



DIRECTORY OF PROGRAMS SUPPORTED BY TRUST FUNDS

As of March 31, 2012



THE WORLD BANK GROUP

Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships Vice Presidency



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CONCESSIONAL FINANCE AND GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS VICE PRESIDENCY

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Global Partnerships and Trust Fund Operations
Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships



THE WORLD BANK

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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

4H-MEF	Mekong AusAID Energy Fund
ACBF	Africa Capacity Building Foundation
ACGF	African Catalytic Growth Fund MDTF
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFRCC	African Climate Change Program
AF-SCS	Afghanistan Technical Assistance to Strengthen Service Deliver at Community Level
ARFF	Agriculture Finance Support Facility
AHI	Avian and Human Influenza Facility
AIGF	Afghanistan Investment Guarantee Facility
AMC	Advanced Market Commitment Mechanism
AMSCO	African Management Services Company
APOC II	African Programme for Onchocerciasis Control
ARTF	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund
ASTAE	Asia Sustainable and Alternative Energy Program
AU	African Union
BD-CC	Bangladesh Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Climate Change
BD-JTP	Support to Phase II of Joint Technical Assistance Program for Bangladesh
BD-LGO	Bangladesh Policy on Local Governance Programs
BH-IGTF	European Union Investment Guarantee
BICF	Bangladesh Investment Climate Fund
BNPP	Bank-Netherlands Partnership Program
BPMLRI	Booster Program for Malaria Control in Africa
BPRP	Belgium Poverty Reduction Partnership Program
BRF	Pilot Program to Conserve Brazilian Rain Forest
CITIES	Cities Alliance
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
CAADP4	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme – Pillar IV Institutions
CAEWD	Central Asia Program: Energy and Water Development
CASM	Communities and Small-Scale Mining
CCC	Communication for Climate Change Multi-Donor Trust Fund
CCCP	Canada Climate Change Program
CDC	The Caspian Devt Corp Joint Gas & Infra Devt
CEPF	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
CF/CARBON	Country Carbon Funds (10 funds managed by Carbon Finance Unit)
CF-ASSIST	Carbon Finance Assistance Program
CGAP	Consultative Group to Assist the Poor
CGIAR	Global Research Partnership for a Food Secure Future
CIWA	Cooperation in International Waters in Africa
ECD	Regional Centers for Learning on Evaluation and Results
ESS	Environmental Scoping Study
CMIN	Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance
CO2	Carbon Dioxides
COM+	Alliance of Communicators
COMMDEV	Oil, Gas and Mining Sustainable Community Development Fund

COMMGAP	MDTF for Development Communication for Governance and Accountability Program
CPF	Carbon Partnership Facility
CRISK	Commodity Risk-Agricultural Risk Management Team
CSAAP	India Advisory Program
CTF	Clean Technology Fund
DEC-TC	Transparency and Competitiveness Trust Fund Program
DEVCO	Infrastructure Development Collaboration Fund
DFID	United Kingdom Department for International Development
DFIDIN	Strategic Partnership for India
DFSP	Donor Funded Staff Program
DM	Development Marketplace
DMF	Debt Management Facility
DPO	Disabled People's Organizations
DRF	Debt Reduction Facility
DRTF	Debt Relief Trust Fund
EAAIG	East Asian and Pacific Region Infrastructure for Growth Trust Fund
EAP	IFC Advisory Services in East Asia and Pacific
EAPJ4P	EAP Justice for the Poor Initiative 2008
ECA	IFC Advisory Services in Europe and Central Asia
ECAPED	ECA Region Capacity Development Fund
EFA-FTI	Education For All -- Fast track Initiative
EFASE	Education for All - Supervising Entity
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework Trust Fund
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EPFM	ECA Regional Public Finance Management
EPIC	Entrepreneurship Program for Innovation in the Caribbean
EPSNP	Ethiopia Productive Safety Nets Partnership
ESFA	Environmental & Social Development Fund for Africa
ESMAP	Energy Sector Management Assistance Program
ESSP	Emergency Services Support Program (Palestinian Authority)
ETAF	Extractive Industries Tech Advisory Facilities
EU2020	EU2020 Knowledge and Advisory Services
FCP	Fragility and Conflict Partnership: UN-WB
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIAS	Joint World Bank Group Facility for Investment Climate Advisory Services (FIAS)
FIRST	Financial Sector Reform and Strengthening Initiative
FLIT	Russia Financial Literacy and Education
FMCC	Financial Mechanisms for Climate Change Facility
FTIE	EFA FTI Education Program Development Fund
G-20	Group of 20
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
GAFSP-PSW	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program – Private Sector Window
GAIDS	Global HIV/AIDS Partnership (includes UNAIDS, DFID, and other funds)
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
GCGF	Global Corporate Governance Forum
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFIA	GEF Implementing Agency
GENTF	Gender Trust Funds
GFA	GAVI Fund Affiliate
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria

GFCRP	Food Price Crisis Response Trust Fund
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GFII	Global Financial Inclusion Indicators Program
GGFR	Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership
GIIF	Global Index Insurance Facility
GLTP	Global Trade Liquidity Program
GPDD	Global Partnership for Disability and Development
GPF	Governance Partnership Facility
GPOBA	Global Partnership on Output-Based Aid
GRIF	Guyana REDD-Plus Investment Fund (GRIF)
GRSF	Global Road Safety Facility
HEDP	Health and Economic Development Program
HEFA	Haiti Education for All
HIA	Health in Africa Initiative
HICF	Health Insurance Challenge Fund
HRF	Haiti Reconstruction Fund
HRH	Strengthening Human Resources for Health
HRH	Human Resources for Health Program
HRITF	Health Results Innovation Trust Fund
IBAF	Iraq Small Business Finance Facility
ICHYOA	Italian Fund for Children and Youth in Africa
ICP	International Comparison Program
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Association
ID-ACH	Multi Donor Fund for ACEH and NIAS
ID-BEC	Basic Education Capacity Trust Fund
ID-DESP	Dutch Education Support Program (ID-DESP)
ID-JAV	Java Reconstruction Program
ID-PEX	Public Expenditure Analysis & Capacity Harmonization
ID-PFM	Indonesia Support Public Financial Management Multi-Donor Trust Fund
ID-PNP	Program for Community Empowerment
ID-POV	Indonesia Partnership for Poverty Reduction
ID-TIC	Indonesia Multi-Donor Trade and Investment Trust Fund
IEGE	IEG Evaluation Program
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFFIm	International Finance Facility for Immunization
IHP+	International Health Partnership (IHP+) Trust Fund
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INCF	IFC-Netherlands Carbon Facility
INFGRW	Infrastructure for Growth Program
INFODEV	Information for Development Program
IRTF	Iraq Reconstruction Trust Fund
ITFCSD	Partnership for Cultural Heritage Preservation and Management
JBSF	Uganda Joint Budget Support Framework MDTF
JOBCRT	Job Creation and Economic Growth Program
JSDF	Japan Social Development Fund
KCPII	Knowledge for Change Program
KHTD	Cambodian MDTF for Trade-Related Assistance
KP-FATA	Pakistan: Khyber Pakhunkhwa Province & FATA Recovery Project
KST	Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peace-building Transitions
KTF	Korea Trust Fund
LAC	IFC Advisory Services in Latin America and the Caribbean

LDC	Least Developed Country Fund for Climate Change
LEAP	Learning for Equality, Access and Peace
LRTF	Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund
LSMS-ISA	Living Standards Measurements Study Program – Integrated Surveys on Agriculture
LTF	Lebanon Trust Fund
MACC	Maldives Climate Change Trust Fund
MCNA	Robert S. McNamara Fellowships Program
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Funds
MEF	Microfinance Enhancement Facility
MENA	IFC Advisory Services in Middle East & North Africa
MNACC	Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Addressing Climate Change in the Middle East and North Africa Region
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MNXTA	Middle East & North Africa Cross-Sector Technical Assistance (MNXTA) Program
MSME	Middle East and North Africa Region’s Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Technical Assistance Facility
FS-7MD	Moldova Regional Development
NAPE	National Assessment of Progress Education
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NDB	National Development Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
NECF	Netherlands European Carbon Facility
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NPEF	Norwegian Pre- and Post-Primary Education Fund
NPIF	Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund
NP-PFM	Nepal Public Financial Management Support
NTF	Multi Donor Nordic Trust Fund
NTF-PSI	Norwegian Trust Fund for Private Sector and Infrastructure
OTF	Ozone Phase out Trust Fund
PACF	Pacific Facility
PACT	The Partnership for Capacity Building in Africa
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
PEMPAL	Public Expenditure Management and Peer Assisted Learning for ECA countries
PEP-AFR	Private Enterprise Partnerships Africa
PFED	DFID/World Bank Partnership for Education Development
PFSA	AusAID-WB Partnership for South Asia
PH-DLG	Philippine Decentralization and Local Government Trust Fund
PHGF	Pharmaceutical Governance Fund
PH-MTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund Program for Mindanao
PH-PTF	AusAID WB Partnership to Support Philippines
PHRD	Policy and Human Resource Development Fund
PK-ESD	Pakistan Support to Education Sector Development
PKNOW	Partnerships and Knowledge Work in Fragile States
PLNAFR	Plan Africa
PM	Performance Management
PNOWB	Parliamentary Network on the World Bank
POLIO	Polio Buy-Down Program
PPIAF	Public Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility

PPP	Public Private Partnerships
PPSPF	Public-Private Sector Partnership Facility
PRDP-TF	Palestinian Reform Development Plan Trust Fund for West Bank and Gaza
PRIF	Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility
PROFISH	Global Program on Fisheries
PROFOR	Program on Forests
PSIA	Poverty and Social Impact Analysis MDTF
READ	Russia Education Aid for Development (READ) Trust Fund
REF	Roma Education Fund
REPARIS	Road to Europe - Program of Accounting Reform and Industrial Strengthening
RSR	Rapid Social Response Program
RSRC	Rapid Social Response Program - RSR MDTF and RSR Catalytic Trust Fund
SA-CCT	Promoting Climate Friendly Technologies in South Asia
SA-DSD	South Asia Policy Facility for Decentralization and Service Delivery
SAFI	South Asia Food Security and Nutrition Initiative
SAFE	Strengthening Accountability and the Fiduciary Environment in South East Europe and Central Asia
SAFETE	South Africa Fund for Energy, Transport
SAIF	South Asia Infrastructure Facility
SAWI	South Asia Water Initiative
SBA	Sustainable Business Advisory
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCF	Strategic Climate Fund
SDLF	South Asia Enterprise Development Facility for Sri Lanka & the Maldives
SEDF	South Asia Enterprise Development Facility
SFLAC	Spanish Trust Fund for Latin America and Caribbean
SIEF	Strategic Impact Evaluation Fund
SLIN	Sierra Leone Infrastructure Development
SME-FI	SME Finance Innovation Program
SOUTH	South-South Experience Exchange Facility
SPEMP	Bangladesh-Strengthening Public Expenditure Management Program
SPF	State and Peacebuilding Fund
SRTF	Statistics for Results Facility -- Catalytic Fund
SSATP	Sub Saharan Africa Transport Policy Program
StAR	Stolen Assets Recovery Initiative
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TATF	Technical Assistance Trust Funds Program
TDRP	Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Program
TERRAF	TerrAfrica: Regional Sustainable Land Management
TFESSD	Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development
TFF	Trade Facilitation Facility
TFSCB	Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building
TIGERS	Global Tiger Initiative
TRF	Tsunami Relief Fund
TRTA	MDTF for Trade and Development
UG-DP	UK DFID TF to Support Uganda's NDP
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICO	Universal Coverage Challenge Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCFAS	Vienna Center for Financial Sector Advisory Services
VN-ABP	AusAID-WB Vietnam Strategic Partnership

WBGBK	West Bank and Gaza-IBRD Funded Trust Fund Program and Non-IBRD Funded
WBG-TF	West Bank & Gaza Investment Guarantee Trust Fund
WBI	World Bank Institute Programs
WHO	World Health Organization
WPP	Water Partnership Program
WSP	Water and Sanitation Program
WTO	World Trade Organization

PREFACE

Due to a continued growth in the volume of donor-financed programs, the World Bank Group's portfolio of trust funds has further expanded over the past years. At the end of fiscal year 2011, the total volume of funds held in trust reached US\$29.1 billion, an increase of more than 10 percent from the prior year.

Through a diverse set of programs, the World Bank Group is able to engage in a broad array of country, regional and global partnerships, involving traditional donor countries as well as new development partners, foundations, civil society organizations, and private sector donors. Programs financed by trust funds support country-level development projects, urgent responses to emergency situations, knowledge initiatives, advisory services, and collective actions across countries on global priorities such as climate change, public health and food security. A number of programs target innovative activities, allowing the World Bank and its clients to test new approaches towards economic development which, if successful, can be mainstreamed into the World Bank's regular financing operations.

As in previous years, this edition of the *Directory of Programs Supported by Trust Funds* supplements the information contained in the *2011 Trust Fund Annual Report*, by profiling the varied activities of individual programs supported by trust funds administered by the World Bank Group. The intention is to offer the reader concise information on the history, rationale, objectives, financial highlights, and achievements of a given program. Each program's focus is illustrated by listing the associated sector and theme as well as the particular geographic coverage of the supported development activities. The Directory is organized in accordance with the World Bank Vice-Presidential Unit responsible for managing or administering the program. Furthermore, in the case of IFC and MIGA, programs are organized and listed by development activity.

The 2011 Trust Fund Annual Report and this Directory of Programs can be accessed on-line at the World Bank's website at <http://www.worldbank.org/cfp>. Queries or feedback on this document may be addressed to donorqueries@worldbank.org, or to trustfundsinq@worldbank.org (the latter being primarily for queries within the World Bank Group). We will highly appreciate your feedback and suggestions on how to further enhance the presentation and content of this document.



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1. African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF)

BACKGROUND

The Partnership for Capacity Building in Africa (PACT) was initiated as a collaborative effort among the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1991. As of January 2000, the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) agreed to be responsible for the implementation of PACT. A first, ACBF-PACT strategic medium-term plan (SMTP 1) was implemented between FY00 and FY05, and a second medium-term plan (SMTP 2) was implemented over FY07 to FY11. Implementation of SMTP 3, which runs from January 2012 to December 2016, is currently underway.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	18.1
Disbursements made during the year	10.5	12.7

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

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

Outputs of the ACBF-PACT include: (i) interventions in public sector management and policy formulation in

40 Sub-Saharan African countries; (ii) development of a total of 182 interventions, including 36 refinanced operations, eight country programs, 43 regional organizations, 72 institutional strengthenings through the SAFEWIND grants program; and (iii) establishment of a knowledge management system.

Participating Donors: In SMTP 1: The African Development Bank, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, Finland, Gabon, IBRD/IDA, India, Ireland, Kenya, the Republic of Madagascar, Mali, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Rwanda, Senegal, Sweden, UNDP, the United Kingdom, and Zambia. **In SMTP 2:** Canada, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville), Djibouti, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, the Republic of Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Kingdom of Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: BZ – General Public Administration

Theme: 30 – Public Sector Governance

Geographic Coverage: Africa Region

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2. Africa Catalytic Growth Fund (ACGF)

BACKGROUND

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Africa Catalytic Growth Fund (ACGF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	37.0	56.3

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Operations are consistent with the ACGF's strategic framework and they are showing positive results on the ground. For instance, IGAD's Regional HIV/AIDS Partnership Program has provided VCT and ART services in all seven

target refugee and IDP camps in six countries; Sierra Leone's Reproductive and Child Health Project saw a new planning process adopted by Local Councils and 80 percent of community volunteers trained under Local Council health plans. Malawi's Second National Water Development project provided an additional 500,000 people with new or improved water supply and 250,000 people with sanitation, as well as higher teacher recruitment and retention rates in rural communities.

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

Participating Donors: Spain and the United Kingdom.

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes

Geographic Coverage: Africa Region

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3. African Climate Change Program (AFRCC)

BACKGROUND

The development objective of AFRCC are to (i) strengthen development planning processes in African countries to integrate climate change risks; and (ii) develop innovative financing packages for implementation of priority measures. The program is aligned with the Africa Climate Change Strategy and its four underpinning principles: (i) disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation need be managed as a single integrated agenda; (ii) adaptation and risk reduction are fundamentally about sound development; (iii) mitigation should go hand-in-hand with adaptation; and

(iv) scaling-up financing is necessary to meet the development needs of Africa in a climate-constrained environment. The new Africa Environment Action Plan for World Bank assistance has also set two climate related strategic priorities fully aligned with the Renewed Africa Strategy, which calls for reducing the vulnerability of economies to climate change risks and improving resilience. The Action Plan calls for a mix of adaptation and mitigation priority measures, but highlights the fact that many of the African countries would require assistance to translate these priorities into actions on the ground.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

This program was established in mid-FY12, and therefore too early to report on tangible results. However, the AFRCC will provide support for climate-relevant activities including both adaptation and mitigation initiatives. Adaptation covers a wide range of climate change-related issues such as sea level rise; storms, floods, and drought, and threats to water resources, health, and agriculture. Mitigation efforts are targeted at reducing green-house gases (GHGs) by measures such as improved energy efficiency, increased use of renewable energy sources, carbon sequestration, and sustainable transport initiatives. Type of activities includes:

- Preparation of technical and synthesis papers such as national and/or regional vulnerability profiles; financial and socio-economic assessments;
- Inventorying and assessment of existing financing mechanisms and recommending new innovative mechanisms;
- Identification of appropriate country specific adaptation and mitigation measures;
- Development of regional and country specific climate change simulation models;
- Assessing the existing institutional and legal frameworks and making recommendations to strengthen them in view of promoting climate resilient management;
- Provision of specialized technical assistance;
- Design and delivery of capacity building and training events;

- Organization of stakeholder consultations and information workshops.

The specific expected benefits of AFRCC-funded activities includes:

- Enhanced ability of African countries to respond to climate change related issues;
- Improved inter-agency collaboration and shared vision planning;
- Improved climate change related data and information for informed decision-making;
- Strengthened analytical base for infrastructure investments in Africa under different climate scenarios;
- Innovative financing mechanisms developed; and
- Investment projects identified and prepared.

Participating Donors: The United Kingdom

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: AZ – General Agriculture, WZ – General Water, Sanitation and Flood Protection.

Theme: 81 – Climate Change

Geographic Coverage: Africa Region

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

BACKGROUND

Phase I of the African Program for Onchocerciasis Control (APOC I) was established in 1995 as a multidisciplinary, inclusive, science-based partnership with a participatory program of actions ranging across Sub-Saharan Africa.

From the outset, the APOC's focus has always been to assist people living in extreme poverty—those individuals most in need of support to help them solve their own specific health problems. Originally a single-disease intervention, APOC's success has seen its activities broadened and expanded to encompass a multi-disease, more holistic approach that is reaping even greater dividends. Yet, any successful enterprise has to be built on solid foundations, and APOC is no exception.

Onchocerciasis is a devastating disease of massive medical and socioeconomic importance that is caused by chronic and long-term infection from a parasitic, filarial

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Africa Program for Onchocerciasis (APOC II)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	15.2	19.8
Disbursements made during the year	43.8	0.0

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The first 10 years witnessed difficult but steady progress, as APOC built up its core competencies. However, since 2005, there has been a tremendous surge towards reaching its goals, expedited by the cessation of hostilities and civil unrest across several large geographical areas. One million Community Directed Distributors (CDDs) will have been trained and mobilized, well over 74,000 health workers familiarized with and engaged in the Community- Directed Ivermectin Treatment (CDTI) project, and some 500 million Ivermectin treatments will have been administered. APOC II is firmly on track and continuous efforts from all stakeholders over the next five years should result in the program's development objectives being realized by sunset 2015. **Since the launching of APOC:** (i) 41.9 million people were estimated to be infected with River Blindness; (ii) 29.7 million had severe itching and skin disease; (iii) 385,000 people had already been blinded; and (iv) 944,000 had impaired vision. **And since inception, APOC has achieved:** (i) community delivery of over 1.2 billion tablets of ivermectin; (ii) administration of 440 million doses of ivermectin; (iii) CDTI projects already operating 96 percent of target while protecting 94 million; (iv) 91 percent geographic coverage of APOC area; (v) 89 percent therapeutic coverage by 2015; (vi) engagement of 146,000; (vii) CDD treatment of 68.4 million people in 2009 with an estimated 90 million annually by 2015; (viii) 63 percent of CDTI projects confirmed sustainable at 2015 target; and (ix) 63 percent CDTI projects co-implementing other health interventions by 2015 target date.

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: JA – Health

Theme: 64 – Other Communicable Diseases

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

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5. Belgium Poverty Reduction Partnership Program (BPRP)

BACKGROUND

The objective of the BPRP is to conduct analytical and capacity building work in order to support African countries in their efforts to prepare and implement Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs). The main partner countries benefiting from BPRP activities are Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, the Republic of 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.

BPRP programs and activities focus on three priorities:

(i) scaling up 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 capacity-building initiatives for government staff and ministries (and to some extent 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 PR (BPRP)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	3.6	3.3
Disbursements made during the year	1.9	2.3

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The BPRP is providing major funding for crucially needed poverty economists in 10 poorly endowed countries in East, Central, and West Africa. These resources leverage substantially more work on poverty in these countries than would otherwise exist. The BPRP also provides significant resources for analytic work in the region that complements the work of poverty reduction economists. The funded proposals

strengthen the evidence-based foundation of policy making in very weak information environments.

Participating Donors: Belgium

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: EZ – General Education

Theme: 70 – Other Human Development

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

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6. Booster Program for Malaria Control in Africa (BPMLRI)

BACKGROUND

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

Simultaneously, a US\$20 million allocation from the Russian Federation provides financial and technical support to strengthen malaria control activities in Africa.

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Booster Program For Malaria Control In Africa (BPMLRI)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	3.0	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.4	(0.5)

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The Booster Program is contributing to significant progress in countries such as Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Nigeria, and Zambia. Eighteen countries currently have

Booster Program projects. Phase II of the Booster Program stresses the Bank's comparative advantages, and builds on the successes and lessons learned in Phase I. The program supports a major regional project that addresses disease surveillance, drug and insecticide resistance, cross-border vector control, and other issues relevant to scaling up interventions for strengthening regional and country capacity.

Parallel financial support from ExxonMobil has allowed the Bank to move more forcefully on the global scene and has underscored the need for a joint accountability tool to strengthen in-country capacity for designing and implementing M&E systems for malaria control. Simultaneously, support from the BPMLRI has contributed to a major impact on the malaria problem in Zambia through the procurement of approximately 300,000 long-lasting insecticidal bed nets, 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 the Russian Federation.

Sectors and Themes Covered:

Sector: JA – Health

Theme: 64 – Other Communicable Diseases

Geographic Coverage: Africa Region.

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7. Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

BACKGROUND

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is the African Union (AU) New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) vision and strategy for the development of African agriculture. It is a framework for advocacy and action crafted through extensive consultation with a broad range of stakeholders. The goal of CAADP is to help African countries reach and sustain a higher path of economic growth through agriculture-led development that reduces hunger and poverty and enables food and nutrition security and growth in exports. As a program of the African Union, it emanates from and is fully owned and led by African Governments and enjoys a broad consensus world-wide on objectives, implementation processes, and partnership principles.

Continental in scope, the CAADP agenda is intended to improve the effectiveness of efforts at every level (local, national, sub-regional, and continental) to promote agricultural growth, economic development, and reduction of rural poverty. CAADP is framed conceptually 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.

The CAADP Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) was established at the World Bank in 2008 in response to a request from the African Union in 2007 to support CAADP processes and the African agencies engaged leading CAADP. The initial agencies identified for support were the African Union Commission (AUC), NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Authority (NPCA); four Regional Economic Communities (RECs) – Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS), and Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the lead agencies for each of CAADP's four Pillars. The MDTF was established as a time-bound, transitional instrument, focused on helping CAADP institutions build their own capacities to be successful in their respective roles within CAADP, and helping to support the process while developing these capacities.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme—Pillar IV Institutions (CAADP4)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	5.0	19.0
Disbursements made during the year	4.7	9.1

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The objectives of the MDTF are to support capacity-building and activities of African institutions to lead the adoption and utilization of CAADP across the continent. Overall, the MDTF is making strong progress toward both its objectives.

The MDTF has increased the capacity of organizations to (i) lead, plan, and implement agricultural development and investment programs through access to technical guidance, policy, and financial support; (ii) complete CAADP Country Roundtable processes in all interested countries in Africa and reflect the outcomes of the Country Roundtable processes in national budgets and strategies; (iii) complete regional CAADP Roundtable processes in each major region of Africa and reflect the outcomes of the regional Roundtable processes in budgets and strategies for COMESA, ECOWAS ECCAS, and SADC; and (iv) support national agricultural strategies, institutions, and programs consistent with the pillar frameworks for each of the four pillars of CAADP.

In addition, MDTF funding was used to support technical work that went into the development of pillar frameworks documents. These documents have been adopted as a formal part of the CAADP process and were used extensively as benchmarks in the technical peer review process, and in guiding the development of investment plans and programs.

A Bank-executed child trust fund was also established to provide technical assistance (TA) and support for CAADP-related activities and services. The TA fund has played a pivotal role in supporting African-owned CAADP processes. Over the past several months, African peer review processes of national agriculture and food security investment plans have been supported in 17 countries. Several continental events have also been supported, bringing together policy makers and development partners. Together these have contributed to raising the profile and improving the quality of strategic planning, policy-making, and investment in agriculture.

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AB – Agricultural Research and Extension, ET – Tertiary Education, and EV – Vocational Training.

Themes: 77 – Rural Policies and Institutions and 78 – Rural Services and Infrastructure.

Geographic Coverage: Africa Region

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8. Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme – Pillar IV Institutions (CAADP4)

BACKGROUND

A key component of the CAADP vision calls for improving agricultural productivity by enabling and accelerating innovation. Framed conceptually around four pillars, CAADP Pillar IV constitutes NEPAD's strategy for revitalizing, expanding, and reforming Africa's agricultural research, technology dissemination, and adoption efforts. This fits with the overall objectives of the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) and the African Forum for

Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS), both continental institutions, as well as the sub-regional organizations, Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa (ASARECA) and the Conseil Ouest et Centre Africain pour la Recherche et le Développement Agricoles/West and Central Africa Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WECARD).

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme—Pillar IV Institutions (CAADP4)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	24.8	24.2
Disbursements made during the year	17.6	17.8

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Overall, the MDTFs have helped to establish and strengthen both continental and sub-regional agricultural research, extension and tertiary agricultural education organizations, mainly through support for the development and implementation of comprehensive strategic and operational plans for agricultural innovation. They have also facilitated the mainstreaming of the Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP) principles across CAADP national and regional agriculture investment plans. Furthermore, these MDTFs have been used to harmonize support from development partners: close to half of all external support for the SROs and FARA and AFAAS now pass through the MDTF mechanisms.

The FARA MDTF has increased the capacity of FARA to (i) support national and regional institutions to reflect FAAP principles in their ARD programs; (ii) increase the number of national research systems and SROs that indicate satisfaction with FARA's contribution to the implementation of CAADP Pillar IV process.

The AFAAS MDTF has facilitated: (i) the establishment and functionality of the AFAAS Secretariat; (ii) the engagement of AAS experts and the development of CAADP guidelines; and (iii) studies and the development of guidelines for AFAAS to address key AAS areas.

MDTF support to ASARECA has strengthened ASARECA's ability to (i) establish and make operational performance-driven governance and management structures and systems; (ii) facilitate the generation and uptake of demand-driven agricultural technologies and innovations; (iii) facilitate policy options for enhancing the

performance of the agricultural sector in the ECA sub-region; (iv) improve capacity for implementing agricultural research using the IAR4D approach in the ASARECA sub-region; and (v) enhance availability of information on agricultural innovation.

The CORAF/WECARD MDTF is supporting: (i) increased adoption of technology innovations for agricultural production and processing (across the sub-region); (ii) implementation of best practices and methodologies in knowledge management, advisory services, and INRM practices; (iii) advocacy for policy options and implementation by stakeholders; (iv) the availability of technologies/innovations for crops, livestock/fisheries to farmers and (v) the strengthening of agricultural development strategies and programs of CORAF/WECARD and NARS while ensuring that the CAADP Pillar 4 framework and FAAP principles are reflected.

Participating Donors: FARA: The European Commission, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Canada. AFAAS: the European Commission. ASARECA: the United Kingdom, the European Commission, Canada. CORAF: Canada, the European Commission.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AB – Agricultural Research and Extension, ET – Tertiary Education, and EV – Vocational Training.

Themes: 77 – Rural Policies and Institutions, and 78 – Rural Services and Infrastructure.

Geographic Coverage: Africa Region

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9. Cooperation in International Waters in Africa (CIWA)

BACKGROUND

Water management is critical for meeting Africa's development challenges. Though water is vital for agriculture,

only about 7 percent of Africa's cultivated land is irrigated. Hydropower is also largely undeveloped in Africa; less than 10 per cent of its potential has been tapped. Water for

people and animals is vital for survival and livelihoods, yet only 58 per cent of Africans have access to safe drinking water. The centrality of shared waters in Africa has motivated many countries to seek regional cooperation through river basin organizations. Such efforts are evident in the Senegal, Niger, Zambezi and Nile river basins. Support for these efforts, owned and led by the riparian countries, is also of great interest to donors. Many donors are committed to supporting transboundary cooperation in Africa and have harmonized their engagement strategies and substantial support programs. The advantages of a harmonized approach and financing mechanisms have increased the impact and effectiveness of support. Cooperation in International Waters in Africa (CIWA) Trust Fund established in December 2010 builds on and expands the experiences gained from the Nile Basin Trust Fund and other collaborative activities between the World Bank and donor Partners.

The purpose of CIWA is specifically to concentrate on international waters in Africa, to support riparian governments and other stakeholders engaging the complexities of building cooperation and undertaking collaborative or joint investments in shared river basins. The activities of CIWA are complementary to the existing African water programs, focusing specifically on transboundary cooperation.

The development objective of the CIWA-MDTF is to strengthen cooperative management and development of international waters in Africa to facilitate sustainable, climate-resilient growth.

The main outcomes of the CIWA-MDTF are

- a. Increased regional cooperation and integration.
- b. Enhanced management of water resources in a climate-resilient manner.
- c. Strengthened regional development of water resources in a climate-resilient manner.
- d. Broad stakeholder engagement and coordination.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Cooperation in International Waters in Africa (CIWA)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	6.2
Disbursements made during the year	—	—

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

During the first year of the program, the CIWA team focused on

1. Initial engagement activities with two major international river basins in Africa, namely the Nile and Zambezi River Basins.
2. Making the CIWA trust fund operational by (i) developing and establishing "customized" grant fund requests: and (ii) setting up initial "child/grant" trust funds to enable administration and management of the trust fund.
3. Commencing preparation of the analytical program of the CIWA trust fund.
4. Convening the successful CIWA First Consultative Group meeting in Marseille, France during the 6th World Water Forum, and thereafter the CIWA Partners Meeting in Paris, France in March 2012.

The main achievements have been engagement with riparians, River Basin Organizations, and Regional Economic Communities, as well as setting up the analytical program and undertaking the necessary administrative activities to make CIWA operational. The foundations have been put in place to formalize support through CIWA to programs in the Nile and Zambezi river basins. These have been developed through a series of activities undertaken to inform the basins how the program functions and to identify areas of support after having received formal requests for engagement from the clients. Setting up CIWA support for these basins has required significant interaction and engagement at various levels across the basins which are amplified in this report. In all instances the basins concerned are at formative junctures in their own processes. This has meant that CIWA's activities have been focused on engagement and identification, while the basins undertake their internal processes of transformation and establishment. This has laid a sound foundation for programmatic engagement for the coming year.

Participating Donors: The United Kingdom and Denmark.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: WZ – General Water, Sanitation, and Flood Protection.

Theme: 85 – Water Resource Management

Geographic Coverage: Africa Region

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10. Ethiopia Productive Safety Nets Partnership (EPSNP)

BACKGROUND

The Productive Safety Nets Program (PSNP) is the largest social protection program in Africa outside South Africa, and often described as the largest climate change adaptation program in Africa. The PSNP is the largest sustainable land management program in The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. The program reaches 7.6 million people with food and cash transfers. Importantly, the PSNP has the capacity to scale up and cover new people and new areas in the event of shock. The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia escaped the severest effects of the drought in the Horn of Africa, which caused a famine in neighboring countries but did not become a famine in The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia as a result of the PSNP. In 2011, for example, the PSNP was scaled up to reach an additional 3,071,000 people, as well as extend the duration of usual transfers to 6,521,000 people, in view of the drought affecting the Horn of Africa.

(PSNP) APL III: Closing date June 30, 2015. The Program has four components: (1) Safety Net grants (IDA US\$398.5 million); (2) Drought Risk Financing (IDA US\$50 million); (3) Institutional Support (IDA US\$14 million); and (4) Support to the HABP (IDA US\$17.5 million). The PSNP is financed by 10 development partners including IDA.

The Program reaches 7.6 million clients through food and cash transfers to chronically food- insecure households, and builds community assets through:

- Labor intensive public works: provide employment to the poor while building productive community assets. (80 percent of clients)
- Direct Support (DS): unconditional cash transfers. (20 percent of clients)
- Contingency fund of 20 percent for each district to address transitory needs.
- Risk Financing Mechanism: triggered in crises, after contingency funds are spent. WB is currently working to release US\$50–70 million through this mechanism.
- Household Asset Building Program (IDA – US\$17 million)
- Improved extension services, access to credit, fertilizer, and other inputs.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

PSNP APL III has US\$1.25 billion in funds from nine other development partners. Of this amount, a total of US\$231.8 million in commitments to the program is to be channeled through a Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) managed by the World Bank. USAID, DFID, SIDA, and Irish Aid, contribute funds directly to the Program. Of the US\$ 231.8 million

administered by the Bank the following cash contributions have been received and disbursed:

Ethiopia Productive Safety Nets Partnership (EPSNP)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	3.3	0.4
Disbursements made during the year	1.7	1.6

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Impact Evaluation Results: A growing body of evidence (IFPRI Impact evaluations and Panel surveys) shows that the PSNP is having a significant positive impact at the community level. The PSNP has arrested and reversed a 15-year trend of year-on-year deterioration of food security and depletion of assets.

- Improved food security: on average, households participating in public works reported that their food security improved by over the months.
- Asset Creation: There are impacts on productive assets and livestock holdings with an increase in livestock holdings by one tropical livestock unit, and an increase in productive assets by 112 real birr.
- Caloric intake was 17 percent higher among clients.
- Improved resilience of households (62 percent avoided selling assets, 36 percent avoided using savings to buy food).
- While HABP has only a marginal impact on agricultural productivity when implemented alone, when combined with the PSNP the results showed a 38 percent increase in maize yields.
- Direct Support improved food security as measured by the number of months that the household reported that it could meet its food needs. In the few cases where average Direct Support transfers have been large, this effect is substantial. Increasing average Direct Support payments from 500 to 2,500 birr leads to a two-month improvement in food security.
- School attendance increased by 19 percentage points for boys.
- Institutional capacity building: improved predictability of transfers, monitoring and evaluation capacity, transparency and accountability, financial management capacity.
- Soil and water conservation activities have significantly increased wood and herbaceous vegetation cover. Public

works of water conservation structures within the closed areas has reduced surface runoff, increased infiltration and raised groundwater levels, thereby enhancing spring yields and increasing stream base-flows.

- In several communities, springs last longer into the dry season. The number of domestic water supplies has doubled. Up to 87 percent of households reported that family health had improved as a result of access to PSNP water supplies.
- Enclosures constructed in the public works resulted in an estimated 34 percent of households surveyed reporting significant benefits from the closed areas that had increased the availability of forage for livestock.

Participating Donors: The International Development Association, the United States Agency for International Development, the United Kingdom DFID, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), and Ireland.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: Social Protection, JB – Other Social Services, BT – Public Administration of Social Services.

Themes: 54 – Social Safety Nets, 52 – Natural Disaster Management, 55 – Vulnerability Assessment and monitoring.

Geographic Coverage: Country wide-rural areas. National Program.

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11. Italian Fund for Children and Youth in Africa (ICHYOA)

BACKGROUND

ICHYAO Africa's main objective is to improve the welfare of disadvantaged children and youth either directly (by funding activities on the ground that have these groups as their primary beneficiaries), or indirectly (by supporting the preparation, implementation, and monitoring of World Bank activities addressing the needs of this specific target group). Special attention will be paid to children and youth affected by natural (e.g., floods) and man-made (e.g., conflict) disasters, and children in difficult socio-economic conditions. In particular, ICHYAO Africa will strive to support development policies that defend and promote the rights of children and youth, first and foremost ensuring that children are not used in armed conflicts, and that reduce the vulnerability of children and adolescents, in particular girls, and altogether to promote sustainable development through action in the fields of nutrition, health, education, and professional training. Primary beneficiary countries of the initiative have been: Sierra Leone, Niger, Senegal, Liberia, and The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Moreover, ICHYAO Trust Fund has supported two regional studies (on nutrition and on youth social inclusion).

The Fund finances activities endorsed by Country Teams and implemented by NGOs, counterpart governments, United Nations agencies, and Bank staff. Projects are (i) consistent with Bank policies, CAS/PRSP, and donor priorities; (ii) able to produce quick and visible results; and (iii) focused on addressing emergency situations that cannot be tackled by Bank operations, piloting innovative responses to important needs, strengthening the policy implementation capacity of recipient governments, or fostering partnership with civil society and other donors. Amounts cover costs for assessment of impact and approach effectiveness.

Areas of concentration include: nutrition and food safety; mother and child health; recovery and reintegration of children and youth affected by violence and conflict; professional training/re-qualification of social and health workers specialized in children and youth; risk prevention to limit youth risky behaviors, including psycho-social counseling and reproductive health; basic education/professional/vocational training to reintegrate youth into productive activities; social communication to support peaceful resolution of conflicts/reconciliation.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Italian Fund for Children and Youth in Africa (ICHYOA)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.6	0.7

Participating Donor: Italy
Sectors & Themes Covered:
Sector: Social Protection
Theme: Vulnerable Children and Youth
Geographic Coverage: Africa

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12. Learning for Equality, Access, and Peace (LEAP)

BACKGROUND

The overall development objective of the Trust Fund is to increase gender-specific programming in post-conflict countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), with a focus on Demobilization and Reintegration (D&R) in the Great Lakes region (GLR), and gender specific issues arising from armed conflict, by (i) better addressing the gender-specific needs of male and female ex-combatants and (ii) generating knowledge and good practice on how to address gender and conflict issues, with a focus on programs addressing Demobilization and Reintegration, Gender Based Violence (GBV), and young men at risk. Bank-Executed Trust Fund Activities: (i) Technical assistance and supervision for gender-sensitive programming in Demobilization and Reintegration (D&R) operations, through capacity building of national commissions and implementing partners, developing operational tools, organizing workshops and cross country learning opportunities on gender issues in D&R operations. (ii) Technical support to development of pilot programs for vulnerable groups in D&R and post-conflict settings. Potential pilot programs include trauma counseling for female victims of gender-based violence in Democratic Republic of Congo, strengthening women and girls D&R responses in Uganda, and supporting innovative programming for young male reporters' social and economic reintegration in Uganda. (iii) Enhanced supervision for the implementation of the pilot programs under paragraph see below. (iv) Knowledge generation, outreach and communication, through the development of operational good practices on vulnerable groups in post-conflict settings, and impact evaluations of the pilot programs implemented under paragraph below. (v) Program management and Trust Fund administration, including program planning, program

monitoring and donor coordination. Recipient-Executed Trust Fund Activities: implementation of pilot programs by eligible recipients (national and international non-governmental organizations).

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Learning for Equality, Access, and Peace (LEAP)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	3.2	1.7
Disbursements made during the year	0.3	0.4

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Key results expected from the project include:

- Increased gender-sensitive programming in D&R operations in the GLR that better addresses the gender-specific needs of male and female ex-combatants;
- Knowledge and good practice generated and disseminated on how to address gender and conflict issues, with a focus on programs addressing D&R, GBV, and young men at-risk in SSA.
- Indicators to be used to monitor progress towards the project's expected results are as follows:
- Number of female ex-combatants and female child soldiers receiving additional reintegration support in light of their vulnerability (i.e., single-headed households);
- Number of good practice and knowledge products generated and disseminated on gender and conflict in SSA, with a focus on GBV, vulnerable women, and young men at-risk;

- Number of D&R programs in the GLR that have implemented Gender Action Plans;
- Number of innovative gender approaches identified that address gender issues in D&R and post-conflict settings.
- To monitor the results generated from specific pilot projects under Component B, the following indicators will be used, as relevant:
 - Number of victims of GBV and their children receiving specialized support, including trauma counseling;
 - Number of health care professionals and lay personnel trained in trauma counseling;
 - Number of young male reporters supported through innovative programming on social and economic reintegration; and
 - Number of vulnerable women and their family members supported through innovative interventions.

Participating Donors: Canada, Denmark, and Sweden.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: JB – Other Social Services

Themes: 58 – Conflict Prevention and Post Conflict Reconstruction and 59 – Gender.

Geographic Coverage: Sub-Saharan Africa, with a focus on the Great Lakes region.

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13. Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund (LRTF)

BACKGROUND

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund(LRTF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	12.4	81.2
Disbursements made during the year	6.7	11.3

LRTF is currently funding the Emergency Monrovia Urban Sanitation Project (EMUS), for US\$18.4 million and cofinancing the IDA-financed Urban and Rural Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (URIRP), for US\$36.2 million (Initial Trust Fund of US\$9.2 million and additional financing of US\$27 million). In May 2010, the LRTF Oversight Committee also agreed to allocate US\$108,900,000 million to the Liberia Road Asset

Management Project (LIBRAMP), which was approved on June 7, 2011, and became effective on October 13, 2011.

Participating Donors: Germany, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, LICUS Program,¹ the European Commission, and the United Kingdom.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: TA-Roads and Highways, WA-Sanitation, and WB-Solid Waste Management.

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

Geographic Coverage: Liberia

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¹ Program description of LICUS is included in the OPC-VPU section.

14. Nile Basin Initiative Trust Fund (NBI)

BACKGROUND

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

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Nile Basin Initiative Trust Fund (NBI)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	33.9	2.0
Disbursements made during the year	25.5	17.7

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Over the past decade, NBI has developed a transitional regional institution, built capacity for basin-wide water management, and launched a significant investment portfolio to support water development. Key outcomes thus far include: increased communication, trust, involvement and

cooperation among Nile Basin governments and populations; enhanced basin-wide capabilities based on best practices; and increased convergence of institutional frameworks of Nile Basin countries on their mutual trans-boundary issues.

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

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AI – Irrigation and Drainage, WC – Water Supply
Theme: 85 – Water Resources Management

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

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

BACKGROUND

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

Those Sub-Saharan African countries which are in the process of preparing either a fully-fledged or partial post-primary education sector policies and programs, are eligible for support. It is important for NPEF's effectiveness that the activities supported are integrated into the country's sector program, that there is follow-up, and that the transaction costs are kept low. To date, NPEF has supported programs under two broad categories: (i) secondary education and technical and vocational education and training; and (ii) tertiary education programs. In December 2010 the Fund was amended to include a third category of activity: early childhood care and development (ECCD). Accordingly, the

program has been renamed the Norwegian Pre- and Post-Primary Education Trust Fund.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Norwegian Pre- and Post-Primary Education Fund (NPEF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	2.0	—
Disbursements made during the year	2.6	2.6

Participating Donor: Norway

Sectors & Themes Covered:

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

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

Geographic Coverage: Africa Region.

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16. Plan Africa (PLNAFR)

BACKGROUND

The Spanish Program for Africa (Plan Africa) supports World Bank-financed operations that contribute to the achievement of the MDGs and are aligned with each beneficiary's Poverty Reduction Strategy and relevant sector strategies. Preference is given to eligible projects in the education, environment and infrastructure sectors. Criteria for selection include (1) operations where funds can achieve the greatest impact;

(2) investment operations in preference to budget support; and (3) sector-wide approaches are preferred over stand-alone projects.

Plan Africa became operational in FY2010 and currently supports operations in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Uganda. Commitments total US\$32.6 million.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Plan Africa (PLNAFR)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	30.8	—
Disbursements made during the year	—	—

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

During FY11 and FY12, six operations were identified and approved for support by Plan Africa's joint committees. They are consistent with funding criteria and objectives. For instance, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's Local Investment Grants will expand access and improve the quality of basic services in education, health, agriculture, water supply and sanitation, and rural roads delivered by sub-national governments. Cameroon's transportation sector program will facilitate regional trade among CEMAC member states.

Plan Africa is also supporting operations that improve poor, rural households' access to basic social services and strengthen education systems.

Participating Donors: Spain/Ministry of Economy and Finance

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: EZ – General Education, JB – Other Social Services, WZ –General Water, Sanitation and Flood Protection, JA – Health, TZ –General Transportation.

Themes: 70 – Other Human Development, 87 – Social Risk Mitigation, 65 – Education for All, 63 –Child Health, 84 – Pollution Management and Environmental Health.

Geographic Coverage: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Uganda.

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17. Sierra Leone Infrastructure Development Fund (SLIN)**BACKGROUND**

The SLIN provides a vehicle for pooling donor resources to support infrastructure development in Sierra Leone. The SLIN's current focus is on supporting the government's priorities in the power sector. The SLIDF is to be implemented in two stages. The first stage includes technical assistance for the power rates and integrated resources planning (IRP) studies designed to provide specific recommendations for the wholesale and retail rates to be adopted and to guide government's future developments in the sector. The second stage of the SLIN involves both TA and investment support to improve rural energy access, build capacity, and improve efficiency of the sector. The first stage of the SLIN is in the contracting stage, while the second stage is under preparation. Although designed as a self-standing program, the second stage would complement the new IDA energy access project also under preparation.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Sierra Leone Infrastructure Development (SLIN)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	1.5
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.1

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

A comprehensive set of indicators has been prepared to measure impacts of the SLIDF, in terms of improvements in: access to power in rural areas, capacity building, and efficiency of the sector. However, since the program implementation has not commenced, the results are not yet realized.

Participating Donor: The United Kingdom

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: LA – Energy Efficiency in Power, LC – Oil and Gas, LG – Thermal Power Generation, LH – Large Hydropower, LM- Coal Mining, LR – Other Renewable Energy, LS –Other Mining and Extractive Industries, LT –Transmission and Distribution of Electricity, LZ – General Energy.

Themes: 80 – Biodiversity, 81 – Climate Change, 82 – Environmental Policies and Institutions, 83 – Land Administration and Management, 84 – Pollution Management and Environmental Health, 85 – Water

Resources Management, 86 – Other Environment and Natural Resources Management.

Geographic Coverage: Sierra Leone

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18. South Africa Fund for Energy, Transportation (SAFETE)

BACKGROUND

The Trust Fund will finance activities encompassing three key sectors: energy, transportation, and extractive industries, for countries/sub-regions or regions in sub-Saharan Africa.

1. Eligible activities include the following:
 - a. Provide technical assistance in policy/program development, design, and implementation in the key sectors;
 - b. Knowledge sharing, training, and capacity building;
 - c. Improve knowledge and statistics on energy, transportation, and extractive industries;
 - d. Conduct research and studies on energy, transportation and extractive industries; and
 - e. Hold conferences, workshops, and knowledge management forums.

2. Categories of Expenditure

Consultant fees for short -term and extended-term consultants, travel expenses, and media and workshop costs.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

South Africa Fund for Energy, Transport (SAFETE)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1.9	0.8
Disbursements made during the year	0.2	0.6

KEY RESULTS

Results and achievements will vary widely based on sector and activity type. Some typical types of results include: adoption of policy/program, implementation of policy/program; number of people trained or capacity added; publication/dissemination/sharing of knowledge, statistics, research and studies; completion of conference, workshop, or knowledge management forums.

Participating Donors: South Africa

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: LC – Oil and Gas, LS – Other Mining and Extractive Industries, LZ – General Energy.

Themes: 39 – Infrastructure Services for Private Sector Development, 78 – Rural Services and Infrastructure.

Geographic Coverage: All Sub-Saharan African countries

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19. Sub-Saharan Africa Transportation Program (SSATP)

BACKGROUND

SSATP is a partnership of 36 member countries, regional economic communities (RECs), and donors, all of which share a common vision: making sound transportation policies contributing to regional integration, 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 nine donors. SSATP has become a network of high level transportation stakeholders, providing a forum for open debate and exchanges on Africa's transportation issues.

The SSATP's first long-term development plan covered the period 2004–07. The ongoing second development plan (DP2), covering 2008–14, aims at supporting countries in developing policies and strategies leading to reliable, safe, efficient, and affordable transportation. The DP2 comprises three strategic themes: (i) **Theme 1:** Comprehensive pro-poor and pro-growth transportation sector strategies; (ii) **Theme 2:** Sustainable institutional and financial arrangements for road infrastructure and rural and urban transport services; and (iii) **Theme 3:** Improved transit transportation along selected international corridors. The following cross-cutting issues are considered within the themes: road safety and security; governance and integrity; transportation and climate change; gender and inclusion, data management.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Sub-Saharan Africa Transportation Program (SSATP)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	5.4	1.6
Disbursements made during the year	2.1	3.0

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Policies, strategies and best practices developed and disseminated by SSATP have resulted in key achievements since the inception of the program. The influence of SSATP is illustrated in a number of countries where road management principles (ownership, stable financing, accountability, and good management) developed under the program have had a positive impact on the condition of road networks. SSATP has also played a key role in areas such as railway restructuring and concessioning, urban mobility, and regional integration. SSATP is leading innovative work on

governance indicators in the transportation sector and has been requested to lead the creation of an Environmentally Sustainable Transportation Forum in Africa.

At the regional level, Regional Economic Communities and countries have embarked on a comprehensive program laying the foundation for efficient transit transportation by strengthening the policy setting organizations for regional integration notably through the adoption of a proper institutional framework (corridor management authority) and the monitoring tools (transport observatories) for policy decision.

At the country level, SSATP has also supported reviews of national transportation strategies and PRSPs in 21 countries, and is tackling the complex issues of urban mobility and affordable rural transportation by aligning transportation infrastructure and services more with the needs of the poor (the latter of which has been applied with good results in The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and Malawi, for example). As part of its climate change agenda, SSATP is launching a program to build the capacity of countries to prepare and finance National Adaptation and Mitigation Action Plans.

Participating Donors: The African Development Bank, Austria, the European Commission, the Islamic Development Bank, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the World Bank.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: TA – Road and Highways.

Themes: 47 – Regional Integration, 77 – Rural Policies and Institutions, 78 – Rural Services and Infrastructure, and 74 – Other Urban Development.

Geographic Coverage: Africa Region.

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20. TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund (TERRAF)

BACKGROUND

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund (TERRAF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	3.4	2.5
Disbursements made during the year	1.0	0.8

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Country work programs by TERRAF have been developed and dialogue is very active in at least 15 countries. The development of national investment frameworks for sustainable land management is under finalization in at least five countries. Grants to support UNDP and Eco-agriculture Partners activities under the partnership have been signed, and implementation activities under these grants are well underway. Grants for the Government of Ghana and for AU-NEPAD to implement activities as part of the TERRAF work program are being finalized. Program implementation ongoing and key results are not yet realized.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: AI – Irrigation and Drainage.

Theme: 83 – Land Administration and Management.

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

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21. Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Program (TDRP)

BACKGROUND

The Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Program supports countries in the Great Lakes Region of Africa, and a few other African countries, in consolidating peace through the demobilization of ex-combatants and their reintegration into society. To further the overarching goal of promoting peace and security, the program has three objectives to (i) provide technical support for the implementation of existing demobilization and reintegration (D&R) programs in the Great Lakes region; (ii) expand D&R coverage by providing emergency financing for new D&R operations or ongoing programs with funding gaps; and (iii) facilitate dialogue, information exchange and learning on D&R to address the regional aspects of conflict, improve the quality of D&R

efforts, strengthen coordination on policy and programming, and generate lessons for future programs.

The TDRP directly follows the larger Multi-country Demobilization and Reintegration Program (MDRP), which operated from 2002 to 2009.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Program (TDRP)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	29.0	—
Disbursements made during the year	1.5	2.8

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Among the results achieved to date:

- Launched program of support to the African Union to help it develop a three-year DDR Capacity Program (including training and development of a research and resource center) in collaboration with the UN (UNDPKO and UNOAU);
- Provided direct technical assistance to DDR commissions in Burundi, CAR, Rwanda, DRC, RoC, Uganda, South Sudan upon request to improve quality and performance, in particular in monitoring/evaluation and management information systems;
- Organized two intensive M&E/MIS training workshops for DDR commission technicians
- Published 12 research studies based on extensive surveys and focus groups in DRC, RoC and Uganda;
- Supported six DDR project final evaluations;
- Organized a conference on “Consolidating Peace in Africa: the future of DDR” in Washington DC; and
- Organized six *DDRnet* expert seminars with a variety of practitioners covering topics such as foreign armed groups, the politics of demobilization, reintegration and shadow economies, and national ownership in DDR.

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: JB – Other Social Service

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

Geographic Coverage: Africa: Angola, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and Uganda, Expanding beyond the GLR: South Sudan, Niger

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22. Uganda Joint Budget Support Framework Multi-Donor Trust Fund (JBSF)

BACKGROUND

Budget support in Uganda is managed through a Joint Budget Support Framework (JBSF) based on the National Development Strategy financed by nine bilateral Development Partners together with the EC and the World Bank, collectively providing around US\$300 million annually to the Government of Uganda. In order to strengthen the functions of the JBSF, a Technical and Administrative Support Unit (TASU) was established through a Multi-Donor Trust Fund executed by the World Bank.

The overall objective of the JBSF is to enhance service delivery and to contribute to poverty reduction in Uganda through support to the implementation of the Government of Uganda’s (GoU) poverty eradication policies within the framework of the National Development Plan (NDP). The purpose of the JBSF is to provide a long-term, transparent, and predictable framework for providing budget support that harmonizes performance assessments and aligns the timing of budget support decisions to the national budget process

through the Poverty Assessment Framework (PAF), in order to improve the impact of public spending, while maintaining macroeconomic stability and supporting economic growth.

TASU provides high quality technical/research analysis, which lays the basis for informed policy design, as well as administrative and logistical support to the JBSF Technical and Policy Dialogue Taskforce. It also coordinates, and where appropriate, commissions studies as part of the substantial analytical work needed to inform the assessment of performance under the Joint Assessment Framework, and establishment of policy frameworks for subsequent years. The Trust Fund provides a transparent and structured mechanism for allocating resources to support the JBSF.

TASU promotes an effective and substantive technical dialogue with government by providing feedback on progress made through independent assessments (studies, but also impact evaluations), and providing policy options. TASU works closely with the government, conducting joint analysis where agreed to.

Development Partners have pledged US\$6.5 million towards the JBSF MDTF. Of this, US\$2.9 million has been paid up and the outstanding balance will be provided over the remaining life of the Trust Fund, expected to end in October 2013.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Uganda Joint Budget Support Framework Multi Donor Trust Fund (JBSF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	—	2.9
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.5

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

Through the above activities, the JBSF MDTF has had impact at three levels: (i) at the policy level, through support to a more structured and evidence-based policy dialogue between governments and Development Partners (DPs); (ii) at the budgeting and planning level, by reducing transaction costs and increasing the predictability and reliability of budget support disbursements; and (iii) at the technical

implementation level, by providing technical analysis and operational advice to Development Partners Sector Working Groups.

Participating Donors: The World Bank, the European Union, and of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: BO – Public Administration – Financial Sector

Themes: 20 – Economic Management, 30 – Public Sector Governance.

Geographic Coverage: Uganda

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23. UK DFID Support to Uganda's Development Plan (UG-DP)

BACKGROUND

The objective of the Trust Fund is to contribute to poverty eradication in Uganda by financing innovative initiatives in support of accelerated economic growth and improved service delivery in the areas of (i) the growth agenda; (ii) public sector reform; (iii) poverty and inequality; and (iv) cross-cutting areas such as peace and recovery, aid management, population, and gender.

a. Bank-Executed Trust Fund Activities:

- i. Provision of technical assistance to address knowledge gaps by financing economic sector work and capacity building.
- ii. Financing of short- to medium-term staff appointments based at the World Bank Uganda Country Office, including related indirect costs,

such as office space, security, and telecom services. Said staff will be responsible for providing support to implementing activities funded under the Trust Fund as well as strengthening dialogue with the Government of Uganda.

iii. Oversight and supervision of Recipient-Executed Trust Fund Activities.

b. Recipient-Executed Trust Fund Activities:

- i. Carrying out experimental and innovative initiatives and pilots in support of accelerated poverty reduction and achieving the Millennium Development Goals.
- ii. Carrying out activities aimed at strengthening civil society monitoring of the implementation of Uganda's National Development Plan 2010-2014.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

UK DFID to Support Uganda's NDP (UG-DP)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1.8	2.9
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.9

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Trust Funded Activities have been strategically aligned with the National Development Plan (NDP) objectives and priority sectors, concentrating mainly on growth and improved service delivery. Forty-nine percent of the grants are recipient-executed. The grants have a potentially big catalytic impact.

Key achievements to date are as follows: (i) A Rural Development Strategy and Plan (2011-2020) has been developed with support from the partnership. It sets out plans to improve performance of the sector, focusing on measures to accelerate electricity access while ensuring efficiency and sustainability. (ii) A strategic plan to support Uganda

Petroleum Institute (UPIK) has been developed. It provides a road map for transforming UPIK into a fully functioning institution of advanced technological training for the future petroleum industry. (iii) A Census of Business Enterprises (COBE) was undertaken as part of efforts to improve firm data availability to support analysis and policy formulation. (iv) Analytical work has been undertaken that has identified good practices that will inform the development of school feeding guidelines. This work has also identified problematic areas in the primary school curriculum based on the National Assessment of Progress in Education (NAPE).

Participating Donor: The United Kingdom (DFID)

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes

Geographic Coverage: Uganda

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B. CONCESSIONAL FINANCE AND GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS VPU

24. Adaptation Fund (AF)

BACKGROUND

Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Adaptation Fund (AF) was established as a principal source of support to developing countries in their efforts to adapt to climate change. Projects and programs carried out by the AF are country-driven and based on the needs, views, and priorities of eligible developing-country parties to the Kyoto Protocol. Primary financing for AF 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 AF reflects its innovative source of financing. The Fund assigns ownership and control over the use of funds to a Board with majority control by developing countries. The World Bank serves as trustee for the AF, and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) provides secretariat services. As trustee, the World Bank performs two core functions—CER sales and trust fund management.

generated revenues of over US\$168 million through CER sales as of September 2011. The Bank has also facilitated donations totaling over US\$85 million, in accordance with the Donation Guidelines adopted by the AF Board in November 2009. As of September 30, 2011, 13 projects totaling US\$70 million have been approved by the AF Board, and the Trustee has transferred a total of US\$26 million, including US\$12 million for projects and programs in Ecuador, The State of Eritrea, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Senegal, the Solomon Islands and Uruguay.

Participating Donors: The main source of finance proceeds from CER monetization. Donors to the fund to date include Sweden, Spain, Germany, Switzerland, Finland, Japan, Monaco, Norway, Sweden, and others, including private donors.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: WZ – Water Resources Management, AZ – Agriculture, and AJ – Food Security.

Theme: 81 – Climate Change

Geographic Coverage: Global

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Adaptation Fund (AF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	152	86
Disbursements made during the year	3	15

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The Bank as trustee has sold 9.9 million CERs since inception of the CER monetization program in May 2009 and

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

BACKGROUND

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

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Pilot Advance Market Commitment for Vaccines against Pneumococcal Diseases (AMC)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	72	137
Disbursements made during the year	6	124

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

A first call for supply offers was published by UNICEF in September 2009. As a result of this tender, in March 2010 two suppliers entered into supply agreements with UNICEF. Both manufacturers committed to supply 30 million doses, with their 10-year supply commitments starting in January 2012 and January 2013, respectively. Fifteen percent of AMC funds were allocated to each manufacturer.

A second call for offers was issued in April 2010, which led to new supply agreements signed in December 2011 with the two suppliers having AMC-eligible vaccines available. Both manufacturers committed to supply an additional 18 million doses starting in January 2014. Consequently, 24 percent of AMC funds have been allocated to each manufacturer, to be paid out as an AMC subsidy of US\$3.50 per dose, with a tail price capped at US\$3.50 per dose, which is significantly below prices currently quoted in other markets. A total of 37 countries have been approved by GAVI for pneumococcal vaccine support and 16 countries have already introduced pneumococcal vaccines. An additional 12 countries are expected to introduce pneumococcal vaccine with GAVI support in 2012, while the introduction date for the remaining 9 countries that have been approved for support is not yet confirmed.

UNICEF has opted not to award the full quantities of the GAVI Strategic Demand Forecast for 2016 in response to this second tender. In order to incentivize manufacturers to accelerate the development of new vaccines, to contribute to the creation of a healthy market with multiple suppliers, and to enhance the possibility of accessing lower tail prices through future offers, quantities have been reserved for award at a later point in time. In this context, developing country manufacturers are also showing interest; the Serum Institute of India and Panacea Biotech Ltd. both registered to participate in the initiative.

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: JA – Health

Theme: 64 – Other Communicable Diseases

Geographic Coverage: Global

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26. Avian and Human Influenza Trust Funds Facility (AHI)

BACKGROUND

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Avian And Human Influenza Trust Funds (AHI)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1.7	—
Disbursements made during the year	19.4	19.1

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

As of end- 2011, the cumulative value of 55 approved grants equaled US\$115.4 million, 46 of which had been closed. Total disbursements amounted to US\$70.4 million. Throughout the program, results have centered on training, surveillance, veterinary laboratory upgrading, national plan preparation, and public awareness.

Virtually every active grant has included extensive training; the variety of populations trained and subjects covered illustrates the complexity of the challenge that AHI poses. Surveillance and laboratory upgrading have been nearly as ubiquitous—both in central national labs and in regional facilities. In addition to training, investments were made in equipment, supplies, quality assurance evaluation, and, in some cases, minor construction. Among obvious results has been the People's Republic of China, where operational research studies informed policy in areas such as; standards and strategy for Avian Influenza free compartmentalization, introduction of

advanced techniques such as social networking to be used as part of High Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) surveillance strategy, risk communication plan and spokesperson training, and Lab capacity investigation. In Vietnam, capacity was built at all levels of the veterinary network and the human health sector to prevent, detect, and respond to AHI outbreaks. Coordination between animal and human health sectors has been substantially improved, upgrade of the live bird market in Hanoi has been completed, and turnaround time for laboratory confirmations has been reduced from five to three days for animal health tests. In the Europe and Central Asia region, gap analysis in animal and human health sectors as well as an analysis of economic burden of selected zoonoses in each country—one of the first analyses of such kind—has been carried out. Systemic analysis of gaps in veterinary and health sectors with direct participation of key government agencies have increased ownership and understanding both at the country level and at the regional level. Projects have established and trained rapid response teams in a large number of locations, or have trained and equipped such teams, or have helped reduce emergency response times in general. In addition, many projects have made major efforts to communicate with stakeholders and the general population about various aspects of AHI prevention, detection, and response.

Participating Donors: Australia, the People's Republic of China, Iceland, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Slovenia, the United Kingdom, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Korea, India, and the European Commission.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AJ – Animal production, and JA – Health.

