy funding; (ii) technical assistance for the design of OBA projects or OBA facilities; and (iii) dissemination of experiences and best

Financial highlights

Global Partnership on Output-Based Aid (GPOBA)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	31
Disbursements made during the year	8

Key results

Outputs delivered include natural gas connections for over 204,800 members of poor households in Colombia; biogas plants for rural Nepalese households, benefiting over 33,600 people; and public water points and water yard taps for over 31,700 inhabitants of Kampala, Uganda. GPOBA also launched a new knowledge and learning program on OBA to encourage

adoption of OBA approaches by development partners. More than 15 training events for World Bank staff and staff of AusAID, the US Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Asian Development Bank, and KfW have been delivered.

Jointly with the IDA/IFC Secretariat, GPOBA completed a major review of lessons learned and best practices in OBA in 2009. The review identified 131 OBA projects in the WBG, with a total subsidy value of around \$3.5 billion, up from approximately 32 OBA projects (value around \$1.5 billion) in the period 2002-2003. In total, these OBA projects are expected to benefit at least 61 million people. Based on this review, GPOBA contributed a paper on the use of OBA approaches for the IDA 15 Mid-Term Review in November 2009.

Participating donors: Australia, IFC, the Netherlands, Sweden and United Kingdom

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122. GLOBAL PROGRAM ON FISHERIES (PROFISH)

Background

PROFISH is a programming and funding partnership between key fishery sector donors, international financial institutions, developing countries, stakeholder organizations, and international agencies. The objective of PROFISH 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 and (iii) aligning donor interventions on sustainable fisheries.

PROFISH is focused on improving sustainable livelihoods in the fisheries sector and 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) building national and regional consensus on pro-poor sustainable fisheries initiatives and priority activities to implement the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries; and (iii) aligning and enhancing international assistance (including World Bank operations) on fisheries and sustainable use of aquatic ecosystems and catalyzing implementation of collaborative initiatives.

PROFISH has a particular focus on global public goods, including pro-poor fisheries reform, on combating illicit fishing and building awareness and responses to the impact of climate change on oceans and on dependent coastal communities.

Financial highlights

Global Program on Fisheries (PROFISH)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	0.3
Disbursements made during the year	1

Key results

- i. Studies on global fish stocks, labor in the fisheries sector, global fisheries GDP estimate, legal issues, tenure and fishing rights, Pacific Islands Fisheries Engagement Strategy and some 25 country/ fishery case studies.
- ii. Knowledge products such as : (i) Chapters in: ARD Sourcebooks on Agriculture and on Gender, Peru Country Environment Strategy, Handbook of Marine Fisheries Management; (ii) PROFISH Briefs on line; (iii) Bank-wide capacity building on fisheries, and (iv) development and maintenance of internal and external portals.
- iii. Contributions to loan preparation and supervision: Peru, Yemen, Senegal, Tanzania, Kenya, West Africa Region (9 countries) and (in preparation) Vietnam and Bangladesh.
- iv. Workshops and Conferences: NEPAD Summit (Abuja), Anti-Corruption (Washington, DC), Pacific Tuna (San Diego), Climate Change and Fisheries (Rome), World Small-Scale Fisheries (Bangkok), International Institute for Fisheries Economics and Trade Special Sessions (Portsmouth, Nga Trang), PROFISH Forums (Rome) and involvement in numerous other outreach fora.
- v. Creation of separate partnership with the private sector, Alliance for Sustainable Fisheries (ALLFISH) www.allfish.org

Participating donors: Finland, France, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom

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123. GLOBAL ROAD SAFETY FACILITY (GRSF)

Background

The Global Road Safety Facility (GRSF) was established in 2006 in response to a mandate from the United Nations for increased global and regional support to low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), following the landmark World Report on Road Traffic Injury Prevention launched on World Health Day 2004 by the World Health Organization and the World Bank. The Facility continues its mission to increase the development responsiveness to the growing scale of road crash deaths and injuries in LMICs, and to support initiatives aimed at strengthening global, regional and country capacity to improve road safety outcomes.

Every year, approximately 1.3 million 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 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 5 to 14), and the second cause for men by 2030.

Financial highlights

Global Road Safety Facility (GRSF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	0.4
Disbursements made during the year	2

Key results

- i. The GRSF was a key co-sponsor of the first ever Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety, hosted by Russia in Moscow, November 2009. The meeting was attended by over 70 ministers with 120 countries represented, and over 1000 participants. One of the major announcements of the Ministerial conference was a joint statement by the World Bank (led by the GRSF) and six leading multilateral development banks (the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank, Inter-American Development Bank and the Islamic Development Bank) to pledge to work together to harmonize practices for road safety in their client countries.
- ii. A new UN General Assembly Resolution in March 2010 (A/64/L.44) has called for a Decade of Action in Road Safety, and has recognized the importance of the Global Road Safety Facility as a funding mechanism. The proposed Decade of Action will target a 50% reduction in projected deaths and injuries from 2010-+1 202 0, resulting in approximately 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,

- which if achieved would represent one of the great public health initiatives of the early 21st century.
- iii. The International Road Policing Organization (RoadPOL), established by the GRSF, became operational in 2009 and its high-level Law Enforcement Advisory Panel (LEAP), consisting of eminent international police leaders, is now preparing to engage in pilot operations in the developing world to help address road policing capacity strengthening and the associated priority issues of good governance and anti-corruption.
 - iv. Ongoing work continues through recipient-executed grants such as: (i) the Harvard School of Public Health to develop a standardized cross-country knowledge management framework for road safety; (ii) the Government of China through a GRSF-financed road traffic training center in the Hubei Province; (iii) and the Road Traffic Injury Researchers Network through the Global Forum for Health Research to conduct road traffic injury research and develop research capacity in LMICs.
 - v. The GRSF has developed and conducted Country Road Safety Management Capacity Reviews in all World Bank regions. The Capacity Reviews, conducted at the request of the country government, are either linked to investments through a World Bank project or are intended to scope potential activities linked to investment operations.

Participating donors: Australia, Bloomberg Family Foundation, FIA Foundation, the Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom, World Bank

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124. INFORMATION FOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (*infoDev*)

Background

infoDev works to promote better understanding and effective use of information and communication technologies (ICTs), innovation, and technology entrepreneurship as tools of poverty reduction and sustainable development. *infoDev's* work follows three themes: (i) **Innovate** - Fostering the growth of innovative technology and technology-enabled businesses; (ii) **Connect** - Facilitating affordable and pervasive access to ICTs; and (iii) **Transform** - Using ICTs to enhance and transform the efficiency and effectiveness of key sectors, such as agriculture, rural development, disaster preparedness, education and health.

Financial highlights

Information for Development Program (<i>info Dev</i>)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	13
Disbursements made during the year	3

Key results

Global level:

- i. Launch of “Creating Sustainable Businesses in the Knowledge Economy”, an \$18M partnership program with Finland and Nokia.
- ii. Launched a Climate Technology Program with DFID. The Program focuses on accelerating the growth of the clean technology sector in developing countries by using Climate Innovation Centers (CICs). Two country assessments are underway in India and Kenya and a third is planned for Brazil, as well as a global good practice assessment of CICs.
- iii. Launched the new *Connect* program, with DFID and Korea as the major donors, including new activities on broadband policy, on the development potential of the virtual economy, on digital TV, and on the role of ICTs in post-conflict reconstruction.
- iv. Developed and piloted a Business Incubator Training Program for Developing Countries. Over 300 participants attended the pilot training during the Global Forum in Brazil and a formal launch of the training will take place the end of FY10.
- v. Bi-annual Global Forum on Business Incubation held in Florianopolis, Brazil. Over 1,000 participants from 70 developing countries attended. This event is part of *infoDev’s* strategic partnership with the MoST, Government of Brazil.
- vi. www.ictregulationtoolkit.org – continued updating and expansion of this online toolkit serving the ICT regulation community with finalization of all seven modules, creation of a new “layer” of user generated content, and addition of greater interactivity. The site attracts over 600 visitors daily.
- vii. www.edutechdebate.org – launched a new community of practice website devoted to discussing the role of ICTs in education
- viii. Published several new reports and practical guides including: A Good Practice Policy Study on Business Incubation, which includes case studies of New Zealand, Brazil, Malaysia and South Africa; A Mix-Use Incubator Feasibility Handbook and A Model for Sustainable and Replicable ICT Incubators in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- ix. Undertaken new study of ICTs in education in India and South Asia to complement existing surveys of Africa and Caribbean.

