DIRECTORY OF PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS SUPPORTED BY TRUST FUNDS

AS OF MARCH 31, 2009
Directory of Partnership Programs
Supported by Trust Funds

As of March 31, 2009

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>Analytic and Advisory activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAP</td>
<td>Africa Action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAPI/NATF</td>
<td>Africa AIDS Prevention Initiative/Norwegian AIDS Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACBF/PACT</td>
<td>Africa Capacity Building Foundation/Partnership for Capacity Building in Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AfDB</td>
<td>African Development Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFR</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHI</td>
<td>Avian and Human Influenza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APEC</td>
<td>Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APOC</td>
<td>Africa Program for Onchocerciasis Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/R</td>
<td>Afforestation and Reforestation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTF</td>
<td>Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASAP</td>
<td>AIDS Strategy and Action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASARECA</td>
<td>Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASEAN</td>
<td>Association of Southeast Asian Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM</td>
<td>Artisanal and Small-scale Miners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTAE</td>
<td>Asia Sustainable and Alternative Energy Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU-NEPAD</td>
<td>African Union New Partnership for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEC-TF</td>
<td>Basic Education Capacity Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEWAP</td>
<td>China Basic Education in Western Areas Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNPP</td>
<td>Bank-Netherlands Partnership Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPRP</td>
<td>Belgian Poverty Reduction Partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRF</td>
<td>Brazilian Rain Forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Cities Alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAADP</td>
<td>Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CADF</td>
<td>Carbon Asset Development Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS</td>
<td>Country Assistance Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASM</td>
<td>Communities and Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCRIF</td>
<td>Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDCF</td>
<td>Community Development Carbon Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDD</td>
<td>Community Drug Distributors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDM</td>
<td>Clean Development Mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDS</td>
<td>City Development Strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEBTF</td>
<td>China Education Blending Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEM</td>
<td>Country Economic Memorandum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFE</td>
<td>Carbon Fund for Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPF</td>
<td>Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CGAP</td>
<td>Consultative Group to Assist the Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CGIAR</td>
<td>Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIDA</td>
<td>Canadian International Development Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CommGAP</td>
<td>Communication for Governance and Accountability Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPF</td>
<td>Carbon Partnership Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSR</td>
<td>Country Status Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCF</td>
<td>Danish Carbon Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEC</td>
<td>Development Economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>Department for International Development of the United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DGF</td>
<td>Development Grant Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DM</td>
<td>Development Marketplace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNA</td>
<td>Designated National Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DP</td>
<td>Development Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRF</td>
<td>Debt Reduction Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSF</td>
<td>Decentralization Support Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAAIG</td>
<td>East Asia and Pacific Infrastructure for Growth Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAP</td>
<td>East Asia and the Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBRD</td>
<td>European Bank for Reconstruction and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>European Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECA</td>
<td>Europe and Central Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFA FTI</td>
<td>Education for All – Fast Track Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFSP</td>
<td>Externally Funded Staffing Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENSAP</td>
<td>Eastern Nile Subsidiary Action Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPAG MDTF</td>
<td>Economic Empowerment of Adolescent Girls MDTF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPDF</td>
<td>Education for All – Fast Track Initiative Education Program Development Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESMAP</td>
<td>Energy Sector Management Assistance Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESSP</td>
<td>Emergency Services Support Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXT</td>
<td>External Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAAP</td>
<td>Framework for African Agricultural Productivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FARA</td>
<td>Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCPF</td>
<td>Forest Carbon Partnership Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIRST</td>
<td>Financial Sector Reform and Strengthening Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLEG</td>
<td>Forest Law Enforcement and Governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPCR</td>
<td>Food Price Crisis Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPD</td>
<td>Finance and Private Sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY</td>
<td>Fiscal Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAIDS</td>
<td>Global HIV/AIDS Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAIN</td>
<td>Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAP MDTF</td>
<td>Gender Action Plan Multi-donor Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAVI</td>
<td>Global Alliance for Vaccines &amp; Immunization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDLN</td>
<td>Global Development Learning Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEF</td>
<td>Global Environment Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENFUND</td>
<td>Norwegian Trust Fund for Gender Mainstreaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENTF</td>
<td>Gender Trust Funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFA</td>
<td>GAVI Fund Affiliate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFATM</td>
<td>Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFDRR</td>
<td>Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFF</td>
<td>Global Food Fortification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFMRAp</td>
<td>Government Financial Management and Revenue Administration Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOSS</td>
<td>Government of Southern Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPDD</td>
<td>Global Partnership for Disability and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPED</td>
<td>Global Population and Economic Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPOBA</td>
<td>Global Partnership on Output-Based Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRSF</td>
<td>Global Road Safety Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDN</td>
<td>Human Development Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIPC</td>
<td>Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HNPSP</td>
<td>Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRH</td>
<td>Human Resources for Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR</td>
<td>Human Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBRD</td>
<td>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAASTD</td>
<td>International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICF</td>
<td>Italian Carbon Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information and Communication Technologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICP</td>
<td>International Comparison Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDB</td>
<td>Inter-American Development Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEMAC/AGEPA</td>
<td>Initiative on Improving Education Management in African Countries (Amélioration de la Gestion Educative dans les Pays Africains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAD</td>
<td>International Forum on Accountancy Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFC</td>
<td>International Finance Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFFIm</td>
<td>International Finance Facility for Immunisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMF</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infoDEV</td>
<td>Information for Development Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRFFI</td>
<td>International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITF</td>
<td>Iraq Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JICA</td>
<td>Japan International Cooperation Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSDF</td>
<td>Japan Social Development Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KCP</td>
<td>Knowledge for Change Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCR</td>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDC</td>
<td>Least Developed Countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDCC</td>
<td>Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LICUS</td>
<td>Low Income Countries Under Stress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LMIC</td>
<td>Low and Middle Income Countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPRP</td>
<td>Luxembourg Poverty Reduction Partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRTF</td>
<td>Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LULUCF</td>
<td>Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDF</td>
<td>Multi Donor Fund for Aceh and Nias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDG</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDRP</td>
<td>Multi-country Demobilization and Reintegration Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDTF</td>
<td>Multi Donor Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDTF-N</td>
<td>Sudan MDTF National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDTF-S</td>
<td>MDTF Southern Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDTF-TD</td>
<td>MDTF for Trade and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENA</td>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METAP</td>
<td>Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLF</td>
<td>Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOU</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTEF</td>
<td>Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTF</td>
<td>Mindanao Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBI</td>
<td>Nile Basin Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBTF</td>
<td>Nile Basin Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCDMF</td>
<td>Netherlands Clean Development Mechanism Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NECF</td>
<td>Netherlands European Carbon Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NELSAP</td>
<td>Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPEF</td>
<td>Norwegian Post-Primary Education Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBA</td>
<td>Output-Based Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCP</td>
<td>Onchocerciasis Control Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPEC</td>
<td>Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTF</td>
<td>Ozone Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCF</td>
<td>Prototype Carbon Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEFA</td>
<td>Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFM-MDTF</td>
<td>Public Financial Management Multi-Donor Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFP</td>
<td>Policy Framework Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHRD</td>
<td>Policy and Human Resources Development Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNDDDR</td>
<td>Programme National de Desarmement, Demobilisation et Reinsertion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNoWB</td>
<td>Parliamentary Network on the World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPAF</td>
<td>Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPIAF</td>
<td>Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPP</td>
<td>Purchasing Power Parity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREM</td>
<td>Poverty Reduction and Economic Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROFISH</td>
<td>Global Program on Fisheries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRSP</td>
<td>Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRSTF</td>
<td>Poverty Reduction Strategy Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSIA</td>
<td>Poverty and Social Impact Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBF</td>
<td>Results Based Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REC</td>
<td>Regional Economic Communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDD</td>
<td>Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPARIS</td>
<td>Road to Europe: Program of Accounting Reform and Institutional Strengthening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAR</td>
<td>South Asia Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAR-IFGI</td>
<td>South Asia Region Infrastructure For Growth Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCF</td>
<td>Spanish Carbon Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCCF</td>
<td>Special Climate Change Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDN</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEETF</td>
<td>South-South Experience Exchange Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIEF</td>
<td>Spanish Impact Evaluation Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLM</td>
<td>Sustainable Land Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMDTF</td>
<td>Sudan Multi Donor Trust Funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SME</td>
<td>Small and Medium Enterprises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMTP</td>
<td>Strategic Medium Term Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNATA</td>
<td>Sub National Technical Assistance Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSATP</td>
<td>Sub Sahara Africa Transport Policy Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA</td>
<td>Technical Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDR</td>
<td>Tropical Disease Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF</td>
<td>Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFESSD</td>
<td>Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFET</td>
<td>Trust Fund for East Timor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFGWB</td>
<td>Trust Fund for Gaza and West Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFL</td>
<td>Trust Fund for Lebanon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCF</td>
<td>Umbrella Carbon Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNAIDS</td>
<td>United Nations Program for HIV/AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNAMA</td>
<td>United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCDF</td>
<td>United Nations Capital Development Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNECA</td>
<td>United Nations Economic Mission for Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>United Nations Environment Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIDO</td>
<td>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNISDR</td>
<td>United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPU</td>
<td>Vice Presidential Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WBI</td>
<td>World Bank Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPP</td>
<td>Water Partnership Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSP</td>
<td>Water and Sanitation Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WTO</td>
<td>World Trade Organization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Preface

1. Trust Funds have emerged as a mainstream line of the World Bank Group business, with disbursements growing from US$3.3 billion in FY04 to US$6.7 billion in FY08. As a proportion to total disbursements made by the Bank (including IBRD, IDA and Trust Funds), Trust Funds grew from 16 percent to 26 percent during the same period. These Trust Funds support a variety of development objectives at the country, regional and global levels. At the country level, Trust Funds are often used to help prepare IBRD and IDA lending programs, assist countries in re-establishing their creditworthiness, respond to rapid emergency/post-conflict situations and augment the Bank’s core activities, such as analytical work, project appraisal and supervision, and technical assistance. At the regional and global levels, Trust Funds support a wide range of partnerships that are set up as part of high profile multilateral initiatives that address specific development objectives with thematic, sectoral or sub-sectoral breadth.

2. This Directory provides information on those partnership programs supported by World Bank Group-administered Trust Funds that are active as of end March 2009. It provides brief information on each partnership program, including background, FY07-08 financial highlights, key results achieved, participating donors, contact information of Bank staff member(s) having primary responsibility over the program management and/or liaison, and websites where they are available. These partnership programs are grouped according to the World Bank Vice Presidential Units under which they are managed, in alphabetical order.

3. For additional information on these programs, this Directory should be read alongside the FY2008 Trust Funds Annual Report, which may be accessed on the web at http://siteresources.worldbank.org/CFPEXT/Resources/TFAR_2008.pdf. Hardcopies can also be requested by e-mail. Please send any request, queries or feedback to donorqueries@worldbank.org (for external parties) or trustfundsinq@worldbank.org (for World Bank Group staff).

Junhui Wu
Director
Global Partnership and Trust Fund Operations
Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships
# Table of Contents

**A. AFRICA VPU**

1. Africa AIDS Prevention Initiative (AAPI) – Norwegian AIDS Trust Fund (NATF) ................. 1
2. The African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF)/Partnership for Capacity Building in Africa (PACT) ................................................................................................................. 2
3. Agriculture Markets and Agribusiness Development Multi Donor Trust Fund – Senegal ........... 4
4. Education Management Trust Fund II/ Improving Education Management in African Countries/Amélioration de la Gestion Educative dans les Pays Africains (IEMAC/AGEPA) ........ 5
5. African Program for Onchocerciasis Control (APOC) .............................................................. 6
6. Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) Multi-Donor Trust Fund .......................................................... 8
7. Belgian Poverty Reduction Partnership (BPRP) ......................................................................... 9
8. Booster Program for Malaria Control in Africa ......................................................................... 10
9. Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Multi Donor Trust Fund ........................................................................................................................................... 12
10. Emergency Support to Ex-combatants in the Democratic Republic of Congo ...................... 13
11. Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) Multi Donor Trust Fund ........................ 14
12. Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund (LRTF) ............................................................................ 15
13. Luxembourg Poverty Reduction Partnership (LPRP) ............................................................. 16
14. Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program (MDRP) Trust Fund .................. 17
15. Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) ................................................................................................. 18
16. Norwegian Education Trust Fund ...................................................................................... 20
17. Norwegian Post Primary Education Fund .......................................................................... 21
18. Sudan Multi-Donor Trust Funds (SMDTF): Sudan MDTF-National (MDTF-N) and MDTF-Southern Sudan (MDTF-S) ................................................................. 22
19. Sub Saharan Africa Transport Policy Program (SSATP) ......................................................... 24
20. TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund .................................................................................................... 27

**B. CONCESSIONAL FINANCE AND GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS VPU**

21. Avian and Human Influenza (AHI) Facility ........................................................................... 29
22. Bank-Netherlands Partnership Program (BNPP) ................................................................... 30
23. Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM or the Global Fund) ....... 31
24. The GAVI Fund Affiliate (GFA) ............................................................................................ 32
25. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) ................................................................................. 34
26. International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) ..................................................... 35
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Fund Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative (HIPC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change (LDC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Poverty Reduction Support Trust Fund (PRSTF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>South-South Experience Exchange Trust Fund (SEETF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Knowledge for Change Program (KCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Research Program on Fertility, Reproductive Health, and Socioeconomic Outcomes (under the Global Population and Economic Development Program (GPED))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>International Comparison Program (ICP) Global Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Transparency and Competitiveness Trust Fund Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Asia Sustainable and Alternative Energy Program (ASTAE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>asic Education Capacity Trust Fund (BEC-TF) for Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>China Education Blending Trust Fund (CEBTF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Decentralization Support Facility (DSF) for Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>East Asia and Pacific Infrastructure for Growth Trust Fund (EAAIG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Indonesia Infrastructure Support Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Indonesia Multi Donor Trade and Investment Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Java Reconstruction Fund (JRF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Mindanao Trust Fund Facility (MTF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Multi Donor Fund for Aceh and Nias (MDF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Multi Donor Support Facility for the National Program for Community Empowerment–Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>Trust Fund for East Timor (TFET)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Pacific Facility Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Public Financial Management Multi-Donor Trust Fund (PFM MDTF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Road to Europe – Program of Accounting Reform and Institutional Strengthening (REPARIS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Organization Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>The Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Development Communication - Communication for Governance &amp; Accountability Program (CommGAP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>FINANCE AND PRIVATE SECTOR VPU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>Financial Sector Reform and Strengthening Initiative (FIRST)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.</td>
<td>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>Education For All - Fast Track Initiative (EFA FTI) Catalytic Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>Education For All Fast Track Initiative Education Program Development Fund (EPDF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>Global HIV/AIDS Program (GAIDS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>Global Food Fortification (under Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition or GAIN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>Global Program to Eradicate Poliomyelitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>Global Alliance for Vaccines &amp; Immunization (GAVI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>Global Partnership for Disability and Development (GPDD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>Health Results Innovation Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>Strengthening Human Resources for Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>Multi Donor Trust Fund for Market, Job Creation, And Economic Growth: Scaling Up Research, Capacity Building, And Action on the Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>Spanish Impact Evaluation Fund (SIEF) or Trust Fund for Impact Evaluation and Results-Based Management in Human Development Sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>HUMAN RESOURCES VPU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.</td>
<td>Externally Funded Staffing Program (EFSP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69.</td>
<td>Junior Professional Officer (JPO) Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.</td>
<td>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN VPU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.</td>
<td>Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71.</td>
<td>Alliance of Communicators for Sustainable Development (COM+ Alliance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72.</td>
<td>Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest (BRF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.</td>
<td>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA VPU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.</td>
<td>Emergency Services Support Program - Multi Donor Trust Fund (ESSP MDTF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74.</td>
<td>Trust Fund for Gaza and West Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.</td>
<td>World Bank Iraq Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.</td>
<td>Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Program (METAP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>Trust Fund for Lebanon (TFL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.</td>
<td>OPERATIONAL POLICY AND COUNTRY SERVICES VPU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78.</td>
<td>Low Income Countries Under Stress (LICUS) Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79.</td>
<td>Multi Donor Trust Fund for Partnership and Knowledge Work in Fragile StatE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
80. Post-Conflict Fund (PCF) ............................................................................................................... 113
81. State and Peace-Building Fund (SPF) ........................................................................................... 115

M. POVERTY REDUCTION AND ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT VPU ................................ 117
82. Debt Reduction Facility (DRF) ....................................................................................................... 117
83. Diagnostic Facility for Shared Growth .......................................................................................... 118
84. Gender Trust Funds (GENTF) ....................................................................................................... 119
85. Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) Program .......................................... 120
86. Multi Donor Trust Fund for Trade and Development (mdtf-TD) .................................................. 122

N. SOUTH ASIA VPU .................................................................................................................. 124
87. Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) ........................................................................ 124
88. Bangladesh Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Program (HNPSP) ................................. 125
89. Bangladesh - Policy Support for Decentralization and Local Governance ............................... 126
90. Tsunami Relief Fund for India - Fisheries Management and Sustainable Livelihoods Project in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry ................................................................................. 127
91. Pakistan Earthquake Disability Project ....................................................................................... 128
92. South Asia Region Infrastructure for Growth Initiative (SAR-IFGI) ............................................ 129
93. South Asia Policy Facility for Decentralization and Service Delivery ....................................... 130
94. Bangladesh - Support to Phase II of Joint Technical Assistance .............................................. 131
95. World Bank - DFID Trust Fund to Enhance Bank Effectiveness in Enabling Reforms and Poverty Reduction in Support of Government of India's Five-year Plan ........................................ 132

O. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT NETWORK VPU .......................................................... 135
96. BioCarbon Fund - Tranche 1 and 2 ............................................................................................... 135
97. Carbon Fund for Europe (CFE) .................................................................................................. 136
98. Carbon Partnership Facility (CPF) ........................................................................................... 137
99. Cities Alliance (CA) ......................................................................................................................... 138
100. Communities and Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (CASM) .................................................. 140
101. Community Development Carbon Fund (CDCF) ................................................................. 141
102. Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) ................................. 142
103. Danish Carbon Fund (DCF) ...................................................................................................... 144
104. Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) .................................................... 145
105. Trust Fund for Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Implementation Support ................................................................. 147
106. Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) ............................................................................... 148
107. Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) Program .................................................... 149
108. Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) ................................................ 151
109. Global Food Price Crisis Response Program (GFRP) ............................................................... 154
110. Global Gas Flaring Reduction (GGFR)....................................................................................... 155
111. Global Partnership on Output-Based Aid (GPOBA) ................................................................. 157
112. Global Road Safety Facility (GRSF)........................................................................................ .... 158
113. Information for Development Program (infoDev)..................................................................... 160
114. International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD) ............................................................................................................................... 162
115. Italian Carbon Fund (ICF) ........................................................................................................... 163
116. Netherlands Clean Development Mechanism Facility (NCDMF)................................................ 164
117. Netherlands European Carbon Facility (NECF)........................................................................ 165
118. Norwegian Trust Fund for Private Sector and Infrastructure (NTF-PSI) .............................. 165
119. Ozone Trust Fund (OTF).............................................................................................................. 166
120. Global Program on Fisheries (PROFISH) .................................................................................. 168
121. Prototype Carbon Fund (PCF)..................................................................................................... 169
122. Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF)............................................................ 171
123. Spanish Carbon Fund (SCF) ......................................................................................................... 172
124. Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development (TFESSD) .......... 173
125. Umbrella Carbon Facility (UCF) - Tranche 1............................................................................. 174
126. Water Partnership Program (WPP)............................................................................................. 175
127. Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)........................................................................................ 176

P. WORLD BANK INSTITUTE VPU.................................................................................................. 179

128. Carbon Finance Assist Program (CF-Assist) .............................................................................. 179
129. Development Marketplace (DM)............................................................................................... 180
130. Global Development Learning Network (GDLN)................................................................. 181
131. The Robert S. McNamara Fellowships Program......................................................................... 182
132. World Bank Institute (WBI) Trust Funds for Capacity Development Programs ......................... 183

Q. INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC).................................................................... 185

133. INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC)-MANAGED TRUST FUNDS ...... 185
134. African Management Services Company (AMSCO).................................................................... 185
135. Global Corporate Governance Forum........................................................................................ 186
136. Mozambique SME Initiative (MSI)........................................................................................... 186
137. IFC Advisory Services in Indonesia (IFC- PENSA- Program for Eastern Indonesia Small and Medium Enterprise Assistance)................................................................. 187
138. IFC Advisory Services in Aceh and Nias (PEP Aceh/Nias).......................................................... 188
139. Infrastructure Development Collaboration Partnership Fund (DevCo)......................... 189
140. Iraq Small Business Finance Facility (ISBFF)................................................................. 190
141. IFC Advisory Services in LAC ...................................................................................... 190
142. IFC Sustainability Business Innovator ......................................................................... 191
143. PEP- Africa .................................................................................................................. 192
144. IFC Advisory Services in China (PEP- China) .............................................................. 193
145. IFC Advisory Services Program in Europe and Central Asia........................................ 194
146. IFC Advisory Services in the Pacific (PEP- Pacific)..................................................... 194
147. IFC Advisory Services in the Philippines (PEP-Philippines).......................................... 195
148. IFC Advisory Services in the Middle East and North Africa (PEP-MENA).................. 196
149. South Asia Enterprise Development Facility (SEDF).................................................... 197
150. IFC-Netherlands Carbon Facility (INCaF).................................................................... 197
151. Technical Assistance Trust Funds Program (TATF)...................................................... 198
1. AFRICA AIDS PREVENTION INITIATIVE (AAPI) – NORWEGIAN AIDS TRUST FUND (NATF)

Background

The Africa AIDS Prevention Initiative (AAPI) was established in 2006, wholly funded by the Norwegian AIDS Trust Fund (NATF). It has been an important catalyst for the World Bank to transform its approach to HIV/AIDS in Africa to a multi-sectoral, demand-driven and client oriented approach, and to increase its financial and technical support for HIV/AIDS programs.

The five key areas supported by the NATF include: (i) Development and implementation of the Bank’s Africa Region HIV/AIDS Agenda for Action 2007-2011, which was presented to the Bank’s Board of Executive Directors in November 2007; (ii) Promotion of peace and security in the context of AIDS; (iii) Support for regional integration and fragile States; (iv) Improving social accountability, participation and country ownership; and (v) Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in key sectors and addressing gender aspects and other vulnerable groups in national AIDS strategies and programs.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Africa Aids Prevention Initiative (AAPI)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

- World Bank FY08 HIV/AIDS lending totaled $64.2 million (26 percent of $250 million annual target);
- An Incentive Fund was established under the Agenda for Action to support Bank technical assistance to enhance the evidence base, integrate AIDS into country development agendas, address implementation bottlenecks, strengthen national systems (fiduciary, public sector management, M&E and health systems -- in particular human resources and supply chains), promote the multi-sectoral response and provide technical support, analysis and policy advice to countries
- Reviewed HIV/AIDS activities in demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in Angola, Burundi, Rwanda, and the Republic of Congo under the Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program (MDRP), which led to the development of operational guidelines for demobilization program managers
- 1 subregional project approved to address AIDS in a post conflict region of the Horn of Africa: Inter-Governmental Authority on Development Regional HIV/AIDS Partnership Program Support Project
- 35 countries engaged in mitigation activities targeting vulnerable groups, youth, orphans and vulnerable children through the Africa Multi-country HIV/AIDS program
A. AFRICA VPU

- 7 regional meetings held and 2 analytical studies produced on HIV and vulnerable groups: disabled, injecting drug users, men who have sex with men, military, prisoners, youth
- 2 governance and accountability assessments conducted (Benin and Malawi) and 1 regional capacity building, HIV and governance program implemented (Arusha, Tanzania)
- 15 country assessments on HIV and gender during FY07-08 in collaboration with the Bank PREM Gender Unit

Participating Donor
Norway

Contact Points
Ms. Elizabeth Laura Lule
Manager
Tel: 202-473-3787
E-Mail: elule@worldbank.org

Website Address
http://www.worldbank.org/afr/aids

2. THE AFRICAN CAPACITY BUILDING FOUNDATION (ACBF)/PARTNERSHIP FOR CAPACITY BUILDING IN AFRICA (PACT)

Background
The Partnership for Capacity Building in Africa (PACT) was initiated as a collaborative effort among the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and UNDP in 1995. In January 2000, the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) – which was established in 1991 as an element of the “African Capacity Building Initiative” – agreed to be responsible for the implementation of PACT. In FY01, the World Bank’s Executive Board approved the integration of ACBF-PACT funding into the DGF to consolidate grant decisions within a single funding allocation mechanism. Starting FY02, the allocation for ACBF-PACT has been included under the overall DGF budget.

Between FY00-FY05, ACBF-PACT Strategic Medium Term Plan (SMTP I) has benefited from US$135.5 million DGF grant. This funding was “ring-fenced” within DGF eligibility criteria, approved by the Board, taken off the top of the DGF and disbursed in annual installments. FY05 was the final year of DGF funding for ACBF-PACT under this original plan. With a last installment of US$26 million in FY06, this grant has now been fully disbursed. ACBF-PACT launched its next five-year SMTP II for the FY2007-11 period.

To bridge the transition between the first funding period (FY00-05) and the new five-year plan which began in FY07, in June 2005 the Board approved a US$22 million DGF allocation to ACBF-PACT, with disbursement conditional upon Board endorsement of a multi-year funding
request which would reflect and assist in financing ACBF’s SMTP II.. The Executive Board of IDA approved on September 5, 2006 a second allocation of up to US$150 million for FY 2007-2011 from the DGF resources to further support the ACBF/PACT (SMTP II) program.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) - PACT</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

The ACBF/PACT has supported policy centers, training institutions, and policy implementation programs which have contributed, among other things, to: (i) Research and consultative support for drafting and review of poverty reduction strategies and programs (e.g. Benin, Burundi, Kenya, Mali, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia); and (ii) The efficacy of economic forecasting and enhancement of macro and sectoral policy analysis (e.g. Côte d’Ivoire, Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa).

Outputs achieved included: (i) Presence in 40 SSA countries; (ii) Development of a total of 182 interventions, including 36 Refinanced Operations, 8 Country Programs, 43 Regional Organizations, 72 Institutional Strengthening through the SAFEWIND Grants Program; and (iii) Establishment of a Knowledge Management System.

Participating Donors


Contact Points

Mr. Sahr Kpundeh
Senior Public Sector Specialist
Tel: 202 473 6783
E-Mail: skpundeh1@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.acbf-pact.org
3. AGRICULTURE MARKETS AND AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT MULTI DONOR TRUST FUND – SENEGAL

Background
The Agriculture Markets and Agribusiness Development Multi Donor Trust Fund is fully aligned with the strategic orientations of the Senegal’s PRSP and sectoral strategies, as well as with the Bank’s Africa Action Plan (AAP) and contributes to the country’s objectives of economic growth and poverty reduction among the rural poor through generation of employment and income increase.

The overall trust fund development objective is to promote commercialization of non-traditional agriculture products and to increase revenues of producers. It complements the Agricultural Markets and Agribusiness Development Program through: (i) restructuring of the water supply network around Dakar to increase horticultural exports’ competitiveness; (ii) improvement of domestic markets regulation mechanisms; (iii) development of market infrastructure and promotion of micro-irrigation in the Niayes and Casamance regions; (iv) piloting rural land cadastre; and (v) rehabilitation and construction of feeder roads in selected project areas.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agriculture Markets And Agribusiness Development Project MDTF - Senegal</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results
The construction of a packaging/cold storage facility for bio bananas exports in the Casamance region is completed under partnership with a private operator in Djibanar. Two other exports infrastructure are currently under construction.

Participating Donors
Canada

Contact Points
Mr. Jean-Phillippe Tre
Senior Agriculture Economist
Tel: 221 33 859 4150
E-Mail: jtre@worldbank.org

Website Address
http://www.pdmas.org
4. EDUCATION MANAGEMENT TRUST FUND II/IMPROVING EDUCATION MANAGEMENT IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES/AMÉLIORATION DE LA GESTION EDUCATIVE DANS LES PAYS AFRICAINS (IEMAC/AGEPA)

**Background**

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

**Financial Highlights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IEMAC/AGEPA</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Results**

(i) Regional/Cross-Country results:

a) Management tools and knowledge assets (e.g. school report cards) created by one participating country with the technical support of the WB adapted for use in several other participating countries. Three regional workshops to support the country exchanges, provide technical assistance and a platform for dialogue with other key development partners (Madagascar 2003, Mauritania 2004 and Dakar 2006), were organized.

b) Development of a conceptual framework to facilitate policy dialogue

c) Impact evaluations and a series of workshops were conducted to promote focus on results and cross-country learning. Several participating countries conducted impact evaluations of the management interventions before scaling up, clearly showing the increasing results-oriented approach to government policymaking in these countries.
d) Creation of a network of AGEPA practitioners, inside the World Bank and among its partners, and provision of technical assistance to the local AGEPA teams in the Ministries of Education.

e) An emerging presence of education management challenges in international fora, e.g. the CONFEMEN (the Secretariat to the Conference of the Ministers of Education in Francophone Countries) ministerial meeting in May in Niger.

(ii) Country-specific results:

a) Finalization of action plans in four countries for management improvement, which contain three types of materials: (a) identification of the main actors and their responsibility for vis-à-vis management improvement; (b) tools for improving administration of the system; and (c) tools for promoting accountability from the actors involved.

b) Implementation of action plans in four countries, with several more countries currently preparing the implementation phase of their interventions for management improvement.

c) Upon implementation and impact evaluation of an action plan by one country, a subsequent country was inspired to implement its own action plan and prepare an impact evaluation. This implies that more countries may accept other promising interventions to improve schooling outcomes, which can also undergo rigorous impact evaluation, thereby enhancing the design quality of sector programs.

**Participating Donor**

France, Norway and Ireland

**Contact Points**

Ms. Jee-Peng Tan  
Fund Manager  
Tel: 202-473-2925  
E-Mail: jtan@worldbank.org

**Website Address**

http://web.worldbank.org/WEBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/EXTAFRREGTODEUCATION/0,,contentMDK:21678004%7EpagePK:34004173%7EpiPK:34003707%7EtheSitetepK:444708,00.html

5. **AFRICAN PROGRAM FOR ONCHOCERCIASIS CONTROL (APOC)**

**Background**

Onchocerciasis, or river blindness, is a parasitic disease with an insect vector that breeds in water. It is the world’s second leading cause of infectious blindness. The Onchocerciasis Control Program (OCP) for West Africa (1974–2002) halted transmission and virtually eliminated the disease throughout ten countries. The success of OCP led to the launch of the African Program for Onchocerciasis Control (APOC) in 1995, which includes the 19 endemic African countries outside the OCP area. The objective of APOC is to establish, within 12 to 15 years, effective,
self-sustainable, community-directed treatment of onchocerciasis with the drug ivermectin (Community-Directed Treatment with Ivermectin or CDTI) throughout the endemic areas in the geographic scope of the program. The intended beneficiaries are 110 million people living in 19 countries in Africa (outside the OCP area) which are infected with onchocerciasis or are at high risk of contracting the disease.

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

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Africa Program for Onchocerciasis (APOC)</th>
<th>FY2008 $’million</th>
<th>FY2007 $’million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

During the past 13 years of its operation, APOC has made substantial progress towards the overall goal of treating 90 million people annually, protecting an at-risk population of 115 million, and preventing over 40,000 cases of blindness each year in its 19 participating countries. Over 54 million people in 115,957 communities living in the poorest, most remote parts of Sub-Saharan Africa were treated across 15 countries (9.2 percent increase over the previous year) and preventing 50,000 cases of blindness per year. A total of 36 887 health workers and 342,765 community drug distributors (CDDs) were trained or retrained (respectively a 35.4 percent and 38 percent increase over the previous period). To date, there are over 500,000 community members serving as CDDs in 15 countries. Using the CDTI delivery strategy and the infrastructure created by APOC, about 14 million people were able to benefit from various other health interventions including 5 million with insecticides treated materials and 4.5 million for home based management to prevent or treat malaria. 2.8 million people received vitamin A supplementation or treatment for other tropical diseases like schistosomiasis and lymphatic filariasis. A multi country study carried out by the UNDP/Bank/UNICEF/WHO-sponsored programme on training and research on tropical diseases (TDR) has shown that the CDTI approach is much more effective and efficient than conventional delivery systems and achieved higher coverage. For this reason several countries including Uganda and Tanzania and WHO/AFRO have adopted the APOC approach within their regional guidelines for delivering other health interventions. During the recent international meeting held by WHO in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso), the community directed approach of APOC received a full recognition as a component of the revival of the primary health care strategy in Africa.
Meanwhile, support is also being provided to certain OCP countries such as Sierra Leone where control operations were halted by the decade-long civil war. A formal collaboration mechanism has been established between APOC and TDR and Wyeth Pharmaceutical to accelerate the development of a macrofilaricide drug. The World Bank provided grant through DGF and is partnering with other donors to strengthen the regional disease surveillance system including onchocerciasis. Three countries have developed their sustainability (and exit) plans which include long-term support mechanisms and eight are about to complete such plans.

**Participating Donors**

African Development Bank, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Gulbenkian Foundation, Kitasato Institute, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, OPEC Fund, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, United Kingdom, UNDP, United States, WHO and World Bank

**Contact Points**

Mr. Ok Pannenborg  
Senior Health Advisor and Acting Onchocerciasis Coordinator  
Tel: 202 473 4415  
Email: opannenborg@worldbank.org

**Website Address**

http://www.worldbank.org/afr/gper

---

6. ASSOCIATION FOR STRENGTHENING AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA (ASARECA) MULTI-DONOR TRUST FUND

**Background**

The mission of the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) is to enhance regional collective action in agricultural research for development, extension, training, and education to promote economic growth, fight poverty, eradicate hunger and enhance sustainable use of resources in Eastern and Central Africa. ASARECA is also committed to the implementation of the African Union’s New Partnerships for African Development (AU-NEPAD) Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) which describes African leaders’ collective vision for how this can be achieved. CAADP Pillar IV constitutes NEPAD’s strategy for revitalizing, expanding and reforming Africa’s agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption efforts and this fits with the overall objectives of ASARECA. The ASARECA Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) finances ASARECA activities in support of CAADP’s Pillar IV in the sub-region, including facilitation of donor interaction, coordination and harmonization which is essential to effectively and efficiently assist the further institutional development of ASARECA.