Themes: 64 – Other Communicable Diseases, 67 – Health Systems Performance, 68 – Nutrition and Food Security, and 76 – Rural non-Farm Income Generation.

Geographic Coverage: Regional and Global.

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27. Bank-Netherlands Partnership Program (BNPP)

BACKGROUND

Established in 1998, BNPP provides financing for a wide range of knowledge development and advisory services with a cross-country, regional, or global scope, with an exclusive focus on the world's poorest countries. The strategic objective of BNPP is to strengthen the development and institutional effectiveness of the World Bank by financing knowledge and capacity development activities at the global, regional, and cross-country levels, with the aim of mainstreaming BNPP activities into the overall activities of the Bank in low-income countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. The thematic strategy is to mainstream capacity building (including knowledge dissemination), gender, and governance into the portfolio.

BNPP was renewed in FY10 to realign the program with the Netherlands Development Policy. BNPP's priority areas are fragility and conflict; gender equality, growth and equity; sustainable development and climate change; education; and sexual and reproductive health. These priority areas are aligned with the Bank's strategic priorities.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Bank-Netherlands Partnership Program (BNPP)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	25.4	24.5
Disbursements made during the year	12.2	12.6

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

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

The BNPP work on determinants of fertility helped identify reproductive health and especially high fertility as critical issues for the World Bank's support in high burden countries. The results of the research and analytical work

informed the development of the Bank's Reproductive Health Action Plan, presented to the World Bank Board as a policy document in May 2010. The findings of the case studies informed the design of the US\$130 million Uganda Health System Strengthening Project (approved in May 2010), which had a reproductive health component of US\$30 million.

BNPP work on governance and anticorruption was integrated into the World Bank's work across countries, sectors, and projects, and is also reflected in the World Bank's Governance and Anticorruption strategy.

BNPP further helped provide the research work that informed the Bank's Gender Action Plan. Research work under the gender mainstreaming grant supported the process of integrating gender into Bank operations and expand the coverage of gender issues in analytical work and policy dialogue.

Capacity building and knowledge dissemination processes have been effectively mainstreamed in the program. The BNPP Knowledge Dissemination library is fully operational and has provided the framework for systematically making knowledge available to stakeholders around the globe.

CLOSURE OF THE CORE BNPP PROGRAM

Since the BNPP is being phased out effective FY12 due to cuts in the Netherlands development budget, the strategy for the future is to extend the success of the BNPP through other partnerships in knowledge, analytical, and advisory work using instruments such as the proposed umbrella approaches to trust funds.

Participating Donor: The Netherlands

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: EP – Primary Education; ET – Tertiary Education, and JA – Health; WA – Sanitation; WZ – General Water, Sanitation and Flood Protection.

Themes: 59 – Gender, 57 – Participation and Civic Engagement, 58 – Conflict Prevention and Post Conflict Reconstruction, 81 – Climate Change, 86 – Other Environment and Natural Resources Management, 49 – Trade Facilitation and Market Access, 50 – Other Trade and Integration, 68 – Nutrition and Food Security, 20 – Analysis of Economic Growth, 29 – Other Accountability/Anti-Corruption, 30 – Other Public Sector Governance, and 99 – Other Private Sector Development.

Geographic Coverage: Global, Regional and Cross-Country

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28. Debt Relief Trust Fund (DRTF)**BACKGROUND**

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Debt Relief Trust Fund (DRTF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	251.4	158.4
Disbursements made during the year	192.7	168.9

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

As of end-June 2011, the total amount of cash contributions to the DRTF totaled US\$6.6 billion and total cash disbursements were US\$6.1 billion. Also, 36 out of 40 eligible countries have qualified for HIPC Initiative assistance, of which 32 have reached the completion point and four countries have reached their decision points.

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: BO – Public Administration – Finance

Theme: 21 – Debt Management and Fiscal Sustainability

Geographic Coverage: Global

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29. GAVI Fund Affiliate (GFA)**BACKGROUND**

GFA enters into pledge agreements with IFFIm donors, assigns these pledges to the IFFIm Company so that they can be

securitized, and approves funding of programs with the IFFIm proceeds. The World Bank serves as the account administrator for the GAVI Fund Affiliate (GFA) account, which receives

bond proceeds from the IFFIm account and makes the disbursements for approved GAVI Alliance programs² to procure needed vaccines and to support recipient countries. Since the inception of IFFIm in November 2006 until end-December 2011, the GFA account had total receipts of US\$2.2 billion from transfers from the IFFIm account, and US\$25 million from investment income. During that time period, the GFA account disbursed US\$1.9 billion for GAVI Alliance-approved program disbursements. The GFA account had a cash balance of US\$242 million as of December 31, 2011.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

GAVI Fund Affiliate (GFA)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	365.0	250.9

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Poor countries are provided with frontloaded finance for their immunization programs through GAVI. In addition, IFFIm funds are helping countries to address as quickly as possible broad health system “bottlenecks” that currently

² Program descriptions of the IFFIm and GAVI Alliance are provided in this CFP-VPU section.

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: The International Finance Facility for Immunization

Sector & Themes Covered:

Sector: JA – Health

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

Geographic Coverage: Global

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30. Global Environment Facility (GEF)

BACKGROUND

GEF, established in 1991, is an independent financial mechanism that provides new and additional grants and concessional funding to cover the “incremental” or additional costs of measures to assist in the protection of the global environment and to promote environmental sustainable development. Today, GEF is the largest funder of the global environment challenge and is a global partnership comprised of 180 countries, international institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private sector entities for addressing global environment issues while supporting national sustainable development initiatives.

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

(ii) climate change; (iii) international waters; (iv) land degradation; (v) the ozone layer; and (vi) persistent organic pollutants (POPs). Since 1994, the Bank has served as both Trustee and Administrator of the GEF. Two other funds are also operated under the Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF),³ 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).

³ Program descriptions of the LDCF and SCCF are provided in this CFP-VPU section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	580.9	816.3
Disbursements made during the year	617.2	647.3

The GEF-5 Replenishment became effective on March 16, 2011, in accordance with Paragraph 6(a) of the GEF-5 Replenishment Resolution. The Total Replenishment level for GEF-5 amounts to SDR 2,837 million (US\$4,346 million equivalent), a 38.4 percent increase in the Total Replenishment level. New resources provided by donors amounted to SDR 2,315 million (US\$3,548 million), representing a 54.6 percent increase over the GEF-4 donor contributions. Since inception, the GEF has allocated US\$10 billion, supplemented by more than US\$47 billion in co-financing, for more than 2,800 projects in more than 168 developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

Participating Donors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, the People's Republic of China, Côte d'Ivoire, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand,

Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, the Russian Federation, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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31. Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM)**BACKGROUND**

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, 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 trustee for the Global Fund Trust Fund and as a development partner in fighting these diseases. Under the 2002 Trust Fund Agreement with the Global Fund, the Bank, as trustee, performs the following functions: it manages Global Fund contributions and liquidity, overseeing the Global Fund's investment portfolio as part of the commingled investment portfolio for all trust funds administered by the Bank, and disburses funds in accordance with written instruction from the Global Fund Secretariat. As trustee, the Bank carries no responsibility for the identification or implementation of Global Fund projects

or for ensuring that the funds received are used for the purposes intended.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB And Malaria (GFATM)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	2,793.0	2,453.6
Disbursements made during the year	3,418.0	3,226.6

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Programs supported by the Global Fund contribute toward the realization of the Millennium Development Goals.

Between 2002 and end-June 2011, the Global Fund approved

US\$22.4 billion for grants in 150 countries and disbursed about US\$14 billion to grant recipients. This resulted in the Global Fund becoming a leading funder of international health. As of June 2011, the Global Fund was supporting 3.2 million people on antiretroviral treatment, or about half of those receiving it globally. The cumulative number of people receiving DOTS for TB with Global Fund support increased to 8.2 million, up 17 percent compared to June 2010. Nearly 190 million insecticide treated nets were distributed through Global Fund-supported programs or nearly 60 percent more than the total number recorded in the middle of 2010.

Nearly 60 percent of cumulative funding in the portfolio was invested in Sub-Saharan African countries. Nearly 90 percent of cumulative funding in the portfolio was invested in low-income countries and lower-middle-income countries. AIDS programs account for 54 percent of funding in the portfolio, while malaria and TB programs account for 29 percent and 17 percent, respectively.

The Global Fund is a leader in innovative financing initiatives for health and development. In particular, *The Affordable Medicines Facility – malaria (AMFm)* is a pioneering financing mechanism that the Global Fund is hosting. Launched in April 2009, AMFm expands access to artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) for the treatment of malaria through the public, private, and civil society sectors. AMFm has two key elements: (i) reducing prices by negotiating with drug manufacturers and subsidizing a part of the resulting price with a copayment; and (ii) supporting the proper use of ACT. Since Phase I began in mid-2010, price negotiations with manufacturers and copayments have achieved impressive reductions in median retail prices of ACTs, from a range of around US\$5–12 to between 50 cents and US\$1.30, in eight pilot countries.

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: JA – Health

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

Geographic Coverage: Global

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32. Guyana REDD-Plus Investment Fund (GRIF)

BACKGROUND

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

The World Bank was invited by Guyana and Norway to act as trustee and is responsible for providing financial

intermediary services to GRIF. The Bank does not determine the amount of the performance based payments, and is not involved in project approval or any other operational funding decisions with GRIF resources.

The first Administration Agreement was signed between Norway and the Bank. The Fund became operational in October 2010 (FY11). Norway has contributed approximately US\$70 million equivalent to the Fund, but as of end-September 2011, the Bank had not been asked to make any cash transfers.

Participating Donor: Norway

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: AT – Forestry

Theme: 81 – Climate Change

Geographic Coverage: Guyana

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33. International Finance Facility for Immunization (IFFIm)

BACKGROUND

IFFIm is a development financing structure with the aim of providing funding more quickly and predictably for immunization programs through the GAVI Alliance⁴ to 70 of the world's poorest countries. Launched in 2006, the program has received pledges amounting to US\$6.3 billion for 25 years from the Governments of Australia, France, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. With the backing of these commitments, IFFIm borrows money by issuing bonds in the capital markets to fund vaccination programs in developing countries. By frontloading commitments and using financial markets, the IFFIm provides key support to meeting the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

International Finance Facility For Immunization (IFFIM)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	175.0	210.9
Disbursements made during the year	—	—

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Poor countries are provided with frontloaded financing for their immunization programs through GAVI. In addition, IFFIm funds are helping countries to address as quickly as possible broad health system “bottlenecks” that currently limit their ability to get vaccines to children. Eight governments have so far pledged the equivalent of US\$6.3 billion for 25 years. Brazil is expected to become a donor in 2012. Backed by pledges, IFFIm sells bonds in capital markets to fund vaccination programs.

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: JA – Health Nutrition and Population.

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

Geographic Coverage: Global

⁴ A program description of the GAVI itself is provided in this CFP-VPU section.

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34. Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF)

BACKGROUND

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

The grants are focused on activities that (i) respond directly to the needs of the poorest; (ii) encourage testing of innovative methods; (iii) support initiatives leading to rapid demonstrable benefits with positive prospects of evolving into sustainable activities; and (iv) build ownership, capacity, empowerment, and participation of civil society groups. In November 2009, in response to the food, fuel, and financial crises, Japan introduced an emergency window under the JSDF, with financing of US\$200 million over three years (FY10–12). The JSDF emergency window supports activities aligned with the objectives of the Bank's Vulnerability Financing Facility and, specifically, with Bank initiatives associated with the Rapid Social Response Program (RSR)⁵ and the Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFCRP).⁶

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Since its inception until end-March 2012, the Government of Japan has provided US\$625.29 million to the JSDF program, and 299 Recipient-executed grants with a total value of US\$561.25 million have been approved. A total of 149 projects, completed since program inception in 2000 until end-June 2011, have contributed to a large body of knowledge. The knowledge from best practice projects is shared with the Bank community and the public through Good Practice Notes and regional workshops. Between 2007 and 2009, four regional workshops were organized in Ecuador, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Senegal and Indonesia to share with other countries in the respective regions, lessons learned from the implementation of JSDF projects. A best practice conference was held in Tokyo in October 2009, and a one-day event to mark the 10th year JSDF anniversary was held in Washington, D.C. in January 2011. So far, 23 Good Practice Notes have been prepared and posted on the JSDF website. The online library, containing information on 139 completed projects, is an additional resource for knowledge dissemination.

Participating Donor: Japan

Sectors & Themes covered: All sectors and themes

Geographic coverage: Global

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Japanese Social Development Fund (JSDF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	14.8	38.4
Disbursements made during the year	37.2	37.6

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⁵ A program description of the RSR is included in the HDN VPU section.

⁶ A program description of the GFCRP is included the SDN VPU section.

35. Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change (LDCF)

BACKGROUND

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Least Developed Countries Fund For Climate Change (LDCF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	34.0	117.6
Disbursements made during the year	13.4	28.5

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The LDCF was designed to support the special needs of the LDCs under the UNFCCC with the priority of preparing and implementing National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs). At the end of the reporting period, US\$190.27 million had been approved for projects and enabling activities to meet this mandate. Since its inception, the LDCF has funded the preparation of 48 NAPAs, of which 45 have been completed, while the remaining three are in the final stages of preparation. Forty-five countries have officially submitted NAPA implementation projects for approval by the LDCF/

SCCF Council or the GEF CEO¹¹. Forty-seven projects and programs in 39 countries have been approved for funding, totaling US\$178.6 million and leveraging US\$826.43 million in co-financing. Of these, 33 projects have started implementation on the ground, generating real adaptation benefits to some of the world's poorest and most vulnerable communities.

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

Sectors & Themes covered:

Sectors: Non-Sectoral

Theme: 81 – Climate Change

Geographic coverage: Global

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36. Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF)

BACKGROUND

The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from

their Utilization (the “Nagoya Protocol”), was adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (“COP10”) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (the

“CBD”). Article 10 of the Nagoya Protocol provides that the Intergovernmental Committee on the Nagoya Protocol is to consider the need for and modalities of a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism. As President of COP10, Japan proposed that NPIF be established to support the early entry into force and effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, to be managed by the Global Environment Facility (“GEF”), as the financial mechanism of the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol.

The GEF Council, on February 23, 2011, approved without meeting (in accordance with paragraphs 43 to 45 of the Rules of Procedure for the GEF Council) the arrangements proposed for the establishment of NPIF, and invited IBRD to act as trustee. Pursuant to Council decision document (i) the NPIF will be governed by the NPIF Council which will utilize the operational policies, procedures, and governance structure of the GEF Council and draw on the model of the Least Development Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF); and (ii) the type of projects and activities to be funded under the NPIF will be related to genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources from within the jurisdiction of one or more states, in line with the concept of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, and such projects may be implemented by any of the GEF Agencies.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	12.2
Disbursements made during the year	—	—

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Since its inception, and as of the end of June 2011, Japan is the only donor that has pledged and paid one billion JPY (US\$12.24 million equivalent) in the form of cash contributions to the fund.

Participating Donors: Japan

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: Non-sectoral

Theme: 81- Climate Change

Geographic Coverage: Global

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37. Policy and Human Resources Development Fund (PHRD)

BACKGROUND

The Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) Fund was established in 1990 as a partnership between the Government of Japan and the World Bank. Over the past 21 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 2011, the PHRD portfolio consisted of several programs, including: Technical Assistance (TA) Program, the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP), the Partnership Program, the Staff-ETC Grants Program, and the Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship (JIPS) Program.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Policy and Human Resources Development Fund (PHRD)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	92.8	79.7
Disbursements made during the year	68.3	58.6

KEY RESULT/ACHIEVEMENTS

In FY11, the restructured PHRD TA Program became operational and 17 grant proposals worth US\$102.4 million were approved to support the three main pillars of the new program: (i) Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program; (ii) Disaster Reduction and Recovery; and (iii) Disability and Development. Under JJ/WBGSP, 218 new scholars under the Regular Program and 74 new scholars under the Partnership Program were financed, and about 38 percent of the Regular Program awardees are from Africa and 28 percent are from Asia. Under JIPS, there are currently 41 active scholars and the first graduates of the program are expected in 2012.

In fiscal year 2011, a total of US\$24.2 million was transferred from PHRD Fund to other programs, including US2.0

million to IAVI, US\$6.0 million to GFDRR, US\$2.5 million to DFSP, US\$3.0 million to TDLC, US\$10.0 million to CEPF, and US\$0.4 million to MIGA.

Participating Donor: Japan

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes.

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38. Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)

BACKGROUND

SCCF was established in November 2004 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at its Seventh Session in Marrakesh, for the purpose of financing activities, programs, and measures related to climate change, which are complementary to those funded by the resources allocated to the climate change focal area of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund⁷ and by bilateral and multilateral resources in these areas: (i) adaptation; (ii) transfer of technologies; (iii) energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, and waste management; and (iv) activities to assist developing countries highly dependent, in diversifying their economies, on income generated from the production, processing, and export or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products.

With respect to adaptation, the SCCF assists developing countries, particularly the most vulnerable to the impacts

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	10.5	32.9
Disbursements made during the year	15.0	12.0

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

While the SCCF has multiple financing windows, adaptation was given top priority in accordance with UNFCCC

⁷ A program description of the GEF itself is provided in this CFP-VPU section.

guidance (Decision 5/CP.9). At the end of the reporting period, the SCCF-Adaptation program and select projects under the SCCF Technology Transfer program had mobilized US\$130.1 million for adaptation projects and programs in non-Annex I countries. 32 projects had been approved for funding, leveraging US\$846 million in co-financing. Of these, 2 projects have been completed and 17 projects have started implementation on the ground. The SCCF remains the only multilateral source of adaptation finance open to all developing country parties to the UNFCCC.

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: Non-sectoral

Theme: 81 Climate Change

Geographic Coverage: Global

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C. DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS VPU

39. Global Financial Inclusion Indicators Program (GFII)

BACKGROUND

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

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

The Bank is responsible for administering the GFII program. However, there is a Technical Advisory Board of outside researchers, policymakers, and practitioners that meet yearly to discuss its strategic direction, progress and accomplishments, and an internal Oversight Committee that includes senior management from the World Bank and IFC are expected to meet annually to review developments and accomplishments.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Global Financial Inclusion Indicators Program (GFII)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	4.0
Disbursements made during the year	—	1.8

Participating Donor: The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

Sectors and Themes Covered:

Sectors: FA – Banking, FC – Housing Finance and real Estate Markets, FD – Non-Compulsory Pensions, Insurance and Contractual Savings, FE- Micro and SME Finance, and FZ – General Finance.

Themes: 44 – Other Financial and Private Sector Development.

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40. International Comparison Program (ICP)

BACKGROUND

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

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

To date, four donors have pledged contributions to this trust fund. They are the International Monetary Fund (IMF) with a pledge of US\$0.9 million, the UK Department of International Development (DFID) with a pledge of £4 million, the Government of Norway with a pledge of Nkr3.5 million, and the Australian Agency for International Development (AUSAID) with a pledge of \$A1 million. Contributions are paid in tranches.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

International Comparison Program (ICP)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.4	4.4
Disbursements made during the year	0.5	1.6

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Trust Fund resources were used to finance activities of the 2011 round of the ICP, including the organization of governance meetings and an ICP User Conference, providing technical assistance to countries and regional implementing agencies in the areas of national accounts and price statistics, the preparation of a handbook on the PPPs, and the preparation of capacity-building material. Three grants have been disbursed to date to UN-ECLAC, UN-ESCWA, and CIS-STAT, to support the implementation of the ICP in the regions, and one additional grant to the Asian Development Bank is currently underway.

Participating Donors: the International Monetary Fund, the United Kingdom, Norway, and the Australia.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: BZ – General Public Administration

Theme: 24 – Other Economic Management

Geographic Coverage: Global

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41. Knowledge for Change Program II (KCP II)

BACKGROUND

This programmatic partnership is the successor of the original Knowledge for Change Program that was launched in 2002 and closed in July 2010 with US\$23.9 million in total contributions. The KCP II was endorsed in September 2008 by the original donors to the Knowledge for Change Program, and

launched in December 2008. The program has experienced a "healthy start," with just over US\$21 million in received contributions and signed pledges as of end-December 2011. The KCP II, which has also received contributions from three new donors—the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, and, Singapore—has now been structured with four

separate windows that allow for partners to better direct their contributions to a preferred main research area.

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

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Knowledge For Change Program II (KCP II)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	5.5	7.0
Disbursements made during the year	4.6	3.9

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Our overall view is that the KCP has worked well. All the completed and ongoing research projects are in line with the thematic areas specified in the KCP Charter. Moreover, many of the projects have achieved very good results, and some are outstanding. Apart from substantial contributions with regard to analysis and publications, there have also been major achievements with regard to data collection and the development of policy analysis tools. There is a broad consensus that there is a shortage of research funds, which KCP has helped to alleviate.

Participating Donors: Australia, Canada, the People's Republic of China, Denmark, Finland, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and all themes.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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42. Living Standards Measurement Study Program (LSMS-ISA)

BACKGROUND

LSMS-ISA is a program funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and implemented by the Development Research Group at the World Bank. Recognizing that existing agricultural data in the region suffers from inconsistent investment, institutional and sectoral isolation, and methodological weakness, the LSMS-ISA project collaborates with the national statistical offices of its partner countries in Sub-Saharan Africa to design and implement systems of multi-topic, nationally representative panel household surveys with a strong focus on agriculture. The primary objective of the project is to foster innovation and efficiency in statistical research on the links between agriculture and

poverty reduction in the region. Towards this end, the LSMS-ISA program promotes advancements in survey methodology through research and wide dissemination of findings. The project also promotes the use of technology in data collection, including the wide application of GPS technology as well as the adoption of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) techniques to improve the quality and timeliness of data by replacing paper questionnaires with electronic interviewing. Finally, LSMS-ISA is committed to providing timely and open access to data by making all micro-data available within 12 months of data collection, and by supporting the development of analytical tools to increase users' access to data.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHT

Living Standards Measurements Study Program (LSMS-ISA)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	3.8	4.2
Disbursements made during the year	1.0	5.2

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

As of March 2012, LSMS-ISA is active in six countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, including the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Malawi, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Nigeria and Niger. Surveys have already been fielded in all six countries, and in both the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda, two waves of the panel have been completed. A third wave is currently in the field in Uganda. The data from the first waves of the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Nigeria and Malawi have been made publicly available for free download, while data from Niger and The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia are expected to be available in 2012. New survey methods and best practices have been adopted by participating countries, and several sourcebooks on best practices have been prepared and posted on a newly designed website, including publications on climate change, tracking in panel surveys, and Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In addition, new

research on data collection methodology has also been conducted and published. Finally, training workshops on survey methods, data management and analysis have been conducted to build local capacity. More information can be found on the project website at www.worldbank.org/lsms-isa.

Participating Donors: The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

Sectors and themes covered:

Sectors: AZ – General Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry, EZ – General Education, WZ – General Water, Sanitation and Flood Protection, and JA – Health.

Themes: 53 – Poverty Strategy, Analysis, and Monitoring, 55 – Vulnerability Assessment and Monitoring, 56 – Other Social Protection and risk Management, 59 – Gender, 62 – Other Social Development, 68 – Nutrition and Food Security, 76 – Rural non-farm Income Generation, 79 – Other Rural Development, 81 – Climate Change, and 86 – Other Environment and Natural Resources Management.

Coverage: Sub-Saharan Africa

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43. Statistics for Results Facility (SRTF)

BACKGROUND

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

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

from other fields in the design and implementation of capacity building programs.

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

SRF-CF began its pilot phase in five countries: the Islamic State of Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Nigeria, and Rwanda. The Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Senegal were added to the pilot in 2011.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Statistics For Results Trust Fund Program (SRTF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	29.5	33.0
Disbursements made during the year	0.3	1.2

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

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

All five pilots advanced their projects, with the Islamic State of Afghanistan making most progress. The SRF grant agreement with the Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan was signed in October 2010. The project was launched with strong support from senior government officials as well as development partners. Once effective, the project will strengthen the priority areas set forth in

the Afghanistan National Statistical Plan 2010–14, namely, institutional development, data collection and analysis, administrative data systems, information and communication technology, and physical infrastructure. Nigeria, Ghana, and Rwanda are all in early implementation stage.

The grant allocations for the Lao People's Democratic Republic (US\$8 million) and Senegal (US\$2.2 million) were made in 2011, and both projects are in early stages of project preparation.

Participating Donors: The United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: BC – Central Government Administration and BH – Sub-National Government Administration.

Theme: 90 – Managing for Development Results.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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

BACKGROUND

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Transparency And Competitiveness (DEC-TC)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.6	1.0

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

During the most recent period, work has been completed for a new project on trade costs, supply chains, and trade expansion and reform in the Asia Pacific region. This includes presentations at APEC meetings and discussions with APEC members on checklists on trade facilitation, data, and analysis of performance indicators of barriers and opportunities to reform in APEC. Work has also continued on issues related to the trade and financial system.

Participating Donors: Australia and the United Kingdom.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: YY- Other Domestic and International Trade.

Themes: 45 – Export Development and Competitiveness, 46 – International Financial Architecture, 47 – Regional Integration, 48 – Technology Diffusion, 49 – Trade Facilitation and Market Access, and 50 – Other Trade and Integration.

Geographic Coverage: Country/Region/Global.

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45. Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB)

BACKGROUND

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

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

Support has also been provided to regional and international initiatives promoting sound methodologies for data compilation, knowledge exchange in emerging topics, and statistical training. In addition, TFSCB has extended grants to design and work on national statistical strategies or master plans in over 60 countries. The work has resulted in strategy documents that outline priorities and specify a plan of action, and had considerable positive impact on the strength, focus, and coordination of the national statistical system of beneficiary countries. These strategies laid the foundation for implementing large-scale World Bank projects aimed at statistical capacity development in the Islamic State of Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, the Republic of Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Nigeria, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, the Republic of Tajikistan, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Ukraine. Similar projects are under preparation in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Rwanda, and Senegal.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Trust Fund For Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	4.1
Disbursements made during the year	3.7	3.9

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Since 2000, TFSCB grants have been provided to nearly 200 projects covering countries in all regions. IDA countries being the priority of the TFSCB, Sub-Saharan Africa has been the largest recipient. TFSCB has funded country-level 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.

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: BC – Central Government Administration, and BH – Sub-National Government Administration.

Theme: 90 – Managing for Development Results.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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D. EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC VPU

46. Asia Sustainable and Alternative Energy Program (ASTAE)

BACKGROUND

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

Over the years, ASTAE has developed a strong portfolio of operation-focused technical assistance activities that supported the identification, appraisal, implementation, and effectiveness of large World Bank investment projects. This has been instrumental in increasing the share of sustainable energy projects in the East Asia and Pacific Region's energy portfolio. ASTAE is also active in the South Asia Region. During FY11, ASTAE disbursed US\$2,603,947, a 28 percent increase from the previous year, which enabled the final disbursement of 99.8 percent of the budget available under the FY07–11 business plan period. In FY11, ASTAE provided funding for 22 activities in 11 countries, ensuring a diverse range of activities and recipients.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Asia Sustainable and Alternative Energy Program (ASTAE)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$million
Cash Contributions received during the year	0.9	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.5	1.1

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

ASTAE-Supported World Bank Projects

During the five years of the FY07–11 business plan period, the US\$9.9 million donor resources disbursed by ASTAE supported 17 projects that had been presented to the World Bank Board of Executive Directors. The total lending related to these projects amounted to US\$2.2 billion,

51 percent of which was sourced from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA), and the rest from borrowing countries' governments, other donors, and the private sector. Therefore, every dollar allocated by ASTAE leveraged US\$223 in World Bank-related loans or grants to sustainable energy.

Indicators and Progress Compared with Business Plan Targets

ASTAE tracks a set of indicators illustrating its impact in supporting sustainable energy development. The indicators were chosen to convey the predominant trend within each pillar. For each new World Bank project that receives ASTAE support and is presented to the Board of Executive Directors, the impact indicators are accumulated throughout the business plan period to produce the aggregated indicators summarized below.

Indicator 1: New capacity and increased generation of renewable electricity. By supporting projects that directly facilitate investments, ASTAE activities led to increased capacity and generation from renewable sources, primarily wind power in the People's Republic of China and geothermal power in Indonesia. These projects, once implemented, are expected to directly install 1,030 MW of renewable energy that will generate 1,579 GWh every year—158 percent of the original ASTAE target.

Indicator 2: Electricity savings resulting from efficiency improvements. Annual savings estimates are calculated based on direct savings through World Bank loans. The ASTAE business plan targets for both direct and indirect annual electricity savings were exceeded. Direct savings will be 1,586 GWh annually—150 percent of target. Most results were achieved in the People's Republic of China and Vietnam.

Indicator 3: Households with access to modern energy services. Access to electricity remains the major component of the indicator, but space heating in Mongolia, as well as improved cookstoves and biogas in Cambodia and the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, were included. The largest contribution was provided by the rural electricity energy project in Vietnam.

Direct targets have been met, with ASTAE-supported World Bank projects financing improved services to 2 million households (four times the target of 500,000) and new access to modern energy services to an additional 648,450 households (130 percent of the target of 500,000).

Indicator 4: Avoided greenhouse gas emissions.

This indicator estimates the quantity of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions that would be avoided over 20 years (the conventional lifespan of projects or equipment) through ASTAE-supported World Bank projects. The CO₂ targets have been met. The direct-impact value is estimated at 114 million tons of CO₂, or 163 percent of the original target, and the indirect savings are estimated to be 1,097 million tons of CO₂, or 141 percent of the target.

Indicator 5: Countries benefiting from ASTAE support.

This indicator ensures that ASTAE resources are used in a balanced manner across all ASTAE countries, providing equal funding opportunities to large countries (the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, and Vietnam) as well as to smaller countries (Pacific Islands). ASTAE financed activities in 13 countries in addition to many regional activities.

Participating Donors: The Netherlands and Sweden.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: LE- Renewable Energy, LA – District Heating and Energy Efficiency Services, LD – Power, and LZ – General Energy.

Themes: 81 – Climate Change, 71 – Access to Urban Services and Housing, 78 – Rural Services and Infrastructure, 39 – Infrastructure Services for Private Sector Development, 40 – Regulation and Competition Policy, 41 – Small and Medium Enterprise Support, 59 – Gender, 61 – Social Analysis and Monitoring, 89 – Non-Communicable Diseases and Injury, 74 – Other Urban Development, 47 – Regional Integration, 48 – Technology Diffusion, 82 – Environmental Policies and Institutions, and 84 – Pollution Management and Environmental Health.

Geographic Coverage: South Asia Region ,and East Asia and Pacific Region.

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47. AUSAID WB Partnership to Support the Philippines (PH-PTF)

BACKGROUND

The AusAID/WB Partnership to Support Philippine Development was established in June 2009 as a single donor programmatic trust fund to provide flexible support across all the strategic objectives of the Bank's Country Assistance Strategy for the Philippines. It was set up to operate over a period of five years from 2009 to 2013 with total funding of AUD 50 million, to be administered by the World Bank, with oversight by a joint AusAID WB Steering Committee. This strategic partnership builds on several years of prior productive engagements between the World Bank and AusAID in land administration, basic education and peace and post conflict rehabilitation.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

AUSAID WB Partnership to Support the Philippines (PH-PTF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	6.0	19.0
Disbursements made during the year	0.3	1.1

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The Trust Fund Program has supported a total of 24 grants with total commitments amounting to US\$21.9 million, covering initiatives in social protection, public financial management, public private partnerships in infrastructure, governance reforms and improving the statistical system. A midterm review is currently being undertaken by a team

of independent consultants to review progress to date and inform decisions regarding the extension and possible expansion of the program.

Participating Donors: Australia

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes

Geographic Coverage: the Philippines

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48. Basic Education Capacity Trust Fund (ID-BEC)

BACKGROUND

The ID-BEC Trust Fund for Indonesia supports good governance in education, working with national and local governments to improve the way finances and information are managed, so that both funds and information flow through the system more efficiently, thereby allowing better decisions to be made at all levels in this decentralized system. This program is managed jointly by the World Bank and the Government of Indonesia, and is scheduled to operate over the 2007-2012 period. It aims to support the Government of Indonesia's education reform agenda. The Trust Fund focuses on three main areas, using a combination of technical assistance, training, and grants to local governments: (i) supporting the government-led Thematic Education 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 Program (ID-BEC)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	6.1	8.8
Disbursements made during the year	4.2	10.3

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

In 2011 the BEC-TF was extended by six months to the end December 2012 to allow districts to complete Capacity

Development Plans (CDPs) funded through ID-BEC grants, and at the same time €8.5 million was cut from the contribution made by the Dutch because of economic and political issues in the Netherlands.

All 50 districts are conducting the final year of activities in line with their capacity development plans. Resources have been developed under the program to support this, focusing on five strategic areas of education governance.

The Thematic Education Dialogue has brought a range of government and development partner agencies to focus on issues of teacher reform, school based management, and early childhood education and development.

Under this Trust Fund, an Education Public Expenditure Review is due for release in 2012.

The Tool for Reporting and Information Management by schools has been successfully piloted in seven districts and has been embedded within the Ministry of National Education (MONE) to support both the ID-BEC and the BOS programs, and twelve districts are piloting local school grant programs to supplement the national program.

The Good Practice Information Network has been set up under MONE as an online resource for education practitioners.

Participating Donors: the European Union and the Netherlands.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: EP – Primary Education

Theme: 65 – Education for All

Geographic Coverage: Indonesia

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49. Cambodian Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Trade-Related Assistance (KHTD)

BACKGROUND

The overall objective of this multi-donor trust fund for trade-related assistance, KHTD, is to maximize the contribution of trade to economic development and poverty reduction in Cambodia. The purpose of the activities to be funded by the KHTD is to increase efficiency in policy implementation, transparency in trade-related transactions, export competitiveness, and enhance institutional and human capacity.

The KHTD has two main components: (i) recipient-executed investment type of operation which includes technical assistance and capacity building initiatives; and (ii) Bank-executed component with analytical and advisory services activities and a technical facilitating team. The main role of the latter is to provide advisory services to trade-related agencies implementing the KHTD and assistance to the task team leader on technical aspects of rolling-out a comprehensive trade initiative as well as overall trust fund program management. The recipient executed activities are defined in greater detail on the basis of the Action Matrix approved by the Government of Cambodia. Areas that will be supported, in cooperation with other development partners, may include: trade facilitation, including customs reform and modernization; improved product quality and compliance with international SPS and TBT standards; and prioritized implementation of the Government's WTO commitments.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Cambodian Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Trade-Related Assistance (KHTD)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	2.9	2.7
Disbursements made during the year	0.9	1.5

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The TDTF will result in a more effective coordination of donor's actions and limit fragmentation of interventions, leading to higher development impact. It will establish a coherent operating modality for interested donors to deliver trade-related assistance and ensure its predictable, sustainable, efficient, and effective financing. The TDTF will strengthen these processes by supporting the further streamlining of consultation and financing mechanisms between stakeholders in the area of trade.

Participating Donors: Denmark, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and the European Commission.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: YZ – General Industry and Trade

Themes: 45 – Export Development and Competitiveness, 49 – Trade Facilitation and Market Access, 50 – Other Trade and Integration.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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50. Dutch Education Support Program (ID-DESP)

BACKGROUND

The overall goal of the Dutch Education Support Program (Trust Fund) is to carry out the necessary technical analyses, using global knowledge and international best practices, to help the government reach its objectives in RENSTRA and successfully implement policies under the new Teacher Law. The analytical work will form the basis for a series of possible sector-wide approach operations to be supported by all donors interested in the sector. The program started in 2007 and finishes on December 31, 2014.

Program components are as follows, with 2012 active components in bold:

- **Teacher management and quality of education;**
- Improving accountability and support structures of basic education;
- **Education monitoring and evaluation;**
- **Information and communication technology (ICT) in education;**
- **Rapid Response;**
- **BOS program monitoring and evaluation and complaint handling;**
- **Social marketing for BOS;**
- **School based management study;** and
- **Program Administration.**

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- **Teacher reform.** Many of the policy recommendations coming out of the DESP analytical work are now being taken up by the government in new policies relating to teacher management and deployment.
- **Monitoring and evaluation.** Under the Early Childhood Education and Development (ECED) program, the government is now adopting an improved monitoring and evaluation system which will generate better data about the status of ECED centers and their staff. The

two impact evaluations on teacher certification and early childhood are now at the mid-stage and starting to show preliminary results, summarized below. Further analysis, formal reports and dissemination will follow in 2012.

- **BOS.** The government is adopting improvements to BOS policy and management systems, monitoring and evaluation, complaint handling systems, social marketing campaigns, transparency and accountability, reporting including by TRIMS. Several reports on the BOS program are due to be published in early 2012, including an overall BOS Review and a report on the social information campaign study.
- **ICT.** An intensive technical and policy advisory team has advised numerous government teams on how to connect all schools, how to use ICT strategically for higher education, e-learning, and to build the Ministry of Education and Culture's new portal for e-learning. Requests for further support are still coming in and it is proposed to provide some additional limited assistance for strategic activities to support the government, particularly on higher education and ICT.

Participating Donors: The Netherlands.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: EP – Primary Education

Theme: 65 – Education for All

Geographic Coverage: Indonesia

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

BACKGROUND

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

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

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

East Asia Infrastructure Growth (EAAIG)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	5.9	5.7
Disbursements made during the year	5.1	4.2

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- Over the past three years (inception through FY11), the EAAIG trust fund has committed and disbursed US\$14.4 million across 96 activities. These activities cut across 13 East Asian countries over all the thematic pillars and various sectors. The fund continued its active involvement in priority countries with approximately US\$10 million (46 percent of the total portfolio) allocated to Indonesia, Vietnam, and the Philippines over the past three years. During FY11 alone, the fund allocated US\$9 million across 30 projects, of which US\$3.8 million funded activities in priority countries. Initiatives relating to green finance, energy access, and urban resilience were among the more significant activities completed this year.
- This year's World Bank lending program for the entire EAP region consisted of 42 projects for a total of US\$5.2 billion. Of this total, the EAAIG program funded 11 activities which leveraged US\$2.4 billion in EAP lending or approximately 46 percent of total EAP volume. The Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Power Project in Indonesia totaling US\$640 million was among the largest lending activities supported by EAAIG. Another EAAIG activity supported the Trung Son Hydropower project which led to a US\$330 million investment.
- Much of the best practice analytical work is providing new tools and instruments for engaging clients across the region with innovative ideas on project design and approaches to implementation. Meanwhile, the networks are actively promoting the exchange of ideas and disseminating best practice work that is being completed through the support of the fund.

Participating Donors: Australia

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: LA – District Heating and Energy Efficiency Services, LB – Mining and Other Extractive, LC – Oil and gas, LD – Power, LE – Renewable Energy, LZ – General Energy Sector, TV – Aviation, TP – Ports, Waterways and Shipping, TW – Railways, TA – Roads and Highways, TZ – General Transportation Sector, WA – Sanitation, WB – Solid Waste Management, WC – Water Supply, WD – Flood Protection, WS – Sewerage, WZ – General Water, Sanitation, and Flood Sector, and CT – Telecommunications.

Themes: 38 – Corporate Governance, 39 – Infrastructure Services for Private Sector Development, 40 – Regulation and Competition Policy, 41 – Small and Medium Enterprise Support, 42 – Standards and Financial Reporting, 43 – State Enterprise/bank Restructuring and Privatization, 44 – Other Financial and Private Sector Development, 71 – Access to Urban Services and Housing, 72 – Municipal Finance, 73 – Municipal Governance and Institution Building, 74 – Other Urban Development, 80 – Biodiversity, 81 – Climate Change, 82 – Environmental Policies and Institutions, 83 – Land Administration and Management, 84 – Pollution Management and Environmental Health, 85 – Water Resources Management, 86 – Other Environment and Natural Resources Management; 51 – Improving Labor Markets, 52 – Natural Disaster Management, 53 – Poverty Strategy, Analysis and Monitoring, 54 – Social Safety nets, 87 – Social risk Mitigation, 55 – Vulnerability Assessment and Monitoring; 56 – Other Social Protection and risk Management, 57 – Participation and Civic Engagement, 58 – Conflict Prevention and post-Conflict Reconstruction, 59 – Gender, 60 – Indigenous Peoples, 61 – Social Analysis and Monitoring, 62 – Other Social Development, 75 – Rural Markets, 76- Rural non-farm Income Generation, 77 – Rural Policies and Institutions, 78 – Rural Services and Infrastructure, 79 – Other Rural Development, and 91 – Global Food Crisis Response.

Geographic Coverage: East Asia and Pacific Region.

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52. Indonesia Multi-Donor Trade and Investment Trust Fund (ID-TIF)

BACKGROUND

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

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Indonesia Multi-Donor Trade And Investment Trust Fund (MDFTIC)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	4.0	1.0
Disbursements made (cumulative)	—	9.1

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The ID-TIF has supported the Government of Indonesia in implementing several key priorities: (i) launch of a logistics blueprint; (ii) introduction of the 24/7 service in the main ports of Indonesia; (iii) establishment of the dry port; (iv) launching the Indonesia national single window for

import and export; (v) review of the people's credit mechanism to improve financial access for SMEs; (vi) increase awareness of the impact of non-tariff measures (NTMs) on trade, among 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: Switzerland, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Netherlands.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: YY – Domestic and International Trade, YZ – General Industry and Trade, FZ – General Finance, and FE – Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Finance.

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

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53. Indonesia Partnership for Poverty Reduction (ID-POV)

BACKGROUND

The Government of Indonesia has been increasingly investing resources in a range of poverty reduction and social protection programs. The Secretariat of the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan, TNP2K), housed in the office of the Vice President, requested support from the World Bank to provide technical support and policy advice for the reform and integration of poverty reduction and social protection programs.

The PKPR trust fund was established in 2010, in response to this request. The aim of this trust-funded program is to strengthen national efforts to reduce poverty and vulnerability by supporting the Government of Indonesia in making informed and evidence-based policy and program decisions. The trust funded program supports the government through three main strategies: (i) providing poverty analytics and building analytical capacity to inform poverty and social protection policies, programs and strategies; (ii) supporting the government in the design, implementation, and evaluation of key poverty and social protection programs; and (iii) improving the quality and accessibility of data required for poverty analysis and policymaking. Institutional strengthening and capacity building are cross-cutting strategies that are incorporated into each component of the program in order to strengthen the sustainability of evidence-based policy making.

This multi-donor, programmatic trust fund is largely Bank-executed, but there is also a window for non-government recipient-executed grants. These grants will be provided to local think tanks and university-based research institutes that will partner with the World Bank as sister think tanks undertaking analytical and research activities to inform poverty and social protection policies and programs.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Indonesia Partnership for Poverty Reduction (ID-POV)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	3.4
Disbursements made during the year	—	1.1

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Completion of two major research projects that were designed to provide an empirical foundation for key

social assistance reforms: “Protecting Poor and Vulnerable Households in Indonesia” is a comprehensive public expenditure and program review of the eight major household-based social assistance programs. “Targeting Poor and Vulnerable Households in Indonesia” is a complementary report that assesses the accuracy of current targeting practices and assesses the effectiveness of different methods. Significant progress has been made in helping the government to translate research findings from the above reports into program reforms.

One of the key recommendations from the reports was to establish a national targeting system. The Vice President issued instructions to implementing agencies to draw their program beneficiary lists from the unified database starting in 2012, which has already gone into effect for the Health Insurance for the Poor program (Jamkesmas) and expansion of the CCT (PKH program).

Trust funded activities have provided the government, think tanks, and universities with a set of tools that can be used to analyze efficiently and accurately national survey data on a broad range of topics including: poverty, labor, gender, and social protection. The program was successful in helping to negotiate a preliminary agreement between BPS and the Ministry of National Education that guarantees free usage of national survey data by all Indonesian universities.

The trust fund is also providing technical assistance for the modernization of Statistics Indonesia (BPS) so that they can deliver the high-quality statistics critical to support evidence-based policy making in Indonesia. This is taking place through the Change and Reform for the Development of Statistics (CERDAS) program, which is aligned with the broader government Bureaucracy Reform agenda.

Participating Donors: Australia

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: BZ – General Public Administration

Themes: 53 – Social Safety Nets and 24 – Other Economic Management

Geographic Coverage: Indonesia

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54. Indonesia Support Public Financial Management Multi-Donor Trust Fund (ID-PFM)

BACKGROUND

The ID-PFM was established in December 2006, following an MOU signed in October 2006 among the two initial donors (the Netherlands and the European Commission), the Indonesian Government, and the World Bank (as trust fund administrator). In November 2009, an additional MOU was signed with the Swiss Government, which became the third donor to participate. In September 2011, an additional MOU was signed with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), which became the fourth donor to participate. The ID-PFM seeks to help 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 (GFM RAP) and the Project for Indonesian Tax Administration Reform (PINTAR). This support is delivered mainly through analytical and advisory services, technical assistance, and institutional capacity-building, which has been especially critical during the difficult stages of the reform process. Activities funded through this trust fund cover seven reform or program areas: (i) budget preparation and execution; (ii) revenue administration; (iii) legislative oversight; (iv) procurement, asset management modernization and reform, and audit reforms; (v) policy capacity development; (vi) change management, human resources management, and communications; and (vii) management, strategy, and visibility.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

ID-Support Public Financial Management Multi- Donor Trust Fund (ID-PFM)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	5.9	1.5
Disbursements made during the year	4.2	3.2

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Five years into its life span and following the successful implementation of activities across the aforementioned

program areas, the ID-PFM has contributed to the following results:

- Implementation of a new integrated financial management system covering the central budget and treasury functions. The system design was largely completed in 2011, with full roll-out planned in 2012.
- Accelerated tax reform and improved revenue production through a quick wins program and improved knowledge management. There was also significant support to prepare for the core components of PINTAR, with implementation scheduled for late 2012.
- Implementation of the Grand Design and Roadmap for Bureaucracy Reform, with a focus on support to the Ministry of Finance and other central ministries and institutions. In 2011, this included the design of a monitoring and evaluation system for performance management (and linked to performance pay) for all government agencies, which will be implemented in 2012 and is being undertaken under the auspices of the National Committee for Bureaucracy Reform.

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: BO – Public Administration – Finance.

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

Geographic Coverage: Indonesia

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55. Java Reconstruction Program (ID-JAV)

BACKGROUND

On May 27, 2006, an earthquake measuring 5.9 on the Richter scale, struck near the historic city of Yogyakarta on the Indonesian island of Java, resulting in major damage in several districts in the Yogyakarta Special Region (DIY) and the Province of Central Java. The total value of damages and losses sustained is estimated to be over US\$3 billion equivalent. Two months later, in July 2006, a tsunami hit the southern coast of West Java province, also causing significant damage. The ID-JAV was established at the request of the Government of Indonesia (GOI) to support the government's recovery efforts to both events, by responding to the most basic needs of the households affected. The government prioritized support for the rebuilding of housing, recovery of livelihoods, and increasing communities' preparedness for possible disasters in the future.

On October 26, 2010, disaster hit the region once again when Mount Merapi, a volcano located on the border between Yogyakarta and Central Java, erupted. The eruptions caused widespread damage in the area. In November 2010, at the request of the Government of Indonesia, the ID-JAV donors agreed to extend the closing date to December 2012, and extend the scope of the ID-JAV in order to respond to the Merapi eruptions.

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Java Reconstruction Program (ID-JAV)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	14.8	20.1

As of June 30, 2011, the ID-JAV had received all the funds pledged from donors and had allocated 100 percent of these funds to five projects. The ID-JAV has committed US\$77.4 million to housing and community infrastructure, while projects focusing on the recovery of livelihoods have been allocated

US\$17.2 million. Approximately US\$91.3 million (98 percent of funds allocated) were disbursed as of June 30, 2011.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The ID-JAV made early commitments to the reconstruction of housing in response to the GoI's priorities, and has successfully met its targets. By June 2011, the ID-JAV had successfully met its targets for the 2006 disasters. Over 15,000 seismic-resistant core houses and almost 7,300 transitional shelters were constructed. The housing project worked with communities to develop Community Settlement Plans (CSPs) in 265 affected villages and infrastructure reconstruction focused on disaster risk reduction activities. Activities under Merapi eruptions response include an additional 250 houses being built, and Community Settlement Plans being prepared for 88 villages (45 villages of which the ID-JAV was working in at the time of the eruptions). The participatory approach used in the ID-JAV housing project, combined with the Javanese concept of "gotong-royong" (self-help), has been highly successful, and has been adopted by the GOI as a model for future post-disaster reconstruction efforts.

The Livelihood Recovery projects have closed, having successfully met their targets. These projects focused on improving access to finance, replacing assets, and providing technical assistance and enhanced business skills to more than 15,000 micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the affected areas. Technical assistance has helped more than 6,200 MSMEs to develop their businesses, and by June 30, 2011, more than 10,000 MSEs had received loans through the program. More than 40 percent of those who received technical assistance activities and microfinance loans are women.

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

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

Themes: 52 – Natural Disaster Management, and 71 – Access to Urban Finance and Housing.

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

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56. Korea Trust Fund for Poverty Reduction and Socio-Economic Development (KTF)

BACKGROUND

The World Bank-Korea Trust Fund for Poverty Reduction and Socio-Economic Development (KTF) was created in a joint agreement between the World Bank and the Government of the Republic of Korea in 2007 out of a shared commitment to reduce poverty and support socio-economic development. The KTF is an important indicator of the growing partnership between the World Bank and the Government of the Republic of Korea.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Korea Trust Fund (KTF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	7.5
Disbursements made during the year	1.0	3.2

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

KTF grants are providing opportunities to educate policy makers from other countries on the Korean development experience who are, in turn, applying these lessons to their own development issues and challenges. Through training and capacity building, institutions are better equipped with information, methodologies, and technologies to provide policy makers with more reliable and timely data on which to base effective and well-targeted policies.

KTF grants are financing critical studies and assessments to prepare and implement components of larger lending operations. Innovative research is being conducted on a regional and global level to provide answers to as yet unanswered development questions, while attracting additional funding and partnerships to these important development areas.

Overall, KTF grants are providing opportunities to share knowledge, experiences, tools and know-how to bring to

bear on important development challenges, especially in the EAP region. Through this process, new partnerships are being solidified, policy makers are being exposed to new ideas and experiences and opportunities provided to share Korea's successes, and resources to provide assistance to new partners in the region.

Participating Donors: the Republic of Korea

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AZ-General Agriculture, CZ-General Information and Communications, LZ-General Energy, TZ-General Transportation, WZ-General Water, Sanitation and Flood Protection, BZ-General Public Administration, YZ-General Industry and Trade, FZ-General Finance, BN-Public Administration-Education, EC-Pre-Primary Education, EL-Adult Literacy/Non-Formal Education, EP-Primary Education, ES-Secondary Education, ET-Tertiary Education, EV-Vocational Training, EZ-General Education, JA-Health, BE-Compulsory Pension and Unemployment Insurance, BS-Public Administration-Other Social Services, JB-Other Social Services.

Themes: 79 - Other Rural Development; 84 - Pollution Management and Environmental Health; 86 - Other Environment and Natural Resources Management; 94 - E-Government ; 95 - E-Services; 39 - Infrastructure Services for Private Sector Development; 52 - Natural Disaster Management; 74 - Other Urban Development; 103 - Urban Economic Development; 85 - Water Resources Management; 25 - Administrative and Civil Service Reform; 27 - Public Expenditure, Financial Management and Procurement; 30 - Other Public Sector Governance; 20 Analysis of Economic Growth; 22 - Economic Statistics, Modeling, and Forecasting; 23 - Macroeconomic Management; 24 - Other Economic Management; 45 - Export Development and Competitiveness; 47 - Regional Integration; 48 - Technology Diffusion; 49 - Trade Facilitation and Market Access; 50 - Other Trade and Integration; 99 - Other Private Sector Development; 98 - Other Financial Sector Development; 66 - Education for the Knowledge Economy; 67 - Health System

Performance; 70 Other Human Development; 51 – Improving Labor Markets; 54 – Social Safety Nets; 56 – Other Social Protection and Risk Management

Geographic Coverage: East Asia and Pacific Region

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57. Mekong AusAID Energy Fund (4H-MEF)

BACKGROUND

Objectives

Established in FY09, the 4H-MEF Program targets two countries in East Asia Great Mekong Subregion (GMS): Lao PDR and Cambodia with the objective to increase access to reliable and sustainable energy. The sub-objectives include: (a) improved financial performance and efficiency in the power sector; (b) increased reliability and reduce electricity supply costs; (c) strengthen the regulatory framework both with client countries and within a regional context; and (d) enhancing the “enabling environment” for sector commercialization and private sector participation .

To achieve these objectives, the Program finance two components, recipient-executed activities and Bank-executed activities. For the Bank -executed component, supports technical assistance on loss reduction and tariffs, monitor and evaluate solar home system program, and conduct gender, social and economic impact surveys of rural electrification, and supervision of client executed activities. In addition, the Bank activities include the program management and administration components to defray the administration costs of the Bank central units and the managing unit.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Mekong AusAID Energy Fund (4H-MEF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	4.4
Disbursements made during the year	0.0	6.1

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The expected results and benefits of the trust fund activities are described in detail in the Concept Notes for the Cambodia and Lao PDR Energy Projects. These can be summarized for as follows:

- In the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Program was proposed for additional financing of Rural Electrification and Transmission Project through the extension of medium and low voltage lines, support the commercial dissemination of improved stoves and technical assistance and training to the regulator (the Electricity Authority of Cambodia) to build capacity on energy sector regulation. However, the Cambodia executed activities were put on hold in 2011 prior to grant signed.

In the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, the Trust Fund would finance the Rural Electrification Phase I Project of the Rural Electrification (APL) Program.

Participating Donors: Australia

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: LE -Renewable Energy and LD – Power

Themes: 39 – Infrastructure Services for Private Sector Development, 78 – Rural Services and Infrastructure

Geographic Coverage: East Asia and Pacific Region

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

BACKGROUND

In response to the Government of Indonesia (GOI) request for coordination, following the tsunami and earthquake disaster in Aceh and Nias, fifteen donors, including the Bank, contributed to the ID-ACH to support the GOI's plan for the medium term rehabilitation and reconstruction for Aceh and Nias. The Bank also serves as trustee of the ID-ACH and has established a Secretariat to fulfill this role. The fund is governed by a Steering Committee comprised of representatives of the National and Provincial governments, donors, and the Bank, with observers from international NGOs, CSOs, and the UN.

The ID-ACH is aligned closely with the government's own reconstruction agenda. Pooling US\$655 million, it is the largest donor program supporting an overall US\$7 billion GOI reconstruction effort. An open menu approach of projects was designed to fill GOI reconstruction gaps, providing a flexible approach to critical transition support. In addition, the ID-ACH serves as a forum for policy dialogue on the overall reconstruction.

Lessons learned under the ID-ACH are being used to develop the governance arrangements, operations, and projects for other multi-donor post disaster trust funds in Indonesia and globally. Models developed in Aceh such as the community-based housing and infrastructure project have already been replicated elsewhere in Indonesia for recovery from earthquakes and tsunamis.

Projects implemented with funding from the ID-ACH will close by December 31, 2012.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Multi-Donor Fund For ACEH And NIAS (ID-ACH)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	109.2	7.0
Disbursements made during the year	106.7	88.4

As of June 30, 2011, the ID-ACH has allocated and committed US\$646 million to its 23 projects, and approximately one-third of the portfolio is allocated to infrastructure outcomes, with another one-third to community recovery projects. Allocations to the four areas of economic development and livelihoods, sustaining the environment, capacity building and governance, and enhancing the overall recovery process, together represent the remaining one-third of funds allocated. About 88 percent of funds allocated and committed to projects have been disbursed (US\$572 million).

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The ID-ACH portfolio consists of 23 projects. Eight projects have closed, 12 are under full implementation and three are in the early stages of implementation. Through Community Recovery projects, approximately 19,500 houses have been reconstructed or rehabilitated in Aceh and Nias. Communities have been assisted to construct 3,160 kilometers of village roads, 15.1 kilometers of bridges, and 1,621 kilometers of irrigation and drainage channels. In addition, 603 schools and 463 local government offices or village/town halls have been built or rehabilitated. Water and sanitation improvements include over 7,910 wells or other sources of clean water and 1,215 sanitation units. More than 220,000 land certificates have been distributed, and there is an increased public awareness and understanding of land-titling procedures and property rights of women.

The large infrastructure and transportation projects are playing a key role in creating infrastructure networks throughout Aceh and Nias. Through IREP and IRFF projects, some 570 kilometers of national and provincial roads, 87 kilometers of district roads, five ports and eleven water supply systems have been designed and implemented through 52 subprojects. In April 2010, additional financing for the IRFF project was approved to construct a further 50 kilometers of a strategically located national road.

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

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

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

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AI – Irrigation and Drainage, AZ – General Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry, BC – Central Government Administration, BH – Sub-National Government Administration, YB – Agro-Industry, YC – Housing Construction, TP – Ports, Waterways, and Shipping, TA – Roads and Highways, WD – Flood Protection, WB – Solid Waste Management, and WC – Water Supply.

Themes: 52 – Natural Disaster Management, 82 – Environmental Policies and Institutions, and 83 – Land Administration and Management.

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

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59. Multi-Donor Trust Fund Program for Mindanao (PH-MTF)

BACKGROUND

In Mindanao, more than three decades of intermittent conflict have resulted in the destruction of infrastructure, population displacement, deferred development, and a lack of trust among people at the local level and with government authorities. Peace discussions are underway between the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the Government of the Philippines.

The Mindanao Trust Fund (MTF) is a mechanism through which development partners pool and coordinate official development assistance in conflict-affected communities in Mindanao. Launched in March 2006, it is guided by the findings and recommendations of the multi-donor Joint Needs Assessment of 2005.

The MTF finances the operations of the MTF-Reconstruction and Development Program (MTF-RDP), which supports the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA), the development arm of the MLF to plan, in managing and implementing community-based reconstruction, livelihood, and development initiatives. In addition to delivering much-needed development assistance on the ground, the program seeks to build the capacity of the BDA and other Bangsamoro organizations to lead development initiatives. It also serves as a means of encouraging dialogue between the Government of the Philippines and the MILF on development issues.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Multi-donor Trust Fund Program For Mindanao (PH-MTF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1.6	2.6
Disbursements made during the year	1.3	1.2

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

To date, capacity strengthening has been provided to the following key groups responsible for managing and guiding conflict-affected communities in their reconstruction and rehabilitation: 45 members and 1,000 municipal volunteers of the Bangsamoro Development Agency; officials of 75 local government units; 120 people's organizations, and 64 subproject committees. Through the learning-by-doing approach, 240 community subprojects and livelihood activities have been implemented using the community-driven development methodology. The most common sub-project types are farm-to-market roads, water supply systems and community centers. The BDA has been built from scratch into an agency with over 50 staff, six regional management offices, and partnerships with multiple international development organizations.

Participating Donors: Australia, Canada, the European Union, New Zealand, Sweden, the United States, and the World Bank (Germany participated until 2nd Quarter 2011)

through the secondment of an environmental specialist from the organization DED/German Development Service).

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: JB – Other Social Services

Theme: 58 Conflict Prevention and post-Conflict Reconstruction

Geographic Coverage: The Philippines (Mindanao)

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60. Pacific Facility (PACF)

BACKGROUND

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

The Pacific island nations are shaped by their economic geography—they are small and isolated, and highly vulnerable to external shocks. Populations are often widely dispersed and located away from their respective capital cities and economic hubs, which reduces citizens’ ability to participate in the formal economy and to access services. Pacific island nations are also highly vulnerable to natural disasters, including cyclones, earthquakes, tsunamis, and flooding. Some are fragile states, experiencing political and social unrest, and are particularly vulnerable to external economic shocks, such as the food, fuel, and financial crises. The Bank’s Pacific engagement is structured around three themes: (i) encouraging regional/global integration; (ii) building resilience against external shocks; and (iii) promoting economic reform and private sector development.

Over the past several years, the Bank’s program has shifted from predominantly technical assistance, to one focused on operational results—WB is now delivering a mix of innovative operations, including DPOs, regional projects, and APLs, taking into account the challenges of an environment of thin capacity and inexperience.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Pacific Facility (PACF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	2.3	2.5
Disbursements made during the year	4.8	6.0

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

PACF has provided substantial supplemental resources to help the Bank increase its program in the Pacific, enabling the Bank to conduct in-depth analysis of issues facing the Pacific, and to significantly increase IDA and trust fund financing to the Pacific island nations. The expansion of the program in the Pacific has led to activities that directly benefit the peoples of the Pacific islands. In fewer than five years, over a million people in PNG and the Pacific have gained access to affordable mobile phones—in Vanuatu and Tonga coverage has increased tenfold. Support to develop a seasonal labor migration scheme with New Zealand has benefitted more than 9,000 Pacific Islanders and contributed as much as US\$200 million to the New Zealand economy. Bank programs have helped improve climate resilience of infrastructure, raise the living standards of rural households, and provide temporary work for vulnerable groups, including youth and women.

Participating Donors: Australia and New Zealand.

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes.

Geographic Coverage: Pacific Island Nations.

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61. Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF)

BACKGROUND

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	12.1	34.1
Disbursements made during the year	1.4	3.3

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The PRIF has helped the Bank to scale-up its infrastructure engagement in the Pacific Islands. It is now financing/co-financing fifteen projects (two regional and thirteen country-specific) under transportation, energy and telecom sectors worth US\$42 million and eighteen technical assistance projects (regional and country-specific) worth US\$11 million. Resources from PRIF help the Bank and PRIF donors fulfill their Cairns Compact commitment to better coordinate development activities in the Pacific region.

Participating Donors: Australia and New Zealand.**Sectors & Themes Covered:**

Sectors: CA – Information Technology, CT – Telecommunications, CZ – General Information and Communications, LC – Oil and gas, LD – Power, LE – Renewable Energy, LZ – General Energy, TV – Aviation, TP – Ports, Waterways, and Shipping, TW – Railways, TA – Roads and Highways, TZ – General Transportation, WD – Flood Protection, WA – Sanitation, WS – Sewerage, WB – Solid Waste Management, WC – Water Supply, and WZ – General Water, Sanitation and Flood Protection.

Themes: 24 – Other Economic Management, 26 – Decentralization, 27 – Public Expenditure, Financial Management and Procurement, 30 – Other Public Sector Governance, 38 – Corporate Governance, 39 – Infrastructure Services for Private Sector Development, 40 – Regulation and Competition Policy, 41 – Small and Medium Enterprise Support, 43 – State Enterprise/bank Restructuring and Privatization, 47 – Regional Integration, 49 – Trade Facilitation and Market Access, 52 – Natural Disaster Management, 71 – Access to Urban Services and Housing, 76 – Rural non-farm Income Generation, 78 – Rural Services and Infrastructure, 81 – Climate Change, and 85 – Water Resources Management.

Geographic Coverage:

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

Region: East Asia and Pacific Region**CONTACT****Mr. Charles M. Feinstein**

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

BACKGROUND

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

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

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

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The first activity funded by the PH-DLG is the 2010 Newly Elected Officials (NEO) Orientation program, which was implemented during FY11 and had the objective of strengthening the institutional and individual capacities of newly elected local government officials to prepare and implement term-based development plans. Over two-thirds of all first-time local chief executives attended the 2010 NEO Program's orientation training workshops and the program provided technical assistance to all local government units in the preparation and implementation of term-based development plans.

Participating Donors: Canada and Australia.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: BH-Sub-National Government Administration

Themes: 26-Decentralization and 30-Other Public Sector Governance.