Regional level:

- i. Supporting the development of regional incubation networks in Africa, Asia, Caribbean, Eastern Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East in collaboration with regional partners, who provide co-financing.

Country level:

- i. In collaboration with IFC, *infoDev* is implementing business incubators in 3 IDA countries (Mozambique, Nicaragua, and Senegal).
- ii. *infoDev* provided technical and financial assistance to establish business incubators in Pakistan and Mongolia.
- iii. Through iDISC and our delivery of training services, *infoDev* assists incubator managers and policymakers focusing on their national innovation entrepreneurship programs.

Participating donors: Brazil, Finland, Germany, India, Korea, United Kingdom

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125. ITALIAN CARBON FUND (ICF)*Background*

The Italian Carbon Fund (ICF) became operational in March 2004. It aims to purchase emission reductions from projects under the Kyoto Protocol's CDM and joint implementation. ICF helps the government of Italy meet its Kyoto Protocol targets. Six Italian companies comply with their commitments under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme.

Financial highlights

Italian Carbon Fund (ICF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	5
Disbursements made during the year	1

Key results

The ICF has committed all of its available funds to purchase emission reductions and is currently closed for new projects. The fund has signed ERPAs for seven projects, including the ICF's participation in the World Bank's Umbrella Carbon Facility, with a cumulative value of more than \$151 million. The overall capitalization took into consideration exchange rate variations and potential under deliveries.

The Italian Carbon Fund is positively contributing to broadening the coverage of the CDM and joint implementation, having signed ERPAs in China, India, Russia, and Tunisia. The ICF purchases emission reductions from a wide range of sectors, including waste management, energy efficiency, renewable energy, oil and gas, and HFC-23 reduction.

Participating donors: Cementerie Barbetti, Enel Trade, E.ON Produzione, ERG S.p.A., Iride Mercato, Italcementi, Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea

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126. NETHERLANDS CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM FACILITY (NCDMF)

Background

The Netherlands Clean Development Mechanism Facility (NCDMF) was a pioneer in the Carbon Finance business, as the first bilateral fund through the World Bank, established in 2002. The NCDMF supports projects in developing countries by purchasing greenhouse gas emission reduction credits. The facility purchases emission reductions from a wide range of technologies, including renewables (such as wind, small-scale hydro, and geothermal), improvements in energy efficiency, heavy industrial gases, and coal mine methane. The agreement with the World Bank is part of a larger Netherlands program to obtain 100 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent of greenhouse gas emission reductions from various bilateral and multilateral sources to meet their commitments under the Kyoto Protocol while contributing to sustainable development.

Financial highlights

Netherlands Clean Development Mechanism (NCDMF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	27
Disbursements made during the year	4

Participating donors: Netherlands Ministry of Housing

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127. NETHERLANDS EUROPEAN CARBON FACILITY (NECF)*Background*

The Netherlands European Carbon Facility (NECF), established in 2004, is managed by the IBRD and IFC. The facility purchases emission reductions from Central and Eastern Europe under the joint implementation flexible mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol. The facility aims to develop the market for emission reductions, mitigate climate change, and support sustainable livelihood and poverty reduction through environmental improvements. The NECF has been an important instrument in the development of the joint implementation mechanism, addressing and overcoming many first-mover constraints. The facility allocation phase has ended, so it is closed for further projects.

Financial highlights

Netherlands European Carbon Facility (NECF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	13
Disbursements made during the year	8

Participating donors: Netherlands Ministry of Economic Affairs

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128. NORWEGIAN TRUST FUND FOR PRIVATE SECTOR AND INFRASTRUCTURE (NTF-PSI)

Background

The overall objective of the Norwegian Trust Fund for Private Sector Development and Infrastructure (NTF-PSI) is to act as a catalyst for and consolidate Norwegian grant resources for activities in the private sector and infrastructure for the World Bank Group, including IFC. The NTF-PSI fund concentrates on the poorest countries, and half the funds are earmarked for Africa. The fund comprised of the following windows: (i) Investment Climate and Governance; (ii) Infrastructure Service Delivery to the Poor; (iii) the Joint Norway/World Bank Group Initiative on Petroleum Resources and Governance ("The Petroleum Governance Initiative"); (iv) Global/regional programs or multidonor trust funds; (v) Aid for Trade Activities; and (vi) Clean Energy Activities. This window set-up is currently being restructured.

Financial highlights

Norwegian TF for Private Sector and Infrastructure (NTF-PSI)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	15
Disbursements made during the year	7

Key results

The NTF-PSI has funded over 60 activities and global programs since its inception in 2002. It has served as a vehicle for stimulating synergies and collaboration between the WB and IFC, and the fund has been piloting innovation across different sectors in the WBG. The activities span broad thematic areas, including climate change, water, transport, energy, private sector development and access to finance.

Participating donor: Norway

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129. OZONE TRUST FUND (OTF)*Background*

The Ozone Trust Fund (OTF) was established in 1991 in the World Bank in order to channel funding 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 World Bank serves as one of the four Implementing Agencies of the MLF.

Financial highlights

Ozone Trust Fund (OTF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	41
Disbursements made during the year	61

Key results

OTF commitments represent grant funding made available for 684 MLF-approved investment projects and non-investment activities in over 25 countries as of end June 2009. Cumulative ODS phase-out is over 280,000 tonnes of Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP) consumption and production, which is more than 100% of the targeted amount under World Bank approvals. In line with their Montreal Protocol obligations and with the support of the OTF (over US\$900 million cumulatively), Bank partner countries will have completely eliminated consumption and production of halons and CFCs by January 1, 2010.

Participating donors: Multi-donor trust fund stemming from one external, independent Multilateral Fund under the Montreal Protocol, with additional bilateral contributions from the Governments of Sweden and the United States.

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130. PROGRAM ON FORESTS (PROFOR)

Background

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), PROFOR seeks to encourage the transition to a more socially and environmentally sustainable forest sector supported by sound policies and institutions that take a holistic approach to forest conservation and management. PROFOR's goal is to strengthen forests' contribution to poverty reduction, sustainable economic development and the protection of global and local environmental values by contributing, through analytic work, knowledge dissemination and partnerships, to the capacity of institutions and stakeholders in forest policy processes to enable them to address more effectively poverty alleviation, national economic development, climate change (including REDD+), and forest conservation

Financial highlights

Program on Forests (PROFOR)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	3
Disbursements made during the year	2

Key results²

In 2009, the Program on Forests (PROFOR) initiated 20 new activities, and had an active portfolio of 33 projects, up from 21 projects the previous year. The 33 activities under implementation during the calendar year saw a relatively well-balanced thematic distribution (livelihoods—10 activities; governance—10 activities; innovative financing—7 activities; and cross-sectoral cooperation—6 activities) as well as in terms of commitments: (livelihoods—\$1.3 million; governance—\$1.2 million; innovative financing—\$787,870; and cross sectoral—\$996,000). There has been a significant expansion of activities in the governance thematic area (from 3 activities worth \$522,604 in commitments in 2008) primarily due to the alignment of PROFOR and the former Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) trust fund. The number of cross sectoral activities supported has also seen growth. Five new activities have been identified in this area through the programmatic window

Participating donors: European Commission, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom

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131. PROTOTYPE CARBON FUND (PCF)

Background

The Prototype Carbon Fund (PCF) was established in 1999 as a multidonor trust fund with a mission to pioneer the market for project-based greenhouse gas emissions reductions (ERs). The fund uses contributions from 16 companies and six governments in industrialized countries to purchase emission reductions from projects implemented under the Clean Development and

² The Key results were extracted from the 2009 PROFOR Progress Report to the Donors, which covers the program activities in the full calendar year of 2009 to comply with the donor reporting requirement. Therefore, the numbers look different from the numbers shown in fiscal year.