**Financial Highlights**

NA. The TF is a new trust fund established in August 2008. It is anticipated that contributions would reach approximately US$55 million for the 2008-2013 period.
Key Results
NA. See above.

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

Contact Point
Mr. David Nielson
Lead Agricultural Services Specialist
Tel: 202 473 0628
Email: dnielson@worldbank.org

Website Address
http://www.asareca.org

7. BELGIAN POVERTY REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP (BPRP)

Background
The Belgian Poverty Reduction Partnership (BPRP) aims to conduct analytical and capacity building work in order to support countries in their efforts to prepare and implement Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSPs). Funding is provided by Belgium’s Development Cooperation Agency. Following the results of an independent evaluation of the BPRP, the donor agreed to continue to fund the program at a level of about € 10 million ($15 million) for the next 4 years.

The main partner countries benefiting from BPRP activities are Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, Mozambique, Niger and Rwanda (and to a lesser extent Burkina Faso, for completion of on-going activities). Sub-regional activities can be funded, 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 of analytical work in partner countries in order to improve poverty diagnostics, conduct Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA) of major reforms and policies, and reinforce the links between the PRSPs and the budgets, including work on Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks within the context of the Millennium Development Goals (ii) scaling-up of capacity building initiatives for Government staff and Ministries, and to some extent other stakeholders, with a focus on poverty diagnostic work, PSIAs, and the analysis of the links between PRSPs and the budget; and (iii) facilitating close collaboration on the ground between the World Bank and the Government PRSP units in partner countries through the presence of field-based poverty economists.
Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Belgium Poverty Reduction Partnership (BPRP)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

Poverty diagnostics of the PRSPs of the partner countries are based in large part on work done under the BPRP (this is the case for example for Burundi, Niger, and DRC). The partnership has also contributed to improving statistics in the countries (new household surveys) as well as budget programs and Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEFs). Work on PSIAs and the drivers of growth have also been implemented. An independent evaluation of the partnership was carried out in October 2006 and yielded positive results, which led the donor to commit funding for four more years.

Participating Donors

Belgium

Contact Points

Mr. Jan Walliser
Sector Manager
Tel: 202 473 2329
E-Mail: jwalliser@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.worldbank.org/afr/bprp

8. BOOSTER PROGRAM FOR MALARIA CONTROL IN AFRICA

Background

Established as a ten-year initiative in 2005, the Booster Program for Malaria Control in Africa is designed to help client countries meet their goal of significantly reducing malaria morbidity and mortality. Since then, the global malaria community has adopted the ambitious goal of eliminating malaria as a major public health problem and paving the way for eventual malaria eradication. Though preventable and treatable, malaria kills an estimated one million people every year – most of them children under age five and pregnant women. It kills nearly 3,000 children every day, and 90 percent of all malaria deaths occur in Africa. Universal coverage with existing interventions could drastically reduce the number of malaria deaths. Of the 258 million people living in the areas covered by Phase I (2005–2008) of the Booster Program, some 45 million are children under the age of five years old and 11 million are pregnant women, the two groups most vulnerable to malaria illness and death.
The Booster Program facilitates collaboration with countries and other partners, focusing on a two-pronged approach of scaling up disease control interventions and strengthening health systems. These resources are on track to help purchase and distribute at least 21 million long-lasting insecticidal nets and 42 million doses of artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

**Financial Highlights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Booster Program For Malaria Control In Africa</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Results**

- 19 Booster projects in 18 countries were approved by the Board. In addition, two multi-donor trust funded projects were implemented in Sudan. The US$180 million “malaria control package plus” for Nigeria is the largest malaria effort in that country.
- Massive bed net distribution campaigns have taken place in Benin, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Sudan, and Zambia. Nets are also being distributed as part of routine health services in Nigeria, Senegal and other countries. Over 77,000 houses received indoor residual spraying in Eritrea.
- Expansion of malaria programs in several countries, for example: (i) in Zambia, 71 percent of households now have at least one insecticide-treated net (up from less than 5 percent in 2004), 66 percent of pregnant women received preventive treatment (tripling coverage since 2004), and 87 percent of eligible households in targeted districts have received IRS; and (ii) in Ethiopia, over 90 percent of households now own at least one bednet (up from less than 5 percent in 2003), and recent data suggest a sharp decline in malaria cases.
- More than US$139 million has been spent for the purchase and distribution of key malaria control commodities and to support health system strengthening for the effective provision of these and other essential services.
- In addition to commodities and their distribution, the project has supported training of health, M&E, finance, procurement, and management personnel; strengthening and harmonization of M&E and procurement systems; establishing sentinel sites; and improving strategic planning.

**Participating Donors**

ExxonMobil, and Russian Federation

**Contact Points**

Ms. Anne M. Pierre-Louis  
Coordinator, Malaria Implementation Resource Team  
Tel: 202 473 3329  
E-Mail: apierrelouis@worldbank.org
9. COMPREHENSIVE AFRICA AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CAADP) MULTI DONOR TRUST FUND

Background

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is the African Union’s (AU) New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) vision and strategy for the development of African agriculture at the local, national, sub-regional, and continental levels. The goal of CAADP is to help African countries reach and sustain a higher path of economic growth through agricultural-led development that reduces hunger and poverty and enables food and nutrition security and growth in exports. CAADP is managed by African governments and promotes broad consensus globally on objectives, implementation processes, and partnership principles for agriculture development in Africa. 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.

Financial Highlights

NA. The CAADP MDTF is a new programmatic facility established in September 2008.

Key Results

NA. See above.

Participating Donors

Canada, European Commission, Germany, Japan, The Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States

Contact Points

Mr. David Nielson
Lead Agricultural Services Specialist
Telephone: 202 473 0628
Email: dnielson@worldbank.org

Website Address

10. EMERGENCY SUPPORT TO EX-COMBATANTS IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Background

The overall objective of the Trust Fund is to support the social and economic reintegration of approximately 35,000 ex-combatants in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) demobilized through the Programme National de Desarmement, Demobilisation et Reinsertion (PNDDDR) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The project would contribute to the consolidation of peace, reconciliation, and enhanced security in the DRC. The project would complement ongoing efforts by the government in relation to demobilization and reintegration of armed forces under the PNDDDR. The specific objectives of the Trust Fund are to: (i) Support the planning and implementation of demobilization activities for armed groups, following successful peace settlements; (ii) Provide reinsertion assistance and socio-economic reintegration for ex-combatants through the provision of safety transitional allowances, orientation, training and provision of start up kits; (iii) Promote reconciliation and trust-building between ex-combatants and their communities of return; and (iv) Provide specialized assistance to vulnerable groups (children, women, disabled).

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency Program For Ex Combatants (DRCR)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

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

Participating Donors

United Kingdom, Netherlands, Belgium and Germany

Contact Points

Ms. Roisin De Burca          Ms. Caroline Guazzo
Senior Social Development Specialist  Program Assistant
Tel: 202 458 4007              Tel: 202 473 5725
E-Mail: rdeburca@worldbank.org E-Mail: cguazzo@worldbank.org

Website Address

NA
11. FORUM FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN AFRICA (FARA) MULTI DONOR TRUST FUND

Background

The Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) is a continent-wide umbrella organization bringing together and forming coalitions of major stakeholders in agricultural research and development in Africa. The FARA Secretariat was created in 2002 and is based in Accra, Ghana. FARA complements the activities of national, international and sub-regional institutions to deliver more responsive and effective services to its stakeholders. It plays advocacy and coordination roles for agricultural research for development, which includes agricultural research, agricultural advisory services, agricultural training, and education institutional building.

FARA is committed to the implementation of the African Union’s New Partnership for Africa’s Development (AU-NEPAD) Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) which describes African leaders’ collective vision for agricultural development on the continent. CAADP Pillar IV constitutes NEPAD's strategy for revitalizing, expanding and reforming Africa’s agricultural research, and technology dissemination and adoption efforts. The African Union Commission and AU-NEPAD have given the FARA Secretariat the mandate to serve as the lead institution responsible for coordinating CAADP Pillar IV activities. FARA’s primary role as lead institution working with the RECs, SROs and national institutions is to: (a) employ the Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP) to provide guidance to Pillar IV programs, policies, and institutions; (b) ensure effective integration of agricultural research (science and technology, extension, and education and training agendas (i.e. CAADP Pillar IV)) into the CAADP national and regional roundtable process and compact development; (c) facilitate and support the design and implementation of the Pillar IV components of the country and regional compacts; and (d) support the mobilization of resources from internal and external sources for implementation of Pillar IV components and promote adherence with FAAP guidelines and principles in their implementation.

At the request of FARA, and in order to provide support to FARA in a harmonized manner, the World Bank and FARA’s group of development partners proposed the establishment of a recipient-executed Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) at the World Bank to facilitate joint-financing and to assist the further institutional development of FARA.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forum For Agricultural Research In Africa (FARA)</th>
<th>FY2008 $’million</th>
<th>FY2007 $’million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Participating Donors

Canada, European Commission, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States
Contact Points
Mr. David Nielson
Lead Agricultural Services Specialist
Telephone: 202 473 0628
Email: dnielson@worldbank.org
Website Address
http://www.fara-africa.org

12. LIBERIA RECONSTRUCTION TRUST FUND (LRTF)

Background
The Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund (LRTF) was established to pool donor funding in support of Liberia’s urgent infrastructure reconstruction needs. Projects are prepared following World Bank policies and procedures, which allow for economies of scale and much-needed implementation capacity support for Government. To date, the trust fund has received cumulative contributions of $22 million with additional pledges of around $70 million for 2009.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund (LRTF)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results
The LRTF and its Oversight Committee have been established and the following LRTF project concept notes were approved: (a) an Emergency Monrovia Urban Sanitation Project for $18.4 million and (b) co-financing to the upcoming IDA-financed Urban and Rural Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project for $9.2 million.

Participating Donors
Germany, Sweden, World Bank
13. LUXEMBOURG POVERTY REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP (LPRP)

Background

The Luxembourg Poverty Reduction Partnership (LPRP) is a new trust funded program that aims to conduct analytical and capacity building work in order to support countries in their efforts to prepare and implement Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSPs). Funding is provided by Luxemburg’s Ministry of Finance. The design of the LPRP follows closely that of the Belgian Poverty Reduction Partnership (BPRP), but the list of beneficiary countries is different.

The main partner countries benefiting from LPRP activities are Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Mali, Niger and Senegal. Sub-regional activities, provided that such activities are closely related to the preparation and implementation of PRSPs, can be funded. LPRP programs and activities focus on three priorities: (i) scaling-up of analytical work in partner countries in order to improve poverty diagnostics, conduct Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA), of major reforms and policies, and reinforce the links between the PRSPs and the budgets, including work on Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks within the context of the Millennium Development Goals; (ii) scaling-up of capacity building initiatives for Government staff and Ministries, and other stakeholders, with a focus on poverty diagnostic work, PSIAs, and the analysis of the links between PRSPs and the budget; and (iii) facilitating a close collaboration on the ground between the World Bank and the Government PRSP units in partner countries through the presence of field-based poverty economists.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Luxembourg Poverty Reduction (LPRP)</th>
<th>FY2008 $’million</th>
<th>FY2007 $’million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Results
No results to date as disbursements will only start as of January 2009

Participating Donors
Luxemburg’s Ministry of Finance

Contact Points
Mr. Jan Walliser
Sector Manager AFTP3
Tel: 202 473 2329
E-Mail: jwalliser@worldbank.org

Website Address
NA

14. MULTI-COUNTRY DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION PROGRAM (MDRP) TRUST FUND

Background
The Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program (MDRP) supports and coordinates demobilization and reintegration efforts in the greater Great Lakes region of Africa; targeting an estimated 410,000 combatants in Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Uganda. The MDRP aims to contribute to the overall security environment and to regional peace building and stabilization processes in the region, thus laying the groundwork for sustainable development. The program is built on the underlying principles of partnership and national ownership. Stakeholders active in spheres of development, security, humanitarian assistance and diplomacy collaborate in order to effectively address the multi-sectoral challenges of the program.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multi-Country Demobilization And Reintegration Program (MDRP)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results
As of August 2008, 68 percent of ex-combatants targeted by the program have been demobilized. This represents 279,160 ex-combatants out of a target group of 412,875. The largest groups of demobilized ex-combatants are in the DRC (102,148) and in Angola (97,390). Demobilization
can include activities such as the processing of individual combatants in temporary centers to the massing of troops in camps designated for this purpose (cantonment sites, encampments, assembly areas or barracks).

A total of 244,280 ex-combatants have received reinsertion support under the MDRP, which represents 77 percent of the target group. Reinsertion assistance is offered to ex-combatants during demobilization but prior to the longer-term process of reintegration. Reinsertion is a form of transitional assistance to help cover the basic needs of ex-combatants and their families and can include transitional safety allowances, food, clothes, shelter, medical services, short-term education, training, employment and tools.

Reintegration support has been given to 210,478 ex-combatants, or 52 percent of ex-combatants targeted by the program. Reintegration is the process by which ex-combatants acquire civilian status and gain sustainable employment and income. Reintegration is a social and economic process with long-term time-frame, primarily taking place in communities at the local level.

**Participating Donors**

Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, the European Commission and the World Bank

**Contact Points**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ms. Maria Correia</th>
<th>Ms. Caroline Guazzo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program Manager</td>
<td>Program Assistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel: 202 473 9394</td>
<td>Tel: 202 473 5725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Mail: <a href="mailto:mcorreia@worldbank.org">mcorreia@worldbank.org</a></td>
<td>E-Mail: <a href="mailto:cguazzo@worldbank.org">cguazzo@worldbank.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Website Address**

http://www.mdrp.org

**15. NILE BASIN INITIATIVE (NBI)**

**Background**

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

A significant feature of the NBTF is that funds are executed by the NBI. NBI Secretariat, the executing agency for majority of NBTF projects, has overall responsibility for the delivery of the
Program, including the Shared Vision Program - a multi-sectoral, basin-wide program to build trust, capacity and the enabling environment for investment. ENTRO is the executing agency for Eastern Nile Subsidiary Action program (ENSAP) and NELSAP—Coordination Unit is working together with the Nile Secretariat on Nile Equatorial Subsidiary Action Program (NELSAP). This ensures riparian ownership of NBI activities and contributes to building institutional capacity to manage funds and implement regional projects.

The NBI is supported by 17 bilateral and multilateral donors, in an unusually strong development partnership which shares the vision of the riparian states. 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. It currently supports NBI institutional strengthening, the Shared Vision Program project implementation and ENSAP/NELSAP project identification and preparation. The first round of significant investments in the NBI countries moved into implementation in 2007.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nile Basin Initiative Trust Fund (NBI)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

Since its inception in 1999, the NBI continues to make remarkable progress in establishing itself as a respected and credible (though transitional) regional institution and in delivering its programs and projects. Some key results to date include: (i) Harmonized strengthening of the NBI institutions; (ii) Establishing the capacity for river basin management; (iii) Delivering investments for water development (US$700 million); and (iv) Maintaining a strong donor partnership.

Participating Donors

Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, European Commission, World Bank. Other donors contribute directly to NBI Institutions.

Contact Points

Ms. Barbara Miller               Ms. Antonieta Podesta Mevius
Nile Program Coordinator         Cofinancing Analyst
Tel: 202 473 2451                Tel: 202 473 9321
E-Mail: bmiller@worldbank.org    E-Mail: mpodestamevius@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.nilebasin.org
16. NORWEGIAN EDUCATION TRUST FUND

Background

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

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

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norwegian Education Trust Fund</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

To date the NETF trust fund has disbursed US$12.4 million, and through its activities catalyzed a broad range of analytical work and capacity development throughout Sub-Saharan Africa. The Fund has contributed to a substantial deepening of knowledge about education in African countries through the preparation of diagnostic analyses in the form of Country Status Reports (CSR), and thematic studies on such issues as education equality and learning outcomes, the provision of textbooks, barriers to girls’ schooling, the impact of HIV/AIDS and poor health among school children, and the vulnerability of orphans and other disadvantaged groups. The signature outputs of the NETF include:

a) Support for Sector Plan Preparation – Provided critical funding for the preparation of Education Sector Development Programs, with over half of total NETF funds devoted to this purpose.

b) Capacity Building – Financed a wide range of activities at the national and regional level to improve capacity and competence in policy and planning for education.

c) Knowledge Generation and Sharing – Supported workshops and the preparation and dissemination of publications throughout the region, fostering the sharing of sound practices, lessons learned, and examples of positive interventions.

d) Partnerships – Promoted partnerships and policy dialog forums aimed at bringing together stakeholders with divergent viewpoints, including those who had previously been underrepresented.
Overall the NETF is viewed as having been a highly successful means of providing technical assistance to countries to prepare credible plans for educational development, fostering dialog among diverse stakeholders, and building consensus for policy reform. In addition, it has served as a model for subsequent education development trust funds both at the regional and global level.

**Participating Donors**

Norway  
**Contact Points**  
Ms. Jee-Peng Tan,  
Education Advisor  
Tel: 202 473 2925  
E-Mail: jtan@worldbank.org

**Website Address**  
http://www.worldbank.org/afr/netf/

---

### 17. NORWEIGIAN POST PRIMARY EDUCATION FUND

**Background**

The Africa Region Norwegian Post-Primary Education Fund (NPEF) was established in December 2005 with the core objective of supporting countries, primarily in the African region, in developing policies and programs for post-primary education and training. The NPEF addresses the increasing challenges associated with the delivery of quality post-primary education in the African region. Innovation, productivity, and growth in Africa will require improving its human resource base by delivering a highly qualified workforce with relevant skills to carry out middle and higher level technical and management jobs. While maintaining priority for Education for All, African governments and their external partners have acknowledged the need to adopt a holistic approach to educational development, giving increased attention to secondary and higher education. In particular, the ability to build national capacity, to benefit from and contribute to the development of new information and knowledge, and to successfully integrate in the global economy is severely constrained in most African countries. The NPEF seeks to help address such challenges in partnership with the World Bank.

**Financial Highlights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norwegian Post-Primary Education Fund (NPEF)</th>
<th>FY2008 $’million</th>
<th>FY2007 $’million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Results

Since its inception, the Norwegian Post-Primary Education Fund has supported work at country and regional levels. At country level it has funded specific analytic work, usually at the request of the World Bank task team leader for the country. Country level programs account for 43 percent of overall NPEF allocations. There are currently 20 programs ongoing in 13 countries. The specifics of the programs are driven by country demand and circumstances.

SSA countries that are in the process of preparing fully-fledged or partial post-primary education sector policies and programs are eligible for support. These programs are integrated into the country’s Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), the Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks, and in similar national frameworks, aim to be sustainable in the national economy, and likely to lead to financial and technical support from development partners. It is important for the NPEF’s effectiveness that the activities supported are integrated into the country’s sector program, that there is follow-up, and that the transaction costs are kept low. The support is provided for Government-led work, and coordinated with other development partners involved in the sector in the country. The NPEF supports programs under two broad categories: i) Secondary Education and Technical and Vocational Education and Training and ii) Tertiary Education Programs.

At regional level it has supported a series of multi-national projects addressing some of the main challenges in post-primary education development in Africa. Regional level programs account for nearly 57 percent of overall NPEF programs. The NPEF has supported 14 regional programs and 3 program delivery staff.

Participating Donors
Norway

Contact Points
Ms. Jee-Peng Tan,
Education Advisor
Tel: 202 473 2925
E-Mail: jtan@worldbank.org

Website Address
NA

18. SUDAN MULTI-DONOR TRUST FUNDS (SMDTF): SUDAN MDTF-NATIONAL (MDTF-N) AND MDTF-SOUTHERN SUDAN (MDTF-S)

Background

Sudan has experienced conflict for most of the period since independence in 1956, notably between the forces of the northern-dominated Government of Sudan and the southern-dominated Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA); and in Darfur. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of January 9, 2005 provided for a cessation of hostilities between the Government and the SPLA. It contained a framework of wealth and power sharing to address the root cause of
conflict in Sudan, and called for a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) of the UN, World Bank and Government representatives to identify priority needs to implement the CPA successfully. The CPA also established two Multi Donor Trust Funds (one each to support needs Nationally and for Southern Sudan), which the World Bank was asked to administer.

These trust funds primarily finance programs that comply with the priorities of the JAM and that are included in the budget. The MDTFs have also leveraged substantial resources from the Government in the form of project co-financing. The MDTF-N has had a particular focus on consolidating peace—by supporting key commitments on the currency, the census, and the national transport network—and by supporting recovery and development in war-affected and marginalized areas in the Northern states. MDTF-S aims to support the nascent Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) in building institutions working across all sectors, balancing both short- and long-term needs.

**Financial Highlights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multi-Donor TFs For North &amp; South Sudan (SMDTF)</th>
<th>FY2008 $’million</th>
<th>FY2007 $’million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Results**

MDTF-S: Pharmaceuticals and medical consumables provided to 10 states. Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) supplied with generators, office equipment and furniture under the Juba Rapid Impact project. Renovation of 16 ministry building for GoSS. Rehabilitation of Juba hospital. 230 km of road repaired under the Transport project. Construction of 14 county education centers and of 25 schools. Completion of the development of secondary school curriculum under the education project. Distribution of 1m lasting insecticide nets to 2 states. Training of health personnel under the health project. Provision of 22 land cruisers to conduct the population census and the mapping and digitization of Enumeration area map for both North and South Sudan. Completion of 125 water boreholes in 3 southern states and the rehabilitation of an additional 130 boreholes under the water and sanitation project.

MDTF-N: 64 fast track projects completed, 316 solar units installed in 10 villages and benefit around 38,000 people. 189 projects in education (126), health (37), water (25) and electricity (1) completed under the community development fund (CDF). Training of 23,000 stakeholders in various aspects of project implementations of community demand driven projects. Successful introduction and distribution of the new Sudan currency under the national currency project. Provision of 112 vehicles, 16 generators and 124 computers and accessories to conduct the population census. Rehabilitation of 63km of rail and the completion of several feasibility studies under the road project.
Participating Donors
Northern: Canada, Greece, IBRD, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom

Southern: Canada, Denmark, Egypt, European Commission, Finland, Germany, IBRD, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom

Contact Points
Mr. Laurence Clarke
Acting Country Manager
For Sudan and Manager of
World Bank Juba Sub Office
Tel: +256 4771 12572
E-Mail: lclarke@worldbank.org

Mr. Juvenal Nzambimana
Operations Analyst
Sudan Country Team
Tel: 202 458 8067
E-Mail: jnzambimana@worldbank.org

Mr. Greg Toulmin
Country Program Coordinator for
Sudan and Ethiopia
Tel: 202 458 1747
E-Mail: rtoulmin@worldbank.org

Website Address

19. SUB SAHARAN AFRICA TRANSPORT POLICY PROGRAM (SSATP)

Background
The Sub Saharan Africa Transport Policy Program (SSATP) is a partnership of 35 Sub Saharan Africa countries, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and donors who share the objective that the implementation of sound transport sector policies and strategies will lead to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. Started as an initiative of UNECA with the World Bank in 1987 it is now fully fledged partnership financed by many donors. Partner countries and regional organizations also make significant contributions, providing valuable professional input and physical facilities when implementing program activities. SSATP has become a strong network of high level transport stakeholders, providing a forum for open debate and exchange on transport issues critical to Africa's social and economic development. Through its extensive network and its policy research activities, SSATP has been a platform for knowledge dissemination and good practice on key transport issues.

SSATP launched its first Long-Term Development Plan (DP-1, 2004-07) in Kigali in 2003, whose objectives were to reduce the cost of transport in trade and to increase access to affordable transport services for the poor. In 2008, SSATP started implementing its second phase of the
same program (DP-2) with new refocused objectives: (i) to improve the coherence between transport, and growth and poverty reduction strategies; (ii) to secure increased finance for road maintenance and develop autonomous road agencies; and (iii) to identify strategies for better rural and urban mobility as well as (iv) to improve the management of regional transport corridors for increasing trade and regional integration. Within all these activities, the cross-cutting issues of road safety, gender, environment and HIV/AIDS can be addressed as needed.

**Financial Highlights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Policy Program (SSATP)</th>
<th>FY2008 (million)</th>
<th>FY2007 (million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Results**

SSATP has developed over its duration a set of principles, good practices, knowledge dissemination and impact at continental, regional and country level and is highly valued by its member countries. Consequently, the AU-NEPAD's Infrastructure Action Plan (2002) recognizes SSATP as a principal instrument to develop affordable and safe transport policies and strategies. Similarly, the EU and World Bank recognize SSATP as fundamental in their up-scaling of support to transport in the EU-Africa Partnership on Infrastructure and the World Bank Action Plan for Africa.

The key achievements are presented below.

- **At a regional level**, SSATP works through the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to push for increasing Africa's Interconnectivity and for ensuring transport contributes fully to Regional Integration. A pivotal SSATP supported action has been the establishment of the REC- Transport Coordination Committee to drive trade facilitation and integration along priority regional corridors. This Committee involves private and public sector organizations that has delivered results, such as the renewal of the multinational agreement between Kenya and the Great Lakes Country on transit (Northern Corridor Transit Agreement) as well as the set up of corridor management groups. It has also increased awareness on facilitation issues through support to knowledge activities on transport costs and observatories of corridor practices.

- **At a country level**, the core of SSATP activities are currently the following:
  - **Road Management**: SSATP's work on financial and institutional restructuring of the road sector resulted in the creation of 27 Road Funds and 17 Road Agencies. This has secured better revenue for maintenance and conditions of primary and secondary networks are improving; and semi-autonomous agencies are improving how road infrastructure responds to national growth and poverty reductions strategies. Work on these issues is mostly geared at training of beneficiary countries officials and to evaluate the results of past reforms in order to fine tune future support.
• **Poverty reduction and growth:** SSATP has supported reviews of national transport strategies and PRSPs in 21 countries that helped to ensure coherence of transport strategies with the national poverty reduction strategies. This initiative is influencing the way the second generation poverty reduction strategies conceived transport and is expected to improve budget allocations to the transport sector. This work is now mostly completed.

• **Transport strategies:** SSATP is tackling the complex issues of urban mobility and affordable rural transport by aligning transport infrastructure and services more with the needs of the poor. This work focuses on rural roads, non-motorised transport, local employment and urban mobility. SSATP's guidelines for steering the review of a rural transport strategy have been applied with good results emerging in Ethiopia and Malawi. Studies on urban mobility in Dakar, Nairobi and Dar es Salaam address infrastructure, traffic management etc. have provided greater understanding and draw lessons for dissemination among other country partners.

• **Advocacy and dissemination:** SSATP's advocacy on key issues such as Road Funds and Road Agencies has been influential in securing donor support. As donors scale up investments and use country systems in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, SSATP has played a unique role in government-led dialogue with donors. For both regional and country level, a participatory approach has been developed which is based on tried and tested principles for a sound transport policy and strategy.

• **Key transport policy development instrument:** By delivering practical, tested and proven solutions SSATP has achieved recognition as a principal transport policy development instrument and a source of knowledge on transport issues in development cooperation. Such recognition is illustrated by several Ministers of Transport in the Bamako Declaration 2005, the Lesotho Communiqué 2006 and in FY08 in the November 2007 Ouagadougou Declaration, which is now subject to a follow up at sub-regional level.

**Participating Donors**

European Commission, Denmark, Ireland, France, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the Islamic Development Bank, the African Development Bank and the World Bank

**Contact Points**

Mr. Stephen Vincent  
Program Manager

Ms. Zeina Samara  
Co-Financing Officer

Mr. Tekie Sium  
Cofinancing Assistant

Tel: 202 458 4208

E-Mail: tsium@worldbank.org

Tel: 202 458 4147

E-Mail: zsamara@worldbank.org

**Website Address**

http://www.worldbank.org/afr/ssatp
20. TERRAFRICA LEVERAGING FUND

Background
TerrAfrica is a partnership that aims to address land degradation by scaling up harmonized support for effective and efficient country-driven Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices in Sub-Saharan African countries. TerrAfrica is a collective and inclusive partnership that builds on each partner's comparative advantage. Currently, TerrAfrica partners include African governments, NEPAD, regional and sub-regional organizations, the UNCCD Secretariat, the UNCCD Global Mechanism, the World Bank, GEF, IFAD, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, AfDB as well as multilateral organizations including the European Commission, bilateral donors, civil society and scientific organizations including FARA and CGIAR centers.

TerrAfrica partners are implementing a wide range of activities under the umbrella of a joint annual work program, itself a key tool for driving the coalition building and harmonization process critical to succeeding in TerrAfrica’s mission. Activities under the work program are organized around three mutually reinforcing Activity Lines – Coalition Building, Knowledge Management and Investments – which together aim to generate the coalitions, advocacy, ‘know-how’, policies and investment packages necessary for full and effective mainstreaming, upscaling and financing of SLM.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results
Several AAA products have been delivered and are under preparation, the platform is very active and supported by an effective Secretariat, and the Executive Committee meets annually and is well attended. Country work programs have been developed and dialogue is very active in at least 7 countries. A grant to support UNDP activities under the partnership has been signed and activities under this grant are well under implementation. A detailed annual report will be published in February 2009.

Participating Donors
Norway, Netherlands and European Commission.
Contact Points
Mr. Christophe Crepin
Lead Environment Specialist
Tel: 202 473 9727
E-Mail: ccrepin@worldbank.org

Website Address
http://www.terrafrica.com
21. AVIAN AND HUMAN INFLUENZA (AHI) FACILITY

Background

The AHI Facility is a grant-making arrangement, created with the financial support of nine donor agencies led by the European Commission. It is dedicated to assisting developing countries implement their national action plans against the threat of avian and human influenzas as well as to reduce the associated risk and potential social and economic impact of an influenza pandemic. The Facility was created at an international conference held in Beijing in January 2006, at which $1.9 billion was pledged. The Bank's share of that sum is $500 million to be made available in the form of loans, credits and grants to eligible member countries. The AHI Facility was created as a Trust Fund to fill gaps not met by other resources. Management of the Facility is performed by the Bank, and oversight is provided by an Advisory Board consisting of representatives of major donors and the Bank.

As of end-March 2009, cumulative pledges by donors had increased to $126.6 million equivalent, with $107.6 million in contributions received. A total of $83.9 million was committed to 42 grants of which 36 grants were under implementation, and cumulative disbursements stood at $11.7 million. The projected pipeline includes twenty new grants, primarily in the Africa Region.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avian And Human Influenza (AHI)Trust Funds</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

Five “rapid assessment” grants have been completed, and associated follow-on grants are under preparation. All other grants are currently under implementation as either stand-alone recipient-executed grants, or as co-financing grants with Bank-financed operations.

Participating Donors

Australia, China, Estonia, European Commission, Iceland, Korea, Russian Federation, Slovenia and United Kingdom
22. BANK-NETHERLANDS PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM (BNPP)

Background
The Bank-Netherlands Partnership Program (BNPP) was established in 1998 between the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the World Bank to better coordinate and prioritize trust fund investments made by The Netherlands. The BNPP provides financing for a wide range of knowledge development and advisory services with a cross-country, regional or global scope and has an exclusive focus on the world’s poorest countries. The BNPP was reformed in 2005 to better address emerging development needs. The Network vetting processes have been streamlined, and program size reduced with a focus on fewer key priorities aligned with poverty reduction and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Current priority areas are: Education, Health [HIV/AIDS, Sexual and Reproductive Health], Trade, Good Governance, Environment and Private Sector Development.

The strategic objective of the BNPP is to strengthen the development and institutional effectiveness of the World Bank by financing knowledge and capacity development activities at the global, regional and cross-country levels. The aim is to mainstream results/dimensions of BNPP activities into overall World Bank activities in low income countries, particularly in the Sub-Saharan African Region. Cumulative contributions to date have been over $650 million, with about 500 Bank-executed grants in the active and inactive portfolios. The contributions include support to the BNPP Energy and Water Programs as well as transfers to programs outside the BNPP.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank-Netherlands Partnership Programme (BNPP)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results
The results of BNPP activities continue to inform Bank policy instruments (such as CEMs, PFPs, CASs), influence future Bank lending operations and provide inputs that inform 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 have influenced the current thinking on development issues and approaches.

**Participating Donors**
The Netherlands

**Contact Points**
Ms. Helena Nkole
Program Administrator.
Tel: 202 473 4149
E-Mail: hnkole@worldbank.org

**Website Address (Knowledge Dissemination)**
http://vle.worldbank.org/bnpp/

---

23. **GLOBAL FUND TO FIGHT AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS AND MALARIA (GFATM OR THE GLOBAL FUND)**

**Background**
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM or the Global Fund) was established in 2002 with the objective to make 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 Bank has been working with the organization as a development partner in fighting these diseases, and as Trustee for the Global Fund Trust Fund. According to the agreement between the Bank and the Global Fund, the Bank is engaged in a limited Trustee role, whereby grant commitments and disbursements are executed only upon instruction from the Global Fund Secretariat. The Trustee is not responsible for the identification or implementation of Global Fund projects nor for ensuring that the funds received are used for the purposes intended.

The Global Fund has continued to experience rapid growth in fiscal year 2008. As of June 30, 2008, the Global Fund had received close to US$ 11 billion in contributions in the form of cash and promissory notes from about 48 Donors. This is a reflection of donors' continued support and strong commitments to the Global Fund's objectives. During fiscal year 2008 alone, donors have contributed about US$ 3 billion to the Global Fund Trust Fund in cash and promissory notes. Since inception, the Global Fund has committed US$ 9.4 billion for projects and administrative budget.

**Key Results**
- Ghana - Grant money has been used to build 16 voluntary testing and counseling centers, as well as mother-to-child transmission prevention services, which are provided to 600 mothers per year. The grant money has also given 2,000 people living with AIDS to
opportunity to begin antiretroviral treatment. In addition to this, 20,000 TB patients are now being afforded the opportunity to begin directly-observed treatment. A quarter of these patients are being treated in private health clinics in order to strengthen the countries overall capacity to fight Tuberculosis.

- Haiti - More than 600 individuals have received antiretroviral treatment, and over 300 new TB cases have been detected. In such cases, Global Fund resources not only add to Haiti's efforts to prevent and treat HIV and Tuberculosis; they also contribute to overall health improvement for 250,000 area residents.