Geographic Coverage: The Philippines

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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Philippine Decentralization & Local Government Trust Fund (PH-DLG)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.7	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.0	0.2

63. Program for Community Empowerment (ID-PNP)

BACKGROUND

In August 2006, the Government of Indonesia (GoI) launched its flagship community-based poverty alleviation program, the National Program for Community Empowerment (PNP). PNP is GoI's operational umbrella for all poverty programs which use a community empowerment approach to ensure that the poor benefit from improved socio-economic and governance conditions. It is the largest community driven development program in the world. The PNP Support Facility (ID-PNP), or PSF, was established in late December 2007 to assist GoI in providing effective leadership and management of PNP. The PSF's specific objectives are to

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Program For Community Empowerment (ID-PNP)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	25.2	107.3
Disbursements made during the year	8.6	35.1

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- Strengthening and expanding coordination among development partners; the European Commission and USAID joined the PSF's Joint Management Committee (JMC) and made respective pledges of US\$7.6 million and US\$89.5 million.
- Growing donor contributions from US\$90 million at end 2010 to US\$214 million (as of October 2011) and delivering 8 new projects.
- Launching PNPM Peduli, under Window 3, which through national CSOs will aim to fill gaps of government poverty reduction programs in reaching

marginalized groups by capitalizing on the comparative advantage of local CSOs in reaching and working with these groups. The national CSOs will work with 29 local CSO partners and 30 local branches across Indonesia, benefiting more than 40,000 marginalized people across 23 provinces.

- Completing major pieces of analytical work (e.g., studies and evaluations) in support of PNPM and government policymakers. The work included: PNPM Governance Study, PNPM-Rural Impact Evaluation, Villages, Village Resources and Rural Infrastructure, Unconditional Cash Transfer Program Review, Targeting Effectiveness of Current Social Assistance Programs Report, and Indonesia Jobs Report.

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

Sector & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AI – Irrigation and Drainage, BH -Sub-National Government Administration, JA- Health, JB- Other Social Service, EC-Pre-Primary Education, TA -Roads and Highways, and WC – Water Supply.

Themes: 57 -Participation and Civic Engagement, 63-Child Health, 68-Nutrition and Food Security, 26-Decentralization, 31-Access to law and Justice, 65-Education for all, 75 -Rural Markets, 78 -Rural Services and Infrastructure, and 61 – Social Analysis and Monitoring.

Geographic Coverage: Indonesia

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64. Public Expenditure Analysis and Capacity Harmonization (IDPEX)

BACKGROUND

The Public Expenditure Analysis and Capacity Harmonization (PEACH) program was first implemented in 2005 in Papua and subsequently expanded to Aceh, Gorontalo, NTT, and Maluku. Under the current PEACH multi-donor trust fund (December 2009 – March 2013), PEACH is being continued in or extended to six provinces – North Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, South East Sulawesi, Papua, Gorontalo, and East Java.

PEACH is a non-lending program of technical assistance to committed sub-national governments that aims to generate knowledge for policy making to improve the quality of services provided by Indonesia's provinces and districts. PEACH uses a simple analytical tool that helps local governments to evaluate and improve their public financial management processes as well as to identify capacity needs for their implementation. PEACH then facilitates the design and execution of a local government capacity enhancement program to address these needs.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Public Expenditure Analysis and Capacity Harmonization (IDPEX)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	2.0	2.0
Disbursements made during the year	0.4	1.4

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The expected results/achievements of this program are as follows:

- Increased demand for future expenditure analysis after completion of this project.
- Positive impact on the subsequent year budget formulation and allocations of local and provincial governments.
- Positive impact on bureaucratic and governance reform relating to financial management.
- Increased capacity of local institutions to independently perform the public expenditure analysis in the future.
- Enhanced level of advocacy by NGOs on issues relating to public financial management (especially budgeting and planning).

Participating Donors: Canada and Australia

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: BH – Sub-National Public Administration; BO – Public Administration – Financial Sector; BC – Central Government Administration.

Themes: 27 – Public Expenditure Analysis, Financial Management and Procurement; 26 – Decentralization.

Geographic Coverage: Indonesia

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E. EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA VPU

65. Central Asia Program: Energy and Water Development (CAEWD)

BACKGROUND

The Central Asia Energy-Water (CAEWDP) was initiated by the World Bank as a long-term program for energy and water development in Central Asia. The objective is to build energy and water security for countries in Central Asia through enhanced regional cooperation. The intended benefits are lower cost and more reliable energy and water supply; high-value investments in regionally significant water and energy projects; a decrease in regional disparities and constraints to trade; more effective management of natural resources; and a contribution to poverty reduction and political stability.

CAEWDP has three major program components:

- i. **Energy Development:** Support policy and investment decisions for highest value mix of resources.
- ii. **Energy-Water Linkages:** Improve understanding of linkages between water and energy, and facilitate regional dialogue.
- iii. **Water Productivity:** Increase the productivity and efficiency of water use in both agriculture and energy sectors.

Program activities address strategic direction, adaptation to emerging risks, opportunities and country needs, and coordination with donors.

Activities under CAEWDP combine both nationally focused initiatives (with regional implications) as well as regional initiatives (with national benefits). In each component, the program addresses institutional strengthening, analytical foundations, and investment preparation.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The trust fund was established in 2010 to provide seed funds for the CAEWDP's first full year of programming. The US\$1 million fund built on Bank spending of US\$1.6 million since FY2009 and other trust funds for work with regional organizations and core analytical diagnostics. These activities

have helped establish important building blocks for the next phase of the Program. Highlights include:

- **Trade diagnostic**—potential benefits of increased electricity trade estimated at US\$2 billion over three years; cooperation with ADB's regional energy master plan study;
- **Energy-water modeling needs assessment**—four national workshops completed to identify needs, complemented by an independent model using publically available satellite data and inventory of existing regional models;
- **ASBP-3**—completion of five-year program of water management initiatives proposed by regional experts;
- **Transboundary dialogue**—tension over the proposed Rogun project moderated by World Bank engagement in the technical studies, independent Panels of Experts and riparian dialogue, coupled with firm exit-points linked to transboundary sensitivities;
- **Regional trade opportunities for mutual benefits**—CASA 1000 feasibility study of power exports from the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Tajikistan to the Islamic State of Afghanistan and Pakistan completed, and subsequent MOU among countries to define next steps; initial assessment studies for an the Republic of Uzbekistan/the Islamic State of Afghanistan/Pakistan line commissioned;
- **Regional Hydrometeorology Program**—US\$27.7 million program to improve accuracy and timeliness of Hydromet services in Central Asia approved;
- **Climate change**—completion of two studies examining the vulnerability of energy and agricultural sectors to climate change; and
- **MDTF**—The MDTF was established with an initial contribution from DFID of about US\$1.4 million and advanced discussions with the European Commission. In addition, partnerships were established for specific activities with ADB (Energy Sector Coordinating Committee)

and USAID (Energy vulnerability, Economic value of water, and Energy trade).

Participating Donors: Switzerland, the United States, the Asian Development Bank, and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation program.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: LZ – General Energy Sector, WZ – General Water, Sanitation and Flood Protection

Themes: 47 – Regional Integration and 85 – Water Resources Management

Geographic Coverage: Regional: Central Asia (the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Turkmenistan, the Republic of Tajikistan, the Republic of Uzbekistan).

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66. ECA Region Capacity Development Fund (ECAPDEV)

BACKGROUND

The main objective of the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) Region Capacity Development (ECAPDEV) Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) is to support improvements in the quality and speed of project preparation, complemented by focused capacity development in low-income and lower middle-income countries in the ECA Region. As the quality of project preparation is one of the key factors affecting development, this trust fund will be an important tool to further enhance such quality. Hence, the ECAPDEV Trust Fund will ultimately help the lower-income countries in the ECA Region to strengthen their capacity for reducing poverty and more effectively improving the lives of their people.

In its first three years, the expected donor contribution is US\$23 million and the ECAPDEV will support the preparation of projects of eligible ECA countries financed by IDA, IBRD, and the Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEc) Anti-Crisis Fund, it will also strengthen the cooperation between the EurAsEc and the World Bank.

The ECAPDEV will use multiple approaches to strengthen policy and project development capacity. Under a component to be executed by the World Bank, the trust fund is to provide training and other support, including a region-wide peer-assisted learning effort, to strengthen project preparation and implementation capacity through knowledge sharing and learning events. In addition, under a component to be executed by the recipient countries, the trust fund would provide specific project preparation grants to eligible ECA countries.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The Administration Agreement with the Russian Federation for the ECAPDEV was signed in April of 2012 and an initial contribution of US\$5.5 million is already been received from the donor. Implementation of the trust fund has just started so no results have been achieved yet. As implementation advances, recipient countries are expected to benefit significantly from improved project designs, better results monitoring and evaluation, operational innovations including results-based and sub-national financing modalities, and capacity building for project preparation and implementation.

Participating Donors: The Russian Federation

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: BZ General Public Administration

Themes: All themes (as the trust fund supports capacity strengthening for project preparation and implementation in all sectors).

Geographic Coverage: ECA countries with a per capita GNI of US\$4,000 or less (Atlas method, 2010 data)

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67. ECA Regional Public Finance Management (EPFM)

BACKGROUND

The objective of the ECA PFM Trust Fund is to support improvements in public finance management in the countries of Europe and Central Asia Region, through a flexible source of technical assistance financing. This is accessible to individual countries or groups of countries on a needs basis through a recipient-executed window. It is also available to finance Bank- executed analytical and advisory work, benefitting individual countries, groups of countries, or the region as a whole. A programmatic approach was chosen to allow for maximum flexibility in responding to the needs of individual countries. Only broad themes and scope of eligible PFM topics are defined in the rules of operation, while detailed activities will be approved in a series of rounds.

The first donor identified to support the program is the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation that pledged a total of US\$18 million over the period of 2010–15. This will serve as a first contribution to the multi-donor trust fund established to support the EPFM program. Selection of the first round of applications was completed in December 2011 and a second round is currently under consideration. Eligibility criteria and application procedures for both windows are defined in the Rules of Operation.

Trust fund grants are accessible for all ECA countries, but priority is given to low-income country applications

during the review process, which includes IDA and blend countries.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The trust fund that supports this program was activated in late December 2010 and the first contribution was received from the donor in early January 2011, therefore it is too early to report on results.

Participating Donors: the Russian Federation

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: BO – Public Administration and Finance

Theme: 27 – Public Finance Management

Geographic Coverage: ECA Region

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68. EU2020 Knowledge and Advisory Services (EU2020)

World Bank Knowledge and Advisory Services in Pursuit of the Objectives of Europe 2020 Agenda

BACKGROUND

The European Commission (EC) and the World Bank share a common vision of building competitive and sustainable economies and in reducing poverty and social exclusion—goals of the Europe 2020 Agenda which is built on three pillars of smart, green, and inclusive growth. To date, the cooperation between the EC and the Bank has been largely indirect, with the World Bank engaging directly with individual European countries on projects that are financed by the governments in whole or in part by EU-origin resources, such as the Structural Funds, the Rural Development Fund, or the Instrument for Pre-Accession

Assistance (IPA). This experience has deepened the mutual appreciation for the complementary competencies of each institution.

The European Commission and the World Bank agree that more direct interaction would be beneficial to both institutions and through them to the countries. This applies particularly to the provision of analytical, advisory, and knowledge services and technical assistance. The EC has already demonstrated its interest in two specific analytical projects to be carried out by the Bank, one to estimate small-area poverty maps and the other to assess the Europe 2020 poverty reduction and social inclusion targets. There is good reason to anticipate that the EC and the World Bank will continue to collaborate on a number of themes under all three pillars of the Europe 2020 Agenda during the remaining years of its implementation. This Programmatic

Trust Fund is set up with the express purpose of allowing the European Commission to avail itself of the World Bank's analytical and policy capacity in fulfilling the goals of Europe 2020.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

The trust fund that supports this program was activated in January 2012 and the initial contribution was received from the donor in mid-February 2012, therefore it is too early to report on results.

Participating Donors: The European Commission

Sector & Themes Covered:

Sector: BZ – General Public Administration

Themes: 53 – Poverty Strategy, Analysis and Monitoring, 56 – Other Social Protection and Risk Management.

Geographic Coverage: European Union Accession Countries (Bulgaria, the Republic of Croatia, the Czech Republic, the Republic of Estonia, Hungary, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Republic of Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Slovenia).

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69. Moldova Regional Development (FS-7MD)

BACKGROUND

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

The Program is achieving these objectives through four components, each with its own set of activities. The first two are being managed by the Moldova Social Investment Fund and includes social services and small-scale water supply and management; the Road Sector Program Support Project; and the National Water Supply and Sanitation Project. For the roads project, it is supporting rehabilitation of road between Balti and Sorocca and extending the scope of the ongoing project. For the Moldova Social Investment Fund, it is helping to rehabilitate and build village community centers and is also helping with small water projects. Finally, for the water supply project, it is supporting the building of a water sanitation facility which will improve the quality of water through increased treatment.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Moldova Regional Development (FS-7MD)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	5.4
Disbursements made during the year	2.0	5.1

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

To date, 100 percent of funds have been committed, and US\$10.1 million (61 percent) have been disbursed. All activities managed by the Moldova Social Investment Fund have been completed. The 29 subprojects are delivering social care services to vulnerable groups (youth, elderly, people with disabilities) such as kine to therapy, speech therapy, social assistance, and a range or education and life skills to help protect children and reintegrate them into society. The water management component has helped 115,000 people in towns and villages increase their access to drinking water and sewage systems, and improved water management. The 72 water related sub-projects in 43 communities targeted those who suffered most from the 2007 drought. The contract to rehabilitate a 5 km stretch of road between Balti and Sorocca has been signed, works have begun, and it is expected to be completed by September 2012. Finally, works on the Waste Water Treatment plant in Orhei have begun, *co-financed by an IDA credit, and expected to be completed by September 2012.*

Participating Donors: the European Commission

Sectors & Themes Covered:

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

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

Geographic Coverage: The Republic of Moldova

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70. Public Expenditure Management and Peer Assisted Learning for ECA Countries (PEMPAL)

BACKGROUND

The PEMPAL network was initiated in 2006 as a joint World Bank and Department for International Development (DFID) initiative. PEMPAL is a network of public expenditure management professionals in governments in the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region. The network describes itself as providing opportunities where “these officials can benchmark their PEM systems against one another and pursue opportunities for peer learning, increasingly understood to enhance knowledge transfer.”

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Public Expenditure Management and Peer Assisted Learning for ECA Countries (PEMPAL)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1.2	1.4
Disbursements made during the year	0.04	0.7

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The main achievements so far include three operational COPs (Budget, Treasury, and Internal Audit) that have established their leadership structures, developed activity

plans and are actively implementing them. In FY11 alone, the network organized six big COP events on various themes of priority interest and a full network plenary meeting. Post-event evaluations consistently rate the benefits of the network highly. In particular, the evaluation conducted after the last plenary meeting of all COPs held in Zagreb in January 2011, showed high interest, engagement and usefulness of the understanding gained through the network.

Participating Donors: The United Kingdom DFID, the Russian Federation, Germany, Switzerland (Chair), the United Kingdom, the United States, Albania, the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Croatia, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, OECD, the World Bank,

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: BC – Central Government Administration

Theme: 27 – Public Expenditure, Financial Management and Procurement

Geographic Coverage: Europe and Central Asia Region

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71. Road to Europe Program of Accounting Reform and Institutional Strengthening (REPARIS)

BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- Further emphasis on in-country engagement helps strengthen ties with main stakeholders and results in high turn-out of senior officials at REPARIS activities and increased overall reform momentum.
- Recently completed results framework and World Bank program review validated regional approach combined with gradual shift to in-country engagement.
- Communities of practice take a more practical approach resulting in delivery of tools and materials for direct application and follow-up actions by its users, train-the-trainers and other multiplication efforts, and a guide for concordance tables that will indicate precisely the status of transposition by each country.
- Increased interaction with investor and business community through the program allow beneficiaries to understand practical implications of the reform work needed.
- Partnerships strengthened to support country-specific institutions in their reform efforts, i.e., partnership with the IFAC, twinning partnership between NIVRA and Serbian chamber.

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: FZ – General Finance

Theme: 42 – Standard and Financial Reporting

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Road To Europe – Program Of Accounting Reform & Institutional Strengthening (REPARIS)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	4.5	4.4
Disbursements made during the year	2.2	2.8

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72. Roma Education Fund (REF)

BACKGROUND

The objective of the Grant program is to support the operation of the REF in improving the education attainment of Roma children and reducing disparities between Roma and non-Roma populations in Europe. Roma are the largest and most impoverished minority in Europe, with very low education enrollment and completion rates; Roma children are often excluded from education opportunities. The World Bank is supporting REF through Development Grant Facility (DGF) Window 2.

The objectives:

- a. Provide sub-grants to Roma non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and governments in its Partner Countries in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and thus contribute to the reform of the education system and to scaling up successful pilot intervention in the CEE countries.
- b. To conduct studies, technical assistance, strategy development, and learning activities that help creating a framework for dialogue with governments and civil society on education reform and Roma inclusion under the REF Policy Development and Technical Assistance Program.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Roma Education Fund (REF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	3.2	—
Disbursements made during the year	—	3.1

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The REF made progress towards closing the gap in educational outcomes between Roma and non-Roma populations

through policies and programs, and by supporting the provision of quality education for Roma students, including the desegregation of educational systems. Over the last six years (2005–11) the REF has allocated grant funding for 289 projects, including small TA and capacity building grants supporting the implementation of ongoing projects. The REF has also strengthened its advocacy role for Roma integration and has become a center of expertise in desegregating schools and expanding pre-school education.

Participating Donors: Hungary, Romania, Sweden, Open Society Institute (OSI), the World Bank, Switzerland, and Bernard Van Leer Foundation.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: EC–Pre-Primary Education; ES–Secondary Education; EL–Adult Literacy/non-Formal Education; ET–Tertiary Education.

Themes: 65–Human Development; 57–Social Development, Gender and Inclusion; 54–Social Protection and risk Management; 56–Social Protection and Management.

Geographic Coverage: Central and Eastern Europe (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, the Republic of Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Kosovo, Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and the Slovak Republic).

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

BACKGROUND

The SAFE program seeks to improve public financial management in the Europe and Central Asia region. The program provides support for activities to assess public financial management performance, identify and implement actions to achieve improvements, and share knowledge and good practices across countries in the region.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Strengthening Accountability & the Fiduciary Environment In Southeast Europe and Central Asia (SAFE)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	1.0	—
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.01

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The key results for which this trust fund was designed are

- Improving understanding of public financial management (PFM) status in target beneficiaries.
- Supporting design, implementation, and management of the PFM reform agenda by governments, particularly on reform activities that are being undertaken simultaneously across the region.

- Developing shared knowledge and experience on PFM reform to strengthen reform effectiveness and focus development partner support.
- Improving coordination between donors and their relationships with governments toward limiting overlaps, and concentrating declining donor support in the region.

Participating Donors: Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) and European Union

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: FZ – General Finance

Theme: 42 – Standards and Financial Reporting

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

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74. Caspian Development Corporation Joint Gas and Infra Development (CDC)

BACKGROUND

European demand for gas imports continues to grow, due mainly to declining indigenous production. Import dependence on Russian gas is growing and there are structural difficulties in ensuring contract, source, and route diversification. Efforts to diversify and import gas from the Caspian region have made only limited progress. The technical assistance examines options for companies wishing to purchase

gas directly, to better coordinate efforts, and to use new routes for the delivery of that gas to the European Union and the Energy Community (hereafter “Europe”). Primarily, this would entail the creation of an entity (tentatively titled the CDC, Caspian Development Corporation) to catalyze gas production and infrastructure development, by constructing a mechanism for coordinated gas purchasing.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Caspian Development Corporation Joint Gas and Infra Development (CDC)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	4.0	—
Disbursements made during the year	(0.0)	0.5

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Phase I, Stage 1: CDC Final Implementation Report (accomplished, report published in April 2011) and

Phase I, Stage 2: Identification of an initial group of companies that would establish the CDC (Stage 2 has been contracted but work is still to be launched).

Phase II: Work to be launched in September 2011. In September 2011, the European Union adopted a mandate for the Commission to negotiate a legally binding treaty between the European Union, the Azerbaijan Republic, and Turkmenistan to build a Trans-Caspian Pipeline System (TCP). An environmental scoping study (ESS) of the TCP will be carried out under the CDC Trust Fund, to be followed

by a detailed environmental and social impact assessment as a second phase, subject to a separate authorization. Shortlisted consultants have been invited to submit proposals in June 2012.

Participating Donors: The European Commission and the European Investment Bank (phase 1 only).

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: LC – Oil and Gas

Themes: 40 – Regulation and Competition Policy, 47 – Regional Integration

Geographic Coverage: The Republic of Armenia, the Azerbaijan Republic, the Republic of Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine, the Republic of Tajikistan, the Republic of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Turkey.

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75. Vienna Center for Financial Sector Advisory Services (VCFSAS)

BACKGROUND

The VCFSAS was created to facilitate the delivery of best-practice financial sector advisory services, i.e. policy advice, technical advisory and analytical services, to member countries in the Europe and Central Asia region. Geographical closeness to prospective clients in ECA countries and to the main financial sector policy makers in the region, especially in the European Union (EU), is expected to enhance delivery efficiency of financial sector advisory services, cooperation and coordination with other stakeholders, and flexible response to rising demand. The advisory services are meant to provide combined, policy, technical and capacity and institution building advice to keep financial authorities abreast of the latest trends. The focus areas will serve to provide client countries with in-depth options for the use of legal and regulatory mechanisms as well as tools for institutional strengthening, analysis, knowledge, and technology platforms to support policy-making and implementation.

The thematic areas include: (i) macro-prudential supervision, crisis management frameworks, contingency planning; (ii) systemic risk monitoring and assessment; (iii) micro prudential supervision issues related to the new Basel III; (iv) design and implementation of institutional framework for supervision, including systemic regulator and/or integrated supervisor; (v) home/host supervision issues; (vi) a resolution framework and mechanisms for managing illiquid or insolvent banks; (vii) stress-testing model design and implementation; crisis simulation tools and exercises; (viii) financial consumer protection, financial literacy, and business conduct supervision; (ix) corporate governance, transparency, disclosure, risk management, and financial reporting; (x) application of latest accounting standards, especially on changes to IFRS, on loan-loss accounting and provisioning, including issues related to incurred versus expected loss and fair value models; and (xi) oversight of risks in payment and securities settlement systems.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Vienna Center for Financial Sector Advisory Services (VCFSAS)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	1.8
Disbursements made during the year	—	—

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The main outcome indicator would be to provide member countries in Europe and Central Asia region with a wide range of technical advisory products to strengthen their financial sector resilience with the following expected results:

- a. The proper design and implementation of consistent, best-practice financial regulatory frameworks aligned with the EU and international norms would increase financial soundness and safety of financial systems and the regulatory and supervisory cooperation in the ECA region.
- b. Further financial deepening through the provision of sound financial instruments to an informed and empowered private sector would accommodate the needs of the enterprises and households within more stable financial systems.

- c. Improved and holistic financial sector oversight will also allow the non-bank credit providers to develop in a way that does not interfere with the objective of macroprudential policy.
- d. Improved financial infrastructure in line with best practices, in areas such as payment system oversight and securities trade and settlement, would be an expected result on top of regulatory and supervisory upgrading. In addition, cross border regulatory cooperation would be expected to improve under commonly understood normative frameworks.

Participating Donors: Austria

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: FZ – General Finance Sector

Themes: 40 – Regulation and Competition Policy, 42 – International Financial Standards and Systems, 43 – State-owned Enterprise Restructuring and Privatization, 44 – Other Financial and Private Sector Development

Geographic Coverage: Europe and Central Asia Region

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F. EXTERNAL AFFAIRS VPU

76. Communication for Climate Change Program (CCC)

BACKGROUND

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

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Communication For Climate Change (CCC)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.2	0.1

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The CCC Program delivered communication support to four Bank projects in FY10: coal dialogue in Southern Africa (Botswana), a communication for climate change adaptation

in the Philippines, and the deployment of alternative fuel vehicles in 13 demonstration pilot cities in the People's Republic of China and Kenya. These activities were concluded before the end of FY11.

In FY12, the Connect4Climate (C4C) social media campaign was initiated. The objective is to provide a participatory open knowledge platform that engages the global community in the climate change conversation so as to drive local action. By mid-year the campaign gathered 170,000 Facebook followers and 120 partners. C4C's weekly online reach across multiple platforms, is over 4.6 million. In addition, a six category photo and video competition for African youth was launched to coincide with the UN Conference on Climate Change in Durban. The contest attracted 700 submissions representing every country in Africa and the high-profile awards ceremony generated over 150 articles and blogs. The C4C campaign continues to grow on a daily basis. Further competitions, e-conferences, analysis, debates, and workshops are planned in the lead up to the Rio + 20 event and subsequent Qatar climate change talks.

Participating donor: Italy

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: Non-sectoral

Theme: 81 – Climate Change

Geographic Coverage: Global

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77. Communication for Governance and Accountability Program (CommGAP)

BACKGROUND

The Communication for Governance and Accountability Program (CommGAP) was established in 2006 to promote good and accountable governance in development policy and practice through the use of innovative communication approaches and techniques that strengthen the elements of the public sphere. It aims to engage citizenries in support of vibrant civil societies, plural and independent media systems, and open government institutions. CommGAP has developed a set of communication approaches and techniques to deal with several difficult challenges to reform programs under real world conditions, including: securing political will, effecting behavioral change, managing and mitigating risk, and building multi-stakeholder coalitions. CommGAP has also heightened an appreciation of the democratic public sphere as an essential component to securing and sustaining good governance and accountability and state-building in fragile states. Furthermore, the Program has helped design communication programs to support initiatives that generate demand for good governance and the efficient operation of social accountability mechanisms. The five-year Trust Fund that financed the Program – the Multi-donor Trust Fund for Development Communication – ended on October 31, 2011.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Communication For Governance and Accountability Program (CommGAP)	FY2011 US\$ million	FY2012 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1.6	1.6
Disbursements made during the year	1.3	1.4

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Highlights of major accomplishments in FY12 include:

- **Research and Advocacy:** The program published an array of new materials, including an edited volume titled *Accountability through Public Opinion: from Inertia to Public Action.* This title was among the Top 50 of the World Bank's best-selling books in print in 2011. The program also published a toolkit on "Developing Independent Media as an Institution of Accountable Governance," an edited volume, *Poverty Reduction with Strategic Communication*, two working papers on the

role of norms in fighting corruption, a working paper on "Proactive Transparency: The Future of the Right to Information" as well as several book chapters and technical briefs. In cooperation with the Governance and Social Development Resource Center (GSDRC), the program updated its Topic Guide on Communication and Governance. CommGAP's blog *People, Spaces, Deliberation* was consistently ranked among the five most read blogs in the World Bank. CommGAP participated in high-level meetings of OECD-DAC, preparing a policy paper on media and accountability in partnership with BBC World Service Trust.

- **Capacity Building:** CommGAP hosted the first "Executive Course in Communication and Governance Reform" in partnership with the World Bank Institute and the Annenberg Schools for Communication at the Universities of Pennsylvania and Southern California. More than 40 communication and governance experts from the private sector, government, and civil society from four regions participated in the ten-day course in Washington, DC. Two of CommGAP's courses, *People, Politics, and Change: Communication Approaches for Governance Reform* as well as the course module *Generating Genuine Demand for Accountability through Communication*, were converted into training guides and made available through CommGAP's website as well as on the World Bank's Governance and Anti-Corruption Learning Platform.
- **Support to Operations:** In FY12, CommGAP successfully completed its operations in Morocco and in Mongolia. In cooperation with the Mongolia country office and the Governance Hub in Bangkok, CommGAP offered a training course on communication and local governance to local authorities in Mongolia. This course had been preceded by a thorough needs assessment with regard to reform and communication. In Morocco, CommGAP assisted the Instance Centrale de Prévention de la Corruption in planning and designing their communication efforts in the fight against corruption. Operational support included training on strategic communication and a restructuring of the agency's internal communication accountabilities.

Participating donor: The United Kingdom

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: BZ – Central Government Administration and CZ – General Public Administration.

Theme: 29 – Other Accountability/anti-Corruption.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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78. Parliament Network on the World Bank Program (PNOWB)

BACKGROUND

The Parliamentary Network on the World Bank and the IMF is an independent organization that partners with the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund in mobilizing parliamentarians in addressing poverty, and works for increased transparency in international financial institutions. This recipient-executed Program and the Bank-executed World Bank Parliamentary Outreach trust funds both support a dialogue between the World Bank Group and parliamentarians around the world in different ways, adding their support to other donors and organizations. Active since 2004 the trust funds support dialogue including bi-annual parliamentary workshops on the occasion of the Spring and Annual Meetings, and consultations and information sharing through the network.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Parliamentarians for Development (PNOWB)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	0.5	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.2	0.2

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

The trust funds have supported the functioning of the Parliamentary Network's secretariat; the participation of Parliamentary delegations to the World Bank Spring and Annual meetings; and contributed to the 10th Anniversary conference of the Parliamentary Network of the World Bank and the IMF in Brussels.

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

Sector & Themes Covered: Global Advocacy and Partnership (GAPT-WB)

Geographic Coverage: Global

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G. FINANCE AND PRIVATE SECTOR VPU

79. Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest (CGAP)

BACKGROUND

The Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) is dedicated to advancing poor people's access to financial services. To achieve this goal, CGAP works with a broad range of financial service providers, governments, and donors and investors, as well as the research community and other development sectors, to develop business models that can significantly lower costs and broaden outreach, to foster policy environments that promote financial inclusion, and to improve the effectiveness of microfinance funding. Housed at the World Bank, CGAP is supported by more than 33 bilateral and multilateral development agencies and private foundations that share a common mission to alleviate poverty. It is considered a highly successful partnership that pools donor resources to develop as public goods knowledge and best practices in financial inclusion for the poor, rather than having individual donor agencies duplicate efforts.

As a global public good, CGAP focuses on the following priority areas: (1) helping to deepen understanding of poor people's financial needs along different client segments, and the impact financial services can have on their lives; (2) continuing to expand the range of delivery models, in particular technology-enabled innovations, that have the potential to reach more poor households with a broader range of services at lower costs; (3) supporting our field in advancing a responsible finance agenda and client protection agenda; (4) encouraging policies and regulations that respond to the constraints poor families face in accessing and using financial services; and (5) supporting effective donor and investor engagement that accelerates the development of responsible, inclusive financial markets for the base of the economic pyramid.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Consultative Group To Assist The Poorest (CGAP)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	16.3	14.2
Disbursements made during the year	16.2	15.1

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

In FY11, CGAP launched a new work area focused on deepening understanding of poor people's financial needs along different client segments and the impact of financial services on their lives, with the aim of fostering a vibrant community of practice that advances knowledge on poor clients and the financial products that are best suited to their needs. Key work in this area includes the CGAP-Ford Foundation Graduation Program, which targets the poorest through a sequencing of grants, assets transfers, livelihoods training, and savings; the Youth Save Consortium, which tests the delivery of savings services for low-income youth in developing countries; and at CGAP members' request, new research was conducted on the micro and small business segment.

CGAP continued to play a catalytic role in promoting the use of technology-enabled innovations to reach the estimated 2.5 billion people (half of the world's working-age adults) who lack access to formal financial services. Co-funded with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and DFID, CGAP's Technology and Business Innovation Program has supported 17 technology-enabled projects targeting millions of unbanked poor people, mostly through the use of branchless banking. In 2011, CGAP shifted its focus from pilot projects to a country-focused approach in six focus countries (South Africa, Ghana, Pakistan, India, Mexico, and Brazil). This country focus has enabled us to gain a better

understanding of the business and policy environments that encourage branchless banking and other innovations to thrive, and has resulted in more effective partnerships with CGAP members at the country level.

FY11 also marked a significant milestone in the global recognition of financial inclusion as a key component of development, and CGAP played a prominent role in this process. As an implementing partner of the G20's Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion, CGAP's engagement with global standard-setting bodies (SSBs) has helped the latter incorporate financial inclusion in the standards and advisory guidance SSBs provide to country-level policymakers and regulators. CGAP also engaged with policymakers in several countries (the Philippines, Mexico, Senegal) to collect and analyze data on low-income customers' experience with consumer protection.

With CGAP's support, six leading development agencies submitted themselves to rigorous peer reviews of their internal systems and engaged in serious self-examination through the SmartAid Microfinance Index to understand their strengths and weaknesses in supporting microfinance. Those funders that participated in multiple rounds of SmartAid noted a significant improvement in their internal systems. In addition, CGAP continued to engage with both private social investors and development finance institutions to facilitate dialogue on responsible microfinance funding. CGAP actively collaborated with the IFC on the latter's responsible finance strategy.

As a global platform for sharing knowledge on financial inclusion, CGAP offers a wide range of information that can be accessed through multiple entry points, whether in print, online, or through press and other industry channels. In 2011, CGAP published 20+ new publications ranging from short briefs to longer technical guides covering issues affecting poor people's access to finance. All CGAP publications are translated into French, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic, Russian, Chinese, and Bahasa, and are available online. The Microfinance Gateway (www.microfinancegateway.org) continues to be the most comprehensive online resource for the global microfinance community and consistently ranks at the top in Google searches for microfinance, with over five

million page views and well over a million visits. 2011 was a watershed year in CGAP's approach to social media. CGAP's blogs became a forum for presenting new ideas, new data, and discussing timely issues in the industry. Per month, CGAP's Microfinance Blog averaged 8,600+ visits and the Technology Blog 10,000+ visits. CGAP has more than 4,000 Twitter followers.

CGAP Members: AFD/France, African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, AusAID/Australia, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, the Citi Foundation, Denmark, the European Commission, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, Finland, Ford Foundation, Germany, India, Inter-American Development Bank/Multilateral Investment Fund, the International Finance Corporation, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the International Labor Organization, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the MasterCard Foundation, Michael and Susan Dell Foundation, the Netherlands, Norway, Omidyar Network, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United Nations Development Program, the United States, and the World Bank.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: FH- Micro and SME Finance.

Theme: 44 – Other Financial and Private Sector Development.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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80. Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (CMIN)

BACKGROUND

The DRFI Program helps countries increase their financial response capacity post-disaster and reduce the economic and fiscal burden of natural disasters by developing an integrated disaster risk financing and insurance strategy within

the broader disaster risk management and climate change adaptation agenda. The DRFI Program builds on a four pillar approach to increase countries' financial and fiscal resilience to natural disasters: sovereign disaster risk financing, property catastrophe risk insurance, agricultural insurance,

and disaster microinsurance. Sovereign disaster risk financing encompasses the development of financial strategies to increase the financial response capacity of governments in the aftermath of natural disasters while protecting their long-term fiscal balances. Property catastrophe risk insurance includes the development of competitive catastrophe insurance markets to increase property catastrophe insurance penetration among homeowners and small and medium enterprises. Agricultural insurance involves the development of agricultural insurance programs for farmers, herders, and agricultural financing to increase their financial resilience to natural hazards. Disaster microinsurance entails the improvement of access by low-income populations to disaster insurance products to protect their livelihoods against natural disasters. The Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance program uses this framework to work with countries to craft solutions tailored to countries' particular vulnerabilities, development priorities, and socioeconomic contexts.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

Since its inception in September 2012, the DRFI trust fund has actively engaged in three countries: Indonesia, Colombia, and Peru. It has provided the finance ministry with technical assistance on (i) catastrophe risk modeling;

(ii) fiscal assessment of natural disasters; (iii) review of fiscal management of natural disasters; (iv) review of catastrophe risk insurance regulatory framework; (v) and capacity transfer and training. The DRFI trust fund has helped these countries develop their national disaster risk financing strategy.

Participating Donors: Switzerland

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: FD – Non-Compulsory Pensions and Insurance, FK – Capital Markets, FL – Other Non-Bank Financial Intermediaries.

Themes: 79 – Other Rural Development; 52 – Natural Disaster Management; 98 Other Financial Sector Development.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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81. Financial Sector Reform and Strengthening Initiative (FIRST)

BACKGROUND

The FIRST is a multi-donor grant facility providing technical assistance to promote financial sector development. Launched in 2002 by Canada, the United Kingdom, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden, and the World Bank, the FIRST is guided by a Governing Council composed of senior representatives of its participating donors and managed by a Program Management Unit based at World Bank headquarters.

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

strengthen their financial systems and implement internationally recognized standards and codes.

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

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial Sector Reform & Strengthening Initiative (FIRST)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	14.2	4.0
Disbursements made during the year	9.9	9.1

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

FIRST continues to play a key role in providing technical assistance to strengthen financial systems in low- and middle-income countries, thereby contributing to economic growth and poverty alleviation.

Highlights of FY11 include the following:

- The FIRST approved 59 new projects valued at US\$12.1 million. This represents a 58 percent increase over FY10's new project approvals.
- At end-FY11, the FIRST had a portfolio of 80 active Bank-managed projects, valued at US\$18.5 million. A breakdown by region and commitments is provided below:

TABLE 1: ACTIVE PROJECT PORTFOLIO AS OF JUNE 30, 2011

Region	Number of Projects	Commitment Value (US\$ million)	Share of Commitments (In percent)
AFR	30	6.66	36
EAP	8	2.25	12
ECA	12	3.27	18
LCR	12	2.5	14
MNA	6	1.19	6
SAR	12	2.63	14
Total	80	18.50	100

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: FA – Banking, FC – Housing Finance, FD – Non-Compulsory Pensions, Insurance and Contractual Savings, FG Payment, Settlements and Remittances Systems, FH – SME Finance, FI- Microfinance, FK – Capital Markets, FL- Other Non-Bank Financial Intermediaries, FR – Credit Reporting and Secured Transactions, GZ- General Finance.

Themes: 40 – Regulation and Competition Policy, 41- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Support, 42 – International Financial and Systems, 96 – Financial Consumer Protection and Financial Literacy, and 98- Other Financial Sector Development.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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82. Information for Development Program (infoDev)

BACKGROUND

infoDev is a multi-donor partnership program within the Financial and Private Sector Development Network of the World Bank Group. Its mission is to enable innovative entrepreneurship for sustainable, inclusive growth and employment. infoDev focuses on the following key areas: (i) bringing technologies to market; (ii) creating and growing

sustainable enterprises that are technology based and enabled; (iii) promoting an enabling environment for innovation and adoption of technologies to promote enterprise growth and ensure effective competition so that the market functions to widen access to technology at affordable prices; (iv) disseminating research and best practices; (v) building capacity to enhance the sustainability of enterprises; and

(vi) providing technical assistance to incubators that ensure Access to Finance (A2F) and Access to Markets (A2M).

infoDev is a thought leader in the field of innovation and technology entrepreneurship. It facilitates a network of approximately 400 business incubators in more than 100 countries. These incubators provide support to early-stage entrepreneurs and firms—offering mentoring, work space, and, often, seed funding. This incubation network has catalyzed over 25,000 firms and almost 250,000 jobs have been created over the last decade. Within the Bank Group, infoDev has also been recognized as being cutting-edge for its analytical work and in its use of web-based resources to develop, publish and disseminate its work. infoDev's handbooks and toolkits have become the gold standard for policy makers and regulators navigating regulations for information and communications technologies.

Building on its grassroots network of business incubators, infoDev encompasses, among others, the following programs:

- Creating Sustainable Businesses in the Knowledge Economy (CSBKE): a program to foster the adoption of innovative, tech-driven business models by small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), including the establishment of Mobile Application Laboratories (mLabs). The mLabs are innovation centers that support and convene a community of mobile content developers. CSBKE is a partnership between infoDev, Nokia, and the Government of Finland.
- The Entrepreneurship Program for Innovation in the Caribbean (EPIC), an initiative to expand incubation, skills upgrading, and access to finance for SMEs in the region.
- The Climate Technology Program supports the private sector in developing countries—targeting SMEs and entrepreneurs—to innovate novel technologies and business models with a view to addressing local climate challenges.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Information for Development Program (infoDev)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	12.9	9.7
Disbursements made during the year	4.8	9.2

Note: (*) includes disbursements under the Korean Trust Fund, which is administered by infoDev and awarded to other World Bank units.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

infoDev projects are contributing to achievement of the following results:

1. Approximately 25,000 businesses are under incubation in over 100 countries. By the end of fiscal year 2011, over 3,500 firms had graduated from these incubation programs worldwide, and almost 250,000 jobs had been created.
2. As of FY11, over 500 incubator managers have received training under infoDev's Business Incubation Management Training Program—the first comprehensive training program available for managers of business incubators in developing countries.
3. In FY10 and FY11, infoDev commissioned or completed 19 policy-related studies—including studies on how online tasks can be used for development; on the possibilities for geospatial systems in development; and the role of information and communications technology in post-conflict reconstruction.
4. In FY10, infoDev supported EVOKE, a unique online game that challenged youth and young adults to learn about real-world development problems and think creatively about possible solutions. It drew almost 20,000 registered participants from around the world between March and May 2010, and won the Direct Impact award at the 8th Annual Games for Change Festival in New York. For more information: <http://www.urgentevoke.com/>
5. By the end of FY11, infoDev had launched two Mobile Applications Laboratories, in Pretoria, South Africa, and Nairobi, Kenya.
6. As of FY11, infoDev has funded five “Mobile Social Networking” hubs—in Kenya, Nepal, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, and Vietnam—that organize monthly networking events, talks, and tutoring workshops on issues related to mobile applications development.
7. In November 2010, together with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), infoDev released a 10th anniversary edition of the Telecommunications Regulation Handbook, which includes new sections on net neutrality, content regulation, and mobile broadband. Sections of the ICT Regulation Toolkit, on which it is based, continue to be visited by over 800 unique visitors each day.
8. At the 4th Global Forum in Helsinki, Finland, in May and June 2011, infoDev conducted a business acceleration competition for a group of 50 top SMEs, ultimately awarding 20 with seed funding for internationalization.
9. InfoDev's websites, including online authoritative handbooks for ICT regulators (such as the Broadband Strategies Handbook and the ICT Regulation Toolkit), are in the top three of the most visited websites of the World Bank's FPD Network, and among the most downloaded websites in the wider World Bank.

Participating Donors: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Finland, Germany, the Republic of Korea, South Africa, the United Kingdom, the World Bank Group.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: CA – Information Technology, CT – Telecommunications, and CZ – General Information and Communications. Innovation, Technology and Entrepreneurship.

Themes: 81 – Climate Change, 82 – Environmental Policies and Institutions, 39 – Infrastructure Services for Private Sector Development, 41 – Small and Medium Enterprise Support, and 44 – Other Financial and Private Sector Development.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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83. Stolen Assets Recovery Initiative (StAR)

BACKGROUND

The Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) is a partnership between the World Bank Group and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime that supports international efforts to end safe havens for corrupt funds. StAR works with developing countries and financial centers to prevent the laundering of the proceeds of corruption and to facilitate more systematic and timely return of stolen assets. StAR emphasizes that developed and developing countries share a joint responsibility to tackle corruption and that international collaboration and collective action are essential to success. StAR supports this agenda by advocating for the effective implementation of international standards, promoting partnerships, empowering stakeholders at the national level, and supporting innovation and the dissemination of good practices. StAR provides advice and technical assistance to developing countries seeking the return of stolen assets, by among others bolstering their technical capacity to engage international cooperation and playing a facilitator role in their contacts with countries where these assets are believed to be hidden.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Stolen Assets Recovery Initiative (StAR)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	2.2	1.2
Disbursements made during the year	1.9	1.9

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

StAR revamped itself following an External Review in early 2011 that resulted in reorganization to a cohesive and coordinated unit within FPD and a renewed focus on country engagement and cases. The nature of StAR’s country engagement has shifted to a greater focus on case-related capacity building and hands-on assistance. These changes have provided impactful results on the ground as countries have adopted more forward-looking strategies, improved understanding by clients of the requirements for MLA, and better understanding and trust building via multilateral or bilateral meetings on cases among practitioners, among other gains.

StAR works with and helps to bring together governments, donor agencies, financial institutions and civil society organizations from both financial centers and developing countries, fostering collective action for deterrence, detection, and recovery of stolen assets. StAR supports networks of practitioners that can facilitate cooperation between national authorities. Some networks are at a global level, such as the StAR-Interpol network, others are regional, such as ARINSA in Southern Africa. StAR also works with civil society organizations to support the advocacy on asset recovery in financial centers and developing countries.

StAR has worked with practitioners to consolidate and disseminate international good practice on cutting edge issues such as non-conviction based forfeiture and illicit enrichment. StAR has published policy analysis on the Global Architecture for Asset Recovery and Politically Exposed Persons and guides for practitioners on Non-Conviction Based Forfeiture, Income and Asset Declarations,

and Managing Asset Returns. Since StAR's inception, the program has produced numerous knowledge products that have appeared among the World Bank's top sellers, such as the Asset Recovery Handbook, Barriers to Asset Recovery, and The Puppet Masters.

StAR has helped push asset recovery to the top of the international policy agenda in partnerships with key international forums. Significant progress has been made over the last two years: the G20 includes specific measures to facilitate asset recovery in its anti-corruption action plan; the Financial Action Task Force has strengthened its measures against the proceeds of corruption; and the OECD Working Group on Bribery recently started work on the proceeds from bribery.

Participating Donors: Australia, France, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: BO – Public Administration/Financial, FA – Banking, FZ – General Finance.

Themes: 42 – International Financial Standards and Systems, 97 – Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism, 98 – Other Financial Sector Development, 29 – Other Accountability/Anti-Corruption.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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H. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK VPU

84. DFID/World Bank Partnership for Education Development (PFED)

BACKGROUND

The objective of the DFID-World bank Partnership for Education Development (PFED), established in January 2010, is to advance common goals of the two organizations in the education sector. The partnership aims to leverage each organization's respective comparative advantage and convening power in the education sector, thereby enabling economies of scale in financing education research and providing real opportunities for influencing policy making and dialogue on education at the country level.

The PFED management team is comprised of the World Bank Education Sector Manager and the DFID Education Policy Team Leader and is responsible for strategic leadership of PFED and ensuring its overall success. The Management Team meets twice yearly on a mutually agreed upon schedule and is responsible for:

- i. Approving PFED objectives and priorities;
- ii. Reviewing and approving an annual work program as prepared by the PFED Implementation team; and
- iii. Leading PFED consultation and dissemination activities within respective organizations and amongst development stakeholders.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

DFID/World Bank Partnership for Education Development (PFED)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1.0	2.2
Disbursements made during the year	0.5	1.1

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Expected outcome indicators/results include the following:

- i. Number of country offices of both DFID and WB in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia targeted to engage with agreed upon research programs;
- ii. Number of policy briefs produced in the focus areas of education in fragile context, and skills and growth during the course of the Partnership;
- iii. Number of workshops conducted in partnership focus areas regionally and in-country.

Participating Donor: The United Kingdom

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: EZ – General Education Sector

Themes: 65 – Education for All, 66 – Education for the Knowledge Economy

Geographic Coverage: The Islamic State of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Malawi, the Republic of Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, OPT, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, the Republic of Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

BACKGROUND

Established in 2002, the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) comprises 46 developing countries, and over 30 bilateral, regional, and international agencies, development banks, the private sector, teachers, and local and global civil society groups. Through the Global Partnership for Education, we provide our developing country partners the incentives, resources, and technical support to build and implement sound education plans. Members of the Partnership mobilize and coordinate resources to support the achievement of these plans' targets to help more children enroll in school and for a better education. By promoting dialogue among its partners around shared objectives, our unique partnership model fosters mutual accountability and encourages transparency at all levels. Our support strengthens the growth of the entire education system in developing countries while ensuring that external education financing flows are tracked and coordinated to reduce aid dependency.

The GPE is supported by a number of trust funds, including the EFA-FTI Catalytic Fund, resources from which are available to low-income countries.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Education For All—Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	300.1	423.5
Disbursements made during the year	262.4	260.2

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

To date, 37 countries have received grants amounting to more than US\$2 billion from the Catalytic Fund. They are Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Djibouti, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Kingdom of Lesotho, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, the Republic of Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the Republic of Moldova, Mongolia, the Republic of Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Republic of Tajikistan, the Democratic Republic of Timor Leste, Togo, the Republic of Yemen, and Zambia.

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

Sectors & Themes Covered

Sector: EP – Primary Education

Theme: 65 – Education for All

Geographic Coverage: IDA 1 and 2 countries

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86. EFA FTI Education Program Development Fund (FTIE)

BACKGROUND

The Education Program Development Fund (EPDF) has been used in the Education for All-Fast Track Initiative's efforts in improving education sector plans, providing capacity development to the education sector, improving monitoring and evaluation, providing knowledge sharing and strengthening

partnerships. The FTI partnership was renamed in 2011 to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE). The fund started in November 2004. As a consequence of the new GPE funding structure, this fund will close at the end of 2012, with the last activities taking place in August 2012.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	6.3	10.1
Disbursements made during the year	28.5	18.6

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Build the capacity required to prepare a sound education plan in countries with weak capacity. Support countries in the implementation of their education sector plans by supporting knowledge generation through better monitoring and evaluation, and knowledge sharing across countries.

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: All education sub-sectors.

Themes: Education for All

Geographic Coverage: All IDA countries

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87. Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations Program (GAVI)**BACKGROUND**

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	2.3	—
Disbursements made during the year	2.7	3.1

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

A total of 27 country proposals that target strengthening of health systems (HSS), as well as improving financial sustainability/innovative financing in support of immunization, were approved during 2007–10. Countries included are

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

Participating Donors: France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, UNICEF, World

Health Organization (WHO), civil society organizations, and private enterprises.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: JA – Health

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

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

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88. Global HIV/AIDS Partnership (GAIDS)

BACKGROUND

Through the GAIDS Partnership, the Bank plays a leading role with other UNAIDS co-sponsors, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM),⁸ and key bilateral donors in supporting the global response to HIV/AIDS. GAIDS is both the Bank's institutional link to the UNAIDS partnership and its technical anchor on HIV/AIDS.

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

A partnership between the Bank and the UK Department for International Development (DFID) is supporting evaluations to generate a strong evidence base to help policy makers plan and implement an effective response at the community level. This enables the Bank to evaluate community responses to build evidence on the impact of specific activities and programs.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	11.2	8.4
Disbursements made during the year	10.4	8.7

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The World Bank provided strategic intelligence and planning support that enabled over 60 countries to develop prioritized, evidence-informed and costed national AIDS strategies, and to improve their allocative efficiency, resulting in effective national responses based on epidemic dynamics. It has also helped to integrate HIV into National Development Plans in four high-burden countries, namely, the Kingdom of Swaziland, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Botswana, and Namibia.

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

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

⁸ A program description of GFATM is included in the CFP VPU section.

knowledge with policy makers and practitioners around the world.

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

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

Sectors & Themes covered

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

Theme: 88 – HIV/AIDS

Geographic Coverage: Global

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89. Global Partnership for Disability and Development (GPDD)

BACKGROUND

Founded in 2004 by the World Bank and the Governments of Finland, Italy, and Norway, the **GPDD** is a dynamic initiative to accelerate inclusion of people in developing countries with disabilities, and their families, into development policies and practices. It is a unique global network of developing and developed country governments, bilateral and multilateral donors, UN agencies, disabled people's organizations (DPOs), and other civil society organizations, national and international development agencies, universities, and many others with the principal goal of fostering international cooperation to improve the well-being of persons with disabilities in developing countries. This network provides a platform for partnerships that support the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (CRPD) and ensure inclusion of disability into international development programs.

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.2	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.5	0.5

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

From June 14 to June 16, 2011, in Turin, Italy, a Knowledge Sharing event on Accessible and Historic Cities was held as a way to promote sustainable tourism, which is regarded not only as an agent of sustainable development that can contribute highly to the eradication of poverty in developing countries, but also a powerful vector for the spread of accessibility standards. The meeting centered on reviewing theoretical and technical aspects of universal design and constituted a platform to share promising practices, policies, and strategies to overcome problems related to the accessibility of historical cities. The conference was attended by representatives of DPOs, NGOs, UN agencies, the EU unit for the integration of people with disabilities, and Universal Design Experts. The conclusions of the meeting, which benefited from multi-sectoral contributions, provided inputs for the background of a parallel session on Accessibility, Universal Design, and Tourism GPDD at the Membership Meeting in Argentina.

The III Forum on Disability and Development and GPDD Membership Meeting was held from September 21 to 23, 2011, in Buenos Aires, in partnership with the Government of Argentina. Under the coordination of the GPDD Secretariat, GPDD Partners focused their discussions on the conditions and factors necessary to foster the mainstreaming of disability issues into development efforts. The Forum analyzed the opportunities and challenges of the various practices and the role of key actors in implementing plans, programs, and activities related to the subject matter.

Finally, the Development Partners' Forum for knowledge sharing on disability and development and networking hosts representatives and disability focal points from 32 government donor agencies, United Nations agencies, Multilateral Organizations, and Private Foundations. Sessions include two meetings in person:

- Brussels, Belgium, September 15–16, 2010;
- Oslo, Norway, March 30, 2011.

And a permanent forum online for development partners to interact on a regular basis.

The GPDD maintains a public listserv with over 900 e-mail addresses of DPOs and disability experts/practitioners, providing a venue for CSOs and individuals to exchange information on disability and development. It also

develops bi-monthly newsletter distribution information from partners around the world.

Participating Donors: Italy, Finland, and Norway.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: JB – Other Social Services, BE – Compulsory Pension and Unemployment Insurance, BS – Public Administration –Other Social Services, and EZ – General Education.

Themes: 52 – Natural Disaster Management, 53 – Poverty Strategy, Analysis, and Monitoring, 54 – Social Safety Nets, 87 – Social Risk Mitigation, 51 – Improving Labor Markets, 55 – Vulnerability Assessment and Monitoring, 65 – Education for all, 59 – Gender, 61 – Social Analysis and Monitoring, 65 – Education for all, and 68 – Nutrition and Food Security.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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90. Health and Economic Development Program (HEDP)

BACKGROUND

The Health and Economy Program is focused on pulling together the existing evidence on the pathways connecting health, the health sector, and economic development. The intention is to build a framework for exploring the links between health and economic development and to use the existing knowledge both to facilitate the ongoing dialogue on health policy as well as to identify future areas of research and dialogue.

The Health and the Economy program will tackle questions that are at the heart of the conversation between those who are concerned about the health of the economy—Ministries of Finance—and those who are concerned about the health of the population—Ministries of Health. To list a few: What is the impact of increased health spending on fiscal health? Are these increased expenditures aligned with country economic performance? If there is fiscal space to spend in health care and policy decision to do so, what do we know about the investment allocations that would have best returns in health, fiscal sustainability, and country competitiveness? What is the impact of health and of decisions in design and operations within the health sector on overall country competitiveness? What do we know about

the effect on labor market and on formality and informality? How to ensure that increased allocations are effectively and efficiently addressing the changing health and financial protection needs of the population?

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- The main deliverable of this work will be a completed report addressing all key questions above and a manual on fiscal health to be delivered in first quarter of FY14. This report to be disseminated within and outside of the World Bank to share the findings with Clients, Bank Staff, development partners and practitioners, academia, civil society, and so forth.
- Intermediary deliverables include partner consultations; data base; background support papers addressing the research questions above.

Participating Donors: The Rockefeller Foundation

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: BK – Compulsory Health Finance, FB – Non-Compulsory Health Finance

Themes: 67 – Health System Performance, 69 – Population and Reproductive Health, 23 – Macroeconomic Management, 54 – Social Safety Nets, 51 – Improving Labor Markets, 22 – Economic Statistics Modeling and Forecasting

Geographic Coverage: Global

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91. Health Insurance Challenge Fund (HICF)

BACKGROUND

The aspiration for wider access to quality health care has spurred calls for universal coverage, and today, more than 30 countries are implementing universal coverage programs. The World Bank supports universal coverage because in line with its commitments to poverty reduction and to the strengthening of health systems. To assist countries in achieving universal coverage, the World Bank has launched HICF, also referred to as the Universal Coverage Challenge Program (UNICO). The objectives of UNICO are to contribute to the existing knowledge base about universal coverage and to develop operational tools designed to manage the equity, fiscal, and efficiency risks associated with the expansion of health coverage. UNICO will examine countries' efforts to expand coverage, specifically in: how they chose who will first benefit from an expansion of coverage; how they manage tradeoffs between the scope and cost of services covered in benefit packages; and how they seek to improve the efficiency of resources used for health care.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	1.2
Disbursements made during the year	—	—

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

In FY2012, HICF developed a framework for a comparative “nuts and bolts” analysis of programs that expand coverage in ways that are inclusive of the poor. This analytical framework has been tested and applied in 23 countries in all six regions around the world: five countries in East Asia and Pacific, one in South Asia, five in Africa, one in Middle East and North Africa, five in Europe and Central Asia, and eight

in Latin America and Caribbean. The data collected using this framework will be turned into country-level case studies, which are being written by regional staff in collaboration with partners in the countries. Most of the data has been collected, and authors have begun writing the cases.

HICF also developed the Universal Coverage Capacity Assessment Tool (UNICAT). The UNICAT is a questionnaire designed to generate a rapid, high-level qualitative and quantitative assessment of the institutions, processes, and regulatory environment that would facilitate the productive implementation of a universal coverage program. To date, the UNICAT has been pre-tested in Indonesia, the Philippines, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Kenya, Peru, and Colombia and it is currently under revision based on the feedback received from the pre-tests.

A literature review on the evaluation literature on the impact of universal coverage policies has also been produced, and a review on the existing analytical tools used to compare health programs and health systems is underway.

Participating Donors: The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the Task Force for Universal Coverage

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: JA – Health and FB – Non-Compulsory Health Finance.

Themes: 67 – Health System Performance, 63 – Child Health, 64 – Other Communicable Diseases, and 69 – Population and Reproductive Health.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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92. Health Results Innovation Trust Fund (HRITF)

BACKGROUND

The World Bank's multi-donor Health Results Innovation Trust Fund (HRITF) supports results-based financing (RBF) strategies, especially for the maternal and child health objectives embodied in MDGs 1c, 4, and 5. The HRITF was initially supported by the Government of Norway with a commitment of US\$104 million equivalent in December 2007. In December 2009, the Government of Norway increased its commitment by US\$264 million equivalent, to US\$368 million equivalent. In 2010, the United Kingdom committed US\$190 million equivalent to the HRITF. The total commitments by the Governments of Norway and the United Kingdom to the HRITF are US\$551 million equivalent through 2022.

The HRITF's main objective is to support RBF approaches in the health sector, for achievement of the health-related MDGs, particularly on MDGs 1c, 4, and 5. The HRITF finances activities to ensure access to basic health services using a variety of RBF mechanisms, and has four specific aims:

- i. Support design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of RBF mechanisms;
- ii. Develop and disseminate the evidence base for implementing successful RBF mechanisms;
- iii. Build country institutional capacity to scale up and sustain the RBF mechanisms, with the national health strategy and system; and
- iv. Attract additional financing to the health sector.

RBF for health is any program that rewards the delivery of one or more health outputs or outcomes through financial incentives, upon verification that the agreed-upon result has been delivered.

RBF combines the use of incentives for health-related behaviors with a strong focus on results, and is a major World Bank strategy to assist client countries to achieve the health MDGs.

The HRITF provides financial support through three funding streams: (i) Country Program Support Pilot Grants (CPG)—financial support to country programs funded by IDA for RBF projects; (ii) RBF Knowledge and Learning Grants—grant funding to support technical dialogue and learning around RBF design and implementation in IDA eligible countries; and (iii) Country RBF Evaluation Grants—financial support for RBF program evaluation efforts to learn from successful (and unsuccessful) experiences from around the world and allow for learning in IDA eligible countries.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	49.8	—
Disbursements made during the year	10.6	11.7

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

As of March 2012, the HRITF supports: Country Pilot Grants in 20 countries, to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate their RBF mechanisms (Funding Stream 1); Regional Results-Based Financing Knowledge and Learning Grants in 24 countries (Funding Stream 2); and Country RBF Evaluation Grants in 23 countries (Funding Stream 3). The HRITF demonstrates a unique commitment to global learning and is building an evidence base on RBF for health through its support of rigorous, prospective impact evaluations on the causal effects, costs, and operational feasibility of RBF.

Participating Donors: The United Kingdom and Norway.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: JA – Health

Themes: 68 – Nutrition and Food Security, 69 – Population and Reproductive Health, 63 – Child Health, and 67 – Health Systems Performance.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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93. International Health Partnership (IHP+)

BACKGROUND

The IHP+ was launched in 2007 by the United Kingdom and the World Bank with the objective to deliver improved results in health by focusing on implementation of the principles of aid effectiveness (Paris Declaration) for health. Together with the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank is coordinating the IHP+, which also includes country partners, H-8 agencies, bilateral donors, civil society, and private sector partners. Based on a review of performance and relevance, it was decided in 2011 to continue IHP+, and a work plan for 2012–13 was agreed upon. IHP+ now has expanded to 55 members, 30 of which are developing countries.

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

At the country level, IHP+ and its partners are working together to support implementation of national health strategies by tackling high transaction costs and fragmentation, and to promote mutual accountability by developing a set of negotiated commitments outlining how partners will support the implementation of a single national health strategy—a country compact.

A common framework to monitor performance and evaluate progress in countries has been developed—"Monitoring, Evaluation and Review of National Health Strategies, a country-led platform for information and accountability" (IHP+ & WHO 2011)—which underpins efforts of the H8 to monitor progress towards the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as the follow-up of the Commission on Information and Accountability for Women and Children's Health. This framework is being operationalized at the country level.

An annual performance report focusing on mutual accountability and producing scorecards for countries and development partners has been commissioned to a north-south consortium of agencies – IHP+ Results.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.4	1.0
Disbursements made during the year	0.1	0.7

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

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

- The IHP+ has improved ways of working amongst all partners through regular and strengthened coordination and joint work/missions.
- Partners actively participate in annual reviews of progress by an independent consortium of North-South organizations – IHP+ Results. The third report on partner progress at global and country levels will be finalized by September 2012. Work on integrating the methodology in country level M&E systems has started.
- Joint assessment has taken place in Nepal, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Uganda, Ghana, Vietnam, Ghana, Malawi, Mali, and Rwanda, and more are in preparation or under consideration. In addition, the JANS Tool has been used more informally in a number of countries.
- Fourteen countries have Country Compacts or equivalent.
- A common M&E platform has been developed and is being implemented at country level.

- Progress has been made on harmonization and alignment of financial management: JFA signed in Nepal; report on Joint Financial Management Assessments developed by the World Bank; Global Fund, GAVI and WHO; and work on doing Joint FM Assessments has begun in countries.
- Civil Society is increasingly involved in country and global dialogue.