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Joint Implementation Mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol. The fund's three strategic goals are to: (i) promote knowledge dissemination; (ii) demonstrate the role of public-private partnerships in addressing global environmental problems; and, (iii) show how market mechanisms can promote sustainable development and lower the cost of compliance under the Kyoto Protocol.

Financial highlights

Prototype Carbon Fund (PCF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	5
Disbursements made during the year	7

Key results

The PCF is currently engaged in 24 projects in 17 countries. In the spirit of its mission, the PCF has pioneered key sectors of the carbon market, including, *inter alia*, joint implementation, afforestation, soil conservation, and energy efficiency. The PCF has contracted for 28.78 million tons of carbon-dioxide equivalent (MtCO_{2e}). As of the end of June 2009, 6.9 MtCO_{2e} had been delivered to the PCF. It is currently expected that projects in the PCF portfolio will deliver about 25.68 MtCO_{2e} (risk-adjusted), representing 89 percent of the nominal contracted amount. Out of the expected delivered ERs, 96 percent are expected to be Kyoto-compliant. As of the end of FY09, 26 projects had been validated and 18 registered under the UNFCCC.

The PCF reached an important milestone in 2007, as it closed its portfolio by signing the Emissions Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) for its 24th and last project (Brazil Lages Cogen Facility project) in January 2007. In FY07, PCF's Brazil Alta Mogiana and the China HFC-23 projects had started to be issued CERs. In FY08, four more PCF projects started to have issued CERs: China Xiaogushan, Colombia Jepirachi, Indonesia Indocement, and the Philippines NorthWind Bangui Bay. In FY09, Brazil Lages Cogen Facility and Guatemala El Canada Hydro began issuing CERs.

Participating donors: Canada, Finland, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden; British Petroleum, Chubu Electric Power Co., Chugoku Power Co., Deutsche Bank, FORTUM Group, Gaz de France, GDF Suez (Electrabel), Kyushu Power Co., Mitsubishi Corporation, Mitsui & Co., Norsk-Hydro, RWE Germany, Shikoku Power Co., Statoil, Tohoku Electric Power, Tokyo Electric Power Co.

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E-mail: mmeyer1@worldbank.orgWeb site: <http://wbcarbonfinance.org/Router.cfm?Page=PCF&ItemID=9707&FID=9707>**132. PUBLIC-PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE ADVISORY FACILITY (PPIAF)***Background*

The Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (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 Dakar, Delhi, Lima, Manila and Nairobi.

Financial highlights

Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	20
Disbursements made during the year	19

Key results

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.

Participating donors: Asian Development Bank, Australia, Canada, European Commission, France, Germany, International Finance Corporation, Italy, Japan, Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and the World Bank.

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133. SPANISH CARBON FUND (SCF)

Background

The first tranche of the Spanish Carbon Fund (SCF T1) became operational in March 2005 to purchase emission reductions from projects under the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Joint Implementation (JI). With a total capital pledged of € 220 million, the SCF T1 helps the Government of Spain meet its Kyoto Protocol targets and 11 companies comply with their commitments under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme. A second tranche of the Spanish Carbon Fund (SCF T2), with capital pledged of € 70 million, was launched in February 2008 where the Government of Spain is the sole participant. It will become operational after SCF T1 has committed its available capital.

Financial highlights

Spanish Carbon Fund (SCF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	23
Disbursements made during the year	3

Key results

The Fund has signed Emission Reduction Purchase Agreements (ERPAs) for 14 projects, including the SCF's participation in the World Bank's Umbrella Carbon Facility, with a cumulative value of emission reductions purchase agreements of more than € 156 million.

The Spanish Carbon Fund has positively contributed to broadening the coverage of the CDM and JI, having signed ERPA's in Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Mexico, Russia, Senegal, Tunisia, Ukraine, and Uruguay. The SCF purchases emission reductions from a wide range of sectors, including biomass, waste management, energy efficiency, hydropower, oil and gas, transport, wind power, and HFC-23 reduction.

Participating donors: Spanish Ministries of Economy and Finance, and Ministry of Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs, Zeroemissions Carbon Trust S.A., Azuliber, Cementos Portland, Cepsa, Endesa, E. ON Generación, Gas Natural, Hidroelectrica del Cantabrico, Oficemen, Repsol YPF, and Iberdrola

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134. TRUST FUND FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY AND SOCIALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (TFESSD)

Background

The Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development (TFESSD) is a multi-donor trust fund supported by Finland and Norway, which provides grant resources for World Bank activities aimed at mainstreaming the environmental, social and poverty dimensions of sustainable development into World Bank work. It develops World Bank and client country capacity, promotes inclusion of sustainable development issues into World Bank operations, and fosters cooperation between different units in the World Bank and with external agencies and groups. 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 \$104.7 million with \$81.6 million disbursed as of FY08.

Financial highlights

Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development (TFESSD)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	14
Disbursements made during the year	12

Key results

Major achievements include the piloting and subsequent mainstreaming of Country Environmental Analysis, Strategic Environmental Assessments, Poverty and Social Impact Analysis and Social Accountability. Development of sector strategies for environment and social development received funding from TFESSD as did a number of influential reports and capacity building programs. In recent years, TFESSD has been a strong supporter of the rapid increase in the WBG work on adaptation to climate change and especially the social and poverty aspects of climate action.

Participating donors: Finland and Norway

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135. UMBRELLA CARBON FACILITY (UCF)

Background

Tranche 1 of the Umbrella Carbon Facility (UCF)—now closed—purchased very large quantities of emission reductions from two hydrofluorocarbon (HFC)-23 incineration projects in China through 2013. Its donors/participants consist of five World Bank carbon funds and eleven outside entities. The fund makes quarterly payments to the owners of these projects (40 percent) and the government of China (60 percent) based on actual emission reductions that are verified by third party auditors and subsequently issued by the Clean Development Mechanism.

Financial highlights

Umbrella Carbon Facility (UCF)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	109
Disbursements made during the year	164

Key results

Through FY08, the project has offset more than 18.4 million tons of CO₂ equivalents and more than €66 million has been generated to fund the Chinese Clean Development Mechanism Fund, which will be used for investments in Chinese clean energy projects.

Participating donors: Canadenis Acquisition, Climate Change Capital CA, Danish Carbon Fund, Deutsche Bank AG, Dong Naturgas A/S, Endesa S.A., Energi E2, Italian Carbon Fund, Mitsui & Co. Ltd., the Netherlands Clean Development Mechanism Facility, Prototype Carbon Fund, Public Power Corporation, RWE AG, Spanish Carbon Fund, Statkraft Carbon Invest, Tamarisk Acquisition Corp., Tepco, Trading Emissions PLC

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136. WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAM (WSP)

Background

The Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) is a multidonor 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. WSP has supported many of the advances made in the water and sanitation sector over the last three decades.