**Participating Donors**

Andorra, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, China, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, France, Gates Foundation, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, World Health Organization, Zimbabwe

**Contact Points**

Ms. Susan McAdams  
Director, MTI  
Tel: 202 458 0019  
E-mail: smcadams@worldbank.org

Ms. Alice Miller  
Senior Financial Officer, MTI  
Tel: 202 473 6392  
E-mail: amiller4@worldbank.org

Mr. Praveen P. Desabatla  
Financial Officer, MTI  
Tel: 202 458 2099  
E-mail: pdesabatla@worldbank.org

**Website Address**

http://www.theglobalfund.org

---

### 24. THE GAVI FUND AFFILIATE (GFA)

**Background**

The GAVI Fund Affiliate enters into pledge agreements with International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) donors, assigns these pledges to the IFFIm Company so that they can be securitized, and approves funding of programs with the IFFIm proceeds. The World Bank serves as the Account Administrator for the GAVI Fund Affiliate (GFA) Account,

---

1 See following section on IFFIm.
which receives bond proceeds from the IFFIm Account and makes the disbursements for approved GAVI Alliance programs to procure needed vaccines and to support recipient countries.

Since the inception of IFFIm on November 14, 2006 until June 30, 2008, the GFA Account had total receipts of US$ 1.08 billion from transfers from the IFFIm account, and US$ 21 million from investment income, for total receipts of US$ 1.1 billion. During that time period, the GFA Account disbursed US$ 969 million for GAVI Alliance approved program disbursements. The GFA Account had a cash balance of US$ 129 million as of June 30, 2008.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gavi Fund Affiliate (GFA)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year*</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>735</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes investment income

Key Results

- Poor countries assisted in their immunization programmes. 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
- The pentavalent vaccine (5 shots in one) supported
- Tactical investments made in immunization
- IFFIm funding has also benefitted the Measles Initiative, Yellow Fever Initiative, Global Poliomyelitis Eradication Campaign and the Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus Elimination Campaign

Participating Donors

IFFIm

Contact Points

Ms. Susan McAdams               Ms. Alice Miller,
Tel: 202 458 0019               Tel: 202 473 6392
E-Mail: smcadams@worldbank.org   E-Mail: amiller4@worldbank.org

Website Address

25. THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)

Background

The Global Environment Facility (GEF), established in 1991, is an independent financial mechanism for providing new and additional grant and concessional funding to meet the agreed incremental costs of measures to achieve agreed global environmental benefits. GEF grants support projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants.

As the financial mechanism for four international environmental conventions, the GEF helps fund initiatives that assist developing countries in meeting the objectives of the conventions. It consists of an Assembly of all participating countries, a Council, a Secretariat, a Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel. The GEF Secretariat, headed by the CEO, serves and reports to the Assembly and Council. The Secretariat coordinates the implementation of GEF projects and programs, and the formulation of policies and operational strategies applicable to the GEF programme.

The GEF operates on the basis of collaboration and partnership with GEF's Implementing agencies - the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the World Bank. Together, they play key roles in managing GEF projects on the ground. In 1999, under the GEF’s expanded opportunities policy, the GEF Council expanded opportunities for seven organizations to contribute to the implementation of GEF projects. These organizations are known as "Executing Agencies" comprising four regional development banks - AfDB, AsDB, EBRD, and IDB; and three other specialized UN agencies - FAO, UNIDO, and IFAD. Through this partnership arrangement, the GEF has quickly amassed a diverse project portfolio serving more than 160 countries around the world. The GEF also administers two other Funds - Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change (LDCC) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) that are described in other sections of this directory.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Environment Facility (GEF)</th>
<th>FY2008 $’million</th>
<th>FY2007 $’million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>788</td>
<td>831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>544</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

The GEF unites 178 countries in partnership with international institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGO’s) and the private sector to address global environment issues while supporting national sustainable development initiatives. Today, the GEF is the largest funder of projects to improve the global environment. Since 1991, the GEF has achieved a strong track record with developing countries and countries with economies in transition providing
B. CONCESSIONAL FINANCE AND GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS VPU

$8.26 billion in grants and leveraging $33.7 billion in cofinancing for more than 2,200 projects in over 165 countries. In all its work, the GEF catalyzes problem solving partnerships, working closely with Convention Secretariats, Implementing Agencies, private sector and civil society.

Participating Donors

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

Contact Points

Global Environment Facility
Mr. Christopher Briggs
Team Leader, GEF
Tel: 202 458 4918
E-mail: cbriggs@thegef.org

IBRD as Trustee
Ms. Pamela Crivelli
Lead Financial Officer, MTI
Tel: 202 458 0579
E-mail: pcrivelli@worldbank.org

IBRD as GEF Implementing Agency
Mr. Steve Gorman
Program Manager, ENVGC
Tel: 202 473 5865
E-mail: sgorman@worldbank.org

Ms. Lesley Wilson
Quality Control Analyst, MTI
Tel: 202 473 3656
E-mail: lwilson2@worldbank.org

Website Address
http://www.thegef.org

26. INTERNATIONAL FINANCE FACILITY FOR IMMUNISATION (IFFIM)

Background

In the Fall of 2003, the Gates Foundation proposed to the UK Government that the International Finance Facility concept should be piloted to provide funding for immunisation. The result is the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm). IFFIm was created to accelerate the availability of predictable, long-term funds for health and immunisation programmes through the GAVI Alliance (formerly the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation). IFFIm was established in November 2006 with the World Bank as its Treasury Manager. Bank services to IFFIm include the development and execution of market-based financing strategies and funding operations, multi-donor grant and payment tracking, liquidity and investment management, risk monitoring and asset-liability management, and accounting and reporting. IFFIm will raise funds in the international capital markets over the next ten years, up to a prudently limited proportion of the sovereign obligations (gearing ratio). IFFIm repays bondholders using funds provided by donors.
pursuant to the agreed and legally binding payment obligations. Given the strength of its backing from largely triple-A-rated sovereigns, and its conservative financial policies, IFFIm has been rated AAA/Aaa/AAA by FitchRatings, Moody’s Investors Service, and Standard & Poor’s.

IFFIm's US$ 1 billion inaugural bond was launched in November 2006 and was substantially oversubscribed. Another successful bond issuance took place in March 2008, when the equivalent of US$ 223 million in South African Rand was raised in Japan. IFFIm anticipates raising more funds from the capital markets early in 2009. IFFIm's financial base consists of very long-term, legally binding grant obligations from its sovereign donors. These countries (the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Norway, and South Africa) have agreed to pay these obligations in a specified schedule of payments totaling US$ 3 billion, in net present value terms, over 20 years.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IFFIm</th>
<th>FY2008 $’million</th>
<th>FY2007 $’million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year*</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>1,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>753</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes bond proceeds

Key Results

- Poor countries assisted in their immunisation programmes. 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
- The pentavalent vaccine (5 shots in one) supported
- Tactical investments made in immunization
- IFFIm funding has also benefitted the Measles Initiative, Yellow Fever Initiative, Global Poliomyelitis Eradication Campaign and the Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus Elimination Campaign

Participating Donors

United Kingdom, France, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Norway, and South Africa


27. HEAVILY INDEBTED POOR COUNTRIES DEBT INITIATIVE (HIPC)

Background

The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative (HIPC) was first launched in 1996 to enable poor countries with good policy performance to escape from unsustainable debt and focus all their energies on striving for sustainable development and reducing poverty. The Initiative entails coordinated action by the international financial community, including multilateral organizations and governments, to reduce to sustainable levels the external debt burdens of the most heavily indebted poor countries.

To date, donors have pledged close to US$ 6.6 billion to the HIPC Trust Fund to support the eligible creditors under the HIPC Trust Fund, and have contributed more than US$ 5.9 billion in the form of cash and promissory notes. From May 2006 onwards, donor contributions under the IDA14 arrangements were used to cover IDA’s cost of HIPC debt relief. The above contributions include contributions made by donors to compensate IDA’s cost of debt relief in the context of IDA14 replenishment. As of June 30, 2008, IDA has provided US$ 5.2 billion of debt relief under the HIPC Initiative. The HIPC trust fund has reimbursed close to US$ 2.8 billion towards the cost of debt relief to IDA out of allocations of US$ 2.33 billion from IBRD’s net income and creditor-specific contributions made by donors to the HIPC Trust Fund.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Highly Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative (HIPC)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

As of June 30, 2008, 41 countries have become eligible for assistance under the HIPC
Initiative. Since inception of the HIPC Initiative through June 30, 2008, 31 countries have benefited from debt relief under the HIPC Initiative. Of these, 22 countries had reached completion point and 9 had reached decision point by the end of fiscal year 2008. Debt relief allows beneficiary governments to allocate more resources for development and encourages reforms in public financial management. The HIPC Trust Fund also provides financial support to the debt relief efforts of eligible regional and sub-regional creditors, of which the largest is the African Development Bank. Overall, the latest result indicates that the programme has allowed 78 percent of the countries assisted to make major improvements to their external and domestic debt management strategies.

**Participating Donors**

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

**Contact Points**

Ms. Susan McAdams  
Director, MTI  
Tel: 202 458 0019  
E-mail: smcadams@worldbank.org

Mr. Praveen P. Desabatla  
Financial Officer, MTI  
Tel: 202 458 2099  
E-mail: pdesabatla@worldbank.org

**Website Address**

http://www.worldbank.org/hipc

---

**28. JAPAN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (JSDF)**

**Background**

The Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF), originally established to assist World Bank clients to tackle the poverty and social consequences of the 1997-99 global economic and financial crises, today supports innovative programs which directly respond to the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable groups of society. JSDF grants complement Bank-financed operations, financing programs compatible with the development objectives of Bank country assistance strategies, client countries’ poverty reduction strategy papers, or the poverty reduction elements of sector strategies. The grants focus on activities that: (i) respond directly to the needs of the poorest; (ii) encourage testing of innovative methods; (iii) support initiatives that lead to rapid demonstrable benefits with positive prospects of developing into sustainable activities; and (iv) build ownership, capacity, empowerment and participation of civil society groups.
Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese Social Development Fund (JSDF)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

Since inception, the Government of Japan has provided over $400 million to the JSDF program, and 284 grants with a total value of about $310 million have been approved. An independent evaluation of the JSDF program in 2006 showed that there are a large number of constructive lessons resulting from the implementation of the JSDF projects. The World Bank has embarked on the task of capturing and disseminating the lessons learned under these projects. Two dissemination events involving high level government officials were organized in FY08, one in Ecuador and another one in Egypt.

Participating Donors

Japan

Contact Points

Mr. David Potten  
Manager, Program Administration and Management  
Tel: 202 458 7873  
E-Mail: dpotten@worldbank.org

Ms. Yolaine Joseph  
Program Manager  
Tel: 202 473 2389  
E-Mail: yjoseph@worldbank.org

Website Address:

http://www.worldbank.org/jsdf

29. LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FUND FOR CLIMATE CHANGE (LDC)

Background

The Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change (LDC) was established in November 2002 to address the needs of least developed countries 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 the preparation of national adaptation programs of action. The World Bank serves as Trustee of the LDC. Since inception of the Fund, and as of the end of September 2008, eighteen countries have pledged contributions to the Fund. The total amount pledged is US$ 163.3 million equivalent, with total cash and notes received of US$ 67.3 million equivalent. US$ 12. 6 million has been allocated to cover projects, fees, corporate budget and other administrative expenses; and US$ 12.3 million has been disbursed.
Participating Donors
Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Contact Points

Global Environment Facility
Ms. Bonizella Biagini
Program Manager, Climate Change, GEF
Tel: 202 458 7506,
E- mail: bbiagini@thegef.org

IBRD as Implementing Agency
Mr. Steve Gorman
Program Manager, ENVGC
Tel: 202 473 5865
E-mail: sgorman@worldbank.org

IBRD as Trustee
Ms. Pamela Crivelli
Lead Financial Officer, MTI
Tel: 202 458 0579
E-mail: pcrivelli@worldbank.org

Ms. Lesley Wilson
Quality Control Analyst, MTI
Tel: 202 473 3656
E-mail: lwilson2@worldbank.org

Website Address
http://www.thegef.org

30. POLICY AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PHRD) FUND

Background
The Policy and Human Resources Development Fund (PHRD) Fund was established in 1990 as a partnership between the Government of Japan and the World Bank. Over the past 18 years, the Fund has supported a wide range of poverty alleviation and capacity building activities. It is one of the largest trust funded programs managed by the World Bank. In fiscal 2008, the Fund’s portfolio of programs included activities at the World Bank Institute (WBI), the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program, the Technical Assistance (TA) Program, the Partnership Program, and the Staff Grants Program. The Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship (JIPS) Program was introduced in fiscal 2008 under the PHRD Fund.
Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy and Human Resources Development Fund (PHRD)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

During fiscal 2008, 27 PHRD Technical Assistance grants were approved, totaling US$22.3 million. The largest share of fiscal 2008 grants went to EAP region (US$7.1 million), followed by LCR (US$4.3 million) and AFR (US$4.2 million). The grants focused mainly on agriculture, fishing and forestry (nine grants amounting to US$5.7 million, or 26 percent of total approvals), health and other social services (three grants amounting to US$5.5 million, or 25 percent of total approvals), and public administration, law, and justice (four grants amounting to US$3.4 million, or 15 percent of total funding).

In fiscal 2008, Government of Japan contributed US$13.1 million to the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program, which allowed the Program to sponsor a total of 261 scholars from 81 different countries. As in the previous years, almost half (45 percent) of awardees came from Africa. They were followed by awardees from South Asia (15 percent) and East Asia and the Pacific (15 percent).

The JIPS program supports the Indonesian Ministry of National Education’s Presidential Scholars Program to strengthen the qualifications and experience of university staff, attract new talent to careers in higher education, and foster foreign and domestic academic partnerships. A contribution of US$2 million was received for JIPS in fiscal 2008, and eleven scholarships were awarded for the 2008/09 academic year.

Participating Donors

Japan

Contact Points

Mr. David Potten
Manager, Program Administration and Management
Tel: 202 458 7873
E-Mail: dpotten@worldbank.org

Mr. Kamel Braham
JJ/WBGSP Scholarships Administrator
Tel: 202 458 4478
E-Mail: kbraham@worldbank.org
31. POVERTY REDUCTION SUPPORT TRUST FUND (PRSTF)

**Background**

The Poverty Reduction Support Trust Fund (PRSTF) is a multi-donor TF that was established in 2001 to support capacity building in low-income countries that are undertaking poverty reduction strategies. The fund is intended to strengthen the preparation and implementation of the poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs).

PRSTF grants are managed in-country by steering committees comprising the recipient governments, the World Bank, United Nations, and contributing donors (Japan, the Netherlands, and Switzerland). An Advisory Board, comprising representatives from World Bank, IMF, UN and the contributing donors meets yearly in Washington, DC to maintain strategic oversight of the PRSTF. The overall PRSTF operation was closed in October 2008, and an evaluation of the fund is currently underway.

**Financial Highlights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poverty Reduction Strategy Trust Fund (PRSTF)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Results**

The PRSTF helped a number of countries to develop and implement their PRSPs. The trust fund also supported countries in a number of areas, including, strengthening links with PRS and budget, M&E framework, analytical inputs into the PRS, implementation of household surveys, etc.
Participating Donors
Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland

Contact Points
Ms. Vera Wilhelm  Ms. Helena Nkole
Program Co-Administrator Program Co-Administrator
Tel: 202 458 1301  Tel: 202 473 4149
E-mail: vwilhelm@worldbank.org  E-mail: hnkole@worldbank.org

Website Address

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

Background
In their quest to accelerate growth and improve living standards, policy makers in the developing world are constantly innovating or are in search of new ideas that will help advance the development agenda. The dynamic nature of the policy formulation and implementation landscape in these countries has created an invaluable asset base which to-date has not been sufficiently exploited. Experience has shown that sharing knowledge and experience is crucial to finding relevant, effective and efficient solutions to common development challenges.

It is within the above context that the South-South Experience Exchange Trust Fund (SEETF) was launched on October 11, 2008. The SEETF aims to further the knowledge sharing agenda, by drawing directly upon the accumulated expertise of the World Bank’s partner countries. The trust fund will advance in a practical and tangible way two of the Bank’s strategic priority themes: Poorest Countries and Knowledge Sharing. The SEETF is managed by an Oversight Committee chaired by the Bank’s Managing Director (MDO), which includes representatives of the Bank’s six operational regions and CFP.

Financial Highlights
Program was launched in late 2008.

Key Results
See above.

Participating Donors
China, India, Mexico, Denmark, the Netherlands, Spain and United Kingdom
33. SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND (SCCF)

Background
The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) was established in November 2004 to finance activities, programs and measures relating to climate change that are complementary to those funded by resources from the GEF Trust Fund and by bilateral and multilateral funding. The Program for Adaptation and the Program for Transfer of Technology are the two sub programs approved to date. The World Bank serves as Trustee of the SCCF. Since its inception, and as of the end of September 2008, thirteen countries have pledged contributions to the Fund.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Participating Donors
Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom
**Contact Points**

**Global Environment Facility**
Ms. Bonizella Biagini  
Program Manager, Climate Change, GEF  
Tel: 202-458-7506,  
E-mail: bbiagini@thegef.org

**IBRD as Implementing Agency**
Mr. Steve Gorman  
Program Manager, ENVGC  
202-473-5865  
E-mail: sgorman@worldbank.org

**IBRD as Trustee**
Ms. Pamela Crivelli  
Lead Financial Officer, MTI  
Tel: 202-458-0579  
E-mail: pcrivelli@worldbank.org

Ms. Lesley Wilson  
Quality Control Analyst, MTI  
Tel: 202-473-3656  
E-mail: lwilson2@worldbank.org

**Website Address**
http://www.thegef.org
34. KNOWLEDGE FOR CHANGE PROGRAM (KCP)

Background

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

KCP supports activities related to overarching themes of: (i) poverty dynamics and delivery of basic services; (ii) growth/investment climate and trade and integration; and (iii) global public goods. The first addresses issues at the heart of poverty reduction, empowerment and sustainable development; the second focuses on the major elements of a business program conducive to growth, with emphasis on the role of small and medium-scale industries; and 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.

The KCP was established as a pilot in 2002 and is now set to close in July 2010. However, most KCP donors have agreed to continue to support the KCP in its next phase, the KCP II. Pledges have been made to the KCP II, which is expected to be operational before December 2008.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge For Change Program (KCP)</th>
<th>FY2008 $’million</th>
<th>FY2007 $’million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

The KCP was evaluated in late 2007 by professors Arne Bigsten and Dick Durevall of the Gothenburg School of Economics. The external program evaluation speaks for itself. This is a quote from the program evaluation report:

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

Funding from the KCP has produced value added over and above what regular research funding gives. First, the KCP governance structure ensures that there is little research for purely academic reasons, i.e. with little policy relevance. Second, there are scale effects both because of the critical mass of researchers at the Bank – by far the largest research group in development economics – and since researchers can draw on World Bank resources.

**Participating Donors**

ABN/AMRO Bank, Australia, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, France, IFAD, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom

**Contact Points**

Mr. Jimmy Olazo  
Program Manager  
Tel: 202 473 1195  
E-mail: jolazo@worldbank.org

Mr. Ivar Cederholm  
Program Coordinator  
Tel: 202 473 8184  
E-mail: icederholm@worldbank.org

**Website Address**

http://www.worldbank.org/kcp

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

**Background**

The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation awarded $1.5 million grant to support a two-year research program on fertility, reproductive health and socioeconomic outcomes at the World Bank. The Trust Fund aims to engender more evidence-based research on how reproductive choices and demographic changes affect poverty and socioeconomic outcomes in developing countries. While the relationship between demographic changes, on the one hand, and poverty reduction and socioeconomic development, on the other, runs in both directions, the challenge set out by the Hewlett Foundation was to focus on how demographic shifts contributes or deters poverty reduction and socioeconomic development.

The research program consists of sub-programs focused on the following topics: (i) marriage, fertility and poverty in the Time of HIV/AIDS; (ii) demographic change and women’s labor force participation; (iii) impact of family size on investments in children; and (iv) demographic trends, economic growth, and the dynamics of income distribution. Staff from DEC Research Group, PREM, HD, and LAC, and academic researchers, are participating in these studies. The TF funds are being used primarily for primary data.
collection, empirical analysis, literature reviews, and a program of dissemination activities. A small group of Bank and external experts serves as informal advisors to the researchers.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Population &amp; Economic Development (GPED)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

- Program linkages with initiatives across the Bank, including inputs into the *Global Monitoring Report* 2007, the Health, Nutrition and Population hub’s review of population issues and their place in the World Bank’s aid program, and PREM’s Gender Action Plan
- Developing a series of databases which will be available free to any user after the end of the program. Also assessed databases for developing into a consolidated and expanded publicly-accessible database.
- Developing a series of research papers for wide dissemination
- Supported preparation of a “Challenge Paper” for the Copenhagen Consensus Center on gender and development
- Held workshops to discuss the research methodologies and findings and obtain feedback on them (April 2007, November 2007 and April 2008, and one planned for April 2009).
- Disseminating research findings broadly, through a Bank website and through presentations at professional meetings and conferences.

Participating Donors

The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

Contact Points

Ms. Elizabeth M. King
Sector Director
Tel: 202 473 3289
E-Mail: eking@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.hewlett.org/Default.htm
36. INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON PROGRAM (ICP) GLOBAL TRUST FUND

Background

The ICP is a global statistical initiative established to compile internationally comparable price levels and economic aggregates in real terms free of price and exchange rate distortions. Its primary outputs are Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) estimates, comparative price levels, and PPP-adjusted GDP and its primary components. The program provides critical information needed to measure and monitor poverty internationally and to analyze changes in comparative welfare. PPP data for developed countries are collected regularly by OECD and the European Commission. The Trust Fund was established to support a new round of data collection for about 107 least developed and middle-income countries. The Trust Fund’s developmental objectives are:

- Improved cross-country measurement and monitoring of poverty as well as other economic variables
- The development of a cost-effective process for estimating PPPs in different countries and regions
- Improved statistical capacity in developing countries, especially in areas such as poverty measurement and price monitoring
- The establishment of the ICP as a permanent global program with reduced costs from improved efficiency and increased capacity in participating countries.

The ICP Global Trust Fund is a multi-donor Trust Fund established in 2002 by the Development Data Group to provide financial support for the 2005 ICP Round. The Trust Fund covered part of the cost for: (i) Global coordination; (ii) Regional management; (iii) National data collection; (iv) Program reporting and evaluation; (v) Methodological research and development; and (iii) Development of data collection, evaluation and processing software. The 2005 ICP round has been successfully concluded. The remaining resources in the Trust Fund were contributed by the Islamic Development Bank and are used in preparation for the 2011 ICP round.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International Comparison Program (ICP)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

- PPP data for 146 countries (including OECD and EU countries) along with a Global Report published in June 2008;
- ICP Tool Pack, an integrated software, was used in the data production and dissemination;
- ICP Hand Book and ICP Operational Manual produced;
The ICP has also led to an increase in the statistical capacity of participating countries to collect and disseminate good quality price and expenditure data.

Participating Donors
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Australia, Canada, IMF, the Islamic Development Bank, United Kingdom, UNDP and the World Bank

Contact Points
Mr. Yonas Biru
Senior Economist
Tel: 202 473 1268
E-Mail: ybiru@worldbank.org

Website Address
http://www.worldbank.org/data/icp

37. TRANSPARENCY AND COMPETITIVENESS TRUST FUND PROGRAM

Background
The World Bank’s Multi Donor Transparency and Competitiveness Trust Fund program primarily aims to explore the linkages between transparency and the challenges faced by developing countries in policy reform, good governance and economic competitiveness. Development prospects and policies are unquestionably and significantly affected by transparency initiatives, but, to date, there is very little relevant analysis available to policymakers as to how the international system and architecture supporting transparency can be strengthened. The program, therefore, supports data gathering, empirical research, and policy dialogue on a wide range of economic policy issues that, together, provide a unique and valuable context in which transparency can be enhanced. This includes work on the Global Trade and Financial Architecture.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transparency And Competitiveness TF Program</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results
The following results were achieved under the program: (i) Report for APEC Trade Ministers in 2007 launched at the APEC Leaders Meetings in Sydney in September 2007; (ii) Data and new import and export indices on the transparency of trade policy were developed; (iii) Empirical papers on transparency and trade were produced; (iv) Workshop with APEC member economies in 2007 on transparency and trade in the Asia Pacific region was held, and preparatory work is underway for workshops and analysis with the EAP
region on transparency and competitiveness with partners, including Columbia University; and (v) A Steering Committee meeting was held in 2008 as part of preparation for a new report on the global trade and financial architecture.

**Participating Donors**

Australia and United Kingdom

**Contact Points**

Mr. John S. Wilson  
Lead Economist, Development Research Group  
Tel: 202 473 2065  
E-Mail: jwilson@worldbank.org

Mr. Will Martin  
Acting Manager, Development Research Group  
Tel: 202 473 3853  
E-Mail: wmartin@worldbank.org

**Website Address**

38. ASIA SUSTAINABLE AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PROGRAM (ASTAE)

Background

During the past 16 years the Asia Sustainable and Alternative Energy Program (ASTAE) has played a key role in supporting sustainable energy use in developing Asian countries by increasing World Bank lending for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. ASTAE’s current mandate rests on three pillars: (i) improving energy efficiency; (ii) scaling-up the use of renewable energy; and (iii) increasing access to energy to reduce poverty. In all three pillars ASTAE has developed a strong portfolio of activities in East Asian and Pacific countries, facilitating the development and supporting the implementation and effectiveness of large World Bank investment projects and GEF grants.

ASTAE’s presence in several countries has helped different operations to develop a strategic, programmatic approach to scaling up the impacts of investment projects. This in turn helped create enabling environments in which ASTAE shares best practices to improve recipient countries’ institutional, policy, financial, and regulatory frameworks. Experience from all three pillars of ASTAE support shows the consolidation of three essential functions of ASTAE: Innovative Investment Delivery Mechanisms; Development of Institutional and Regulatory Frameworks; and Training and Knowledge Sharing.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asia Sustainable &amp; Alt. Energy Program (ASTAE)*</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes BNPP non-core funds

Key Results

Over the past 16 years, ASTAE has contributed to increased access to electricity of close to 2 million households, installation of over 1GW of renewable energy generation capacity in the region, replacement of 1GW generating capacity equivalent with energy efficiency gains, and reduction of total carbon dioxide emissions by over 200 million tons. The following are aggregate impact indicators of ASTAE progress.
### Table 4: ASTAE Indicators FY08 – Progress against 2007-09 Business Plan Targets

**WORLD BANK PROJECT LEVERAGE: AGGREGATE IMPACT INDICATORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Qualification</th>
<th>Pledged Value</th>
<th>Progress as of end-FY08</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Households with Improved Access to Modern Energy Services</td>
<td>Direct New Access (DNA)</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>610,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Direct Improved Services (DIS)</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indirect New Access (INA)</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indirect Improved Services (IIIS)</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Annual GWh el renewable electricity production</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>880.8 MW / 1,350 GWh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>12,400 MW / 18,000 GWh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Annual GWh el energy savings as a result of efficiency improvements</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,906 GW h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>25,770 GW h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Annual GWh th energy savings as a result of efficiency improvements</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Million ton CO₂ emissions avoided over 20 year period</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>51.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Number of countries with projects supported by ASTAE</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Participating Donors**

Netherlands, Sweden and the World Bank
39. ASIC EDUCATION CAPACITY TRUST FUND (BEC-TF) FOR INDONESIA

Background

The Basic Education Capacity Trust Fund (BEC-TF) for Indonesia supports good governance in education, working with national and local governments to improve the way finances and information are managed, so that both funds and information flow through the system more efficiently, thereby allowing better decisions to be made at all levels in this decentralized system. This program is managed jointly by the World Bank and the Government of Indonesia, and is scheduled to operate over the 2007-2012 period. It aims to support the Government of Indonesia’s Education Reform agenda and also to prepare the ground and conditions to be met for a major sector wide investment program from 2009 onwards.

The BEC-TF focuses on three main areas, using a combination of technical assistance, training, and grants to local governments: (i) Supporting the Government-led Thematic Education Dialogue forum to conduct policy analysis, engage in policy dialogue with stakeholders and development partners, and maintain an overview of the education sector as a whole; (ii) Improving governance and efficient resource use through increased transparency, accountability, improved budget processes and performance based financing, improved financial management and accounting, especially in local governments; and (iii) Strengthening capacity of the existing information and performance assessment system so that better, more timely information can be used by stakeholders at all levels.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Education Capacity TF</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

The Grant Agreement to implement the Government executed portion (60 percent) of the Trust Fund was just signed on June 05, 2008, so activities were just beginning. MOUs have been signed between the Ministry of National Education and the first 25 participating districts in October 2008.

The Bank-executed portion supported numerous studies to help inform the Government’s medium term planning process. A team of consultants has begun working alongside Government counterparts to prepare a capacity development framework for the program.

Participating Donors

Netherlands and the European Commission

Website Address

http://www.worldbank.org/id/education
40. CHINA EDUCATION BLENDING TRUST FUND (CEBTF)

Background

The UK DFID China Education Blending Trust Fund (CEBTF) was established to support a US$100 million World Bank loan to China for the Basic Education in Western Areas Project (BEWAP). Specifically, the CEBTF decreased the effective interest rate on the loan to about two percent a year. The BEWAP supports the provision of affordable nine-year compulsory education in western regions, which is a priority of the Chinese Government’s Western Development Strategy and the World Bank’s country assistance strategy for China.

BEWAP aims to improve access to and completion of affordable and quality basic education for poor boys and girls in Sichuan, Gansu, Yunnan Provinces, Ningxia Hui and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regions. It improves school facilities through school construction and upgrading and the provision of school furniture, teaching equipment, and library books. It strengthens school management and administration through increased and improved school development planning and institutional development. The Project also improves the quality of teaching and learning through teacher and staff training.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>China Education Blend TF (CEBTF)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

The Project has reached approximately 2.4 million children at the primary and junior secondary levels of education (of which 19 percent are from ethnic minorities) and has directly affected some 1,700 schools in 112 counties. The following were also achieved:

- *Improved school facilities and learning environment through decrease in the rate of dilapidated school buildings and increased availability of teaching and learning materials.* The Wenchuan Earthquake that hit China in May 2008 affected three of the five project provinces, and the epicenter was one of the project counties. In Sichuan, 15 new buildings in Wenchuan and Maoxian were damaged beyond repair, and 16 newly constructed buildings and 13 newly upgraded buildings in other counties require repair and reinforcement. In Gansu, 40 newly constructed buildings and 45 newly upgraded buildings need repair and reinforcement. In Yunnan, 45 newly constructed buildings need repair and reinforcement. There were no casualties in the BEWAP financed buildings in Wenchuan. In Zhongjiang, Sichuan, 1 student died. There were no casualties in project schools in Gansu and Yunnan. As a result of this natural disaster, the project will not meet the original target of school reconstruction. The Bank team has discussed with the provincial governments about additional financing to rebuild the collapsed project schools, but the provincial governments decided not to seek it.
• **Implementation of strategies to improve the quality of teaching and learning through participatory teacher training and rural education reforms.** The implementation of PTT has been rapidly expanded. Students and teachers who have been interviewed have warmly embraced the concept and are making serious effort to apply it in their classroom teaching and learning. The reported gains include the shift of focus from teacher dominated lecturing to student centered learning, active participation of students in classroom activities and closer student-teacher relationship.

• **Strong approval of the School Development Planning by local communities and stakeholders.** The villagers, local leaders, students, parents and teachers met by the mission showed their strong approval and enthusiasm for the effect of empowerment, participation and partnership that SDP has brought. The success in the rollout of SDP has shown its value as an integrating framework for school improvement; at the same time, this stocktaking also identified the challenges in improving the policy environment and effective support for its implementation and institutionalization beyond the pilot phase.

**Participating Donors**

United Kingdom

**Contact Points:**

Ms. Kin Bing Wu  
Lead Education Specialist, The World Bank  
Tel: 202 473 3275  
E-Mail: kwu@worldbank.org

Website Address:


---

41. **DECENTRALIZATION SUPPORT FACILITY (DSF) FOR INDONESIA**

**Background**

The Decentralization Support Facility (DSF) is a multi-donor trust fund whose principal purpose is to support the decentralization agenda of the Government of Indonesia (GOI), particularly as this pertains to improved service delivery for citizens. The strategic management of DSF is exercised through a **Steering Committee (SC)** and a **Management Committee (MC)** comprising senior representatives of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the National Development Planning Agency, and international development partners. The World Bank (WB) is the administrator of the DSF MDTF. Overall management of the Facility is the responsibility of the Program Manager, who is appointed by the WB, with the approval of the DSF’s SC. Activities of the DSF are aligned with the decentralisation development objectives of the GOI and with the development priorities set from time to time by the SC.
Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indonesia-Decentralization Support Facil (ID-DSF)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

- Work has been done on sub-national debt restructuring; the national household survey that covered 26 provinces and 133 districts and municipalities; the costing of minimum service standards for health and education at sub-national levels; and the cost benefit analyses that have been conducted on the establishment of new regions.

- The DSF office in Eastern Indonesia has established strong working relationships with a number of provincial and district governments, and with civil society. The knowledge sharing work of this office and its fostering of networks of interaction and better understanding between government and civil society contribute to good governance in ways that are not always easy to enumerate but are no less important.

- Establishment of a database for development assistance to decentralisation, and significant work soon commencing on sub-national investment climate reform and with the replication of local government best practices.

- The signing of the Memorandum of Understanding with GOI in November 2007 and the establishment of DSF’s governing committee structure, which clearly established GOI’s direction and control of DSF, constitute an important watershed in the life of the Facility.

- GOI’s expression of its preferences concerning the future character of development assistance and its management, including suggestions that DSF was an example of how development assistance might be managed by the GOI in other sectors.