Participating Donors: The World Health Organization

Sector Covered: JA – Health

Geographic Coverage: Global

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94. Job Creation and Economic Growth (JOBCRT)

BACKGROUND

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

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1.1	0.9
Disbursements made during the year	1.3	1.1

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: JB – Other Social Services

Themes: 51 – Improving Labor Markets, 55 – Vulnerability Assessment and Monitoring, and 66 – Education for the Knowledge Economy.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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95. Pharmaceutical Governance Fund (PHGF)

BACKGROUND

Fragmented regulatory systems with different requirements and procedures from country to country are one factor limiting access to affordable, quality generic medicines and potentially to new life saving drugs developed by donor-funded R&D partnerships such as Medicines for Malaria Venture, Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative, etc. Under the PHGF, which can serve as a vehicle to finance broader capacity building in all areas of pharmaceutical sector governance, the Global Medicines Regulatory Harmonization initiative is the first project established as a multi-donor trust fund, addressing regulatory fragmentation by providing funding for projects to harmonize regulations of regional medicines. The initial implementation project is in Africa, but the scope is global. Expansion into other areas of medicines regulation (post-marketing surveillance, pharmacovigilance, clinical trial regulation) or into regulation of other medical goods (such as vaccines, medical devices) is possible if clients and donors are interested.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	5
Disbursements made during the year	—	—

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The first project funded by the PHGF is the East African Community's medicines regulatory harmonization project. A grant agreement worth more than US\$5.5 million was signed in April 2012. Partners in the program are WHO, with whom the World Bank has a fiscal transfer agreement, and NEPAD Agency.

Participating Donors: The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, in discussion with others.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: HNP

Themes: Health Systems, Regulation, Governance, Pharmaceuticals.

Geographic Coverage: Global, initial focus on Africa.

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96. Polio Buy-Down Program (POLIO)

BACKGROUND

The objective of the Polio Buy-Down Program (POLIO), which is a credit buy-down program, is to increase the financial support and focus on performance for health activities with large cross-border externalities. The grant funding was provided to support buy-downs of IDA credits and support 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

	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	53.4
Disbursements made during the year	1.0	1.5

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The POLIO program has provided support on polio eradication to the Governments of Nigeria and Pakistan. The first and second Pakistan projects and their supplementary credits were fully implemented. The performance audit was conducted by the WHO and the buy-down was triggered. A Third Partnership Project for Eradication of Polio (TPPEP)

was approved in July 2009. Additional financing (AF) credit for US\$41 million was processed in April 2011. The projects (TPPEP and AF for TPPEP) are under implementation.

The Nigeria Partnership for Polio Eradication Project and its third supplementary credit continue to be implemented. This project, which began in 2003 with financing of US\$33 million, received an additional financing of US\$50 million in 2005, another US\$50 million in 2009, and a final amount of US\$60 million in 2011. Based on the independent performance audit carried out in December 2010, a decision was made to buy down the original credit and the first two additional financings.

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: JA – Health

Theme: 64 – Other Communicable Diseases

Geographic Coverage: Global

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97. Rapid Social Response Catalyst Program (RSRC)

BACKGROUND

Given the shared need to promote a global response to the social impact of the crises in developing countries, the World Bank has established a Rapid Social Response Program (RSR)

as part of the Vulnerability Financing Facility (VFF), its overall crisis response framework. The RSR leverages the Bank's own resources through IBRD and IDA, and donor resources through, inter alia, the RSR multi-donor trust fund and the

RSR Catalytic (RSRC) trust fund. The objective of the RSRC is to set the stage for the launch and implementation of the RSR by supporting in selected IDA countries: diagnosis, analysis, and strategy and guideline development in areas key to promotion of social protection measures including social safety nets, labor market programs, and protection of access to basic services such as nutrition, health and education.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1.6	1.6
Disbursements made during the year	0.6	1.4

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Progress on the activities is monitored monthly with all activities under the RSRC under way. The program is funding 18 country-level technical assistance and capacity building activities aimed at improving the design, effectiveness, and sustainability of social protection policies and programs focused on supporting crisis responses via safety nets, labor market and employment programs, and protecting access to basic social services for the poor and vulnerable. The RSRC is also funding seven Knowledge Management activities in support of cross-country and cross-sectoral learning. Two activities are completed to date, providing a functional review of Albania's social protection programs to improve the financial management aspects for payments, reporting and controls; and supporting the participation of IDA-country participants in the South-South learning forum, which stimulates cross-country learning on the design and implementation of public works programs as safety net interventions.

Other projects include support to the Government of

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

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

Participating Donors: The United Kingdom

Sector & Themes Covered:

Sectors: JA – Health, JB – Other Social Services, BS -Public Administration – Other Social Services, EC – Pre-Primary Education, and EV – Vocational Training.

Themes: 54 – Safety Nets, 56 – Other Social Protection and Risk Management, 68 – Nutrition and Food Security, 70 – Other Human Development, and 87 – Social Risk Mitigation.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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98. Russian Education Aid for Development (READ)

BACKGROUND

The READ Program was established in October 2008 as a partnership between the Government of the Russian Federation and the World Bank to improve education quality and learning outcomes in low-income countries. The associated trust fund amounts to US\$32 million, to be executed by the Bank over a five-year period. The development objective of the READ Program is to generate and

disseminate operational knowledge and services to help fast-track Initiative (FTI) countries strengthen their systems and institutions responsible for evaluating educational quality, measuring learning outcomes, and using these results to improve teaching and learning.

A core contribution of the READ Program is to ensure capacity to take forward the country's learning agenda, in existing or newly established units or centers within

the education ministries of selected countries (Angola, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Mozambique, the Republic of Tajikistan, Vietnam, and Zambia) or other national institutions dealing with basic education. Continuous involvement of country-level experts will further ensure the sustainability of the impact on capacity development of the READ Program. In the Program's vision, the interventions, assessment tools, and systems introduced and tested under the program could be expanded to scale up or for the longer term.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	18.0	—
Disbursements made during the year	2.5	3.5

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

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

For 2010, its second year, READ work at the global level centered on establishing a clear move beyond the self-diagnosis reports; now equipped with action plans, countries have begun to march forward in implementing their first set of activities. Specific results include:

At the Global level:

- A Self-Diagnosis (SD) Template to help countries prepare a report on the state of their assessment system and related gaps.

- A Self-Diagnosis Synthesis report summarizing READ countries' SD reports.
- The first and second READ Global Conferences.
- A conceptual framework to help countries strengthen their assessment system.
- A knowledge base of case studies on one dimension of the framework, namely the enabling context (Australia [Queensland], Brazil, Chile, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, and Uganda).
- Partnership with other international donors for several assessment-related events.
- Two READ Council (governing body) meetings, coordination meetings with the Russian Federation.
- Sponsorship of three conferences.
- Production of a Video, "When Children Learn, Nations Prosper."

At the Country level:

- A self-diagnosis report prepared by each of the seven READ countries.
- Workshops around the SD report, allowing for stakeholder consultations and consensus.
- Action plans and funding proposals.
- Greater awareness and commitment toward the READ agenda.

Participating Donors: The Russian Federation

Sector & Themes Covered:

Sector: EZ – General Education

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

Geographic Coverage: Global

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99. Russia Financial Literacy and Education Trust Fund (FLIT)

BACKGROUND

The increased role of financial products and services in countries at all development stages, and the growing role of these products and services in social insurance systems,

have magnified the need to improve the ability of individuals to effectively access and manage interactions with these services, especially in countries where financial inclusion is poor and educational attainments are low. The FLIT was

established in October 2008 as a Bank-executed trust fund to support the advancement of financial literacy and capability programs in low- and middle- income countries through the development of methods and best practices for the assessment of financial capability and evaluation of outcomes achieved by financial education and other types of skills enhancement programs. The FLIT includes a non-fiduciary transfer to the OECD to support collection and analysis of financial education programs and the development of related standards through the OECD committee process. The current program runs through June 2013.

The FLIT's primary focus is to develop a conceptual framework, operational guidance, and methodological toolkits on methods for (i) measuring levels of financial capability and (ii) evaluating the impact of financial capability enhancement programs. The fund provides financial support, intellectual guidance, and technical assistance to develop innovative methods and test their application through support for country-level programs. The FLIT will produce global knowledge products in these areas and support capacity building through a range of dissemination efforts.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	5.0	4.0
Disbursements made during the year	3.3	3.0

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

During FY11 and FY12, eight countries with the support of a team of international experts participated in the effort to use qualitative research methods to explore the concept of financial capability in low-income settings and to identify the best approach for designing questions that can be used for a national survey in all the pilot countries. This effort resulted in early FY12 in a survey instrument designed to measure financial capability in these settings. This instrument is being tested during FY12 in nine countries, including six of

the countries that participated in the development plus three others selected to join the pilot testing.

To contribute to the evidence base and inform the development of the toolkit through case studies, the Trust Fund has financed 17 impact evaluation projects for financial capability enhancement programs in a range of low and middle income countries. These projects will develop and test innovative evaluation techniques and assess the impact of financial education on behavioral change of the poor with regard to financial decision-making in low and middle income countries. A conference presenting the initial results of these programs was held in South Africa in early FY12.

The Trust Fund will complete its program with a series of regional dissemination conferences in late FY12 and through FY13, and the publication of the range of reports and studies resulting from the research projects.

Participating Donors: The Russian Federation

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: EL – Adult Literacy/non-Formal Education and JB – Other Social Services.

Themes: 56 – Other Social Protection and Risk Management, and 44 – Other Financial and Private Sector Development.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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100. Scaling Up Nutrition Program (SUN)

BACKGROUND

Malnutrition impedes economic and human development. In particular, undernourished children have higher mortality,

lower cognitive and school performance, and 10–17 percent lower income potential as adults. Improved nutrition can therefore be a driver of economic growth. Improving

nutrition is a pro-poor strategy, with a high potential rate of return on associated investments.

The SUN Program is financed through contributions from the Government of Japan and focuses on catalytic country-level activities as well as regional and global work. The overall objectives of the SUN Program initiative are to expand nutrition interventions in countries where there exists demand, generate demand in countries where it is lacking, build operational capacities, and leverage IDA and other resources for nutrition investments in high malnutrition-burdened countries.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.4	0.8

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Key results include: the completion of numerous studies at country level supporting the development of country nutrition strategies and plans to scale up nutrition programming (Nepal, Malawi, the Republic of Yemen, Morocco, Benin, Angola, Zambia, the Islamic State of Afghanistan); policy dialogue and project preparation with national nutrition staff

in Nepal, the Republic of Yemen, Burkina Faso, Liberia, the Republic of Mozambique, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka among others; implementation of pilot projects to test innovative approaches to addressing malnutrition, including private sector investment in the production of food supplements in The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; the testing of a new community-based system for growth monitoring and promotion in Guatemala; building nutrition capacity at country level through technical assistance (The Gambia) and innovative training materials for community health workers (Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Peru); and the completion of analytical work supporting the finalization of the global action plan for a new global framework called Scaling Up Nutrition: A Framework for Action, endorsed by the Bank and more than 100 other agencies, donor partners, universities, and other members of civil society.

Participating Donors: Japan

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: JA – Health

Theme: 68 – Nutrition and Food

Geographic Coverage: Global

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101. Strategic Impact Evaluation Fund (SIEF)

BACKGROUND

Launched in September 2007, the SIEF supports the Bank efforts to build evidence from operations on “what works” to promote human development outcomes. The SIEF resources support: (i) prospective, rigorous impact evaluations of programs in 11 eligible human development and sustainable development sectors and 72 eligible developing countries across all regions; (ii) intensive training programs for government counterparts, Bank staff, and staff of partner development agencies in impact evaluation methods; and (iii) publication and dissemination of evaluation results through articles, meta-studies, and Web-based materials.

The current SIEF activities are supporting country-level evaluations of programs in seven human development “clusters”: (i) health pay-for-performance; (ii) conditional cash transfers; (iii) active labor market/youth employment

programs; (iv) Malaria control; (v) education accountability reforms; (vi) HIV/AIDS prevention; and (vii) early childhood development.

SIEF is also supporting impact evaluations of innovative human development interventions, and delivery of five training workshops in five different regions.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.7	0.7
Disbursements made during the year	4.4	5.8

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Since its creation in 2007, the SIEF has helped shift the Bank's role in knowledge generation, by promoting a move throughout the Bank towards the more scientifically valid estimates of the causal effects of development programs on human development outcomes. This has been achieved through well-designed impact evaluations that compare outcomes for beneficiary groups with a validated comparison group (i.e., counterfactual analysis). The SIEF's publications window supported six research papers, one impact evaluation training handbook and toolkit, two policy notes, and numerous articles and disseminated results in over 36 presentations in international conferences and other discussion forums.

Participating Donors: Spain and the United Kingdom.

Sector & Themes Covered:

Sector: JA – Health

Themes: All Themes in Health

Geographic Coverage: Global

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102. Human Resources for Health Program (HRH)

BACKGROUND

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

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.8	0.8
Disbursements made during the year	0.7	0.2

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

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

- Designing RBF in Nigeria.
- Monitoring HRH impact of RBF in Zambia and Ghana.
- Developing a regional strategy to manage nurse migration in the Caribbean.
- Making policy recommendations for coordinating HRH Activities for GFATM and GAVI.⁹
- Analyzing the health labor market in Vietnam, Ukraine, Rwanda and Ghana.
- Analyzing health worker performance in the United Republic of Tanzania.
- Producing a comprehensive book on the design and implementation of HRH policy in Africa.
- Developing a one-week course for HRH policy makers.
- Developing a website page (see below) for housing HRH-related materials of the Bank.

⁹ The GAFTM and GAVI Programs are described above in the CFP VPU section.

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: JA – Health

Theme: 67 – Health System Performance

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

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I. HUMAN RESOURCES VPU

103. Donor Funded Staffing Program (DFSP)

BACKGROUND

The Donor Funded Staffing Program (DFSP) was launched on July 1, 2011. Its objective is to contribute to the achievement of the Bank's diversity targets and capacity building efforts through the recruitment of junior and mid-career professionals in Headquarters and Country Offices. The DFSP consolidates the Junior Professional Officers Program (JPO) and Externally Funded Staffing Program (EFSP) under a single umbrella with two recruitment windows: **Junior Professional Officers (JPOs) and Mid-Career Professionals (MCs)**. The DFSP is the only Program across the Bank for which grant funding is tied to the nationality of the Donor.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

As of December 31, 2011, the DFSP has 92 active participants: 60 JPOs, and 32 Mid-Career Professionals. The Program has 134 JPO and 55 MC graduates. In 2011, there were a total of 16 JPOs and MCs who transitioned to staff appointments.

In FY11, 212 Terms of Reference (TORs) were received during the Bank-wide Call for TORs. Of the 212 TORs received, 38 were selected for funding by DFSP Donors.

Participating EFSP Donors: Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

Participating JPO Donors: Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes
Geographic Coverage: Headquarters and Country Offices

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J. INDEPENDENT EVALUATION GROUP

104. IEG Evaluation Program (IEGE)

BACKGROUND

The IEGE Program aims to promote cooperation between the donor, NORAD, and the Bank's Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) in meeting the following developmental objectives:

- Strengthen evaluation of development work;
- Provide accountability and learning from experience;
- Foster and improve development outcomes; and
- Improve the capacity of client countries to conduct evaluations of their own developmental work.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

IEG Evaluation Program (IEGE)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.4	0.6
Disbursements made during the year	0.5	0.6

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The contributed resources were used to finance evaluation activities in mutual areas of interest as follows:

- Support expanded work on individual evaluations, including case studies, dissemination workshops, and other evaluation work that can enrich IEG's evaluation findings.
- Support evaluation capacity development, including country capacity diagnostics, training, and client-country participation in evaluation-related conferences and workshops.

- Support dissemination and outreach activities for enhancing the development impact of evaluation activities.
- Support development of impact evaluation methods and data availability.

The Trust fund helped fund evaluations in the areas of social and environmental safeguards, social safety nets impact evaluation, social safety nets evaluation, GAC implementation, donor coordination in Africa, Timor Leste Country program evaluation, global program review, Afghanistan Country program evaluation and evaluation of WBG Information and Communication Technologies (ICT).

It also provided scholarships for developing country participants at IPDET.

Participating Donors: Norway

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: BZ – General Public Sector Administration

Themes: 30 – Other public Sector Governance and 90 – Managing for Development Results.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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105. Regional Centers for Learning, Evaluation and Results (ECD)

BACKGROUND

CLEAR (Regional Centers for Learning on Evaluation and Results) is a multi-regional initiative, housed in IEG, with the goal to strengthen monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and performance management (PM) in countries and their governments. CLEAR will support (1) regional centers (housed in existing academic institutions) to provide in-region capacity development and technical assistance services (recipient-executed component), and (2) global learning (Bank-executed component) to strengthen practical knowledge-sharing on M&E and PM across regions through development of courses (that the centers will deliver) and organization of global learning events. CLEAR is a five-year program, started in 2010.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Regional Centers For Learning, Evaluation & Results (ECD)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1.8	2.8
Disbursements made during the year	0.1	0.3

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

CLEAR's key results indicators are

- By June 2012, four centers will provide M&E services on a regional basis.
- By June 2014, an external evaluation indicates that the centers are performing well against their business plans.
- Intermediate Outcome Indicators: specific, center-level indicators will be developed by each of the centers based on their plans.

- As of December 2011, five centers had been selected as outlined below.

CLEAR competitively selected the University of Witwatersrand in South Africa to host the center for Anglophone Africa, the Centre Africain d'Etudes Supérieures en Gestion (CESAG) in Senegal to host the center for Francophone Africa, the Jameel Poverty Action Lab at the Institute for Financial Management and Research in India to host the center for South Asia, and the Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE) in Mexico to host the center for Spanish-speaking Latin America. The Asia Pacific Finance and Development Center (AFDC) in Shanghai, the People's Republic of China, is also part of the CLEAR program.

Participating Donors: Sweden, the United Kingdom, the Asian Development Bank, the Philippines, the African Development Bank, Tunisia, Australia, Belgium, Switzerland, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: BZ – General Public Sector Administration

Themes: 30 – Other public Sector Governance and 90 – Managing for Development Results.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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K. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN VPU

106. Alliance of Communicators (COM+)

BACKGROUND

The COMplus Sustainable Development Communications Alliance operational platform started in 2003 as a network of existing communications organizations to provide a diverse communications platform on sustainable development. During the past seven years, it has shown remarkable success through a synergistic approach across partners and the implementation of three business lines:

- Multi-stakeholder platforms for dialogue
- Capacity building and knowledge sharing
- High-impact multimedia products.

COMplus member organizations are drawn from across the media, communications, and sustainable development sectors, global advocacy groups, and international organizations, providing a unique range of perspectives on current strategic and thematic priorities.

Membership/Partners: BBC World Service Trust, Conservation International, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), Global Environment Facility (GEF), GlobeScan, International Federation of Environmental Journalists (IFEJ), Inter Press Service (IPS), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), One Planet/DevTV, Thomson Reuters Foundation, TVE, United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the World Bank, World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), and TVE- Asia Pacific.

Associate Partners: GREEN, a UK-based communications agency specializing in sustainable development; and NHK Eco Channel, NHK's brand new portal website, dedicated to climate change and sustainable development. NHK, Japan Broadcasting Corporation, is Japan's sole public broadcaster.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Alliance Of Communicators (COM+)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.4	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.4	0.2

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The value added of the COMplus platform in a nutshell:

- Tracks opinion of 5,000 sustainable development decision-makers.
- Reaches 300 million homes around the world through films, documentaries, and videos.
- Reaches mainstream and alternative media globally, especially in developing countries.
- Trains hundreds of journalists annually and tracks skills upgrade and use.
- Establishes strategic alliances with legislators, private sector, civil society, and academia, to move agendas forward on key sustainable development areas.
- Decodes sustainable development information to fit the global public's daily needs.
- Provides a platform for South-South cooperation.

Participating Donors: Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AZ – General Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry, CB – Media, and LE – Renewable Energy.

Themes: 91 – Global Food Crisis Response, 80 – Biodiversity, 81 – Climate Change, 82 – Environmental Policies and Institutions, 85 – Water Resources Management, and 86 – Other Environment and Natural Resources.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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107. Haiti Education for All (HEFA)

BACKGROUND

The Haiti Education for All (HEFA) Multi-Donor Trust Fund is a financing vehicle for implementing the Government of Haiti's priority activities in the education sector. The target size of the MDTF is approximately US\$50 million, with an initial US\$22 million committed by the Catalytic Fund of the Education for All Fast-Track Initiative (EFA FTI) global partnership in September of 2009 (restructured in April 2010, in light of the earthquake). The fund builds on five years of Bank technical assistance to the education sector, and is implemented by the government and non-public actors alike, with the Bank serving as trustee.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Haiti Education For All (HEFA)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	22	0
Disbursements made during the year	0	17.2

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- Three thousand (3,000) schools supported in the wake of the earthquake with financial compensation.

- Seventy thousand (70,000) children participating in school health and nutrition program.
- Technical assistance provided on early childhood development programs (with UNICEF) and on curriculum development (with UNESCO).
- Results-based, time-bound institutional strengthening program of the Ministry of Education developed, to be financed with trust fund resources.

Participating Donors: Education for All Fast-Track Initiative (EFA FTI) Catalytic Fund¹⁰

Sectors & Themes Covered

Sector: Education

Themes: 60 – Indigenous Peoples, 80 – Biodiversity, 83 – Land Administration and Management, and 86 – Other Environment and Natural Resources Management.

Geographic Coverage: Haiti

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¹⁰ Donors for the EFAFTI Program are identified under its description provided in the HDN-VPU section.

108. Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF)

BACKGROUND

The devastating January 2010 earthquake in Haiti generated an enormous outpouring of international support. Governments, private entities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private and public sector creditors, and multi-lateral agencies around the world have mobilized substantial resources to support relief and recovery. Some of these

contributors have had the capacity and desire to manage their own resources on the ground while working with the Government of Haiti (GoH). Others prefer to combine their support in a multi-donor effort to help finance the reconstruction process.

In response to a March 2010 request from the GoH, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the United Nations

(UN), and the World Bank, along with contributing donors, established a multi-donor financial intermediary fund called the Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF). The role of the HRF is to mobilize, coordinate, and allocate resources to support GoH's post-earthquake Action Plan for the Recovery and Development of Haiti and related initiatives. At GoH's request, the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank Group serves as Trustee for the Fund, which finances activities through the IDB, the UN, and the World Bank as partner entities.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRTF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	63.7	269.5
Disbursements made during the year	—	133.6

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Since its inception in mid-2010, the HRF has proven to be an effective tool for rapid response to fill strategic financing needs. The HRF has mobilized a total of US\$396 million in contributions from nineteen donors. The Steering Committee has allocated US\$274 million for seventeen activities.

Preliminary results include:

- US\$25 million provided in budget support that helped close the government's deficit at the critical beginning of reconstruction in 2010;
- More than 2,750 families received support to leave camps and return to their neighborhoods of origin;
- Removal of more than 360,000 cubic meters of debris in **difficult-to-access zones**, 20 percent of which was recycled;
- More than 9,000 temporary jobs created, **of which 35 percent for women**;

- Demolition authorizations totaling 2,252 have been signed and 1,842 condemned houses demolished;
- Construction and/or repair of 14 emergency evacuation shelters in critical areas.

Participating Donors: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, the Republic of Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Japan, the Republic of Latvia, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Sweden, Spain, Thailand, the United States, and the State and Peace Building Fund (SPBF).¹¹

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: Multi-Sector

Theme: 52 – Natural Disaster Management

Geographic Coverage: Haiti

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¹¹ A description of the SPBF Program is provided later in the OPC VPU section.

109. Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest (BRF)

BACKGROUND

Launched in 1992, the Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest (BRF) is a joint initiative of the international community, the Brazilian Government, and Brazilian civil society to promote innovative ways of conserving the Amazon and the Atlantic Forest. The program is based on international and local partnerships between different tiers

of government and civil society to develop solutions that combine conservation of Brazil's rain forest with its sustainable economic use and the well-being of its population. It is the foremost example of cooperation among countries in pursuit of solutions to an environmental problem with global dimensions. The BRF is managed by the Bank, which is also responsible for overall donor coordination and serves

as liaison with the Brazilian Government, preparing and supervising BRF-related projects.

The program's long-term objectives are to (i) demonstrate the feasibility of harmonizing economic and environmental objectives in tropical rain forests; (ii) help preserve the biodiversity of rain forests; (iii) reduce the Brazilian rain forests' contribution to global carbon emissions; and (iv) provide a concrete example of cooperation between development and developing countries on global environmental issues.

The BRF finances projects under the pilot program and supports the administrative expenses incurred by the World Bank as the BRF administrator and as coordinator of other activities under the program. It also funds pre-investment work after consultation and in agreement with government authorities.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest (BRF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	4.5	2.9

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The BRF bets on innovation, social participation, and partnerships in support of natural resource management sustainable alternatives, matching conservation actions, income generation and improved living conditions to local populations. The main BRF results during FY2010 were

- Production of the first digital, continuous, and official cartographic base, in 1:100,000 scale, of the Amazon. That is a key tool for policies on territory regulation, such as ecological-economic zoning.
- Preparation of the Macro-Economic and Ecologic Zoning of the Amazon.
- Strengthening of the Environmental Cadastre System.

During this period the BRF held a seminar with ministers, donors, recipients, and beneficiaries, at which results of all projects were presented, and a fair and exhibit of products from community projects were made. These events helped highlight the achievements of the BRF since its creation in 1992, among them:

- Establishment of a sustainable timber management model, by fostering research and the adoption of forest management techniques and systems, emphasizing timber products exploitation and improvement of monitoring tools and systems in the region.
- Strengthening of natural resources management in the Amazon flooded forests which house great ecological and economic importance, notably fish production.
- Identification and development of initiatives for community-based fishery resources management, and agreements and rules to access such resources, involving governmental institutions, fishing communities, corporations and volunteer environmental agents.
- Demarcation of over 43 million hectares of indigenous land and support to Indigenous Land Monitoring Projects; incentives to market-oriented productions; dissemination of traditional knowledge on indigenous resources management; recovery of indigenous culture.
- Maintenance of the forest cover through the establishment of ecological corridors, to enable inspection actions, consolidation of existing protected areas, and fostering of techniques for natural resources' sustainable use in these areas. The Amazon ecological corridor comprises an area of 51 million hectares and the Atlantic Forest corridor accounts for 21.5 million hectares.
- Over 400 publications (guides, manuals, studies) on a range of environmental and natural resources management and social issues targeted to various audiences.

Participating Donors: Germany, the European Commission, the United States, Italy, Japan, Canada, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: AZ – General Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry.

Themes: 60 – Indigenous Peoples, 80 – Biodiversity, 83 – Land Administration and Management, and 86 – Other Environment and Natural Resources Management.

Geographic Coverage: Brazil

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110. Spanish Trust Fund for Latin America and Caribbean (SFLAC)

BACKGROUND

The SFLAC provides resources to enhance the impact of development activities, both analytical and operational, in the Latin America and Caribbean (LCR) Regions. The main objective of the trust fund is to improve the harmonization of policy advice and program design in a set of defined core themes: governance and accountability, environmental sustainability, infrastructure, and private sector development. It helps client countries to build efficient and accountable public sector institutions, develop stronger infrastructure, implement economic reforms, develop a stronger private sector through technical assistance and advisory services, and prepare projects. Activities under SFLAC benefit LCR Bank member countries with the exception of the British Caribbean, Belize, and Guyana.

Established in 2009, the total contribution to date amounts to US\$40 million. The sum of US\$4 million was dedicated to the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to conduct related activities for technical assistance to firms and SMEs in Latin America. Within the SFLAC themes of infrastructure, environmental sustainability, governance and accountability and private sector development, the trust fund supports three broad types of activities: (i) knowledge generation, sharing and dissemination (Bank-Executed Knowledge and Learning Window); (ii) technical assistance (Project Preparation Window, Bank- and Recipient-Executed TA Windows); and (iii) IFC related activities (IFC Window).

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Spanish Trust Fund For Latin America & Caribbean (SFLAC)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	20.0	20.0
Disbursements made during the year	1.2	5.9

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Uruguay—Preparation for the OSE Response to Climate Change Project

In Uruguay, the state-owned water utility (Obras Sanitarias del Estado, OSE) is exploring innovative ways to foster sustainable and efficient growth. This SFLAC grant supports the preparation of the OSE Response to Climate Change Project (IBRD US\$40 million), in particular, through: (i) a national sludge

management forum; (ii) a study trip to Spain to observe state-of-the-art water and sanitation utilities' responses to climate change; (iii) an international non-revenue water loss forum; and (iv) an assessment by a consulting company of the technical, environmental, financial and socioeconomic aspects of the National Program of Sanitation Connections. Representatives of the OSE traveled to Spain from June 13 to June 17, 2011, to observe and learn how Spain's water utility companies, which are at the forefront of employing strategies that address climate change and efficiency, have built climate change into their planning and operating strategies, how they have managed integrated watershed management, and employed best practices to conserve energy in daily operations. Participants met with water utility companies, water experts, and environmental agencies in Madrid, Barcelona, and Seville. The knowledge exchange that took place during this trip will lay the groundwork for the adoption of a green growth strategy for OSE that emphasizes both mitigating the environmental impacts of OSE's operations and adapting its operating procedures to withstand the effects of climate change.

Panama—Maritime and Logistics Strategy Implementation—Phase 1

In Panama, the Maritime Authority (Autoridad Marítima de Panamá, AMP) is implementing its National Maritime Strategy through the Maritime and Logistics Action Plan (MLAP) to promote sustainable maritime and logistics development. The SFLAC grant enables the AMP to lead this multi-agency and multi-sectoral process. Through institutional strengthening at the national and local levels, the strategy will improve economic and social development and generate employment opportunities in a more efficient maritime-logistics sector. To ensure the successful implementation of the strategy, the MLAP will need to harmonize the various interests and points of view. Therefore, making the strategy operational and actionable is the first step of a wider organizational development and institution building process. Technical inputs in the discussion are as important as well-designed support to facilitate the communications process and management of its implementation. The activities under this grant are being carried out in two phases. Phase I: (i) provides a diagnostic review of the current state of the maritime and logistics sector; (ii) sets up a stage for developing a detailed action plan and implementation roadmap; and (iii) reviews best practices. Phase II will build upon the findings and activities of Phase I, to develop an actual detailed action plan setting out a roadmap for integrated implementation of the National Maritime Strategy towards achieving the government's strategic goals.

Latin America – Climate Change Impact on Land Use and Adaptation Potential

The Regional Climate Change grant supported the development of (i) an agro-ecological zone (AEZ) model consisting of land use evaluation methods to evaluate spatial and dynamic aspects of agriculture and to strengthen national and regional capacities to assess climate change impacts on land use, in order to develop adaptation responses; and (ii) the Agriculture Zone Simulator (AZS) platform, an open access, web-based platform for climate and crop impact modeling (available at the web site: www.azsimulator.org) for crop modeling and climate impact assessment. The AEZ model and the AZS platform will allow national and regional stakeholders to construct maps of potential vulnerability with regional detail over key climate change and food security hotspots, and analyze the economic implications and effectiveness of land use-based adaptation, in terms of cost saving from damage avoided, increased production system capacity and resilience, while also including synergies with mitigation.

El Salvador – Improving Governance, Accountability and Transparency by Supporting the Communications Secretariat and the National Public-Service Radio and Television System

The Salvadoran Communications Secretariat benefited from an SFLAC grant in its effort to improve the ability of the public-service radio and television (Channel 10 and Radio Nacional) to contribute to a better national dialogue beyond the political and governmental cycles. With an outdated infrastructure and staff, the public radio and television service system has been neglected and underutilized by the government for the last 20 years. To overcome this neglect, the service has contracted with consultants and sponsored or participated in a variety of seminars, training sessions, and forums. These capacity building exercises have resulted in institutional assessments, staff training, a strategy and plan of action, and a restructuring process which is underway. The ultimate goal is to enhance the media's autonomy and contribution to the national dialogue on development policy, and to improve its communications' effectiveness and impact. This implies a greater level of autonomy as "public media" rather than government-controlled communications media. For example, the National Public-Service TV/Radio system played an instrumental role in guiding communities during the 2011 emergency after severe rains flooded the country.

Colombia – Access to Finance – Fundación Mundo Mujer (FMM) Popayán

In Colombia, SFLAC funds supported FMM in its transformation from a non-regulated microcredit nongovernmental

organization (NGO) into a regulated bank. The transformation, which is expected to occur during the first half of 2012, will enhance the breadth of products and services offered to FMM's more than 300,000 low-income and female clients. SFLAC's support contributed to FMM's meeting or exceeding all targets. FMM is meeting 100 percent of outcome targets. Outstanding loans grew to US\$586 million compared to the original target of US\$258 million and FMM disbursed 427,288 loans compared to the original target of 381,399. The loan portfolio is growing and the quality of the portfolio remains healthy, with non-performing loans (NPLs) at 1 percent. Moreover, the small-loan product is gaining in importance and now represents 6 percent of the total portfolio. Women represent 68 percent of FMM's clients.

Participating Donors: Spain

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: BC – Central Government, BG – Law, and Justice, BH – Sub-National Government Administration, BZ – General Public Administration, BM – Public Administration – Information and Communications, BO – Public Administration – Finance, BT – Public Administration – Industry and Trade, BU – Public Administration – Energy and Mining, BV – Public Administration Transportation, BW – Public Administration – Water, Sanitation and Flood Protection, CA – Information Technology, CB – Media, CT – Telecommunications, CZ – General Information and Communications, FA – Banking, FK – Capital Markets, FC – Housing Finance and Real Estate Markets, FE – Micro and SME Finance, FZ – General Finance; YC – Housing Construction, YY – Other Domestic and International Trade, YZ – General Industry and Trade; LA – District Heating and Energy Efficiency Services, LB – Mining and Other Extractive, LC – Oil and Gas, LD – Power, LE – Renewable Energy, LZ – General Energy; TV – Aviation, TP – Ports, Waterways, and Shipping, TW – Railways, TA – Roads and Highways, TZ – General Transportation, WD – Flood Protection, WA – Sanitation, WS – Sewerage, WB – Solid Waste Management, WC – Water Supply, and WZ – General Water, Sanitation, and Flood Protection.

Themes: 20 – Analysis of Economic Growth, 21 – Debt Management and Fiscal Sustainability, 22 – Economic Statistics, Modeling and Forecasting, 23 – Macroeconomic Management, 24 – Other Economic Management, 26 – Decentralization, 27 – Public Expenditure, Financial Management and Procurement, 28 – Tax Policy and Administration, 29 – Other Accountability/Anti-Corruption, 30 – Other Public Sector Governance, 90 – Managing for Development Results, 38 – Corporate Governance, 39 – Infrastructure Services for Private Sector Development, Regulation and Competition Policy, 41 – Small and Medium Enterprise Support, 42 – Standards and Financial Reporting, 43

– State Enterprise/bank Restructuring and Privatization, 44 – Other Financial and Private Sector Development, 45 – Export Development and Competitiveness, 46 – International Financial Architecture, 47 – Regional Integration, 48 – Technology Diffusion, 49 – Trade Facilitation and Market Access, 50 – Other Trade and Integration, 52 – Natural Disaster Management, 71 – Access to Urban Services and Housing, 72 – Municipal Finance, 73 – Municipal Governance and Institution Building, 74 – Other Urban Development, 80 – Biodiversity, 81 – Climate Change, 82 – Environmental Policies and Institutions, 83 – Land Administration and Management, 84 – Pollution Management and Environmental Health, 85 – Water Resources Management, and 86 – Other Environment and Natural Resources.

Geographic Coverage: Latin America and Caribbean Region with the exception of the British Caribbean, Belize, and Guyana.

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111. East-Asia and Pacific Justice for the Poor Initiative (EAP-J4P)

BACKGROUND

The EAP-J4P Initiative is supported by the AusAID EAP-J4P trust fund, which commenced disbursements in June 2009. It has allowed the Bank to scale-up work on legal empowerment and access to justice by incorporating new country-specific analysis and operational activities and undertaking regional work across four themes (legal pluralism, land and natural resource governance, gender, and development effectiveness).

The Initiative's development objective is "to influence advances in the theory and practice of development to promote equity and improved conflict management in contexts where legal pluralism presents a central development challenge." It supports work in four main areas: (i) intensive qualitative and quantitative research to better understand issues of rights, equity, and conflict and to inform policy and operational dialogues; (ii) enhancement of capabilities in client countries to conduct policy research and evidence-based policy reform; (iii) implementation of pro-poor justice initiatives, including technical assistance and project components, and evaluation of their impact; and (iv) contribution to the global dialogue on pro-poor justice issues.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

EAP Justice For The Poor Initiative (EAPJ4P)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	3.9	4.7
Disbursements made during the year	1.7	3.0

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Key EAP-J4P results include:

- Client country operations: supporting the Government of Indonesia to develop and implement its national access to justice strategy, extensive field research and analysis as part of the Solomon Islands Government's "Justice Delivered Locally" strategy, advising the Governments of Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste and the Solomon Islands on community and public land governance (respectively), providing policy advice on land leasing processes in Vanuatu.
- Development partner thinking and practice: influencing the design of World Bank country partnership strategies, contributing to the development of thinking on issues of law, justice and equity in the World Development Reports 2011 and 2012, advising on flagship reports by development partners such as UNIFEM's 2010 report on women's access to justice.
- Publications and dissemination: publishing a wide range of briefing and policy notes, research reports, working papers, book chapters and edited volumes, and disseminating the program's results in local, regional, and global forums.

Participating Donors: Australia

Sectors & Themes Covered

Sectors: BG – Law and Justice, BH – Sub-National Government Administration, BS – Public Administration – Other Social Services, and LB – Mining and Other Extractive.

Themes: 31 – Access to Law and Justice, 32 – Judicial and Other Dispute Resolution Mechanisms, 33 – Law Reform, 34 – Legal Institutions for a Market Economy, 35 – Legal Services, 36 – Personal and Property Rights, 54 – Social Safety Nets, 57 – Participation and Civic engagement, 58 – Conflict Prevention and Post-Conflict Reconstruction, 59 – Gender, 60 – Indigenous Peoples, 61 – Social Analysis and Monitoring, 62 – Other Social Development, and 83 – Land Administration and Management.

Geographic Coverage: East-Asia and Pacific (Indonesia, the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu).

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M. MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA VPU

112. Iraq Reconstruction Trust Fund (IRTF)

BACKGROUND

The International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI), which was endorsed at the Madrid Conference in October 2003 encompasses two trust funds: the World Bank's Iraq Reconstruction Fund (IRTF) and the Iraq Trust Fund (ITF) administered by UNDP. The IRFFI structure was designed to ensure that activities support Iraq's priority program, complement other donor programs, and avoid duplication. The IRFFI's structure also promotes close cooperation by including a joint donor committee. Seventeen donors have contributed US\$494.4 million to the IRTF, which finances reconstruction and capacity-building programs that focus on helping the Government of Iraq strengthen its institutional capacity to deliver services, use its resources in an efficient and transparent manner, and implement key reforms. The IRTF's grants finance projects in education, electricity, environmental management, finance, health, private sector development, public administration, rural development, and water and sanitation.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Iraq Reconstruction Trust Fund (IRTF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	92.5	51.3

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The IRTF supported the completion of the first nationwide household income and expenditure survey since 1998, covering 18,000 households, and is currently financing the second such survey to provide more up-to-date data for the revised Iraq Poverty Reduction Strategy. The fund enabled

88 workshops to be conducted for more than 2,000 Iraqi officials to provide essential project implementation tools and the upgrade of skills in economic management, public sector management and social safety nets. The fund financed the printing and distribution of more than 82 million textbooks, averaging approximately 11 textbooks per pupil, and benefiting six million students. It permitted the rehabilitation of 133 schools and the construction of about 80 new schools, benefitting about 50,000 students. In addition, nine hospital emergency units were rehabilitated, essential equipment and drugs supplied to 12 emergency units, 48 doctors and 60 nurses trained in advanced trauma life support, and 22 doctors in emergency preparedness and response. The IRTF supported the construction of five rehabilitation centers, and the training of 15 rehabilitation center managers, 66 physiotherapists, 16 physicians, and 35 prosthesis and orthotics technicians.

Other completed or ongoing activities supported by the ITF include: the installation of the telecommunications network, which is operational at 56 sites; provision of over 600,000 people with improved drinking water; rehabilitation of over 400 km of water networks and transmission pipes and around 90 km of sewers and house connections; improvement of approximately 88,000 hectares of irrigated areas, benefiting about 150,000 farmers; support to the deployment of Iraq's Social Safety Net Information System and the development of a central data base of beneficiaries; development of the institutional system for the State Pension Fund, and of key functions, regulations and strategies in the areas of public communications, physical infrastructure, investment management and actuarial analysis; preparation of the Budget Strategy for 2011 and efforts to improve budget execution; and improved management of Iraq's environmental resources.

Participating Donors: Australia, Canada, the European Commission, Finland, Iceland, India, Japan, the Republic

of Korea, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes

Geographic Coverage: Iraq

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113. Lebanon Trust Fund (LTF)

BACKGROUND

In order to respond to the unforeseen circumstances following the Summer 2006 hostilities with Israel, and to assist Lebanon at a time of great need, the Bank's Board of Executive Directors approved the establishment of the Lebanon Trust Fund (LTF) in September 2006, with a transfer of US\$70 million from the Bank's earnings surplus. The rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure, the provision of support to groups affected by the hostilities, and the jump-starting economic activities were identified as priority areas of distinct Bank comparative advantage that the LTF would fund. With the presentation of the Lebanese Government's comprehensive reform and recovery plan at the Paris III Donor Conference held in January 2007, early reform implementation has also become a focus of the LTF funds.

Ongoing LTF assistance is targeting municipal and water infrastructure rehabilitation and supporting reform implementation in the energy and social sectors. In addition, LTF financing is also being used by IFC to scale up its Risk Sharing Facility to Lebanese banks by providing a first loss grant and by providing technical assistance to expand the coverage of Kafalat, the Lebanese small and medium enterprise guarantee agency. The remaining funds are financing the Emergency Fiscal Management Reform Implementation Support Project, to help strengthen public expenditure, debt, and financial management capacity at the Ministry of Finance, and the Second Emergency Social Protection Implementation Support Project, to maintain the momentum for social sector reform.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Lebanon Trust Fund (LTF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	10.3	15.6

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

LTF assistance to the municipal sector has proven instrumental in (i) quickly restoring basic services and rebuilding priority public infrastructure in municipalities and villages affected by conflict; (ii) supporting local economic recovery and development in the municipalities that suffered heaviest damage; and (iii) providing technical assistance to the municipalities and building their capacity to mitigate the impact of hostilities on the municipal finance sector.

- LTF assistance has proven effective in building the capacity of the Ministry of Energy and Water, Electricité du Liban (EdL), and the government's inter-ministerial committee to accelerate the implementation of crucial reforms and restructuring of EdL. A major outcome is the recent adoption by the government of the Policy Paper for the reform of the electricity sector, aimed at reducing the burden that this sector places on public finances.
- The LTF has supported the government in the implementation of the package of reforms presented at the Paris III Donor Conference in the areas of social insurance, safety nets, and health expenditures. Other achievements include developing an admissions/authorization system and a beneficiary database, reducing per capita health spending and accreditation of hospitals. The grant is also finalizing preparation of the next household budget survey to enable a better targeting of government social spending.
- In the area of Fiscal Management Reform, progress in budget execution has been made especially on commitment control, expenditure verification, and cash management. An Action Plan to improve budget execution has been approved by the Ministry of Finance and implementation is underway.

Participating Donors: The World Bank

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: BO – Public Administration – Finance, BS – Public Administration – Other Social Services, BU – Public Administration – Energy and Mining, FE – Micro and SME

Finance, TA – Roads and Highways, WA – Sanitation, WS – Sewerage, WC – Water Supply, WZ – General Water, Sanitation, and Flood Protection.

Themes: 27 – Public Expenditure, Financial Management, and Procurement, 30 – Other Public Sector Governance, 41 – Small and Medium Enterprise Support, 54 – Social Safety Nets, 58 – Conflict Prevention and Post-Conflict Reconstruction, 61 – Social Analysis and Monitoring, 71 – Access to Urban Services and Housing.

Geographic Coverage: Lebanon

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114. Middle East and North Africa Cross Sector Technical Assistance Program (MNXTA)

BACKGROUND

Established in April 2012, the Region-wide Technical Assistance MDTF is designed to provide catalytic support to countries in the region that are currently undergoing historic transition and reform. This Trust Fund is designed to be in full alignment with the Bank's MENA strategy for the institution's response to the Arab Spring, and therefore the activities funded will demonstrate clear linkages to relevant current and future Bank-funded operations and programs on the ground. Accordingly, the main areas of focus are (i) governance; (ii) economic and social inclusion; (iii) private sector-led job creation; and (iv) shared and sustainable growth. Activities supported will include technical assistance for project preparation, analytical studies, capacity building, and knowledge sharing.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

The trust fund will finance activities such as capacity building and knowledge sharing which are the “glue” that hold together reform programs and provide the critical

underpinnings for broad participation and sound institutions. The activities will help ensure that the Bank and the broader donor community are helping governments, service providers and citizens “do things differently” and help them guide adaptations in the development paradigm to include features that much of the population has perceived to be lacking in the past.

Participating Donors: Denmark, Danish International Development Agency, Norway, and the United Kingdom.

Sector & Themes Covered: All sectors and all themes

Geographic Coverage: Middle East and North Africa Region

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115. Middle East and North Africa Region's Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Technical Assistance Facility

BACKGROUND

The recent political upheavals of the Arab Spring have highlighted a shared challenge faced by the MENA region as it endeavors to generate job opportunities, raise growth, and improve competitiveness. Official statistics indicate that MSMEs typically account for 10 percent to 40 percent of all employment in the region. Yet despite this fact, MSMEs have been confronted with significant constraints and obstacles,

hampering the development of the sector and its potentials to create private-sector jobs and entrepreneurs. This Trust Fund, established in April 2012, is part of a joint World Bank and IFC Facility to catalyze a comprehensive package of technical assistance, advisory services, and policy support, and is a timely response to the urgent need and increasing demand in the region for generating job opportunities and attaining a level playing field in the context of the Arab

Spring. The goal is to improve the business environment for MSME finance, build the capacity of financial institutions for sustainable financing, and support MSME business development services.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

The activities covered by the trust fund are expected to contribute to sustainable improvement in inclusive (region, gender, youth) MSME development in the MENA region through improving the business environment, building the capacity of financial institutions and enhancing the capacity of MSMEs. This will ultimately contribute to job creation, poverty reduction and overall inclusive economic growth.

Participating Donors: the United Kingdom, DFID
Sector & Themes Covered: SME Finance, Microfinance
Geographic Coverage: Middle East and North Africa Region

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116. Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Addressing Climate Change in the Middle East and North Africa Region (MNACC)

BACKGROUND

The MNACC was established in December 2008 with contributions from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) and the European Commission with the objective to strengthen—through a framework of regional cooperation—the capacity of MENA countries to make their progress in development more resilient to climate change. The MDACC is organized into three components: (i) adaptation; (ii) mitigation; and (iii) dissemination and outreach.

relevant international organizations, such as UN agencies, ICARDA, etc.

Six grants have been established under the program, and most of the activities are moving well and expected to be completed by end-June 2012. Of particular note is the Climate Change Adaptation Flagship Report, which is following an exemplary participatory approach and has actively engaged regional stakeholders on the ground in writing the report.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Addressing Climate Change in the Middle East and North Africa Region (MNACC)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.1	0.8

Participating Donors: Italy and the European Commission.
Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AZ – General Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry, TZ – General Transportation, LE – Renewable Energy, WZ – General Water, Sanitation, and Flood Protection.

Themes: 81 – Climate Change, 82 – Environmental Policies and Institutions, 52 – Natural Disaster Management, 62 – Other Social Development, and 85 – Water Resources Management.

Geographic Coverage: Middle East and North Africa Region.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

A conference to launch the program, and to discuss with MENA countries the work program for the first year, was held in Rome in May 2009. This event was hosted by the Government of Italy, and attended by delegations from twelve of the countries in the Region and participants from

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117. Palestinian Reform Development Plan Trust Fund for West Bank and Gaza (PRDP-TF)

BACKGROUND

The PRDP-TF was established by the World Bank at the request of the Palestinian Authority (PA) and several donors that wanted to create an independently supervised mechanism for channeling budget support funds to the West Bank and Gaza (WB&G). A trust fund legal agreement was signed between the PA and the World Bank in April 2008. Since then, the PRDP-TF has disbursed US\$813 million, although it was initially planned to disburse just US\$108 million.

The Bank closely monitors the implementation of the policy agenda. In line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the PRDP-TF disburses untied, non-earmarked donor funds to the PA's Central Treasury Account. Release of funds is based on satisfactory implementation of reforms identified in the PRDP 2008-2010 related to the goals of strengthening the PA's fiscal position and improving public financial management. Key policy reforms include expenditure containment (particularly wages and net lending) and progressive strengthening of public finance management, while maintaining an acceptable level of social expenditures and social protection. Key reform measures and targets are updated at the beginning of each new budget year, in consultation with the Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Palestinian Reform Development Plan – Trust Fund (PRDF-TF) For West Bank And Gaza	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	189.7	88.1
Disbursements made during the year	202.0	90.1

KEY RESULT/ACHIEVEMENTS

The PRDP-TF has channeled donor resources beyond the Bank's and the client's expectations, contributing substantially to the reform process in the West Bank and Gaza. It is an instrument that ensures transparency and clarity in the PA's budget support process, and its flow of funds is a demonstration of the excellent relations among the Bank, a client, and the donor community. In February 2011, based on positive feedback from the donor community, the trust fund was extended for an additional three years, until February 2014.

Participating Donors: Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Kuwait, Norway, the Republic of Poland, and the United Kingdom.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: All sectors

Theme: 21 – Debt management and fiscal sustainability

Geographic Coverage: West Bank and Gaza

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118. West Bank and Gaza–IBRD Funded Trust Fund Program and Non-IBRD Funded (WBGBK)

BACKGROUND

The Trust Fund for Gaza and West Bank (TFGWB) was established in 1993 with a US\$50 million grant from the World Bank to enable the Bank to finance projects in West Bank and Gaza (WB&G). Since WB&G is not a sovereign state, it cannot apply for membership to the IMF or the

World Bank Group, and thus is not eligible for the sources of financing available to member countries.

Under the Bank's Interim Strategy Note for the WB&G that was presented to the Board on April 6, 2012, it is supporting the Palestinian National Development Plan (2011-2013). It seeks to consolidate gains from institution-building

activities emphasized in the 2008–10 development plan (the Palestinian Reform and Development Plan) and is built around four major blocks: governance, social development, economy, and infrastructure.

The TFGWB is organized around two pillars: (i) to strengthen the institutions of a future state to efficiently manage public finances and ensure services to citizens, aligned to the governance and social blocks of the NDP; and (ii) to support the creation of an enabling environment for private sector led growth, aligned to the economy and infrastructure blocks of the NDP.

The TFGWB has been replenished by the Board ten times for a total allocation of US\$750 million. The Board considered the last replenishment request of US\$75 million on April 26, 2011, and it was confirmed by the Board of Governors on June 8, 2011. The new request for replenishment in the amount of US\$55 million was presented to the Board together with the FY12–14 ISN, on April 6, 2012.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

West Bank & Gaza-IBRD Funded Trust Fund Program (WBGBK)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	55.0	130.0
Disbursements made during the year	69.4	73.3

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Since its inception in 1993, the TFGWB has managed projects to face both the short-term emergency situations

and the long-term construction of the WB&G institutions. Total commitments are US\$1.2 billion, of which more than US\$200 million represent commitments in active projects. The Development Policy Grants (DPGs) are the portfolio flagship projects. They have used a significant share of the Bank resources to support the reform of the Palestinian fiscal policy and public financial management. The DPG has also contributed to leverage important donor resources through the Palestinian Reform Development Plan Trust Fund (PRDP-TF)¹² which is based on the same reform matrix (US\$190 million in FY10).

Participating donor: The World Bank

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes

Geographic Coverage: West Bank and Gaza

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¹² Program description of PRDP-TF is included in this section.

N. OPERATIONAL POLICY AND COUNTRY SERVICES VPU

119. Fragility and Conflict Partnership: UN-WB (FCP)

BACKGROUND

With US\$3 million from the Swiss Government, the UN-World Bank Partnership Trust Fund was set up in 2010 to support implementation of the **2008 UN-WB Partnership Framework for Crisis and Post-Crisis Situations**. The **Partnership Framework** committed the organizations to principles of engagement for a more effective and sustainable response, building on complementarity and interdependence and emphasizing an integrated approach linking politics, security, and development. The Partnership Trust Fund is overseen by a joint Steering Committee and supports a staff exchange of **Partnership Advisors between the Bank and the UN, as well as the secondment of a senior Bank staff member to the UN team implementing findings of the Civilian Capacities Review**.

The Partnership Advisors facilitate headquarters support to partnership initiatives including:

- Provision of small country-level grants to facilitate dialogue and joint work, and establish foundations for broader strategic and operational collaboration between the UN and the Bank;
- Organization of a broad review of UN/WB partnership efforts to date, with the aim of identifying progress achieved to date, as well as challenges and priorities for strengthening collaboration;
- Expanded communications, including web coverage, case studies, operational guidance, and field-focused information.
- Development of targeted training and knowledge/learning activities to promote greater understanding and interaction between the two institutions, and to develop a shared repository of best practices and lessons learned.
- Development of instruments and guidance to strengthen interoperability and systematize collaboration at different levels.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Fragility and Conflict Partnership: UN-WB (FCP)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.2

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Partnership advisers have also been actively involved in supporting joint UN/WB/EU country needs assessments in Libya (2011) and the Republic of Yemen (2012) enabling coordinated provision of support to governments, and are helping facilitate strategic alignment of World Bank and UN efforts against critical national transition priorities, including in Liberia.

The Trust Fund includes a **grants program for joint UN-WB projects** (< US\$100K). Four projects are underway and producing results: (1) analytical work and coordination strengthening linked to the PRSP in the **Central African Republic** (well advanced); (2) preparation of a Peace Consolidation Program for western **Democratic Republic of Congo** (nearly complete); (3) a joint public expenditure review (PER) of the security sector helping the Liberian Government prepare for the eventual withdrawal of the UN peacekeeping force (nearly complete); and (4) joint support for **Guinea-Bissau** to develop a capacity strengthening strategy. In 2011, funding was made more flexible, allowing quicker approval for smaller tasks and strategic targeting of resources to countries beyond the original four. Proposals have been recently submitted for **Liberia** (M&E) and (Joint Assessment) and others are in development. In South Sudan, the World Bank and the United Nations are exploring how

to jointly strengthen local governance mechanisms and promote local economic recovery, which would link the rapid response and stabilizing capabilities of the UN with a nation-wide community development process that could significantly improve the welfare of the majority of the population.

At the institutional level, the Fund also supports **activities to improve mutual understanding**, including workshops for UN and World Bank staff on working with each other in FCS, and other training. In addition, the World Bank and the UN are also exploring modalities for improving coordination in the allocation of funding from their respective dedicated mechanisms (including the World Bank's State and Peace Building Fund and the UN Peace Building Fund) to address urgent post-conflict and peacebuilding needs.

Participating Donors: Switzerland

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: Not applicable

Theme: 58 – Conflict Prevention and Post-Conflict Reconstruction

Geographic Coverage: Global

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120. Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peace-building Transitions (KST)

BACKGROUND

The Korea Trust Fund to Support Transitions for Economic and Peace-building (KST) was established in October 2009 through an agreement between the Korean Ministry of Strategy and Finance and the World Bank.

The two main objectives of the KST are (i) to support measures to improve governance and institutional performance in East Asian, Pacific Islands, and other member countries emerging from, or at risk of sliding into crisis or arrears; and (ii) to support the reconstruction and development of East Asia, Pacific Islands, and other member countries, which are prone to, currently in, or emerging from conflict. These KST objectives are consistent with the Bank's overall support to fragile and conflict-affected countries, including the multi-donor State and Peace Building Fund (SPF),¹³ a multi-donor trust fund with similar objectives, allowing for the sharing of knowledge and administrative structures.

The donor committed and transferred the full amount of the KST initial funding of about US\$5.5 million in December 2009, and in December 2010, added an additional US\$10.6 million. The KST is managed by the Fragile and Conflict Affected States Group of the Operational Policy and Country Services Group (OPCS) which also manages the SPF.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Korea Trust Fund To Support Transitions (KST)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	5.5	10.6
Disbursements made during the year	—	—

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The Korean Trust Fund has not funded any projects to date. The Administrative Agreement with the Korean Government is currently being revised in order to align it strategically with the key recommendations of the World Development Report and increase project approvals.

Participating Donors: The Republic of Korea

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes

Geographic Coverage: East Asia and Pacific Region, Global

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¹³ Program description of the SPF is included below in this section.

121. Multi-Donor Nordic Trust Fund (NTF)

BACKGROUND

The Nordic Trust Fund (NTF) was launched in 2009 and is a knowledge and learning initiative targeted at Bank staff and intended to help the World Bank develop an informed view on how human rights relate to the Bank's core mission of promoting economic growth and poverty reduction. It is primarily a Bank-focused "learning by doing" initiative based on grant-funded pilot activities across the World Bank Group as well as learning and partnership events, and also includes select in-country activities in cases where there is express interest from the respective government.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Nordic Trust Fund (NTF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	4.4	4.5
Disbursements made during the year	0.2	2.5

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Outputs to date include an estimated 70 learning events and some 50 studies/reviews and partnerships anchored

either in the OPCS-based NTF Secretariat or in the 28 grant receiving Bank units. Results include: (i) awareness raising among Bank staff; an audience of about 500 staff has been directly reached through the funded activities; (ii) enhanced consideration of human rights aspects in key flagship reports including the 2012 and 2013 WDRs, the Women, Business and the Law program and in 25 other country, project, or sector programs in the Bank; and (iii) the emergence of a more informed view on human rights in the Bank's work, with emphasis on how human rights can enhance development effectiveness.

Participating Donors: Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Norway, and Sweden with supplementary funding of select activities from Germany.

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes

Geographic Coverage: Global

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122. Partnerships and Knowledge Work in Fragile States (PKNOW)

BACKGROUND

The PKNOW is financed by Australia, Canada, Norway, and the United Kingdom. It was established in 2006 with US\$1.29 million to provide a vehicle for joint knowledge work on effective approaches to working in FCS in cooperation with internal and external partners. Initially, activities were organized under four main themes: state-building, peace-building, international partnership, and institutional responsiveness.

However, fragility and conflict is an evolving area of work. Our understanding of the drivers of conflict and fragility, and what constitutes effective intervention, is rapidly changing. With this in mind, the PKNOW expanded its scope to include themes emerging out of international academic research, the work being conducted at the OECD-DAC's INCAF network, the 2011 World Bank World Development Report, as well as the Bank-sponsored series of

Headline Seminars on fragility and conflict, took place during 2008-2010 and covered the following topics: transitions from conflict to peace, responding to deterioration, rule of law, regional and global dimensions of conflict and peace-building, promotion of inclusive growth, and employment in fragile situations.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Partnerships and Knowledge Work in Fragile States (PKNOW)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.5	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.2	0.2

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

PKNOW has enhanced knowledge on selected topics regarding fragility and conflict. Outputs include: (i) customs administration in fragile states; (ii) robust economic governance approaches; (iii) health service delivery in low-income countries—Afghanistan country case study; (iv) natural resource management and conflict prevention; (v) displacement and development in the Middle East; (vi) challenges in implementing CDD projects in post-conflict countries—innovative practices from the Islamic State of Afghanistan; (vii) budget support to fragile states, with the African Development Bank, European Commission and International Monetary Fund; (viii) capacity development challenges in FCS; and (ix) effective transport sector initiatives in conflict

and recovery settings and (x) private sector development in fragile and conflict-affected states.

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

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes

Geographic Coverage: Global

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123. State and Peace Building Fund (SPF)

BACKGROUND

The SPBF was created in 2008 to consolidate and advance the Bank's strategic approach to conflict and fragility. The SPBF operates at the intersection of development, conflict prevention, post-conflict reconstruction, and peace-building, within the Bank's legal and policy framework. The overarching objective of the SPBF is to address the needs of state and local governance and peace-building in fragile and conflict-affected situations. The Fund strives to capture and disseminate the lessons of its activities in order to promote a better understanding of the dynamics of fragility and conflict issues as well as effective strategic and operational approaches to engagement in fragile and conflict situations.

The SPBF promotes cross-cutting, innovative approaches to the challenges of conflict and fragility. SPF projects that confront gender-based violence, for example, recognize that prevention of such violence touches on issues of health, rule of law, economic opportunity, and cultural attitudes and they work toward sustainable, holistic solutions that address the issue on all fronts.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

State And Peace Building Fund (SPBF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	35.1	30.4
Disbursements made during the year	6.5	20.9

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

At its inception, the SPF was designed to align conceptually with cutting-edge research, policy reforms, and discourse both within the World Bank and across key partner institutions with regard to peace-building and state-building approaches. The release of the World Development Report 2011, "Conflict, Security, and Development," and the subsequent WDR operationalization strategy, has marked a significant shift—both within the World Bank and across the international development system—toward new and revitalized approaches in fragile and conflict-affected situations. The SPF (as reflected by the Board and development committee and the Presidents commitments per the WDR operationalization strategy) will act as a catalytic and flexible funding source for WDR 2011 operationalization.

The SPF project portfolio consists of 53 grants in 26 countries, with a total value of about US\$118.8 million. Nearly half of the projects in the portfolio are in the Africa region, with 21 percent of projects in MENA. Supported SPF projects operate in fragile and conflict-affected situations defined by a CPIA rating of 3.2 or lower or the presence of a UN or regional peacekeeping or political mission. A small minority of projects address sub-national conflicts.

The SPF will incorporate funding to support the development of transformative strategies at the country/regional/sub-national level that tackle prevention, management, and recovery from violence, conflict, and fragility—utilizing the WDR as a framework for designing a program for SPF support. SPF recipient-executed financing will complement the upstream work on revising country strategies, forging

partnerships, conducting research, and analysis, that will need to be executed by the CCSD, Bank country teams, and the UN, CSOs, and other partners. However, the Fund will also retain its flexibility to process stand-alone project proposals that can demonstrate a compelling case of urgent need, rare window of opportunity, or high innovative value.

Participating Donors: the World Bank, the Netherlands, Norway, Australia, Denmark, Germany, and Sweden.

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes

Geographic Coverage: Global

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O. POVERTY REDUCTION AND ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT VPU

124. Debt Management Facility for Low-Income Countries (DMF)

BACKGROUND

Launched in November 2008, the Debt Management Facility (DMF) for low-income countries (LICs) is a grant facility financed through a multi-donor trust fund (MDTF) to support the scaling up and accelerated implementation of the Bank's debt management work program. It became operational in May 2009. The DMF has the specific objective of strengthening debt management capacity and institutions through the (i) systematic application of the debt management performance assessment (DeMPA) tool; (ii) design of debt management reform programs; (iii) technical assistance in developing medium-term debt management strategies (MTDS); (iv) promotion of learning and knowledge generation via an extensive program of training and outreach (such as the DMF Practitioner's Program and the DMF Stakeholder's Forum); and (v) research and development.