WSP provides evidence based technical assistance, capacity building, and knowledge management to facilitate knowledge exchange and promote sector dialogue. Through these products and services, WSP gives its clients the capacity and tools they require to plan, manage, scale up, and monitor water and sanitation services. To address the challenges in the water and sanitation sector effectively, WSP follows a decentralized business model, with over 125 technical staff in 24 countries across four regions, to provide customized, in-country support while leveraging global knowledge and World Bank collaboration.

WSP's current focus countries: (i) Africa - Benin, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia; (ii) East Asia and the Pacific - Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, the Philippines, and Vietnam; (iii) Latin America and the Caribbean - Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, and Bolivia; and (iv) South Asia - Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan.

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FY09 marked the first year of implementing WSP's *FY2009-2018 Global Strategy: Scaling up Sustainable Services* and its results framework, catalyzing a significant shift in focus towards results and outcomes for WSP's engagement in the sector. The Program is currently implementing the third generation of its results-based monitoring and evaluation system at the global, regional, and country levels. It articulates a shared set of SMART objectives, global performance, and country-specific indicators to better monitor implementation progress and results on the ground.

Financial highlights

Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	46
Disbursements made during the year	34

Key results

- i. In Indonesia, 715 communities have been declared Open Defecation Free, of which 436 have achieved the result via "spontaneous spread" of WSP's Community-Led Total Sanitation approach. The TSSM approach is being scaled up by national governments, the World Bank, and other donors. Over US\$460,000 in government funds has been leveraged at the national and local levels to support TSSM activities.
- ii. In Peru, WSP's role as facilitator and capacity-builder helped strengthen local sanitation markets through establishment of private-public partnerships among local, regional, and national actors. These include 30 national partners that range from sanitation and construction companies to banks and universities. Ninety service providers, including hardware stores and local masons, were trained and almost US\$100,000 in the sanitation loan portfolio has been generated through seven financial institutions to help households move up the sanitation ladder.
- iii. In the Philippines, where 43 percent of the population is served by small utilities, WSP has helped 11 small utilities prepare and execute performance improvement plans, which were instrumental in helping four small utilities access loans from private banks totaling almost US\$500,000.
- iv. In Bangladesh, 188 rural municipalities with a combined population of almost three million used lessons learned from peers via horizontal learning to help improve the quality of municipal services, including over 3000 water samples having been collected in just eight months.
- v. The findings of the Economics of Sanitation Initiative study bring compelling economic evidence that there is a direct correlation between good sanitation and a country's productivity. In Indonesia, for example, the results have contributed to the ministerial commitments to governors and mayors to increase investments in urban sanitation in over 300 cities by 2014.
- vi. Four countries, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania have started to allocate additional government budget to fulfill the pledge of a minimum of 0.5 percent of

GDP for sanitation and hygiene, as stated in the eThekweni Ministerial Declaration signed at the AFRICASAN V conference and supported by WSP.

Participating donors: Australia, Austria, 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.

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137. WATER PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM (WPP)

Background

The Water Partnership Program (WPP) was launched in 2008 as a joint initiative of the World Bank, the governments of Denmark, the Netherlands, and 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 multidonor 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 World 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 - Africa, East Asia & Pacific, Europe & Central Asia, Latin America & Caribbean, Middle East & North Africa and South Asia. An additional Global Projects Window is designed to enhance World 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 World Bank Task Managers on request. In addition, WPP provides

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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 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	4
Disbursements made during the year	0.2

Key results

Enhancement of the impact of water-related World Bank 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 United Kingdom

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P. WORLD BANK INSTITUTE VPU

138. CARBON FINANCE ASSIST PROGRAM (CF-ASSIST)

Background

The World Bank is committed to support its developing country partners in their pursuit of climate resilient development. The Carbon Finance Assist (CF-Assist) program complements the Carbon Finance operations of the Bank by providing capacity building and technical assistance. CF-Assist focuses on strengthening developing country capabilities to enable their effective participation in the global carbon market, and therefore promote sustainable development. It supports its clients to scale up Carbon Finance, expand Carbon Finance in Cities, and integrate Carbon Finance with climate finance and domestic actions for low carbon growth. Key objectives include designing and delivering targeted training to different stakeholders and facilitating knowledge exchange between practitioners and experts.

Through these activities, CF-Assist 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 CF-Assist as such are consistent with the Bank priorities, sector strategies, and with the Millennium Development Goals.

Carbon Finance Assist is the principal program of the World Bank to address the capacity issues and provided technical assistance to the developing countries and the economies in transition. Its activities focused on strengthening regulatory institutions, helping put procedures in place and assisting in project portfolio development.

Financial highlights

Carbon Finance Assistance Program (CF-ASSIST)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	3
Disbursements made during the year	3

Key Results

- i. **Stakeholder Participation:** Many professionals from different countries took part in CF - A programs benefiting from regional events and country training programs. Further, professionals directly benefited from various training programs conducted under CF - Assist. A major proportion of the training programs have been conducted in Sub - Saharan Africa in view of the continuing lack of capacity hindering carbon market development in the region.
- ii. **Institutional Strengthening:** CF - Assist worked with a number of Designated National Authorities (DNA) and other local institutions in strengthening their capacities, and helping put in place approval procedures, sustainable development criteria, etc. CF - Assist was instrumental in establishing new DNAs in different countries such as Botswana, The Gambia and Syria. Countries which received institutional support include Argentina, Benin, Ecuador, Madagascar, Mexico, Paraguay, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, and Uruguay. In China, CF - Assist supported the establishment of the CDM Fund Center in the Ministry of Economy. In the Philippines, financial intermediaries received institutional support.
- iii. **Knowledge Exchange:** CF-Assist launched the initiative on South-South cooperation to facilitate knowledge exchange among developing (non-Annex I) countries in order to learn from best practices and lessons of successful countries. A team of CDM stakeholders from Botswana visited Brazil, talked with different players in the carbon market, and gained valuable insights into project and market development. CF-Assist also organized a South-South program in China in which participants from 17 countries exchanged experiences with project developers, federal and provincial officials and local CDM experts. Also, the initiative North-South City Twinning for Carbon Finance was launched, a peer-to-peer learning that started out between Barcelona and Mexico, Paris and Bangkok. After the UN climate conference in Copenhagen December 2009, a Multi stakeholder Global Dialogue Series was initiated to reflect upon the consequences for climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies for developing countries.

Participating donors: Australia, Denmark, France, Spain and Switzerland

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139. DEVELOPMENT MARKETPLACE (DM)*Background*

The Development Marketplace (DM) is a competitive grant program that identifies and funds innovative, early stage development projects with high potential for development impact and replication. Administered by the World Bank and funded by various partners, DM has awarded approximately \$60 million to innovative projects identified through country, regional and global DM competitions.

Financial highlights

Development Marketplace (DM)	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	1
Disbursements made during the year	1

Key results

Through eight global competitions held in Washington DC since 2000, DM disbursed approximately \$37 million to 260 projects. 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 program has also held 58 country or region-based competitions and disbursed \$23 million to over 1,200 projects that operate at the grass-roots level.

Participating donors: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Denmark, GEF, and IFAD

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140. THE ROBERT S. MCNAMARA FELLOWSHIPS PROGRAM

Background

The Robert S. McNamara Fellowships Program was established in 1982 by a resolution of the 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 of Executive Directors in July 2007. In the current structure, research grants target university scholars from developing member countries 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 the Steering Committee, consisting of three Executive Directors and other senior management staff of the World Bank.