Participating Donors

ADB, Australia, Canada, Germany, Netherlands, UNDP, United Kingdom, United States and the World Bank

Contact Points

Mr. Peter Blunt
Program Manager
Tel: +62 21 5299 3199
E-Mail: pblunt@worldbank.org

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

Background

The East Asia and Pacific Infrastructure for Growth Trust Fund (EAAIG) is designed to support “Infrastructure for Growth Initiative” for infrastructure activities in the countries of...
EAP. EAAIG is intended to contribute to reduced poverty and sustainable development by accelerating economic growth through improved infrastructure in the EAP countries. The specific objectives of the proposed Trust Fund are: (i) to foster an enabling environment for infrastructure development and facilitating infrastructure service delivery; and (ii) to enhance cooperation between AusAID and the World Bank in improving aid effectiveness in EAP.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>East Asia Infrastructure Growth (EAAIG)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

- Projects supported in low capacity and/or high risk environments, including (i) enhanced supervision, expanded capacity building and M&E in roads projects in Cambodia, Vietnam, and energy project in Timor Leste; (ii) addressing governance and anti-corruption concerns in the Philippines roads sector.
- The identification and preparation of $2 billion projects were supported: (i) $1 billion of IBRD/IDA lending activities is being advanced to FY10/11 by EAAIG funding of concept notes and project preparation and identification (e.g. energy (China, Philippines), transport (Vietnam), agriculture and community-driven development (Papua New Guinea), which will leverage approximately $300 million from counterpart investments and other sources; and (ii) EAAIG resources helping clients address complex problems with innovative approaches (e.g. expressways project (Vietnam); disaster management (Philippines), windfarms (China).
- The resource envelope for country-level analytical and advisory work was greatly expanded (Vietnam – infrastructure and water sector financing; PNG rural service delivery and local governance; Cambodia – rural energy strategy).
- Significant impact on the Bank’s ability to undertake work of regional significance, including: (i) Regional Energy Flagship; (ii) improving the understanding of infrastructure sector performance through review of infrastructure expenditures; (iii) infrastructure diagnostics in the Pacific region; (iv) SOE performance and governance; and (v) developing regional knowledge partnerships with the University of Southern California.
- With the focus on regional and country-level AAA that predominantly cover core infrastructure and social/other aspects, two activities were successfully completed (Vietnam infrastructure finance, household surveys on access).

Participating Donors

Australia
Contact Points
Mr. Clive Harris
Infrastructure Policy Advisor
Phone: 202 473 9587
Email: charris@worldbank.org
Website Address
http://eapinfrastructureforgrowth

43. INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT TRUST FUND

Background
The objectives of this trust fund is to increase the quality and the quantity of Indonesia’s infrastructure, through support for activities designed to harmonize current and planned government strategic plan, and to continue the initiatives done by the World Bank and AusAID related to Indonesia infrastructure development.

The main components of the activities are:

a. Cooperation in the road sector: joint engagement on a range of activities with the Ministry of Public Works, including assistance with project preparation and design, capacity building and asset management.

b. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) support: continued support of the government’s PPP agenda, through activities ranging from technical assistance for regulatory reforms, and feasibility study and preparation for PPP project transaction.

c. Support to the Papua Provincial Government: in response to the government policy of increasing the economic growth for eastern Indonesia, the government of Indonesia has requested Bank support for Papua development. Concept notes to the government have been prepared and the scope of work should cover both two Papua and West Papua Provinces.

d. Slum upgrading and low-income housing: Through its ongoing implementation of the Urban Poverty Project, Government of Indonesia will soon begin an intensive slum upgrading process. It is also about to embark on a large-scale low-income housing initiative. As slum and housing work of this scale is new to Indonesia, the Bank is mobilizing TA resources to ensure that these activities are undertaken effectively and responsibly.

e. Rapid response to Government of Indonesia requests for infrastructure TA: It is anticipated that a portion of this TF would be used to rapidly respond to infrastructure TA needs of various ministries as they arise.
Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indonesia Infrastructure Support TF</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

Support to the Papua Provincial Government: the World Bank has undertaken two missions in 2008, to get a clear understanding and to develop a more complete assessment of infrastructure development priorities in Papua and West Papua. The mission included visits to Jayapura, Manokwari, Timika and Wamena in order to consult with certain key local and provincial governments. The team also met with local private sector stakeholders and further assesses the role that the private sector can play in infrastructure provision in Papua and West Papua. Data and assessments are currently being worked on, which will be compiled into the first draft of the activity deliverable Infrastructure in Papua and West Papua: Priorities for Development and Growth.

Slum Upgrading and Low Income Housing: following up to a request from Government of Indonesia (GOI), an identification mission was conducted to identify priority focus areas and support for the Indonesia Housing Development Program. A series of seminars and forum group discussion involving all housing stakeholder in central and local government was also held. The main discussion is the area of the low income housing, 1000 tower program, slum upgrading program, primary and secondary market mortgage in housing.

Participating Donor

Australia

Contact Points

Mr. Peter Ellis
Senior Urban Specialist
Tel: 62 21 5299 3037
E-Mail: pellis@worldbank.org

Mr. Hongjoo Hahm
Lead Infrastructure Specialist
Tel: 62 21 5299 3012
E-Mail: hhahm@worldbank.org

Website Address

44. INDONESIA MULTI DONOR TRADE AND INVESTMENT FACILITY

Background

The overall development objective of the Indonesia Multi Donor Trade and Investment Facility is to help the Government of Indonesia (GOI) improve the trade and investment climate, and to strengthen its capacity to effectively and efficiently manage this challenge. This objective is in line with GOI’s stated goal of sustainable development and economic growth.

This Multi-Donor Trust Fund Facility supports both recipient-executed TA and Bank-executed analytical and advisory services, covering the following main components: (i) the Trade component supports the Ministry of Trade (MoT) 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 (IC) component focuses on supporting the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs and key supporting agencies in conducting reforms and building capacity. Priority areas will be 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

NA. This Facility was only recently established. No disbursement to this date.

Key Results

NA. This Facility was recently established. The Administration Arrangement was signed in November 13, 2008.

Participating Donors

Netherlands

Contact Points

Mr. PS. Srinivas
Lead Financial Economist
Tel: 62 21 5299 3082 / 5781 3082
E-Mail: psrinivas@worldbank.org

Mr. Enrique Aldaz-Carroll
Economist
Tel: 62 21 5299 3187 / 5781 3187
E-Mail: ealdazcarroll@worldbank.org

Website Address

NA
45. JAVA RECONSTRUCTION FUND (JRF)

**Background**

As a response to the earthquake in May 2006 that hit the Java provinces of Yogyakarta and Central Java, the Government of Indonesia rapidly set up a National Coordinating Team, assisted by a National Technical Team, and two provincial implementing teams for channeling reconstruction and rehabilitation funds. The Java Reconstruction Fund (JRF) was established at the request of the Government of Indonesia to support the governments’ efforts. The Fund is managed by the World Bank with total contributions of about US$ 84 million. Over 71 percent of these funds are channeled through the Government of Indonesia budget to enhance the ownership by the Government. The Fund also covers West Java affected by a tsunami that hit the southern shores of the area two months after the earthquake. The program has been highly successful, and has influenced the government’s own programs of housing reconstruction which have adopted the community based housing reconstruction model established through the Aceh and Nias MDF and the JRF. The Java Reconstruction Fund supports two platforms of activities: the Recovery of Housing and Community Infrastructure, and the Recovery of Livelihoods.

**Financial Highlights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JRF</th>
<th>FY2008 $’million</th>
<th>FY2007 $’million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Results**

The first phase of the JRF financed projects focused on the first platform by providing transitional and permanent housing, and rehabilitating community infrastructure. To date, two projects have been funded in this first phase:

- The transitional housing (T-shelter) project, implemented by the International Organization of Migration and Cooperative Housing Foundation, completed 6,923 t-shelters and closed after the transitional housing needs had successfully been met. Survey results show that 95 percent of the beneficiaries felt that temporary housing enabled them to resume their normal household activities.

- The Community-Based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project have completed a total of 15,153 (100 percent) houses, only 15 months after the project was declared effective. More than 98 percent of houses have been occupied. Infrastructure reconstruction and rehabilitation completed thus far include village roads and footpaths, retaining walls, water supply facilities, and sanitation facilities. Community centers, a health center and a market have also been rehabilitated to date. The project also oversees the management of Community Settlement Plans of 100 villages that receive more than US$27,000 block grant per village. The satisfaction survey confirmed that more than 94 percent of beneficiaries (men 96 percent, women 94.3 percent) are satisfied or very satisfied with the houses. Overall, the housing program has been a success.
The second phase focuses on the Recovery of Livelihoods scheduled to start end of 2008 by two implementers, International Organization of Migration and German Technical Cooperation Agency (GTZ). 3000 SMEs and micro-SMEs affected by the earthquake will be targeted.

**Participating Donors**

Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, Netherlands, United Kingdom

**Contact Points**

Ms. Shamima Khan  
Fund Manager  
Tel: 62 21 5299 3233  
E-Mail: skhan6@worldbank.org

---

**46. MINDANAO TRUST FUND FACILITY (MTF)**

**Background**

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

**Financial Highlights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mindanao Trust Fund</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Results**

Under Phase 1, grants for capacity-building of local stakeholders and local government units to assist with the reconstruction and development of conflict-affected communities and the rehabilitation of internally displaced persons from the violent conflict in Mindanao, are under implementation.
D. EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC VPU

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 40 municipal volunteers of the Bangsamoro Development Agency; officials of 40 local government units; and 45 people’s organizations.

Through the learning-by-doing approach, 53 community sub-projects and livelihood activities have been implemented using the community-driven development methodology.

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

Contact Points
Ms. Mary Judd
MTF Manager
Tel: 202 458 0644
E-Mail: mjudd@worldbank.org

Website Address
http://www.eMindanao.org.ph

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

Background
In response to the Government of Indonesia’s (GOI) request for coordination following the tsunami and earthquake disaster in Aceh and Nias, fifteen international donors contributed to a Multi Donor Fund for Aceh and Nias (MDF) to support the GOI’s plan for the medium term rehabilitation and reconstruction for Aceh and Nias. The World Bank serves as trustee of the MDF and has established a Secretariat to fulfill this role. The fund is governed by a Steering Committee comprised of government, donor, and Bank representatives, with observers from CSOs and UN.

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

The success of this program resulted in the quick setup another reconstruction MDF following disasters in Yogyakarta, Central and West Java – the Java Reconstruction Fund. Lessons learnt under the MDF were drawn upon to develop the governance, operations and projects for the JRF.
Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MDF Aceh</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

The performance of the MDF has been strong in the community recovery sector and all five projects in this sector are in full implementation or mature stages. Most progress has been made in the larger infrastructure and transportation sectors. Two projects (road maintenance and port redevelopment project) have been completed. National, provincial and district roads projects, as well as water and sanitation and ports construction projects are in full implementation. The largest community based housing project in Aceh was implemented under the MDF, completed in 3 years delivering about 15,000 houses, with over 75 percent rate of beneficiary satisfaction. Capacity strengthening projects continue to support government institutions to promote continued development, the sustainability of the reconstruction and the delivery of public services. The environmental sustainability programs are successfully reaching their targets. These projects are in full implementation and have achieved strong commitment for beneficiaries. The economic development sector will see an increased focus over the next year, for which US $ 50 million has been committed and further investments are expected.

Participating Donors

Asian Development Bank, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, the United States of America, and the World Bank

Contact Points

Ms. Shamima Khan
Fund Manager
Tel: 62 21 5299 3233
E-Mail: skhan6@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.multidonorfund.org
48. MULTI DONOR SUPPORT FACILITY FOR THE NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT– INDONESIA

Background

The PNPM Mandiri or Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat is a national program for community empowerment aimed to accelerating poverty reduction. The goal of this program is to empower Indonesia’s diverse rural and urban communities to actively participate in development. It was launched by the President of Indonesia on August 16, 2006 as one of his two main approaches to reduce poverty covering both rural and urban parts of Indonesia. PNPM builds largely upon the work of the World Bank’s community driven development programs, the Kecamatan Development Program in rural areas and the Urban Poverty Program in urban areas.

Bilateral and multilateral assistance have been forthcoming through a range of projects supporting poverty reduction, and have proven useful in bringing fresh ideas as well as lessons learned from international practice. The GoI and donors have established new modalities and institutional arrangements, whereby donors can provide high quality, coordinated technical advice and targeted financial assistance to the government in support of PNPM. The PNPM Multi Donor Support Facility is the new mechanism conceived by the Government of Indonesia and donors to continue providing support to PNPM, but this time through improved coordination and harmonization of all participating donors.

The Multi Donor Support Facility was established in December 2008 to support overall coordination and oversight for the community empowerment program through the Government Steering Committee Tim Pengendali of PNPM. As such, the primary objective of PSF is to enable the Government of Indonesia to provide effective leadership and management of the PNPM program.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program For Community Empowerment</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

Results to date include:

- Establishment of Joint management committee to guide the Facility.
- Forum of development partners established to discuss Indonesia poverty issues and donor harmonization.
- 1 baseline and impact survey for PNPM-Rural completed and 1 impact survey on Community Conditional Cash Transfer pilot currently implemented in the field.
- The Green Kecamatan Development Program pilot was supported.
- Development of PNPM MIS linking the various projects together. TA and supervision provided to the PNPM.

**Participating Donors**
Australia, Denmark, Netherlands and United Kingdom

**Contact Points**
Ms. Susan Wong
Acting Sector Coordinator
Tel: 62 21 314 8175
E-Mail: swong1@worldbank.org

**Website Address**
http://www.worldbank.org/indonesia
http://www.pnpm.org
http://www.kdp.or.id

---

**49. TRUST FUND FOR EAST TIMOR (TFET)**

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

**Financial Highlights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trust Fund For East Timor (ET-ADB/BK)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Results**
Since TFET’s inception, twenty projects have been completed. The following results have been achieved:

- Six TFET funded projects were recently completed - The Economic Institutions Capacity Building Project closed on June 30, 2006 with a moderately satisfactory outcome. Three out the four components were closed before or in 2004. The Emergency Infrastructure
Rehabilitation Project Phase 2 also closed showing satisfactory outcomes. Another satisfactorily completed project is the Fundamental School Quality Project, which closed in December 2006. The Second Petroleum Technical Assistance Project (PTAP II), which closed in December 2006 with a satisfactory outcome, supported the development of the petroleum sector through the strengthening of two critical Government agencies – the Timor Sea Office and the Timor Sea Tax Division. PTAP II provided capacity building on petroleum revenue forecasting and improved auditing of Timor Sea taxpayers. The Implementation Completion and Results Report for the Power Sector Priority Investments Project, which recently closed, is currently under preparation. The Second Small Enterprises Project closed on December 31, 2007 after a one-year extension was approved in 2006. Given that many activities under the Second Health Sector Rehabilitation and Development Projects (HSRDP II), which is supported by bilateral assistance, were delayed due to the 2006 crisis, grants funding HSRDP II had been extended to July 31, 2008.

- Progress in the implementation of the Third Agriculture Rehabilitation Project (ARP III) continued to be moderately satisfactory despite delays and disruptions caused by the country’s 2006 crisis. The TFET and EC Grants closed in December 2008, by which ARP III is expected to achieve most of its output targets. The Gas Seep Harvesting Project became effective on May 30, 2007 and is now progressing moderately satisfactorily. Implementation progress and progress in achieving the development objectives are both rated moderately satisfactory.

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

Contact Points
Mr. Antonio S. Franco
Country Manager
(Dili Timor-Leste)
Tel (670) 723-0550
E-mail: afranco@worldbank.org

Ms. Homa-Zahra Fotouhi
Sr. Operations Officer
(Dili, Timor-Leste)
Tel (670) 723-1959
E-mail: hfotouhi@worldbank.org

Mr. João Gomes
Operations Officer
(Dili, Timor-Leste)
Tel: (670) 723-0551
E-mail: jgomes@worldbank.org

Website Address
50. PACIFIC FACILITY TRUST FUND

Background
The Pacific Facility Trust Fund encompasses a series of Bank-executed trust fund arrangements that have been implemented since 1999. This trust fund has played an integral role in the World Bank’s program in the Pacific and, with the identification of small and fragile states as a priority of the East Asia and Pacific Regional Strategy. The Facility supports two critical areas: providing supplementary resources that have allowed the World Bank to expand both the scope and scale of the work program in the Pacific, and promotion of greater donor harmonization and alignment. Currently, the Facility is supporting programs throughout the Pacific in areas including: analytical and advocacy work on regional economic issues; country level governance analysis and policy adjustment; analysis and operations in the productive sectors; economic infrastructure strategy and operations; human development strategy and operations – with a growing emphasis on youth; donor partner coordination; and, communications.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pacific Facility TF</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results
The Facility continues to provide support to almost all of the World Bank’s multi-country and regional work in the Pacific as well as a wide range of country-level priorities. Analytical work on climate change and disaster have also resulted in a series of country level adaptation plans financed by Global Fund for Disaster Risk Reduction and design work on a Pacific Catastrophic Risk Pool. The Facility has also supported advocacy and advice on telecommunications liberalization with the benefits clearly evident in Fiji, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu. Whilst consolidating these successes, the Facility has helped support work in the important areas of regional resource governance and management (e.g. undersea mining, fisheries management), alternative energy development, agricultural productivity, youth unemployment and community driven development. In all cases, Facility funds have allowed for greater in-depth analysis and preparation than Bank resources alone would have permitted.

Participating Donors
Australia and New Zealand
Background

The Public Financial Management Multi-Donor Trust Fund (PFM MDTF) was established in parallel with a US$55 million World Bank funded project, the Government Financial Management and Revenue Administration Program (GFMRAP). The PFM MDTF seeks to assist the Government of Indonesia in achieving its medium-term objectives in public financial management. The trust fund is administered by the World Bank and finances Bank and Recipient activities, particularly those related to capacity building, analytical and advisory services, and technical assistance. The Trust Fund is leveraged to finance complementary and flexible support to all components of GFMRAP by providing key technical assistance quickly, especially during the more difficult and risky stages of the reform progress.

The Trust Fund covers activities across seven program areas: (i) Budget Preparation and Execution; (ii) Revenue Administration; (iii) Legislative Oversight; (iv) Procurement, Asset Management Modernization and Reform, and Audit Reforms; (v) Policy Capacity Development; (vi) Change Management, Human Resources Management, and Communications; and (vii) Management, Strategy and Visibility.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PFM MDTF</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

After almost two years after the establishment of the PFM MDTF, and extensive implementation of activities across the different program areas, the following results were
achieved:

- The trust fund is contributing to increased momentum and actual progress towards introduction of Performance Based Budgeting, Medium Term Expenditure Framework and risk statements. Budget execution rates are improving.
- Directorate General for Tax is embarking on the next phase of its large-scale reform and the trust fund has been instrumental in facilitating this government led activity. VAT refund processing time is improving. Revenue is increasing substantially, although revenue as a share of GDP is falling.
- The DPR is taking steps toward reform and clearer definition of its role in the budget process.
- The Bureaucracy Reform Initiative in the Ministry of Finance is gaining ground.
- More ministries and other institutions are initiating preliminary steps to undertake reforms of their human resource management practices.

Participating Donors
European Commission, the Netherlands

Contact Points
Mr. Jens Kromann Kristensen
Senior Public Sector Specialist
Tel: 202 458 9024
E-Mail: jkristensen@worldbank.org

Website Address
NA
52. ROAD TO EUROPE – PROGRAM OF ACCOUNTING REFORM AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING (REPARIS)

Background

The Road to Europe: Program of Accounting Reform and Institutional Strengthening (REPARIS) is a regional program aimed at creating a transparent policy environment and effective institutional framework for corporate reporting within South Central and South East Europe. Countries within the region are facing the challenge of adopting and enforcing the *acquis communautaire* in the field of financial reporting to facilitate potential integration into (or harmonization with) the EU. To this end, there is a need to take the REPARIS program to a new level. For the new phase of the program to be effective, it is necessary to ensure a strong integration of assessment, advisory, financial, operational, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) support to the countries of the Region as they continue their reform efforts. The Bank-administered programmatic REPARIS MDTF is intended to be the vehicle to facilitate this integration.

The REPARIS program will support various activities and advisory services and technical assistance related to: (i) *Country-specific activities*: set out in detailed Country Action Plans to implement recommendations of the Accounting and Auditing Reports on the Observance of Standards and Codes; and (ii) *Regional REPARIS activities*: to assist the REPARIS countries/entities to develop common solutions to shared challenges, recognizing that many have similar legal and economic backgrounds.

Financial Highlights

NA. Program just became operational in 2009.

Key Results: NA. Program just became operational in 2009

Participating Donors

Austria, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Switzerland

Contact Points

Mr. John Hegarty
Program Manager
Tel: +43 1 217 0710
E-Mail: jhegarty@worldbank.org

Website Address

53. PARLIAMENTARY NETWORK ON THE WORLD BANK/WORLD BANK PARLIAMENTARY OUTREACH

Background

The Parliamentary Network on the World Bank (PNoWB) is an independent organization that partners with the World Bank Group in mobilizing parliamentarians in addressing poverty and other development challenges. The 'Parliamentary Network on the World Bank' the 'World Bank Parliamentary Outreach' and the 'Parliamentarians in the Field’ Trust Funds support the dialogue between the World Bank Group and parliamentarians around the world. Having been active since 2001, the Trust Fund supports dialogue including annual meetings of the Network where parliamentarians from all Bank member countries and senior management of the World Bank Group interact; Parliamentary visits to World Bank programs in the field; and consultations and information sharing through the Network.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parliamentarians for Development</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

The TF has supported the functioning of the PNoWB secretariat; the preparations of the Annual Conferences of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank; the participation of a parliamentary delegations to WB Spring and Annual Meetings; Thematic videoconferences between WB staff and MPs; regular PNoWB Board meetings; and the drafting of a handbook for WB staff wanting to engage parliamentarians in the field.

Participating Donors

Finland, France, Netherlands and United Kingdom

Contact Points

Mr. Jakob Kopperud
Communications Officer
Tel: +33 140693030
E-Mail: jkopperud@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.worldbank.org/parliamentarian
54. THE MULTI-DONOR TRUST FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION - COMMUNICATION FOR GOVERNANCE & ACCOUNTABILITY PROGRAM (COMMAGAP)

Background

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

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trust Fund For Development Communication</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

A. Research and Advocacy

- Two multi-disciplinary learning events held, reflecting the supply and demand sides of governance and accountability: Governance Reform under Real World Conditions: A Dialogue on Communication Challenges (May 2007) and Generating Genuine Demand with Social Accountability Mechanisms (November 2007).
- Publication (June 2008) of Governance Reform under Real World Conditions: Citizens, Stakeholders and Voice, based on multi-disciplinary dialogue.
- Publication of two peer-reviewed studies on communication and post-conflict environments: The Missing Link: Enabling the Public Sphere in Post-Conflict State-Building and Towards a New Model – Media and Communication in Post-Conflict and Fragile States.
- Several strategic partnerships established, including with Harvard University’s Kennedy School of Government and the Joan Shorenstein Center for the Press, Politics, and Public Policy; the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; UNESCO’s Communication Development Division; the Annenberg School for Communication; the Carter Center; the
F. EXTERNAL AFFAIRS VPU

- OECD Public Governance and Territorial Development Division; the European Commission’s Directorate General Development and Relations with Africa, Caribbean and Pacific States; the Affiliated Network for Social Accountability – Africa and the Affiliated Network for Social Accountability – East Asia and the BBC World Service Trust.

B. Capacity-Building and Training

- Flagship course in the Program’s global learning program developed: *People, Politics and Change: Communication Approaches to Governance Reform*. This course was piloted in Washington, DC, in March 2008 and again in Cape Town, South Africa in October 2008. The DC offering reached 35 participants from 15 countries in Africa/Asia; the regional offering reached 29 participants from 10 African countries.
- Training of Trainers program for Communication and Governance course completed and delivered in January 2008; Training of Trainers program for Communication and Participatory Local Governance in development for pilot delivery in Bosnia in May 2008 as part of Community Driven Development project to strengthen local governance in Bosnia’s poorest municipalities.

C. Support to Development Projects and Programs

- Technical and financial assistance provided to the World Bank’s first stand-alone governance project, the Demand for Good Governance Project in Cambodia.
- Communication support to the formulation and implementation of Bangladesh’s Right to Information legislation.
- Communication for governance programs developed for Liberia and Mozambique.
- Evaluation framework developed to measure impact of operational work program area.

*Participating Donors*

United Kingdom

*Contact Points*

Ms. Diana Chung  
Sr. Communication Officer and Trust Fund Manager  
Tel: 202 473 8357  
E-Mail: dchung1@worldbank.org

Mr. Sina Odugbemi  
Head of CommGAP Program  
Tel: 202 458 2332  
E-Mail: aodugbemi@worldbank.org

*Website Address*

http://www.worldbank.org/commgap
55. CONSULTATIVE GROUP TO ASSIST THE POOR (CGAP)

Background
CGAP is a global partnership of 31 bilateral and multilateral development agencies and private foundations working together to expand poor people’s access to sustainable financial services. It is the leading resource center for microfinance and serves microfinance providers, funders, governments and the industry as a whole through advisory services, technical assistance, research, funding for innovation, and knowledge dissemination. CGAP’s goal is to scale up microfinance by helping to build inclusive financial systems, with a particular emphasis on equity and efficiency. To this end, CGAP’s work focuses on four strategic priorities: (i) expanding access for marginalized clients; (ii) building the financial market infrastructure through technology and transparency; (iii) fostering an enabling policy environment; and (iv) improving the effectiveness of microfinance funding. In pursuing these goals, CGAP will emphasize three roles that form the core of its comparative advantage: developing industry-wide standards and providing advocacy and advisory services around those standards; providing high-quality market intelligence and sector analysis; and supporting experimental new approaches, delivery channels, and product designs that have the potential to significantly expand poor people’s access to affordable finance. In June 2007, based on the recommendations of an independent evaluation, CGAP’s members unanimously endorsed its new strategy and extension to 2013.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consultative Group To Assist The Poorest (CGAP)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results
- Launch of 7 pilots intent on using technology to reach poor and remote microfinance clients in 6 countries
- Launch of 5 graduation pilots linking microfinance with social safety net services to create a sustainable ladder out of poverty.
- Production of 15 new publications.

Participating Donors
Bilateral Donors: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States
Multilateral Donors: AfDB, ADB, EC, EBRD, European Investment Bank, Inter American Development Bank/Multilateral Investment Fund, IFC, IFAD, ILO, UNCDF/UNDP and the World Bank

Foundations: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, CITI Foundation, Ford Foundation, Michael and Susan Dell Foundation, MasterCard Foundation, Omidyar Network

Contact Points
Ms. Elizabeth Littlefield
Director
Tel: 202 473 2939
E-Mail: elittlefield@worldbank.org

Ms. Tonia Wright
Operations Manager
Tel: 202 458 9200
E-Mail: twright@worldbank.org

Website Address
http://www.cgap.org

56. FINANCIAL SECTOR REFORM AND STRENGTHENING INITIATIVE (FIRST)

Background
The Financial Sector Reform and Strengthening Initiative (FIRST) is a multi-donor grant facility providing technical assistance (TA) to promote financial sector development. FIRST's main objective is to support economic growth and reduce poverty and income inequality in low- and middle-income countries by promoting robust and diverse financial sectors. FIRST has established a distinct role in financial sector development as a niche provider of funds for small, short- and medium-term projects in targeted sectors, including: access to finance; accounting and auditing; banking; payment clearing and settlement and credit information systems; capital markets and corporate governance; financial sector strategy and policy; financial sector legal, regulatory, and supervisory frameworks; housing finance; insolvency regimes; insurance and other non-bank financial institutions; market integrity and financial crime; and pension funds and collective investment vehicles.

FIRST Phase I was launched in 2002; Phase II became effective March 1, 2007 and the program was extended to 2012 with funding of $100 million in total, based on its success in the first four years of its operations. FIRST is guided by a Governing Council (GC) comprising one representative of each of FIRST’s Main Donors, a representative from the Bank and a representative from the IMF. The World Bank manages FIRST’s work program on behalf of Donors through the Program Management Unit.
Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Sector Reform &amp; Strength. Init (FIRST)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

Specifically, FIRST funds flexible, high-quality technical assistance in the areas of financial sector reform strategy and policy, supervision, and capacity building. This includes support to countries to strengthen their financial systems or implement standards and codes in advance of the World Bank and IMF’s Financial Sector Assessment Programs or Reports on Standards and Codes. FIRST facilitates systematic follow-up of related recommendations.

FIRST's global reach and cross-sector focus allows it to address interdependent problems within financial sectors and draw on solutions adopted in one country for use or adaptation in others, thus conserving resources and providing developing countries with a well coordinated approach to financial sector assistance.

FIRST acts as a catalyst for longer-term support from traditional bilateral and multilateral donors. FIRST also supports the dissemination of information on best practices and useful tools related to financial sector reform and development in order to expand the initiative's overall impact.

FIRST program activities have increasingly focused on low-income countries and Africa. In fiscal year 2008, FIRST followed a targeted outreach program in Africa, which includes: participating in regional and donor conferences; providing cross support on various financial sector development programs and visiting FIRST prospective and current clients to promote FIRST and to work on new project proposals as well as to monitor existing projects.

Participating Donors

Canada, IMF, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the World Bank.

Contact Point

Mr. David C. M. Dellen
Program Manager
Tel: 202 473 7160
Email: ddellen@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://firstinitiative.org/
57. EDUCATION FOR ALL - FAST TRACK INITIATIVE (EFA FTI) CATALYTIC FUND

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

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education For All-Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results
The Catalytic Fund has successfully mobilized funds from donors and has expanded from a small transition fund to a fund that is now a significant source of external financing for countries education sector plans. While the Catalytic Fund is only one of a range of sources of financing available to countries, it has become an important part of the aid architecture and is the single largest source of external support for basic education in several FTI countries.

To date, 27 countries have received grants amounting to over US$ 1.1 billion from the Catalytic Fund: Benin, Cambodia, Cameroon, Djibouti, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Timor Leste, and Yemen.

Participating Donors
Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, UK
**etuDHUN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK**

**Contact Points**

Mr. Robert Prouty  
Acting Head of the Secretariat  
Tel: 202 473 7532  
E-Mail: rprouty@worldbank.org

Ms. Palak Mehra  
Operations Officer  
Tel: 202 458 9826  
E-Mail: pmehra@worldbank.org

Mr. Kouassi Soman  
Program Manager  
Tel: 202 473 4713  
E-Mail: ksoman@worldbank.org

**Website Address**

http://www.efafasttrack.org/

---

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

**Background**

The Education for All – Fast Track Initiative Education Program Development Fund (EPDF) was created to enable more low-income countries to access the FTI and accelerate progress towards universal primary education. For developing countries without education plans and weak capacity to develop them, the EPDF can provide technical support and build the capacity required to prepare and implement a sound education plan. It can also support all low-income countries in sharing their knowledge and experience on education and how to reach the goal of universal primary education.

**Financial Highlights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EFA FTI Education Program Development Fund (EPDF)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Results**

The EPDF continues to be a very important source of technical assistance to countries in their efforts to plan and implement their Education Sector Plans (ESPs). As more and more countries have their ESPs endorsed, EPDF may shift its focus to financing “downstream” activities, or support to monitoring of ESP execution by Local Donor Groups. Most IDA countries have been major beneficiaries of this fund particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Participating Donors**

Australia, Canada, France, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Sweden and United Kingdom


Contact Points
Mr. Robert Prouty
Acting Head of the Secretariat
Tel: 202 473 7532
E-Mail: rprouty@worldbank.org

Ms. Alcyone Vasconceles
Senior Education Specialist
Tel: 202 473 8132
E-Mail: avasconceles@worldbank.org

Ms. Palak Mehra
Operations Officer
Tel: 202 458 9826
E-Mail: pmehra@worldbank.org

Website Address
http://www.efafasttrack.org/

59. GLOBAL HIV/AIDS PROGRAM (GAIDS)

Background

Through the Global HIV/AIDS Program, the Bank is playing a leading role (with other UNAIDS co-sponsors, the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, and key bilaterals including the U.S.) in supporting the “Three Ones” (One national AIDS authority; One national AIDS strategy; and One national M&E system) to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIV/AIDS support. The Program is coordinating the Bank’s efforts in implementing the Bank’s Global HIV/AIDS Program of Action which is in line with the recommendations of the Global Task Team on improving AIDS coordination among international donors and multilateral organizations. The Program of Action builds on Bank regional AIDS strategies and focuses on: (i) Support for strengthening national AIDS strategies and annual action plans to ensure they are prioritized, evidenced-based, strategic and integrated into development planning instruments; (ii) Assisting country implementing partners to increase the scope, efficiency, effectiveness and quality of priority activities, and work to improve donor coordination and harmonization; (iii) Strengthening country monitoring and evaluation systems to enable countries to assess and improve their programs; (iv) Analytic work including operations research to improve AIDS knowledge; and (v) Continued funding for national and regional AIDS programs and for strengthening health systems.

GAIDS is both the Bank’s institutional link to the UNAIDS partnership and technical anchor on HIV/AIDS. GAIDS mobilizes and manages trust fund resources that are utilized by all six regions and several Bank units. In FY08, GAIDS consisted of four active Bank executed trust funds, three of which were UNAIDS Trust Funds which supported the implementation of the Bank’s global and regional level AIDS activities. The trust funds facilitated the expansion of the Bank’s global and regional HIV/AIDS work in support of MDG 6 by: (i) funding activities at the global level which enable the Bank to fulfill its global role e.g. partnerships, donor coordination, alignment and harmonization; (ii) funding activities at the global level such as monitoring and evaluation, operations research and HIV strategic planning that are utilized by and benefit the regions and client countries; and (iii) providing resources directly
to the regions and sectoral units in the form of decentralized child trust funds to support agreed work programs.