The DMF is implemented jointly with several providers of debt management technical assistance, including the Center for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA), the Commonwealth Secretariat (COMSEC), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Debt Management and Financial Analysis (DMFAS) Program, Debt Relief International (DRI), the Macroeconomic and Financial Management Institute of Eastern and Southern Africa (MEFMI), Debt Management Training Project in Central and West Africa (Pôle-Dette), and the West African Institute for Financial and Economic Management (WAIFEM). The MTDS was developed and is implemented jointly with the IMF. The DMF's Project Implementation Unit (PIU) consists of World Bank staff that administers this MDTF and manages the DMF work program on behalf of the donors. The DMF is guided by a Steering Committee that is supported in turn by the DMF's Technical Advisory Group (TAG). The TAG includes non-Bank experts selected on the basis of expertise in government debt management.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Debt Management Facility For Low-Income Countries (DMF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	2.0	3.1
Disbursements made during the year	3.5	4.1

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

In FY11, the PIU implemented in collaboration with the DMF's Implementing Partners a total of 22 missions, comprising 11 DeMPA missions, 4 Reform Plan missions, and 7 MTDS missions. DeMPA missions took place in the Islamic State of Afghanistan, Bhutan, Burkina Faso (2nd DeMPA), the Union of the Comoros, Mongolia (2nd DeMPA), Nicaragua (2nd DeMPA), the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe (2nd DeMPA), the Republic of Tajikistan, Togo (2nd DeMPA), the Republic of Yemen, and Zambia. Reform Plan missions took place in the Republic of Congo, The Gambia, Malawi, and the Republic of Moldova. Joint Bank-Fund MTDS missions were carried out in Bangladesh, The Gambia, Ghana, the Kyrgyz Republic, Malawi, Senegal, and the United Republic of Tanzania. Training events comprised: (i) an MTDS workshop for government officials from LICs and Eastern European countries held in Vienna; (ii) a DeMPA workshop for Sub-Saharan Anglophone countries organized by MEFMI held in Namibia; (iii) an MTDS workshop for government officials from Francophone African countries organized by Pole Dette held in Senegal; (iv) a DeMPA workshop for government officials from the Latin American countries organized by CEMLA held in Mexico; (v) a DeMPA/reform plan workshop for LICs and

Eastern European countries in Vienna; (vi) an MTDS training event organized by DMFAS Programme for Asian government officials held in Indonesia; and (vii) an MTDS training event organized by WAIFEM for the West African Anglophone countries held in The Gambia. In addition, the Bank organized workshops in Washington DC for staff of the World Bank and IMF. Between July 2010 and June 2011, a total of 210 government officials were trained under the DMF.

The DMF's second Annual Stakeholders' Forum entitled "Managing Debt: Lessons Learned and Emerging Issues" was co-hosted by the Swiss State Secretary for Economic Affairs (SECO) and the World Bank and took place in Berne in June 2011. The objective of the conference was to provide an opportunity for discussion of policy-relevant research on the current risks associated with sovereign debt, while reviewing experiences with debt restructuring and discussing debt management practices that help advance financial stability. Over 120 participants attended the event, including decision makers and debt managers from developing countries, international and regional technical assistance providers, representatives of civil society organizations, as well as bilateral donors and staff from multilateral development banks.

Participating Donors: The African Development Bank, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the European Union, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, and Switzerland.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: BC – Central Government Administration,

Theme: 21-Debt Management and Fiscal Sustainability

Geographic Coverage: Global

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125. Debt Reduction Facility (DRF)

BACKGROUND

The Debt Reduction Facility (DRF) was established in July 1989 by the Boards of 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. However, the DRF Progress Report was presented to the Board in April 2012 and an extension of the Facility by another five years has been requested and is expected to be granted.

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 for preparing commercial debt reduction operations; (ii) eligible governments hire financial and legal advisers in accordance with the Bank's procurement guidelines; and (iii) 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)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.1	1.2

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Since its establishment, the DRF has supported 25 debt reduction operations in 21 IDA-only countries. These operations allowed beneficiary countries to extinguish around US\$10.27 billion of external commercial debt. The most recent beneficiary of the DRF was Liberia. The operation had two closings, one in April 2009, which extinguished US\$1,213 million of eligible commercial debt, and one in November 2010, which enabled the Liberian authorities to repurchase and cancel the last hold-out external commercial

claim valued at US\$43.9 million. With this second closing, Liberia successfully extinguished all known and traced external commercial debt claims amounting to US\$1.26 billion.

Participating Donors: Canada, the European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes

Geographic Coverage: Global

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126. Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries (EIF) Trust Fund

BACKGROUND

The Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) is a global partnership to assist Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to benefit more fully from the use of international trade to support their economic growth and poverty reduction strategies and to benefit from donor harmonization. As part of this global effort, the EIF Trust Fund is a single-donor trust fund to support World Bank-executed activities that build capacity of EIF implementation units in LDCs, identify key trade constraints, and facilitate the implementation of technical assistance projects identified in EIF action matrixes.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries (EIF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	1.0
Disbursements made during the year	—	—

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

A Diagnostic Trade Integration Study is the cornerstone of the EIF program in terms of mainstreaming and integrating trade into an EIF country's national development plan. The DTIS and the country's policies and action plans are the basis for all subsequent EIF projects, and it is therefore a fundamental component of the program. The EIF Trust Fund is currently supporting the development of DTIS in Bangladesh and Haiti and DTIS updates in Uganda, Burundi and Sierra Leone, with more LDCs in the pipeline, for which the Bank is the implementing agency.

Participating Donors: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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127. Gender Trust Funds (GENTF)

BACKGROUND

The objective of the Gender Trust Funds (GENTF) is to promote gender mainstreaming in World Bank operations. GENTF consists of three multi-donor trust funds and two single-donor trust funds. The MDTFs are (i) the Gender Action Plan Multi-donor Trust Fund, which supports the implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP); (ii) the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for the Economic Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (EPAG); and (iii) the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for the Adolescent Girls Initiative (AGI), both of which aim to promote the economic empowerment of adolescent girls. SDTFs are: (i) the Norwegian Trust Fund for Gender Mainstreaming (GENFUND), which supports gender mainstreaming in World Bank activities, and (ii) the USAID Women's Leadership in Small and Medium Enterprises Trust Fund (US\$3.5 million) which was established in September 2012 and issued its first call for proposals in spring 2012. By end-FY2011, total pledges of US\$58 million had been made to these trust funds.

GENTF is transitioning to an umbrella facility—the Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality (UFGE)—which will provide a single vehicle for financing gender-specific activities. The UFGE will strengthen awareness, knowledge, and capacity for gender-informed policy making and programs. The shift toward more harmonized funding entails a gradual phase-out of most current trust funds.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Gender Trust Funds (GENTF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	22.1	9.3
Disbursements made during the year	11.0	11.8

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- The Gender Action Plan MDTF, closing April 2012, has funded some 270 initiatives in more than 78 countries since its launch in 2007. GAP successfully laid the ground work for taking gender mainstreaming to the next level by strengthening the evidence base on economic empowerment. A large share (39 percent) of funding was dedicated to research, impact evaluations, and statistics, as well as institutional capacity-building and dissemination activities. Additionally, US\$4.1 million in small grants were competitively allocated toward strengthening the attention to women's economic

empowerment in 75 Bank operations with a total lending amount US\$8.6 billion. Select results include:

- In **The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia**, the GAP funded three studies that informed the design of a US\$50 million IDA project targeting women owners of micro and small businesses. The project aims to tailor financial products and increase their availability to women entrepreneurs across the country. It will provide business development skills training, support technology, and product development.
- GAP-supported evaluations have informed government scale-up of pilot interventions in several countries, including **Liberia**, **Morocco** and **Tunisia**. In Liberia, the GAP supported an innovative, low-cost evaluation to assess the gendered impacts of a national cash-for-work program. The evaluation informed the design of a US\$16 million Liberia Youth, Employment, and Skills project.
- The GAP partnership with the Development Impact Evaluation Initiative (DIME) helped introduce gender-disaggregated data collection in program evaluations, including nearly 30 gender-tailored interventions in agriculture, finance, and the private sector in Africa and South Asia.
- A GAP-funded study on the role of women in water users associations (WUA) helped inform the ongoing US\$114 million Azerbaijan Water Users Association Development Support Project (WUAP). The results of the work will likely provide guidance for gender mainstreaming in irrigation management projects across the wider Caucasus and Central Asian regions.

In FY2012, the Adolescent Girls Initiative MDTF supported the launch of pilots in the Islamic State of Afghanistan, Rwanda, and Haiti. Interventions range from business development to technical and vocational training targeting skills in high demand; all projects include life skills training. The overall initiative is currently helping some 17,000 girls transition from school to productive employment. Other pilots include Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Nepal, and South Sudan.

- Through the Economic Empowerment of Adolescent Girls and Young Women (EPAG) MDTF, training is being provided to adolescent girls and young women in two rounds. In the first round (March 2010) 1,131 girls received business, job, and life skills training. About 95 percent of the beneficiaries completed the training, and 85 percent of those trained have been placed in jobs or are engaged in self-employment activities. The second round of training started in July 2011 with 1,300 adolescent girls and young women. Business, internship,

and job placement for this second cohort began at the end of January 2012.

Participating Donors: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Iceland, Finland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the Nike Foundation.

Sectors and Themes: All sectors and themes

Geographic Coverage: Global

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Gender Action Plan:

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTGENDER/0,,contentMDK:21983335~menuPK:8533018~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:336868,00.html>

Adolescent Girls Initiative:

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTGENDER/0,,contentMDK:21914520~menuPK:8533057~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:336868,00.html>

128. Governance Partnership Facility (GPF)

BACKGROUND

Launched in December 2008, the Governance Partnership Facility (GPF) is a partnership of the World Bank with the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Norway, and more recently, Australia which is focused on increasing the awareness and acceptance of the development importance of Governance and Anticorruption (GAC) work across the Bank's programs. Its strategy is two-fold: to make knowledge resources on GAC more available and, above all, to give a wide spectrum of Bank programs hands-on experience of implementing GAC.

The total number of GPF awarded projects since its inception is 101 projects, with a total value of US\$78.29 million. There are 20 Window 1 projects valued at US\$41.57 million, 46 Window 2 projects with a total value of US\$24.09 million, 28 Window 3 projects with a total value of US\$9.9 million, and 7 Window 4 projects with a value of US\$2.72 million.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Governance Partnership Facility (GPF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	15.0	9.2
Disbursements made during the year	9.3	15.0

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

The GPF has provided incentives for country teams to use country and sector-level governance diagnostics to develop

a targeted approach for integration of GAC in country strategies and operations.

In the **Democratic Republic of Congo** GPF financed diagnostics studies that identified sector-level governance constraints and provided recommendations for service delivery arrangements in the transportation, rural development, and water supply and sanitation sectors. Two of the sector governance diagnostic studies (transportation and rural development sectors) provided the basis for development of action plans to support improved service delivery. These sector assessments also provided a template for identification of sector-specific governance constraints. GPF funding supported cross sectoral collaboration to develop new institutional architecture for service delivery in agriculture, health, and education. In the **Dominican Republic**, political economy analysis supported by the GPF is influencing the design of the third Development Policy Lending on Performance and Accountability of Social Sectors (PASS DPL3) and implementation of effective policies in the service delivery chain. In **Nepal**, the country team has leveraged GPF funding to successfully incentivize the use of governance and accountability analysis that informs project design and retrofitting of existing projects. Thanks to GPF support, the number of Governance and Accountability Plans (GAAPs) has risen from 7 in FY10 to 15 in FY11. In **Nigeria**, a political economy and institutional assessment for the health sector has fed into the design of the Nigeria State Health Programmatic Investment Lending—an innovative performance based financing—and will support three states in Nigeria. The study will also be used to inform the preparation and implementation of the project. The **Philippines** country program has been able to successfully mainstream systematic approaches to addressing governance challenges in the CAS and to operationalize

them across the portfolio and at each step of the project cycle. Some of the Bank-funded projects already include well-considered governance risk mitigation measures. For instance, the 2nd National Road Improvement and Management Project included a governance component that provided enhanced support for procurement management, business process improvement, and civil society oversight.

GPF support for increased attention to governance issues is leading to changes in design and implementation of country programs and presenting opportunities for increased multi-stakeholder engagement. In **Ghana**, the country program is supporting the Oil and Gas Platform, which comprises think tanks, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and parliamentarians, for greater oversight and transparency of Ghana's oil and gas sector. This is being directly linked to the US\$38 million Ghana Oil and Gas credit, approved by the Bank's Board in December 2010. In collaboration with DFID, a local think tank, and government counterparts, the **Uganda** team has developed an innovative, country-based tool for tracking governance. The Data Tracking Mechanism (DTM) is being used for regularly collecting, collating, and evaluating data, so that trends in corruption in Uganda can be better identified and monitored. The DTM will allow government and development partners to identify specific systemic weaknesses which can lead to concrete action plans and action by government. In **Mongolia**, intensive outreach to Parliament on mining and fiscal issues, including through south-south exchanges, and engaging parliamentarians on a range of policy issues, led to the successful passing of the 2010 Fiscal Stability Law.

Innovative approaches to monitoring projects across the Bank are being piloted as a result of GPF support.

The GAC-in-Projects Africa team has done extensive work to scale up and deepen two key social accountability initiatives: the External Implementation Status and Results report (E-ISR) Plus and Contract Watch, both of which are specifically named in the new **Africa Region Strategy** as critical to the region's demand-side governance agenda and engagement with civil society. **South Asia** Region is successfully piloting the use of remote access verification technology to monitor irrigation assets in the Islamic State of Afghanistan and maternal health facilities in India. In **Latin America and the Caribbean**, more than 25 operations now include third-party monitoring and demand-side interventions owing to GPF support. These include the Paraguay Water and Sanitation Project, Honduras Roads II, Peru Decentralized Rural Transport, Bolivia Urban Infrastructure.

GPF funding is supporting the development of policy-relevant research and good practice knowledge

products. GPF funding has supported delivery of learning and development of various knowledge platforms to improve access to knowledge and learning on GAC targeting internal and external practitioners. Support to the GAC in Human Development team has been instrumental in facilitating integration of governance in sector strategies. The new **Education Strategy** (Learning for All), includes a strong focus on governance. Furthermore, GPF financed the background work on governance in social protection that informed preparation of the Social Protection Strategy. The analytical work on Social Protection Governance included: performance measurement, grievance redress mechanisms, and the use of ICT. It developed a framework of social protection systems and included guidelines for measurement of results. The GPF-financed **GAC knowledge portal** (www.governanceknowledge.org) provides a centralized repository and interactive space for knowledge sharing on governance, and despite the challenges associated with its set up, the portal is providing operationally useful governance resources. An extranet has been established to foster online collaboration and knowledge sharing among GPF partners. The GAC portal won a 2012 Award for its innovation in working across various regions and sectors of the Bank. The GAC in Operations and Political Economy **Communities of Practice** jointly drafted a guidance note for operational teams on how to perform Political Economy Assessments at sector and project Levels. GPF support is also producing public goods such as the best-selling *Rents to Riches? The Political Economy of Natural Resource Led Development*.

Participating Donors: The United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Norway, and Australia.

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes

Geographic Coverage: Global

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129. Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Trade and Development (TRTA)

BACKGROUND

The Multi Donor Trust Fund for Trade and Development (TRTA) is the largest source of donor trust funds for supporting international trade activities in the World Bank. Launched in November 2007, the TRTA is an important resource for implementing the World Bank's trade program, which focuses on helping developing countries benefit from their integration into the global economy. The trust fund works at the country level to integrate trade into Bank lending and assistance programs, at the regional/cross country level by helping shape the trade agenda on regionalism and bilateral agreements, and at the global level by providing new knowledge. The trust fund supports countries through various Bank activities, including policy analysis and dialogue with government counterparts, technical assistance, research, capacity building, and evidence-based advocacy on global trade issues.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Trade And Development (TRTA)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	7.7	3.1
Disbursements made during the year	9.1	10.5

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The MDTF TD has given the World Bank the ability to respond more quickly and effectively to challenges posed by the recent global economic crisis. The trust fund has also proved to be an especially important tool for assisting countries in addressing challenges of regional externalities and pursuing regional integration. Work on regional integration include studies and technical assistance activities that help countries negotiate and implement regional trade agreements, harmonize regulations, or undertake common policies. Studies on EPAs in Africa, CAFTA implementation, policy coordination among OECS countries, advisory work

on establishing common EAC standards, and harmonization of services regulations in African regional economic communities are key examples. The MDTF also supported projects that address international transit problems and facilitate intra-regional trade (especially cross-border and informal trade) facilitation issues, such as work on transit regimes in South Asia, trade centered around bazaars in central Asia, and trade in the Great Lakes area of Africa. Notably, the MDTF also enabled the Bank to respond to increased demands from developing country governments for assistance on trade in services, including services-related regulatory reforms, trade negotiations, and export promotion strategies.

The MDTF enabled the Bank to fill critical gaps in the understanding of services trade by funding data, research, and capacity building materials produced by DEC, PREM, and WBI trade units. The MDTF also supported policy analysis and capacity building to help governments in Africa, the Middle East, the Pacific islands, South Asia, and Southeast Europe in the areas of services trade competitiveness and the negotiation and implementation of services trade agreements.

Participating Donors: Finland, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes

Geographic Coverage: All countries, regions, and global.

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130. Public Expenditure Financial Accountability (PEFA)

BACKGROUND

The Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) aims to support integrated and harmonized approaches to assessment and reform in public financial management. The PEFA Program, which began in December 2001, is managed by a steering committee comprised of members of the partner organizations. The secretariat implements the work plan approved by the committee. The PEFA Program goals are to strengthen recipient and donor ability to: (i) assess the condition of country public expenditure, procurement, and financial accountability systems; and (ii) develop a practical sequence of reform and capacity-building actions in a manner that: encourages country ownership, reduces the transaction costs to countries, enhances donor harmonization, allows monitoring of progress of country PFM performance over time, better addresses developmental and fiduciary concerns, and leads to improved impact of reforms.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Public Expenditure Financial Accountability (PEFA)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1.7	0.9
Disbursements made during the year	1.1	1.4

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The PEFA Framework has become the most widely utilized PFM systems assessment tool and as of April 2, 2012, some

284 PEFA assessments had been completed in more than 125 countries. While the initial support and use of the Framework continues to be drawn from the seven PEFA partners, at least 20 other donor/multilateral organizations have been involved in some capacity with the PEFA assessments and a growing number of governments are leading the management of the assessment process and writing of the reports. The PEFA Framework's popularity has also led to the development of guidelines for use of the Framework at sub-national level where over 80 sub-national entities have been assessed (some assessments cover multiple regions in a single report). The increase in country coverage is slowing down, but the number of assessments conducted continues at a steady pace as countries conduct repeat assessments and a growing number of sub-national entities are assessed.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: BC – Central Government Administration, BH – Sub-National Government Administration.

Theme: 27 – Public Expenditure, Financial Management, and Procurement.

Participating Donors: the European Commission, France, the IMF, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the World Bank.

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131. Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR)

BACKGROUND

The Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) is a partnership between the World Bank Group and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime that supports international efforts to end safe havens for corrupt funds. StAR works with developing countries and financial centers to prevent the laundering of the proceeds of corruption and to facilitate more systematic and timely return of stolen assets. StAR

emphasizes that developed and developing countries share a joint responsibility in tackling corruption and that international collaboration and collective action are essential to success. StAR supports this agenda by advocating for the effective implementation of international standards, promoting partnerships, empowering stakeholders at the national level, and supporting innovation and the dissemination of good practices.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	2.2	1.2
Disbursements made during the year	1.9	1.9

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

StAR has received requests for assistance from 23 countries. Ten of these countries have asset recovery cases, six countries have assets frozen, five are working on legal assistance in on-going cases, and a further two have asked StAR to act as an honest broker. Partner countries are making progress towards future returns, though in an environment where progress is not always linear and cases are subject to lengthy legal proceedings and appeals; the launch of investigations and progress in legal cooperation are also important indicators of success.

StAR works with and helps to bring together governments, donor agencies, financial institutions, and civil society organizations from both financial centers and developing countries, fostering collective action for deterrence, detection and recovery of stolen assets. StAR supports networks of practitioners that can facilitate cooperation between national authorities. Some networks are at a global level, such as the StAR-Interpol network, others are regional, such as ARINSA in Southern Africa. StAR is undertaking a partnership with Transparency International in collaboration with a broader group of civil society organizations to support the advocacy on asset recovery in financial centers and developing countries.

StAR has worked with practitioners to consolidate and disseminate international good practice on cutting

edge issues such as non-conviction based forfeiture and illicit enrichment. StAR has published policy analysis on the Global Architecture for Asset Recovery and Politically Exposed Persons and guides for practitioners on Non-Conviction Based Forfeiture, Income and Asset Declarations, and Managing Asset Returns. StAR's Asset Recovery Handbook which serves as a guide to the asset recovery process will be launched in December 2010. Building on these foundations, StAR intends to make extensive use of knowledge products in capacity building.

StAR has helped push asset recovery to the top of the international policy agenda in partnerships with key international forums. Significant progress has been made over the last two years: the G-20 includes specific measures to facilitate asset recovery in its anti-corruption action plan; the Financial Action Task Force is currently reviewing its anti-money laundering standards to strengthen measures against the proceeds of corruption; and the OECD Working Group on Bribery recently started work on the proceeds of bribery.

Participating Donors: Norway, Australia, Switzerland, Sweden, and France.

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes

Geographic Coverage: Global

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132. Trade Facilitation Facility (TFF)

BACKGROUND

The Trade Facilitation Facility (TFF), a multi-donor trust fund, was launched in July 2009. Its objective is to help developing countries implement reforms and invest in projects that reduce their cost to access international markets and improve their competitiveness. The main areas of focus include: development and management of trade related infrastructure (e.g., ports, transport and transit corridors, laboratories); development and regulation of support services (e.g., logistic services, customs agents, inspection services, trade finance); improvement in procedures (e.g.,

border procedures and regulations, customs modernization, trade finance, SPS measures); and regional cooperation and trade facilitation systems. The facility enables the World Bank to respond more effectively to the increasing demand for support in these areas and to elicit more demand from countries with weak trade facilitation performance. The TFF complements existing financial resources for technical assistance and advisory work by focusing on implementation activities and providing substantive inputs on design and monitoring activities.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Trade Facilitation Facility (TFF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	9.0	14.5
Disbursements made during the year	1.2	2.7

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Trade facilitation continues to be a priority area of support for the World Bank. Among recent Bank country assistance strategies (CAS) which concretely discuss trade, trade facilitation is frequently identified as an important issue. In terms of lending, most trade-related lending currently focuses on building trade infrastructure (principally transportation, but also energy). Even among diagnostic trade and integration studies, trade facilitation needs are among the most frequently cited in action matrixes and are most often designated high priority.

By end-August 2010, a total of 28 projects that will benefit 36 countries were approved. The current portfolio of approved projects now comprises country-specific projects,

country, and regional programs. Eight other promising projects are in the review process: five of them are regional and three are single-country.

Participating Donors: The Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Sectors and Themes Covered: All sectors and themes.

Geographic Coverage: Africa, Low Income Countries (LICs), and Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs) as part other of regional programs.

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133. Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)

BACKGROUND

The Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) was established in April 2002 as a temporary means to finance the government's wage bill. Six years later, ARTF has evolved into the main multi-donor funding mechanism in the country—financing both the essential running costs of government as well as key Afghan national development strategy programs across the country. The ARTF objectives are to: (i) position the national budget as the key vehicle to align the reconstruction program with national development objectives; (ii) promote transparency and accountability of reconstruction assistance; (iii) reduce the burden on limited government capacity while promoting capacity building over time; and (iv) enhance donor coordination for financing and policy dialogue.

The key sectors of ARTF investments are agriculture and rural development, energy and private sectors development (microfinance), comprising around three quarters of the total commitments. Other key sectors are education, in which ARTF invests in basic, higher and vocational education, capacity development, and the justice sector.

The ARTF is managed by the management committee consisting of the Bank (as administrator), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), the ADB, and UN agencies (United Nations Assistance Mission in the Islamic State of Afghanistan [UNAMA] and UNDP). The priority use of ARTF funds is for the government's operating budget and secondarily for national development programs.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	620.2	573.0
Disbursements made during the year	435.0	550.0

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The ARTF—through its recurrent cost window—has ensured that civil servants are being paid on time and has reinforced the establishment of effective budget and fiduciary processes. The ARTF Monitoring Agent (Price Waterhouse Coopers) has ensured that the ARTF does not reimburse operating expenditure that is not in compliance with the PFM framework. The Islamic State of Afghanistan, which started without a functioning finance ministry and central bank in FY02, now benchmarks well against even middle income countries' PEFA indicators. Over the last two years, the ARTF has established an "Incentive Program" that benchmarks the implementation of critical economic governance reforms. This program—which offers considerable incentive resources—has been able to leverage a more robust and coordinated policy dialogue among the key donors to the government.

In addition, ARTF has

- Supported the construction of over 11,000 km of rural access roads built with local labor under the National Rural Access Program. The project has helped connect over 27,000 villages to markets and has generated significant employment.
- Provided the National Solidarity Program (NSP) with over US\$617 million to date, helping over 23,135 communities to rebuild vital local infrastructure in line with local needs and priorities. Approximately 16,785 communities have fully utilized their block grants and over 42,512 sub projects have been completed. Preliminary findings by a Harvard University study reveal that the NSP has had a considerable impact on access to clean water, local governance and women's empowerment in the villages.
- Phase III of the NSP was approved by the Bank Board of Executive Directors on June 29, 2010, and the project is expected to become effective by early December

2010. The NSP-III will provide repeater block grants to communities that have fully utilized their first block grant and rollout to 11,000 new communities to complete national coverage.

- Financed the underwriting of Afghanistan's back to school program. Under this project 9,524 school management committees have been established. The committees, made up of local community members, are working together with local government to direct the management of basic education needs and ensure school upgrading where needed. This support helps provide the 6.3 million children that have returned to school, of which 2.2 million are girls, with decent educational infrastructure and standards. Supported the design and implementation of microfinance in the Islamic State of Afghanistan, which has become one of the fastest growing microfinance programs in the world, with a 60 percent female client base.
- ARTF has committed US\$22 million to a new project, Strengthening Health Activities for the Rural Poor (SHARP). The project is the source of financing for the national basic package of health. The Bank is helping to expand SHARP's implementation capacity further and provision is being made to include: (i) mental health and enhanced nutrition services in the new BPHS package; and (ii) improved hospital services critical to reduce maternal and child mortality.

Participating Donors: Australia, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, Kuwait, Japan, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark, Finland, Spain, Brazil, Ireland, Portugal, New Zealand, the Islamic Republic of Iran, India, Luxembourg, the Republic of Korea, Turkey, the Republic of Poland, the Russian Federation, European Commission, the United Nations Development Program, and the Kingdom of Bahrain.

Sectors & Themes Covered

Sectors: AJ – Animal Production, AH – Crops, AI – Irrigation and Drainage, BC – Central Government Administration, BG – Law and Justice, BH – Sub-national Government Administration, BK – Compulsory Health Finance, BL – Public Administration – Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry, BN – Public Administration – Education, BO – Public Administration – Finance, BQ – Public Administration – Health, BU – Public Administration – Energy and Mining, BW – Public Administration – Water, Sanitation and Flood Protection, JB – Other Social Services, JA – Health, LD – Power, TA – Roads and Highways, WA – Sanitation, WS – Sewage, WC – Water Supply.

Themes: 21 – Debt Management and Fiscal Sustainability, 24 – Other Economic Management, 25 – Administrative and Civil Service Reform, 27 – Public Expenditure, Financial Management, and Procurement, 28 – Tax Policy and Administration, 31 – Access to Law and Justice, 32 – Judicial and other Dispute Resolution Mechanisms, 57 – Participation and Civic Engagement, 59 – Gender, 58 – Conflict Prevention and Post-Conflict, 61 – Social Analysis and Monitoring, 63 – Child Health, 65 – Education for All, 69 – Population and Reproductive Health, 73 – Municipal Governance and Institutional Building, 74 – Other Urban Development, 76 – Rural Non-Farm Income Generation, 77 – Rural Policies and Institutions, 78 – Rural Services and Infrastructure, 79 – Other Rural Development.

Geographic Coverage: The Islamic State of Afghanistan

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134. Afghanistan Technical Assistance to Strengthen Service Delivery at Community Level (AF-SCS)

BACKGROUND

The World Bank has disbursed more than US\$1.0 billion to the Islamic State of Afghanistan since 2002 and has a current active portfolio of around 35 projects with a combined net commitment of exceeding US\$1.2 billion. In addition, the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) which is administered by the World Bank has contributed US\$3.7

billion to recurrent expenditures of the Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan and to investment projects.

The overall objective of the TF is to provide technical assistance (TA)/support to Bank task teams in charge of on-going activities, financed from IDA, the ARTF or other sources, to adapt modalities in program delivery and evaluation in Afghanistan's continuously changing circumstances:

- i. Provide technical assistance (TA) to strengthen program implementation, monitoring, and evaluation through piloting of innovative approaches;
- ii. Provide TA to improve community-level service delivery through analytical services;
- iii. Provide TA to maximize the linkages with the national economy and the benefits to communities of mining sector investments, through a resource corridor approach;
- iv. Provide TA to mainstream emerging best practice, policy findings and training; and
- v. Supervision, program management, and administration of Trust Fund related activities.

The trust fund is intended to be flexible and responsive, and will complement other activities in the portfolio, particularly those supported by the ARTF and the governance partnership. It is focused on activities where the World Bank has a comparative advantage or else a priority need.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Afghanistan Technical Assistance to Strengthen Service Delivery at Community Level (AF-SCS)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	4
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.3

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The overall Project Development Objectives will only be measured by the end of the trust fund implementation.

Fifteen grants have been approved, and they are contributing to cross-cutting analysis of community and district level data to assess insecurity and access to services; developing social accountability/community monitoring models across various sectors and assessing their impact; developing innovations in monitoring through the use of mobile phones; analysis of sustainability of externally funded assets and assessment of future O&M expenditures; facilitation of South-South exchange in CDD programs with special focus on policy-makers; comprehensive sector review of rural water supply and sanitation.

Participating Donors: Australia/AusAID

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: Agriculture and Rural Development, Social Development, Public Sector Governance, Information and Communication, Energy and Mining, Transportation, Water, Social Protection. BH – Sub-National Government Administration, JA – Health; AZ – General Agriculture, JB – Other Social Service

Themes: 77 – Rural Policies and Institutions, 78 – Rural Services and Infrastructure; 79 – Other Rural Development, 54 – Social Safety Nets, 58 – Conflict Prevention and Post-Conflict Reconstruction, 57 – Participation and Civic Engagement, 30 – Other Public Sector Governance

Geographic Coverage: The Islamic State of Afghanistan

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135. AusAID–WB Partnership for South Asia (PFSA)

BACKGROUND

An innovative approach to trust funds has been taken with the structuring and setting up of the umbrella trust fund (TF) AusAID-World Bank Partnership for South Asia (PFSA). The trust fund consolidates and streamlines all of the region's trust funds with a single donor, AusAID, under one umbrella. The approach allows for greater strategic flexibility both in terms of how the TF operates and the scope of the sectors, themes and activities funded. It brings together funding for multiple sectors under the Bank's Sustainable and Human Development networks under one overarching umbrella. This deepens and

strengthens the partnership and avoids fragmentation through multiple and often overlapping trust funds. These trust funds are also often negotiated individually without examining the impact on the region's development outcomes and results. On the Bank's side the cost of processing, monitoring, and reporting on these trust funds is also high.

The trust fund is a programmatic engagement with AusAID that covers the entire region (the Islamic State of Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Maldives) and multiple sectors (urban development, rural development, water and sanitation, energy,

transportation, social development, environment, health and education). Windows can be opened cross- sectorally, sectorally, and by country or/and by region.

The trust fund became operational in June 2011 with three windows: (1) Water and Sanitation, India (WSI), (2) Sri Lanka North East WASH (SL NE WASH), and (3) South Asia Gender Initiative (SAGE), with US\$9.3 million in funds. Discussions are ongoing for opening additional windows under the trust fund.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

AUSAID-WB Partnership for South Asia (PFSA)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	9.3
Disbursements made during the year	—	—

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The trust fund has been operational since June 2011. The first round of allocations under the Water and Sanitation

Initiative for India (WSI) and under the SAGE window has been completed and funds have been transferred to the implementing agency under the SL NE WASH Window.

Participating Donors: Australia

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: LZ-General Energy, AZ-General Agriculture, JA – Health, TZ-General Transportation, WZ-General Water, Sanitation, and Flood Protection.

Themes: 74-Other Urban Development, 78-Rural Services and Infrastructure, 62-Other Social Development, 82-Environmental Policies and Institutions, 65-Education for all.

Geographic Coverage: (1) WSI Window, India, (2) SAGE Window, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, and (3) SL NE WASH Window, Sri Lanka.

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136. Austria–World Bank Partnership to South Asia Clean Energy Projects (SACE)

BACKGROUND

The overall objective of this trust fund is to create a platform for technical advisory services and capacity building, enabling South Asia’s clients to benefit from international experience in implementing clean energy generation and energy efficiency programs. The benefit would be direct, through engagement of technical advisory services, as well as indirect, through the exposure of South Asia staff and clients to practitioners of advanced clean energy methods.

The trust fund finances two categories of Bank-executed activities: (a) Technical Advisory Services to support the design, preparation, implementation, and supervision of Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency Projects in India and Nepal; and (b) Capacity building activities for clients and World Bank staff.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

So far, no activities have started.

Expected Outcome Indicators: Climate Investment Plan is strengthened through renewable energy projects that successfully completed in India and Nepal (at least one per country) through the technical assistance and capacity building financed by the trust fund.

Participating Donors: Austria.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: LA – Energy Efficiency in Power, LR – Other Renewable Energy.

Themes: 39 – Infrastructure Services for Private Sector Development, 47 – Regional Integration, 81 – Climate Change.

Geographic Coverage: India and Nepal

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137. Bangladesh Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Climate Change (BD-CC)

BACKGROUND

The objective of the Bangladesh Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Climate Change (BD-CC) is to support the implementation of the country's climate change strategy and action plan (CCSAP). The CCSAP is built on six pillars: (i) food security, social protection and health; (ii) comprehensive disaster management; (iii) infrastructure; (iv) research and knowledge management; (v) mitigation and low carbon development; and (vi) capacity building and institutional strengthening.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Bangladesh MDTF for Climate Change (BD-CC)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1.6	28.1
Disbursements made during the year	0.1	0.3

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The BD-CC has sourced a total of US\$113.5¹⁴ million from five donors.

- In December 2010 the Operational Manual of the trust fund approved by the Prime Minister's office.

¹⁴ The agreement on contributions from donors is based on their own currencies—the equivalent USD amount will therefore vary with varying exchange rates.

- In January 2011, a Gazette Notification for the nomination of the Governing Council and Management Committee was issued.
- In January 2011 a Communication Officer was recruited to work on the BCCRF jointly with the Ministry of Environment and Forest.
- The first analytical work (under the Bank executed part of the BD-CC) is under preparation. The Study is entitled "Cost of Adapting to Climate Change."
- The next step is for the government to start selecting projects that will be funded by the BD-CC as recipient-executed activities.

Participating Donors: The United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, and the European Commission.

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes

Geographic Coverage: Bangladesh

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138. Bangladesh Policy on Local Governance (BD-LGO)

BACKGROUND

A Local Governance Support Project (LGSP) was initiated in July 2006, as a broad program to strengthen accountable forms of local governance across Bangladesh. The Project was developed to support the implementation of the poverty reduction strategy paper and is the first of its kind in Bangladesh that seeks to support systemic, country-wide reforms in local governance.

A trust fund Program, BD-LGO, supporting non-lending technical assistance (NLTA) on policy support for decentralization and local governance, was initiated in 2007, to strengthen the policy dialogue and enhance citizen voice,

through coalition building with the media, civil society, and local leaders. The trust fund's development objective is to support the institutional environment for strengthening local governance in Bangladesh by: (i) advancing and broadening the knowledge base and dialogue on decentralization at the national level; (ii) strengthening intergovernmental frameworks through accelerated policy development; (iii) strengthening downward and upward accountability at the local level; and (iv) expanding long-term technical capacity at all levels to develop and manage a multi-tiered system of governance. These objectives will be undertaken through policy support for decentralization and local governance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Bangladesh Policy On Local Governance (BD-LGO)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.4	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.4	0.5

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The political economy of decentralization in Bangladesh requires a long-term commitment, consistent and ongoing advocacy, programmatic yet opportunistic engagement, flexibility in approach, and realism regarding expected results. The World Bank has started work on its future engagement in decentralization and local governance based on the request from the National Government and the experiences of the past four years of implementing LGSP and NLTA on local governance.

A survey on local government finances has been completed, and the survey's findings and recommendations should be disseminated shortly. The Public Expenditure Review (PER) findings on local government is available in the Bangladesh Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (PEIR) of the Bank. Another study was conducted to assess how the UPs had performed in the environmental management and social cohesion during the LGSP implementation. These studies would benefit the National Government's policy development work towards strengthening intergovernmental frameworks. The NLTA continued publishing the Bangladesh Local Government Bulletin. This newsletter, along with a related website, are found to be important media that contribute to building the knowledge base and

expanding the dialogue on local government reforms in Bangladesh.

A one-year project to build awareness on LGSP rules and procurement methods of the journalists and the UP citizen groups working in the 64 districts was completed in March 2010. Based on an assessment by the citizen groups, social audits and community score cards are being piloted in 50 UPs in Dhaka Division.

A delegation of the Local Government Division led by the national project director, LGSP, made a study tour to Kerala, India to learn about the cross-country experiences for implementation of sustainable local government reform programs. The members of the LGD expressed their satisfaction about the learning outcomes of the study tour.

Participating Donors: Switzerland

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: BH – Sub-National Government

Theme: 26 – Decentralization

Geographic Coverage: Bangladesh

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139. Bangladesh—Strengthening Public Expenditure Management Program (SPEMP)

BACKGROUND

Bangladesh's public finance policies and institutions have undergone a long and significant transformation over the last two decades. Substantial progress has been made through the implementation of a series of first generation reforms. The upcoming agenda, however, is more challenging as Bangladesh aspires to enter the family of the middle income countries and move along a higher growth path. A modernizing economy requires more fundamental institutional changes, a deepening of the initiated reforms in Public

Financial Management (PFM) and a significant upgrade of systems and skills in both central and line agencies. The government has shown its strong commitment by developing a home-grown PFM reform strategy and action plan in 2008 and by requesting continual support from development partners to continue and deepen the reform progress.

In response, a multi-donor trust funded Program, SPEMP, was established to help the government implement its agenda. The BD-SPE is a comprehensive five-year Program that began in 2009 with contributions from five

donors¹⁵ and administered by the World Bank. The BD-SPE has the following objectives.

- First, to strengthen and modernize core institutions of budgeting and financial management within the executive branch of the Government with a particular emphasis on strengthening institutional capacity within major spending ministries and introducing a performance orientation in overall public resources management. This part of the program is anchored in the newly initiated Medium-Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF), which allows the government to address the supply side reforms for better budget management by strengthening the strategic focus of budgeting and establishing an automated accounting and treasury management system.
- Second, to enhance the demand side for better budget outcomes by improving the effectiveness of formal institutions of financial transparency and accountability. In particular, it aims to strengthen the capacity of the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) for higher quality audits, and strengthening legislative oversight through a better functioning of the parliamentary committees that deal with allocation and monitoring of government resources. In addition, the team is also pursuing the possibility of providing independent funding and support to CSO organizations directly, to strengthen the demand side for better budgeting and service delivery outcomes.

In line with the aforementioned objectives, SPEMP supports three projects: Deepening MTBF and Strengthening Financial Accountability (DMTBF), Strengthening the Office of Comptroller and Auditor General and Strengthening Parliamentary Oversight to complete the entire cycle of PFM in Bangladesh. As of May 2012, all three projects are under implementation. However, for better achievement of intended results and enhanced ownership of reform by government, the DMTBF Project was restructured in FY12 for simpler implementation arrangement and improved project design.

The SPEMP also provides just-in-time, practical, analytical and technical assistance (ATA) programs to complement three individual projects. Each year, the annual ATA program is prepared in consultation with government and development partners to provide most value adding support program.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Strengthening Public Expenditure Mgmt. (SPEMP)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	17.7	18.8
Disbursements made during the year	8.1	7.8

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

Major highlights to date include support to the following achievements of the government:

- Medium-term budget framework (MTBF) was rolled out in 57 ministries and budget wing was established in 27 ministries, and deepening of the MTBF with strengthened institutional frameworks are being worked upon.
- Strategic business plan to enable ministries to link policy and budget better through MTBF is being piloted.
- Quality of Ministry Budget Frameworks (MBFs) is being promoted through activity breakdown of budget and ministry-wise list of development projects
- Unified presentation of development and non development budgets was accomplished.
- The national and sector Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessment was carried out finalized as of FY2012. It has been shared with government and donors.
- A review of the effectiveness of MTBF in Bangladesh so far has been completed and soon to be finalized. This is envisaged to provide advice on the next phase of implementation.
- A review of Public Investment Management (PIM) was carried out using the Bank's framework of "eight should have features of PIM". Based on that, a set of analytical assistance activities are being designed for PIM and strategic planning, mostly coordinated by Bangladesh Planning Commission.
- The Sixth Five-Year Plan (6FYP) was prepared to lay the basis for development strategy and direction during FY12-16; results based monitoring of the 6FYP has been initiated.
- The existing Integrated Budget and Accounting System (iBAS), i.e., IFMIS was stabilized to keep

¹⁵ UKaid, DANIDA, CIDA, the Netherlands and the European Union.

pace with increased demands of accountability and budget monitoring from an evolving PFM system and further work to develop the capacity of iBAS is under preparation.

- Electronic fund transfer mechanism has been piloted in a number of ministries to enable electronic transfer of salaries to civil servants.
- The first citizens' guide to budget was prepared and to be published by Ministry of Finance soon, for FY12, and eventually for FY13, with a plan to sustain the initiative in later years as well.
- A number communication activities have been held including the following: television talkshows on audit and parliamentary oversight, street theaters to create awareness among villagers in over 40 rural/suburban locations of the country, university debate competitions held to promote youth engagement in PFM, posters, billboards, stickers and banners prepared to enhance awareness about the mandate and accountability of the Comptroller and Auditor General's Office (OCAG) and Parliament on PFM, documentaries about accountability of OCAG and Parliamentary committees on finance are being prepared, civil society roundtables and others. A repeat perception survey is being planned to assess citizens' perception of PFM and also to gauge whether the communication campaign has had any impact.

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: BC – Central Government Administration, BH – Sub-National Government Administration, BZ – General Public Administration, BO – Public Administration-Finance.

Themes: 21 – Debt Management and Fiscal Sustainability, 27 – Public Expenditure, Financial Management and Procurement, 28 – Tax Policy and Administration, 53 – Poverty Strategy, Analysis, and Monitoring, 54 – Social Safety Nets, 56 – Other Social Protection and Risk Management.

Geographic Coverage: Bangladesh

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140. Infrastructure for Growth Program (INFGRW)

BACKGROUND

The objectives of the Infrastructure for Growth (INFGRW) program are twofold: (i) to foster an enabling environment for infrastructure development and facilitate infrastructure service delivery; and (ii) to enhance cooperation between AusAID and the World Bank in improving aid effectiveness in South Asia. Sectors covered are transportation, urban development, water and sanitation, energy, telecom and irrigation. Within these priority areas are urbanization and decentralization, infrastructure planning and management, energy efficiency and clean energy, public-private partnerships, and regional coordination and energy markets.

The INFGRW enhances the Bank's ability to engage with partner governments on policy reform and where institutional changes are associated with complex projects or new approaches to investment and service delivery are needed. It

helps to scale up the Bank's engagement with clients on sector governance reform and innovations essential to improve infrastructure services. It also provides resources to undertake regional knowledge management work for shaping future Regional priorities.

The INFGRW finances Bank-executed analytical and advisory services, policy dialogue, sector economic work, and knowledge management. It also supports lending development, project appraisal and supervision and evaluation of lending operations. This support is expected to lead to (a) improved policy and institutional frameworks; (b) strengthened capacities for policy design and regulation; and (c) improved preparation and implementation of infrastructure projects. It would also lead to a more strategic partnership between the INFGRW donor and the South Asia Region units of the Bank.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Infrastructure for Growth (INFRGW) Program	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	1.7	4.8
Disbursements made during the year	4.1	3.3

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The INFRGW has been operational since April 2008. It has funded 69 activities in the Islamic State of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Maldives. The infrastructure sectors covered are energy, transportation, urban development, water and sanitation, irrigation and telecom.

Twenty nine activities have been completed. The PPP work in Pakistan has contributed to a revised PPP policy and to the Infrastructure Project Development Facility and a Viability Gap Fund. In the energy sector the first performance management system has been developed for power utilities in Bangladesh and is now under implementation. The cross border energy work has resulted in two deals for energy trade between India and Nepal and India and Bangladesh. The task supporting the Sustainable Urban Transport Project in India has led to a pilot for Bus Rapid Transport System in the city of Pimpri-Chinchwad in India and in the development of Citizen's Score Cards for community evaluation of urban transportation investments. The work on land acquisition, resettlement, and rehabilitation in Bangladesh resulted in the design and piloting of a Management of LA&RR course which is now part of the Masters in Development degree at BRAC University and it has now being replicated in several countries. The Maldives

PPP work led to the successful privatization of the national airport.

Participating donor: Australia

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AI – Irrigation and Drainage, CT – Telecommunications, CZ – General Information and Communications, LA – District Heating and Energy Efficiency Services, LD – Power, LE – Renewable Energy, LZ – General Energy, TV – Aviation, TP – Ports, Waterways, and Shipping, TW – Railways, TA – Roads and Highways, TZ – General Transportation, WA – Sanitation, WS – Sewerage, WB – Solid Waste Management, WC – Water Supply, WZ – General Water, Sanitation, and Flood Protection.

Themes: 61 – Social Analysis and Monitoring, 62 – Other Social Development, 71 – Access to Urban Services and Housing, 72 – Municipal Finance, 73 – Municipal Governance and Institution Building, 74 – Other Urban Development, 78 – Rural Services and Infrastructure, 47 – Regional Integration, 50 – Other Trade and Integration.

Geographic Coverage: South Asia Region

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141. Maldives Climate Change Trust Fund (MACC)

BACKGROUND

The objective of the Maldives Climate Change Trust Fund (MACC) Program is to support the development and implementation of a climate change strategy and action plan for Maldives, aimed at building a climate-resilient economy and society in Maldives through adaptation to climate change impacts, as well as through mitigation along a low carbon development path.

Specifically the MACC is intended to achieve the following:

- Strengthen knowledge and leadership in the Government of Maldives to deal with climate change issues, both domestically and internationally.
- Improve capacities, and regulatory and governance frameworks to integrate climate risk management issues into sector strategies and plans.
- Build adaptive capacity and climate resilience in key sectors through tangible pilot interventions.
- Increase energy access through renewable energy generation, distribution, and energy efficiency in the

public and private sectors through low carbon renewable energy options.

- Improve institutional and management capacities in the public and private sectors to deal with adaptation and mitigation interventions that will produce both developmental and climate change benefits.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Maldives Climate Change Trust Fund (MACC)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	4.9	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.0	0.9

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

The projects under the MACC are presently under preparation. No results are reported as yet.

Participating Donors: Australia and the European Commission

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AZ – General Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry, LA – District Heating and Energy Efficiency Services, LE – Renewable Energy, WB – Solid Waste Management, WZ – General Water, Sanitation, and Flood Protection.

Themes: 80 – Biodiversity, 81 – Climate Change, 82 – Environmental Policies and Institutions, 84 – Pollution Management and Environmental Health, 85 – Water Resources Management.

Geographic Coverage: Maldives

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142. Nepal Public Financial Management Support (NP-PFM)

BACKGROUND

The Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) for Public Financial Management (PFM) was activated in December 2010 with the signing of Administrative Agreements between the Bank, DFID, and Norway (respectively), and initial deposits into the MDTF account. Confirmed pledges are (i) DFID—total commitment amount of **£3,500,000**; (ii) Norway—total commitment amount of **NKr15,000,000**; (iii) AusAID—total commitment of **\$A2,850,000**; and (iv) Denmark—total commitment of **DKr2,000,000**.

The Nepal MDTF for Public Financial Management (PFM) supports activities that will (a) strengthen the PFM systems and processes (the supply side); (b) strengthen institutions of accountability and civil society to enhance their oversight of PFM processes and performance (the demand side); and (c) deepen knowledge about current PFM practices and options for improvement. Accordingly, the substantive work program of the MDTF will broadly comprise the following thematic areas/components: (1) strengthening Public Financial Management Systems and Capacities, (2) enhancing Accountability in Public Financial Management, and (3) deepening knowledge related to Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA). One or more sub-projects (“projects”) will be prepared in each of the above mentioned areas that will support Government of Nepal and/or civil society to strengthen the systems and practices of PFM in Nepal.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Nepal Public Financial Management Support (NP-PFM)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	4.6
Disbursements made during the year	—	—

Note: We will also have CTR validate entries to match official reports.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Two projects have now been approved: (1) strengthening Public Financial Management (PFM) System, and (2) strengthening the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) Project. The Strengthening PFM System Project was effective on October 31, 2011. The Project Development Objective of this project is to improve expenditure control and enhance government accountability of Government of Nepal by strengthening the treasury system, financial reporting, and other critical PFM areas. The expected outcome of the project is as follows:

Indicator	Measure	Baseline	End-of-Project Target
Percentage of overall budget executed through the DTCOs where the TSA system has been implemented with real time budget and expenditure control.	% of expenditure	7%	98%
Budget Execution Reports and Financial Statements produced on a real time basis by the TSA system.	Number of Districts	Nil	75
Consolidated financial statements for Pilot Ministries prepared in accordance with Part 1, Cash IPSAS.	Number of departments	Nil	2
Numbers of research studies into high priority PFM areas completed and disseminated.	Numbers	Nil	5

The Strengthening Office of the Auditor General Project was effective on February 23, 2012. The project development objective (PDO) is **to enhance the quality and impact of public sector audit in Nepal**. The expected outcomes are:

Indicator	Note	Baseline	End-of-Project Target
Audits substantially meeting OAG financial statement auditing standards	1	35%	60%
Number of in-depth performance audits reported to Parliament per annum	2	1	3
Current year audit observations implemented by the Executive within 1 year	3	<35%	50%

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: FM – Financial Management, PS – Public Sector Governance

Theme: 27 – Public Expenditure, Financial Management, and Procurement

Geographic Coverage: Nepal

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143. Pakistan Support to Education Sector Development (PK-ESD)

BACKGROUND

The overall objective of the US\$1.6 million Pakistan Support to Education Sector Development (PK-ESD) trust fund is to strengthen education service delivery in Pakistan. In support of this objective, the Pakistan Education Sector Review (PESR) has been selected for funding. The PESR consists of a full spectrum review of the education sector in Pakistan and builds on the work done in a number of education-focused development policy and investment operations in the country. It includes

an assessment of sector performance, and identification of key challenges remaining.

The analytical work funded by the PK-ESD trust fund will deepen understanding of ongoing reform efforts by the Government of Pakistan and development partners. Areas of focus under the PESR will include ways to improve access to quality education, including an examination of issues surrounding teacher management and variations in student learning outcomes. In addition, the review will look into areas of financing, governance, and the growing role of the

private sector in the education sector. The PESR will develop a set of feasible policy options for the Government of Pakistan to improve its performance in the education sector.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Pakistan Support to Education Sector Development (PK-ESD)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.2	0.1

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

PK-ESD provides a much needed policy dialogue mechanism through which the Government of Pakistan and development partners are able to move forward on critical education

reform issues in pursuance of MDG targets. It funds analytical work, which is a critical input into ongoing and planned Bank operations in the country at both the national and provincial levels.

Participating Donors: Australia

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: EZ – General Education

Themes: 65 – Education for All, 66 – Education for the Knowledge Economy.

Geographic Coverage: Pakistan

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144. Pakistan: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province & Federally Administered Tribal Areas Recovery Project (KP-FATA)

BACKGROUND

The objective of the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Balochistan, is to support implementation of a program of reconstruction and development aimed at facilitating the recovery of the affected regions in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (KP), the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), and the Province of Balochistan from the impact of the armed conflict, and reduce the potential for its escalation or resumption.

The MDTF became operational on August 5, 2010, and provides a coordinated financing mechanism for the Government of Pakistan's sector and investment projects and programs in KP, FATA and Balochistan. It also serves as a funding mobilization mechanism for the implementation of the Post-Crisis Needs Assessment (PCNA) and supports the PCNA's comprehensive reconstruction and development strategy designed to restore infrastructure, services, and livelihoods while addressing governance and other challenges that contribute to the crisis.

The MDTF activities are guided by four pillars which reflect the findings and recommendations of the PCNA. These pillars are (i) restoring damaged infrastructure and disrupted services; (ii) improving local service delivery; (iii) improving provincial governance and service delivery; and (iv) supporting livelihoods.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Pakistan: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province & Federally Administered Tribal Areas Recovery Project (PKNW)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	24.0	73.2
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.9

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The MDTF held a series of consultative sessions with key stakeholders to ensure that the program is based on development priorities identified by them and to promote ownership. In this regard, brainstorming sessions with officials from KP and FATA and parliamentarians from Balochistan were held in October 2011 and February 2011, respectively. Substantial efforts were also made to streamline financial management and procurement processes in line with the World Bank's policies and procedures through two capacity building initiatives. Participants included government employees from KP, Balochistan, FATA Secretariat,

Accountant General's Office and Project FM staff, Project Directors/Coordinators and representatives of relevant Line Departments/Directorates.

The Governance Support Project (GSP) was launched in October 2011. The project will support the Implementation Support Units (ISUs) in KP and FATA Secretariat to act as the central coordinating body for PCNA implementation. The Launch was chaired by the Governor KP and attended by senior government representatives from KP and FATA Secretariat, the Federal Government and the international development community.

Additionally, three other projects were also approved by the Economic Affairs Division (EAD) which is the main government counterpart. The approved projects are

1. Rural Livelihoods and Community Infrastructure Project (RLCIP)—US\$12 million.

The RLCIP will help improve livelihoods and access to basic service infrastructure in selected agencies in FATA, initially targeting two Agencies (Bajaur and Mohmand) and some accessible villages in South Waziristan.

2. FATA Urban Centers Project (FUCP)—US\$7 million.

The FUCP will support investments in rehabilitation, reconstruction, expansion, and upgrading of priority municipal infrastructure and services in Khar town, benefiting an estimated population of 0.16 million.

3. 3Revitalizing Health Services in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa—US\$16 million.

The project will revitalize primary and secondary health care services through provision of infrastructure, equipment, furniture, and improved management, monitoring, and evaluation systems in six targeted districts with an estimated population of 3.9 million. Meanwhile, through the ongoing Emergency Roads Recovery Projects (ERRP) a 10.5 km road was rebuilt in Swat District, KP. The road was damaged during the conflict. The reconstruction of this damaged road has enabled the population to benefit from year round improved access and mobility. It has also improved the traffic flow resulting in reduced

vehicle operating costs and travel time for beneficiaries. The total project cost is US\$8 million and it is estimated that the project will benefit around 300,000 people.

The Economic Revitalization of KP AND FATA Project (ERKF) will create sustainable employment opportunities through rehabilitation of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), investment mobilization, and institutional capacity building in KP and FATA. The grant agreement has been signed and implementation has started.

Participating Donors: Austria, Denmark, the European Commission, Finland, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

FATA Urban Centers Project. Sector: Urban Development.

FATA Rural Livelihoods and Community Infrastructure Project. Sector: Agriculture and Rural Development.

Economic Revitalization of KP and FATA. Sector: Finance and Private Sector Development.

Promoting Girls Education in Balochistan. Sector: Education.

Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Emergency Roads Recovery Project. Sector: Highways and Roads.

Revitalizing Health Services in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Project. Sector: Health.

Balochistan Disaster Management Project. Sector: SASDU.

Governance Support Project. Sector: Public Sector Governance.

Geographic Coverage: Pakistan (KP, FATA and Balochistan)

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145. Promoting Climate Friendly Technologies in South Asia (SA-CCT)

BACKGROUND

Technology transfer has been identified as one of the key pillars of the World Bank's South Asia Climate Change Strategy. The pillar emphasizes promotion of research and the wider adoption of clean technologies. The strategy also suggests that development, deployment, and diffusion of new technologies are critical to enabling countries to meet the challenges of climate change; the Bank can play a supportive and catalytic

role in this process. With the long-term goal of promoting and accelerating the implementation of climate mitigation technologies, the SA-CCT aims to evaluate the ease of doing "climate business" in South Asia. This rests on three pillars of project activity: (i) an assessment of the regulatory frameworks for clean energy and energy-efficiency; (ii) consultations with the private sector to identify the main country-specific issues and challenges related to investment; and (iii) perception-based

private sector surveys that will enable a comparison of "enabling environments" for clean energy and energy-efficiency investments and benchmarking of countries through a suitably constructed Climate Change Technology Investment Index (CCTII). The project focuses on a number of key clean energy sectors, namely solar, wind, small-hydro, and biomass. In energy-efficiency, the focus is on energy-efficient lighting, appliances, and green building codes.

The project objectives are to

- Provide information to help guide and target private sector investment in clean energy and energy-efficiency in these countries.
- Provide information to help guide and target donor assistance as well as developing country reforms to address key barriers to improve the enabling environment for private sector investments in clean energy and energy-efficient technologies.
- Provide a better understanding by developing countries of the key elements and status of their enabling environments and barriers that need to be addressed in order to become more attractive to private investment in climate technologies. This will be facilitated by an analysis of what sort of clean energy-related policy reforms have helped increase private investment flows into these countries over time.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Promoting Climate Friendly Technologies (SA-CCT)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.2	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.06	0.08

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The preparatory phase of SA-CCT involved extensive consultations with private sector firms involved in electricity

generation from renewable sources in India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. It also involved the completion of background studies on the regulatory frameworks for clean energy and energy-efficiency in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh. A pilot exercise scoring and comparing South Asian countries with other high green-house gas emitting countries in Asia, Europe, Latin America, and Africa based on the existence of renewable energy and energy-efficiency related laws and regulations and related instruments and incentives was also carried out.

The lessons learnt from this pilot phase reveal that having well-developed regulatory frameworks and policies for clean energy on paper may not suffice to attract private sector investments if, among others, the private sector perceives that the implementation of these policies are weak, and if a number of other supportive policies such as transparency and access to electricity grids and information are missing.

A more in-depth insight into private sector perceptions regarding attractiveness of enabling policies for clean energy investment and their effective implementation will be critical. This will be taken up in the subsequent phase of the project.

Participating Donors: The United States Agency for International Development.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: LE – Renewable Energy, LZ – General Energy.

Theme: 81 – Climate Change

Geographic Coverage: South Asia Region

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146. South Asia Food Security & Nutrition Initiative Program (SAFI)

BACKGROUND

The South Asia Food Security and Nutrition Initiative (SAFI) Program aims to promote food and nutrition security in the

region by addressing issues related to availability, access, and utilization of food, with a view to impacting nutritional outcomes. The long-term goal of SAFI is to contribute

towards improving food and nutritional outcomes across the South Asia Region in line with MDG1c targets.¹⁶ Towards this end, the *development objective* of SAFI is to increase commitment of Regional governments and development partners to more effective and integrated food and nutrition security (FNS)-related policies and investments.

A three-pronged approach is being undertaken to achieve this objective: (i) improved evidence and analysis on the most effective ways to achieve FNS outcomes in South Asia; (ii) improved awareness of FNS-related challenges, and advocacy for action, amongst relevant stakeholders; and (iii) strengthened regional and in-country policy and programming capacity to achieve FNS outcomes.

The *target audience* of this Initiative are (i) high-level policy and decision-makers in the region who will be assisted by the availability of improved evidence and analysis for decision-making and the opportunity to dialogue with and learn from colleagues in other countries in the region; (ii) development partners who will benefit from the assimilation and sharing of innovations and good practices in formulation, implementation, and monitoring of programs aimed at enhancing FNS; and (iii) the policy groups, civil-society organisations, and experts/opinion-makers who participate in the thematic groups. The implementation of SAFI will be via a series of tasks. Each task will consist of a set of activities with a defined results framework.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

South Asia Region Food Security & Nutrition Initiative (SAFI)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	2.1	8.8
Disbursements made during the year	—	0.6

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Although created in early 2010, the achievements to date include:

- Support of ongoing innovations of the 21 finalists of the SAR Development Marketplace for Nutrition (Dhaka, August 2009).
- Co-sponsoring of the IFPRI-organized global conference on “Leveraging Agriculture to Improve Nutrition and Health Outcomes” (Delhi, February 2011).
- A work-program for supporting/enabling platforms—in partnership with various government agencies—for

domestic stewardship of the food and nutrition security agenda in Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and the Islamic State of Afghanistan.

- Pioneering in the region the use of multi-sector tools for more effective programming and assessment of FNS-related investments.
- Support of the Bank’s emerging Regional Assistance Strategy (RAS) for Nutrition in the Region.
- **Developing a Framework for Applied Political Economy Analysis of Food and Nutrition Security Issues in South Asia.** This activity is leading the path to a groundbreaking overhaul of how we enable the currents of change in the given political economy.
- **Pakistan Roundtable Discussion on Agriculture and Water.** At a critical point in time, this work has funded the beginning of a platform that has enabled the dialogue on Food and Nutrition to grow within the national (and provincial) forum for Agriculture.
- **South Asia Gender and Nutrition Mapping.** This program aims to increase commitment to Food and Nutrition security by mapping out the ongoing interventions, research priorities, and commitment levels of the key stakeholders in the region. The objective is to contribute to the shift from making the case for nutrition and FNS interventions to setting the stage for multi-sectoral actions in those fields for South Asia.
- **South Asia Development Marketplace on Nutrition.** These grass-roots initiatives have not only been useful in developing effective FNS models, but will also crucially serve as a useful advocacy tool through a home-grown solutions approach to sensitizing key stakeholders.

Participating Donors: UK Aid from the Department for International Development, Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)

Sectors & Themes Covered

Sectors: AB – Agricultural Extension and Research, JA – Health), CZ – General Information Communications, AZ – General Agriculture, Fisheries and Forest, CB – Media.
Themes: 68 – Nutrition and Food Security, 54 – Social Safety Nets, 77 – Rural Policies and Institutions, 47 – Regional Integration.

Geographic Coverage: South Asia Region

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¹⁶ **Target 1c: Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger:** 1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age. 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption.

147. 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 Bank clients to develop and implement the institutional and policy reforms needed for efficient and accountable service delivery at the local level. The reforms target the institutional frameworks (fiscal, administrative, regulatory, and accountability) required at the national, state, and local levels for local service delivery. These reforms in the form of shifts in policy, budgetary allocations, new and better forms of service delivery, among others, would lead to direct strengthening of sub-national and local governance for delivery of services.

Within the South Asia Regional units of the Bank, the effort is to galvanize a cross-sector regional support program for institutional reform focusing on decentralization, governance, and service delivery. This would enable sector units to think about the linkages to decentralization, and in particular, to local governance and service delivery.

The support offered by the Facility covers the entire spectrum of the policy and institutional change process, from policy advocacy, dialogue, design, 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 sector and geographical boundaries within South Asia. All countries in the region are covered. The sector areas covered are health, education, water and sanitation, infrastructure, and economic governance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Policy Facility For Decentralization (SA-DSD)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1.0	0.8
Disbursements made during the year	0.8	0.8

KEY RESULTS /ACHIEVEMENTS

The SA-DSD became operational in January 2007. With five rounds of calls for proposals, 55 activities have been funded. Forty activities have been completed. The SA-DSD has deepened the impact of the US\$4.42 million from AusAID by linking the policy engagement and institutional reform activities

funded by Bank lending and other donor funds to the tune of US\$21.3 billion. These funds have been used strategically to assist client governments with major institutional change that will have impacts many years into the future.