Financial highlights

Robert S. McNamara Fellowships Program (MCNA)	FY2009 \$*million
Cash Contributions received during the year	-
Disbursements made during the year	0.2

Key results

Since the inception of the Program in 1982, 268 fellowships have been granted to fellows from a pool of more than 9,000 applicants representing various member countries of the World Bank. In FY09, 18 fellowships were awarded to fellows from 18 countries. .

Participating donors: Bangladesh, China, India, Kuwait, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, and former Yugoslavia.

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Q. IFC Advisory Services

Economic development is often stifled in countries where the private sector faces obstacles in its operations and growth. To help improve these situations, IFC provides investments and advisory services to build the private sector in emerging markets. Our experience shows that, in addition to financial investment, companies need an enabling legislative environment and advice about business best practices to thrive.

IFC's Advisory Services provides advice, problem solving, and training to companies, industries, and governments. Our work includes advising national and local governments on how to improve the investment climate and strengthen basic infrastructure. We also help client countries sharpen their competitive edge, improve corporate governance, and become more sustainable. With 1,141 staff members, IFC's Advisory Services works in 84 cities spread across 66 countries around the world. Advisory work is organized into five business lines:

[Access to Finance](#): helps to increase the availability and affordability of financial services, particularly to micro, small and medium enterprise clients. This business line focuses on three areas —building bank and nonbank financial institutions; improving financial infrastructure; and improving the legal and regulatory framework.

[Investment Climate](#): helps governments implement reforms to improve their country's business environment and to encourage and retain investment, thus fostering competitive markets, growth, and job creation.

[Corporate Advice](#): offers corporate advice to existing and potential investment clients. The business line focuses on three areas: improving corporate governance, building markets for small and medium enterprises and improving their managerial capacity, and enhancing corporate social responsibility.

[Environment and Social Sustainability](#): promotes the large-scale adoption of business models that are both profitable and good for the environment and social development. IFC environment and social sustainability projects address the market barriers that keep the private sector from adopting those models. They focus on three areas: addressing climate change, leveraging labor and social capital, and preventing biodiversity loss.

[Infrastructure](#): advises governments on private-sector participation in infrastructure and other public services. IFC infrastructure services balance the needs of investors with public policy considerations and the needs of the community while supporting broader access to public infrastructure and services, including health and education.

Financial highlights

IFC	FY2009 \$'million
Cash Contributions received during the year	303
Disbursements made during the year	274

Access to Finance

More than 3 billion people in developing countries have little or no access to financial services. IFC's Access to Finance business line helps increase the availability and affordability of financial services, focusing on micro, small, and medium enterprises. In FY09, it maintained 298 such projects and programs in 72 countries—141 in IDA countries and 58 in fragile and conflict-affected countries. These projects represent \$54.5 million in expenses, with about 36 percent of expenditures in IDA countries and 14 percent in fragile and conflict-affected countries.

141. Global Index Insurance Facility (GIIF)

Background

The Global Index Insurance Facility (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 the GIIF is to promote the development of effective and sustainable markets for index-based weather and catastrophic risk insurance, so as to foster sustainable development in the agricultural sector, primarily focusing in developing countries. The program was officially launched on December 2, 2009.

At the core of the facility is the GIIF Trust Fund (GTF), a multidonor trust fund created to encourage and provide development grant funding to projects contributing to achieving the objective of the GIIF. GTF will provide support in the form of development grants in four key areas: (i) local capacity building, (ii) financial assistance to partner financial institutions, (iii) performance-based premium support, and iv) regulatory policy and capacity building.

Key results

GTF will support scalable, institution-building exercises to assist local insurers and financial intermediaries to provide services to protect uninsured populations against weather and catastrophic risks. The ultimate goal is to develop sustainable and commercially viable

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index/parametric insurance markets in developing countries. This will be achieved through the following means: (i) building local capacity through technical support from technical partners; (ii) establishing local, index-based insurance markets through promotion of concept and supporting developmental role including regulatory capacity building and premium support; (iii) facilitating access to reinsurance through the creation of risk pools, and (iv) providing equity investments that will, over time, support the local market with capital to retain more of the risks locally.

Participating donors: Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Commission, IFC

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Investment Climate

IFC helps governments of developing and transitional countries improve their operating environment for businesses. It provides customized advice on how to improve and simplify regulations and attract and retain investments, helping clients create jobs, foster growth, and reduce poverty. During FY09, our expenditures in the investment climate business line totaled \$51.3 million, and we were active in 69 countries through 214 advisory projects. Our activities included 89 projects in International Development Association countries representing 56 percent of our spending, and 62 projects in fragile and conflict affected countries representing 26 percent of our expenditures.

142. FIAS

Background

FIAS is the World Bank Group's global funding and partnership platform for investment climate reform in developing countries. Through FIAS, the Bank and its donor partners assist developing countries and transition economies in improving their business environment, with a focus on regulatory simplification and investment generation. FIAS-funded projects aim at delivering

tangible results leading to measurable improvements in the investment climates of client countries.

Strategic priority areas under the current FY08–11 operational cycle include investment climate reform in Sub-Saharan Africa (as a regional priority) and in IDA and conflict-affected countries. Additionally, FIAS supports a wide range of knowledge management activities related to best practices in investment climate reform, and serves as an incubator for the development and testing of new and innovative approaches and themes in the areas of private sector development and investment climate reform. Many of FIAS' activities are undertaken in close cooperation with internal and external partners under a partnership approach that fosters collaboration at substance level, including via joint design and implementation of project activities and the cooperative development of new products and services. As a cross-cutting global program with about 30 percent of its implementation capacity in the field, FIAS works closely together with IFC's regional Advisory Services units as well as the Bank's Financial and Private Sector Development Network.

The FIAS program is managed by the World Bank Group's Investment Climate Department, under the joint supervision of IFC, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. During the first two years of the current operational cycle, FIAS projects supported more than 300 investment climate results in more than 60 countries, and contributed to more than 100 business environment reforms.

Key results

Results of FIAS-supported projects typically consist of a reduction in 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 FY09, major FIAS programs supported seven of the top 10 global reformers identified in *Doing Business 2010*, including Rwanda (top reformer), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Colombia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Belarus, Liberia, and Tajikistan. In line with its strategic priorities, 40 percent of FIAS' FY09 project-related resources supported activities in Sub-Saharan Africa, while more than 50 percent of project-related resources were allocated to investment climate reform activities in IDA countries and frontier regions of non-IDA countries. About one-quarter of FIAS' resources are dedicated to projects in conflict-affected countries.

Participating donors: Australia, Austria, European Commission, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States

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Corporate Advice

IFC offers corporate advice to existing and potential investment clients. The business line focuses on three areas: improving corporate governance; building markets for micro, small, and medium enterprises and improving their managerial capacity; and enhancing corporate responsibility. In FY09, expenditures in the Corporate Advice business line totaled \$37.7 million and were disbursed to 73 countries. Activities included 127 projects in IDA countries and 50 in fragile and conflict-affected countries. About 44 percent of our expenditures were in IDA countries and 16 percent in fragile and conflict-affected countries.

143. Global Corporate Governance Forum

Background

Housed in the IFC Corporate Advice Department, the Global Corporate Governance Forum (the “Forum”) 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 four activity pillars: (i) raise awareness and build consensus for the implementation of reform; (ii) sponsor research that is relevant to the developing countries’ confronting reform challenges; (iii) disseminate best practice guidance drawn from the Forum’s global expert network and experience of corporate governance reform; and (iv) fund technical assistance and capacity building in collaboration with local, regional, and international partners.

The Forum is entering its third phase of operation as a 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 will facilitate the Forum’s efforts to build scale in its global activities, utilizing these centers to support country-level assistance and South-South capacity building.