**Financial Highlights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global HIV/AIDS PROGRAM (GAIDS)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Results**

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

**Participating Donors**

BNPP, Belgium and UNAIDS (contributions made by a number of bilateral donors, foundations, and international and regional organizations to the UNAIDS Unified Budget and Workplan that the World Bank participates in as one of the 10 cosponsors of UNAIDS)

**Contact Points**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mr. Antony Thompson</th>
<th>Ms. Elizabeth Mziray</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operations Adviser, HDNGA</td>
<td>Operations Officer, HDNGA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel: (202) 473-2252</td>
<td>Tel: (202) 458-7036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:athompson@worldbank.org">athompson@worldbank.org</a></td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:emziray@worldbank.org">emziray@worldbank.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Website Address**

60. GLOBAL FOOD FORTIFICATION (UNDER GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR IMPROVED NUTRITION OR GAIN)

Background

The Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) was created in May 2001 as a leadership and service hub for an alliance of organizations committed to ending vitamin and mineral deficiencies. GAIN is a not-for-profit foundation based in Geneva, Switzerland, with partners and programs around the world. GAIN’s goal is to improve the nutritional status of 1 billion people to save lives and reduce disease; improve individual wellbeing, enjoyment and productivity; and thereby reduce poverty and stimulate economic growth.

The World Bank serves as trustee for a trust fund that supported the establishment of GAIN (Global Food Fortification [GFF] Trust Fund), because of the Bank's reputation in development finance and its leadership in nutrition and involvement in the creation of GAIN. The trust fund facilitated the start up of GAIN, by financing initial operating expenses and services, capacity building, Bank administration of five country based national fortification projects (Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Morocco, Uzbekistan and Vietnam), as well as key technical support in various areas. The main development objective of the Bank’s support is to improve the micronutrient status of populations in developing countries, especially the poor, at-risk and hard-to-reach, through support for sustainable, national or large-scale programs to make fortified foods widely accessible to low-income and at-risk populations. The Bank is an ex-officio member of GAIN's Board of Directors. Bank involvement is coordinated by the Health, Nutrition and Population Unit, Human Development Network. Regional Bank teams finalized project preparation and supervise implementation. The trust fund will close on December 31, 2009.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Alliance For Improved Nutrition (GAIN)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

During GAIN's start-up period, the Bank designed and implemented a diverse program of capacity building support for the GAIN Secretariat, including support for: GAIN’s Board operations; the initial strategic plan and roadmap; development and launch of a targeted communication, training and capacity building program for country-level national fortification alliances established to support country projects; GAIN’s request for proposal process to award project grants; appraisal of fortification projects; design of a global premix revolving fund and grant facility; partnership learning, workshops and toolkits; and team building and coaching.
Key achievements have been made across the five Bank-administered food fortification projects: (i) Morocco. The project targets were largely met, as 90 mills were validated and 80 are producing fortified flour; and oil fortification has been achieved with five oil producers. The project closed on September 30, 2008. (ii) Uzbekistan. The project targets were largely met, as over 90 percent of first grade flour is being fortified in all of Uzdonmakhsulot’s 48 affiliated mills (state owned stock company), and 13 private mills. (iii) Vietnam. The project partially achieved its revised target of fortification with 11 factories, with eight participating as of December 2008. (iv) Dominican Republic. The project will partially achieve its target to strengthen the country’s capacity to produce fortified wheat flour and sugar. A new regulatory framework for the mandatory implementation of the National Food Fortification Program was developed, including standards and norms for wheat flour and sugar fortification. The food control and regulatory monitoring system was strengthened. (v) Bolivia. The project is helping establish a set of national standards and regulations to ensure the quality of fortified foods, as the regulations for wheat flour are concluded and under approval, while those for vegetable oil and dairy products are in process.

In addition, under the GFF trust fund, the World Bank Institute (WBI) partnered with GAIN to engage the private sector in fighting malnutrition, and support strategic conceptualization and formation of GAIN’s Business Alliance.

Participating Donors
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and United States

Contact Points
Ms. Meera Shekar Lead Health Specialist Tel: 202-473-6029 E-Mail: mshekar@worldbank.org

Mr. Darren Dorkin Senior Operations Officer Tel: 202-458-2345 E-Mail: ddorkin@worldbank.org

Website Address
NA

61. GLOBAL PROGRAM TO ERADICATE POLIOMYELITIS

Background
The objective of this credit buy-down program is to increase the financial support and focus on performance for health activities with large cross-border externalities. The grant funding was provided to support buy-downs of IDA credits and supporting polio eradication. This funding was also intended to pilot the IDA and IBRD buy-down mechanism as a step toward establishing it as an additional financing strategy for communicable disease control.
Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Program To Eradicate Poliomyelitis</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

In 2008, the following key activities were undertaken:

- Continued support to the governments of Pakistan and Nigeria on Polio eradication.
- The first Pakistan project and its supplementary credit were fully implemented. The performance audit was conducted by WHO and the buy-down was triggered. An independent, external evaluation was conducted.

Participating Donors

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the United Nations Foundation.

Contact Points

Ms. Amie Batson
Senior Health Specialist
Tel: 202 458 8300
E-Mail: abatson@worldbank.org

Website Address

N/A

62. GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR VACCINES & IMMUNIZATION (GAVI)

Background

The Global Alliance for Vaccines & Immunization (GAVI) trust fund was created to support the achievement of MDG4, i.e. reducing child mortality. This trust fund supports the Bank’s overall development work and activities toward improving health in GAVI eligible client countries through a focus on the area of vaccines and immunization, at both the global and country/regional levels. The trust fund facilitates Bank work with governments through technical assistance, cutting edge analytical work, partner coordination and innovation. The TF activities include work on child survival, general health systems strengthening including financing systems and immunization delivery system strengthening.
Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Alliance For Vaccines &amp; Immunization (GAVI)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

- The trust fund provides financing in eleven countries (e.g. Mali, Lesotho, Tajikistan, DR Congo) to fund health systems strengthening in support of immunization. The funds assisted these countries with operational work related to developing provider incentives for public health service delivery, multi-constraints assessments, and overall health systems strengthening.
- The trust fund also supported a review of vaccine procurement methods in four countries and a review of vaccine legislation and procurement practices in Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Georgia, and Armenia. Additional funding was used for global activities related to new and underused vaccines. The trust fund also supports the development of a healthy vaccine market through World Bank staff engagement in analysis and technical discussion with partners to explore ways to ensure adequate and reliable supplies.
- The Bank's new Health, Nutrition and Population strategy strongly promotes managing for results and results-based financing is one of the mechanisms being used to do this. GAVI trust funds were allocated for several country proposals (e.g. Madagascar, Rwanda and Djibouti) supporting results-based financing for key service delivery interventions.

Participating Donors

GAVI Alliance (Partners include UNICEF, WHO, Bilaterals such as France, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and UK, civil society organizations and private enterprises).

Contact Points

Ms. Rama Lakshminarayanan
Senior Health Specialist
Tel: 609 448 0080
E-mail: rlakshminarayana@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.gavialliance.org/

63. GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT (GPDD)

Background

The Global Partnership for Disability and Development (GPDD) strives to bring people with disabilities into the mainstream of social and economic development, in order to reduce the
extreme poverty and exclusion of the estimated 400 million children, women and men with disabilities in developing countries. Supported by the World Bank and a Development Grant Facility, bilateral and multilateral donors, UN agencies and other international organizations, development NGOs, disabled persons’ organizations (DPOs), developing country governments, and other partners collaborate to promote disability issues.

The GPDD’s priorities include: capacity building through training and knowledge sharing about successful practices; integrating disability concerns into poverty reduction and development strategies; expanding data collection and analysis and broadening the disability research agenda; and increasing collaboration with academia, the private sector and foundations. To date, three Working Groups of the GPDD have formed to specifically address the issues of (i) Education, (ii) Disasters, Emergencies and Conflicts, and (iii) Poverty Reduction.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Partnership For Disability &amp; Development (GPDD)</th>
<th>FY2008 $’million</th>
<th>FY2007 $’million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

• Recruitment and hiring of the GPDD Executive Director based on terms of reference agreed by the World Bank, the GPDD Coordinating Task Force and Syracuse University;
• Organization and delivery of a Membership meeting in May 2008 in Eshcborn, Germany;
• Election of Interim Board (I-Board) and transfer of responsibility from the Originating Steering Task Force;
• Migration of communication function (websites, listserv and I-Board communication) from WB servers to BBI;
• Work advancing the platform to support communities of practice topical e-discussions, specifically discussion in December on climate change and disability.

Participating Donors

Finland, Italy, Norway

Contact Points

Ms. Aleksandra Posarac
Lead Human Development Economist
Tel: 202-458-7873
E-Mail: aposarac@worldbank.org

Website Address

64. HEALTH RESULTS INNOVATION TRUST FUND

Background

The Health Results Innovation Trust Fund has three primary objectives: (i) Over the short- to medium-term, provide support to governments to design, implement, monitor, evaluate and sustain results-based financing (RBF) mechanisms; (ii) Increase learning and sharing of country and global knowledge about RBF through monitoring and rigorous impact evaluation of RBF programs and through learning platforms including workshops, case studies and an learning website; and (iii) Explore the feasibility and value of an “IDA-friendly financing platform that links a focused health trust fund to broader IDA operations.”

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Results-Innovation TF</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

- Health Results-based Financing Pilots: The trust fund will provide grants of $10-12 million, each linked to IDA credits, to seven or eight governments to implement RBF mechanisms for health. Currently, five countries are being supported: Afghanistan, Eritrea, Rwanda, Zambia and Democratic Republic of Congo.
- A selection panel was established to review the proposals from nine candidate countries and assess them against weighted criteria. Six panel members were selected based on their knowledge of Bank operations, understanding of RBF and freedom from any potential conflict of interest with the candidates. They met on March 19, 2008 to discuss the proposals and reach a final decision on the countries selected.
- An Inter-agency Working Group for global level partners has been established under the auspices of International Health Partnership (IHP+) to facilitate sharing of information between bilateral agencies, multilateral agencies and other global actors.
- In June 2008, 12 countries participated in a workshop on Results-based Financing for Health in Kigali, Rwanda organized by the World Bank. The objectives of this workshop were threefold. First, it aimed to stimulate discussion among key policy-makers and stakeholders about how results-based financing could contribute to national health policy goals of reducing malnutrition, child mortality and maternal mortality (MDGs 1b, 4 and 5). Second, it enabled countries to share experiences about the design and implementation of results-based financing mechanisms. Third, it allowed countries to learn about different RBF mechanisms and how to begin designing and planning the implementation of RBF within national programs. The workshop was attended by participants from 12 countries: Afghanistan, Benin, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Swaziland, and Zambia.
65. STRENGTHENING HUMAN RESOURCES FOR HEALTH

Background

In 2006, two trust funds for Human Resources for Health were established in order to support analytic work in human resources for health (HRH) policy. One is a Multi-Donor TF with Norway Ministry for Foreign Affairs as primary donor and another is a Single Donor Trust Fund funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The objectives of this analytic work are to: (i) fill key information gaps, (ii) strengthen the evidence base for human resources for health policy in developing countries, and (iii) develop tools for translating evidence into HRH strategies.

The initial funding from 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 has been on Sub-Saharan Africa, specifically in four focus countries: Ghana, Zambia, Ethiopia, and Rwanda. This reflects the importance of human resources for health policy in the health systems strengthening agenda in Sub-Saharan Africa. It is expected that more contributions will be received to carry out an expanded HRH work under Phase II.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengthening Human Resources For Health</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

Various global, regional and country-level analytic products were developed and applied during Phase I, involving Ethiopia, Ghana, Mauritania, Rwanda, Zambia and Lesotho.
Subsequently, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the Government of Norway have agreed to provide additional contributions under the two trust funds to finance an expanded second phase of work, which will focus on:

- **Technical Assistance to Support Implementation of HRH Reforms**: The World Bank will assist countries in implementing evidence-based HRH strategies in selected thematic areas (labor market, fiscal and costing analysis, pre-service training costing, as well as political economy of HRH reform). The focus countries for this component Kenya, Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Zambia).

- **Creating the Evidence Base for Innovative HRH Strategies**: Under this component the World Bank will assist countries to carry out critical analytic work that will guide HRH policy reforms. Under this component there will also be a synthesis of the evidence for selected HRH policies, based on country experiences and ‘good practices’. The materials will contribute to the global evidence base which is currently extremely weak.

- **Refining and Developing Innovative Analytic Tools**: Under this component the analytic tools developed in Phase I will be further refined (e.g. contingent valuation tool, census tool, costing tool) and a new set of analytic tools will be developed (e.g. fiscal impact of different wage policies, costing of pre-service training, private sector analysis) for policy makers to use.

- **Capacity Building and Knowledge Management**: Under this component the findings from Phase I and Phase II will be disseminated and a knowledge network will be established.

**Participating Donors**

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and Norway,

**Contact Points**

Mr. Marko Vujicic  
Health Economist  
Tel: 202 473 6464  
E-Mail: mvujicic@worldbank.org

**Website Address**

NA

---

**66. MULTI DONOR TRUST FUND FOR MARKET, JOB CREATION, AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: SCALING UP RESEARCH, CAPACITY BUILDING, AND ACTION ON THE GROUND**

**Background**

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

The research, capacity building, and country level activities supported by this TF 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 results of the research will also feed into the ongoing work of the Bank to fully articulate a comprehensive and integrated policy framework for promoting job creation and better labor market outcomes – the MILES framework. The latter also draws from existing diagnostic tools developed by the Bank – such the growth diagnostics, the poverty diagnostics, the Doing Business indicators, and the Investment Climate surveys. The TF supports the following activities: research, capacity building and country activity/pilots.

**Financial Highlights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job Creation And Economic Growth</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Results**

- Training of trade union members from country/regional offices on key labor market issues;
- Call for Proposals, international bidding process, review and selection on two key research topics: “Migration and Labor Market Outcomes in Sending and ‘Southern’ Receiving Countries” and “Understanding Labor Market Informality in Developing Countries”;
- Currently 11 full-fledged research proposals are undertaken by research institutes who collaborate with research bases and consultants from client countries;
- Contracting for a literature review and database on Informality;
- Call for Pilot Proposals, review, and selection of pilot activities: (i) The Africa Region has been selected to work on informality studies in Ghana, Mozambique, Nigeria, and Uganda with the objective to improving the informal sector in different settings in Africa; and (ii) A proposal on skills development in Macedonia, and a Western Balkan regional pilot that aims at expanding the social security contribution base to the informal sector from ECA have been selected and will be implemented in FY09.
- A joint ILO-World Bank Training Course has been prepared and will be implemented in January 2009. The course “Understanding the Role of Employment in Pro-Poor Growth Strategies in francophone Africa” will sponsor the participation/training of 35-40 participants from francophone African countries;
- Labor Markets in Africa – Intensive Training Program in Labor Economics for Young African Researchers – a collaborative training program with the African Economic
Research Consortium has been planned and is envisaged for June 2009;
• Trade Union secondment to the World Bank to work on the impact of labor market reforms on labor market outcomes: agreement with the trade unions has been articulated and the secondment is planned for early 2009.

Participating Donors

Austria, Germany and Norway

Website Address

NA. Currently under construction – to be launched by end November, 2008

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

Background

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

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish Impact Evaluation Fund (SIEF)</th>
<th>FY2008 $’million</th>
<th>FY2007 $’million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

In its first year of operation, SIEF has helped shift the paradigm on the Bank’s role in knowledge generation, by promoting a move across the Bank towards the more scientifically valid estimates of the causal effects of development programs on HD outcomes. This is achieved through well-designed impact evaluations that compare outcomes for beneficiary groups with a valid comparison group (counterfactual analysis). After a competitive technical review of over 200 different proposals, SIEF is now funding:
• 26 different country-level evaluations in 6 “clusters” (generating evidence on how programs work across different country contexts) – in 1) health pay for performance; 2) conditional cash transfers; 3) active labor market/youth employment programs; 4) malaria control; 5) education accountability reforms; and 6) HIV/AIDS prevention;
• 12 impact evaluations of highly innovative interventions (4 in HD and 8 in SD sectors);
• Delivery of 4 training workshops in 2008 (in Egypt, Nicaragua, Spain and the Philippines), reaching over 500 high-level participants and generating over 60 concept notes for possible impact evaluations of World Bank projects under preparation.

SIEF’s publications window supported the following: “Conditional Cash Transfers: Reducing Present and Future Poverty” and the design and expansion of the bilingual SIEF website.

*Participating Donors*

Spain and United Kingdom

*Contact Points*

Ms. Laura Rawlings  
Lead Social Protection Specialist  
Tel: 202 473 1274  
E-Mail: lrawlings@worldbank.org

*Website Address*

http://www.worldbank.org/sief
I. HUMAN RESOURCES VPU

68. EXTERNALLY FUNDED STAFFING PROGRAM (EFSP)

Background

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

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

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Externally Funded Staffing Program (EFSP)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

- 21 active participants as of March 31, 2009. 17 graduated from the Program since HRSPPP took over management of EFSP effective 7/1/07.
- TORs in the pipeline approved by donors: 41 positions

Participating Donors

Denmark, Finland Italy, Norway, Russia and Spain

Contact Points

Ms. Estela Amadeo  
Program Coordinator  
Tel: 202 473 3987  
E-Mail: eamadeo@worldbank.org

Ms. Meng Soo  
Program Assistant  
Tel: 202 473 3013  
E-Mail: msso@worldbank.org
69. JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICER (JPO) PROGRAM

Background

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

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Junior Professional Officer (JPO) Program</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

- As of end FY08, 46 JPOs were actively participating in the Program. Since July 2008 to March 2009, an additional 13 JPOs have joined the Program.
- To date, 127 JPOs have been brought on board.
- Approximately 50 percent of JPOs have been retained at the Bank after completing the Program.
- TORs collected during 2009 Bank-wide Call for TORs: 80

Participating Donors

Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Kuwait, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland
I. HUMAN RESOURCES VPU

Contact Points

Ms. Monica Singh  
Program Coordinator  
Tel: 202 458 4371  
E-Mail: m Singh4@worldbank.org

Ms. Salena Matneja  
Program Assistant  
Tel: 202 473 9268  
E-Mail: smatneja1@worldbank.org

Website Address

70. CARIBBEAN CATASTROPHE RISK INSURANCE FACILITY (CCRIF)

Background

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

The Facility benefits from a strong reserve base which allows it to retain some of the risk transferred by participating governments; the excess risk that cannot be retained is transferred to the capital markets. This reduces reinsurance costs and helps buffer the volatility of the reinsurance market, keeping premiums costs low. Surplus of the facility is used to capitalize its reserve base. As of end of FY08, the MDTF reimburses the cost of the reinsurance, the payouts that are not covered by reinsurance and some operational costs, while CCRIF’s own reserve base becomes strong enough to be self sustainable.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance TF (CCRIF)</th>
<th>FY2008 $’million</th>
<th>FY2007 $’million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

CCRIF became fully operational in June, 2007 and started with 16 member countries. Sixteen (16) countries took insurance against hurricane wind losses and fourteen (14) also took insurance against earthquake losses. The following results were achieved:

- In November 2007, the Caribbean faced a small earthquake, triggering payouts to the Governments of Dominica and St. Lucia. Payment took place within one month, demonstrating that the Facility is fully operational.
- Learning from the first year of operation, the BOD approved an increase in coverage and a reduction in cost as follows: (i) a reduction in the attachment point for hurricanes from 20 to 15 years; (ii) an increase in the maximum coverage amount (per peril) from $50 million to $100 million; (iii) a reduction of the overall premium rate by 10 percent; (iv) the establishment of the minimum payout as the country’s annual premium for that peril.
- In June 2008, all 16 countries renewed their policies for the 2008 season, all took
advantage of CCRIF's premium price reduction (of 10 percent) to extend their coverage, six chose an attachment point at the minimum available (1 in 15 years) whilst Granada, Trinidad & Tobago and St Kitts & Nevis increased their premiums.

- So far this year, hurricanes Bertha, Dolly, Gustave, Hanna, Ike, Kyle, Omar and Paloma have tracked across the Caribbean, a particularly active and damaging hurricane season. Some CCRIF member countries have been seriously affected, particularly Haiti by heavy rain and Turk and Caicos Islands by hurricane winds. Loss due to wind (peril insured by CCRIF) was large enough to trigger a payout in Turks and Caicos Islands.

- After Hurricane IKE, a payout was made to the government of Turk and Caicos Islands, which experienced wind damages estimated at US$52 Million (near 20 percent of the national budget).

- Looking at the future, the Board of Directors of the CCRIF accelerated the work plan to develop an insurance product against hurricane excess rainfall in an attempt to have it ready for the next hurricane season. Also, after a request from the Caribbean Association of Electric Utilities, the Board decided to develop an insurance product for electrical utilities which is expected to be ready for the 2010 season.

- A relatively mild first season (in terms of disasters) has resulted in a faster capitalization of CCRIF, increasing its self-sufficiency and reducing the amount of reinsurance needed thus contributing to insurance cost reduction for the countries. Accumulated reserves stand around US$70 million, including the Multi-donor Trust Fund and this year's underwriting profit for the new policy year of about US$11 million.

**Participating Donors**

Bermuda, Canada, the Caribbean Development Bank, France, Ireland, United Kingdom, and the World Bank

**Contact Points**

Francis Ghesquiere  
Task Team leader  
Tel: 202 458 1964  
E-Mail: fghesquiere@worldbank.org

**Website Address**

[http://www.ccrif.org](http://www.ccrif.org)

---

**71. ALLIANCE OF COMMUNICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (COM+ ALLIANCE)**

**Background**

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

The partnership implements three major business lines: (i) Capacity building and training of journalists and communicators with an emphasis on developing country journalists together with the systemic media development in these countries; (ii) Setting credible platforms for dialogue on critical issues of the sustainable development agenda (such as illegal logging, climate change, ecosystems management) involving key stakeholders (legislators, private sector, civil society, opinion leaders); and (iii) Supporting the production of multimedia products for global and regional distribution (films, documentaries, TV programs, features, radio, e-media, etc.) including major popular media channels such as Nat Geo, MTV, BBC World, etc.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

During the last five years, the COM+ operational platform has shown remarkable success through the implementation of a synergistic approach among its three business lines. This resulted in:

- Elevating critical issues of the sustainable development agenda in public discourse through the change in attitudes in decision makers, especially climate change, the popularization of the results of the Millennium Ecosystems Assessment, including some obscure concepts such as biodiversity and the establishment of clear linkages between people’s economic and social concerns and the environmental dimensions of development.
- A robust increase in media intake of this agenda around the world (print, broadcast and e-media).
- Increasing the capacity of hundreds of journalists around the world that are now carrying on this agenda.
- The realization by world leaders about the relevance of COM+ as a communications platform.
- More than 30 organizations have requested to be part of COM+.

COM+ has evolved from a network of partners to a global clearinghouse for communications on sustainable development. COM+ now is creating communications programs for other organizations that value COM+ as an “implementing platform” of communications initiatives requiring a broad range of stakeholders.
72. 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, 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 Trust Fund is managed by the World Bank, which is also responsible for overall donor coordination and serve as liaison with the Brazilian Government, and preparation and supervision of projects.

The Program’s long-term objectives are to: (i) demonstrate the feasibility of harmonizing economic and environmental objectives in tropical rain forest; (ii) help preserve the biodiversity of rain forests; (iii) reduce the Brazilian rain forests’ contribution to global carbon emissions; and (v) 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 administrator of the BRF and as coordinator of other activities under the Program. It also funds pre-investment work after consultation and in agreement with Government.
Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brazilian Rain Forest (BRF)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

Over the past 16 years, the BRF supported a portfolio of 26 recipient-executed grants, sixteen of which have been concluded. Some achievements highlights are:

- Extractive Reserves comprising 2.1 million hectares were created to protected forest dwellers that play a key role in the Amazon rain forest conservation.
- 59 new Indigenous Lands amounting to 30 million hectares in the Amazon were demarcated region between 1996 and 2002. Indigenous Lands are among the best preserved areas of the Amazon region, and indigenous traditional knowledge and forest stewardship techniques could provide significant contribution toward new forms of sustainable management.
- About 500 civil society organizations and state agencies projects were implemented aimed at income generation, strengthening of subsistence activities in beneficiary communities, sustainable use of natural resources, and education and training in management for small producers.
- State government agencies were strengthened and environmental technicians trained to enhance their ability to develop and implement policies of natural resources management. Innovative methodologies were developed to monitor and control deforestation.
- Economic and ecological zoning plans were developed for priority areas on the Amazon, in partnership with government and civil society.
- States governments in the Amazon and Atlantic rain forest regions had their environmental management tools (e.g. geographic information system and licensing systems, environmental state laws, protected areas state systems) enhanced, thereby contributing to the development of more effective systems for the monitoring and control of natural resources utilization.
- Over 12,000 in 322 municipalities in the Amazon region were trained on forest fire prevention.

The Program has also sponsored initiatives to strengthen civil society in the Amazon and Atlantic rain forest regions, fostering participation in environmental management by historical excluded groups from public policy debate.

Participating Donors

Canada, European Commission, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom, and United States; to be complemented by Brazilian counterpart funds
Contact Points
Mr. Garo Batmanian
Trust Fund Manager
Phone: +55 61 3329 8603
E-Mail: gbatmanian@worldbank.org

Website Address
http://www.mma.gov.br
73. EMERGENCY SERVICES SUPPORT PROGRAM - MULTI DONOR TRUST FUND (ESSP MDTF)

Background

The Emergency Services Support Program's (ESSP) objective is to mitigate the deterioration of basic services brought about by the inability of the Palestinian Authority to meet its budget requirements by providing financing for non-salary operating expenditures in key social and service delivery sectors (Health, Education, Social Assistance and Water, Sanitation and Electricity). The project became effective in September 2006 and is expected to close in June 2010.

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

In line with its primary objective, the project helps maintain a network of public social services available to all Palestinians and in particular the poor and most vulnerable as they are particularly dependent on public education and health systems. Its support for social care services is of special importance - it directly addresses the needs of individuals who often are most at risk - abandoned children and youth, the unskilled, the elderly and refugees from precarious family situations. In this, the ESSP project has already garnered much appreciation among the Palestinian population;

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ESSP TFs</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

The interim evaluation of the ESSP conducted by the EC and the Bank in June 2007 concluded that the ESSP is a valid concept in a protracted crisis environment such as the West Bank and Gaza as it has contributed to maintaining key essential services (which otherwise would have likely closed). For example, hospitals in Gaza would not have been able to function as the ESSP was financing key inputs such as fuel for generators, maintenance and
rental of facilities, hospital cleaning/food contracts, contracts with non-governmental institutions providing tertiary health care services.

One the water, sanitation and electricity side, the ESSP also helped provide fuel and other essential services directly related to the operation and maintenance of the networks. On the education side, the ESSP funding was instrumental in keeping schools operational through financing examination costs (materials/stationary/monitoring), school supplies, vocational training materials, as well as recurrent expenses for universities, including some staff salaries. On the Social Welfare side, the project enabled the Ministry of Social Affairs to operate 38 centers and shelters, which serve approximately 1,280 elderly, orphans and handicapped persons. In addition, it enabled around 1,300 youth receive vocational training in the Ministry of Social Affairs training centers.

ESSP outputs are thus of significant importance to the social welfare of the Palestinian people. Beyond its direct effects on the target population, ESSP generates other tangible outcomes that are beneficial to the broader economy. It continues to create an enabling environment that draws in donor resources and helps focus those resources on areas that are essential for maintaining the Palestinian social networks and civil society. At the same time, serving as a catalyst for donor funds, it becomes an important instrument for the PA to channel such funds quickly for the social services to meet emergency needs, including ones that can be expected to have a large impact on the general well-being of the population and, just as importantly, on maintaining, and possibly enhancing, human capital development for future growth.

Participating Donors

Australia, Austria, Belgium, EC, France, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom

Contact Points

Ms. Samira Ahmed Hillis  
Operations Officer, World Bank - West Bank and Gaza  
Tel: +972 8 2833301  
E-Mail: shillis@worldbank.org

Ms. Eileen Murray  
Lead Operations Officer  
World Bank -- Jerusalem  
Tel: +972 2 236 6534  
E-Mail: emurray@worldbank.org

Website Address:


74. TRUST FUND FOR GAZA AND WEST BANK

Background

The Trust Fund for Gaza and West Bank (TFGWB) was established in 1993 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 of the IMF or the World Bank Group institutions.
Therefore, it is not eligible for the sources of financing normally available to member countries.

To overcome these legal and practical obstacles, the Bank’s Board of Governors approved a US$50 million grant on November 11, 1993, to be transferred from IBRD surplus into a Trust Fund for Gaza (TFG, subsequently renamed the Trust Fund for Gaza and West Bank, TFGWB), and increased in permissible territorial scope as the area under the jurisdiction of the Palestinian Authority was enlarged. All WB&G funding was provided on IDA Credit terms until 2002. However, since then, projects have since been approved on grant terms.

**Financial Highlights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Results**

The World Bank is able to provide financial and technical support to West Bank and Gaza through the TFGWB.

**Participating Donors**

World Bank

**Contact Points**

Ms. Elena Kastlerova  
Country Program Coordinator - West Bank and Gaza  
Tel: 202 473 5563  
E-Mail: ekastlerova@worldbank.org

Mr. Fabrizio Zarcone  
Country Officer for West Bank and Gaza  
Tel: 202 473 2338  
E-Mail: fzarcone@worldbank.org

**Website Address**

NA

---

**75. WORLD BANK IRAQ TRUST FUND**

**Background**

The International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI) was endorsed at the Madrid Conference in October 2003 in response to international requests to help donors channel their resources and coordinate their support for development activities in Iraq. IRFFI encompasses two trust funds: the World Bank Iraq Trust Fund (ITF) administered by the World Bank, and the UN Development Group Iraq Trust Fund administered by the United Nations.
Development Program. The IRFFI structure was designed to ensure that activities support Iraq’s priority program, complement other donor programs, and avoid duplication. The structure also promotes close cooperation by providing a common governance structure, including a joint Donor Committee. Seventeen donors have contributed US$495 million to the ITF. The ITF finances reconstruction and capacity building programs aimed at improving Iraq’s ability to deliver key services to the population while establishing the building blocks for Iraq’s longer term economic development. Since Iraq faces difficulty utilizing its own budget, the ITF has begun to focus more directly on providing technical assistance to help Iraq improve its capacity to productively use its resources in a transparent and effective manner.

**Financial Highlights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iraq Reconstruction Trust Fund</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Results**

- Conducted 22 workshops for over 580 Iraqi officials to provide essential project implementation tools and help Iraqi officials develop professional networks with regional neighbors.
- Carried out more than 60 workshops for over 1,200 Iraqi officials in economic management, public sector management and social safety nets.
- Printed and distributed over 82 million textbooks benefiting 6 million students.
- Rehabilitated 133 schools and constructed about 43 new schools.
- Completed 20 labor-intensive rural water supply subprojects in 11 governorates, creating about 176,500 days of employment, improving 70,000 hectares of irrigated areas, and benefiting 121,000 farmers.
- Rehabilitated 7 hospital emergency units, supplied essential equipment and drugs, and trained medical staff in emergency preparedness.
- Trained 16 rehabilitation center managers, 70 physiotherapists, 20 physicians, and 35 prostheses and orthoses technicians.
- Completed the first nationwide household income and expenditure survey since 1998, covering 17,000 households. Data analysis is underway, and results will help Iraq establish a poverty line and make data-based policy decisions.

**Participating Donors**

Australia, Canada, European Commission, Finland, Iceland, India, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States
Contact Points
Ms. Jane Distelhorst Sansbury
Senior Operations Officer
Tel: 202 458 1381
E-Mail: jsansbury@worldbank.org

Website Address
http://www.irffi.org

76. MEDITERRANEAN ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (METAP)

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

METAP’s activities are currently covered by two trust funds: (i) Technical Assistance on Integrated Coastal Zone Management, financed by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland; and (ii) Promoting Awareness and Enabling a Policy Framework for Environment and Development Integration in the Mediterranean with focus on ICZM, financed by the United Nation Environment Programme.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mediterranean Environmental TA Program (METAP)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>2.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

- **Integrated Costal Zone Management:**
  - Cost Of Environmental Degradation for Water Quality Study was conducted in Tunisia
  - Preparation of a policy note on the optimization of waste water investments in Egypt: with the Egyptian Ministry of Housing, Utilities and New Communities
Initiation of the update of the Cost of Environmental Degradation in Syria
Initiation of the Cost of Environmental Degradation of Coastal Zones in Northern Lebanon

- Solid Waste Management
  - Completion of the Regional Solid Waste Management Project in 8 countries of the Mashreq and Maghreb in MNA

- Capacity Building in Cost of Environmental Degradation
  - COED Hostilities in Lebanon Study: A study on the Economic Assessment of Environmental Degradation due to the July 2006 Hostilities was published in September 2007. This study contributed by providing factual information to the adoption of Resolution 62/188 regarding the Oil Slick on Lebanese Shores in December 2007. Furthermore, the UN Secretary General submitted to the General Assembly a report, which quotes the study on hostilities, on the implementation of the Resolution in October 2007.
  - Policy Notes: “Strengthening of the Capacity in Selected METAP Countries to Assess the Cost of Environmental Degradation in Costal Areas,” Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia.
  - Policy Brief: Background Study on the wastewater pollution in Egypt’s costal zone and wastewater investments optimization (pre-finalization stage)
  - Updating the 2001 Cost of Environmental Degradation in Syria’s Costal Zone: A major activity on “Updating the 2001 Cost of Environmental Degradation in Syria’s Coastal Zone” was launched during FY08. This initiative, which is implemented with the full involvement of several concerned ministries and stakeholders, will contribute significantly to the local capacity building on assessment of the cost of degradation in Syria’s coastal zones.
  - Professional training course targeting regional environmental practitioners has been carried out, in collaboration with the American University in Beirut.