The work in the Islamic State of Afghanistan that looked at inter-governmental fiscal flows led to a request from the government for assistance to look at the entire framework with special attention to the sub-national level. The property tax administration work has led to the training of tax officers in Punjab province in Pakistan to implement the new property tax reforms. Citizens in Bangladesh at the level of the lowest tier of local governments (LG) will be holding LGs accountable through social audits for the first time. The metro area of Greater Raipur in Chhattisgarh state in India will for the first time have an Urban Metropolitan Transport Authority for better coordination in planning and implementing transportation networks. In Bhutan, funds are flowing to the local level based on development indicators that take into account both poverty and infrastructure deficit. The SA-DSD is also contributing to the establishment of the first National Innovation Fund for Education in India, and to local level interventions to tackle malnutrition in Sri Lanka. The work which introduced the OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment in India led to a national debate on education quality and a reform program being undertaken by the government.

Participating Donors: Australia

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: BH – Sub-National Government Administration, EC – Pre-Primary Education, EP – Primary Education, ES – Secondary Education, ET – Tertiary Education, EV – Vocational Education EZ – General Education, JA – Health, JB – Other Social Services, LA – District heating and Energy Efficiency Services, LD – Power, LE – Renewable Energy, LZ – General Energy, TA – Roads and Highways, TZ – General Transportation, WA – Sanitation, WS – Sewerage, WB – Solid Waste Management, WC – Water Supply, WZ – General Water, Sanitation, and Flood Protection.

Themes: 26 – Decentralization, 24 – Other Economic Management, 27 – Public Expenditure, Financial Management, and Procurement, 28 – Tax Policy and Administration, 29 – Other Accountability/Anti-Corruption, 52 – Natural Disaster Management, 57 – Participation and Civic Engagement, 68 – Nutrition and Food Security, 70 – Other Human Development, 61 – Social Analysis and Monitoring, 62 – Other Social Development, 71 – Access to Urban Services and Housing, 72 – Municipal Finance, 73 – Municipal Governance and Institution Building, 74 – Other Urban Development,

77 – Rural Policies and Institutions, 78 – Rural Services and Infrastructure.

Geographic Coverage: South Asia Region

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148. South Asia Water Initiative (SAWI)

BACKGROUND

The South Asia Water Initiative (SAWI) was formally launched in 2009. Its objective is “to promote regional cooperation in the sustainable management of the water resources of the Himalayan Rivers to address the challenges of development and climate change.”

SAWI’s approach emphasizes the importance of dialogue, trust building, and stakeholder ownership at all possible levels; regional perspectives in knowledge development as well as detailed national or local knowledge where it is critical to transboundary issues; holistic multi-disciplinary analyses including the integration of climate change implications and gender impacts into all activities; and the identification of pragmatic activities that will catalyze positive change.

Today, SAWI is a US\$10 million partnership between the World Bank and its three donor partners: the Government of the United Kingdom (through DFID), the Government of Australia (through AusAID), and the Government of Norway (through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and NORAD). The SAWI portfolio consists of activities at the regional, river basin and national level, which are identified and aligned to meet immediate, actionable needs and complement and leverage the range of World Bank and development partner activities undertaken in the South Asia Region. Specific governance arrangements currently comprise of (i) an internal World Bank team dedicated to fiduciary management of the trust fund and provision of strategic direction for the Program as a whole; and (ii) a Trust Fund Committee comprised of Donor Partners and the World Bank to review the program on an annual basis.

Through its initial three-year Multi-Donor Trust Fund, the focus of SAWI has been on building knowledge and institutions, and promoting multi-stakeholder, information-based dialogues within countries, across basins and throughout the region.

The South Asia Region has seen repeated calls—from national conferences to COP15 and from the Kathmandu

Post to the New York Times—for enhanced information sharing and regional cooperation on water management and climate change adaptation. The past year has also seen growing support, interest, and resources for SAWI, emphasizing its continued relevance in objectives, approach, and outcomes. Early SAWI research, for example, is now shedding new light on long-held beliefs about the ways in which the Himalayan Rivers work, providing essential knowledge and insights as to how they can best be managed. Ownership and involvement is growing across the region and the Program’s reach is expanding to include new stakeholder groups, like civil society and the private sector. There is tremendous interest in this Initiative, and much that it can accomplish.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

South Asia Water Initiative (SAWI)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	4.2	3.1
Disbursements made during the year	1.4	3.2

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Knowledge Management.

The Ganges is the most populous river basin in the world. It presents both great opportunities and complex challenges for its riparian countries. To date, there has been no common knowledge base or basin-wide model that riparian countries can use to explore options and facilitate cooperative planning at the basin level. SAWI has addressed this need through the Ganges Strategic Basin Assessment (SBA), the most comprehensive set of hydrological and economic models of the full Ganges system to date.

Dialogue.

The Abu Dhabi Dialogue Group (ADDG) is a partnership of senior members of government, academia, and civil society from the seven countries that share the Rivers of the Greater Himalayas to promote greater cooperation and a better understanding of the risks and opportunities of these great rivers. In addition, a Knowledge Forum and Small Grants Program (SGP) have been created to support knowledge generation and dissemination activities.

Investment.

The National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) aims to clean and conserve the Ganges River in India. The World Bank is supporting the NGRBA and its associated Program through a US\$1 billion loan. SAWI supported the detailed project reports for three sub-components: the Water Quality Monitoring Program, the Ganga Knowledge Center, and Capacity Building of Environmental Regulators.

Participating Donors: The United Kingdom (through DFID), Australia (through AusAID), and Norway (through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and NORAD).

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AI – Irrigation and Drainage; LR – Other Renewable Energy; BC – Central Government Administration, WZ – General, Water Sanitation and Flood Protection, WD – Flood Protection.

Themes: 85 – Water Resource Management; B1 – Climate Change; 82 – Environmental Policies and Institutions; 52 – Natural Disaster Management, 47 – Regional Integration.

Geographic Coverage: The Islamic State of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the People's Republic of China, India, Nepal, Pakistan.

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149. Strategic Partnership for India –III (DFIDIN)

BACKGROUND

In April 2004, the World Bank and Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom entered into a partnership agreement to enhance their mutual effectiveness and coordination in support of the achievement of India's development goals and the Millennium Development Goals.

Trust funded programs are one element of this broader partnership. The first India-specific fund was set up by DFID in October 2001 (£4 million) to help broaden and deepen the Bank's support for reforms of poverty reduction in India, especially at the state level. This was followed by a second India-specific fund in September 2005 (£19.5 million), which was in support of the Bank's India country strategy. This financed both Bank-executed and recipient-executed activities and closed on June 30, 2009. The DFID-World Bank Strategic Partnership for India III was established in March 2009, with a total allocation of £20 million, and finances both Bank- and recipient-executed activities. The fund's objective is to enhance Bank effectiveness in helping the Government of India to reduce poverty in India, particularly in low-income states.

The fund has five key themes: (i) strengthening capacities and systems in low-income states; (ii) strengthening service delivery, including through the Government of India's centrally sponsored schemes; (iii) strengthening knowledge, capacity, and systems for helping the poor to adapt to climate change; (iv) strengthening knowledge, capacity, and systems related to inclusive economic growth; and (v) strengthening the Bank's implementation support.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Strategic Partnership For India (DFIDIN)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	4.8	—
Disbursements made during the year	1.3	3.4

Participating donor: The United Kingdom

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes

Geographic Coverage: India

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150. Support to Phase II of Joint Technical Assistance Program for Bangladesh (BD-JTP)

BACKGROUND

The BD-JTP is designed to deliver an enhanced level of analytical work and policy dialogue in reform and development in Bangladesh. The program purpose is to provide an evidence base for more effective country programs and policies in Bangladesh, and to engage the Government of Bangladesh and Bangladeshi stakeholders in open policy debate.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Support To Phase II Of Joint Tech. Asst. (BD-JTP)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.8	0.8
Disbursements made during the year	1.6	0.3

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The BD-JTP trust fund has financed programs that provide analytical and technical support for a range of governance reforms and activities, including: finalization of a review of access to justice and dispute resolution; public expenditure reviews; a power sector governance and political economy study and operational risk assessment; promotion of inclusive methodologies for participation and growth; work on accountability mechanisms in safety nets; reviews of institutions of accountability; promotion of clean air in cities and addressing extreme poverty in Bangladesh; comprehensive poverty assessment support for development of an urban strategy with a focus on pro-poor resettlement; development of an education development index, work on disability in Bangladesh; support for an investment climate assessment; exploration of technology improvements for microfinance; research on fuel subsidies for marginal farmers; promotion of women's employment; policy notes on structuring local government revenue assignments; technical assistance to strengthen the anti-money laundering and counter financing of terrorism regimes; political

economy of tax administration; reviews and presentations of options for renewal of mobile telephone licenses, and support for youth engagement in public policy.

The poverty assessments and index for educational development were important evidential bases for policy decisions on social welfare and education. Political economy studies have played an important role in shaping the Bank's and DFID's operational engagements in the country. Work on youth engagement, development of an urban strategy, development of resettlement policies and inclusive methodologies for safety nets was conducted through cooperation with leading Bangladeshi non-governmental organizations and think tanks which in turn fostered greater public dialogue on these policy issues.

Participating donors: The United Kingdom.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: BC Central Government Administration, BG – Law and Justice, BO Public Administration – Finance, BZ – General Public Administration.

Themes: 23 – Macroeconomic Management, 24 – Other Economic Management, 25 – Administrative and Civil Service Reform, 27 – Public Expenditure, Financial Management, and Procurement, 29 – Other Accountability/Anti-Corruption, 30 – Other Public Sector Governance, 31 – Access to law and Justices.

Geographic Coverage: Bangladesh

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151. Tsunami Relief Fund (TRF)

BACKGROUND

The Tsunami Relief Fund (TRF) was established in support of the Bank's India Tsunami Disaster Recovery Project, which closed December 31, 2011. The project was based on a 2006 scoping study conducted jointly by FAO, the Bank, and DFID, which suggested that by better management and reform of marine fisheries, there was significant potential for sustainable livelihoods enhancement and economic growth. The Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods (FIMSUL), initiated in early 2010 and closed in December 2012, financed technical, analytical, and consultative work to assist the State of Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Puducherry in developing a participatory policy framework and capacities for improved fisheries management and revival of livelihoods of coastal communities. The project covered seven integrated work packages: Stakeholder Analysis and Visioning, Fisheries Policy Development, Livelihoods Support and Best Practice, Institutional and Legal Frameworks, Fisheries Management Systems, Livelihoods Status and Impacts, Knowledge Management for Change, and Future Planning.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Tsunami Relief Fund (TRF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	1.175	1.125

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

At closure, project targets across all seven integrated work packages were largely achieved using a highly consultative process. Key outputs included: comprehensive review of fisheries livelihoods; review of existing technical studies and updating where necessary, especially with stock assessment and bio-economic modeling; study tour to Malaysia and New Zealand on best practices in marine fisheries management; fisheries policy review and development of policy options; legal and institutional analysis and development of options for reform; identification of fisheries management units for key fish stocks; development of a new, stakeholder-driven vision statement for marine fisheries that was accepted by government; production of six newsletters; and other reports.

Participating Donors: The World Bank

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AZ – General Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry, BL – Public Administration – Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry.

Themes: 33 – Law Reform, 53 – Poverty Strategy, Analysis, and Monitoring, 76 – Rural non-Farm Income Generation, 77 – Rural Services and Infrastructure, 86 – Other Environmental and Natural Resources Management.

Geographic Coverage: India (State of Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Puducherry)

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Q. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT NETWORK VPU

152. Agriculture Finance Support Facility (ARFF)

BACKGROUND

The Agriculture Finance Support Facility (AgriFin) aims to scale -up access to financial services for smallholder farmers and agricultural enterprises in developing countries by supporting financial institutions to develop or scale-up sustainable models of agriculture finance.

The program co-finances capacity development projects undertaken by financial institutions and organizes knowledge and network-building activities. The projects range in size from US\$500,000 to US\$2 million and co-financing provided is a maximum of 50 percent. The knowledge component organizes study tours and conferences and publishes learning materials.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Agriculture Finance Support Facility (ARFF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	9.0	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.8	1.6

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Capacity development projects:

- Eleven grants approved for co-financing capacity development projects in 11 financial institutions, 8 of which are in Africa (Rwanda, Uganda, the Republic of Mozambique, Cameroon, Senegal, Mali, and Burkina Faso) and 3 in Asia (Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Cambodia).
- US\$9.6 million committed for these grants, which leverages an additional US\$10.2 million in match funding by the financial institutions. US\$700,200 disbursed under

three grants. Financial institutions have spent US\$1 million in match funding.

- Under the project in Rwanda (with Banque Populaire du Rwanda), mobile banking and ATM services rolled out in rural areas benefitting over 80,000 rural clients; agribusiness department established with four managers and 18 loan officers; 300 staff and 11 cooperatives trained, and coffee financing policy developed and is under use.
- Under the project in Uganda (with Centenary Rural Development Bank), agriculture credit unit established; value chain specialist recruited; maize value chain study completed, and three service centers established in rural areas.
- Under the project in Sri Lanka (with Hatton National Bank), 39 agriculture officers recruited, 13 ATMs installed in rural areas in the post-conflict areas in the North and East, and a new loan product launched for smallholder farmers.

Knowledge and Learning Activities

- Global conference, “Financing Agriculture Forum 2012,” focusing on market segmentation and product development, organized to foster banker-to-banker exchange on agriculture finance. 110 participants from 30 countries, including 70 banking professionals from 32 financial institutions, 11 advisory services organizations, and 3 international industry associations, participated.
- Knowledge exchange to learn from three leading organizations involved in agriculture finance organized in India. 30 participants from partner financial institutions and senior World Bank staff participated.
- Six seminars organized in Washington, D.C. to share lessons from leading financial institutions involved in agricultural finance.

Participating Donors: The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AZ – General Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry, FE – Micro and SME Finance.

Themes: 78 – Rural Non-Farm Income Generation, 79 – Other Rural Development, 41 – Small and Medium Enterprise Support, 44 – Other Financial and Private Sector Development.

Geographic Coverage: East Asia, South Asia, Africa Regions.

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153. Carbon Partnership Facility (CPF) and Carbon Asset Development Fund (CADF)

BACKGROUND

The Carbon Partnership Facility (CPF) is one of the Bank's major new carbon finance instruments. It is designed to develop emission reductions and support their purchase on a larger scale through the provision of carbon finance to long-term investments focused on delivering post-2012 emission reduction assets. In order to scale up carbon finance, the CPF collaborates with governments and market participants on investment programs and sector-based interventions that are consistent with low-carbon economic growth and sustainable development priorities of developing countries. The CPF utilizes the CDM Program of Activities approach to systematically support partner country initiatives to move in the direction of low-carbon economies.

The CPF draws on the World Bank's financial and knowledge resources to strategically integrate carbon finance with sustainable development by linking carbon finance to Bank operations. It facilitates the implementation of low-carbon programs across an array of sectors and technologies—energy efficiency, waste management, energy generation and distribution, and transportation—where policy measures or investments by governments are needed.

The CPF brings together industrial country buyers and developing country sellers of emission reductions, as well as developing and donor country governments, into a partnership with shared decision making. The CPF consists of a Carbon Asset Development Fund (CADF), which supports the preparation of the emission reduction programs, including through client-executed grants, and the CPF Carbon Fund, which will purchase the emission reductions generated by CPF programs.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Carbon Fund for Carbon Partnership Facility (CPF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	—	—
Carbon Asset Development Fund (CADF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	1.27	4.09
Disbursements made during the year	2.34	3.63

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The CADF became operational with the signing of the Donor Contribution agreements with the Governments of Spain and Norway. The following CADF Donor Contributions have been received (as of end-December 2011): €5 million from the Government of Spain, €2 million from the Government of Norway; €2 million from the Government of Italy; and €2 million contribution from the European Commission.

The First Tranche of the CPF Carbon Fund includes commitments from the following Buyer Participants: Government of Spain, €47.5 million; Endesa, a Spanish energy company, €35 million; Government of Norway, €20 million; Government of Sweden, €20 million; and E.ON, a German energy company, €10 million.

There are seven Seller Participants in the CPF: (i) Morocco's leading municipal bank (FEC), for a solid waste management program; (ii) Brazil's Caixa Economica Federal, also for a solid waste management program; (iii) Vietnam's Ministry of Industry and Trade,

for a renewable energy program; (iv) the Greater Amman Municipality for a city-wide carbon finance program; (v) Thailand's Provincial Electricity Authority for an energy efficiency program; (vi) the Hebei Green Agriculture Company in the People's Republic of China, for a farm bio-gas program; and (vii) the United Republic of Tanzania Rural Energy Agency, for a renewable energy program.

Participating Donors/Buyer Participants: Italy, Norway, Spain, and the European Commission are CADF donors; Spain, Norway, Sweden, Endesa and E.ON are CPF Buyer Participants.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: LA – District Heating and Energy Efficiency Services, LB – Mining and Other Extractive, LC – Oil and Gas, LD – Power, LE – Renewable Energy, LZ- General Energy, WD – Flood Protection, WA – Sanitation, WS – Sewerage, WB – Solid Waste Management, WC – Water Supply, WZ – General Water, Sanitation, and Flood Protection.

Themes: 80 – Biodiversity, 81 – Climate Change, 82 – Environmental Policies and Institutions, 83 – Land Administration and Management, Pollution Management and Environmental Health, 85 Water Resources Management, 86 – Other Environment and Natural Resources Management, 71 – Access to Urban Services and Housing, 72 – Municipal Finance, 73 – Municipal Governance and Institution Building, 74 – Other Urban Development.

CCS Trust Fund:

Sectors: LC – Oil and Gas, LD – Power, LB – Mining and Other Extractive, YZ – Industry and Trade

Theme: – 81 Climate Change

Geographic Coverage: Global

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154. Cities Alliance Program (CITIES)

BACKGROUND

The Cities Alliance (CITIES) Program adopted a new Charter in 2010, which emphasizes its role as a global partnership for urban poverty reduction and the promotion of the role of cities in sustainable development. In strengthening the role of cities, Program members are committed to strengthening synergies amongst members and partners alike, thereby improving the quality of urban development cooperation and lending.

The program provides partnership frameworks, technical assistance funding, and knowledge products to assist improvements in national policy environments for sustainable city development, local inclusive strategies and plans, capacities of cities to provide services to urban poor, and mechanisms to engage citizens in city/urban governance.

The Cities Alliance is managed by a Consultative Group (CG) comprising all members, which meets annually and is co-chaired by the World Bank and UN-Habitat. A strengthened Executive Committee, chaired by United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and with a combination of fixed and rotating membership, performs a range of duties on behalf of the CG. The activities of the Cities Alliance are managed by a Secretariat, located at the offices of the World Bank in Washington, DC. In addition, the Secretariat also has staff co-located in the World Bank offices in New

Delhi, Pretoria, and Abidjan, as well as a small office (three personnel) located in São Paulo.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Cities Alliance (CITIES)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	11.1	8.4
Disbursements made during the year	14.7	10.9

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- Mobilized political support among Cities Alliance membership for a strategic initiative to promote and strengthen the role of secondary cities, the small and medium-sized cities largely ignored in development strategies of both developing countries and international development agencies, and which are bearing the brunt of rapid urbanization.
- Secondary Cities Support Program of Uganda expanded from five to 14 cities and linked to US\$150 million World Bank urban investment loan.

- Cities Alliance membership mobilized to support national city development programs in Burkina Faso, Ghana, the Republic of Mozambique, and Vietnam, and a regional program to advance decentralization and empowerment of cities in the Middle East and North Africa region.
- National Upgrading Support Program of South Africa enabled the government to move beyond its orthodox approach of a large-scale housing construction and resettlement and promote a more flexible approach to housing for the poor.
- Promoted climate resilient city development strategies for Sri Lankan cities; historic city development in the Republic of Uzbekistan; strategic planning for cities of Chile; urban development strategy for Yaoundé (Cameroon); and city housing support for The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.
- Coordinated joint work among WB, UNEP, and UN-Habitat on cities in environment and climate change and in advancing issues for Rio + 20, including establishment of a Green House Gas Standard (GHG) for cities.

Participating Donors: Australia, Brazil, Chile, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the European Commission,

France, Germany, Habitat for Humanity International (HFHI), Italy, Japan, Metropolis, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Slum Dwellers International (SDI), South Africa, Spain, Sweden, UN Environment Program (UNEP), UN-Habitat, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), the United States, and the World Bank.

Sector & Themes Covered:

Sectors: Non-sectoral

Themes: 71-Access to Urban Services and Housing, 73-Municipal Governance and Institutional Building, 74-Other Urban Development.

Geographic Coverage: Global (Restricted to the DAC List of Aid Recipients)

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155. Clean Technology Fund (CTF)

BACKGROUND

The Clean Technology Fund (CTF), one of two Climate Investment Funds, promotes scaled-up financing for demonstration, deployment, and transfer of low-carbon technologies with significant potential for long-term greenhouse gas emissions savings. This also includes support to developing policy and regulatory environment, setting the stage for large-scale deployment of low-carbon technologies.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Clean Technology Fund (CTF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1,003.9	471.0
Disbursements made during the year	121.2	116.6

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

As of December 2011, the CTF governing body:

- Has endorsed CTF investment plans for Colombia, the Arab Republic of Egypt, India, Indonesia, the Republic of Kazakhstan, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, the Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam, and the MENA Regional Program (Algeria, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia). The Investment Plans will channel over US\$6 billion of CTF funding and expect to leverage up to eight times of additional funds from other sources.
- Has approved CTF funding for 26 projects under 13 of these investment plans, spanning across investments in electricity generation from renewable energy, energy conservation, urban transportation, concentrated solar power, wind energy, transmission and distribution, smart grids, geothermal energy, and district heating.

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: LE – Renewable Energy, LA – District Heating and Energy Efficiency Services, LD – Power, TZ – General Transportation

Theme: 81 – Climate Change

Geographic Coverage: Global

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156. Commodity Risk Program (CRISK)

BACKGROUND

Risk and uncertainty are inherent in agriculture and commodity supply chains because of the prevalence of multiple risks facing the agriculture sector (not only weather and price) and the failure to address them on an ex-ante holistic basis. Since inception of the Commodity Risk (CRISK) in FY2003, the Bank's Agricultural Risk Management Team (ARMT) has provided technical assistance to developing countries to enable them to better comprehend the complexity of agriculture risk management and develop appropriate solutions to mitigate-transfer-cope risks associated with agriculture.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Commodity Risk (CRISK) Program	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	3.6	1.6
Disbursements made during the year	2.2	2.7

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- Ghana—conducted cocoa supply chain risk assessment; piloted agriculture sector risk review; conducted weather risk mapping exercise; delivered training on index insurance; and supported weather data digitization under the Ghana Non-Lending Technical Assistance (NLTA) program on agricultural risk management.
- Burkina Faso—delivered training course on cotton price risk management and conducted agriculture insurance feasibility study.
- The Republic of Mozambique—conducted weather risk mapping and developed synthetic weather data.
- The Republic of Kazakhstan—conducted agriculture insurance feasibility study.

- Conducted agriculture sector risk review in Niger and Honduras.
- Conducted agriculture insurance review in Algeria and the Azerbaijan Republic.
- Conducted supply chain risk assessment in Vietnam (coffee) and Kenya (horticulture)
- Provided technical assistance to Malawi macro weather derivative transaction and Kenya index insurance pilot project.
- Organized FARM annual conference in Zurich focusing on commodity price volatility and index insurance in the context of climate change.
- Expanded and maintained online platform for knowledge sharing and agricultural risk management practitioners' community (www.agriskmanagementforum.org). The platform receives approximately 2,000 visits each month.
- Launched ARD Discussion paper titled "Weather Index Insurance for Agriculture: Guidance for Development Practitioners" and distributed it to 800 practitioners.
- Training: Designed the training course on cocoa price risk management; delivered cocoa price risk management training in Cameroon and Nigeria; organized regional training on cotton price risk management in East and West Africa; delivered training on index insurance and price risk management in Colombia; delivered coffee price risk management training in Eastern Africa; and updated and maintained an online platform for the wider dissemination of ARMTs' training material (www.agrisktraining.com).
- Secured supplemental contribution of US\$4.2 million in donor funding for continuing and expanding the activities of Bank's ARMT Unit.

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sector: AZ – General Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry.

Theme: 75 – Rural Markets

Geographic Coverage: Global

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157. Communities and Small-Scale Mining Initiative (CASM)

BACKGROUND

Artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) is a poverty-driven activity, typically practiced in remote or peri-urban areas of the world's poorest countries by largely itinerant, poorly educated people with few employment alternatives. Despite harsh working and living conditions in a high-risk environment, the number of artisanal and small-scale miners continues to grow. It is estimated that as many as 20 million people are engaged in artisanal and small-scale mining, and that a further 100 million people depend on this sector for their livelihood.

The Communities and Small-Scale Mining (CASM) Initiative was launched in 2001 by a coalition of donors, governments, mining companies, NGOs, and artisanal miners, in response to a critical need for integrated, multidisciplinary solutions to the complex social and environmental challenges faced by ASM communities and for improved coordination among those working in this sector. The CASM Initiative provides support to, and mobilizes practical expertise from, its global network of members. Its activities range from ASM initiatives—working with companies, governments, civil society and, of course, miners themselves—to engagement in international development policy dialogue. The Initiative's engagement in capacity building and community-level projects with country partners and miners has helped in its important advocacy role to communicate to international forums and development agencies the potentially positive development influence that ASM can have, based on the evidence of practical experience.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Communities And Small-Scale Mining (CASM) Initiative	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.3	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.4	0.1

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Key results of the CASM Initiative include: (i) sponsorship of the annual CASM Conference, which brings together miners, government officials, donor partners, companies, civil society, practitioners, academics, and others to discuss and share experiences on a range of issues related to ASM; (ii) good practice guidance in regard to conflict management between large-scale and artisanal and small-scale mining; (iii) good practice guidance on formal legalization of ASM, including in about 40 specific country cases; (iv) contributions to fair trade artisanal gold and precious metals and to the safe use of mercury in artisanal gold mining; and (v) support to ASM issues in World Bank mining technical assistance projects.

Participating Donors: Denmark, the Tiffany & Co. Foundation, and the United Kingdom.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: LS – Other Mining and Extractive Industries

Themes: Non-thematic

Geographic Coverage: Global

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158. A Global Research Partnership for a Food Secure Future CGIAR¹⁷

BACKGROUND

Established in 1971 as a long-term program of support for the few existing international agricultural research institutes, the CGIAR has evolved into a global research partnership to address reduction of rural poverty, improvement of food security, nutrition and health, and sustainable management of natural resources.

The core elements of the new CGIAR, the Fund and the Consortium of CGIAR Centers, were established in 2010. The Consortium of the CGIAR Centers unites the 15 international agricultural research Centers supported by the CGIAR and provides a single contact point for donors to contract research. Similarly, the CGIAR Fund unites donors to harmonize their contributions to agricultural research for development, improve the quantity and quality of funding available, and engender greater financial stability. These two core elements are united by a Strategy and Results Framework that sets out common goals, objectives and results for the new CGIAR. This businesslike structure and its clarified roles, responsibilities and decision-making processes enable the CGIAR to do more and do better, as it fulfills its mandate to fight poverty and hunger while conserving the environment.

The CGIAR enjoys a strong relationship with the World Bank. The Fund Office is the operational arm of the Fund Council and Funders Forum (which brings together donors, CGIAR leaders and other stakeholders), and is located at the Bank's Headquarters in Washington. The Fund Council is chaired by a Bank vice president and the Bank serves as Trustee of the CGIAR Fund.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

A Global Research Partnership for a Food Secure Future (CGIAR)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	142.8	233.9
Disbursements made during the year	128.0	157.1

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- **“Scuba rice” protects farmers against short-term flooding.** A flood-tolerant gene, which enables rice to survive under water for up to two weeks, has been transferred into several popular rice varieties, allowing them to retain their valued characteristics. The new

varieties have been released in four countries and seed multiplication is proceeding in ten countries across Asia.

- **Drought-tolerant maize for Africa.** Thirty-four new drought-tolerant maize varieties were released in 13 African countries since 2007-2011, enabling about 2 million smallholder farmers to significantly increase their yields and incomes. Scaling up could benefit 320 million people, with additional indirect effects on many more.
- **New climbing bean varieties** tripled yields in Rwanda over standard bush bean varieties and have spread to Kenya, Uganda, and other countries. They enjoy two to three growing seasons per year, and some of the improved climbers also offer greater resistance to diseases of the leaves and roots, while others have been bred to contain higher levels of iron.
- **Biocontrol research to enhance cassava productivity.** The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, a member of the CGIAR Consortium, recently distributed 40 new cassava mosaic disease-resistant varieties in Nigeria, 36 in the United Republic of Tanzania, 30 in the Democratic Republic of Congo, and 14 in Malawi. Scaling up research could tap cassava's potential productivity in Africa and reduce large starch imports.
- **Biofortified staple crops for the poor.** In the Republic of Mozambique and Uganda, new biofortified varieties of orange-fleshed sweet potato—not only rich in vitamin A, but also drought tolerant, virus resistant, and high yielding—have reached more than 24,000 rural households. Other crops, such as cassava and beans, are being bred with iron or zinc to combat micronutrient malnutrition.
- **Improved varieties of cowpea** are being widely adopted in the dry savannas of West Africa, with estimated benefits ranging from US\$299 million to US\$1.1 billion to accrue from 2000-2020.
- **Agroforestry approaches for restoring soil fertility.** Planting of “fertilizer tree fallows” to restore soil fertility has enabled farmers in Malawi and Zambia to double maize yields without using fertilizers, and has restored tree cover while raising sorghum and millet yields in Burkina Faso and Niger.

Participating Donors: Australia, Austria, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, the People's Republic of China, Denmark, Finland, France, India, International Development Research Centre, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, New

17 Formerly known as Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.

Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the World Bank.

In addition to the above donors, bilateral donors provide funds directly to the CGIAR Centers. It is expected that the majority of the bilateral funding will move to the CGIAR Fund in the near future.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AB – Agricultural Extension and Research, AH – Crops, AI-Irrigation and Drainage, AZ – General Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry, BL – Public Administration – Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry, YA – Agricultural Marketing and Trade, YB – Agro-Industry, WD – Flood Protection, WC – Water Supply.

Themes: 68 – Nutrition and Food Security, 75 – Rural Markets, 77 – Rural Policies and Institutions, 78 – Rural

Services and Infrastructure, 79 – Other Rural Development, 91 – Global Food Crisis Response, 83 – Land Administration and Management, 85 – Water Resources Management, 86 – Other Environment and Natural Resources Management, 36 – Personal and Property Rights, 41 – Small and Medium Enterprise Support, 52 – Natural Disaster Management.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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159. Carbon Funds (CF) – First Generation

BACKGROUND

There are ten trust funds/facilities managed by the Carbon Finance Unit (ENVCF) that make purchases of carbon assets under the Kyoto Protocol's first commitment period. In aggregate, they were capitalized at the end of December 2011 at US\$2.34 billion, with the share of participation split between 58 percent private and 42 percent public.

Together they have signed 159 active Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) contracts with a combined value of US\$1.85 billion. Thirteen percent of the contracts have been signed with projects in the World Bank's Africa Region, while twenty-five percent have been signed both in the Latin America and Caribbean and in East Asia Pacific regions. The remaining sixty-two percent of contracts are distributed within South Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, and the Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regions. The projects represent a range of emission reduction technologies from hydropower, energy efficiency, to waste management, afforestation, and reforestation.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Carbon Fund Programs (CF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	305	1,256
Disbursements made during the year	194	148

Participating Donors:

Public Entities: Government of Austria, Government of Canada, Government of Denmark, Government of Finland, Agence Française de Développement, Government of Ireland, Government of Italy, Government of Luxembourg, Government of Norway, Government of Spain, Government of Sweden, Government of the Brussels Capital-Region, Belgium, Government of the Flemish Region, Belgium, Government of the Netherlands, Government of the Walloon Region, Belgium, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and the KfW Group.

Private Entities: Aalborg Portland, Azuliber 1, S.L., BASF AG, BP p.l.c., Canadenis (managed by Natsource), Cementerie Aldo Barbetti S.p.A., Cementos Portland Valderrivas, Cepsa, Chubu Electric Power Co. Inc., Chugoku Electric Power Co. Inc., Consensus Business Group, Daiwa Securities Capital Markets Co. Ltd, Deutsche Bank, DONG Energy A/S, E.ON Generación, E.ON Italia S.p.A., Eco-Carbone, Elecrabel N.V., Endesa, Enel Trade S.p.A., Energias de Portugal (EDP), ERG S.p.A., Fondo Portugues de Carbono-Portugal, Fortum, FUJIFILM Corporation, Gas Natural SDG SA., GDF Suez, Göteborg Energi AB, HC Energia, Iberdrola, Idemitsu Kosan Co. Ltd., IRIDE Mercato S.p.A., Italcementi S.p.A., Japan Petroleum Exploration Co. Ltd., Kyushu Electric Power Co. Inc., Maersk Olie og Gas AS., Mitsubishi Corporation, Mitsui & Co. Ltd., Natsource Asset Management LLC, Nippon Oil Corporation, Nordjysk Elhandel A/S, Norsk Hydro, Oficemen, Public Power Corporation S.A., Rautaruukki Oyj, Repsol YPF, RWE, Shikoku Electric Power Co. Inc., Statkraft Carbon Invest AS,

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Prototype Carbon Fund (PCF)		Netherlands European Carbon Facility (NECF)	
Fund Capital (US\$ million)	219.8	Fund Capital (US\$ million)	(See note below*)
Date Operational	April 2000	Date Operational	August 2004
Participants	22	Participants	1
Private % (by capital invested)	58	Private % (by capital invested)	0
ERPAs	22 projects	ERPAs	4 projects
Pipeline	0 projects	Pipeline	0
Netherlands Clean Development Mechanism Facility (NCDMF)		BioCarbon Fund (BioCF)	
Fund Capital (US\$ million)	(See note below*)	TRANCHE 1	
Date Operational	May 2002	Fund Capital (US\$ million)	53.8
Participants	1	Date Operational	May 2004
Private % (by capital invested)	0	Participants	14
ERPAs	14 projects	Private % (by capital invested)	51
Pipeline	0 projects	ERPAs	19 projects
Community Development Carbon Fund (CDCF)		TRANCHE 2	
Fund Capital (US\$ million)	128.6	Fund Capital (US\$ million)	36.6
Date Operational	March 2003	Date Operational	March 2007
Participants	25	Participants	7
Private % (by capital invested)	45	Private % (by capital invested)	44
ERPAs	29	ERPAs	7 projects
Pipeline	0	Pipeline	3 projects
Italian Carbon Fund (ICF)		Umbrella Carbon Facility (UCF)	
Fund Capital (US\$ million)	155.6	TRANCHE 1	
Date Operational	March 2004	Fund Capital (€ million)	799.1**
Participants	7	Date Operational	August 2006
Private % (by capital invested)	30	Participants	16
ERPAs	7 projects	Private % (by capital invested)	75
Pipeline	0 projects	ERPAs	2 projects
Danish Carbon Fund (DCF)		TRANCHE 2	
Fund Capital (€ million)	90	Fund Capital (€ million)	112
Date Operational	January 2005	Date Operational	January 2011
Participants	5	Participants	4
Private % (by capital invested)	78	Private % (by capital invested)	91
ERPAs	10 projects	ERPAs	13 projects
Pipeline	0 projects	Pipeline	0 projects
Spanish Carbon Fund (SCF)		Carbon Fund for Europe (CFE)	
TRANCHE 1		Fund Capital (€ million)	50
Fund Capital (€ million)	220	Date Operational	March 2007
Date Operational	March 2005	Participants	5
Participants	12	Private % (by capital invested)	20
Private % (by capital invested)	23	ERPAs	8 projects
ERPAs	18 projects	Pipeline	0 projects
Pipeline	0 projects		
TRANCHE 2			
Fund Capital (€ million)	70		
Date Operational	April 2008		
Private % (by capital invested)	0		
ERPAs	6 projects		
Pipeline	3 projects		
Notes:			
* Not publicly available.			
**Includes €224.54 million total participation of PCF, NCDMF, ICF, DCF, and SCF.			

StatoilHydro ASA, Sumitomo Chemicals Co. Ltd., Sumitomo Joint Electric Power Co. Ltd., Suntory, Swiss Re, Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture, Tamarisk (managed by Natsource), The Japan Iron and Steel Federation, The Okinawa Electric Power Co., Inc., Tohoku Electric Power Co., Inc., Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO), Trading Emissions PLC, and Zeroemissions Carbon Trust S.A.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AB-Agricultural Extension and Research, AH-Crops, AJ-Animal Production, AT-Forestry, AZ- General Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry, EZ-General Education, JA-Health, LA-District Heating and Energy Efficiency Services, LC-Oil and gas, LD-Power, LE-Renewable Energy, LZ-General Energy, TZ-General Transportation, and WB-Solid Waste Management.

Themes: 81-Climate Change, 84-Pollution Management and Environmental Health, and 86-Other Environment and Natural Resources Management.

Geographic Coverage: Global and Regional

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160. Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)

BACKGROUND

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund is a global partnership program that provides strategic assistance to nongovernmental, private sector, and other civil society partners, to conserve Earth's biodiversity hotspots. The CEPF2 GPP supports a second phase of CEPF to expand and replicate successful implementation models within at least 14 of 30 eligible biodiversity hotspots worldwide. The program builds on lessons learned to consolidate conservation gains in current hotspots and expand activities to marine ecosystems and nine new hotspots. Empowerment of civil society promotes local ownership, environmental governance, effective national and local institutions, and more efficient and cost-effective delivery of global and national benefits.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.1	0.0

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The project has invested in 9 consolidation and 5 new hotspots, respectively, out of a desired 14 total (with 9 of

those to be new hotspots). Thus, there are active investments in 5 new hotspots/regions: Indo-Burma, Western Ghats, Polynesia-Micronesia, Caribbean Islands, and Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany. An Ecosystem Profile has been completed or is under development in 3 additional new hotspots/regions: Mediterranean Basin, Eastern Afromontane, and East Melanesia Islands. There are active investments in 9 consolidation programs: Cape Floristic Region, Succulent Karoo, Guinean Forests, Atlantic Forest, the Republic of Mozambique, Tropical Andes, Southern Mesoamerica, Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena, and the Caucasus.

The project has also invested in conserving globally important biodiversity in a total of 8,203,014 hectares out of the proposed 29 m hectares. This includes 5,927,536 hectares of key biodiversity areas that have strengthened protection and management, 45,821 hectares of protected area that have been created or expanded with CEPF support, and 2,229,657 hectares of production landscape managed for biodiversity conservation or sustainable use with support from CEPF. In addition, nearly 300 new civil society groups have received grants. 28. Of the 211 grants this number represents, 83 were awarded to date to support stewardship by indigenous and local communities, of which 78 (or 37 percent of the total) are already showing results in this regard, including improved local capacity, granting of land title, strengthened governance structures for decision making, financial incentives for conservation, and adoption of improved resource management practices.

Participating Donors: France, Japan; Global Environment Facility, the World Bank; the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation; Conservation International.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AZ – General Agriculture and AT – Forestry

Theme: 80 – Biodiversity

Geographic Coverage: Global

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161. Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP)

BACKGROUND

The Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) is a global, multi-donor technical assistance program that is administered by the World Bank Group and governed by a Consultative Group (CG) of donors that meets annually. Since its establishment in 1983, ESMAP's mission has remained constant—to assist low- and middle-income countries to increase know-how and institutional capacity in order to achieve environmentally sustainable energy solutions for poverty reduction and economic growth.

Program management is the responsibility of a unit within the Bank's Sustainable Energy Department. ESMAP's work program consists of a combination of (i) annual block grants to World Bank regional energy sector units for analytical and advisory activities to support clients; (ii) own-managed research, analysis, and knowledge products of a global nature; (iii) the Africa Renewable Energy Access Program; and (iv) grants to support the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to transition to low carbon economies through development and deployment of renewable energy resources and promotion of greater energy.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	7.9	22.0
Disbursements made during the year ^{a/}	22.5	17.3

Note: a/ Include disbursements made under the Clean Energy Investment Framework (CEIF) of the Environment Unit and the AFREA Program.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Since its establishment, ESMAP has supported more than 100 countries through more than 800 activities covering a broad range of energy issues. With an early focus on Country Energy Assessments, ESMAP has since expanded its product line to include four focus areas: clean energy, energy access, energy efficient cities, and results-based funding.

Below are recent highlights of ESMAP's achievements:

- Provided analyses and recommendations for over 30 countries as they developed new national energy strategies, institutions, and regulations.
- Supported Low Carbon Growth Studies in Brazil, the People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, the Republic of Poland, and South Africa, to identify greenhouse gas mitigation opportunities and the financial, technical and policy requirements for a transition to a low carbon development path.
- Supported Lighting Africa in building the market for off-grid lighting products and developing sector-wide investment plans in Kenya and Rwanda that mobilized US\$1 billion for energy access programs.
- Through the Energy Efficient Cities Initiative, developed public procurement guidelines for energy efficiency services and best practices on building codes to help city officials design and implement efficiency programs.
- Supported the Africa Electrification Initiative to create a body of practical knowledge and sustain a network of practitioners in the design and implementation of on-grid and off-grid electrification programs in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Catalyzed scale-up programs for concentrated solar power in India, the Middle East, and North Africa.
- Conducted rapid diagnostic assessments of the short-to medium-term effects of the global financial crisis on high-priority investments in the power sector in 18 developing and transitional countries. Several projects identified in the vulnerability assessments are being prepared for World Bank financing.
- Supported over 200 analytical and advisory activities, with US\$50 million in grants disbursed, since FY2009. In

the five fiscal years to 2010, ESMAP's technical assistance and analytical work helped shape projects and programs totaling US\$16 billion in World Bank Group financing.

Participating Donors: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, the Republic of Lithuania, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the World Bank.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: LA – District Heating and Energy Efficiency Services, LD – Power, LE – Renewable Energy, LZ – General Energy.

Themes: 71 – Access to Urban Services and Housing, 72 – Municipal Finance, 73 – Municipal Governance and Institution Building, 74 – Other Urban Development, 76 – Rural non-farm Income Generation, 78 – Rural Services

and Infrastructure, 81 – Climate Change, 82-Environmental Policies and Institutions, 84-Pollution Management and Environmental Health, 45 – Export Development and Competitiveness, 47 – Regional Integration, 48-Technology Diffusion, 57 – Participation and Civic Engagement, 59 – Gender, 61 – Social Analysis and Monitoring, 39 – Infrastructure Services for Private Sector Development.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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162. Extractive Industries Technical Advisory Facility (ETAf)

BACKGROUND

Extractive industries are key components of many developing economies. When well-managed, solid mineral and hydrocarbon resources offer real opportunities for such countries to achieve sustainable economic growth. However, resource-rich, developing countries often suffer from weak institutions, poor legal frameworks, and insufficient local capacity, resulting in extractive industry resources not being managed with a view to long term, positive impacts. The objective of the ETAf is to assist resource-rich, developing countries to correctly structure extractive industry transactions and related sector policies from the outset, thus reducing the risk of costly or politically difficult remediation at a later stage. The ETAf facilitates rapid-response, third-party advisory services and capacity building for extractive industry resource policy frameworks and transactions. It also supports the production and dissemination of global knowledge products on extractive industry sector issues to help address the lack of an integrated body of good practice for sector governance and management. The multi-donor trust fund supporting the ETAf was established in June 2009.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Extractive Industries Tech Advisory Facility (ETAf)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1.0	0.2
Disbursements made during the year	0.5	0.9

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Advisory Services. Since the trust fund's inception nearly three years-ago, over US\$6.2 million has been committed across the portfolio, financing 10 country-specific projects in Liberia (US\$1 million), Rwanda (US\$350,000), the Kyrgyz Republic (US\$500,000), Sierra Leone (US\$750,000), Pakistan (US\$500,000), Mexico (US\$500,000), the Republic of Equatorial Guinea (US\$500,000 and US\$350,000), the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (US\$500,000) and the Republic of Mozambique (US\$750,000). Another five projects, totaling about US\$2.50 million, have been proposed for implementation in the next few months.

Good Practice Source Book. The Extractive Industries Source Book (www.eisourcebook.org) is financed through a grant from the Development Grant Facility (DGF), and is the primary knowledge management tool and product, developed through the EI-TAF. The aim of the EI Source Book is to (a) directly support the EI-TAF in building capacity for large-scale transactions in the extractive industries in client countries, when used as a capacity building tool; and (b) be the nexus for the Extractive Industries Task Group (EITG) and the Extractives for Development (E4D) Knowledge Partnership in meeting the demand to collaborate more effectively across the World Bank Group (WBG) and with external partners, including through the development of new EI knowledge products. The Source Book is being piloted as an orientation guide and knowledge resource for EI-TAF activities (i.e., EI-TAF Balochistan).

Participating Donors: Norway, Switzerland, the International Finance Corporation, and the World Bank.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: LS – Other Mining and Extractive Industries, LC – Oil and Gas

Themes: 29 – Other Accountability/Anti-Corruption, 30 – Other Public Sector Governance, 42 – Standards and Financial Reporting, 57 – Participation and Civic Engagement, and 86 – Other Environment and Natural Resource Management.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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163. Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

BACKGROUND

With 3.5 billion people living in countries rich in oil, gas and minerals, good governance in the exploitation of these resources can generate large revenues to foster economic growth. However, when governance is weak, it may result in poverty, corruption and conflict. The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), based in Oslo, aims to strengthen governance by improving transparency and accountability in the extractives sector through the verification and full publication of company payments and government revenues from oil, gas, and mining. The EITI is a coalition of governments, private companies, civil society groups, investors, and international organizations and is supported by two trust funds that provide funding for Bank- and recipient-executed grants, to help candidate country governments implement the EITI principles while working very closely with World Bank country teams and country offices.

Globally, the EITI has become an established standard and framework for transparency in resource areas with clear consensus on EITI objectives, principles and methodology. There is a wide range of supporting entities and countries: oil, gas, and mining majors, civil society, and bilateral agencies like DFID and NORAD. More and more MDBs endorse and support EITI (African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and Inter-American Development Bank). There is also increasing reference to EITI in global forums like the UN, the G8, and in related actions—e.g., recent legislation passed in the USA on disclosure.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	10.0	11.2
Disbursements made during the year	3.5	5.4

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Thirty countries have started to reconcile and disclose extractive industries payments and revenues in EITI Reports. So far, 79 EITI reports covering on average 4–5 recent fiscal periods have been published. More than 900 companies have disclosed a combined total of over US\$600 billion. Discrepancies of more than US\$20 billion have been explained and resolved. In total, companies' payments exceeded reported government revenues by about US\$5 billion. In those 30 countries, citizens, community leaders, civil society organizations, and the media can hold public officials accountable for the use of their country's extractives revenues, to improve social services, infrastructure, and other public goods. SEGOM/MDTF support was critical to advance EITI results globally. Up to FY12, SEGOM/MDTF has provided technical assistance and funds to 43 resource-rich client countries in all regions, to address the issue of transparency of resource-revenues. MDTF support focuses mainly on (i) helping countries prepared to join EITI; (ii) set-up tripartite national committees to lead implementation; (iii) EITI reports production and publication; and (iv) CSOs capacity building and communications. In total, 33 client countries out of 35 EITI implementing countries

have benefited from SEGOM/MDTF support. In addition, an array of knowledge dissemination products and learning events were planned and delivered.

Participating Donors: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: LS – Other Mining and Extractive Industries, LC – Oil and Gas.

Themes: 29-Other Accountability/Anti-Corruption, 30-Other Public Sector Governance, 42-Standards and Financial Reporting, 57-Participation and Civic Engagement, 86-Other Environment and Natural Resource Management.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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164. Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

BACKGROUND

The FCPF aims to assist developing countries in their efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation—called REDD+—by providing value to standing forests. The FCPF is designed to set the stage for a large-scale system of incentives for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, providing a fresh source of financing for the sustainable use of forest resources and biodiversity conservation, and for the more than 1.2 billion people who depend to varying degrees on forests for their livelihoods.

The FCPF builds the capacity of up to 37 developing countries in tropical and subtropical regions to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and to tap into any future system of positive incentives for REDD+. In some of these countries, the FCPF will also help reduce the rate of deforestation and forest degradation by providing an incentive per ton of carbon dioxide of emissions reduced through specific Emission Reductions Programs targeting the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	2	5
Disbursements made during the year	1	2

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

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. Twenty countries have currently signed grant agreements, and twenty-three countries have had Readiness Preparation Proposals (R-PPs) assessed.

Participating Donors/Buyer Participants: British Petroleum p.l.c., Canada, CDC Climate, Australia, the European Commission, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, The Nature Conservancy, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Sectors & Themes Covered

Sector: AT – Forestry

Theme: 81 – Climate change

Geographic Coverage Global

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165. Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFCRP)

BACKGROUND

The Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFRP) was established in May 2008 as part of the World Bank Group's response to the food crisis, which included making additional grant funding available for emergency response in low-income countries hardest hit by food price increases. The Food Price Crisis Response Program aims to (i) reduce the negative impact of high food prices on the poor in a timely manner; (ii) support developing country governments in the design of policies that mitigate the adverse impacts of more volatile food prices; and (iii) support broad-based growth in productivity and market participation in agriculture to ensure an adequate supply response as part of a sustained improvement in food supply. It has four sources of financing: (i) the Food Crisis Response Trust Fund (FPCR) of US\$200 million from IBRD surplus; (ii) the Food Price Crisis Response Core Multi-Donor Trust Fund; (iii) the Russia Food Price Crisis Rapid Response Trust Fund; and (iv) the European Union Food Crisis Rapid Response Facility Trust Fund. Together the last three externally-funded trust funds received pledges totaling the equivalent of about US\$358 million. These activities are complemented by those financed through other funding sources under the GFRP, including US\$1.8 billion in IDA/IBRD resources.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFCRP)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	241.7	50.4
Disbursements made during the year	85.8	72.6

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Progress has been made toward each of the three objectives stated previously through the FPCR trust fund. Support for social protection programs is estimated to have impacted 1.79 million people. Support for short- and-medium term food supply response measures through the FPCR TF is estimated to have reached to date US\$0.5 million farm households or 2.51 million beneficiaries. Some examples of results are

- Significant rice yield increases in Niger. Results of an impact evaluation survey carried out at the conclusion

of the Emergency Food Security Support Project in Niger show that rice yields (in irrigated plots with fertilizer applications) were 5.4 tons per hectare on average, exceeding the baseline yield of 2.5 tons/ha by 116 percent. This in turn helped benefit 33 rice producer cooperatives encompassing 20,784 farmers.

- Improved access to food through cash- or food-for-work programs in Nepal. The Social Safety Nets project in Nepal has employed 168,263 workers through food- or cash-for-work programs, providing food for approximately 940,000 beneficiaries across 28 food-insecure districts. Based on program monitoring from November 2008 to June 2009, 94 percent of beneficiaries reported an increase in food security and an average of 5.5 months of self-sufficiency; 52 percent of respondents reported eating more meals a day; 45 percent reported an increase in the variety of food consumed; and 30 percent reported eating larger meals.

MULTI-DONOR TRUST FUND (MDTF):

A multi-donor trust fund has received contributions of \$A50 million from the Australian Government, €80 million from the Government of Spain, 9.5 billion Korean Won from the Republic of Korea, CAD 30 million from the Government of Canada, and US\$150,000 from the International Finance Corporation (IFC). The types of interventions financed through the MDTF range from budget support and social protection, including school feeding programs, cash-for-work programs, health and nutrition programs, and social transfers, to agricultural interventions such as the provision of quality seed and fertilizer, irrigation rehabilitation, and agricultural extension programs. Some examples of results are:

- Increased access to food in Sierra Leone and Cambodia. A total of 11,717 people were employed as part of cash/food-for-work programs in Sierra Leone and Cambodia. Public work programs have not only provided participants with food or cash, they have also created assets such as rural roads that improved rural connectivity and expanded land acreage as in Sierra Leone and South Sudan. Nutrition interventions were undertaken to mitigate the crisis consequences on childhood development: 65,861 children benefitted from school feeding programs in Cambodia; community nutrition programs in Senegal provided monthly growth monitoring for children under two, nutrition

education for mothers, provision of iron and vitamin A supplements, and deworming treatments.

RUSSIA FOOD PRICE CRISIS RAPID RESPONSE TRUST FUND:

A Russia Food Price Crisis Rapid Response Trust Fund received a US\$15 million contribution from the Russian Federation for the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Tajikistan. Some examples of results are

- Higher wheat yields in the Republic of Tajikistan. Support was provided to establish the targeted number of 1,095 community production groups (695 for crops and 400 for livestock) in all 24 districts of Khatlon Region. For the 695 crop community production groups with around 12,515 beneficiaries, the project procured and distributed about 600 tons of high quality seed and planting material. Around 400 tons of fertilizer were also provided for winter wheat, maize, flax, and forage crops, as well as jars and lids for preserving vegetables and strawberries. About 1,600 hectares were planted in 2010 (fall) and 2011 (spring), while 810 hectares of winter wheat are being planted in 2011 (fall). In addition, six seed cleaners with a capacity of approximately 25 tons per day each were provided and located at suitable facilities in the districts. Yields achieved by the community production groups have generally been higher than national averages; for example, their yield for wheat averaged 3.5 tons/ha compared with the national average of 2.1 tons/ha.
- Technical assistance to identify further ways to improve food security, including policy options. This work includes reviews of legislation, enabling regulations, and agricultural taxation to identify options for improving food security.

EUROPEAN UNION FOOD CRISIS RAPID RESPONSE FACILITY TRUST FUND:

The European Union has contributed €112 million to support operations in 10 countries. Some examples of results are

- Improved access to food in the Republic of Yemen. This includes: (i) support for school feeding, with 28,030 students receiving a meal a day across 4 semesters (a school year), and (ii) support for a food-to-work program with 53,452 direct beneficiaries.
- Higher maize yield in Kenya. A total of 193,950 farmers received improved seeds and fertilizers through input vouchers; 77,580 hectares were cultivated with hybrid maize (62,008 hectares were cultivated with orphan crops); and an additional 295,415 farmers adopted at least one technology for food production which includes a hybrid maize production system, improved orphan seeds varieties, and use of organic fertilizers.

Participating Donors: Australia, the European Commission, Canada, the International Finance Corporation, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Spain, and the World Bank.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AZ – General Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry, JA – Health, JB – Other Social Services.

Themes: 91 – Food Crisis Response, 54 – Social Safety Nets, 68 – Nutrition and Food Security, 87 – Social Risk mitigation. Geographic Coverage Global

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166. Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)

BACKGROUND

GAFSP is a multilateral mechanism to assist in the implementation of pledges made by the G8 + + at the L'Aquila Summit in July 2009, set up in response to a request from the G20 in Pittsburgh in September 2009. The objective is to address the underfunding of country and regional agriculture and food security strategic investment plans already

being developed by countries in consultation with donors and other stakeholders at the country-level. This will make aid contributions toward the achievement of the Millennium Development Goal No. 1, which is to cut hunger and poverty by one-half by 2015, more predictable.

GAFSP is a source of new financing aligned with country-led approaches which emphasizes the need to respect

aid effectiveness principles of the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action. GAFSP operates through two windows: the Public Sector Window and the Private Sector Window. The Public Sector Window of GAFSP provides a new and additional pool of grant funds that are not pre-allocated by country. These funds finance the medium- to long-term investments needed to improve the income and food security of poor people in developing countries as countries require, and are prepared to use such funds effectively. It emphasizes the scaling-up of good practice through support to strategic, inclusive, and evidenced-based agricultural investment plans led by the countries themselves under existing aid effectiveness initiatives, such as the CAADP process in Africa.

Resources from the Private Sector Window of GAFSP will be used to support and demonstrate new and innovative financing aimed at increasing the commercial potential of small and medium sized agri-businesses and farmers by bringing them into local, national and global value chains. The Private Sector Window will make investments (including equity investments, first loss cover, loans and credit guarantees, and weather insurance products) and provide advisory services (including grants), consistent with relevant IFC guidelines and policies.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	85.1	174.6
Disbursements made during the year	—	8.3

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Seven donors have pledged US\$1,104.9 million to GAFSP as a whole, with US\$897 million of this earmarked for the Public Sector Window (from Australia, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, Ireland, South Korea, Spain, and the United States), and US\$208 million earmarked for the Private Sector Window (from Canada and the United States). Of the total amount, US\$612 million has been received, US\$562 million for the Public Sector Window and US\$50 million for the Private Sector Window. Financing allocations of the Public Sector Window have been made as funds were received in the pooled GAFSP (Public Sector) fund. Of the 60 countries eligible to apply for GAFSP financing through the public sector window, 25 countries have submitted funding requests under the first Call for Proposals

totalling US\$1.2 billion. Of the 25 applicants, 14 submissions were from African countries. The Steering Committee has allocated US\$481 million in recipient-executed grants to 12 countries (six from Africa, four from South and East Asia, one from Central Asia, and one from the Caribbean). Allocations were made in June 2010 (US\$224 million to five countries), October 2010 (US\$97 million to three countries), and June 2011 (US\$160 million to four countries). Most of the resources have been allocated to Africa (56 percent), followed by Asia (26 percent) and Latin America (7 percent). In addition, the Public Sector Window has set aside US\$32 million for preparation and supervision of these projects, for impact evaluation, and for other operational costs. The GAFSP Steering Committee launched the second Public Sector Window Call for Proposals to eligible countries on January 10, 2012, and received funding requests from 18 countries. GAFSP intends to allocate approximately US\$180 million to roughly 5–6 proposals during the next Steering Committee meeting May 22–23, 2012.

GAFSP has established a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan as part of its advanced results agenda. Monitoring and evaluation of GAFSP projects will be carried out by the countries as well as by the relevant Supervising Entities, following their regular procedures that include six-monthly reporting, baseline creation, and ex-ante cost-benefit analysis. Some additional features have been introduced through the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, such as the use of “core indicators” for all GAFSP-financed projects so that overall programmatic progress can be aggregated, a prioritization on rigorous impact evaluations for up to about 30 percent of GAFSP financed operations, and an eventual enhancement of the GAFSP website to include geo-referencing of project information. DIME (in DECOS) was selected by the Steering Committee to implement the in-depth impact evaluations for GAFSP projects.

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry Sector and the Following Sub-Sectors: YA-Agriculture Markets, Trade, and Agro-Industry, BL-Public Administration – Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry, TI-Rural and Inter-Urban Roads and Highways.

Themes: 75 – Rural Markets, 76 – Rural Non-Farm Income Generation, 77 – Rural Policies and Institutions, 78 – Rural Services and Infrastructure, 79 – Other Rural Development, 91 – Rural Development Theme and the Following Sub-Themes: 68 – Nutrition and Food Security, 54 – Social Safety Nets, 59 – Gender, 87 – Social Risk Mitigation, 83 – Land

Administration and Management, 85 – Water Resource Management.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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167. Global Environment Facility Implementing Agency (GEFIA)

BACKGROUND

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) unites 182 member governments—in partnership with international institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector—to address global environmental issues.

An independent financial mechanism, the GEF provides grants to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants. These projects benefit the global environment, linking local, national, and global environmental challenges and promoting sustainable livelihoods.

The GEF was originally established in October 1991 as a US\$1 billion pilot program by the World Bank, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). Presently in its 5th Replenishment, the GEF has allocated US\$10.5 billion, supplemented by US\$51 billion in cofinancing, for more than 2,700 projects in more than 165 countries. Through its Small Grants Program (SGP), the GEF has also made more than 12,000 small grants directly to nongovernmental and community organizations, totaling US\$495 million.

The GEF partnership includes 10 agencies: the United Nations Development Program, the United Nations Environment Program, the World Bank, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel provides technical and scientific advice on the GEF's policies and projects.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	198.4	199.8

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The World Bank as Implementing Agency for the GEF As an implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the World Bank draws upon its lending experience and policy dialogue with developing countries to help them identify, prepare, and implement projects that simultaneously improve the local environment, reduce poverty, and contribute global environmental benefits by accessing GEF resources to cover the incremental costs of additional actions on a host of global issues. These include: conservation and sustainable use biological diversity; reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and adapting to climate change; managing shared bodies of water; reducing and preventing land degradation and its impacts; addressing threats posed by persistent organic pollutants and reducing emissions of ozone-depleting substances.

Between 1991-2011, the World Bank has used US\$4.6 billion in GEF grants to leverage US\$11.4 billion of IBRD/IDA/IFC loans and credits, and US\$19.2 billion of other funds to finance 700 projects across 120 World Bank client countries. The Bank's current GEF program of US\$2.2 billion includes US\$1.7 billion in projects under supervision and US\$0.5 billion under preparation. All SDN sectors, WB regions, and the IFC manage GEF grants. The largest programs are in East Asia and the Pacific, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean, in the climate change and biodiversity focal areas.

GEF grants have assisted Bank clients to

- Reduce over 100,000 kilo-tons CO₂ through climate change mitigation activities;
- Improve the management of over 114 million hectares of protected areas around the globe, thereby preventing biodiversity loss and deforestation and promoting carbon sequestration; and create over 20 conservation trust funds;
- Increase productivity and climate resilience through co-finance with agriculture, environment, and water resource sector projects;
- Reduce agricultural, municipal, and industrial pollution from entering waterways; and
- Phase-out ozone depleting substances in countries with economies in transition, and the production and use of persistent organic pollutants around the world.

Participating Donors: For a list of donors please refer to GEF description given in CFP-VPU Section.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AZ – General Agriculture, JA – Health, LA – Energy Efficiency in Power, LG – Thermal Power Generation, LR – Other Renewable Energy, LT – Transmission and Distribution of Energy, LZ – General Energy, TC – Urban Transport, TZ – General Transportation, WB – Solid Waste Management, YZ – General Industry and Trade

Themes: 48 – Technology Diffusion, 52 – Natural Disaster

Management, 55 – Vulnerability Assessment and Monitoring, 79 – Other Rural Development, 80 – Biodiversity, 81 – Climate Change, 82 – Environmental Policies and Institutions, 83 – Land Administration and Management, 84 – Pollution Management and Environmental Health, 85 – Water Resources Management, 86 – Other Environmental and Natural Resources Management.

Geographic Coverage: Global.

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<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/ENVIRONMENT/EXTGLOBALENVIRONMENTFACILITYGEFOPERATIONS/0,,menuPK:286248~pagePK:149018~piPK:149093~theSitePK:286243,00.html>

168. Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)

BACKGROUND

Established in 2006, the GFDRR is a Bank-managed global partnership of 35 countries and 6 international organizations, committed to helping developing countries reduce their vulnerability to natural hazards and adapt to climate change, and ensuring rapid recovery after disasters. The partnership's mission is to mainstream disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) in country development strategies by supporting a country-led and managed implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). Since its inception, GFDRR has received US\$245 million in donor pledges and committed more than US\$142.7 million in technical and financial assistance in the form of grants to disaster-prone low- and middle-income countries. This includes US\$28.5 million for global and regional cooperation programs in risk assessment and modeling, early warning systems, safe infrastructure such as schools and hospitals, and catastrophe risk insurance pools, managed in close coordination with United Nations agencies and regional organizations. In managing disaster risk, the GFDRR has effectively contributed to

a shift in focus from a post-disaster centered agenda, to one where prevention and resilience combined become the most cost-effective way to address natural hazards. The facility is effectively responding to the growing needs and demands of countries, funding more than 120 disaster risk reduction and inter-related climate risk management programs.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	30.2	38.7
Disbursements made during the year	20.6	26.1

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

During FY2011, GFDRR stepped up its efforts to mainstream disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate adaptation in country policy dialogue. The GFDRR's effort to mainstream DRR and to strengthen national DRM frameworks has also enabled the World Bank to provide innovative risk financing products to high risk countries.