Participating donors: Austria, Canada, Flanders (Belgium), France, IFC, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland

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144. The Oil Gas and Mining Sustainable Community Development Fund (COMMDEV)

Background

The Oil, Gas and Mining Sustainable Community Development Fund (CommDev) is a funding mechanism for practical capacity building, training, technical assistance, implementation support, awareness-raising, and tool development. Operating flexibly and efficiently, CommDev serves as an integral component of an extractive industry projects—enhancing, accelerating, and extending the value-added support given to communities beyond the compliance requirements of IFC investment projects and World Bank loans.

CommDev promotes trilateral partnerships among communities, local governments, and extractive industry companies to develop not only immediate win-win-win benefits but strategic, sustainable solutions that will, over time, effectively reduce poverty and create further opportunities for the extractive industry community. It seeks to be both a 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.

Participating donor: Norway

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145. SME Management Solutions (Business Edge & SME Toolkit)

Background

SME Management Solutions 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 program 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

Results reported by SMEs and clients include: 97 percent participant satisfaction rate after training; 62 percent of training participants able to apply new skills; 281 percent return on investment; improved quality of banks' SME portfolios; and two-thirds of users consider SME Toolkit best in class for online training resources supporting SMEs.

As of the end of 2009, key SME Management Solutions results included: more than 123,000 classroom training seats sold by intermediaries; more than 60 intermediaries and 650 trainers accredited; more than 350,000 workbooks sold; 32 Web sites receiving more than 4.5 million unique visitors per year, of which more than 80 percent are from developing countries; and content available in 17 languages.

Participating donors: Catalonia (Spain), Japan, the Netherlands, Netherlands-IFC Partnership Program (NIPP), U.K. Department for International Development (DFID), Wallonia (Belgium)

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Environmental and Social Sustainability

IFC promotes the large-scale adoption of business models that are both profitable and good for environment and social development, and its projects address the market barriers that keep the private sector from adopting those models. The institution's work on environmental and social sustainability focuses on three areas: addressing climate change, leveraging labor and social capital, and preventing biodiversity loss. In FY09, expenditures in the sustainability business line totaled \$16.0 million and were directed to 44 countries. Activities included 41 projects in IDA countries and 12 in fragile and conflict-affected countries. About 16 percent of expenditures were in IDA countries and 5 percent in conflict-affected countries.

146. IFC Sustainability Business Innovator

Background

The IFC Sustainability Business Innovator supports IFC Advisory Services in environmental and social sustainability 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 entire sectors.

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Priority areas under the IFC Sustainability Innovator include: (i) addressing climate change (through scaling up mitigation efforts involving greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation efforts involving, for example, sustainable access to water); (ii) reducing biodiversity loss (through efforts in agriculture and forestry); and (iii) leveraging labor and social assets. As a crosscutting initiative that supports the three themes above, instruments for sustainable investing help investors identify and invest in companies with environmentally and socially sustainable business models.

Participating donors: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Global Environment Facility, Iceland, IFC, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom

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147. Financial Mechanisms for Climate Change Facility

Background

The Financial Mechanisms for Climate Change Facility (FMCC Facility) is a vehicle to respond to growing demand for climate change interventions and to support the testing and deployment of greenhouse gas reducing of adaptation (resilience) interventions.

FMCC funds are used for program administration, project cycle cost, advisory services, knowledge management and investment, including any combination of debt, equity, or guarantee/risk sharing instruments in sectors including power, renewable energy, energy efficiency, transport, climate resilience, and forests.

Participating donors: Climate Investment Funds (CIF), IFC

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148. Public-Private Sector Partnership Facility (PPSPF)

Background

The Public-Private Sector Partnership Facility (PPSPF Facility) is a vehicle to leverage private sector funds, creativity, and energy to generate global environmental benefits in a sustainable and cost-effective manner. It can also be a first step for the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to more systematically engage with the private sector, thereby reaching beyond its own limits and fostering innovation and opening new markets that would deliver environmental benefits.

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.

Participating donors: Global Environment Facility (GEF), IFC

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Infrastructure

IFC advises governments on private sector participation in infrastructure and other public services, helping to generate investment opportunities that result in long-term economic growth and improved living standards for our client countries. Its advice in infrastructure, in particular, balances the needs of investors with public-policy considerations and the needs of the community, while also supporting broader access to public infrastructure and services,

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including health and education. In FY09, IFC's expenditures in the infrastructure advisory business line totaled \$23.5 million and supported active projects in 49 countries. Activities included 46 projects in the world's poorest countries and 16 projects in fragile and conflict-affected countries. About 27 percent of expenditures went to the poorest countries and 18 percent to conflict-afflicted countries.

149. Infrastructure Development Collaboration Partnership Fund

The Infrastructure Development Collaboration Partnership Fund (DevCo) supports the development and implementation of transactions that bring the private sector into the provision of infrastructure services. DevCo provides funding for both (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 projects.

Participating donors: Austria, IFC, the Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom

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IFC Advisory Services in Africa

IFC provides advice to companies and governments in Africa on how to grow businesses sustainably, develop large infrastructure projects, and build a positive investment climate by simplifying regulations or making processes more transparent. IFC also works to help promote gender equality, environmental sustainability, and expand health and education services. IFC teams are active across Sub-Saharan Africa and increasingly focus on the poorest countries and those affected by conflict.

150. PEP-Africa

Background

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. IFC PEP Africa has established partnerships with donors, governments, and the private sector to design and implement a range of advisory services focusing on (i) improving the investment climate; (ii) unlocking sector growth and mobilizing private sector investment; (iii) and enhancing the competitiveness of micro, small, and medium enterprises.

At the end of the third year in its first five-year cycle, PEP Africa has exceeded expectations in terms of staffing, programming, countries covered and funds raised.

Participating donors: African Development Bank, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Islamic Development Bank, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States

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151. AFRICAN MANAGEMENT SERVICES COMPANY (AMSCO)

The African Management Services Company (AMSCO) provides comprehensive training and management services to its private sector clients in Africa. This includes (i) recruiting experienced executives for top and middle-management positions in African companies for periods of up to 3 years, (ii) identifying and collaborating with training providers in Africa and abroad to provide training and capacity building to client companies, (iii) introducing effective planning and implementing client-specific training programs. These projects principally apply to small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

AMSCO and an interrelated program, the ATMS Foundation, were both launched in 1989 as a joint initiative by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), IFC, and the African

Q. IFC ADVISORY SERVICES

Development Bank Group entitled the ATMS Project, AMSCO carries out the operational part of the ATMS Project and the Stitching African Training and Management Services (ATMS Foundation), collecting and making available funds for, among other the development efforts, entrepreneurship education and training of local managers and staff.

Participating donors: African Development Bank, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, IFC, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, UNDP, the World Bank

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152. Health in Africa Initiative (HiA)

Background

The Health in Africa (HiA) Initiative was launched in late 2006 as an IFC-World Bank joint collaboration supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The Initiative is based on the publication *The Business of Health in Africa, Partnering with the Private Sector to Improve People's Lives*, a report that 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 \$1 billion over periods of FY10–15 in investment and advisory services to boost socially responsible health care in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The HiA Initiative depends on close collaboration with partners within and outside the World Bank Group— partners that bring complementary expertise to assist African governments to better integrate the private sector into their national health systems. This includes: (i) health economics, systems, and policy; (ii) private sector development; (iii) regulatory practices; (iv) public-private partnerships; and v) outsourcing.