- Other Activities
  - Environment Impact Assessments: Training for the Maghreb; EIA training for the Mashreq Banking and Environment; and Sustainable Banking, training in Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt

Participating Donors
Finland, Switzerland and EC

Contact Point
Ms. Dahlia Lotayef
METAP Coordinator
Tel: 202 473 5439
E-Mail: dlotayef@worldbank.org

Website Address
http://www.metap.org
77. TRUST FUND FOR LEBANON (TFL)

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 Directors approved the establishment of the Trust Fund for Lebanon (TFL) in September 2006, with a transfer of $70 million from IBRD surplus. The rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure, support to groups affected by the hostilities, and jump-starting economic activities were identified as priority areas of distinct Bank comparative advantage that the TFL would fund. With the presentation of the Government’s comprehensive reform and recovery plan at the Paris III conference in January 2007, early reform implementation has also become focus of the TFL funds.

Ongoing TFL assistance is targeting municipal and water infrastructure rehabilitation and supporting reform implementation in the energy and social sectors. In addition, TFL financing is being used by IFC to scale up its Risk Sharing Facility to Lebanese banks by providing a first loss grant and to provide technical assistance to expand the coverage of Kafalat, the Lebanese SME guarantee agency. The remaining TFL funds will finance: i) an Emergency Fiscal Management Reform Implementation Support Project to help strengthen public expenditure, debt and financial management capacity at the Ministry of Finance and ii) a Second Emergency Social Protection Implementation Support Project to maintain the momentum for reform in the social sectors.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trust Fund for Lebanon</th>
<th>FY2008 $’million</th>
<th>FY2007 $’million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

- Financed the rehabilitation of basic services and infrastructure in 119 municipalities: repaired and restored 138 km of roads and 8 km of retaining walls; installed 456 street lightening poles; repaired and extended water and waste water networks (10.5 km drainage network; 7.7 km potable water; 1.3 km sewerage).
- Built the capacity of the Ministry of Energy and Water, Electricité du Liban (EdL), and the Government’s inter-ministerial committee to accelerate the implementation of reforms and restructuring of EdL.
- Assisted the Government in accelerating and improving the quality of the implementation of the package of social sector reforms presented at the Paris III donor conference in the areas of social insurance, safety nets and health expenditures.
Participating Donors
World Bank

Contact Points
Mr. Stefano Mocci
Operations Officer
Tel: +961 1 987-800
E-Mail: smocci@worldbank.org

Website Address
NA
78. LOW INCOME COUNTRIES UNDER STRESS (LICUS) TRUST FUND

Background

The LICUS Implementation Trust Fund helps the most severe low-income countries under stress, countries characterized by a combination of weak policies, institutions, and governance. Traditional aid programs may not work in these environments, primarily because governments lack the capacity or inclination to use finance effectively for poverty reduction, and often face complex political barriers to change. The Trust Fund allows the World Bank to provide modest but strategically targeted assistance that can initiate basic economic, social, and governance reforms; and build capacity for social service delivery. Rapid assistance can help to avoid the risk of reversal of early stages of reform.

The LICUS Implementation Trust Fund has been funded and replenished through transfers from IBRD surplus in March 2004, January 2006 and November 2006. The Fund is designed to help manage the most severe conflict and institutional problems; it does this, for example, by:

- supporting the implementation of early policy and institutional reforms to improve performance and facilitate reengagement with the international community;
- developing resilient systems for social service delivery, including HIV/AIDS programs, that can continue to operate effectively and mobilize multi-donor support even in situations of political instability;
- developing harmonized, multi-donor approaches that combine scarce resources behind a selective strategy for reform and
- promoting the delivery of visible results in support of peace-building efforts.

The Trust Fund assists countries in non-accrual, and in exceptional circumstances, IDA-active low income countries qualify when the use of existing IDA funds would be impractical. The Trust Fund has approved grants in Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Comoros, Cote d’Ivoire, DRC, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Somalia, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, and Zimbabwe. The LICUS TF will be phased out in the next couple of years, closing in December 2011. It is being replaced by the State and Peace-Building Fund (SPF).

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Low Income Countries Under Stress (LICUS)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Results

- As of June 30, 2008 the LICUS TF approved 80 grants across 14 countries.
- In FY08 six country packages (Central African Republic, Haiti, Liberia, Togo, Zimbabwe and DRC) were approved to support 14 grants. These grants focused on, among other things, support to peace-building efforts, preparing financial systems for arrears clearance, preparing poverty reduction strategies for more effective donor engagement, and catalyzing international engagement.
- An online grant database for the LICUS TF and Post Conflict Fund was recently launched with dynamic search functions (ie, by theme, sector, etc.) that includes news, feature stories, lessons learned and results on grants.

Participating Donors

Denmark, Norway and the World Bank

Contact Points

Mr. Erik Johnson
Operations officer
Tel: 202 458 9891
E-Mail: ejohnson1@worldbank.org

Website Address


79. MULTI DONOR TRUST FUND FOR PARTNERSHIP AND KNOWLEDGE WORK IN FRAGILE STATE

Background

This MDTF commenced operation in November 2006 with contributions from Canada, Australia, UK and Norway. The fund is designed to finance knowledge-based and pilot operational activities under four main themes for donor engagement in fragile states. These are: State-building; Peace-building; International Partnerships; and Institutional Responsiveness.
Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partnerships And Knowledge Work In Fragile States</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

Enhanced knowledge on selected topics on fragility and conflict. Outputs include: (i) Customs Administration in Fragile States; (ii) Robust Economic Governance Approaches - nearing completion; (iii) Health Service Delivery in Low-income Countries: Afghanistan Country Case Study – Completed

Participating Donors

Australia, Canada, Norway and United Kingdom

Contact Points

Mr. Nicola Pontara  
Senior Economist, OPCFC  
Tel: 202 458 0400  
E-Mail: npontara@worldbank.org

Website Address


80. POST-CONFLICT FUND (PCF)

Background

The Post-Conflict Fund (PCF) has the following global development objectives:

- Encourage and support innovative operational approaches that respond to the needs of countries affected by or emerging from conflict;
- Allow the Bank to partner with international and national actors to ensure early and flexible engagement where the Bank is constrained by its normal Bank instruments;
- Facilitate learning and mainstreaming of new operational approaches to conflict within the Bank and with its partners;
- Mitigate the impact and recurrence of violent conflict, and improve the effectiveness of post-conflict reconstruction.
Typically, the PCF finances sub-grants in areas such as restoration of livelihoods and access to basic services; reconstruction of social infrastructure; capacity and institution building; and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups, especially women/widows, youth and vulnerable children. In parallel to grant implementation, knowledge management activities coordinated by the Secretariat seek to capitalize on the innovative operational potential of these grants. The PCF will be phased out in the next couple of years, closing in December 2011. It is being replaced by the State and Peace-Building Fund (SPF).

**Financial Highlights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post Conflict Fund (PCF)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Results**

- As of June 30, 2008, 200 PCF TF grants have been approved across 47 countries.
- In FY08 11 grants were approved for Thailand, Kosovo, Iraq, Georgia and West Bank/Gaza, Lebanon, Cote d’Ivoire, and Afghanistan.
- An online grant database for the LICUS TF and Post Conflict Fund was recently launched with dynamic search functions (ie, by theme, sector, etc.) that includes news, feature stories, lessons learned and results on grants. [http://info.worldbank.org/etools/fragilityandconflict/database_external.asp](http://info.worldbank.org/etools/fragilityandconflict/database_external.asp).

**Participating Donors**

Canada, Belgium, Brazil, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, UNDP, UNHCR and the World Bank

**Contact Points**

Mr. Erik Johnson  
Operations officer  
Tel: 202 458 9891  
E-Mail: ejohnson1@worldbank.org

**Website Address**

81. STATE AND PEACE-BUILDING FUND (SPF)

Background

On April 22, 2008, the Bank’s Board approved the creation of a new trust-fund—the State and Peace-Building Fund (SPF), with a contribution from the Bank of $100 million over 3 years (FY09-11). The purpose of the SPF is to address the needs of state, local governance and peace-building in fragile and conflict-prone and conflict-affected situations. The SPF supports measures to improve governance and institutional performance in countries emerging from, in, or at risk of sliding into crisis and arrears, and support the reconstruction and development of countries prone to, in, or emerging from conflict. The fund strives to contribute to harmonized multi-donor approaches whenever possible and to capture and disseminate the lessons of its activities to promote a better understanding of fragility and conflict dynamics and of effective strategic and operational approaches to engagement in fragile and conflict situations.

The SPF will replace the Post-Conflict Fund (PCF) and the LICUS Trust Fund (LICUS TF). Replacing the two separate, but interrelated, special-purpose trust funds with a single, conceptually integrated trust fund emphasizes the Bank’s belief that conflict and fragility cannot be seen through separate lenses. The new SPF is built on the achievements of the PCF and LICUS TF in such areas as sequencing and scaling up Bank engagement; enabling cross-cutting, innovative approaches to the difficult challenges of development in fragile and conflict-affected environments; and fostering strategic partnerships for greater impact.

The objectives of the SPF include: (i) Support measures to improve governance and institutional performance in countries emerging from, in, or at risk of sliding into, crisis or arrears; and (ii) Support the reconstruction and development of countries prone to, in, or emerging from conflict.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State And Peace Building Fund (SPF)</th>
<th>FY2008 $’million</th>
<th>FY2007 $’million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

- After receiving the first World Bank contribution of $33.3 million at the beginning of FY09, SPF became a multi-donor TF with contributions from the Netherlands and Norway.
- By the end of the FY09 3rd quarter, the SPF Committee approved 9 grants totaling $23.9 million. A grant pipeline in excess of $20 million is in preparation and it is expected to be approved by the end of FY09, or in early FY10.
The SPF Secretariat has developed an online tool for task managers called the “SPF Roadmap” which can be used to access detailed and up to date procedures under the SPF. The same procedures apply to the LICUS and PCF Trust Funds.

**Participating Donors**

Netherlands, Norway and the World Bank

**Contact Points**

Mr. Erik Johnson  
Operations officer  
Tel: 202 458 9891  
E-Mail: ejohnson1@worldbank.org

**Website Address**

82. DEBT REDUCTION FACILITY (DRF)

Background

The Debt Reduction Facility (DRF) was established in July 1989 by the Boards of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). It is administered by IDA as trustee. Initially, the DRF was established for a period of three years but has already been extended several times. The current closing date is July 31, 2012. The objective of the DRF 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.

The DRF provides support on a grant basis and all such grants require approval of the IDA Board. The DRF provides grants for both the preparation and the implementation of commercial debt reduction operations: (i) DRF preparation grants support eligible governments in hiring the professional services necessary in preparing commercial debt reduction operations. Financial and legal advisers are hired by eligible governments in accordance with the Bank's procurement guidelines; and (ii) DRF implementation grants eligible governments in financing the costs of debt repurchase as part of the implementation of commercial debt reduction operations.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debt Reduction Facility For IDA-Only Countries</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

The DRF has become the key instrument for promoting commercial creditor participation under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. By settling commercial claims, which are generally in arrears, the DRF may also help to improve the climate for foreign direct investment and trade. Moreover, the settlement of arrears with commercial creditors enables countries to manage their debts and reserves in a more cost effective way by reducing the incentives for creditors to sell such debts to aggressive distressed debt funds, by avoiding expensive litigation and by avoiding the consequent court judgments, the high statutory interest rates on such judgments and attempted attachment of assets. In some cases, the DRF has also helped beneficiary countries extinguish court judgments where litigation has already occurred even if judgments have already been awarded.
To date, the DRF has extinguished about US$9 billion of external commercial debt in 21 low income countries. During the last 12 months, the IDA Board approved DRF implementation grants for Mozambique and Nicaragua. Debt buybacks under these operations extinguished about US$1.5 billion of external commercial debt in terms at least as favorable as those required under the HIPC Initiative. The Nicaragua operation is particularly important because all litigating creditors participated in the buyback, although the courts had already awarded them a total of US$276 million. As such, this buyback has extinguished 20 percent of the overall value of reported court judgments against post-decision-point HIPC, and about 70 percent of such judgments against post-completion-point HIPC.

**Participating Donors**

Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Norway, Netherlands, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, European Commission, United Kingdom and United States

**Contact Points**

Mr. Boris Gamarra  
Senior Economist  
Tel: 202 473 5353  
E-Mail: bgamarra@worldbank.org

Ms. C. Mirela Catunaeanu  
Consultant  
Tel: 202 458 9424  
E-Mail: ccatunaeanu

**Website Address**

http://go.worldbank.org/2CRHS4N500

---

**83. DIAGNOSTIC FACILITY FOR SHARED GROWTH**

**Background**

The Diagnostic Facility for Shared Growth (DFSG) provides operationally focused advice as well as financial and technical support for country-level growth analytics that combine growth diagnostics with the analysis of the linkages between economic growth, equality of opportunity, and poverty reduction. It also identifies and disseminates good practice methodologies and tools for inclusive growth analytics as well as captures and disseminates the policy findings of country studies.

The DFSG was created with the support of five donor agencies with the goal of encouraging in-country donor and government collaboration as well as collaboration and information exchange between the World Bank and donor agencies. Sixty percent of the funds are earmarked for the support of country teams’ analytical work on inclusive growth, while the rest of the funds are set aside for knowledge management activities. Management of the facility is performed by the Bank, and oversight is provided by a Steering Committee consisting of representatives of the donor agencies and the Bank. The Steering Committee meets once a year to assess progress and discuss next steps.
Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnostic Facility On Shared Growth (DFSG)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

Two calls for proposals have been issued resulting in financial support for studies informing work on inclusive growth of 16 country teams. In addition, the DFSG financed a number of knowledge products including a workshop on “Shared Growth and Job Creation in Africa: Engines and Barriers” at University of Oxford, several seminars and two External Advisory Panel workshops on inclusive growth, a PREM week conference session on “The Political Economy of Inequality: Implications for Inclusive Growth”, a half-day PREM Learning Week course on “Analytical Approaches to Inclusive Growth”, and a country report “What are the constraints to inclusive growth in Zambia?”.

Participating Donors

France, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom

Contact Points

Ms. Elena Ianchovichina
Program Manager
Tel: 202 458 8910
E-Mail: eianchovichina@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.worldbank.org/inclusivegrowth

84. GENDER TRUST FUNDS (GENTF)

Background

The primary objective of Gender Trust Funds (GENTF) is to promote gender mainstreaming in World Bank operations. GENTF consists of three main trust funds: (i) the Norwegian Trust Fund for Gender Mainstreaming (GENFUND), which supports gender mainstreaming in World Bank activities; (ii) the Gender Action Plan Multi-donor Trust Fund (GAP MDTF), which supports the GAP implementation of efforts to advance women's economic empowerment in the World Bank client countries; and (iii) the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for the Economic Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (EPAG MDTF), which aims to empower adolescent girls in developing countries to promote the empowerment of adolescent girls.

By fiscal year end 2008, total pledges of $29.88 million had been made to these trust funds.
Australia is contributing to GENTF activities through a single donor trust fund for the gender dimensions of Doing Business. The largest and the most active GENTF in FY08 was the GAP MDTF.

**Financial Highlights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender Trust Funds (GENTF)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Results**

- Three projects from the GAP MDTF closed on schedule by June 30, 2008. Completion reports are in progress.
- Wider acceptance of the GAP both within and outside the Bank.


**Participating Donors**

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

**Contact Points**

Ms. A. Waafas Ofosu-Amaah  
Trust Fund Manager  
Tel: 202-458-5872  
E-Mail:aofosuamaah@worldbank.org

**Website Address**


85. **PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY (PEFA) PROGRAM**

**Background**

The Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) is a partnership made up of
seven donor and multilateral development organizations. It aims to support integrated and harmonized approaches to assessment and reform in the field of 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 goals of the PEFA Program 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Expenditure Financial Accountability (PEFA)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

One of the key activities thus far of the Program was the development of the Public Financial Management – Performance Measurement Framework (also known as the PEFA Framework) in June 2005. The PEFA Framework is a high level analytical instrument which consists of a set of 31 performance indicators and a supporting PFM Performance Report. The PFM Performance Report provides an overview of the performance of a country’s PFM system. It covers the entire scope of the public financial management cycle and embraces international standards and codes in its structure. Through repeat assessments in a country, it is capable of demonstrating performance changes over time. The PEFA Framework is also used as a tool to strengthen government ownership of and participation in PFM analytical work as well as to enhance donor collaboration in terms of joint missions and use of a commonly agreed analytical instrument. The Program supports country level activities through issue of guidance notes, support tools, ad hoc advice, training of government staff, donor officials and private sector consultants, as well as peer reviews of concept notes and reports.

As of August 2008 (after approximately 3 years of roll-out), 93 countries were utilizing the PEFA Framework in some capacity, with 14 expected to start doing so within a year. During FY08 a small number of repeat assessments have started to emerge.

Participating Donors

European Commission, France, IMF, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the World Bank
86. MULTI DONOR TRUST FUND FOR TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (MDTF-TD)

Background

The Multi Donor Trust Fund for Trade and Development (MDTF-TD) is presently the largest source of donor trust fund supporting international trade activities at the World Bank. Launched in November 2007, the MDTF-TD is a critical resource for implementing the expansion of the World Bank’s trade program that President Zoellick announced at the November 2007 WTO Aid for Trade Global Review. More specifically, the trust fund enables the World Bank to: (i) respond to client demand for trade-related technical assistance and capacity building; (ii) develop analytical tools to assist countries to define trade and export competitiveness strategies; (iii) expand research and datasets on trade topics of importance to developing countries; and (iv) diffuse knowledge on international trade to developing countries.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade And Development (TRTA)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results To Date

The MDTF-TD has become a key vehicle in helping the Bank’s Trade Department and Regional Department’s to scale up work on trade. The Bank’s Trade Department is using MDTF-TD resources to deliver research and knowledge products (such as toolkits, benchmarking data, and policy notes) to enhance country competitiveness.

The Bank’s Regional Departments (AFR, ECA, EAP, LAC, MENA, SAR) are using the MDTF-TD to intensify efforts to mainstream implementation of the trade agenda in client countries, and to respond to client needs on cross-cutting themes and issues such as export
competitiveness, trade facilitation, trade in services, regional integration and trade policy reform. Work in these areas is expected to help create demonstration effects and leverage impact by generating a body of experiences from which lessons can be drawn across countries and regions.

**Participating Donors**
Finland, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom

**Contact Points**

Mr. Philip Schuler  
Senior Economist, PRMTR  
Tel: 202 473 0648  
E-Mail: pschuler@worldbank.org

Ms. Yolanda Strachan  
Research Analyst, PRMTR  
Tel: 202 458 7743  
E-Mail: ystrachan@worldbank.org

**Website Address**

http://go.worldbank.org/6ZB321LK50
87. AFGHANISTAN RECONSTRUCTION TRUST FUND (ARTF)

Background

The Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) was established in April 2002 as a temporary means to finance the government’s wage bill. Six years later, ARTF has developed into the main 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. To date, 29 ARTF donors have collectively contributed over US$3 billion.

The objectives of ARTF are to: (i) Position the national budget as the key vehicle to align the reconstruction program with national development objectives; (ii) Promote transparency and accountability of reconstruction assistance; (iii) Reduce the burden on limited government capacity while promoting capacity-building over time; and (iv) Enhance donor coordination for financing and policy dialogue.

The ARTF is managed by the Management Committee consisting of: the World Bank (the administrator), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the UN (UNAMA and UNDP). The priority use of ARTF funds is for the Government’s Core Budget and secondarily for investment projects. Since the ARTF’s inception (until October 2008), more than US$1.5 billion has been disbursed to the Government to finance recurrent costs, and US$720 million has been disbursed for investment projects.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)</th>
<th>FY2008 $’million</th>
<th>FY2007 $’million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>745</td>
<td>463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

Results reporting on the 14 active investment activities are maintained on the ARTF website in the quarterly reports. In addition, the 1386 Annual Report (from March 2008) sets out the development impact of ARTF activities. Finally, two external evaluations have been undertaken by independent consultants.

Participating Donors

United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Spain, Canada, Norway, Australia, European Commission, Sweden, Denmark, Bahrain, Finland, India, Iran, Ireland, Japan, South Korea, Kuwait, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Turkey and France.
Contact Points

Mr. Hugh Riddell
ARTF Coordinator
E-Mail: hriddell@worldbank.org

Ms. Marcia Whiskey
Sr. Program Assistant
Tel: 202 458 0321
E-Mail:mwhiskey@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.worldbank.org/artf

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

Background

This US$433 million trust fund, together with a US$300 million IDA credit, support the Government of Bangladesh in implementing its Strategic Investment Plan (2003–2010) to modernize the health sector and accelerate progress towards meeting the health-related Millennium Development Goals. The Bangladesh program for 2005–2010, focuses on: (i) strengthening public health sector management and leadership role of the Government to ensure that poor get better health care services; (ii) develop alternative ways of providing services using both the public and private sectors; and (iii) motivating the poor to demand for essential services through advocacy and innovative financing mechanisms like vouchers for care of pregnant women. Donor support is modeled along the “sector-wide approach” and following the principles of the Paris Declaration on Donor Harmonization.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bangladesh Health, Nutrition And Population MDTF (BHNPs)</th>
<th>FY2008 $’million</th>
<th>FY2007 $’million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

Service delivery under HNPSP is strong. Area-based community nutrition services are being implemented in 105 sub-districts of Bangladesh and this will be extended to cover additional 120 sub-districts. Vouchers for pregnant women have encouraged greater utilization of maternal health services. More than 80 per cent of children in Bangladesh are covered by all vaccines. The Bangladesh HNPS multi-donor trust fund is a good example where a large group of donors have worked consistently together towards harmonized procedures for common disbursements to the program. The pooled funds also have proven to be an effective tool for a coordinated approach to dealing with global health issues, such as polio eradication and avian influenza.
89. BANGLADESH - POLICY SUPPORT FOR DECENTRALIZATION AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Background

The Bangladesh Local Governance Support Project, which was initiated on July 1, 2006, is a broader program to strengthen accountable forms of local governance across Bangladesh. The project was developed to support the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and is the first project of its kind in Bangladesh that seeks to support systemic, country-wide reforms in the system of local governance.

The development objective of this TF is to support the institutional environment for strengthening local governance in Bangladesh by: (i) advancing and broadening the knowledge base and dialog at the national level on decentralization in Bangladesh; (ii) strengthening intergovernmental frameworks through accelerated policy development; (iii) strengthening downward and upward accountability at local level; and (iv) expanding the long term technical capacity of the Government at all levels to develop and manage a system of multi-tiered governance. These objectives will be undertaken through policy support for decentralization and local governance; and technical assistance for strengthening local accountability and core capacities.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bangladesh Policy On Local Governance</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Results

- Expanded national discussion and dialog on decentralization and local governance
- Enhanced size of and transparency in transfers to Union Parishads
- Greater clarity on role and functions of Union Parishads and Upazilas in the intergovernmental system through policy and legal reforms.
- Greater citizen engagement in Union Parishads’ decision-making process by establishing more formal processes and systems
- Tools for strengthening the capacity of local governments in disaster management and planning
- Improved capacity among central level bureaucrats to understand and manage decentralization reforms

Participating Donors

Switzerland

Contact Points

Mr. B.M Parameswaran  
Senior Urban Specialist  
Tel: 202 458 8027  
E-Mail: bmenonparameswaran@worldbank.org

Website Address


90. TSUNAMI RELIEF FUND FOR INDIA - FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS PROJECT IN TAMIL NADU AND PUDUCHERRY

Background

The Trust Fund was established in support of the Bank’s India Tsunami Disaster Recovery Project. It was designed to assist the Recipient (State of Tamil Nadu) in developing a participatory policy framework and capacities for improved fisheries management and revival of livelihoods of coastal communities. Following a scoping report by the World Bank/DFID/FAO in 2006, the Trust Fund became effective on August 21, 2007 with a closing date of October 31, 2009. The Government of Tamil Nadu will be engaging FAO for an amount of around US$2.5 million to administer a set of targeted technical interventions.
Financial Highlights

NA. No disbursements yet, work is expected to begin in the second quarter of 2009.

Key Results

NA. See above.

Participating Donors

FAO will be the primary contractor to the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Contact Points

Mr. Grant Milne
Program Manager
Tel: 202 458 8425
E-Mail: gmilne@worldbank.org

Website Address

NA

---

91. PAKISTAN EARTHQUAKE DISABILITY PROJECT

Background

The Pakistan Earthquake Disability Project is a Trust Fund financed by IBRD Surplus, approved by the Board in December 2005. Its objective is to expand the coverage, use and quality of social care and rehabilitation services for people with disabilities in 34 Union Councils affected by the October 8, 2005 earthquake, by ensuring better mobility, improved physical and mental health, increased participation in social and economic life, and strengthened empowerment. The project is being implemented by the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF).

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pakistan Earthquake Disaster Recovery (PEDR)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Results

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

Participating Donors

World Bank

Contact Points

Ms. Susan E. Hirshberg  
Senior Education Specialist  
Tel: 202 458 1953  
E-Mail: shirshberg@worldbank.org

Mr. Sundararaj Gopalan  
Senior PHN Specialist  
Tel: 202 458 8402  
E-Mail: sgopalan@worldbank.org

Website Address

NA

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

Background

The objective of the South Asia Region Infrastructure for Growth Initiative (SAR IFGI) is to foster an enabling environment for infrastructure development and facilitate infrastructure service delivery in the South Asia region. The TF covers all countries in SAR. The sectors covered are urban, rural, energy, transport, social, environment and infrastructure.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>South Asia Region Infrastructure for Growth Initiative (SAR IFGI)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Results
The TF became operational in April 2008. Two rounds of the call for proposals resulted in the funding of twenty eight activities are.

Participating Donors
Australia

Contact Points
Mr. Dan Biller
Program Manager
Tel: 202 473 3037
E-Mail: dbiller@worldbank.org

Ms. Tara Sharafudeen
Program Administrator
Tel: 202 473 2373
E-Mail: tsharafudeen@worldbank.org

Website Address
http://go.worldbank.org/1U8MUD7CM0

93. SOUTH ASIA POLICY FACILITY FOR DECENTRALIZATION AND SERVICE DELIVERY

Background
This Facility was set up to support partner governments in South Asia in implementing the institutional reforms needed for efficient and accountable service delivery at the local level. These reforms would lead to direct strengthening of local governments for delivery of services. The Facility covers: (i) Policy support to national, state and local governments to develop appropriate service delivery frameworks; (ii) Implementation support to translate policy reforms into programs, (iii) Capacity building, knowledge sharing and networking to perform new roles, learn from regional and global best practices and to maximize innovations and synergies across sectoral and geographical boundaries in SAR. All countries in SAR are covered. The sectors covered are health, education, water and sanitation, infrastructure and economic governance.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy Facility For Decentralization (SA-DSD)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>0.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results
The Facility became operational in January 2007. There has been increasing demand for the resources provided by the Facility from all sectors. The Facility has enlarged and deepened its
impact by funding policy engagement and institutional reforms linked to proposed Bank lending or other donor funds to the tune of $1.05 billion and by enabling funds to be leveraged in the future through laying the groundwork for policy reforms for which Bank will provide technical assistance for implementation. These funds have been strategically used to assist client governments with major institutional change that will have impacts many years into the future. The two examples are the assistance to Nepal as it transforms from a centralized monarchy to a federation and the assistance to Afghanistan for long term fiscal reform.

Participating Donor
Australia

Contact Points
Mr. Junaid Ahmad
Program Manager
Tel: 202 458 8470
E-Mail: jahmad@worldbank.org

Ms. Tara Sharafudeen
Program Administrator
Tel: 202 473 2373
E-Mail: tsharafudeen@worldbank.org

Website Address
NA

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

Background
This DfID funded, World Bank-administered trust fund is designed to deliver an enhanced level of analytical work and policy dialogue in key areas of reform and development in Bangladesh. The purpose of the program is to provide an evidence base for more effective country programmes and policies in Bangladesh, and to engage the Government of Bangladesh and Bangladeshi stakeholders in open policy debate.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support To Phase II Of Joint Technical Assistance in Bangladesh</th>
<th>FY2008 $’million</th>
<th>FY2007 $’million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results
The trust fund financed programs to promote governance reforms; support justice for the poor; support public expenditure reviews; conduct a power sector governance study and operational risk assessment; promote inclusive methodologies for participation and growth; work on accountability mechanisms in safety nets, support civil service reform and revenue
management; promote clean air in cities and address extreme poverty in Bangladesh; disseminate a poverty assessment; finance an urban strategy development, focus on pro-poor resettlement; develop an education development index, work on disability in Bangladesh; support an investment climate assessment; explore technology improvements for microfinance, research fuel subsidies to marginal farmers, and promote women’s employment.

**Participating Donor**

United Kingdom

**Contact Points**

Mr. Rob Floyd  
Country Program Coordinator  
Tel: 202 458 7445  
E-Mail: rfloyd@worldbank.org

Ms. Workie Ketema  
Resource Management Officer  
Tel: 202 458 1271  
E-Mail: wketema@worldbank.org

**Website Address**

NA

**95. WORLD BANK - DFID TRUST FUND TO ENHANCE BANK EFFECTIVENESS IN ENABLING REFORMS AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S FIVE-YEAR PLAN**

**Background**

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

Trust Funds are one element of this broader DFID-World Bank strategic partnership. The first India-specific TF was set up by DFID in October 2001, with an allocation of GBP 4 million, to help broaden and deepen the World Bank’s support for reforms for poverty reduction in India, especially at the state level. The TF financed only WB-executed activities and closed fully disbursed on October 31, 2005. Satisfied with its performance, and recognizing the shared objectives of the country strategies of the two institutions, DFID established another TF for India in September 2005, with an allocation of GBP 19.5 million. This second TF finances both WB-executed and recipient-executed (RE) activities. A third DFID-financed Trust Fund in support of the partnership is in the process of being set up and is expected to be operational by January 2009. The TF closed on June 30, 2008, apart from six activities which will be completed in June 2009.
Financial Highlights

### Trust Fund To Enhance Bank Effectiveness In Enabling Reforms And Poverty Reduction In Support Of Government of India’s Five-Year Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Results**

- Since its inception, the TF has funded a total of 186 activities - 174 under the Bank–executed window and 12 under the Recipient–executed window.
- While the TF allocation varies across activities, the additional funds through the TF have made a positive contribution in terms of adding analytical depth, expansion of scope of issues dealt with, enlargement of datasets used and in making first time empirical research possible. As a consequence the technical quality of the activity/reports was satisfactorily enhanced.
- Some activities have developed critical methodology specifically to target the poorest and most vulnerable due to availability of the TF contribution. Simultaneously such empirical exercises allowed creation of new datasets that facilitate better targeting of the poor and better service delivery.
- The additional funds through the TF have helped bring in expertise as it allowed for consultancy support. The hiring of consultants has helped enhance the technical quality of the analysis by introducing greater rigor, many a times through formal econometric analysis carried out by consultants financed by the TF along with the Bank staff.
- Another dimension of the TF contribution has been the improvement in the dissemination strategy in terms of scale and coverage. The additional funds allow holding of additional events on a larger scale and wider participation of the client, stakeholders, academics and other experts. Dissemination events like workshops and knowledge sharing events at the state level have also helped take the Bank’s relationship with the state governments a step forward.

The flexibility built into the TF allows the undertaking of quick, demand driven analytical work.

**Participating Donors**

United Kingdom
Contact Points

Ms. Mandakini Kaul
Country Officer India
Tel: 91 11 2461 7241-4
E-Mail: mkaul@worldbank.org

Website Address

96. BIOCARBON FUND - TRANCHE 1 AND 2

Background

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

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

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bio Carbon Fund</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

The BioCarbon Fund continues to be a leader in the forestry sector of the carbon market. The BioCarbon Fund Tranche One project “China Guangxi Pearl River Watershed Management” was the first A/R project to be registered under the UN Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) worldwide. In 2009, the second forestry project to be registered under the CDM was also a BioCarbon Fund project in Moldova. In addition, the BioCarbon Fund focuses on knowledge sharing by developing new forestry methodologies and tools that are available for free public use. Further, the BioCarbon Fund has sought to facilitate knowledge sharing and learning-by-doing through a variety of activities, including the development of new forestry and land-use change methodologies and tools that are available for free public use.
Participating Donors


Tranche 2: Davorina Ltd. (Consensus Business Group), France, Natsource LLC, Ireland, Spain, Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture and ZeroEmissions Carbon Trust (Abengoa)

Contact Points

Ms. Ellysar Baroudy Ms. Megan Meyer
Fund Manager Fund Analyst
Tel: 202 473 2194 Tel: 202 458 8178
E-Mail: ebaroudy@worldbank.org E-Mail:mmeyer1@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://wbcarbonfinance.org/biocarbon

97. CARBON FUND FOR EUROPE (CFE)

Background

The Carbon Fund for Europe (CFE) was established as a trust fund administered by the World Bank, in cooperation with the European Investment Bank (EIB). It is designed to help European countries meet their commitments to the Kyoto Protocol and the European Union's Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS). The CFE was launched in March 2007, when the target capitalization of Euro 50 million was reached.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carbon Fund For Europe</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

The CFE has signed 4 Emission Reduction Purchase Agreements (ERPAs) for a total value of about €29 million. According to the long term plan the total capital available for ERPA purchases is €42 million. Signing of additional ERPAs for a total amount of €13 million is envisioned.
Participating Donors

Flemish Region Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal and Statkraft Carbon Invest S.A. (Norway)

Contact Points

Mr. Brice Quesnel
Fund Manager
Tel: 202 458 9701
E-Mail: bquesnel@worldbank.org

Ms. Lara Gabriele
Fund Analyst
Tel: 202 473 2858
E-Mail: lgabriele@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.carbonfinance.org

98. CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY (CPF)

Background

Carbon Partnership Facility (CPF) is designed to develop emission reductions and support their purchase on a larger scale through the provision of carbon finance to long-term investments focused on delivering post-2012 assets. The CPF will help create an enabling regulatory environment for mitigation programs and scale up the delivery of carbon finance through programmatic and sectoral initiatives and methodologies.

Although the CPF has the benefit of building on precedents established by the current commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, efficient and cost-effective, market-based instruments require further development. “Learning by doing” approaches will be an essential aspect of the Facility as it moves from individual projects to programmatic approaches, including developing methodologies needed for such approaches.