Using the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) process and Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA) tools, GFDRR has provided financial (over US\$20 million) and technical assistance for as many as 58 post-disaster damage, loss, and needs assessments in response to cyclones, floods, earthquakes, typhoons, mudslides in Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, the People's Republic of China, East Asia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Republic of Madagascar, Malawi, Myanmar, Nepal, Namibia, the Philippines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, West Africa, and the Republic of Yemen. The PDNA is established as the global template for quantifying damage, loss, and needs, for formulating the post-disaster recovery and reconstruction strategy and, increasingly, for leveraging additional post-disaster development assistance that integrates disaster risk reduction.

The GFDRR Labs continued to inspire innovation in DRM through partnerships and technology, and to mainstream this approach through innovative regional projects into the global arena and establishing a consistent and unified methodology, based on lessons learned, to apply innovation in new and existing projects in the regions. Three of GFDRR's Labs staff are now located in the Africa, East Asia and Middle East, and North Africa Regions, to provide direct support to the teams across different sectors. GFDRR's Capacity building team continues to promote risk reduction strategies. It focuses on Institutional Capacity building in line with GFDRR's mandate. In the past 3 years, more than 3,000 professionals have

received training in PDNA and 4,000 DRM specialists were trained through the E-learning program in 2010 alone.

Important knowledge pieces: "Cities and Flooding: A Guide to Integrated Urban Flood Risk Management for the 21st Century," and "GFDRR Knowledge Note: Earthquake Reconstruction."

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AI – Irrigation and Drainage, AZ – General Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry, BZ – General Public Administration, BW – Public Administration-Water, Sanitation and Flood Protection, BN – Public Administration-Education, BO – Public Administration-Finance, BQ – Public Administration-Health, BS – Public Administration-Other Social Services, BV-Public Administration, Transportation, CA – Information Technology, CZ – General Information and Communications, JB – Other Social Services, FD – Non-Compulsory Pensions, Insurance, and Contractual Savings, TZ – General Transportation, WD – Flood Protection, WZ – General Water, Sanitation, and Flood Protection.

Themes: All themes

Geographic Coverage: Global

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169. Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership (GGFR)

BACKGROUND

The GGFR is a public-private partnership launched by the World Bank at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002. It supports national efforts for increasing the use of associated natural gas and thus reducing flaring and venting, which waste resources and increase global CO₂ emissions. GGFR aims to improve energy efficiency, expand gas markets, and mitigate climate change through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from flaring. The GGFR also promotes effective regulatory frameworks and investments in infrastructure to support gas utilization in local and

international energy markets. Poverty reduction is also an integral part of the GGFR program through the supply of cleaner fuels and the expansion of access to electricity.

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 32 billion cubic meters (bcm) from 2005 to 2011.

GGFR partners started a new phase in FY2010 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 has focused its work on key flaring countries—Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Qatar, and the Russian Federation—and on countries that may directly lead to larger flare reduction projects and programs. The GGFR partnership is now getting ready for its next phase (2013–15) in which partners aim to sustain and accelerate flaring reduction.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership (GGFR)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	2.4	2.9
Disbursements made during the year	2.5	2.6

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- Seventeen major oil companies and 15 countries that contribute a significant share of the world's flaring (more than 50 percent) have joined the GGFR.
- The majority of partners have endorsed the Global Standard for gas flaring reduction.
- GGFR implemented eight demonstration projects for associated gas.
- GGFR is assisting Indonesia, the Republic of Kazakhstan, Mexico, Nigeria, Qatar, the Russian Federation, and other countries to reduce flaring to minimum levels, through collaboration between operators, the national oil company, and the regulator.
- Nigeria and the Russian Federation, the two major flaring countries in the world, are taking firm steps to reduce gas flaring.
- GGFR's work plan for 2012 focuses on important activities in various countries around the world, including: evaluation of gas utilization plans in Gabon; implementation of a GEF-funded project on small-scale gas utilization in Nigeria; implementation of a joint study with EBRD on assessing "bankable" flaring reduction projects in several ECA countries; start-up of

the Iraq country program; advancement of the Kuwait country program; and continuation of work programs in Cameroon, Indonesia, and Mexico. The GGFR formed a methodology group that is examining ways of increasing the use of the clean development mechanism (carbon credits), based on methodology improvements, for gas flaring reduction projects.

- Several countries and companies in the Middle East and Latin America have already expressed their interest in the GGFR initiative. Kuwait Oil Corporation and the EBRD recently joined the GGFR, and others may join the partnership soon.

Participating partners/donors: Algeria (Sonatrach), Angola (Sonangol), the Azerbaijan Republic (SOCAR), Cameroon (Societe Nationale des Hydrocarbures), Ecuador (PetroEcuador), France, Gabon, Indonesia, Iraq, the Republic of Kazakhstan, Khanty-Mansiysk (the Russian Federation), Mexico, Nigeria (NNPC), Norway, Qatar, the United States, the Republic of Uzbekistan, BP, Chevron, ConocoPhillips, ENI, ExxonMobil, Kuwait Oil Corporation, Marathon Oil, Maersk Oil & Gas, Pemex, Qatar Petroleum, Shell, Statoil, TOTAL, European Commission, EBRD, and the World Bank. Associated partner: Wartsila.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: LC – Oil and Gas, LD --Power

Themes: 81 – Climate Change, 84 – Pollution Management and Environmental Health.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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170. Global Partnership on Output-Based Aid (GPOBA)

BACKGROUND

The GPOBA is a multi-donor program initiated in 2003 by the United Kingdom and the World Bank. Since then,

Australia, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Netherlands, and Sweden have joined as additional donors. The GPOBA's goal is to help increase access to reliable

infrastructure and social services (water, sanitation, electricity, telecommunications, transport, health, and education) for the poor in developing countries by broadening the use of output-based aid (OBA) approaches.

OBA involves the use of explicit performance-based subsidies to delegate service delivery to third parties—typically private firms, but also in some cases NGOs, community-based organizations and state-owned companies—under contracts that tie the disbursement of public funding to the actual delivery of services or outputs. GPOBA's vision is to mainstream OBA with development partners and by that time transform itself into a Center of Expertise.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Global Partnership On Output-Based Aid (GPOBA)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	38.1	53.8
Disbursements made during the year	13.7	30.8

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Mainstreaming of OBA within the Bank is now in sight through the development of the Program for Results instrument. Furthermore, a number of development partners and governments are adopting OBA approaches. The GPOBA's staff is in demand to structure Result-Based Financing (RBF) components into operations. The Knowledge and Learning platform has greatly expanded, including e-learning. An OBA public database was launched in October 2010.

With respect to the pilot subsidy funding operations, the portfolio consists of 34 projects with a value of US\$153 million. Cumulative disbursements based on outputs are more

than US\$63 million and the total number of poor people benefiting is nearly three million. With respect to technical assistance and dissemination, the GPOBA approved 6 Technical Assistance activities for US\$1.3 million and 6 Dissemination activities for US\$1.49 million during FY2012.

Participating Donors: Australia, the International Finance Corporation, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: JA – Health, LA – District Heating and Energy Efficiency Services, LD – Power, LE-Renewable Energy, WA – Sanitation, WS – Sewerage, WB – Solid Waste Management, WC – Water supply, EP – Primary Education, ES – Secondary Education, ET- Tertiary Education, CT – Telecommunications, TA – Roads and Highways, FE – Micro and SME Finance, and AI – Irrigation and Drainage.

Themes: 63 – Child Health, 67 – Health System Performance, 69 – Population and Reproductive Health, 71 – Access to Urban Services and Housing, 72 – Municipal Finance, 39 -Infrastructure Services for Private Sector Development, 40 – Regulation and Competition Policy, 41 – Small and Medium Enterprise Support, 44 – Other Financial and Private Sector Development, 54 –Social Safety Nets, 27 – Public Expenditure, Financial Management, and Procurement, 29 – Other Accountability/Anti-Corruption, and 90 -Managing for Development Results.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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171. Global Program on Fisheries (PROFISH)

BACKGROUND

The PROFISH is a programming and funding partnership between key fishery sector donors, international financial institutions, developing countries, stakeholder organizations, and international agencies. Its objective is to strengthen governance of the world's fisheries by (i) assisting countries and regions to establish roadmaps to achieve effective sector governance and reform; (ii) improving the quality of investments made by both public and private sectors entities; and (iii) aligning donor interventions on sustainable fisheries.

The PROFISH is focused on making concrete progress towards meeting the World Summit on Sustainable Development's goals in fisheries through three complementary activities: (i) initiatives to include sustainable fisheries in national plans and poverty reduction strategies; (ii) the building of national and regional consensus on implementing the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries; and (iii) the alignment and enhancement of international assistance (including the World Bank operations) on fisheries, aquaculture and sustainable use of

aquatic ecosystems and catalyzing implementation of collaborative initiatives.

The PROFISH also has a particular focus on global public goods, including 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

Program On Fisheries (PROFISH)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	0.9	0.7
Disbursements made during the year	0.7	0.7

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- Studies on global fisheries governance reform, climate change and fisheries, legal issues, tenure and fishing rights, development of fisheries performance indicators, sustainable aquaculture, fish supply and demand, and country/fishery case studies.
- Knowledge products: (i) Political Economy of Natural Resource Use: Lessons for Fisheries Reform; (ii) Draft – Hidden Harvests: the Contribution of Global Fisheries; (iii) PROFISH Briefs on line; (iv) Bank-wide capacity building on fisheries, (v) India Marine Fisheries: Issues Opportunities and Transitions for Sustainable Development; (vi) Evaluation of New Fisheries Performance Indicators (FPIs); and (vii) development and maintenance of internal and external portals.
- Contributions to loan preparation and supervision: the Republic of Yemen, Senegal, the United Republic

of Tanzania, Kenya, West Africa Region (9 countries), Vietnam, Indonesia, and Bangladesh.

- Workshops and Conferences: African Fisheries Ministers (The Gambia); International Institute for Fisheries Economics and Trade Special Sessions (France); ACP Fisheries Reform (Seychelles); FAO COFI (Rome), Fisheries Dependent Information (Galway); Marine Stewardship Council Stakeholder (Washington) ; PROFISH Forum (Rome), Chatham House Meeting on IUU (London), Property Rights Workshop (Santa Barbara); Global Aquaculture Outlook Conference GOAL and 2011 (Chile); The Economist: Ocean Summit (Singapore); ISU Marine Programme Launch (London); Currents of Change: Rights-based Reform in Fisheries (Washington DC); The Global Seafood Congress (Washington DC).
- Oversight of separate partnership with the private sector, Alliance for Sustainable Fisheries (ALLFISH) www.allfish.org.

Participating Donors: Finland, France, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, and the United Kingdom.

Sector & Themes Covered

Sectors: AZ-General Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry, BL-Public Administration – Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry.

Themes: Non-thematic

Geographic Coverage: Global

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172. Global Road Safety Facility (GRSF)

BACKGROUND

The GRSF was established in 2006 in response to a mandate from the United Nations, pursuant to the landmark World Report on Road Traffic Injury Prevention launched by the World Health Organization and the World Bank on World Health Day 2004. The Facility continues its mission to increase the development responsiveness to the growing scale of road crash deaths and injuries in low- and middle-income countries, and to support initiatives aimed

at strengthening global, regional and country capacity to improve road safety outcomes.

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Global Road Safety Facility (GRSF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	2.0	2.0
Disbursements made during the year	3.0	2.0

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The United Nations launched globally the Decade of Action in Road Safety, 2011-2020 and an affiliated Global Plan, which will target a 50 percent reduction in projected deaths and injuries, resulting in an estimated 5 million lives saved and up to 50 million serious injuries avoided in the developing world, with an estimated social benefit of US\$3 trillion. GRSF supported the launch in several countries including, the People's Republic of China, Mexico, and Sri Lanka.

President Robert B. Zoellick of the World Bank jointly with Executive Vice President Julie Katzman of the Inter-American Development Bank launched the Multilateral Development Bank Initiative. This initiative, coordinated by the GRSF, and comprising seven other development Banks, commits to a common framework for addressing road safety issues in client countries, and endorsing a systematic, multi-sectoral response to address the global road safety crisis.

The International Road Policing Organization (RoadPOL), established by the GRSF, and its high-level Law Enforcement Advisory Panel (LEAP), started the creation of a stand-alone agency to be hosted in Singapore. RoadPOL members undertook missions to Uganda and the People's Republic of China.

Work was completed on a grant to the Harvard School of Public Health to develop road traffic injury estimates enabling countries to understand the scale and scope of the incidence

and burden of road traffic injuries. In partnership with OECD's International Road Traffic Accident Database (IRTAD), agreement was reached to support a major regional data collection observatory in Latin America. The proposal for the observatory was formally endorsed by 18 Latin American countries.

The GRSF is engaged in road infrastructure safety rating covering over 7,000 km of roads and capacity review initiatives globally, leading to the leveraging of about US\$400 million in related road safety investments in the countries concerned.

The launch of two African road safety corridors as part of the Africa Road Safety Corridor Initiative: the Northern Corridor (Kenya and Uganda) and the Central Africa Corridor (Cameroun, Chad, the Central African Republic).

Participating Donors: Australia, Bloomberg Philanthropies, the FIA Foundation, the United Kingdom, and the World Bank.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: TA – Roads and Highways, TZ – General Transportation, and JA – Health, BV-Public Administration, Transportation.

Themes: 27 – Public Expenditure, Financial Management, and Procurement, 78 – Rural Services and Infrastructure, and 47 – Regional Integration.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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173. Norwegian Trust Fund for Private Sector (NTF-PSI)

BACKGROUND

The overall objective of the NTFPSI is to act as a catalyst for and consolidate Norwegian grant resources for activities in the private sector and infrastructure units for the World Bank Group, including IFC. The NTFPSI concentrates on the poorest countries, and half the resources are

earmarked for Africa. The Trust Fund is comprised of the following windows: (i) Investment Climate and Governance, (ii) Infrastructure Service Delivery to the Poor; and (iii) the Joint Norway/World Bank Group Initiative on Petroleum Resources and Governance (the Petroleum Governance

Initiative). Norway's support to global programs was taken out of the NTFPSI starting in FY2011.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Norwegian Trust Fund for Private Sector (NTF-PSI)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	11.9	3.3
Disbursements made during the year	5.3	3.9

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

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

Participating Donors: Norway

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: LE-Renewable Energy, LZ-General Energy, LC-Oil and Gas, LA-District Heating and Energy Efficiency Services, YY-Other Domestic and International Trade, YZ-General Industry and Trade, FZ-General Finance, TZ-General Transportation.

Themes: Non-thematic

Geographic Coverage: Global

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174. Ozone Trust Fund (OTF)

BACKGROUND

The OTF was established by the World Bank in 1991 to channel resources from the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF) to developing countries. The MLF is an independent financial mechanism that provides investment and non-investment grants to countries to permit them to meet the agreed upon incremental costs of reducing and eliminating the consumption and production of ozone depleting substances (ODS) under their Montreal Protocol obligations. The Bank serves as one of the four Implementing agencies of the MLF.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Ozone Phase Out Trust Fund (OTF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	19.9	5.4
Disbursements made during the year	32.2	10.2

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

As an Implementing Agency of the MLF, the Bank has partnered with client countries to implement 690 investment and non-investment activities, totaling around US\$1 billion, in 24 countries across all 6 World Bank regions. These efforts have eliminated over 300,000 metric tons of consumption and production of ozone depleting substances. This represents 68 percent of the total phase-out achieved under the MLF, using only 44 percent of total resources approved. Eighty percent of ODS production in developing countries and countries with economies in transition phased out to date has been through Bank projects. In turn, the ODS phase-out achieved through the Bank's ODS Program is estimated to be roughly equivalent to around 20 billion tons of CO₂, or twice the amount targeted under the first Kyoto period to date (CO₂ equivalent). Since 2010, the Bank has begun working with select clients on the phase out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), taking into account climate linkages.

Participating Donors: Developing country Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, through contribution to the Protocol's financial mechanism, the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AZ – General Agriculture, JA – Health, WB – Solid Waste Management, YZ – General Industry and Trade.

Themes: 41 – Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Support, 48 – Technology Diffusion, 50-Other Trade and Integration, 81-Climate Change, 82-Environmental Policies and Institutions, 84-Pollution Management and Environmental Health.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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175. Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA)

BACKGROUND

The overarching goal of this multi-donor trust fund, established in early 2010 and operating over a period of five years (FY11–FY15), is to help partner governments and the World Bank consider the poverty, social, and distributional impacts of key policy reforms and operational activities. Its two goals are (i) to support the effective use of poverty, social, and distributional analysis in guiding the Bank’s policy dialogue and program lending; and (ii) to strengthen client country capacity to implement and use the results of poverty, social, and distributional analysis to inform national policies.

The trust fund is operated through two windows: a regional stream (80 percent of resources) distributed among the six World Bank regions and an anchor stream (20 percent of resources) allocated equally between SDV and PRM units of the Bank. The regions use their funds to enhance country-led PSIA and capacity building, and are encouraged to support country-level poverty, social, and distributional analysis that can be managed either by the Bank or national stakeholders in partner countries. The regions carry out PSIA-type work in accordance with proposals submitted to them directly, while the anchors provide a monitoring and advisory role on the regional work programs.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Multi-Donor Fund for Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	6.6	0.9
Disbursements made during the year	0.1	1.2

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Implementation of trust funded activities was started in early FY11. Program implementation is fully under way, with all regional units in the process of selecting, approving, and implementing proposals for PSIA analytical activities. As of April 2012, 104 grants have been approved, of which eight have completed their activities and have closed. Commitments and disbursements increased considerably in FY2011 and FY2012. Overview of results and achievements from implementation of PSIA analytical activities and capacity building efforts will be reported in the 2012 PSIA MDTF Annual Report in June 2012.

Participating Donors: Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland.

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes

Geographic Coverage: Global

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E-mail: mdas@worldbank.orgWebsite: <http://www.worldbank.org/psia> and <http://go.worldbank.org/RTE2T7E850>**176. Program on Forests (PROFOR)****BACKGROUND**

The PROFOR is a multi-donor partnership formed to pursue a shared goal of enhancing forests' contribution to poverty reduction, sustainable development, and protection of environmental services. Through improved knowledge and by developing innovative approaches for sustainable forest management (SFM), the PROFOR seeks to encourage the transition to a more socially and environmentally sustainable forest sector supported by policies and institutions that take a holistic approach to forest conservation and management. Its goal is to strengthen contributions, through analytic work, knowledge dissemination and partnerships, to the capacity of institutions and stakeholders in forest policy processes for addressing more effectively poverty alleviation, national economic development, climate change (including REDD+), and forest conservation.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Program on Forests (PROFOR)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	3.9	3.7
Disbursements made during the year	2.5	3.0

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

The PROFOR initiated 13 new activities, and had an active portfolio of 44 projects, up from 33 projects the previous year. The 44 activities under implementation during the calendar year, of which 12 were completed, are distributed across four thematic areas (livelihoods—14 activities; governance—14 activities; innovative financing—5 activities;

and cross-sectoral cooperation—11 activities). There has been a significant expansion of activities in the governance thematic area, and a steady growth in both livelihoods and cross sectoral areas. Ten new activities led by regional staff have been established through the programmatic window. Highlighted activities completed this year include a South-South exchange supported in the Latin American and Caribbean Region on the potential of community forestry in addressing REDD, the development of guidelines for carrying out forest sector public expenditure reviews, the completion of a major initiative on land acquisition, and a series of activities launched to improve forest law enforcement and governance.

Participating Donors: The United Kingdom, Japan, Switzerland, Finland, the European Commission, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AZ – General Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry, BZ – General Public Administration.

Themes: 86 – Other Environment and Natural Resources Management, 79 – Other Rural Development, 62 – Other Social Development, 62 – Other Social Development, 30 – Other Public Sector Governance, 37 – Other Rule of Law, and 44 – Other Financial and Private Sector Development.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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177. Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF)

BACKGROUND

The PPIAF was created in 1999 to act as a catalyst to increase private sector participation in emerging markets. PPIAF provides grants to help governments create a sound enabling environment for private participation in infrastructure through different types of activities, such as: (i) framing infrastructure development strategies; (ii) designing and implementing policy, regulatory, and institutional reforms; (iii) stakeholder consultation workshops; (iv) building government institutional capacity; and (v) design and implementation of pioneering projects. PPIAF also produces and disseminates knowledge and best practices on private participation in infrastructure.

PPIAF is governed by a Program Council composed of its donors. An independent technical advisory panel reviews PPIAF activities and provides strategic advice to the Program Council. The Project Management Unit (PMU) manages day-to-day operations. To facilitate outreach and monitoring of its technical assistance activities, the PMU maintains field offices in Delhi, Lima, Manila, and Nairobi.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	20.9	21.8
Disbursements made during the year	22.3	13.1

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

PPIAF uses outcome and impact indicators to track the performance and effectiveness of its technical assistance activities. Monitoring impact indicators are, among others, additional private investment in a specific sector, increased number of poor people with access to infrastructure services, and improved level of services to the poor. PPIAF's systematic approach to monitoring results is an ongoing process that begins with an application form focused on expected outputs, outcomes, and impacts, and continues as the activity progresses with biannual project status reports. The process ends with a close-out form and post-completion reports.

PPIAF also communicates how its upstream work has had an impact on the ground through its Impact Stories

series, published on the PPIAF website (<http://www.ppiaf.org/ppiaf/page/ppiafs-impact-stories>).

Participating Donors: The Philippines, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Australia, Canada, Japan, France, Germany, the International Finance Corporation, Italy, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the World Bank.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: A I – Irrigation and Drainage, BH – Sub-National Government Administration, BL – Public Administration-Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry, BM – Public Administration-Information and Communications, BU – Public Administration-Energy and Mining, BV – Public Administration-Transportation, BW – Public Administration-Water, Sanitation and Flood Protection, CT –Telecommunications, LA – District Heating and Energy Efficiency Services, LC-Oil and Gas, LD-Power, LE-Renewable energy, LZ-General energy, TA-Roads and Highways, TP – Ports, Waterways, and Shipping, TV – Aviation, TW – Railway, TZ – General Transportation Sector, WA –Sanitation, WB – Solid Waste Management, WC – Water Supply, WD-Flood Protection, WS –Sewerage, and WZ – General Water, Sanitation and Flood Protection.

Themes: 26 – Decentralization, 28 – Tax Policy and Administration, 39 – Infrastructure Services for Private Sector Development, 44 – Other financial and Private Sector Development, 47 -Regional Integration, 49 – Trade Facilitation and Market Access, 58 – Conflict Prevention and Post-Conflict Reconstruction, 71 – Access to urban Services and Housing, 72 – Municipal Finance, 73 – Municipal Governance and Institution Building, 74 – Other Urban Development, 78 – Rural Services and Infrastructure, 81 – Climate Change, and 82 – Environmental Policies and Institutions.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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178. Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)

BACKGROUND

SCCF was established in November 2004 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at its Seventh Session in Marrakesh for the purpose of financing activities, programs, and measures related to climate change, which are complementary to those funded by the resources allocated to the climate change focal area of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund13 and by bilateral and multilateral resources in these areas: (i) adaptation; (ii) transfer of technologies; (iii) energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, and waste management; and (iv) activities to assist developing countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing, and export or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products in diversifying their economies.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	20.9	65.8
Disbursements made during the year	30.0	24.0

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- Sixteen projects have been GEF Chief Executive Officer- endorsed and are now under implementation for national, regional, and global projects covering 28 countries: Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, the People's Republic of China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, the Arab Republic of Egypt, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Fiji, Guyana, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico,

Micronesia, the Republic of Mozambique, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, the United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, the Republic of Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, and Zimbabwe.

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AZ – General Agriculture, EZ – General Education, JB – Other Social Services, LZ – General Energy, WZ – General Water, Sanitation and Flood Protection.

Themes: 48 – Technology Diffusion, 52 – Natural Disaster Management, 55 – Vulnerability Assessment and Monitoring, 57 – Participation and Civic Engagement, 70 – Other Human Development, 78 – Rural Services and Infrastructure, 81 – Climate Change, 82 – Environmental Policies and Institutions, 86 – Other Environment and Natural Resources Management, 87 – Social Risk Management, 100 – Social Inclusion.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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179. Strategic Climate Fund (SCF)

BACKGROUND

The Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) is one of the two funds under the umbrella of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). It serves as an overarching framework to support three targeted programs with dedicated funding, intended to pilot new approaches with potential for scaled-up,

transformational action aimed at a specific climate change challenge or sectoral response. Targeted programs under the SCF include:

The Forest Investment Program (FIP) aims to support developing countries' efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by providing scaled-up

financing for readiness reforms and public and private investments. It finances programmatic efforts to address the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation and to overcome barriers that have hindered past efforts to do so. Eight pilot countries were selected to participate in the program: Burkina Faso, Brazil, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico, and Peru.

The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) aims to facilitate scaled-up transformational change to increase the resilience of selected developing countries most vulnerable to climate change. Building on national strategies and programs, the PPCR pursues innovative ways to integrate climate risk and resilience into core development activities of the participating countries. The PPCR has nine country pilots—Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, the Republic of Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, the Republic of Tajikistan, the Republic of Yemen, Zambia—and two Regional Programs: Caribbean (Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) and Pacific (Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga).

The Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program in Low-Income Countries (SREP) aims to pilot and demonstrate the economic, social and environmental viability of low-carbon development pathways in the energy sector by creating economic opportunities and increasing energy access through renewable energy. Technologies supported include geothermal, hybrid mini-grid systems (solar, wind), solar PV, small-hydro, and biofuels.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Strategic Climate Fund (SCF)	FY2009 US\$ million	FY2010 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	567.2	944.6
Disbursements made during the year	26.5	9.6

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

FIP. The pilot countries, working in close collaboration with the MDBs, civil society, indigenous and local communities, the private sector, and other development partners, are in the process of programming FIP resources. As of May 1, 2012, Investment Plans for four of the participating countries—Burkina Faso, DRC, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Mexico—have been endorsed by the FIP Sub-Committee for up to US\$180 million in FIP resources, to be implemented through the various MDBs working on the FIP, including the World Bank. It is expected that the Investment

Plan for Brazil will be endorsed in May 2012 and all other remaining plans will be finalized by the end of 2012. In November 2011, the Sub-Committee approved the first FIP project in Mexico, to be implemented by the World Bank, for a total of US\$42 million in FIP resources. In addition, one of the objectives of the FIP is to facilitate the effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) in the design and implementation of FIP investment plans and to strengthen the capacity of these groups to play an informed and active role in the FIP, as well as other national and global REDD processes. In this context, a Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities is being developed, in partnership with IPLCs and the MDBs involved in the FIP. Funding for this Dedicated Grant Mechanism is in the amount of US\$50 million.

PPCR. Through the design and implementation of a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR), each PPCR country adopts a programmatic approach, working across various sectors to mainstream climate resilience. As of May 1, 2012 sixteen pilot countries have completed their programming process and are preparing projects identified in the endorsed SPCRs: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, the Republic of Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Samoa, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, the Republic of Tajikistan, Tonga, the Republic of Yemen, and Zambia. In addition, the SPCRs for the two Regional Programs (Caribbean and Pacific) were also endorsed by the PPCR Sub-Committee on April 30, 2012. The total PPCR resources endorsed so far by the PPCR Sub-Committee amount to US\$921 million, of which US\$421.2 is expected to be implemented through the World Bank. The remaining PPCR pilot countries—Haiti and Papua New Guinea—are in the process of finalizing their SPCRs for submission in 2012.

As of May 1, 2012, four PPCR projects implemented by the World Bank have been approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee for a total of US\$96.2 million. Three of these projects (in Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and the Republic of Tajikistan) are now effective and disbursing.

SREP. Five countries—Kenya, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Mali, Nepal, and Honduras—have received endorsement of their investment plans with US\$210 million in SREP funding for creating new economic opportunities and increasing energy access through the use of renewable energy. Maldives will seek endorsement of its investment plan with US\$30 million in SREP funding. Seven additional countries were recently selected to participate in the program and start planning SREP activities at the country level (i.e., the United Republic of Tanzania, Liberia, the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Yemen, and Mongolia) and the regional level (the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu).

The design of each country investment plan involves a detailed discussion between partner ministries, the MDBs, civil society, and other key stakeholders at the national level, thus ensuring a high level of country ownership.

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

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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180. Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development (TFESSD)

BACKGROUND

The TFESSD is a multi-donor trust fund that provides grants aimed at mainstreaming the environmental, social, and poverty dimensions of sustainable development into the World Bank work. It develops World Bank and client country capacity, promotes inclusion of sustainable development issues into the Bank operations, and fosters cooperation between different units within the Bank and external agencies and groups. The TFESSD currently funds around 162 activities in 80 countries with half of funding going to activities in Sub-Saharan Africa.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development (TFESSD)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	2.2	10.5
Disbursements made during the year	13.8	12.7

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

In recent years, TFESSD has been at the forefront of the expansion of work on climate change, in particular the social and poverty aspects of climate action, as well as on vulnerability. Major earlier achievements include the piloting and subsequent mainstreaming of Country Environmental Analysis, Strategic Environmental Assessments, Poverty and Social Impact Analysis, and Social Accountability. TFESSD

also supported the development of sector strategies for environment and social development and a number of influential reports and capacity building programs.

Participating Donors: Finland and Norway.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AZ – General Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry, JB – Other Social Services, BS – Public Administration-Other Social Services, and BW – Public Administration-Water, Sanitation and Flood Protection.

Themes: 52 – Natural Disaster Management, 53 – Poverty Strategy, Analysis, and Monitoring, 54-Social Safety Nets, 55 – Vulnerability Assessment and Monitoring, 57 – Participation and Civic Engagement, 58 – Conflict Prevention and Post-Conflict Reconstruction, 59 – Gender, 60 – Indigenous Peoples, 61 – Social Analysis and Monitoring, 62 – Other Social Development, 68 – Nutrition and Food Security, 79 – Other Rural Development, 91 – Global Food Crisis Response, 80 – Biodiversity, 81 – Climate Change, 82 – Environmental Policies and Institutions, 83 – Land Administration and Management, 85 – Water Resources Management, and 86-Other Environment and Natural Resources Management.

Geographic Coverage: Global (but at least 50 percent for Africa Region).

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181. Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)

BACKGROUND

The WSP is a multi-donor global partnership administered by the World Bank with the mission of helping poor people in developing countries gain access to affordable, safe, and sustainable water and sanitation services. The WSP has supported many of the advances made in the water and sanitation sector over the last three decades.

It provides evidence-based technical assistance, capacity building, and knowledge management to facilitate knowledge exchange and promote sector dialogue, and gives its clients the capacity and tools they need to plan, manage, scale up, and monitor water and sanitation services. With over 125 technical staff in 24 countries across four regions, the WSP provides customized, in-country support while leveraging global knowledge and Bank collaboration.

In 2009, WSP initiated a strategic planning exercise to strengthen its business planning and management processes. The resulting FY09–18 Global Strategy: scaling-up sustainable services, was endorsed by the WSP Council and provided a roadmap for the program going forward. A results framework and 24 country-level monitoring tools were also developed to measure the program's effectiveness in achieving the strategy.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	54.0	43.9
Disbursements made during the year	35.6	35.1

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Scaling Up Rural Sanitation: Since FY2011, nine million people have gained access to sanitation services. In Indonesia there has been progress in going from large-scale rural sanitation programs to national rural sanitation programs. More specifically, the Indonesian Minister of Health endorsed the national Community-Based Total Sanitation operational guidelines and supporting documents that were developed based on WSP's Scaling Up Rural Sanitation project in East Java.

Creating Sustainable Services through Domestic Private Sector Participation (SS-DPSP). Since FY2011, US\$5.6 million has been leveraged through the private sector.

Peru, with support from WSP, successfully piloted a program that uses behavior change techniques and marketing strategies to increase demand for sanitation services while strengthening the capacity of local entrepreneurs to provide client-responsive sanitation and hygiene products. The pilot has now been scaled-up from four to eight regions in Peru.

WSP is also leveraging the private sector for capacity building. In the Philippines, the National Regulator, with support from WSP, is using the private sector to provide capacity building to WSS service providers versus a government agency. Thirty-four private technical assistance providers have been accredited and a revolving fund which small water utilities can use to access the services of the TA providers has been established. Nine utilities made use of this new facility between July and December 2011. A similar mechanism is being considered in Indonesia.

Bringing Innovation into the Sector. WSP participated in the first ever Water Hackathon, which convened computer programmers in 10 cities around the world, including Lima, Nairobi, Bangalore and Washington, DC. The objective was for programmers to address water and sanitation challenges submitted by concerned stakeholders, communities, and sector specialists.

- Nearly 1,000 participants, 73 percent of whom were under the age of 30, with support from over 40 local civil society partners and private sector sponsors, found mobile technology solutions to the over 100 problems identified.
- Winning apps are already sought by government officials: The Secretary of the Ministry of Urban Development in India has already hosted a follow up workshop on some of the apps for affordable water quality testing for possible scale up.

Expansion of Economic Analysis. The Economics of Sanitation Initiative (ESI), a WSP knowledge series that determines the economic impact of inadequate sanitation, has been effective in raising the issue of the need for sanitation across the East Asia, Africa and South Asia regions. As a result of the ESI series there was a 300 percent increase in the sanitation budget in Indonesia. The second phase of the ESI analysis, which focuses on cost benefit analysis of sanitation options that will allow governments to maximize investment in the sector, has now been completed in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam.

Leveraging global knowledge locally—Mainstreaming south-south learning.

The Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC) introduced a sanitation levy and fund and developed a sanitation marketing strategy based on exposure events by an LWSC

and the Ministry of Local Government and Housing delegation to sanitation projects in Africa (Burkina Faso, Senegal) and Latin America (Brazil, Peru) organized by WSP. Under the sanitation marketing strategy, LWSC is piloting a condominium system servicing 1,700 households in one of the low-income settlements in Lusaka. Further technical assistance is expected in FY2012 from WSP in the design and implementation of the condominium system.

WSP facilitated a knowledge exchange session of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) officials with the Urban Unit in Lahore, Punjab, to study its functions, institutional interface, and performance. WSP also facilitated an exposure visit of provincial secretaries from KP to Lahore in January 2011, the results of which led to the establishment of an Urban Unit in the Planning and Development sector of the KP provincial government.

Participating Donors FY2011: Australia, Austria, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Denmark, Finland,

Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the World Bank.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: WA-Sanitation, and WC-Water Supply.

Themes: 25-Administrative and Civil Service Reform, 26-Decentralization, 30-Other Public Sector Governance, 90-Managing for Development Results, 39-Infrastructure Services for Private Sector Development, 41-Small and Medium Enterprise Support, and 44-Other Financial and Private Sector Development.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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182. Water Partnership Program (WPP)

BACKGROUND

The WPP was launched in 2008 as a joint initiative of the World Bank, the Governments of Denmark, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. By addressing the water sector as a whole and reinforcing the actions of all participating donors, the WPP provides improved realignment and restructuring through a multi-donor trust fund. The program is administered by the World Bank's Water Anchor Unit of the Department of Energy, Transportation and Water, with oversight of the Water Sector Board. The WPP's goal is to enhance the Bank's efforts in reducing poverty through two overarching objectives: (i) sponsorship and mainstreaming of pragmatic and principled approaches for water resources management and development; and (ii) improvement of the quality and effectiveness of water service delivery.

Activities are implemented through six Regional Windows. An additional Global Projects Window is designed to enhance Bank operations by promoting innovative ideas across regions. WPP also supported 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). Since January 2011, these teams are merged into the Water Expert Team (WET). Like its predecessors, the WET provides just-in-time advice to Bank Task Managers on request. In addition, WPP provides support to the World Bank Institute (WBI) to ensure that cross-cutting training is appropriately

designed and implemented.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Water Partnership Program (WPP)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1.8	2.9
Disbursements made during the year	3.7	7.7

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Enhancement of the impact of the World Bank water-related activities is achieved through: (i) leveraging direct, innovative support for World Bank operations (downstream activities) that are directly involved in instituting and implementing water management and/or water services in client countries; and/or (ii) developing and mainstreaming new knowledge (upstream activities) by testing, evaluating, and disseminating new approaches and innovations for future projects and/or by supporting the development of strategic work (i.e., institutional strengthening, policy reform, and strategic planning).

The WPP supports over 40 percent of all Bank analytical work in water. Each WPP dollar thus supports US\$645

in Bank lending. WPP-financed activities supported projects that helped nearly 37 million people in 14 countries gain access to new and improved services. More than 17 million of these beneficiaries are in Africa. Some examples of successful activities are related to development of tools on climate adaptation options in water investments, Public Expenditure Reviews (PERs) in Africa, Integrated Urban Water Management in the Latin America and Caribbean Region, Europe and Central Asia, and Africa, and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.

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

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AI – Irrigation and Drainage, BW – Public Administration-Water, Sanitation and Flood Protection, WD – Flood Protection, WA – Sanitation, WS – Sewerage, WB

– Solid Waste Management, WC – Water Supply, and WZ – General Water, Sanitation and Flood Protection.

Theme: 85 – Water Resources Management.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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R. WORLD BANK INSTITUTE VPU

183. 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 (CFASST) Program complements the Carbon Finance operations of the Bank by providing capacity building and technical assistance. CFASST focuses on strengthening developing country capabilities to enable their effective participation in the global carbon market, and therefore promote sustainable development. It supports Bank clients in scaling up Carbon Finance, expanding Carbon Finance in Cities, and integrating Carbon Finance with climate finance and domestic actions for low-carbon growth. Key objectives of CFASST include designing and delivering targeted training to different stakeholders and facilitating knowledge exchange between practitioners and experts.

Through these activities, CFASST helps developing countries and economies-in-transition to facilitate the creation and management of carbon assets, reduce the costs of market participation, and help achieve their sustainable development goals while contributing to global environmental benefits. The objectives of CFASST, as such, are consistent with the Bank priorities, sector strategies, and with the Millennium Development Goals. It is the principal program of the Bank to address the capacity issues and provide technical assistance to the developing countries and the economies in transition. Its activities focus on strengthening regulatory institutions, helping put procedures in place, and assisting in project portfolio development.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Carbon Finance Assist (CF–ASSIST) Program	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1.5	2.6
Disbursements made during the year	2.0	2.2

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Cities and Climate Change

- Development of e-Learning Course on Cities and Climate Change. CFASST has initiated work to develop this course, which will benefit city stakeholders from all regions by offering an introductory overview on basic concepts, policies, institutions, and financial instruments relevant to low-carbon development in the urban context.
- Carbon Finance Capacity Building (CFCB) Program of Megacities. In cooperation with ECOS and the C40 Cities Initiative, CFASST is working in select cities (e.g., Dar es Salaam, Jakarta, Quezon City, and Sao Paulo) to strengthen knowledge of carbon finance; highlight project priorities and provide continuous advice on project development and implementation; support and facilitate institutional networking; build capacity of city staff through technical assistance; and facilitate peer-to-peer learning by establishing a network among participating cities.

Scaling Up through Program of Activities (PoA):

- **Development of e-Learning Course on Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Program of Activities (PoA).** Building on an earlier developed course on Basics of CDM and Joint Implementation (JI) (which was launched in April 2010), CFASST is working on the development of a course on PoA, which will enable stakeholders to understand the rationale for developing PoA, understand rules and structure, identify potential sectors where PoA can be effectively applied, understand financial issues and contractual arrangements, and identify possible linkages with other policy instruments.
- **Regional Workshops on Program of Activities (PoA).** In collaboration with various partners, CFASST hosted workshops in Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, Middle East, and North Africa Regions to address opportunities and challenges faced in those respective Regions using PoA. The main capacity development objectives were to raise awareness, enhance understanding and facilitate practitioner knowledge exchange on the development of PoA. Beyond addressing lessons learned and emerging issues within PoA development, the workshops also explored how the PoA approach can effectively support implementation of low-carbon development policies and measures, and be used as an instrument to mobilize carbon finance for climate-smart development.

Blending Carbon Finance with other forms of Climate Finance

- **Development of Low Carbon Development e-Learning Program.** In collaboration with the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP),¹⁸ CFASST is developing a low-carbon development e-learning program, targeting policy makers and mid-level government officials. The program will feature modules on power, household, and transportation models. It will focus on energy use forecasting based on a tool developed under India's low-carbon growth country study program.
- **Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD).** CFASST has worked with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)¹⁹ in terms of developing methods and tools for advancing opportunity cost analysis of foregone land use

change in forest landscapes, e.g., training material on REDD Opportunity Cost Estimation Methods.

Knowledge Exchange/Cross Cutting

- **Global Carbon Expo.** CFASST co-organized the Seventh Edition of this event in Cologne, which was attended by approximately 3,000 Carbon Finance stakeholders; the Carbon Expo is a global trade fair and knowledge-sharing platform on current and future carbon investments. It is a meeting place for large and small companies operating in the CO₂ market, as well as government representatives and climate experts interested in the latest CO₂ projects and climate developments. It provides a showcase for introducing projects to investors and carbon buyers, providing sessions for matchmaking and deal facilitation.
- **Regional Carbon Forums.** CFASST co-organized regional events in Africa, Latin America, and South Asia, aiming at respective regional carbon finance stakeholders. These regional forums bring together the main actors in the carbon market, and provide ample business and networking opportunities. Project owners and developers, national climate change focal points and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) offices, investment promotion agencies, and Designated National Authorities (DNAs) learn about the latest developments regarding emission trading schemes and the future of the CDM.

Participating Donors: Australia, Denmark, France, Spain, and Switzerland.

Sectors & Themes Covered

Sectors: AZ – General Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry, LZ – General Energy, TZ – General Transportation, and WZ – General Water, Sanitation, and Flood Protection.

Theme: 81 – Climate Change.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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¹⁸ This Program is described in the earlier section that covers the Social Development Network VPU.

¹⁹ This Program is likewise described in the earlier section that covers the Social Development Network VPU.

184. Development Marketplace (DM)

BACKGROUND

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Development Marketplace (DM)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	2.0	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.8	1.0

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Since 2000, an estimated 20,000 entrants, and 1,000 finalists have been vetted by thousands of expert jurors and assessors, resulting in 220 global DM projects. The program has also held 58 country or region-based competitions and disbursed US\$23 million to over 1,200 projects that operate at the grass-roots level. Winning ideas receive up to US\$200,000 in seed money, as well as guidance, training, and technical support for implementation. Over US\$60 million dollars has been awarded through these global and regional competitions for early-stage innovation with strong potential for development impact and replication.

Winners of DM competitions are bringing better health care, clean water, and other tangible benefits to hundreds of thousands of poor people in developing countries. Each year, a global competition selects a thematic focus. The themes selected in the past include Environment for DM2005, Water, Energy and Sanitation for DM2006, Health for DM2007, Agriculture for DM2008, and Climate Adaptation for DM2009. The 26 winners of the 2009 competition will help vulnerable communities in 19 countries adapt to drought, flooding, and other adverse effects of climate change.

Supported by a consortium of partners including the World Bank Group, DM is a centerpiece of WBI's new Innovation Practice. This year, DM is piloting a range of next generation tools and partnerships to support a more sustained engagement with winners throughout their life cycles, including linking past winners to additional sources of growth financing and business advisory services.

Participating Donors: The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Denmark, GEF, IFAD, and IFC.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: AZ –General Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry, JB – Other Social Services, WZ – General Water Sanitation and Flood Protection, and LE – Renewable Energy.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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185. Global Tiger Initiative (TIGERS)

BACKGROUND

Asia's biodiversity is under siege, with almost 2,500 animal species considered critically endangered, endangered, or vulnerable to extinction. At the top of this list is the majestic wild tiger. The Global Tiger Initiative (GTI) is an alliance of governments, including all 13 tiger range countries (TRCs), international organizations, and civil society, coordinated by a small GTI Secretariat hosted at the World Bank. The World Bank, Global Environment Facility, Smithsonian Institution,

International Tiger Coalition, and other partners launched the GTI in June 2008, to address the looming biodiversity crisis. The World Bank led this as part of its larger efforts to better balance economic development with nature conservation and environmental protection, and tigers are at the very heart of the matter in many parts of Asia. The tiger range countries are Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, the People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, the

Russian Federation, Thailand, and Vietnam. These countries are home to about half of the world's human population.

The Global Tiger Recovery Program (GTRP) was developed through a multilateral deliberative process in 2009–10 by the 13 individual governments of the tiger range countries working within the Global Tiger Initiative (GTI) framework. GTI partners played an important knowledge sharing role in the development of the GTRP, which was endorsed at the St. Petersburg Tiger Summit in November 2010 attended by five Prime Ministers of TRCs and World Bank President Robert B. Zoellick. Its overall objective is to stabilize and recover wild tiger populations while upgrading the quality of habitat across the range of 1.2 million km² of forest habitat and core breeding areas covering about 135,000 km² in 76 scientifically recognized Tiger Conservation Landscapes (TCLs), and to double populations overall by 2022, the next Year of the Tiger according to the Chinese calendar.

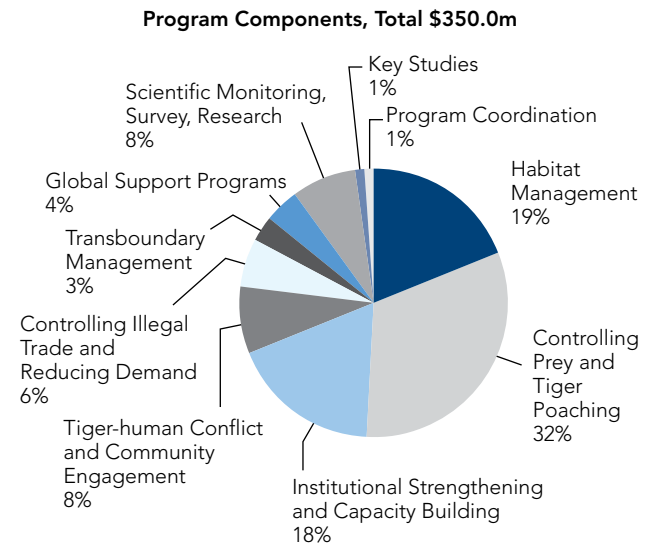
The GTRP is built on the foundation of 13 National Tiger Recovery Priorities (NTRP) of TRCs, which determined their own specific priorities based on the threats and challenges found in their respective countries and how they could contribute to the overall objective. Goals as well as programs are customized. To deal with issues beyond the mandate of individual TRCs, the GTRP also included four Global Support Programs (GSPs), a series of Key Studies as well as a modest program management component. Critical sectoral and thematic areas of focus include protecting key habitats from encroachment by sectoral activity in roads, hydropower, mining, as well as plantation activity. Policy, institutional, and expenditure interventions are designed to combat wildlife crime and illegal trade, to properly manage protected areas and enforce laws in remote transboundary regions, to engage with local communities with a view to mobilize them as protectors of nature, and to professionalize habitat management through capacity-building in key protected areas. Eradicating the demand for wildlife/tiger parts and derivatives is also included as a major action agenda.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

On November 23, 2010, the GTRP was endorsed by the governments of all 13 TRCs and members of the international conservation community at the unique "Tiger Summit" hosted by the Prime Minister of the Russian Federation in St. Petersburg, the Russian Federation and the World Bank President Mr. Zoellick, and attended by four other prime ministers. A Declaration embodying the key action priorities and the principles of governance as well as defining the role of the World Bank and TRCs was also adopted. Implementation of the GTRP is estimated to require about US\$ 350 million in incremental external resources over the

first five years for implementing the NTRPs (see Figure 1), of which about US\$ 19 million are expected to be needed for the GSPs and Key Studies.

Figure 1. Distribution of GTRP Costs for 2011-2015, by Component



The 2010 Tiger Summit has generated unprecedented political will and created an extraordinary response to the implementation of the GTRP even during times of global economic challenges. Since the Summit, in 2010-2011, all TRCs moved ahead energetically on various policy and institutional reforms that enabled changes on the ground, such as the creation of new tiger reserves, the resourcing of protection and conservation efforts, the enhancement of modern technology and science, and increased public awareness about the ongoing wildlife crisis received greater attention. The World Bank has engaged with the several TRCs to prepare a portfolio of new IDA and GEF financed projects in support of their NTRPs. In April 2011, the World Bank approved an innovative program "Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection in Asia" for countries eligible for concessional IDA funding. As of April 2012, Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Nepal have already joined this program; India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Vietnam are also preparing their IDA proposals. The People's Republic of China, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Russian Federation, and Thailand are similarly proceeding with project development for GEF funding starting in FY13. In addition, these efforts have been supported by international partners (see the 2011 Summary of Achievements and Challenges at http://www.globaltigerinitiative.org/data/pdf/GTRP_Implementation_Summary%202011_Achievements_and_Challenges.pdf).

Participating Donors: Multi Donor Trust Fund: the United Kingdom.

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry; Public Administration, Law, and Justice

Themes: 80 – Biodiversity.

Geographic Coverage: **EAP:** Cambodia, the People’s Republic of China, Indonesia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam;

SAR: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, and Nepal; and **ECA:** the Russian Federation.

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186. The Robert S. McNamara Fellowships Program (MCNA)

BACKGROUND

The Robert S. McNamara Fellowships Program was established in 1982 by a resolution of the World Bank’s Board of Executive Directors to award fellowships for full-time study or research at the postgraduate level in fields related to economic development. The program has been restructured several times. The latest restructuring was approved by the Board in July 2007, and in the current structure, research grants target university scholars from developing member countries who are preparing a doctoral thesis. The grant covers residence costs in a university or research center in a member country of the World Bank other than the home country or country of residence of the candidate. Fellowships are awarded for a period of five to ten months. The maximum grant amount is US\$25,000. Management of the program is performed by the World Bank Institute and oversight is provided by a Steering Committee, consisting of three Executive Directors and other senior management staff of the Bank.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Robert S. McNamara Fellowship Program (MCNA)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	—	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.2	0.1

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Since the inception of the Program in 1982, 284 fellowships have been granted to fellows from a pool of more than 9,200 applicants representing various member countries of the World Bank. In FY10, 18 fellowships were awarded to fellows from 18 countries.

Participating Donors: Bangladesh, the People’s Republic of China, India, Kuwait, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, and former Yugoslavia.

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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187. South South Experience Exchange Trust Fund (SOUTH)

BACKGROUND

Multi-Donor Trust Fund for the South-South Experience Exchange Between Practitioners, Status: ACTN, Team Leader: Jessica Poppele.

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

The trust fund advances in a practical and tangible way, two of the Bank's strategic priority themes: poorest countries and knowledge sharing. The South-South Facility 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 Trust Fund (SOUTH)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1.5	3.7
Disbursements made during the year	1.5	1.6

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

As of October 2011, 94 grants have been approved, of which thirty-seven have been completed. More than 50 countries have received knowledge from over 70 countries. The completed grants range from a variety of sectors and countries within all the regions. The completed grants are documented in an online knowledge library that shares lessons learned and provides tools for practitioners. The online knowledge library was launched on September 19. 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. In several instances, the exchanges have proved to be catalysts for reform and change.

Participating Donors: The People's Republic of China, Colombia, Denmark, India, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes

Geographic Coverage: Global

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188. World Bank Institute Programs (WBI)

BACKGROUND

WBI is delivering on its new value-adding role in the WBG and its knowledge strategy, by serving as a "Global Connector" of knowledge, learning and innovation, and a "Local Enabler" of change for results. WBI's mission is to strengthen the capacity of leadership teams and multi-stakeholder coalitions to collectively solve pressing development problems, which is an important complement to the WBG's lending and analytical work. It does this on the one hand by inspiring, equipping, and connecting practitioners globally to other practitioners and to sources of knowledge, learning, and innovation (i.e., a global connector role), and on the other hand by enabling them to coalesce locally for collective action and results (i.e., a local enabler role).

This has positioned WBI at the frontier of capacity development thinking and practice, with an approach that seeks to catalyze collective capacity for change. This goes beyond the traditional focus of capacity building on technical training of individuals to new approaches such as leadership and coalition building to navigate the political economy of reforms, as well as building collective capacity of not just government, but also non-governmental actors (e.g., civil society, private sector, parliaments, youth) and convening platforms for them to coalesce for policy and institutional reforms.

Structurally, this approach translates into four business lines (practitioner exchange, scanning and scaling innovation, structured learning, and convening and coalescing for results), and seven thematic areas (Governance, Fragile States, Growth, Health, Urban, PPP, and Climate Change).

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

World Bank Institute Programs (WBI)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	5.6	7.7
Disbursements made during the year	5.7	6.0

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

WBI is applying the Capacity Development Results Framework (CDRF) to its overall strategy outlined by intermediate outcomes and development goals that are captured systematically through WBI's programmatic monitoring systems and SAP. The mix of deliverables and volume will be driven through the planning cycles based on client

demand, available resources, and lessons learned from implementation.

Participating Donors: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes

Geographic Coverage: Global

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S. INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC)

IFC ADVISORY SERVICES

Private sector development requires more than just finance. Experience shows the powerful role advisory services can play in unlocking investment and helping businesses expand and create jobs. To help the private sector in emerging markets, IFC provides advice, problem solving, and training to companies, industries, and governments.

IFC offers its advisory services to clients through nearly 1,100 Advisory Services staff in 85 offices across 73 countries. In FY11, advisory services expenditures for projects totaled US\$206.7 million. In all, 65 percent of these project expenditures attributable to clients in individual countries were in the International Development Association (IDA) countries.

Funding for IFC advisory services work comes from donor partners, IFC, and client contributions and is channeled through trust funds. Therefore, trust funds are crucial for IFC Advisory Services.

Last year, special emphasis has been placed on two strategic priorities, namely job creation and the poorest countries.

As a financial mechanism for channeling funds to IFC advisory services, trust funds have contributed to job creation, connecting the private sector to investments across the agricultural value chain in health services, education, and training. With donor support through trust funds, IFC is expanding its work in the poorest countries, fragile and conflict-affected states, and areas at risk. Its leadership in private sector development is reflected in IFC's deepening partnership with the G20 countries on critical issues such as jobs, food security, and opportunities for small-and-medium enterprises.

IFC ADVISORY SERVICES BUSINESS LINES

IFC Advisory Services is organized into four interconnected business lines: Access to Finance Advisory, Investment Climate Advisory, Public-Private Partnerships Transaction Advisory, and Sustainable Business Advisory.

IFC Access to Finance Advisory helps increase the availability and affordability of financial services for individuals and micro, small, and medium enterprises. Access-to-finance projects include assistance to banks and specialized financial

institutions in improving their ability to provide financial services to micro, small, and medium enterprises. At the end of FY11, IFC had an active portfolio of 244 access-to-finance projects in 67 countries, valued at almost US\$294 million. FY11 project expenditures in the Access to Finance business line totaled US\$63.3 million. Sixty-seven (67) percent of access-to-finance project expenditures attributable to clients in individual countries were in IDA countries and 10 percent were in fragile and conflict-affected countries.

The Investment Climate Advisory Services assists client governments in implementing reforms to improve the business environment. Investment Climate advisory work is organized under two main areas of practice: Regulatory Simplification and Investment Generation. In both practice areas, the focus is on improving the policies, laws, and regulations that affect domestic and foreign investors. At the end of FY11, IFC had an active portfolio of 132 investment-climate projects in 57 countries, valued at about US\$204 million. The project expenditures in investment climate totaled US\$55.9 million. Seventy-nine (79) percent of investment climate project expenditures attributable to clients in individual countries were in IDA countries and 25 percent were in fragile and conflict-affected countries.

IFC Public-Private Partnership Transaction Advisory provides advice on designing and implementing public-private partnership transactions to national and municipal governments to improve infrastructure and access to basic services such as water, power, health and education. At the end of FY11, IFC had an active portfolio of 67 public-private partnerships projects in 41 countries, valued at about US\$91 million. The project expenditures in public-private partnerships totaled US\$27.8 million. Half of public-private partnerships project expenditures attributable to individual countries were in IDA countries, and 16 percent were in fragile and conflict-affected countries.

IFC Sustainable Business Advisory works with companies to adopt environmental, social and governance practices and technologies that create a competitive edge. IFC seeks the broad adoption of these practices to transform markets and improve people's lives. IFC works in agribusiness, manufacturing, services, infrastructure, oil, gas, mining, and other sectors.

At the end of FY11, IFC had an active portfolio of 199 sustainable business advisory projects in 70 countries, valued at US\$231.6 million. The project expenditures in sustainable business advisory totaled US\$59.8 million. Fifty-six (56) percent of sustainable business advisory project expenditures attributable to clients in individual countries were in IDA countries and 11 percent were in fragile and conflict-affected countries.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following table provides consolidated contribution and disbursement figures for all trust funded programs that IFC administers and manages:

International Finance Corporation – IFC	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash Contributions received during the year	251	310
Disbursements made during the year	250	306

GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PROGRAMS

IFC offers its advisory services through various global and regional advisory programs to foster private sector development in emerging markets.

189. IFC Advisory Services in Latin America and the Caribbean

BACKGROUND

IFC Advisory Services in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) is a multi-donor initiative that provides advisory services to private businesses and governments in developing countries.²⁰ Donor contributions and support have allowed IFC to produce a real impact on private sector development to reduce poverty in the region, with selected projects based on demand, resources, and fit with the IFC regional strategy.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Overall, IFC Advisory Services in LAC has had solid developmental results. As of the end-FY11, its Advisory Services work:

- Helped improve the productivity and income of 8,400 farm units that received technical assistance in the form of agricultural extension, particularly in the coffee sector in Chiapas, Mexico and MSME management, concentrated in Haiti. An additional 1,500 women were trained particularly in the Caribbean and Central America.
- Promoted the registration of 500 newly licensed MSMEs. In doing so, it is estimated to have reduced the cost of bureaucratic procedures, enabling savings of more than US\$5 million to MSMEs.
- Improved water and sanitation services, irrigation, and education infrastructure, among others, for some 1 million people mainly in Colombia and Peru through a Community Investment product.

- Worked with financial institutions, facilitating the disbursement of 1.2 million loans, out of which 66 percent were to women.
- Facilitated access to financial services in the Caribbean by developing a regional Credit Bureau program. The number of inquiries reached about 107,000.

Participating Donors: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Finland, Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States, Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), Andean Development Corporation (CAF), Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), and the Clean Technology and Global Environment Funds (GEF).

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes Access to Finance, Investment Climate, Public-Private Partnership Transactions, and Sustainable Business.

Geographic Coverage: Latin America and the Caribbean Region

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²⁰ The IFC LAC AS Office started its operations in 2003, and is currently in its second five-year cycle renewal (FY09–FY13).

190. IFC Advisory Services in Europe and Central Asia

BACKGROUND

The IFC Advisory Services Program in Europe and Central Asia (ECA) was launched in 2000 to improve the region's investment climate, promote private investment, and facilitate the growth of small and medium enterprises. By end-FY11, the program has reached more than 36,500 companies with trainings and consultations. In-depth assistance was provided to 2,183 companies and 3,469 entities reported implementing project recommendations. The program has helped client companies attract over US\$5.3 billion in additional investment and contributed to drafting 840 laws that have been adopted by governments.

The program has helped introduce international best practices in corporate governance, strengthen risk management capacity of local financial institutions, support the development of microfinance leasing, agri-business, and mortgage finance industries, as well as improve energy and resource efficiency and health services infrastructure. Innovations covered such initiatives as food safety, agri-insurance, agri-finance, cleaner production, renewable energy, and residential energy efficiency.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

As of end-FY11, the ECA Advisory Services work:

- Helped facilitate regulatory reforms resulting in US\$70 million in direct compliance cost savings to the private sector;
- Helped train over 900 government officials in food safety;
- Supported over 430,000 loans to micro-entrepreneurs and/or farmers;
- Helped improve the business permit process in the Republic of Tajikistan, decreasing the total number of permits from 607 to 85;
- Helped introduce the new online system in the Azerbaijan Republic that cuts the time required to register a business from two days to minutes;
- Advised the Ukrainian government on new legislation that will simplify the bankruptcy process;
- Helped the Kyrgyz Republic Government institute reforms that will protect minority shareholder rights;
- Helped Albania introduce the first corporate governance code in the country;
- Launched the Trade Logistics Project in the Western Balkans to reduce trade logistics constraints and harmonize border clearance procedures;

- Launched a food safety project in the Republic of Armenia, adding to the regional program which already operates in Ukraine, the Republic of Belarus, Georgia, and the Western Balkans;
- Helped turn Ukraine's Vinnitsa region into a national leader in food production, supporting US\$38 million in new investments and training over 2500 farmers;
- Helped IFC's agribusiness clients identify opportunities for new biogas, wastewater treatment, and energy efficiency projects;
- Helped roll out a residential energy efficiency finance product in Southern Russia which to date has helped increase energy efficiency in 52 multi-family buildings with approximately 4000 apartments;
- Helped banks across the region improve risk management practices and introduced a risk management education and certification program for local finance professionals; and
- Helped facilitate the first healthcare PPP in the Republic of Moldova, expected to improve radiology and diagnostic imaging services and benefit 100,000 patients annually.

Participating Donors: Austria, Canada, Denmark, the European Commission, Finland, Germany, the Global Environment Facility, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Sectors & Themes Covered: Investment Climate, Corporate Governance, Risk and Non-Performance Loan Management, Microfinance, Credit Bureaus, Agribusiness, Energy Efficiency Finance, Resource Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Public-Private Partnerships.

Geographic Coverage: Europe and Central Asia Region

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191. IFC Advisory Services in East Asia and the Pacific

BACKGROUND

IFC Advisory Services in East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) 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, the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Pacific Island countries, the Philippines, and Vietnam in the areas of access to finance, sustainable business advisory, public-private partnerships (infrastructure), and investment climate. The program reflects IFC's strategy in EAP underpinned by three themes which are common challenges for countries in the region: promoting inclusion and balanced rural-urban development principally through work in agribusiness, infrastructure and MSME finance; reducing the impacts of climate change with a focus on energy efficiency, renewable energy and water management; and increasing global **integration** and international engagement of government and the private sector to help improve competitiveness and contribute sustainably to global economic development.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

As of end-FY11:

- IFC advisory support for secured transaction reforms has unlocked US\$1.09 trillion of financing specifically for SMEs in the People's Republic of China, and IFC has launched similar work in Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, with online collateral registries being developed in each country.
- In Cambodia, IFC's advisory work to make money transfers affordable through mobile banking services has resulted in aggregate savings of US\$1.3 million for 250,000 clients as of June 2011, 97 percent of which were previously unbanked. The cost of each transaction is estimated to be reduced by US\$1.80 (20 percent of average transaction size) when using the new mobile service.
- IFC's China Utility Energy Efficiency (CHUEE) program has facilitated US\$1.4 billion in energy efficiency and renewable energy lending. These investments have helped to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by more than 17.4 million tons of CO₂ per year on a direct basis and 57 million tons of CO₂ per year including indirect effects. In the Philippines, 37 energy efficiency loans were processed for US\$117 million as part of IFC's Sustainable Energy Finance program. The program has been replicated in Vietnam and Indonesia.
- IFC's advisory work in business registration simplification in Indonesia has resulted in a reduction of 104 days to register a business in the country, as measured by the Doing Business Report. Changes to licensing and registration procedures in Vietnam, enacted with IFC assistance, have resulted in estimated compliance cost savings of US\$13 million for businesses.
- IFC's Alternate Dispute Resolution work in the Pacific has resulted in more than US\$5 million in private sector cost savings in Tonga and Papua New Guinea.
- Through the global partnership between IFC and International Labor Organization (ILO) known as "Better Work" to improve working conditions in the garment sector, programs in Vietnam and Cambodia have resulted in over 150,000 mostly female workers benefiting from improved working conditions and over US\$1 million saved by the industry due to standardization of compliance audits by international buyers.
- IFC has extended training and advisory services on corporate governance topics to nearly 2,000 companies in Mongolia, Vietnam, and the People's Republic of China, either directly or through 33 consulting and educational services companies that have included corporate governance advice into their services. In addition, IFC launched the first Corporate Governance Scorecard for the country's top 100 listed companies in Vietnam.
- In Indonesia, IFC advisory has contributed to sustained incremental income of US\$183 per hectare per year for 4,500 peanut farmers and US\$638 per hectare per year for 1,750 cocoa farmers. IFC work with farms in the banana sector in Philippines has demonstrated the feasibility of out-grower farms meeting international standards, in particular, certification from Rainforest Alliance. The pilot project, which is now being scaled up, resulted in certification of 10 outgrower farms, with 391 farmer-members, covering 576 hectares of sustainably managed land.
- As a result of public-private partnerships implemented with the assistance of IFC, over 11 million people will benefit from new and improved access to electricity, water, and transportation services; governments will benefit from over US\$250 million in net revenues or reduction/elimination of subsidies and over US\$5 billion in private investment will be facilitated.