Key results

The HiA Initiative has achieved several important outcomes since its inception. First, it has established the Equity Vehicle for Health in Africa, now called the Africa Health Fund (AHF), which had its first closing at \$57 million in June, 2009, in London. It has completed country assessments and policy development work in several Sub-Saharan African countries, starting with Ghana, Kenya, and Mali. The HiA Initiative has developed and published a biennial comparative policy report, similar to *Doing Business*, with the aim of encouraging appropriate policy reform (the next publication is scheduled for release in December 2010). Finally, the HiA Initiative is completing market surveys in a number of countries with the aim of establishing facilities with local banks and improving access to finance for SME health care providers, as well as identifying and designing key advisory services needed by private SME health institutions to expand their operations.

HiA is collaborating with the governments and private sectors of Ghana, Kenya, and Mali by taking concrete steps to work together on resolving core health challenges. Public-private partnerships for health service provision are being forged and progress has been very encouraging, particularly in strengthening the business, investment, and regulatory environments. HiA's work is predicated on the belief that the public and private sectors must work together to develop viable, sustainable, and equitable health care systems.

Participating donor: Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

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153. MOZAMBIQUE SME INITIATIVE (MSI)

The Mozambique SME Initiative (MSI) was created in 2004 to provide financing and technical assistance to select SMEs and to build the Mozambican economy's "missing middle" local firms. It provides long-term funding, hands-on partnership, and support in key business functions, including marketing, management, human resources, and information technology. Since its inception, the MSI has investigated a total of 170 projects, of which 48 percent were indigenous

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owned and 22 percent were owned by women. Of the 170 enquiries received, 18 companies have been assisted and MSI 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.

MSI is currently in a transition period, after which a fund manager (Business Partners International) will raise a new SME fund to build upon and substantially expand MSI's investment objective by June 30, 2010.

Participating donors: Finland, IFC, the Netherlands, Switzerland

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154. IFC Advisory Services in the Middle East and North Africa

Background

IFC Advisory Services in the Middle East and North Africa focus on promoting private sector development in the region. The MENA region covered by IFC comprises 20 countries, with a total population of more than 530 million people and a variety of economic features and constraints. The region includes three IDA countries—Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Yemen—as well as several conflict-affected countries and territories, including Afghanistan, Iraq, West Bank and Gaza, and Yemen.

Key results

IFC Advisory Services in the Middle East and North Africa has helped improve the business environment in several countries in the region through the reform of 32 laws, regulations, and codes as well as 31 procedures and policies. Through alternative dispute resolution projects, IFC enabled the successful resolution of 140 cases, resulting in the release of \$41 million in SME funds tied up in litigation and aggregate private sector savings of about \$6 million. IFC Advisory Services in the Middle East and North Africa have also supported the development of the agribusiness sector in conflict-affected countries. In Afghanistan, for example, new technologies

and practices introduced by IFC nearly tripled the productivity of the raisin industry, while the improved quality of pomegranates increased farmers' gate selling price by 80 percent. In West Bank and Gaza, IFC's assistance helped olive oil firms increase exports by 35 percent.

Participating donors: Canada, Denmark, France, Islamic Development Bank, Japan, Kuwait, the Netherlands, the OPEC Fund for International Development, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Visa International, Yemen

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155. Iraq Small Business Finance Facility (ISBFF)

Background

The Iraq Small Business Finance Facility (ISBFF) is a multidonor private sector development advisory services program operating in Iraq and focusing on the following areas: (i) improving MSMEs' access to finance through institutional capacity building in conjunction with broader sector development, (ii) strengthening microfinance institutions through capitalization and targeted advisory support, (iii) improving the management skills of small and medium enterprises, (iv) improving the overall investment climate with targeted policy reforms, and v) and supporting industries with a focus on capacity-building and industry-specific policy reforms.

Participating donors: Japan, Spain, United Kingdom, United States

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156. IFC Advisory Services in Latin America and the Caribbean

Background

IFC Advisory Services in Latin America and the Caribbean is a multidonor initiative that provides advisory services to private businesses and governments in developing countries. The initiative's donor partners' contributions and support have allowed it to have a real impact on private sector development to reduce poverty in the region.

Projects undertaken as part of IFC Advisory Services in Latin America and the Caribbean are selected based on demand, resources, availability, and fit with the regional strategy. By streamlining its operations and moving closer to its clients' geographical locations, IFC aims to grow its business and increase its development impact in Latin America and the Caribbean. Advisory services in the region are focused on five strategic areas: access to finance, investment climate, infrastructure advisory, environmental and social sustainability, and corporate advice.

Key results

Overall, IFC Advisory Services in Latin America and the Caribbean has had solid development results. To date, the program has increased access to finance for micro, small, and medium enterprises in the region through the participation of 25 new financial institutions; promoted the registration of over 90,000 new businesses by simplifying municipal procedures in more than 52 municipalities in eight countries; and signed nine advisory infrastructure mandates for the transportation, insurance, health, and water sectors in Brazil, Colombia, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, and St. Lucia. Additionally, the IFC has helped 15 municipalities surrounding extractive projects in Colombia and Peru strengthen their ability to invest the royalties they receive from such projects; helped officers in 1,031 municipalities improve their decision making by providing them an innovative on-line platform; supported 74 local civil society organizations in engaging with local governments to hold them accountable for the use of royalties; and helped improve the productivity and income of some 20,000 small farmers in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Uruguay.

Participating donors: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Finland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States

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157. IFC Advisory Services in Europe and Central Asia

Background

The IFC Advisory Services in Europe and Central Asia was launched in 2000 to improve the region's investment climate, promote private investment, and facilitate the growth of small and medium enterprises. The program has helped introduce international best practices in corporate governance; strengthened banking operations; supported the development of microfinance leasing, agribusiness and mortgage finance industries; and improved energy efficiency and recycling initiatives. IFC has continued to innovate, launching such initiatives as food safety, agri-insurance, cleaner production, and residential energy efficiency in the Europe and Central Asia.

Key results

To date, IFC Advisory Services in Europe and Central Asia has assisted more than 31,000 companies via training and consultations, with 3,200 companies reached through in-depth assistance reporting and implementation of project recommendations. IFC has helped client companies attract more than \$4 billion in additional investment and contributed to the drafting of 339 laws that have been adopted by governments.

Participating donors: Austria, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, Germany, Global Environment Facility (GEF), IFC, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States

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IFC Advisory Services in South Asia

158. South Asia Enterprise Development Facility (SEDF)

Background

The South Asia Enterprise Development Facility (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. SEDF's goal is to enhance the performance, competitiveness, and growth of SMEs in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, and Northeast India. It does so by helping SMEs access finance, sustain their value chains, and improve business environments. Most of SEDF's projects have components directed at adapting to and mitigating risks of climate change, as well as mainstreaming marginalized women. The first phase of SEDF ended in December 2008 and the second phase commenced in January 2009.

SEDF's access to finance business line works with the financial intermediaries in the countries it covers to build their capacity in financing SMEs. It also works to support partner financial institutions in extending finance to SMEs and in developing new and standardized the products targeted for SMEs. Additionally, 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 value chain business line of SEDF aims to increase the competitiveness of SMEs in selected sectors by addressing overriding market failures. It focuses on developing key economic sectors by engaging directly with private sector firms, service providers, and trade associations in specific sector value chains (currently agribusiness, textiles, and apparel), leveraging 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.

Finally, the investment climate business line works to facilitate the easing of constraints to business operation, formation, and expansion. Projects contribute to improving the investment climate in these countries in order to create jobs, generate foreign and domestic investment, reduce the cost of doing business, and address regulatory constraints.

Participating donor: Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), U.K. Department for International Development (DFID)

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159. South Asia Infrastructure Facility (SAIF)

Background

The South Asia Infrastructure Facility (SAIF) was set up 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. SAIF focuses on the shortage of well-designed private infrastructure transactions, most often using a public-private partnership (PPP) model for infrastructure projects.