The CPF will bring together developing and donor country governments and the public and private sectors of developing, transition economy and developed countries. Ultimately, the Facility aims to contribute to a transformation of economic activities in selected sectors of Bank client countries in the direction of less carbon-intensive activities.

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, which will provide the Buyer Participants’ financial resources for the payment of the emission reductions generated.
Financial Highlights

The Facility was not operational yet in FY08. Nonetheless, it is worth noting that the following CADF Donor Contribution agreements have been signed: €5 million with the Government of Spain; €2 million with the Government of Norway. Also, €65 million CPF Carbon Fund Buyer Participation Agreement has been signed with the Government of Spain.

Key Results

Opening of the Facility in October 2008 for Contributions and Participation. The CADF became operational with the signing of the Donor Contribution agreements with the Governments of Spain and Norway.

Participating Donors

Norway and Spain.

Contact Points

Mr. Jari Väyrynen
Sr. Environmental Specialist
Tel: 02 473 2161
E-Mail: jvayrynen@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.carbonfinance.org/cpf

99. CITIES ALLIANCE (CA)

Background

The Cities Alliance (CA) Program was established in 1999 as a global coalition of cities and their development partners committed to scaling up the impacts of successful approaches to urban poverty reduction. There are two interrelated priorities, the achievement of cities without slums through citywide and nationwide slum upgrading, and City Development Strategies (CDS)—linking the process by which local stakeholders define their vision for their city and its prospects for economic growth, with financing strategies and investments. Members of the Alliance include all G-7 Governments, plus Australia, Brazil, Chile, Ethiopia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, South Africa, Spain and Sweden, the Asian Development Bank, the European Union, Slum Dwellers International, UN-HABITAT, UNEP, the World Bank, and local authorities represented by the United Cities and Local Governments and Metropolis.

The Cities Without Slums Action Plan has been incorporated into the MDGs and a growing number of countries are adopting comprehensive slum upgrading programs, setting
development targets, undertaking reforms to prevent growth of new slums, and improving lives of slum dwellers. CDS have emerged as key tool for local economic development and city-wide inclusion strategies. The Alliance has also demonstrated how improving the lives of slum dwellers provide a strategic opportunity for the international development community to target poverty where it is growing the fastest—in cities of all sizes.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cities Alliance</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>during the year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

- The Consulative Group adopted a Medium Term Strategy (2008-2010), which emphasises longer-term, programmatic support to cities/countries, and local ownership; currently some 47 percent of projects are executed by city and country partners. The Strategy also highlights the importance of knowledge and learning, focusing on the role of the CA as a Learning Alliance;
- As of 30 June 2008, funding of $45 million was committed to approximately 100 ongoing activities. This includes 78 grants for country or regional projects, and the remainder for global activities. FY08 saw improved Least Developed Countries (LDCs) representation within the work programme, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, with 19 percent of approved allocations;
- CA produced an LED Resource Guide for Cities, entitled Understanding Your Local Economy, with the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In partnership with UNEP and ICLEI, CA also produced a handbook highlighting the Benefits of Urban Environmental Planning, entitled Liveable Cities;
- With the Municipality of São Paulo, CA hosted a weeklong International Dialogue on Citywide Slum Upgrading, with Cairo, Ekurhuleni, Lagos, Manila and Mumbai;
- The Philippines, Chile, Spain, the Commonwealth of Australia joined the Cities Alliance Consultative Group. Slum Dwellers International, with membership and activities in over twenty countries, became the first NGO to join the Cities Alliance.

Participating Donors

ADB, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ethiopia, European Union, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Metropolis, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Slum Dwellers International (SDI), South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, UNEP, UN-Habitat, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), United States and the World Bank
100. COMMUNITIES AND ARTISANAL AND SMALL-SCALE MINING (CASM)

Background

Based on the recognition that engaging with artisanal and small-scale miners (ASM) represents a unique opportunity to facilitate sustainable community development and to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the CASM initiative was set up in 2001 by a multi-stakeholder group including donors, governments, mining companies, NGOs and artisanal miners (ASM). CASM aims to respond to the need to increase awareness, to better share information on experiences and to coordinate activities related to poverty reduction and the improvement of livelihood of communities involved in or affected by artisanal mining around the world, which is estimated to involve 100 million people).

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communities And Small-Scale Mining MDTF (CASM)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

Key outcomes achieved include the following:

- Development of methodologies regarding good practices for legalization of ASM, for integration of ASM into local economic development (applied in WB and other donors projects)
- Contribution to conflict management between ASM and large scale mining companies
- Contribution towards achievement towards MDGs, mainly regarding child labor, gender, health (e.g., in relation to mercury) and environment.
- Contribution towards the development of adequate legislation to legalize ASM in about 40 countries.
Participating Donors

United Kingdom, Denmark and World Bank

Contact Points

Mr. Gotthard Walser
Program Manager
Tel: 202 473 4234
E-Mail: gwalser@worldbank.org

Ms. Veronika Kohler
Coordinator
Tel: 202 458 9597
E-Mail: vkohler@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.artisanalmining.org/

101. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CARBON FUND (CDCF)

Background

The Community Development Carbon Fund (CDCF) provides carbon finance to projects in the poorer areas of the developing world. The Fund, a public/private initiative designed in cooperation with the International Emissions Trading Association and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, became operational in March 2003. The first tranche of the CDCF is capitalized at $128.6 million with nine governments and 16 corporations/organizations participating in it and is closed to further subscriptions.

The CDCF supports projects that combine community development attributes with emission reductions to create "development plus carbon" credits, and will significantly improve the lives of the poor and their local environment. It has committed 50 percent of its funds to buy emission reductions from small-scale projects located in Least Developed Countries and International Development Association borrowing countries, out of which a majority of projects are located in the Africa and South Asia regions.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Development Carbon Fund</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

As of December 1, 2008, the CDCF has signed 28 Emissions Reduction Purchase Agreements (ERPA) for a total value of about US$89 million.
Participating Donors

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

Contact Points

Mr. Brice Quesnel Ms. Lara Gabriele
Fund Manager Fund Analyst
Tel: 202 458 9701 Tel: 202 473 2858
E-Mail: bquesnel@worldbank.org E-Mail: lgabriele@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.carbonfinance.org

102. CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (CGIAR)

Background

The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), established in 1971, is a strategic partnership, whose 64 Members support 15 international Centers, working in collaboration with many hundreds of government and civil society organizations as well as private businesses around the world. CGIAR Members include 24 developing and 24 industrialized countries, four co-sponsors as well as 16 other international organizations. Today, more than 8,000 CGIAR scientists and staff are active in over 100 countries throughout the world.

The CGIAR generates cutting-edge science to foster sustainable agricultural growth that benefits the poor through stronger food security, better human nutrition and health, higher incomes and improved management of natural resources. The new crop varieties, knowledge and other products resulting from the CGIAR’s collaborative research are made widely available to individuals and organizations working for sustainable agricultural development throughout the world.
Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CGIAR</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

- Successful biological control of the cassava mealybug and green mite, both devastating pests of a root crop that is vital for food security in sub-Saharan Africa. The economic benefits of this work alone, estimated at more than $4 billion, are sufficient to cover almost the entire costs of CGIAR research conducted so far for Africa.
- New Rices for Africa, or NERICAs, which combine the high yields of Asian rice with African rice’s resistance to local pests and diseases. Currently sown on 200,000 hectares in upland areas, NERICAs are helping reduce national rice import bills and generating higher incomes in rural communities.
- More than 50 varieties of recently developed drought-tolerant maize varieties being grown on a total of about one million hectares across eastern and southern Africa.
- A flood-tolerant version of a rice variety grown on six million hectares in Bangladesh. The new variety enables farmers to obtain yields two to three times those of the non-tolerant version under prolonged submergence of rice crops, a situation that will become more common as a result of climate change.
- Widespread adoption of resource-conserving “zero-till” technology in the vital rice-wheat systems of South Asia. Employed by close to a half million farmers on more than 3.2 million hectares, this technology has generated benefits estimated at US$147 million through higher crop yields, lower production costs and savings in water and energy.
- An agroforestry system called “fertilizer tree fallows,” which renews soil fertility in Southern Africa, using on-farm resources. More than 66,000 farmers have adopted this technology in Zambia, where it has strengthened food security and reduced environmental damage, and the system is spreading in four neighboring countries.
- Information and tools used by conservationists to monitor some 37 million hectares of forest, resulting in better management of this diminishing resource and contributing to more sustainable livelihoods for forest dwellers.
- A new method for detecting aflatoxin, a deadly poison that infects crops, making them unfit for local consumption or export benefiting farmers throughout sub-Saharan Africa. This technology, together with a novel biological control method that has proved able to reduce aflatoxin by nearly 100 percent, is helping to curb this major threat to human health, especially in children, and to save millions of dollars in lost sales of food for export.
- A simple methodology for integrating agriculture with aquaculture to bolster income and food supplies in areas of southern Africa where the agricultural labor force has been devastated by HIV/AIDS. Under large-scale testing in Malawi, the method doubled the income of 1,200 households and dramatically increased fish consumption.
- A new approach to predicting the likely impact of climate change on major crops’ wild relatives, which are a key source of genes needed to enhance climate resilience, as well as
valuable findings on the likely consequences of biofuels development in China and India for increasingly scarce water supplies.

- Increasing smallholder dairy production in Kenya improving childhood nutrition while generating jobs. This award-winning project with smallholder dairies has contributed up to 80 percent of the milk products sold in the country and strengthened local capacity to market milk products.

Participating Donors

Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, China, Finland, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Portugal, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States

Contact Points

Mr. Shey Tata
Lead Financial Specialist
Tel: 202 473 8901
E-Mail: stata@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.cgiar.org

103. DANISH CARBON FUND (DCF)

Background

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

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Danish Carbon Fund</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

The Fund now has signed Emission Reduction Purchase Agreements (ERPAs) for seven projects, including the DCF’s participation in the World Bank’s Umbrella Carbon Facility,
with a cumulative value of close to €63 million. The DCF has a solid pipeline to fill the portfolio. The final portfolio of the DCF is expected to include about ten projects in addition to the DCF’s participation of $5.1 million in the World Bank managed Community Development Carbon Fund. The fund capitalization was increased from €58 million to €90 million in 2008, in order to overcommit the fund and hedge against expected underdeliveries.

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

**Participating Donors**

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

**Contact Points**

Ms. Martina Bosi  
Fund Manager, DCF  
Tel: 202 458 9039  
E-Mail: mbosi@worldbank.org

**Website Address**

http://www.carbonfinance.org

---

**104. ENERGY SECTOR MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (ESMAP)**

**Background**

Established in 1983, the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) is a global knowledge and technical assistance partnership administered by the Energy, Transport and Water Department of the Sustainable Development Network Vice-Presidency of the World Bank and governed by a consultative group of donors, including the World Bank, which financially contributes to the program.

Through its policy advice, cutting edge analytical work and capacity building activities, ESMAP assists low- and middle-income countries, its “clients,” to secure energy services for equitable growth and poverty reduction in an environmentally sustainable way and achieve the Millennium Development Goals. ESMAP suggests innovative and strategic "cutting edge" solutions to governments, in the areas of both traditional and non-traditional energy use, complementing and facilitating the work of other development institutions and the private sector. ESMAP is focused on upstream pre-investment issues that have clear potential for key policy formulation and energy investment. ESMAP also contributes to the transfer of
technology and knowledge in energy sector management and the delivery of modern energy services to the poor.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy Sector Management assistance Prog (ESMAP)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

Since its inception, ESMAP has operated in some 100 different countries through more than 800 activities covering a broad range of energy issues. Early on, these activities were almost exclusively Country Energy Assessments - tools which served to fill the knowledge gap on the energy situation in a specific country, and provide options to address priority energy issues in an environment of rapidly rising energy prices. More recently, ESMAP’s product line has been expanded to include targeted technical studies, strategic advice, best practice dissemination, and pre-investment work.

During its 2005-2007 Business Plan (which ended on 30 June 2008) ESMAP approved and completed 92 activities, representing about US$9.5 million in portfolio value in four thematic areas: (i) energy security, including energy efficiency; (ii) renewable energy; (iii) energy poverty; and (iv) market efficiency and governance. ESMAP think tank activities on topics such as the impact of high oil prices, bio-fuels, and energy equipment prices helped broaden the knowledge horizons of the global energy practice. The findings of ESMAP’s “just-in-time” analytical and advisory activities were integrated into policy dialogues with client countries and helped scale-up energy investments. ESMAP knowledge exchange events, workshops and learning tools were used to enhance client capacity in renewable energy and energy efficiency.

As of the end FY2008, 108 ESMAP activities, representing US$ 23.5 in portfolio value, were still under implementation. Activities under the energy poverty theme make up 39 percent of the ESMAP portfolio value, followed by energy security including energy efficiency (28 percent), renewable energy (21 percent), and market efficiency and governance (12 percent).

Participating Donors

Australia, Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United Nations Foundation, and the World Bank.
105. TRUST FUND FOR EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (EITI) IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

Background

With 3.5 billion people living in countries rich in oil, gas and minerals, good governance on the exploitation of these resources can generate large revenues to foster growth and reduce poverty. However when governance is weak, it may result in poverty, corruption, and conflict. The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) aims to strengthen governance by improving transparency and accountability in the extractives sector through the verification and full publication of company payments and government revenues from oil, gas and mining. It is a coalition of governments, companies, civil society groups, investors and international organizations. The Bank-managed Trust Fund for EITI Implementation Support provides funding for Bank-executed activities and Recipient-executed grants to help candidate country governments implement the EITI principles, working very closely with World Bank country teams and country offices.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

- 50 interested and/or implementing countries under the EITI portfolio, of which 25 are formal EITI candidate countries with 10 countries having issued one or more EITI reports (as of March 2009) and one EITI Compliant country (Azerbaijan as of February 2009).
- An array of knowledge dissemination products and learning events delivered and planned.

Globally, EITI has become an established standard and framework for transparency, and the momentum of EITI has continued with an ever-growing list of countries implementing EITI.
(or announcing their intent to do so). AfDB and ADB have formally endorsed over the past year, with others (EIB, EBRD) also interested.

More broadly, EITI is increasingly becoming a priority in the World Bank country programs. In addition, in key countries WBG advisory work is moving “beyond EITI” into the more holistic EI value chain (++) work programs - noting that stakeholders do keep asking WBG to keep a clear distinction between EITI as a "branded" initiative vs. the larger ++ agenda.

**Participating Donors**

Australia, Belgium, Canada, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Norway, Spain and United Kingdom. Switzerland and the United States are expected to come on board by the end of FY09.

**Contact Points**

Mr. Anwar Ravat  
Program Manager  
Tel: 202 473 2028  
E-Mail: aravat@worldbank.org

Ms. Diana Corbin  
Operations Officer  
Tel: 202 473 1705  
E-Mail: dcorbin@worldbank.org

**Website Addresses**

For the International Secretariat (Oslo, Norway) – [http://www.eitransparency.org](http://www.eitransparency.org)

---

**106. FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY (FCPF)**

**Background**

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) aims to assist developing countries in their efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation--called REDD--by providing value to standing forests. FCPF is designed to set the stage for a large-scale system of incentives for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, providing a fresh source of financing for the sustainable use of forest resources and biodiversity conservation, and for the more than 1.2 billion people who depend to varying degrees on forests for their livelihoods.

The FCPF will build the capacity of up to 30 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

NA. FCPF became operational only in June 2008.

Key Results

The Facility became operational in June 2008; the FCPF Steering Committee (Interim Arrangement) Meeting was held in July 2008 and the Organizational Meeting was held in October 2008 and Participants Committee (the main governing body) was elected

Participating Donors

Agence Française de Développement, Australia, European Commission, Finland, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, The Nature Conservancy, United Kingdom, and United States

Contact Points

Ms. Eliza Winters
Fund Manager, FCPF
Tel: 202 458 7181
E-Mail: ewinters@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org

107. FOREST LAW ENFORCEMENT AND GOVERNANCE (FLEG) PROGRAM

Background

The Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) process, started in late 2001, is a coalition of international institutions, governments of various countries, non-governmental organizations, institutions of the civil society and the private sector interested in organizing coordinated actions aimed specifically to combating illegal logging and trade and improving the quality of governance in the sector. Within this coalition partners have assigned the World Bank a central organizing and coordinating role of the FLEG process. FLEG is linked to broader forest governance programs supported by the Bank and is consistent with the Bank Forest Strategy.

To date the FLEG process has organized three regional Ministerial processes. The first Ministerial Process took place in the East Asia in late 2001. FLEG Ministerial Regional Processes were then implemented in Africa (AFLEG process, 2003) and in Europe and North Asia (ENAFLEG process, 2005). All these initiatives produced Ministerial Declaration of
political commitment to implement actions to control, illegal logging and trade. The regional ministerial process for Central America is now in its final stages with the Declaration to be endorsed in the first half of 2009.

In December 2004 the European Commission and the World Bank agreed to collaborate in supporting the implementation of the Regional Processes for Forest Law Enforcement and Governance Program (“the FLEG Program”), in EAP, Africa and LAC. The objective of this collaboration is to contribute to the significant reduction of illegal harvesting, processing and trade of timber and timber products, and improving forest sector governance through: (i) fostering governmental and other stakeholder will and commitment to address illegal activities in the forest sector and issues of associated trade processes; and (ii) supporting follow-on action identified through a multi-stakeholder consensus-building process.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forest Law Enforcement &amp; Governance (FLEG)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

- Benchmarking (through analytical studies and field work) the situation status of illegal logging and quality of forest governance in several countries in East Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa.
- Development of regional customs cooperation approaches in East Asia to control trade in illegal logging.
- Supporting the field-testing of independent forest monitors (IFMs) in Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa.
- Providing technical and financial support to regional development organizations (ASEAN, CCAD, COMIFAC, EAC and OTCA) to support their forest law enforcement programs.
- Production of over 30 Knowledge Management products (e.g. country reports, ESWs, guidelines, toolkits, etc.) on law enforcement and forest governance.
- Creation of synergies with associated international organizations such as Interpol and World Customs Union, and agreements such as the OECD Anti-bribery and corruption and Anti Money laundering, to address illegal logging.

Participating Donors

United Kingdom, the European Community and Finland.
Contact Points

Nalin Kishor, Ph. D  
FLEG Coordinator  
Sr. Natural Resources Economist, SDN Forests Team  
Tel: 202 473 8672  
E-Mail: nkishor@worldbank.org

Mr. Tuukka Castren  
FLEG Task Team Leader  
Sr. Forestry Specialist, SDN Forests Team  
Tel: 202 458 5422  
E-Mail: tcastren@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.worldbank.org/fleg

108. GLOBAL FACILITY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION AND RECOVERY (GFDRR)

Background

The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) is a long-term partnership of the World Bank, United Nations (UNISDR), and major donors to mainstream disaster risk reduction in development strategies and plans of the disaster-prone countries. GFDRR offers a new business model based on ex ante support to high risk countries and ex post assistance for accelerated transition from relief to development after a disaster.

In just over two years, GFDRR has committed more than US$43.5 million in grants to low- and middle-income countries at high disaster risk. GFDRR is deepening its engagement in low income countries to support their capacity development in managing and reducing disaster risks. In addition, US$15 million from the World Bank’s Development Grant Facility has been allocated for global and regional cooperation programs to enhance advocacy, partnerships, and knowledge management for disaster risk reduction.

Recent new GFDRR initiatives include:

- A South-South Cooperation Program for Disaster Risk Reduction, which is encouraging inter-country partnerships of Southern governments and institutions to develop tailored and country-specific risk reduction solutions.
- The joint World Bank-UN Assessment of the Economics of Disaster Risk Reduction, which will provide the first-ever comprehensive evaluation of the economic arguments for making disaster risk reduction a core component of sustainable development.
Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global facility for Disaster Reduction &amp; Recovery (GFDRR)</th>
<th>FY2008</th>
<th>FY2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

Some examples of results achieved under the GFDRR include, but are not limited to the following:

GFDRR Global and Regional Partnerships (Track I)

- Greater awareness and political support exist in disaster-prone countries due to the GFDRR-supported Safe Schools and Hospitals Campaigns managed by the UNISDR, WHO and the World Bank.
- Disaster risk reduction is included in the regional cooperation agenda as a result of GFDRR support through UNISDR. The Organization of American States, the League of Arab States, and the African Union are among the regional partners.
- Global accessibility to information and the latest expertise on efficient risk reduction is expanding because of the ongoing improvement of state of the art GFDRR-supported tools, such as PreventionWeb.net.

GFDRR Partnership for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Development (Track II)

- An increasing number of countries have expanded their legal frameworks to include disaster risk reduction in national and sectoral policies. In Costa Rica, for example, citizens and businesses are better able to protect their assets against disaster losses because of groundbreaking legislation to change the regulatory environment of the insurance industry.
- The Republic of Yemen has emerged as a flagship country for institutional capacity and consensus building on the importance of disaster risk reduction. With GFDRR support, the government is developing a national strategy for disaster risk management, new national risk reduction laws, and a national risk assessment.

- Indonesia is implementing landmark disaster management legislation and documenting best practices in risk reduction at the community level. In response to the Asian tsunami and subsequent earthquakes in Aceh, Nias, Yogyakarta, and Central Java, GFDRR has provided extensive support to strengthen the country's overall capacity to respond to emergencies.
- Nepal is demonstrating that schools can be powerful entry points for advancing the national disaster risk management agenda. With World Bank and GFDRR support, the government is developing a national strategy aimed at improving the seismic safety of schools and training construction workers to use earthquake-resistant building materials.
Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation are being integrated in national strategies. For example, Morocco’s national drought management strategy addresses the plight of drought-affected farmers and herders as well as long term climatic challenges. Bangladesh, East Africa, and the Caribbean are analyzing their climate change risks and identifying adaptation options. GFDRR is providing $11.1 million for climate change adaptation projects.

Governments are reducing their fiscal burdens when catastrophes strike through innovative new risk financing mechanisms such as catastrophe bonds in Chile and Mexico; regional risk pooling in the Pacific Islands, Central America, and South Eastern Europe; and national agricultural insurance schemes in Nepal. GFDRR is providing $5.8 million for risk financing projects.

More countries are taking concrete steps to implement proactive disaster risk reduction strategies. For example, Vietnam is improving drainage systems in coastal cities; the Pacific Islands are adopting building codes that address sea level rise; and Senegal is undertaking hazard mapping and land use planning. GFDRR is providing $13.2 million for risk mitigation projects.

Partnership for Sustainable Disaster Recovery (Track III)

All countries affected by major disasters in 2008 were able to accelerate their recovery thanks to GFDRR’s Standby Recovery Financing Facility (SRFF). More than two-thirds of the SRFF’s support benefitted low income countries; over 70 percent of the countries assisted are Track II priority countries.

ASEAN’s (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) capacity to coordinate disaster recovery is stronger in the aftermath of Cyclone Nargis, enabling the organization to serve as the bridge between the Government of Myanmar and the international community.

The international community’s capacity to respond to crisis situations is more harmonious as a result of the UN-World Bank Partnership Framework, which was developed in collaboration with the UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery and the European Commission.

Participating Donors

Australia, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, France, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the World Bank

Contact Points

Mr. Saroj Kumar Jha
Manager, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
Tel: 202 458 2726
E-Mail: sjha1@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.gfdrr.org
109. GLOBAL FOOD PRICE CRISIS RESPONSE PROGRAM (GFRP)

Background
On May 29th 2008 the Board of Executive Directors approved the Global Food Price Crisis Response Program (GFRP) as a new rapid financing facility to address immediate needs arising from the food crisis, which included $200 million in grants from the Food Price Crisis Response (FPCR) Trust Fund funded from IBRD surplus. Additional trust funds were subsequently created under the facility, funded by Australia, Russia and the European Commission. The Program finances stand-alone technical assistance, development policy and investment operations, covering the following main components: (i) Food price policy and market stabilization; (ii) Ensuring food access and reducing nutritional vulnerability among the poor; (iii) Enhancing domestic food production & marketing response; and (iv) Implementation support, communications and monitoring and evaluation.

Day-to-day management of the FPCR TF is carried out through a Secretariat based in the World Bank’s Agriculture and Rural Development department, with participation from the Operations Policy and Country Services Vice Presidency, reporting to the GFRP Steering Committee. The GFRP Steering Committee is chaired by the Managing Director Operations and also includes six World Bank Vice-Presidents from central units. Grants from the FPCR TF are executed by recipient governments or partner agencies and the Bank’s operational policies apply to all activities funded through these grants.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFCRP)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results
To date, operations have been approved for 22 countries totaling $173 million. Grant financing has been used for budget support operations in several countries including Djibouti, Haiti, Madagascar, Burundi, Sierra Leone, Rwanda, Guinea and Mozambique. In several cases budget support operations have helped reduce food prices. They have also helped created fiscal space enabling governments to continue to provide critical social and infrastructure services or expand food aid programs. Grant support has also been used for investment lending for safety net programs including cash-for-work programs, school feeding programs and targeted nutrition interventions in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Yemen, Moldova, Central African Republic, and Guinea. FPCR TF grants have also been used to provide fertilizers and seeds through investment lending in Tajikistan, Somalia and Guinea.
Participating Donors

World Bank, Australia, Russia and EC

Contact Points

Mr. Christopher Delgado                                    Ms. Mona Sur
Program Manager                                                Sr. Economist
Tel: 202-458-9455                                              Tel: 202-458-2704
E-Mail: cdelgado@worldbank.org                     E-Mail: msur@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://gfrp

110. GLOBAL GAS FLARING REDUCTION (GGFR)

Background

The World Bank’s Global Gas Flaring Reduction (GGFR) public-private partnership was launched at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002. GGFR supports national efforts for increasing the use of associated natural gas and thus reducing flaring and venting, which wastes resources and damages the environment. GGFR aims to improve energy efficiency, expand access to power by developing gas markets, and mitigate climate change through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from flaring. GGFR focuses its work program on four key areas: (i) commercialization of associated gas; (ii) regulations for associated gas; (iii) a voluntary standard for associated gas flaring and venting reduction; and (iv) carbon credits financing.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Gas Flaring Reduction (GGFR)</th>
<th>FY2008 $’million</th>
<th>FY2007 $’million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

- Ten major oil companies, the OPEC Secretariat and 14 countries that contribute a significant share of the world’s total flaring (about 70 percent) have already joined GGFR.
- The majority of partners have endorsed a Global Standard for gas flaring reduction.
- GGFR is implementing demonstration projects for associated gas utilization in eight countries.
- GGFR is assisting Algeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, and Qatar
to meet identified dates for zero flaring, through increased collaboration between operators, the national oil company and the regulator.

- Potential avoided flared gas, through GGFR facilitated carbon projects, is approximately 12 billion cubic meters per year (or 423 billion cubic feet), equivalent to 115 million tons of CO2 emissions reduction by 2012.
- Nigeria and Russia, the two major flaring countries in the world, are taking firm steps to reduce gas flaring. In Nigeria, and through the “Nigeria Flare Reduction Committee” facilitated by GGFR over the past year, the operators and the government have established a venue for dialogue and cooperation to provide advice to the government in the context of the deadline to end routine flaring by the end of 2008.
- Thanks to GGFR involvement and pressure, Russia has continued to send unequivocal signals of its willingness to reduce gas flaring and improve associated gas utilization within the next four years. A study entitled "Using Associated Gas in Russia", sponsored by the GGFR Partnership, has been completed. The study, which contains some key recommendations, could provide the basic platform from which concrete policy decisions and plans could be designed and implemented in the coming years.
- More oil producing countries and companies are becoming more aware of the importance of tackling the gas flaring issue, and of its relevant links to climate change mitigation, energy access, and energy efficiency. Several countries and companies in the Middle East and Latin America, for instance, have already expressed their interest in the GGFR initiative, and some are expected to join the partnership in the next few months.
- As a way of jointly looking at best possible ways of “unlocking” the value of wasted gas, GGFR and its partners are constantly looking for opportunities to raise awareness and share best practices on gas flaring reduction. One example is the upcoming Global Forum on Flaring Reduction and Natural Gas Utilization to be held in Amsterdam from Dec 3-5. This event is being organized by the World Bank-led GGFR partnership, along with the US Environmental Protection Agency’s Natural Gas STAR Program, Methane to Markets Partnership, and the International Association of Oil & Gas Producers (OGP). The event is also being supported by GGFR partners, including 10 major companies, 15 countries, the OPEC Secretariat and the European Union.

**Participating Donors**

Algeria (Sonatrach), Azerbaijan (State Oil Company of Azerbaijan Company (SOCAR)), British Petroleum, Cameroon (Societe de Hydrocarbures), Canada, Chevron, ConocoPhillips, Eni, European Union, Exxon-Mobil, France, Gabon, Maersk Olie og Gas AS., Marathon Oil, Norway, Qatar, Shell, StatoilHydro, TOTAL, United States (USDOE) and the World Bank

**Contact Points**

Mr. Bent Svensson  
Program Manager  
Tel: 202 473 6976,  
E-Mail: bsvensson@worldbank.org

Mr. Mauricio Rios  
Communications Officer  
Tel: 202 458 2458  
E-Mail: mrios@worldbank.org
Website Address

http://www.worldbank.org/ggfr

111. GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP ON OUTPUT-BASED AID (GPOBA)

Background

The Global Partnership on Output-Based Aid (GPOBA) is a multi-donor program set up in 2003 by the UK and the World Bank. Since then, the IFC, the Netherlands, Australia, and Sweden have also joined as donors. GPOBA’s goal is to help increase access to reliable basic infrastructure and social services (water, sanitation, electricity, telecommunications, transport, health, and education) for the poor in developing countries by broadening the use of output-based aid (OBA) approaches.

OBA involves the use of explicit performance-based subsidies to delegate service delivery to third parties – typically private firms, but also in some cases NGOs, community-based organizations and state-owned companies – under contracts that tie the disbursement of public funding to the actual delivery of services or outputs. GPOBA’s pilot projects aim to draw lessons on targeting eligible beneficiaries, defining performance requirements, determining payment structures, and designing monitoring arrangements. GPOBA provides funding for three types of activity: (i) grants for OBA subsidy funding; (ii) technical assistance for the design of OBA projects or OBA facilities; and (iii) dissemination of experiences and best practices in OBA.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Partnership On Output-Based Aid (GPOBA)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

- With most of GPOBA's 25 grant agreements only recently signed or in the early stages of implementation, it is too early to report on final outcomes, such as improvements in health. However, as of March 15, 2009, six GPOBA projects have disbursed or begun disbursing based on verified outputs in Armenia, Colombia, India, Mongolia, Morocco, and Vietnam.
- In total, these six projects have disbursed $9.3 million based on independently verified outputs as of March 15, 2009, benefiting over 277,000 people so far. Advances have been provided to a further seven projects, amounting to $2.3 million, which will be disbursed by the fiduciary agent based on verified outputs, or for the hiring of consultants, such as the independent verification agent.
- In 2008, the first OBA facility supported by GPOBA was launched as part of the Honduras extension of water services project. This project benefits from a grant of $4.44 million and
$155,000 in technical assistance from GPOBA. The new facility will enable the grant recipient, the Honduran Social Investment Fund (Fondo Hondureño de Inversión Social - FHIS), to finance OBA sub-projects aimed at improving access to water and sanitation services for up to 40,000 low-income households.

**Participating Donors**

Australia, IFC, Netherlands, Sweden and United Kingdom

**Contact Points**

Patricia Veevers-Carter  
Program Manager  
Tel. (202) 473-2163  
E-Mail: pveeverscarter@worldbank.org

Cathy Russell  
Communications Officer  
Tel. (202) 458-8124  
E-Mail: crussell@worldbank.org

**Website Address**

http://www.gpoba.org

---

**112. GLOBAL ROAD SAFETY FACILITY (GRSF)**

**Background**

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

Every year, approximately 1.3 million are killed and up to 50 million injured on the world’s roads. The principal development objective of the Facility is to reduce the negative impacts of the economic and social losses incurred by road crashes which can prevent people escaping poverty or push them back into it. Measured as a global burden of disease, road deaths and injuries surpass the health losses associated with malaria and tuberculosis and, by 2015, are projected to be the leading cause of health losses for children (ages 5 to 14), and the second cause for men by 2030.
Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Road Safety Facility (GRSP)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

The Facility has successfully established a program of global, regional and country activities to accelerate and scale up the efforts of LMICs to build their scientific, technological and managerial capacities to prepare and implement cost-effective road safety programs. The following results were achieved:

- Entered into a partnership with the International Road Assessment Program (iRAP) to develop and apply infrastructure safety rating tools in LMICs. Through Facility grant financing, road inspections have been carried out in LAC, AFR, and ECA, with preparations underway for inspections in other regions.
- Ongoing work through recipient-executed grants with: (i) the Harvard Initiative for Global Health to develop a standardized cross-country knowledge management framework for road safety; (ii) the Government of China to establish a road traffic training center in the Hubei Province; (iii) and the Road Traffic Injury Researchers Network through the Global Forum for Health Research to conduct road traffic injury research and develop research capacity in LMICs.
- Introduced and conducted country road safety management capacity reviews in World Bank regions: three completed in ECA; five in progress in LAC, SAR and ECA; and another seven under preparation in MNA, SAR, and AFR. The capacity reviews, conducted at the request of the country government, are either linked to investments through a World Bank project or are intended to scope potential activities linked to investment operations.
- The Facility completed the first phase scoping study for the creation of a Global Traffic Safety Police Network designed to facilitate dialogue between law enforcement agencies at global, regional and national levels.
- The Facility also provides ongoing assistance to global and regional partners such as (i) the World Health Organization to support their UN-mandated road safety coordination efforts; (ii) the Global Road Safety Partnership to support the dissemination of good practice training toolkits; and (iii) the Global Road Safety Forum to support regional advocacy initiatives in the Latin American and Caribbean region.
- The Facility entered into Memorandums of Understanding with (i) the International Transport Forum/OECD through the International Road Traffic Accident Data and Analysis Group for ITF experts to work in LMICs in order to develop effective data and analysis systems; and (ii) the International Road Federation to provide roadway safety training programs in LMICs.
Participating Donors

Australia, FIA Foundation, Netherlands, Sweden, World Bank

Contact Points

Mr. Anthony Bliss
Lead Road Safety Specialist
Program Manager
Tel: 202 473 5210
E-Mail: abliss@worldbank.org

Mr. Marc Shotten
Operations Officer
Tel: 202 473 4866
E-Mail: mshotten@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.worldbank.org/grsf

113. INFORMATION FOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (INFODEV)

Background

infoDev works to promote better understanding and effective use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) as tools of poverty reduction and broad-based, sustainable development. infoDev’s work focuses on three main themes:

1. Enabling Access For All: infoDev helps developing countries and their international partners make intelligent choices and develop effective partnerships for enabling access to information infrastructure, applications and services in ways that are sustainable and maximize private investment and leverage public resources where necessary;

2. Mainstreaming ICT As Tools Of Development And Poverty Reduction: Through a rigorous program of field-based experimentation, research, and analysis, infoDev helps developing countries and their international partners make smart choices about when and how to deploy ICT as tools of their core development goals in health, education, livelihoods, public sector reform and other areas; and

3. Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Growth: infoDev helps developing countries and the international partners maximize the contribution and impact of the private sector through direct support for ICT-enabled innovation, new business and partnership models and toolkits, and networking among entrepreneurs, private sector investors and the donor community.
Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

- **Global level:**
  - [www.idisc.net](http://www.idisc.net) – a practical toolkit for business incubator managers – with 20,000 unique visitors/month from 180 countries
  - Bi-annual Global Forum on Business Incubation
  - International working groups on women, youth, high growth, (to start: agriculture & clean technology)

- **Regional level:**
  - Co-funding and technical assistance to the regional incubation networks in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Caribbean, the Middle East and Eastern Europe
  - Piloting innovative approaches to venture financing

- **Country level:** For incubators, technology parks and their stakeholders infoDev provides a tailored package of services including: seed & innovation funding; capacity building providing by business incubation experts from the region; feasibility assessments and replication; assistance with strengthening the national innovation & entrepreneurship eco-system

**Participating Donors**

Brazil, EU, Finland, Germany, Korea, Switzerland, United Kingdom

**Contact Points**

Ms. Valerie D’Costa
Program Manager
Tel: 202 473 5726
E-Mail: vdcosta@worldbank.org

Ms. Catherine Burtonboy
Program Officer
Tel: 202 473 9816
E-Mail: cburtonboy@worldbank.org

**Website Address**

[http://infodev.org](http://infodev.org)
114. INTERNATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT (IAASTD)

Background

The International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD) aims to improve access to agricultural knowledge, science and technology that will promote and facilitate sustainable agricultural practices, in order to improve nutritional security, enhance rural livelihoods while reversing environmental degradation, redressing social and gender inequity, and ensuring human health and well-being.