Participating Donors: Norway, Japan, the Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland, the European Commission, Finland, Ireland, Switzerland, Portugal,

Canada, Global Environmental Facility (GEF), Clean Technology Fund (CTF).

Sectors & Themes Covered: Agribusiness, Alternative Dispute Resolution, Business Registration, Corporate Governance, Climate Change, Energy Efficiency, Environment, Social and Trade Standards, Financial Markets Infrastructure, Forestry, Infrastructure (power, renewable energy), Micro and SME Finance.

Geographic Coverage: East Asia and the Pacific Region

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IFC ADVISORY SERVICES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

192. Private Enterprise Partnerships Africa (PEP-Africa)

BACKGROUND

The Private Enterprise Partnerships Africa (PEP Africa) was launched in July 2005 against a background of stronger economic growth in Africa, a greater willingness to reform, and widespread recognition of the role of the private sector as the engine for growth. The PEP Africa establishes partnerships with donors, governments, and the private sector to design and implement a range of advisory services with a strategic focus on improving the investment climate; unlocking sector growth and mobilizing private sector investment; and enhancing the competitiveness of micro, small and medium enterprises.

On June 14, 2009, the renewal of the PEP Africa for a second five-year cycle was approved by IFC's Board of Directors. The Board also approved US\$47 million over the five-year period (FY11–FY15) for PEP Africa overhead. This core budget of US\$47 million would be leveraged with target donor funding for program implementation of about US\$140 million during the five-year period. PEP Africa programs are delivered by four Business Lines: Access to Finance, Investment Climate, Sustainable Business Advisory and Public-Private Partnerships.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

In FY11, PEP Africa was active in 31 countries, with 133 projects valued at US\$189 million. Of these projects, 121 were active in the region's lowest income economies.

In FY11, PEP Africa's advisory work helped to

- Create about 217,000 jobs;
- Provide loans to 241,000 small businesses and 261,000 farmers;

- Connect about 59 million telephone users;
- Generate power for an additional 6.6 million people;
- Provide financial support to nearly 500,000 students;
- Implement 40+ of record 75 Doing Business reforms in 36 African countries attributable to Investment Climate work; and
- Make 14 investments for US\$171 million in conflict-affected states.

Participating Donors: African Development Bank, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Spain, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, Japan, Iceland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Luxembourg, Islamic Development Bank, France, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States.

In addition, the following partners provided support to PEP Africa advisory: Newmont, Kansanshi Mining, Mopani Copper Mines, Lumwana Mining, First Quantum Mining and Operations, Lonmin Plc/RSA, CASE Foundation, Sasol Petroleum LDA, Cervejas de Mozambique, MOZAL, Coca Cola, Capespan (Pty) Ltd/RSA, Nigeria National Petroleum Corp, and African Petroleum Technology Development Fund.

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193. IFC-World Bank Joint Health In Africa Initiative (HIA)

BACKGROUND

Sub-Saharan Africa has, on average, the worst health outcomes in the world. The region has 12 percent of the world's population, yet bears 26 percent of the global disease burden. Access to quality health care is limited by poor infrastructure. The public health sector alone, in spite of good intentions, cannot respond adequately to the enormous health needs of the rapidly growing population.

In 2007, IFC and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation published a report, "The Business of Health in Africa," which aimed to shed new light on the role of the private sector in health in Sub-Saharan Africa. The report confirmed that the private sector (for-profit and not-for-profit) can be an important presence in health provision and an important part of the solution to Africa's health care problems when a part of publically-led, equitable health care systems (see box below). In response to the findings, IFC created a new and innovative strategy, the Health in Africa Initiative, to support African Governments in harnessing the potential in the private sector to help address Africa's health challenges. This Initiative now forms a part of the World Bank Group's larger health strategy and reflects a commitment to help African countries make full and effective use of all their resources to attain the Millennium Development Goals.

The Initiative expects to mobilize up to US\$1 billion over five years using a three-pronged strategy:

- Analysis to provide information for decision making for both the private and public sectors.
- Policy and regulatory support to governments to enact essential country-specific reforms and create an enabling environment for effective public-private partnerships.
- Access to credit through direct investments, funds, and local banks to private health care companies.
- The Initiative is providing various analytical products to help inform decision makers, investors, and companies.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

A number of reports have been produced to date covering private health sector assessments for Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Republic of Congo, and Uganda, market studies of the health sector in Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Uganda. The Initiative also published the report "Healthy Partnerships: How governments can engage the private sector to improve health in Africa," which provides a standardized assessment of how well each government in Sub-Saharan Africa is engaging with its private health sector and, for the first time, makes available comparable data on this critical issue. In addition,

web-based toolkits have been set up to facilitate government collaboration with the private health sector and provide guidance on health insurance. Policy notes have also been published on the role of the private sector, private health insurance, tax, and competition as well as reviews on private health insurance, and regulation, mandatory health insurance, and the role of the private sector in health education.

Policy: The Initiative has brought together high level African decision makers at both sub-regional and country/sub-country levels for effective public-private engagements. These interactions aim to create platforms for sustained dialogue to identify common policy and regulatory challenges and collaborative solutions to systemic problems that impede private sector participation in the health sector. Interactions have led to the adoption of public-private partnerships (PPP) as a priority strategy and establishment of working groups under both ECOWAS and EAC and the creation of umbrella organizations for private sector actors. This has strengthened private sector units in ministries of health and public-private consultations to address core health challenges in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Uganda. A list of priorities and actions has also led to creating a list of mutually agreed upon priority policy, regulatory reforms, and related mechanisms in most of these countries.

Access to credit: Through a variety of mechanisms, the Initiative is investing in socially responsible private health companies serving underserved and low-income people. These involve direct investments for larger, more established companies, investments in funds to reach smaller organizations requiring risk capital, and working with local banks to encourage them to provide loans to the private health sector. The Africa Healthcare Fund (AHF) was created by IFC, the African Development Bank, DEG, and the Gates Foundation and is managed by Aureos Capital. Subsequent investors include Proparco, ELMA Foundation, Norfund, the Development Bank of South Africa, and ASN Bank. The fund has a capital base of US\$110 million (US\$20 million from IFC), which includes approximately five percent for the provision of technical assistance. The fund invests in small and medium enterprises in Africa that provide socially responsible health services. It is measured by its financial performance and ability to cultivate businesses serving those at the base of the pyramid. The Investment Fund for Health in Africa (IFHA) was created by a Dutch-based fund manager to provide risk capital to small health care companies in SSA. It has a capital base of approximately €50 million. (€5 million from IFC). On the local banks side, IFC has entered into partnerships with two banks in Nigeria (FBN and

FCMB) and is in advanced negotiations with a bank in the United Republic of Tanzania to increase lending to private healthcare providers. Similar approaches have been undertaken in Kenya and Uganda.

Participating Donors: The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, France, Japan, and the Netherlands.

Sectors & Themes Covered: Health, Financial and Private Sector Development

Geographic Coverage: Sub-Saharan Africa

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IFC ADVISORY SERVICES IN SOUTH ASIA

194. 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, in order to reduce poverty in South Asia. The SEDF's goal is to enhance the performance, competitiveness, and growth of SMEs in Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, and North East India. It does so by helping SMEs access finance, sustain their value chains, and operate in a better business environment. The first phase of SEDF ended in December 2008 and the second phase started in January 2009.

The Access to Finance Component of the SEDF works with the financial intermediaries in Bangladesh and Nepal to build their capacity in financing SMEs. It also works to support its Partner Financial Institutions in extending finance to SMEs as well as developing new and standardized products targeted for SMEs. Additionally, it promotes sustainability by helping financial institutions develop products that take environment and social risks into account and helps them identify and invest in innovative environment-related business opportunities.

The Sustainable Business Advisory (SBA) component of the SEDF aims to increase the competitiveness of SMEs in selected sectors by addressing the overriding market failures. It focuses on developing key economic sectors by engaging directly with private sector firms, service providers, and trade associations in the sector's value chains. It leverages these engagements to scale up interventions into broader, more sustainable market development activities. Sector selection and project design are made with a view to help mitigate environmental and social risks. The key sectors in which it is currently engaged are Agribusiness, and Textiles and Apparel.

The Investment Climate (IC) component of the SEDF works to facilitate the easing of constraints to business operation, formation, and expansion in Nepal and Bhutan. Projects contribute to improving the investment climate in these countries to create new jobs and generate foreign and domestic investments; reduce the cost of doing business; and address regulatory constraints. Most of SEDF projects have components directed at adapting to and mitigating risks of climate change, as well as mainstreaming marginalized women.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Some key results achieved by SEDF's work during FY11 include:

Access to Finance

- Environment Risk Management Guideline launched in collaboration with Bangladesh Bank.
- Assisted Bangladesh Bank in launching Credit Information Bureau database, which reduced the turnaround time from a minimum of 7 days to instantaneous.
- Energy Efficiency Market study completed for the investment potential in over 10 sectors in Bangladesh and Nepal.

Sustainable Business Advisory

- Twelve (12) textile wet processing factories collectively saved 880 million liters of water, 9 million m³ of gas, 4.45 gWH of electricity, and avoided 19,000 tons of greenhouse gas emissions annually, culminating in US\$1 million saving/year.

- Two Poultry Workbooks for layer and broiler farming published, and 6,104 copies sold to SME poultry farmers for improving efficiency and productivity.
- 1,200 female seed micro-entrepreneurs trained and linked to the formal seed sector dealers as part of the climate change adaptation program.

Investment Climate (Nepal)

- Sixty three (63) issues proposed for reforms through Nepal Business Forum (NBF).
- NBF recommendations helped reduce tax payment days from 34 to 22.
- As desired by Govt. of Nepal, NBF is being extended outside Kathmandu. Biratnagar Business Forum was launched by the Prime Minister.
- A draft SEZ Act accepted by Nepal Government.
- E-portal of 125 business licenses developed.

Participating Donors: The United Kingdom, Norway

Sectors & Themes Covered: Access to Finance, Sustainable Business Advisory, Investment Climate.

Geographic Coverage: Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, NE Region of India

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195. South Asia Infrastructure Facility (SAIF)

BACKGROUND

South Asia Infrastructure Facility (SAIF) was established in 2008 with the objective to partner with South Asian governments (Including Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka) to address the infrastructure gap in the region and help remove obstacles for greater private sector investment that leads to overall economic development. In particular, SAIF focuses on the shortage of well-designed, mutually beneficial and sustainable private infrastructure transactions—focusing on the 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. The Facility engages in the following activities, encompassing all processes for PPP-mode based development of infrastructure projects:

- For Government Originated Projects: designing and implementing PPP transactions. This is the Facility's main activity and involves working for governments in an advisory capacity to identify, structure, and award PPP projects. This is the core focus of SAIF, largely adopting Corporate Advisory Services Department's successful business model.
- For Project Development Partnerships: creating partnerships with domestic institutions (private, where practical) engaged in project development activities—by either contributing to project development pools and/

or jointly providing advisory services to governments to design and implement PPP projects.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

The SAIF successfully closed (project awarded to private concessionaire) four projects in FY11–12.

They include:

1. Male, Solid Waste Management, and Maldives.
2. Gujarat, Solar Rooftop, and India (first of its kind in India).
3. Wheat silos project, Punjab, India – concession agreement signed. (first of its kind in India).
4. Vizhinjam International Seaport, Kerala, and India (bids received, project to be awarded and signed).

The other regional projects SAIF is currently involved in include:

1. Highways Project I and II, Andhra Pradesh (Northern section and Southern section);
2. Higher University PPP, and Gujarat;
3. Hospital PPP project, and Meghalaya;
4. Chennai Metro O&M PPP, and Tamil Nadu;
5. Bhubaneswar Street Lighting, Odisha;
6. Berhampur Solid Waste Management, Odisha; and
7. Bhutan Urban Transport Systems, Bhutan.

Besides these projects SAIF is also seeking to expand its footprint in climate-friendly, innovative, and small projects in the priority regions and has developed a steady pipeline:

1. Gujarat Solar Replication;

2. Odisha Affordable Housing PPP;
3. Odisha 24x7 Water PPP;
4. Karnataka AgriWater PPP;
5. Bihar Superpecialty PPP; and
6. Jharkhand Diagnostic Laboratories and Medical College PPPs.

SAIF is also involved in providing Technical Assistance (TA Projects) for infrastructure related activities and setting up partnerships with key stakeholders in the infrastructure development space. The key TA activities being undertaken by SAIF presently include:

1. Low-Income and North-Eastern States of India: Health PPP Project Mapping;
2. India National Water Resources Framework Study; and

3. Partnership with Infrastructure Investment Facilitation Centre, Bangladesh.

Participating Donors: The Netherlands, Australia, Japan, Spain, and Finland.

Sectors & Themes Covered: Infrastructure

Geographic Coverage: South Asia Region

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

BACKGROUND

The facility was launched in July 2004 with the objective of facilitating micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSMEs) growth and to promote inclusive economic development. The first phase of the program ended in June 2009 and was subsequently extended for an additional period of five years until 2014. The major program components are implemented within the Access to Finance and Sustainable Business Advisory business lines.

The Access to Finance component focuses on increasing the flow of finance and other appropriate financial services to the MSMEs. There is an emphasis on strengthening the response to the financial crisis through risk mitigation and risk management in financial institutions. The program also focuses on developing commercial micro-finance for improving access to finance to the bottom of the pyramid. There is also a focus on social performance measurement for financial institutions to be able to better assess the impacts of work done under financial inclusion.

The Sustainable Business Advisory component is geared to foster SME growth in such sectors as agribusiness, tourism, and information and communication technology. The program focuses its efforts in the area of enhancing competitiveness, productivity, and market linkages for SMEs in Sri Lanka and the Maldives through training and capacity building.

In alignment with the overall theme of rural inclusion and reaching out to the base of the pyramid, the South Asia Enterprise Development Facility for Sri Lanka and the Maldives (SLDF) endeavours to include the micro

entrepreneurs as a key component of its program implementation and delivery. An environmental component of the program addresses issues relating to climate change and focuses on conducting cleaner production assessments to promote resource efficiency mechanisms, and other climate change mitigation measures. The SLDF also promotes renewable energy initiatives in collaboration with the World Bank.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

By the end of FY11, the SLDF had reached more than 4,073 MSMEs and contributed to creation of over 1,546 jobs. Total revenue increase by participating entities was about US\$7.15 million. The amount of avoided GHG emissions is 17,000 MT CO₂ annually. The project highlights:

1. SME Toolkit training with Dialog Axiata retailers—In FY11 Dialog and IFC committed to implement an innovative solution to train select 1,000 retailers (out of the SME Toolkit-trained SMEs) as infomediaries (social entrepreneurs). They will act as the nodal points for expanding telecom/Value Added Services (VAS) knowledge in their respective rural communities.
2. Capacity building of tourism sector SMEs in Hikkaduwa—it was concluded with a development effectiveness rating of “Successful.” A total of 107 workshops were conducted to train at least 500 local transportation providers and other tourism-based SMEs. It resulted in developing at least 100 SME linkages (SME contracts signed), generating US\$1.16 million in sales revenue and 336 jobs.

3. Programs for Access to Finance to SMEs—in partnership with National Trust Bank (NTB) and National Development Bank (NDB). At end-April 2012, loans worth US\$522 million have been disbursed to 39,000 SMEs.
4. Programs for Access to Finance to MSMEs—in partnership with SANASA bank and LOMF (MFIs). To date, a total of 280,000 micro loans (with 96,000 to female borrowers) have been disbursed to 235,000 MSMEs. Going forward, specific targets have been set for expansion in the post-conflict areas of the country.
5. Access to finance program expansion—an additional SME finance project has been launched. Also, concept of weather-based insurance for farmers is being piloted.
6. SME Capacity building in the less developed Southern Districts of Sri Lanka working through five district chambers of commerce. US\$150,000 income earned by district chambers through the program; 3,794 MSMEs; US\$6.1 million worth of SME revenue generated and 1,210 jobs created.
7. Also, 1,239 bank staff members have been trained and loans worth US\$434 million have been disbursed to SMEs.

Participating Donors: Norway, the Netherlands, Ireland, Japan, and the Global Environmental Facility.

Sectors & Themes Covered: Micro and SME Finance, Banking, Renewable Energy

Geographic Coverage: Sri Lanka and Maldives

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197. Bangladesh Investment Climate Fund (BICF)

BACKGROUND

The Bangladesh Investment Climate Fund (BICF) was established in 2007 as a response to a request from the Government of Bangladesh, to provide advisory services aimed at creating a better operating environment for businesses. Government agencies and the BICF, in close collaboration with the private sector and civil society in Bangladesh, jointly design and implement programs to institute business friendly policies, laws, and regulations, and to strengthen the institutions that implement them. BICF's primary focus is on business regulations, economic zones, institutional capacity building, public private dialogue, and stakeholder advocacy and communications support. The second phase of BICF's work was commenced in January 2011. Up to 2010, BICF interventions have focused on: regulatory reform, development of economic zones, and stakeholder engagement and capacity building for private sector development. Some of the major achievements include: (i) 32,000 jobs created during the first year of operations of 106 SME service centers; (ii) US\$9 million private sector savings (direct cost only) from four reforms of business registration, property registration, and bonded warehouse licensing; and (iii) US\$420 million public sector savings from feasibility studies of proposed Economic Zones in Sylhet and Noakhali which were deemed unfeasible.

Following a formal, external (and favorable) Mid-Term Review (MTR), carried out in September–December 2010, BICF, DFID, and the EU have agreed on a revised strategy for

the remainder of the program. While retaining its innovative approach and strong links with stakeholders, the focus in Phase 2 will be to increase Bangladesh's competitiveness through two core themes: (i) regulatory simplification; and (ii) private investment generation.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

BICF successes are measured by the number of new jobs created, by the increase in private investment generated, by the reduction in the costs of doing business in Bangladesh, and by the financial commitment that the government makes to delivering and sustaining BICF initiatives.

The key results were as follows:

- Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies—time to register a company reduced from 57 days to 3 days and 1 day through fast track.
- Time to register a property reduced from 425 to 245 days; registration fees cut by 55 percent;
- On-line registration for Board of investment processes down from 17 to 12 steps;
- Time to obtain Bonded Warehouse Licensing reduced by three months;
- Economic Zones Act enacted—creating an enabling environment for private sector participation in economic zones;

- Reforms to Value Added Tax Law and Regulations—substantial amendments to modernize the Value Added Tax Act;
- Labor Counselors—labor grievances resolved rose 77 percent to 93 percent since BIC work began in July 2009;
- District public private dialogue to support local business reforms especially in trade licenses; and
- Establishment of a Core Group program for home grown reforms; several recommendations implemented.

Participating Donors: The United Kingdom, the European Union

Sectors & Themes Covered: Investment Climate

Geographic Coverage: Bangladesh

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198. India Advisory Program (CSAAP)

BACKGROUND

The India Advisory aims at significantly increasing IFC's development impact through the following three strategic pillars: Economic Inclusion, Clean Growth and Global Integration.

Economic Inclusion targets interventions in the poorest and least developed regions of the country known as the Low Income States (LIS). It also helps to expand access to finance by micro, small, and medium enterprises, develop the market for affordable housing, and encourage electronic payments for the government's health, education, and other welfare programs. IFC also works with National and Sub-national governments to improve the quality of business regulation and encourage domestic and foreign investment in the low income regions of India.

The Clean Growth pillar supports cleaner production assessments for the private sector as well as energy efficiency financing, to mitigate the impacts of climate change. It helps to "make the market" for renewable energy through process improvements, market assessments, industry working groups, and policy dialogue in areas such as large scale solar manufacturing, innovative technologies, and the scale-up of mini grids.

The Global Integration pillar supports public policy reforms to facilitate regional trade and investment, as well as capacity building and reform advocacy support to institutionalize regional mechanisms of public private dialogue.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Eighteen (18) new India Advisory projects launched in FY11. Some of them are
 - Husk Power: IFC's Advisory and Investment enable Husk Power Systems (**HPS**) to convert locally

available rice husk waste to electricity in Bihar, one of India's **poorest states**.

- G2P: Following the successful completion of a study to identify opportunities for G2P in Bihar, the implementation phase of the project was initiated in 2011 in partnership with the State Health Society and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.
 - Swadhar: IFC is assisting Swadhar FinServ, an MFI focused on the urban low income segment, to design a sustainable model to lend to urban poor, launch new products, enhance organizational capacity to manage higher scale, and to integrate responsible finance principles into its operations. This initiative was budgeted at a total of US\$1.1 million (IFC's share of US\$400,000) and is a joint effort with Accion, expected to reach out to about 200,000 urban poor by the year 2014.
 - Bihar Tax: The Bihar Tax Reform Program aims at simplification of tax policy and processes to render it more accessible to tax payers and easier to administer by tax authorities. It reduces barriers to formalization for small enterprises and widens the tax base.
2. Highlights from existing projects:
 - Knowledge Partnership with Rajasthan State Government: IFC is working closely with Bureau of Investment Promotion and other government agencies to improve regulations for businesses and stepping up investment facilitation in the identified strategic sectors such as Solar Component Manufacturing, ICT and Information Technology-enabled services, and Tourism.
 - Study to identify opportunities for Government-to-Person Payments in the Low Income State of Bihar: The diagnostic study by IFC-WB-BMGF to identify challenges in health payments from the Government

of Bihar was completed. All the recommendations of the study were accepted by the Government of Bihar.

- Inter regional Trade and Investment program with the UK donor, DFID—a program on regional trade and trade facilitation was formalized for Eastern India, Nepal and Bangladesh.

Participating Donors: The Netherlands, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and the Omidyar Foundation.

Sectors & Themes Covered: Access to Finance, Infrastructure, Sustainable Business Advisory, Investment Climate.

Geographic Coverage: South Asia Region

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IFC ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

BACKGROUND

IFC Advisory Services in MENA is focused on promoting private sector development in the region, which includes a spectrum of countries with different economic features and constraints.

The MENA region covered by IFC comprises 20 countries, with a total population of about 580 million. It includes three IDA countries—the Islamic State of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the Republic of Yemen—two of which (the Islamic State of Afghanistan and the Republic of Yemen) are conflict-affected countries, together with the West Bank and Gaza.

FY11 has been a year of great change in the MENA region with social unrest flaring in a number of countries and changes in governments in Tunisia, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Yemen, and Libya in what has come to be called the Arab Spring. It is clear that in country after country unrest has been motivated in part by a desire for greater economic opportunity, less corruption and, in particular, greater access to work that pays a living wage. These concerns highlight the relevance and urgency of the work of IFC, which focuses exclusively on how to help the private sector grow, helping countries to attract investment, and create more opportunities so that a larger portion of society is able to benefit from job creation and economic growth.

The MENA region in IFC is now concentrated on ramping up its advisory program with strong programming in North Africa and the Levant (Mediterranean Coast of Asia), a significant increase in our activity in Iraq, and a continued focus on IDA and conflict-affected states across the region. IFC is responding to the Arab Spring with new programs, such as the Employment for Education initiative for Arab youth, and

a renewed focus on helping SMEs flourish, as they are crucial to the significant job creation the region sorely needs.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

In FY11, IFC helped:

- Deliver over 83,000 MSME loans for a value of over US\$240 million in financing to help MSMEs grow their businesses and provide employment in their local communities.
- Establish the first green building rating system in Lebanon (for both new and existing buildings) to help raise the profile of energy efficiency in the building sector and give firms a clear system to understand and measure their performance.
- Thirteen (13) manufacturing firms carry out cleaner production audits which revealed potential savings of over US\$5 million and reduction of 20,000 tons of GHGs.
- Government partners to reduce the regulatory burdens on private firms by implementing smarter and more efficient regulatory policies that led to an estimated US\$67.5 million in savings for the private sector.
- Together with clients and partners to settle over 1,200 disputes through mediation and release over US\$53 million previously tied up in disputes back into the economy;
- Build capacity of over 1,250 SMEs/farmers to improve productivity and grow their business.
- 325 companies around the region to understand the principals of corporate governance including board oversight, transparency, corporate conduct, and board diversity and to implement these principals in their businesses.

Participating Donors: The United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, Islamic Development Bank, Canada, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Spain.

Sectors & Themes Covered: Access to Finance, Investment Climate, Sustainable Business, Public-Private Partnership Transactions.

Geographic Coverage: the Islamic State of Afghanistan, Algeria, the Kingdom of Bahrain, Qatar, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Libya, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic,

Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, and West Bank and Gaza

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199. Iraq Business Assistance Facility (IBAF)

BACKGROUND

The Iraq Business Assistance Facility (IBAF) is a multi-donor private sector development advisory services program operating in Iraq, focusing on improving the investment climate, access to finance, SME training, and supply chain development in a few key sectors.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The IBAF was created from a restructuring of the former Iraq Small Business Finance Facility (ISBFF) in FY11. Therefore the expectation in this year was to carry out the scoping exercises needed to launch the program and to staff up. IFC has completed its scoping and is now moving toward launching programs in access to finance with a focus on micro-finance; improving the investment climate, particularly in the construction sector; improving management

training for SMEs; and working with a few large firms in the agribusiness sector to help them integrate more SMEs into their supply chain.

Participating Donors: The United Kingdom, the United States, Japan, and Spain

Sectors & Themes Covered: Finance and Private Sector Development, and SMEs

Geographic Coverage: Iraq

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GLOBAL PROGRAMS

Global Programs are generally programmatic in nature and are typically global in geographic scope. Such Programs are both single- and multi-donor.

200. Infrastructure Development Collaboration Partnership Fund (DevCo)

BACKGROUND

The Infrastructure Development Collaboration Partnership Fund (DevCo) supports the development and implementation of transactions that bring the private sector into a better

provision of infrastructure services. It provides funding for (a) 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; (b) costs of IFC staff and travel involved directly with the development, supervision, and delivery of DevCo Advisory projects.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

The following DevCo-funded projects were successfully closed in FY11:

- Maldives solid waste;
- Punjab grain silos, India; and
- Central Java independent power project, Indonesia.

The 20 projects closed successfully under DevCo to date are expected to generate about US\$6 billion in private investment, yield US\$2.7 billion in fiscal benefits, and improve access to services for 17.2 million people. Thus, for every US\$1 donors committed through DevCo, client governments are expected to receive US\$113 in fiscal benefits.

Participating Donors: Austria, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Sectors & Themes Covered: Private Sector Participation transactions within water, electricity, sanitation,

transportation, housing, solid waste handling, and other physical infrastructure services.

Geographic Coverage: Least Developed Countries, Low Income Countries, and Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories as defined by the current DAC list of ODA recipients, with particular emphasis on DAC I and II Countries.

To continue to provide adequate support for targeted intervention in Lower Middle Income Countries, the following countries or sub-regions are eligible for inclusion within any Low Income Country resource allocation:

- Low income or lagging states in India, as defined by the Government of India.
- Countries in “fragile situations” as defined by the World Bank Group’s “Harmonized List of Fragile Situations.”

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201. Joint World Bank Group Facility for Investment Climate Advisory Services (FIAS)

BACKGROUND

The joint World Bank Group Investment Climate Advisory Services (FIAS) is the World Bank Group’s global funding and partnership platform for investment climate reform in developing countries. Through the FIAS program, the World Bank Group and its donor partners support activities that facilitate reforms in developing countries to foster open, productive, and competitive markets and to unlock sustainable private investments in sectors that contribute to growth and poverty reduction. FIAS started its FY12–16 strategy period on July 1, 2011. Strategic priority areas under the new operational cycle also reflect the strategies of IFC’s Investment Climate Business Line, the World Bank’s FPD Investment Climate Global Practice and MIGA. Given the evolution of FIAS’s mission over the past decade, FIAS’s official name has been changed from Foreign Investment Advisory Service to Facility for Investment Climate Advisory Services effective July 1, 2011. Many of FIAS’s activities are undertaken in close cooperation with internal and external partners, under a partnership approach that fosters collaboration at substance level, including via the 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 with IFC’s regional Advisory Services units as well as the Bank’s FPD network.

The FIAS program is managed by the World Bank Group’s Investment Climate Department, under the joint supervision of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and the World Bank (IBRD).

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

During the four years of the strategy cycle FY08–FY11, FIAS-funded projects supported the implementation of more than 600 investment climate results (beyond the expected 400), of which 60 percent were achieved in countries classified as IDA or post-conflict, and in frontier regions of middle-income countries. Globally, FIAS contributed to 186 Doing Business reforms as documented by the Doing Business reports. Sixty percent of these reforms were in IDA countries and 19 were in fragile and conflict-affected countries, with Sub-Saharan Africa accounting

for 39 percent of the reforms validated by Doing Business. An extensive review of the literature on the impact of reforms suggests that investment climate reforms of the type supported by FIAS can have a substantial impact on private sector investment, trade, business formation, and growth. This was confirmed by an independent evaluation that reviewed the impact of FIAS funded investment climate reform projects in Burkina Faso and Sierra Leone. FIAS funded projects met high levels of client satisfaction (between 88 and 92 percent annually). In FY11, the final year of the FY08–11 strategy cycle, FIAS funded activities supported the achievement of 128 investment climate results in 31 countries, and supported programs in another 13 countries via CIC/FIAS' role in product incubation and development supported programs. In line with its strategic priorities, 62 percent of FIAS' FY11 expenditures supported activities in IDA, while 32 percent supported non-IDA countries; and about 74 percent of direct project expenditures were used for client facing projects, while 26 percent were used for non-client facing projects.

Going forward, on May 4, 2011, as the Board has approved the FIAS FY12–16 Strategy Cycle, FIAS is focusing

on three strategic priorities: fostering enterprise creation and growth; facilitating international trade and investment; and unlocking sustainable investments in key industries, particularly agribusiness and tourism.

Participating Donors: Australia, Austria, the European Commission, France, Ireland, the Republic of Korea, Luxembourg; the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, Kauffman Foundation.

Sectors & Themes Covered: Investment promotion, regulatory simplification

Geographic Coverage: Global and IDA Countries

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202. Sustainable Business Advisory (SBA)

BACKGROUND

IFC Sustainable Business Advisory (SBA) works with companies to adopt environmental, social, and governance practices and technologies that create a competitive edge. It seeks the broad adoption of these practices to transform markets and improve people's lives. SBA works in agribusiness, manufacturing, services, infrastructure, oil, gas and mining, and other sectors. Programs in SBA promote good governance and strategic community investments; advance women entrepreneurs, small scale farmers, and small firms; and engage the private sector in climate-change solutions.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

- The following indicators represent an estimation of the results for the fiscal year 2011 under the Sustainable Business Advisory Facility.
- US\$164 million received by clients from all sources (IFC and others), catalyzed by advisory services (US\$), US\$6.3 million of which from IFC Investment Services.
- US\$31 million in increased sales revenues for clients from IFC project relevant revenue streams.

- 3.4 million people receiving improved access to services (e.g., electricity) enabled by advisory services.
- 1.3 million Greenhouse gas emissions expected to be avoided (metric tons/year) as a result of technology, installation, or improvements facilitated by advisory services.
- 300,000 (MWh/year) expected to be avoided as a result of technology, installation or improvements facilitated by advisory services.
- 757,200 (MWh/year) of renewable energy expected to be produced, including solar (photovoltaic and thermal), wind, geothermal, biomass, biogas, and hydro, facilitated by advisory services.
- 1,300 hectares of sustainably managed land (land able to be used productively while maintaining or improving its environmental, social, and economic characteristics and qualities) facilitated by advisory services.
- US\$18.7 million saved as a result of technology, installation, or improvements facilitated by advisory services.

Participating Donors: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, GAIN Foundation, Gender Action Plan, Italy, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Sectors & Themes Covered: Corporate Governance, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Support, Trade Facilitation and Market Access, Renewable Energy, Gender, Climate Change, Improving Labor Markets, Global Food Crisis Response, Water Resources Management.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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203. Global Corporate Governance Forum (GCGF)

BACKGROUND

Located in the IFC Sustainable Business Advisory Department, the Global Corporate Governance Forum (GCGF) serves as a catalyst for reform activities that garner broad-based regional and local support for enhanced corporate governance standards and practices. Co-founded by the World Bank Group and the OECD in 1999, the Forum has embarked on Phase III, a five-year strategy (FY11–15) to strengthen its global Knowledge Management Platform in which it is gradually moving away from direct assistance delivery to enabling selected corporate governance centers in the regions to facilitate the distribution of the Forum's knowledge products and capacity building tools and their adaptation to local circumstances and application. This new phase of activities builds on the following three strategic objectives:

- Develop and disseminate cutting-edge knowledge products and capacity building tools to provide implementation guidance for international best practices in corporate governance applicable to emerging markets and developing countries.
- Build the capacity of corporate governance centers that will facilitate the local application of the Forum's knowledge products and tools and support South-South collaboration.
- Ensure that a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation mechanism validates and enhances the delivery of the Forum's knowledge products and capacity building tools as relevant to the beneficiaries' changing requirements and circumstances.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- 72 countries supported over FY06–FY11 (as of December 2011, active in 48 countries, 46 percent IDA priority countries).
- Emphasis on Sub-Saharan Africa; however, active in all global regions.
- Strong focus on gender, over 40 percent of women participants; 34 percent of women trained as master

trainers (48 percent female participants as of December 2011).

- 47 CG and Director Associations supported (14 in IDA priority countries).
- CG Codes developed in 32 countries (11 in IDA priority countries).
- 736 master trainers trained in Board Leadership (453 in IDA priority countries).
 - 387 master trainers trained in Board Leadership (203 in IDA priority countries) over FY06–FY10.
 - In FY11, 269 master trainers trained in Board Leadership (170 in IDA priority countries).
 - In FY12, as of December, 2011, 80 master trainers trained in Board Leadership (80 in IDA priority countries).
- 273 financial journalists trained on CG reporting (192 in IDA priority countries).
 - 190 financial journalists trained in CG reporting (127 in IDA priority countries from FY06–FY10).
 - In FY11, 83 financial journalists trained in CG reporting (65 in IDA priority countries).
 - No media training during 1st half of FY12. However, 46 journalists from Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Vietnam will undergo media training in April 2012.

Participating Donors: Austria, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, and Switzerland.

Sectors & Themes Covered: Technical Assistance (non-lending)

Geographic Coverage: Global

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204. Oil, Gas, and Mining Sustainable Community Development Fund (CommDev)

BACKGROUND

The Oil, Gas, and Mining Sustainable Community Development Fund (CommDev) is a funding mechanism to help IFC investment clients increase the development impact in the communities where they operate, providing practical capacity building, strategy advice, technical assistance, implementation support, awareness-raising, and tool development. CommDev promotes trilateral partnerships among communities, local governments, and extractive industry companies to develop not only immediate 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 knowledge and funding resource for community development in this sector, drawn from the experience of partner institutions and CommDev-funded projects. IFC's goal for CommDev is for it to "raise the bar" on how community development is implemented.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

- Financial Planning and Valuation Tool—a financial model that helps companies quantify the value of sustainability to their business—was launched to the public (www.fvtool.com) with over 100 companies downloading the software in the first two months.
- Peru LNG Enhancing Royalty Investment project increased access to infrastructure and services (e.g., water and sanitation) in the communities where

the company operates, facilitating US\$9.5 million in financing and reaching over 320,000 people.

- As a result of IFC's advice, a large copper mine in Mongolia will increase local development spending by US\$50 million to develop the closest town to its operation.
- New publications launched:
 - Getting Started with Local Procurement. This Local Procurement Guide is designed to provide tools and resources for companies to effectively integrate Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) as suppliers through capacity building and assessment tools, by creating a policy and strategy for local procurement.
 - A User Guide for the Financial Valuation Tool.
- CommDev Information Clearing House—number of visitors per day increased from 1,500 to 1,600.

Participating Donors: The Netherlands, Norway

Sectors & Themes Covered: A – Technical Assistance

Geographic Coverage: Global

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205. Global Index Insurance Facility (GIIF)

BACKGROUND

The Global Index Insurance Facility (GIIF) program is one of the WBG's insurance initiatives to respond to challenges presented by climate change, food security, and disasters risk management. The Program is managed by IFC and is jointly implemented with IBRD.

The objective of GIIF is to promote the development of effective and sustainable markets for index-based weather and catastrophic risk insurance to foster sustainable development in the agricultural, microfinance, and housing sectors, primarily focusing on developing countries.

GIIF was launched operationally in December 2009 with an initial focus on Africa where a number of projects

are already under implementation. GIIF is, however, a global program and has commenced expansion in Latin America and the Caribbean, South Asia, East Asia, and Pacific.

At the core of the Facility is the GIIF Trust Fund (GTF), which has been created to provide development grant funding to projects contributing to achieving the objective of 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/ACHIEVEMENT

- As of April 2012, GIIF project portfolio includes five projects in Africa. GIIF support projects in Africa to help expand access to insurance for farmers in Kenya, Rwanda, the Republic of Mozambique, and francophone West African countries, places where agriculture is fundamental to economic growth, poverty reduction, and job creation.
- As part of the expansion to Asia, GIIF signed a grant agreement with Sanasa Insurance Company in Sri Lanka in June 2011 and provided funding to undertake a comprehensive feasibility study on viability of Index Insurance in Bangladesh in April 2011.
- IBRD is supporting GIIF on policy and regulatory reforms necessary for the development of the parametric insurance market. In 2011 GIIF approved a Global Policy and Regulatory Capacity Building project to be undertaken by IBRD and covering 14 countries in ACP and Latin America, and 2 projects in Nigeria and CIMA Region (covering francophone West Africa).
- In addition to these projects, GIIF signed a Technical Partnership agreement with Swiss Re Corporate Solutions which provides technical services to the GIIF Program Management Unit and GIIF approved projects.
- The PMU is fully operational with dedicated staff to support the program implementation.

Participating Donors: European Commission, The Africa, Caribbean Pacific (ACP) Secretariat, the Netherlands, and Japan

Sectors & Themes Covered: Insurance, SME Banking, Agriculture/agribusiness finance, Microfinance, Sustainable Energy Finance, Housing, Leasing.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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206. Technical Assistance Trust Funds Program (TATF)

BACKGROUND

IFC Technical Assistance Trust Funds Program (TATF) is a key instrument for funding and managing advisory and investment related work. The program covers all sectors, regions and advisory services business lines where IFC is active and provides funding for 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 and has 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.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

As of March 31, 2012, there were more than 100 active projects under the TATF portfolio with total project approvals

of US\$35.3 million. Projects cover IFC's investment related work along with all advisory service business lines. The Access to Finance business line captures the largest share of projects (34 percent) followed by Sustainable Business Advisory (30 percent), Public Private Partnerships (18 percent) and Investment Climate (17 percent). Roughly one-third of projects are for IDA countries and two-thirds for regional and/or non-IDA countries.

HIGH-LIGHTS OF SOME TATF FUNDED PROJECTS:**Institutional Building for Papua New Guinea Microfinance Limited (PML)**

PML is financially sustainable (measured as income over expenses on a cumulative basis) at 98.5 percent as of the end of CY11, compared to 41 percent in December 2008.

Lighting in Africa

- An additional 590,000 people have access to better lighting in Africa. This is an increase of 90,000 over the last reporting period;
- 11 products have passed the quality standards (37 percent over the last reporting period) increasing the range of products available.

BIODIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PROGRAM (BACP)

Soy Grants

162 entities have implemented the recommended better management practices due primarily to registry of farms in Brazil.

Armenia Doing Business Reform

- Amendments to the Customs Code were enacted, which included risk management practices during import/export processes.
- Inspection Reform: a legal basis was created for the implementation of the Risk Based Inspection System (RBIS), and proposed amendments in the Inspection Law were adopted.

Georgia Tax Simplification

- Tax system for micro, small, medium enterprises (MSMEs) was developed with a new legislation on how to administer micro and small companies in a more efficient way.
- Tax appeals process was improved to ensure better compliance. Process became successful, the percentage of cases won by entrepreneurs was 47 percent and partially won cases 28 percent (before it was 10 percent were cases that won and 20 percent for partially won cases).

Colombia Trade Logistics Advisory Program

- The time and cost to trade was reduced significantly through simplification and harmonization of procedures, introduction of risk management, automation, and simplification of border clearance procedures.
- In Liberia for instance, the number of days to export has been reduced from 20 days to 15 days from 2008 to 2012, and the time to import has been reduced from 17 to 14 days for the same period. The number of days to export in Rwanda has been reduced from 47 to 29 days, and for import from 69 days to 31 days. In Colombia, the number of days to export is now 14 compared to 24 in 2008, and 13 days to import compared to 20 days in 2008.

India Market Development for SEWA trade facility center

- SME contracts totaling US\$201,979 were signed with key buyers in the overseas market.
- 50 new designs across four product ranges of apparel, home furnishing and accessories were approved and launched.

Ethiopia: Access to Finance for Producers and Farmers

- Warehouse Receipts (WHR) Financing
 - a. As a result of the seminars and operational training for the Ethiopian Banking community, four banks signed agreements with the Ethiopia Commodity Exchange (ECX) to start the Warehouse Receipts Financing.
- WHR based loans (covering sesame and pea beans) grew to 9 million Birr (US\$600,000) in FY11 from 800,000 Birr (US\$50,000) in 2010.

Malawi Corporate Governance

- Project was instrumental in re-launching the corporate governance agenda in Malawi, and enabled important stakeholders such as the Stock Exchange and the Reserve Bank to adopt corporate governance guiding principles.

Jordan Inspection Reform

- A new Quality Management System that includes: inspection policy, inspection strategy, inspection operations, and code of conduct for inspectors was developed.
- Project increased awareness related to inspection processes, rights and responsibilities of each of them, and opened new channels of communication between inspectorates and inspectees.

Participating Donors: Austria, Canada, Catalonia Region of Spain, Denmark, Finland, Flanders Region of Belgium, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Wallonia Region of Belgium.

Sectors & Themes Covered: Multiple sectors

Geographic Coverage: Global

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IFC INVESTMENT TRUST FUND PROGRAMS

IFC receives funds for investment purposes from member governments and their donor agencies. IFC invests these funds along with its own resources.

207. Global Trade Liquidity Program (GTLP)

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

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

GTLP-supported trade since inception reached US\$20 billion, through approximately 14,000 transactions. About 81 percent of these transactions were for small and medium enterprises. 25 percent of the trade supported IDA countries.

Participating Donors: Canada, the Netherlands, Saudi Development Fund, the United Kingdom, and the OPEC Fund for International Development.

Sectors & Themes Covered: General industry and Trade (YZ)

Geographic Coverage: Global

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208. Microfinance Enhancement Facility (MEF)

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) was established to respond to the global financial crisis. It provides microfinance institutions in developing countries with short- to mid-term funding required in a crisis situation. Its aim is to instill confidence in the microfinance industry, catalyze funding, and safeguard deposits. The MEF is providing refinancing to strong microfinance institutions operating world-wide who were affected by the financial crisis.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

As of December 31, 2011, MEF has provided 67 loans for US\$206.5 million to 41 MFIs operating in Latin America, Eastern Europe, Central Asia, East Asia, Pacific, and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Participating Donors: Sweden, Germany, Austria, European Investment Bank, the OPEC Fund for International Development.

Sectors & Themes Covered: Micro and SME Finance

Geographic Coverage: Global

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209. Netherlands European Carbon Facility (NECF)

BACKGROUND

The Netherlands European Carbon Facility (NECF), managed jointly by IFC and IBRD, is an arrangement under which carbon credits are purchased for the benefit of the Government of the Netherlands under the “Joint Implementation” (JI) scheme of the Kyoto Protocol.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

IFC has committed €3.3 million in two transactions to purchase emission reductions from coal bed methane and industrial gas projects and is no longer accepting new projects.

Participating Donors: The Netherlands

Sectors & Themes Covered: Carbon Finance

Geographic Coverage: Eastern Europe

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210. IFC-Netherlands Carbon Facility (INCF)

BACKGROUND

The IFC-Netherlands Carbon Facility (INCF) was created in 2002 and consists of an arrangement by which IFC purchases carbon credits for the benefit of the Government of the Netherlands under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)²¹ of the Kyoto Protocol.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The Facility has committed €65 million in 10 transactions to purchase emission reductions from more than 40 renewable

energy sources (wind farms, small hydros), landfill, and methane projects. It is no longer accepting new projects.

Participating Donors: The Netherlands

Sectors & Themes Covered: Carbon Finance

Geographic Coverage: Global

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²¹ Likewise, the World Bank counterpart of INCAF is briefly listed as NCDMF under the CARBON Program.

211. Financial Mechanisms for Climate Change Facility (FMCC)

BACKGROUND

The Financial Mechanisms for Climate Change (FMCC) Facility supports initiatives in emerging markets that (a) seek to achieve transformation towards low-carbon and climate

sensitive market environments; (b) support private sector engagement in climate change adaptation strategies for economies; or (c) encourage private sector financing in other areas that would contribute to addressing the climate change

challenge. In summary, the FMCC Facility provides a vehicle to respond to the growing demand for climate change interventions and support the testing and deployment of greenhouse gas reducing adaptation (resilience) interventions.

The Facility's primary sources of funding are the Climate Investment Funds (CIF)²² through:

- The Clean Technology Fund, to promote scaled-up financing for demonstration, deployment and transfer of low carbon technologies with a significant potential for long-term greenhouse gas emission savings. Programs are focused on
 - Power sector: Renewable energy and highly efficient technologies.
 - Energy efficiency: Buildings, industry and agriculture.
 - Transportation sector: Efficiency and modal shifts.
- Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) targets programs that provide financing that pilot new approaches in response to the challenge of climate change:
 - Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), to demonstrate approaches to integrate climate risk and resilience into development policies and planning.
 - Forest Investment Program (FIP), to support reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by financing investments that address these issues.
 - Program for Scaling up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries (SREP), to encourage low income countries exploit small scale renewable energy potential to move toward low carbon energy paths.

Facility funds are used for administration, project cycle cost, advisory services, knowledge management and investment—including any combination of debt, equity, and/or guarantee/risk sharing instruments.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- Seventeen SCFR and 1 CTF Country Investment Plans were endorsed by the CTF Trust Fund Committee (TFC).

²² The Clean Technology Fund and Strategic Climate Fund are both elaborated upon in the CFP-VPU section.

- Eight SCF-IFC Programs approved by the SCF-TFC (valued at roughly US\$82 million)
- Developed CTF, SCF PS principles and financing documents.
- Seven IFC Projects were approved during 2011 (six Investment, one Advisory) totaling over US\$51 million; of these, four have been committed to date (one has been disbursed).

Participating Donors: Australia, Denmark, Canada, Germany, France, Japan, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Spain, the United States, the United Kingdom.

Sectors & Themes Covered: LE RE, AT Forestry, FA Banking, Climate Change

Geographic Coverage: Global. However, current funding has a country and regional focus:

- **CTF:** Colombia, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Indonesia, the Republic of Kazakhstan, Mexico, Morocco, the Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam, and regional MENA Program.
- **SCF-PPCR:** Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, the Republic of Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, the Republic of Tajikistan, the Republic of Yemen, Zambia, and two regional programs (Caribbean and South Pacific).
- **SCF-FIP:** Brazil, Burkina Faso, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico, Peru.
- **SCF-SREP:** The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Honduras, Kenya, Maldives, Mali, Nepal.

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212. Public-Private Sector Partnership Facility (PPSPF)

BACKGROUND

The Public-Private Sector Partnership Facility (PPSPF) is a program that supports environmental innovations and engages with the private sector for the purpose of accelerating the emergence and replication of innovative business models, technologies, or technology applications that will generate global environmental benefits. The PPSPF provides

a vehicle to leverage private sector funds and generate global environmental benefits in a sustainable and cost-effective manner.

The current size of the PPSPF is US\$65.5 million during the life of the facility, with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) as the primary source of funding by contributing US\$55.5 million. IFC's Funding Mechanism for Technical

Assistance Advisory Services (FM TAAS) is contributing US\$10 million. PPSPF funds are used for program administration, project cycle cost, advisory services, knowledge management, and investment, including any combination of debt, equity, or guarantee/risk sharing instruments.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The GEF funds have been allocated to four GEF Implementing Partners (IFC, IBRD, UNEP, and IDB). Two Advisory projects were approved during 2011, both in Latin America, totaling nearly US\$1 million.

Participating Donors: Global Environment Facility

Sectors & Themes Covered: Forestry, Banking, Climate Change, Biodiversity

Geographic Coverage: Global

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213. Canada Climate Change Program (CCCP)

The Canada Climate Change Program (CCCP) addresses market barriers that prevent the faster, more wide-spread or more long-term sustainable adoption of low-carbon technologies and/or business models that address climate change. These include the lack of financing for clean energy projects due to financial intermediaries' lack of expertise and high risk perception; limited capacity, experience, and information of firms to develop clean energy projects; and lack of a supportive enabling environment. CCCP funds can be deployed in the form of concessional term investments and/or advisory services grants, depending on market needs.

Concessional finance contributions of the program can be deployed, alongside IFC funds, in the form of guarantees, senior, and mezzanine debt. However, funds invested in a subordinated position to IFC, including mezzanine debt and first loss guarantees, are limited to 30 percent of the contribution of Canada for concessional finance. Pricing for debt instruments cannot be below LIBOR and should follow the "minimum concessionality" approach to minimize the embedded subsidy element.

The program's advisory services contributions fund technical assistance and capacity building to firms (e.g., service providers, project developers), financial intermediaries, and governments, as well as knowledge management and dissemination activities related to the program.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The CCCP was signed on March 8, 2011, and the first project under this program was approved in July 2011. Accomplishments during calendar year 2011–12 include:

- Six projects were approved, totaling US\$33.1 million (US\$32.0 million was approved for concessional investments and US\$1.1 million was approved for advisory projects). However, one project is expected to be dropped; thus, US\$11.1 million program funds are being actively deployed in five projects.
- Co-financing from IFC and other financiers for the five approved projects is expected to be US\$142.8 million, resulting in a leverage ratio of 1:13

Participating Donors: Canada

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: Power sector (renewable energy, as well as increased efficiency in generation, transmission, and distribution) and large scale adoption of energy efficient technologies and other demand management techniques in industrial sectors as well as commercial and residential buildings.

Theme: Climate Change

Geographic Coverage: ODA-eligible countries that are also Non-Annex I Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Projects in the People's Republic of China and India are not eligible under the program.

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214. Global Agriculture and Food Security Program—Private Sector Window (GAFSP-PSW)

BACKGROUND

In response to the global food crisis in 2008 the G8 + + launched the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), a multilateral mechanism to assist in the implementation of pledges made at LAquila in July 2009 and reaffirmed by the G-20 in Pittsburgh in September 2009. The objective of the program is to scale-up support to help poor countries reduce poverty and improve rural livelihoods and food security, thereby contributing to the achievement of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals to cut hunger and poverty by half by 2015.

The GAFSP Private Sector Window (PSW) is implemented by the IFC with the main objective of providing innovative financing aimed at increasing the commercial potential of small- and medium-sized agribusinesses and farmers and connecting them with local, national, and global value chains. PSW is focusing on four major areas: increasing productivity, improving market access, supporting innovation, and reducing risks.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

The GAFSP PSW was launched in 2011. The first call for proposals was organized globally in August 2011. Forty four

proposals were received, of which 65 percent were for the Africa region, 14 percent South Asia, 9 percent Middle East and North Africa, 9 percent Latin America and Caribbean, 2 percent Europe and Central Asia and 2 percent Global. Of those proposals, one is being further evaluated.

Participating Donors: Canada

Sector & Themes Covered: Agribusiness

Geographic Coverage: IDA countries

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215. SME Finance Innovation Program

BACKGROUND

In September 2009, G-20 Leaders in Pittsburgh committed “to improving access to financial services for the poor.” To advance this goal, the G-20 launched a Financial Inclusion Experts Group (FIEG). IFC was nominated lead technical advisor of the SME Finance Subgroup of the FIEG. The G-20 SME Finance Challenge was launched as part of the subgroup’s tasks in June 2010. The objective of the Challenge was to find the most promising models for public-private partnerships to catalyze SME financing on a sustainable basis. Over 350 entries were submitted, and 14 winners were selected by a panel appointed by the G-20.

The G-20 leaders committed to mobilize funding for the implementation of the winning proposals, and IFC was tasked to coordinate this effort. The SME Finance Innovation Program was established at IFC to provide grant funding to the winning proposals. To support the Program, the SME

Finance Innovation Trust Fund was created in March 2011 with initial contributions from Canada (CAD20 million). The Trust Fund makes donor funding available through grants for capacity building, research, and training in accordance with IFC’s Grants Directive. Additional contributions of about US\$8 million have been provided by the -DFID, US-USAID and the Republic of Korea for the Program in 2012, and an additional US\$3 million are expected by other donors this year.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

The SME Finance Innovation Program was operationalized at IFC in October 2011. Key progress achieved under the program is as follows:

- Eight grant projects—out of 13 winners requesting grants—were approved by end of April 2012.

- Remaining proposals under the Program are projected to be approved by June 2012.
- Five of the eight approved projects have received commitments totaling US\$9 million.
- Under the leadership of Canada, IFC has led coordinating efforts to match Challenge winners with Development and International Financial Institutions (DFIs and IFIs). As such, Challenge winners received commitments of about US\$75 million from FMO, Germany (BMZ), the Inter-American Development Bank, IFC, and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, in the form of technical assistance, loans, and equity in 2011.
- Additional commitments from governments, DFIs and IFIs are expected in 2012 for US\$123 million in grants, technical assistance, risk sharing mechanisms, loans, and equity.

Participating Donors: Canada, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Sector & Themes Covered: Projects encompass Access to Finance focused on MSME finance, and Sustainable Business Advisory for MSME capacity building.

Geographic Coverage: Global

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JOINT-INITIATIVE

216. African Management Services Company (AMSCO)

BACKGROUND

The ATMS Project was launched in 1989 as a joint initiative of IFC, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the African Development Bank Group (AfDB). The Project consists of two interrelated components: the African Management Services Company (AMSCO) and the Stitching African Training and Management Services (ATMS) Foundation; with the AMSCO carrying out the operational part of the ATMS Project and the Foundation collecting and making available funds to the ATMS Project for, among others goals, the development of entrepreneurship education and training of local managers and staff.

The AMSCO provides comprehensive training and management services to its private sector clients in Africa. This includes (a) recruiting experienced executives for top and middle management positions in African companies for periods up to three years; (b) identifying and collaborating with training providers in Africa and abroad to provide training and capacity building to client companies; (c) introducing effective planning and implementing client specific training programs. These projects principally apply to SMEs.

Participating Donors: African Development Bank, Finland, Japan, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and UNDP.

KEY RESULTS / ACHIEVEMENT

Improved revenue/sales and profitability of client companies grew by an average of 22 percent. Over 24,247 persons trained in AMSCO's client companies of which 12,327 were women between FY08 and FY11 in the areas of Corporate Governance, Executive Leadership development, Quality Management, HIV/AIDs, Health and Safety, Environmental Standards, Diversity Management, and Company Specific Programs. ATMS-AMSCO assisted over 283 new client companies and placed over 605 Managers in those companies. Eighty (80) percent of client company participations completed in the period have reported improvement in company performance, processes and procedures. ATMS-AMSCO assisted in creating over 200,000 jobs during the period.

Sectors & Themes Covered: Agriculture and Forestry, Tourism and Hospitality, and other.

Geographic Coverage: Africa

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T. MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY (MIGA)

The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) was created in 1988 to promote foreign direct investment (FDI) into developing countries to support economic growth, reduce poverty, and improve people's lives. MIGA fulfills this mandate by providing political risk insurance (guarantees) to investors and lenders. MIGA's relevance has grown in recent years as perceptions of risk have increased across the world, while the search for FDI has become an increasingly central component of the development agenda for many countries. Leveraging MIGA's limited resources through partnerships with trust fund donors has proven to be an important element of the Agency's business strategy.

Collaboration with donors gives MIGA the needed flexibility to explore the development of new and innovative products and leverage its insurance capacity. They provide the expanded flexibility needed to

- Jointly develop, with external partners, new products that address the evolving needs of the private sector, including emerging market investors.

- Help MIGA mobilize guarantee capacity in countries where it could not otherwise operate.
- Underwrite certain highly developmental projects that it could not otherwise support due to restrictions in the MIGA Convention.

Thanks to partnerships with donors and the establishment of specialized guarantee trust funds, MIGA is able to promote FDI in new and innovative ways.

The following table provides consolidated contribution and disbursement figures for all four trust funded programs administered and managed by MIGA.

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)	FY2010 US\$ million	FY2011 US\$ million
Cash contributions received during the year	1.00	—
Disbursements made during the year	0.29	0.08

217. Afghanistan Investment Guarantee Facility (AIGF)

BACKGROUND

The AIGF was established in 2004 to assist the Islamic State of Afghanistan in attracting Foreign Direct Investments, and, in turn, to promote local private sector investments and contribute to the reconstruction of the country. The Facility offered private sector investors with an insurance instrument that allowed them to manage non-commercial risks inherent to their investments, e.g., expropriation, transfer restriction, breach of contract, and war and civil disturbance risks. The facility is now closed.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

The Facility has issued direct Guarantee (insurance) Contracts worth US\$5.4 million for five projects in the manufacturing, agribusiness, services, and infrastructure sectors. Coverage by the Facility enabled the mobilization of an

additional US\$373 million worth of investments. The investments insured generated 830 employment opportunities.

Participating Donors: The Islamic State of Afghanistan, Asian Development Bank, and the United Kingdom.

Sector & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes.

Geographic Coverage: The Islamic State of Afghanistan.

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218. Environmental and Social Fund for Africa (ESFA)

BACKGROUND

In March 2007, MIGA launched a trust fund to provide technical advice/assistance on environmental and social matters related to MIGA-supported projects in Africa. This trust fund is supported by a seed grant from the Government of Japan for an initial three-year pilot phase, which was extended with a new contribution in December 2010. It is open on a case-by-case basis to investors already receiving, or being considered for, MIGA guarantees for projects in Africa. The goal of the trust fund is to improve the social and environmental performance of MIGA-supported projects. As such, the trust fund provides good industry advice on challenging issues, such as resettlement, human rights, workers' and community health and safety, pollution control, natural habitats, development of management systems, and treatment of artisanal miners.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

During FY2009 and FY 2010, the trust fund completed eight engagements with five MIGA clients in Africa, as follows:

- **UGACOF** – a coffee processor and exporter based in Kampala, Uganda. An environmental, health and safety audit was completed in order to help the client improve its EHS management system and prepare for ISO 14001 certification.
- **West Africa Gas Pipeline** – a company responsible for the construction and commissioning of a gas pipeline through West Africa. Two trust funds-supported engagements were completed which provided a consultant to train staff on livelihoods restoration projects for project-affected people, as well as how to monitor success of the initiatives.
- **Kenmare Resources** – a mining company which manages a nickel mine in the Republic of Mozambique. A malaria action plan was developed for the mine in order to reduce the cases of malaria in the workforce and surrounding community.
- **Orezone** – a mining company which managed a gold mine in Burkina Faso. Two trust funds-supported engagements were completed which provided the company with a strategy for implementing the Voluntary

Principles on Security and Human Rights, as well as a study on the interface between the company and artisanal miners working within the mine footprint.

- **Banque Rwandaise de Developpment (BRD)** – a development bank in Rwanda. Two trust funds-supported engagements were completed which developed a Social and Environmental Management System for the bank and then provided training for the staff on how to integrate the new system into their existing risk assessment.

Participating Donors: Japan through PHRD Program²³

Sectors & Themes Covered:

Sectors: All sectors

Themes: 51 – Improving Labor Markets, 52 – Natural Disaster Management, 53 – Poverty Strategy, Analysis and Monitoring, 54 – Social Safety Nets, 55 – Vulnerability Assessment and Monitoring, 56 – Other Social Protection and Risk Management, 80 – Biodiversity, 81 – Climate Change, 82 – Environmental Policies and Institutions, 83 – Land Administration and Management, 84 – Pollution Management and Environmental Health, 85 – Water Resources Management, 86 – Other Environment and Natural Resources Management, and 87 – Social Risk Mitigation.

Geographic Coverage: Africa (for any MIGA investor client).

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²³ This Program is described in the earlier section that covers the Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships VPU.

219. The EU Investment Guarantee Trust Fund for Bosnia and Herzegovina (BH-IGTF)

BACKGROUND

This trust fund was established in 1997, to assist Bosnia and Herzegovina in attracting Foreign Direct Investments, and, in turn promote private sector investments and contribute to the reconstruction and economic growth of the country. The trust fund offered private sector investors with an insurance instrument that allows them to manage the non-commercial risks inherent to their investments, e.g., expropriation, transfer restriction, breach of contract, and war and civil disturbance risks. The Fund is now closed.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

The Facility issued direct Guarantee (insurance) Contracts worth nearly US\$30 million for five projects in the financial, manufacturing and service sectors.

Participating Donors: The European Commission.

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes.

Geographic Coverage: Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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220. West Bank and Gaza Guarantee Facility (WBG-TF)

BACKGROUND

The WBG-TF was established in 1997 to assist the West Bank and Gaza in attracting Foreign Direct Investments and, in turn, to promote local private sector investments and contribute to the reconstruction and economic growth of the West Bank and Gaza. The Facility offers both foreign and local private sector investors with an insurance instrument that allows them to manage the non-commercial risks inherent to their investments, e.g., expropriation, transfer restriction, breach of contract, and war and civil disturbance risks.

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENT

Since its inception, the Facility has issued direct Guarantee (insurance) Contracts worth US\$11.8 million for three projects in the Agribusiness, Manufacturing, and Tourism sectors.

Participating Donors: Palestinian Authority (PA) and the Government of Japan.

Sectors & Themes Covered: All sectors and themes.

Geographic Coverage: West Bank and Gaza.

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DIRECTORY OF PROGRAMS SUPPORTED BY TRUST FUNDS

As of March 31, 2012



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