SAIF's services include project preparation and development, tendering and selection, transaction advisory and structuring services related to private sector participation and investment. SAIF engages in activities encompassing all stages of the development process of infrastructure PPP projects. For government-originated projects, it designs and implements PPP transactions, working in an advisory capacity for governments. For Project Development Partnerships, it creates 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.

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SAIF is currently involved in projects in the solid waste, infrastructure (roads, ports, and airports), and health sectors in Bhutan, India, and the Maldives, and is providing technical assistance for infrastructure-related activities in India.

Participating donors: IFC-Funding Mechanism for Technical Assistance Advisory Services, Netherlands-IFC Partnership Program (NIPP)

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160. South Asia Enterprise Development Facility for Sri Lanka and the Maldives (SLDF)

Background

The South Asia Enterprise Development Facility for Sri Lanka and Maldives (SLDF) was established in 2006 as a facility for assisting sustained growth and development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in order to reduce poverty in South Asia. SLDF's goal is to enhance the performance, competitiveness, and growth of SMEs in Sri Lanka and Maldives. It does so by improving SMEs' access to formal finance and general business environment. The second phase of the SLDF began in July 2009, just following the close of the first phase.

SLDF delivers its programs mostly through business lines related to access to finance and corporate advice business lines. The primary aim of the access to finance business line is to build the capacity of financial intermediaries to improve the financing of SMEs. This is done by helping partner financial institutions build their capacity and introduce new and standardized the products for SMEs. The corporate advice business line works with few key private sector firms, service providers, and trade associations in the information technology and tourism sectors.

Participating donor: Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)

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161. Bangladesh Investment Climate Fund (BICF)

Background

The Bangladesh Investment Climate Fund (BICF) was established in 2007 in response to a request from the government of Bangladesh. It has a single goal—to provide advisory services to help create a better operating environment for businesses in Bangladesh. Government agencies and BICF, in close collaboration with the private sector and civil society in Bangladesh, jointly design and implement programs to institute business-friendly policies and regulations, and to strengthen the institutions that implement them. BICF’s major areas of focus are business regulations; economic zones; institutional capacity building, public-private dialogue, and strategic stakeholder advocacy and communications support.

BICF’s regulatory reforms program supports the regulatory reform agenda for increased investment, innovation, and economic growth through the reduction of regulatory costs and risks of doing business in Bangladesh.

BICF’s enterprise zone program 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 these zones. Compliant zones will lead to increased investment promotion and job creation.

BICF’s stakeholder engagement and capacity building pillar works with a wide variety of stakeholders on several levels: (i) through experiential learning programs, it enhances knowledge and awareness of investment climate issues among mid-level and senior public officials; (ii) through support to government ministries and agencies such as the Board of Investment, it helps improve institutions so that they can promote a more enabling business environment; and (iii) through public-private dialogues, it brings together the public and private sectors to facilitate dialogue and identify investment climate reforms in a consultative and mutually beneficial manner; and (iv) through support to public and private institutions, media,

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business membership organizations, and academia, it builds local capacity to research, recommend, and advocate for investment climate reforms in Bangladesh.

Participating donors: European Union, U.K. Department for International Development (DFID)

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162. India Advisory Program (CSAAP)

Background

Started two years ago, the main goal of the India Advisory Program is to significantly increase IFC's development impact and ability to reach the poor in India by focusing on three pillars: inclusive growth, climate change, and regional integration.

The inclusive growth pillar intends to enable higher levels of inclusion through access to finance, investment climate reform, and delivery of development impact programs through linkage programs, which work to strengthen the SMEs linked to IFC's investment projects as well as enhance income and employment generating activities for local communities around the investment). Areas of focus include improving social safety nets by encouraging electronic payments for government health, education, and other welfare programs; expanding affordable housing; and targeted programs in gender microfinance and greenfielding or the building capacity of financial institutions.

Under the pillar of climate change (climate change is one of its strategic priorities in the region); the India Advisory Program's focus is on mitigation and adaptation. Areas of focus include clean production assessment (which, in some cases, links to clean production related investment), sustainable energy and water, energy efficiency financing, and renewable energy.

And under the regional integration pillar, the India Advisory program supports public policy reforms to facilitate regional trade and investment, development of regional infrastructure with

a focus on power, transport, and port infrastructure, and capacity building and reform advocacy support to institutionalize regional mechanisms of public private dialogue.

Participating donors: Japan, the Netherlands, Netherlands-IFC Partnership Program (NIPP), Spain

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163. 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 development 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, corporate advice, environment and social sustainability, infrastructure, and investment climate.

Key results

In the area of access to finance, IFC supported banks in China and the Philippines in lending \$487 million for energy efficiency projects, enabling borrowing companies to avoid generating the equivalent of 12.5 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 50,000 customers in its first year of operation, reducing the cost of transferring funds to family and friends far away from \$2–3 to \$.20–.40. IFC also helped financial institutions in the region provide more than \$5 billion in loans to small and medium enterprises in 2009.

In the area of corporate advice, 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

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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 infrastructure, IFC's largest programs in the region focus on power generation, power distribution, and off-grid systems and renewables. Air transport is another focus. IFC's completed transactions have improved access to services for 1 million people, reduced government subsidies by \$100 million, and facilitated \$50 million in private investment. In the future, IFC also intends to help improve the supply of water and its distribution.

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 number of days to settle commercial disputes from more than 300 to 50.

Participating donors (via multidonor or stand-alone trust funds):

China and Mongolia:	Australia, IFC, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway
Indonesia:	Australia, IFC, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland
Mekong (Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam):	European Commission, Finland, IFC, Ireland, Switzerland, the Netherlands, New Zealand
Pacific:	Australia, Japan, IFC, the Netherlands, New Zealand
Philippines:	Australia, Canada, IFC and Global Environmental Facility

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164. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TRUST FUNDS PROGRAM (TATF)

Background

IFC's Technical Assistance Trust Funds Program (TATF) is a key instrument for funding and managing investment related advisory 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 establishment in 1988, the TATF program has been instrumental in piloting many innovative ideas that are now central to IFC's work. It played an important 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. They have also enabled IFC to provide government agencies with high-quality sector and industry studies.

Participating donors: Austria, Canada, Catalonia Region of Spain, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Visa International, Wallonia Region of Belgium

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165. GLOBAL TRADE LIQUIDITY PROGRAM

Background

The Global Trade Liquidity Program (GTLP) is a unique, coordinated global initiative that brings together governments, development finance institutions, and private sector banks to support trade in developing markets and address the shortage of trade finance resulting from the 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 global and regional banks to extend trade finance to importers and exporters in developing countries.

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Participating donors: IFC, Ministry of Finance of Canada, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, Saudi Development Fund, U.K. Department for International Development

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166. MICROFINANCE ENHANCEMENT FACILITY

Background

Microfinance plays a critical role in providing financial services to poor people and fighting poverty. 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 Microfinance Enhancement Facility (MEF) will provide microfinance institutions in developing countries with 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 more than 100 strong microfinance institutions in up to 40 countries, and will support lending to as many as 60 million low-income borrowers in many of the world's poorest countries.

Participating donors: Austrian Bank for Development (OeEB), European Investment Bank, German development bank KfW, IFC, Netherlands Development Finance Company (FMO), Sweden

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167. IFC-Netherlands Carbon Facility (INCaF)

Background

The IFC-Netherlands Carbon Facility (INCaF), started in 2002, is an arrangement under which IFC purchases carbon credits for the benefit of the government of the Netherlands under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol. The facility has committed €65 million in 10 transactions to purchase emission reductions from more than 40 renewable energy (wind farms, small hydros), landfill, and methane projects. It is no longer accepting new projects.

Participating donor: The Netherlands

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