Towards this overall objective, the projects specific objectives are to:

- Undertake one global and five sub-global assessments (Sub-Saharan Africa; South and East Asia and the Pacific; Latin America and the Caribbean; Central and West Asia and North Africa; and North America and Europe) of the role of agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology in reducing hunger and poverty, improving rural livelihoods, and health, and facilitating equitable, environmentally, socially and economically sustainable development;
- Provide robust information for decision makers on how to ensure that policies, practices and institutional arrangements enable agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology to help reduce hunger and poverty, improve rural livelihoods and health, and facilitate equitable, environmentally, socially and economically sustainable development; and
- Bring together the range of stakeholders (governments, NGOs, private sector, producers, consumers, the CGIAR and others in the scientific community, MEAs and international agencies, including the GEF) involved in the agricultural sector and rural development to share experiences, views, and gain common understanding and vision for the future.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intl Asst Of Agri Science &amp; Tech For Dev (IAASTD)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

The IAASTD Global and Sub-global Assessment reports have been completed and approved by participating governments in the Final Plenary in April 2008. Printing of reports and outreach activities will continue into FY 2009.

Participating Donors

Australia, Canada, the European Commission, Finland, France, Ireland, the private sector (CropLife International), Switzerland, Sweden, United Kingdom, USA, Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the World Bank (Development Grant Facility).
115. ITALIAN CARBON FUND (ICF)

Background

The Italian Carbon Fund (ICF) became operational in March 2004. It aims to purchase emission reductions from projects under the Kyoto Protocol’s Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Joint Implementation (JI). ICF helps the Government of Italy meet its Kyoto Protocol targets and 6 Italian companies comply with their commitments under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Italian Carbon Fund</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

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

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

Participating Donors

Italian Ministry of Environment
116. NETHERLANDS CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM FACILITY (NCDMF)

Background

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

Participating Donors

Netherlands Ministry of Housing

Contact Points

Eliza Winters
Fund Manager, NCDMF
Tel: 202 458 7181
E-Mail: ewinters@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.carbonfinance.org
117. NETHERLANDS EUROPEAN CARBON FACILITY (NECF)

Background

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

Participating Donors

Netherlands Ministry of Economic Affairs

Contact Points

Eliza Winters
Fund Manager, NCDMF
Tel: 202 458 7181
E-Mail: ewinters@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.carbonfinance.org

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

Background

The overall objective of the Norwegian Trust Fund for Private Sector Development and Infrastructure (NTF-PSI) is to act as a catalyst for and consolidate Norwegian grant resources for activities in the private sector and infrastructure for the World Bank Group, including IFC. The NTF-PSI fund concentrates on the poorest countries, and half the funds are earmarked for Africa. The fund comprised of the following four windows: (1) Investment Climate and Governance; (2) Infrastructure Service Delivery to the Poor; (3) the Joint Norway/World Bank Group Initiative on Petroleum Resources and Governance ("Petroleum Governance Initiative"); and (4) Existing global/regional programs or multi-donor trust funds.
O. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT NETWORK VPU

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norwegian Trust Fund For Private Sector and Infrastructure (NTFPSI)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

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

Participating Donors

Norway

Contact Points

Mr. Joshua Gallo
Program Manager
Tel: 202 458 1427
E-Mail: jgallo@worldbank.org

Ms. Heidi Stensland.
Operations Officer
Tel: 202 458 2026
E-Mail: hstensland@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.worldbank.org/ntfpsi

119. OZONE TRUST FUND (OTF)

Background

The Ozone Trust Fund (OTF) was established in 1991 in the World Bank in order to channel funding from the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF) to developing countries. The MLF is an independent financial mechanism that provides investment and non-investment grants to countries to permit them to meet the agreed incremental costs of reducing and eliminating the consumption and production of ozone depleting substances under their Montreal Protocol obligations. The World Bank serves as one of the four Implementing Agencies of the MLF.
Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ozone Phase Out Trust Fund (OTF)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

OTF commitments represent grant funding made available (with one exception for Thailand) for 568 MLF-approved investment projects and 117 non-investment activities in over 25 countries. Cumulative ozone depleting substances phase-out reached over 280,000 tonnes of Ozone Depleting Potential consumption and production. This is more than 100 percent of the targeted amount under World Bank approvals. FY08 marked the final closure of the world’s largest remaining source of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in China through World Bank OTF assistance. In addition, Argentina also closed its CFC production through new commitments made in FY08. These efforts will lead to a significant reduction in the global supply of CFCs and facilitate complete phase out of CFC consumption in other developing countries by the 2010 deadline under the Montreal Protocol.

Participating Donors

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

Contact Points

Mr. Steve Gorman  
Program Manager  
Tel. 202 473 5865  
E-mail: sgorman@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.worldbank.org/montrealprotocol
120. GLOBAL PROGRAM ON FISHERIES (PROFISH)

Background

The World Bank has established a Global Program on Sustainable Fisheries, “PROFISH” in association with key donors and stakeholders to meet the challenges of the growing crisis in the world’s marine fisheries and the impacts of the crisis on poor people in coastal- and fisheries communities around the world. PROFISH is a programming and funding partnership between key fishery sector donors, international financial institutions, developing countries, stakeholder organizations, and international agencies. The objective of PROFISH is to strengthen governance of the world’s marine fisheries by: (i) improving the quality of investments made by both public and private sectors; (ii) assisting countries and regions to establish roadmaps to achieve effective sector governance and reform using improved fisheries management tools; and (iii) aligning donor interventions.

PROFISH is also improving sustainable livelihoods in the fisheries sector and making concrete progress towards meeting the World Summit on Sustainable Development’s goals in fisheries through three complementary activities: (i) ensuring sustainable fisheries initiatives are included in national plans and poverty reduction strategies; (ii) building national and regional consensus on pro-poor sustainable fisheries initiatives and priority activities to implement the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries; and (iii) aligning and enhancing international assistance on fisheries and sustainable use of aquatic ecosystems and catalyzing implementation of agreed initiatives.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Program On Fisheries (PROFISH)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

- ESWs: Aquaculture, Sunken Billions, Mauritania Fisheries (AFR), Maldives Fisheries, India Fisheries (SA)
- AAA: Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Japan, Peru (2), Global (Big Numbers project)
- Country/ fishery case studies: approx. 25
- Other knowledge products. Chapters in ARD Sourcebooks, chapter Peru CES, Hub training, films, development and maintenance of (external) portals
- Contributions to loan preparation: Peru, Yemen, Senegal, Tanzania
- Workshops and Conferences: NEPAD Summit (Abuja), Anti-Corruption (DC), Pacific Tuna (San Diego), Climate Change and Fisheries (Rome), World Small-Scale Fisheries (Bangkok), Int. Inst. for Fisheries Economics and Trade Special Sessions (Portsmouth, Nga Trang), PROFISH Forum (Rome) and involvement in numerous other outreach fora
- Re-establishing the World Bank as a serious player in providing Technical Assistance to the Fisheries sector at a Global and National levels.
121. PROTOTYPE CARBON FUND (PCF)

Background

The Prototype Carbon Fund (PCF) was established in 1999 as a multi-donor trust fund with a mission to pioneer the market for project-based greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The fund uses contributions from seventeen companies and six governments in industrialized countries to purchase emission reductions from projects implemented under the Clean Development and Joint Implementation Mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol. Three strategic goals of the fund are to: (i) promote knowledge dissemination, to demonstrate the role of public-private partnerships in addressing global environmental problems; and (ii) show how market mechanisms can promote sustainable development and lower the cost of compliance under the Kyoto Protocol.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prototype Carbon Fund</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

The PCF is currently engaged in 24 projects in 17 countries. In the spirit of its mission, the PCF has pioneered key sectors of the carbon market, including, *inter alia*, Joint Implementation, afforestation, soil conservation, and energy efficiency.

PCF has contracted for 30.5 million tons of carbon-dioxide equivalent (MtCO2e). As of the end of May 2008, 4.8 MtCO2e had been delivered to the PCF. It is currently expected that projects in the PCF portfolio will deliver about 26.1 MtCO2e (risk-adjusted), representing 85
percent of the nominal contracted amount. Out of the expected delivered ERs, 94 percent are expected to be Kyoto-compliant. As of FY08, 22 projects have been validated and 15 have been registered under the UNFCCC.

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

Participating Donors


Contact Points

Ms. Martina Bosi
Fund Manager
Tel: 202 458 9039
E-Mail: mbosi@worldbank.org

Ms. Megan Meyer
Fund Analyst
Tel: 202 458 8178
E-Mail: mmeyer1@worldbank.org

Website Address
http://wbcarbonfinance.org/Router.cfm?Page=PCF&ItemID=9707&FID=9707
122. PUBLIC-PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE ADVISORY FACILITY (PPIAF)

Background

The Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF) is a multi-donor, technical assistance facility created to help developing countries’ governments improve the quality of infrastructure through partnerships with the private sector. Through policy, legal, and regulatory support, PPIAF helps governments explore arrangements for improving the delivery of services. It also supports capacity building for governments to strengthen their ability to design, manage, and regulate reform programs — and capacity building and training for policy makers, regulators, and civil society groups. Support comes in the form of grants to help governments explore public-private partnerships in the financing, ownership, operation, rehabilitation, maintenance, or management of eligible infrastructure services. These include roads, ports, airports, railways, electricity, telecommunications, solid waste, water and sewerage, and gas transmission and distribution.

In July 2007, PPIAF launched a program to provide technical assistance grants to municipalities and publicly owned utilities to improve their credit rating so they can access market-based financing without sovereign guarantees. The goal of the Sub-National Technical Assistance Program (SNTA) is to help mobilize local capital for improvements in infrastructure services and promote the development of local financial markets.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

- Assessing the outcomes of technical assistance grants is a critical part of the PPIAF mission. This year the program management unit undertook a full review of outcomes from all activities, finding that 87 percent of activities achieved their intended result.
- An important part of PPIAF’s contribution to the promotion of public-private partnerships has been to gather and share knowledge on the emerging global experience in key infrastructure sectors. This includes PPIAF’s sponsorship of the PPI database, one of the most used sources of information on emerging trends in private investment commitments as well as PPIAF’s toolkits on PPPs in various infrastructure sectors.
- PPIAF has also stepped-up its outreach effort by launching a new Web site, expanding the Gridlines series of four-page technical notes (44 editions), and building on its “Trends and Policy Options Series (7 books) and working papers (7 publications). PPIAF also cosponsors publications with different partners; this past year it worked with the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa to put together a basic guide on PPP project preparation and financing.
This past year, PPIAF has supported a groundbreaking research program, the Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostic, which is the first comprehensive review of infrastructure financing needs on the continent. It has also supported pioneering research on the role of emerging financiers in Africa, such as India and China.

To help counterpart governments meet their information needs, PPIAF has worked with its PPIAF launched the Sub-National Technical Assistance (SNTA) Program in July 2007 to help subnational government entities improve their creditworthiness so that they can access market-based financing for infrastructure directly—with without sovereign guarantees.

**Participating Donors**

ADB, Australia, Canada, EC, France, Germany, IFC, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and the World Bank

**Contact Points**

Ms. Jyoti Shukla  
Program Manager  
Tel: 202 473 7196  
E-Mail: jshukla@worldbank.org  
Website Address

http://www.ppiaf.org

### 123. SPANISH CARBON FUND (SCF)

**Background**

The Spanish Carbon Fund (SCF) became operational in March 2005 to purchase emission reductions from projects under the Kyoto Protocol’s Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Joint Implementation (JI). SCF helps the Government of Spain meet its Kyoto Protocol targets and 12 companies comply with their commitments under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme.

**Financial Highlights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish Carbon Fund</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Results

The Fund has signed Emission Reduction Purchase Agreements (ERPAs) for 10 projects, including the SCF’s participation in the World Bank’s Umbrella Carbon Facility, with a cumulative value of more than €136 million.

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

Participating Donors

Spanish Ministry of Economy and Finance, and Ministry of Environment, Zeroemissions Carbon Trust S.A., Azuliber, Cementos Portland, Cepsa, Endesa, E. ON Generación, Gas Natural, Hidroelectrica del Cantabrico, Oficemen, Repsol YPF and Union Fenosa

Contact Points

Mr. Eduardo Dopazo  
Fund Manager, SCF  
Tel: 202 473 3607  
E-Mail: edopazo@worldbank.org

Mr. Sidney Nakahodo  
Fund Analyst, SCF  
Tel: 202 458 0977  
E-Mail: snakahodo@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.carbonfinance.org

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

Background

The Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development (TFESSD) is a multi-donor trust fund supported by Finland and Norway, which provides grant resources for World Bank activities aimed at mainstreaming the environmental, social and poverty dimensions of sustainable development into Bank work. It develops Bank and client country capacity, promotes inclusion of sustainable development issues into Bank operations, and fosters cooperation between different units in the World Bank and with external agencies and groups. TFESSD currently funds around 162 activities in 80 countries with half of funding going to activities in Sub-Saharan Africa. Cumulative cash receipts since inception have reached $104.7 million with $81.6 million disbursed as of FY08.
Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmentally &amp; Soc. Sustainable Dev. (TFESSD)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

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

Participating Donors

Finland and Norway

Contact Points

Mr. Rasmus Heltberg
Administrator
Tel: 202 473 5396
E-Mail: rheltberg@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.worldbank.org/tfessd

125. UMBRELLA CARBON FACILITY (UCF) - TRANCHE 1

Background

Tranche 1 of the Umbrella Carbon Facility (UCF) is a fund whose donors/participants consist of five World Bank carbon funds and eleven outside entities. The purpose of the fund was to act as an entity that could enter into performance-based agreements to purchase very large quantities of emission reductions. The first tranche of the UCF is closed; it consists of two HFC-23 incineration projects in China. The fund makes periodic payments to the owners of these projects (40 percent) and the Government of China (60 percent) based on emission reductions that are verified by third party auditors and subsequently issued by the Clean Development Mechanism. The agreements will last through 2013.
Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Umbrella Carbon Fund</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

Through FY08, the project has offset more than 16 million tons of CO2 equivalent and more than Euro 70 million has been generated to fund the Chinese CDM fund which will be used for investments in Chinese clean energy projects.

Participating Donors


Contact Points

Mr. Dan Radack
Fund Manager
Tel: 202 473 8003
E-Mail: dradack@worldbank.org
Website Address

http://www.carbonfinance.org

126. WATER PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM (WPP)

Background

The Water Partnership Program (WPP) was launched in 2008 as a joint initiative of the World Bank, the governments of the Netherlands, Denmark and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The program is an evolution and consolidation of two ongoing programs, The Bank-Netherlands Water Partnership Program in Water Supply and Sanitation (BNWP) and the Bank-Netherlands Water Partnership Program in Water Resources (BNWPP). By addressing the water sector as a whole and reinforcing the actions of all participating donors, the WPP provides improved realignment and
restructuring through a multi-donor trust fund. The Program is administered by the World Bank’s Water Anchor Unit of the Department of Energy, Transport and Water, with oversight of the Water Sector Board.

The WPP’s goal is to enhance the World Bank’s efforts in reducing poverty through two overarching objectives: (i) sponsorship and mainstreaming of pragmatic and principled approaches for water resources management and development; and (ii) improvement of the quality and effectiveness of water service delivery.

Financial Highlights

NA. The program became operational only in January 2009.

Key Results

NA. See above.

Participating Donors

Denmark, Netherlands and United Kingdom

Contact Points

Mr. Diego J. Rodriguez
Program Manager
Tel: 202 473 3432
E-Mail: drodriguez1@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.worldbank.org/water/wpp

127. WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAM (WSP)

Background

The Water and Sanitation Program (WSP), established in 1979, is a global, field-based partnership. It is governed by the WSP Council consisting of core donors and partners, including the World Bank SDN Vice-President as Chair, and administered by the World Bank. WSP’s global core program mission is to support client countries develop and promote sustainable water supply and sanitation practices that will increase access to these services and promote hygiene for all, especially the poor. WSP believes that improved water and sanitation services and hygiene practices are integral to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). WSP is committed to being part of the collective efforts of the development community to achieve Target 10 (reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation) and Target
11 (achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers) of the MDG 7 (ensure environmental sustainability) as an intermediate milestone of the vision of the sector.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water And Sanitation Program (WSP)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

WSP’s 30 year experiences have solidified its core competencies in both global reach and field impact, due to the program’s country presence as well as cross-regional exchange on best practices and innovations. The following results have been achieved under the program:

- **Global Reach**: As a vehicle for generating global knowledge and promoting cross-regional fertilization and learning, WSP has established Global Practice Teams in 2005. At the end of FY08, 5 GPTs are active in the thematic areas respectively covering rural water supply and sanitation, water and sanitation services for the urban poor, sanitation & hygiene, strategic communications, and finance.

- **Field Impact**: Through wide ranging support from high-level dialogue with national policy makers to local capacity building of small scale service providers, WSP has facilitated processes of change and sector reforms that are country-owned. Currently, WSP is engaged across four regions in the following 25 countries:
  i) Africa – Benin, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia;
  ii) East Asia and the Pacific – Cambodia, Lao PDR, the Philippines, and Vietnam;
  iii) Latin America and the Caribbean – Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador; and
  iv) South Asia – Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan.

- **In all the regions**, WSP’s key role has been to raise awareness of alternative institutional options, to advise on development of roadmaps for reform, and to guide the process of reform that would be responsive to sector needs and credible among stakeholders.

- **At FY08 year end**, WSP recorded 137 on-going activities for which US$39 million was disbursed, representing a growth of 38 percent in disbursement performance over the previous year.
Participating Donors

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the World Bank.

Contact Points

Ms. Jaehyang So
Global Program Manager
Tel. 202 473 7654
E-Mail: Jso@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.wsp.org
128. CARBON FINANCE ASSIST PROGRAM (CF-ASSIST)

Background

The Bank is committed to support its developing country partners in their pursuit of climate resilient development. The Carbon Finance Assist (CF-Assist) program complements the Carbon Finance operations of the Bank by providing capacity building and technical assistance. The primary developmental objective of CF-Assist is to ensure that developing countries and economies in transition are able to fully participate in the flexible mechanism defined under Kyoto Protocol, and benefit from the sustainable development gains associated with such projects. Through its multiple activities, CF-Assist helps developing countries and economies-in-transition to facilitate creation and management of carbon assets, reduce the costs of participation, and help client countries achieve their sustainable development goals while contributing to global environmental benefits. The objectives of CF-Assist as such are consistent with the Bank priorities and sector strategies, and also with the Millennium Development Goals.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carbon Finance Assist Program</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

Carbon Finance Assist is the principal program of the World Bank to address the capacity issues and provide technical assistance to the developing countries and the economies in transition. Its activities focused on strengthening regulatory institutions, helping put procedures in place and assisting in project portfolio development. The following results have been achieved under the program:

- **Stakeholder Participation:** Many professionals from different countries took part in CF-A programs with slightly over half of them benefiting from regional events and country training programs. Further, professionals directly benefited from various training programs conducted under CF-Assist. A major proportion of the training programs have been conducted in Sub-Saharan Africa in view of the continuing lack of capacity hindering carbon market development in the region.

- **Institutional Strengthening:** CF-Assist worked with a number of Designated National Authorities (DNA) and other local institutions in strengthening their capacities, and helping put in place approval procedures, sustainable development criteria, etc. CF-Assist was instrumental in establishing new DNAs in different countries such as Botswana, The Gambia and Syria. Countries which received institutional support include Benin, Rwanda, Madagascar,
Sri Lanka, Argentina, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay. In China, CF-Assist supported the establishment of the CDM Fund Center in the Ministry of Economy. In the Philippines, financial intermediaries received institutional support.

- **Project Development Support:**
  - CF-Assist program focused on portfolio development resulted in identification of different projects in more than 20 countries covering a variety of technology sectors.
  - Most of the projects are at PIN stage while a few have developed PDDs and others are at the concept or feasibility stage.

*Participating Donors*

Australia, Denmark, France, Spain and Switzerland

*Contact Points*

Mr. Venkata Ramana Putti  
Program Manager  
Tel: 202 458 9035  
E-Mail: pramana@worldbank.org

*Website Address*

http://www.cfassist.org

---

**129. DEVELOPMENT MARKETPLACE (DM)**

*Background*

The Development Marketplace (DM) is a competitive grant program that identifies and funds innovative, early stage development projects with high potential for development impact and replication. Administered by the World Bank and funded by various partners, DM has awarded more than $54 million to innovative projects identified through country, regional and global DM competitions.

*Financial Highlights*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development Marketplace (DM)</th>
<th>FY2008 $’million</th>
<th>FY2007 $’million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Key Results**

Through seven global competitions held in Washington DC since 2000, DM disbursed approximately $33 million to 234 projects. Each year, a global competition selects a thematic focus. The themes selected in the past include Environment for DM-05, Water, Energy and Sanitation for DM06, Health for DM-07, and Agriculture for DM-08. The program has also held 56 country or region-based competitions in over 40 countries and disbursed $21 million to over 1,200 projects that operate at the grass-roots level.

**Participating Donors**

GEF, Google Foundation and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

**Contact Points**

Ms. Theresa Bradley  
Program Manager  
Tel: 202 473 0016  
E-Mail: tbradley@worldbank.org

**Website Address**

http://www.developmentmarketplace.org

---

**130. GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT LEARNING NETWORK (GDLN)**

**Background**

The Global Development Learning Network (GDLN) is a partnership of over 120 independent learning centers in 80 developing countries that use virtual learning tools to connect clients around the world. GDLN organizes learning events or dialogues for clients working in development with interactive learning tools such as videoconferencing and the internet. In FY08 the partnership hosted over 1000 activities, typically bringing together participants in several countries over a series of sessions. GDLN clients are NGOs, government, private sector and development agencies who find that they work better together on subregional, regional or global challenges if they use the facilities and tools offered by GDLN Affiliates. The World Bank is a founding partner and an important client of the Network.

**Financial Highlights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Development Learning Network (GDLN)</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Results

Some highlights of GDLN interventions include: providing just-in-time dialogues on the Global Food Crisis in ECA, LAC and SAR; contributing to the formulation of the World Bank’s global strategy on Climate Change through nation-wide consultations in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and India; disseminating the results of the 2008 International HIV/AIDS conference to produce Action Plans from 6 countries on locally-relevant issues; and, promoting “South-South” learning exchange series between SAR, EAP and Africa.

With increasing links to in-country networks, GDLN has been contributing to the knowledge sharing agenda by extending its reach to more than 1000 access points around the world. Events are designed for specific learning objectives and audiences, and usually feature a combination of learning techniques, such as expert panels, case-based learning and action plans, as well as information and communication tools, used in face-to-face, videoconferencing and e-learning sessions.

Participating Donors

Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Spain, United Kingdom, United States

Contact Points

Mr. Han Fraeters
Manager
Tel: 202 458 2941
E-Mail: hfraeters@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.gdln.org

131. THE ROBERT S. MCNAMARA FELLOWSHIPS PROGRAM

Background

The Robert S. McNamara Fellowships Program was established in 1982 by a resolution of the Executive Directors to award fellowships for full-time study or research at the postgraduate level in fields related to economic development. The program has been restructured several times. The latest restructuring was approved by the Board of Executive Directors in July 2007. In the new structure, research grants target university scholars from developing member countries preparing a doctoral thesis. The grant covers residence costs in a university or research center in a member country of the World Bank other than the home country or country of residence of the candidate. Fellowships are awarded for a period of five to ten months. The maximum grant amount is US$25,000. Management of the Program is performed by the World Bank Institute and oversight
is provided by the Steering Committee, consisting of three Executive Directors and other senior management staff of the World Bank.

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Results

Since the inception of the Program in 1982, 268 fellowships have been granted to fellows from a pool of more than 9,000 applicants representing various member countries of the World Bank. In FY08, 17 fellowships were awarded to fellows from 17 countries.

The implementation of the restructuring approved by the Board in 2007 started in FY08. The objective of the restructuring was to increase the program’s impact through specific support to researchers in academic and research institutions from eligible countries, and the increase in the number of fellowships awarded every year.

Participating Donors

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

Contact Points

Mr. Kamel Braham,
Scholarship Administrator
Tel: 202 458 4478
E-Mail: kbraham@worldbank.org

Website Address

http://www.worldbank.org/scholarships

132. WORLD BANK INSTITUTE (WBI) TRUST FUNDS FOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Background

The World Bank Institute (WBI) benefits from trust funds from various donors. The main objective of these trust funds is to support capacity development programs which help countries share and apply global and local knowledge to meet development challenges, build skills of individuals, and strengthen the organizations in which they work and the sociopolitical environment in which they operate at global, regional, and country levels. WBI works with
partner organizations to leverage the resources and expertise needed to broaden the reach of knowledge programs to strengthen their impact and to promote multi-directional sharing of local and global knowledge. One example of such partnership is engaging donors on strategy, implementation, communication and institutional level best practice.

**Financial Highlights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World Bank Institute</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Participating Donors**

Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Foundations.

**Contact Points**

Mr. Kenneth King  
Manager  
Tel: 202-473-1075  
Email: kking@worldbank.org

**Website Address**

http://www.worldbank.org/wbi
Q. INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC)

133. INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC)-MANAGED TRUST FUNDS

Background

IFC Advisory Services is a growing and dynamic business, which by design are less sensitive to many of the risks that constrain IFC’s investment work. Those same risks also contribute to the demand that makes advisory services the lead instrument for IFC in many countries. IFC’s Advisory Services work is organized into five business lines:

- **Access to Finance:** Advisory services geared toward financial institutions and government, to help improve access to basic financial services for micro, small, and medium sized enterprises
- **Business Enabling Environment:** Helping governments improve legal, institutional, and regulatory environment, making their economies more conducive to private sector growth
- **Corporate Advice:** Helping private firms grow and become more competitive with advice on corporate governance, supply chain linkages with IFC investment projects, and other key needs
- **Environmental and Social Sustainability:** Providing companies and financial institutions advice on ways to be more socially responsible and improve their social and environmental performance
- **Infrastructure:** Advising government and firms on ways to strengthen local infrastructure, with a focus on health care and education, public-private partnerships, privatization, renewable energy, and complex project development

Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total IFC-managed Trust Funds</th>
<th>FY2008 $'million</th>
<th>FY2007 $'million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions received during the year</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements made during the year</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description of Selected IFC-Managed Programs

134. AFRICAN MANAGEMENT SERVICES COMPANY (AMSCO)

The African Management Services Company (AMSCO), through the Stichting African Training and Management Services project (Stichting ATMS), 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 3 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 & implementing client specific training programs. These projects principally apply to small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

**Participating Donors**

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

**Contact Points**

Ms. Imoni Akpofure  
Country Manager  
Tel: +244 312 052 (Accra, Ghana)  
E-Mail: iakpofure@ifc.org

**Website Address**

http://www.amsco.org

---

**135. GLOBAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FORUM**

Housed in the IFC Corporate Advice Department, the Global Corporate Governance Forum (the “Forum”) serves as a catalyst to stimulate reform activities that garner broad-based regional and local support for enhanced corporate governance standards and practices. Co-founded by the World Bank Group and the OECD in 1999, the Forum has four activity pillars: (i) raise awareness and build consensus for the implementation of reform; (ii) sponsor research that is relevant to the developing countries’ confronting reform challenges; (iii) disseminate best practice guidance drawn from the Forum’s global expert network and experience of corporate governance reform; and (iv) fund technical assistance and capacity-building in collaboration with local, regional and international partners.

**Participating Donors**

Canada, France, IFC, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland

**Contact Points**

Mr. Philip Armstrong  
Head, Global Corporate Governance Forum  
Tel: 202 458 9114  
E-Mail: parmstrong@ifc.org
**136. MOZAMBIQUE SME INITIATIVE (MSI)**

The Mozambique SME Initiative was created in 2004 to provide financing and technical assistance to SMEs, and build the Mozambican economy's "missing middle" local firms. It is to provide long-term funding, hands-on partnership, and support in key business functions, including marketing, management, human resources, and information technology. Since inception, the Mozambique SME Initiative (MSI) has investigated a total of 165 projects, of which 48 percent were indigenous owned and 22 percent were owned by women. Of the 165 enquiries received, 18 companies have been assisted and MSI has completed 61 comprehensive TA interventions which include business planning, accounting and financial management system support, financial audits, environmental and social support, and legal supports.

**Participating Donors**

Finland, IFC, Switzerland

**Contact Points**

Mr. Babatunde Onitiri  
Country Manager  
Africa Department  
Tel: +258 1 492 841 (Maputo, Mozambique)  
E-Mail: bonitiri@ifc.org

**Website Address**

http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/gms.nsf/Content/Mozambique+Initiative

---

**137. IFC ADVISORY SERVICES IN INDONESIA (IFC- PENSA- PROGRAM FOR EASTERN INDONESIA SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE ASSISTANCE)**

The first cycle of IFC’s Program for Eastern Indonesia Small and Medium Enterprise Assistance (IFC-PENSA) ended in June 2008, and the program is now entering its second funding cycle period. For the next five year PENSA funding cycle, the focus of IFC in Indonesia will be on scaling up our impact through leveraging relationships with private and public sector partners. To achieve these results, IFC-PENSA’s strategy has been
restructured to focus on four objectives: 1) expanding access to finance for underserved market segments; 2) improving access to infrastructure, especially in frontier regions; 3) strengthening commodity-based supply chains, particularly in agribusiness and forestry, to ensure greater participation of large numbers of smallholders and more widespread adoption of sustainable practices; and 4) improving the business climate across all sectors, especially for SMEs. Addressing climate change will be incorporated throughout the four-pronged strategy.

**Participating Donors**

Australia, IFC, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, and Switzerland

**Contact Points**

Ms. Brigit Helms  
Head, Advisory Services  
Tel: +62 21 5299 3001  
E-Mail: bhelms@ifc.org

**Website Address**

http://www.ifc.org/eap/indonesia

---

**138. IFC ADVISORY SERVICES IN ACEH AND NIAS (PEP ACEH/NIAS)**

The IFC Private Enterprise Partnership Aceh & Nias (PEP Aceh/Nias) is an AusAID-supported partnership aimed at creating opportunities and improving peoples’ lives in Aceh & Nias through sustainable private sector development. In particular, IFC recognizes that providing jobs and improving livelihoods in former conflict areas will be important in maintaining the peace agreement in Aceh. To achieve this objective, the IFC Advisory Services in Indonesia is also undertaking the following programs in Aceh: (i) **Business Enabling Environment**, which aims to improve the investment climate, and support sustainable growth of businesses by facilitating a structured approach to Public-Private Dialogue (PPD). By December 2008, the program has provided advisory services to 81 entities, comprising 10 provincial government institutions, 58 private sector companies, and 13 other institutions from universities, media, and NGOs; and (ii) the **Shrimp Project**, as part of the Livelihood program, which aimed to build the capacity of shrimp farmers. The project has facilitated a total sales volume 1.5 tons of shrimp on a trial basis to Japanese buyers for 10 demonstration farmers. The project has also increased the average revenue per hectare by 8 percent from the baseline, increased the number of profitable ponds from 36 percent to 58 percent, and increased the average gross income per farmer per crop by 64 percent in 2008.
Participating Donors

Australia, IFC

Contact Points

Mr. Hans Shrader
Program Manager, Business Enabling Environment, Aceh, Indonesia
Tel: +62 21 5299 3154
E-Mail: hshrader@ifc.org

Website Address

http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/eastasia.nsf/Content/PEPAcehNias

139. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT COLLABORATION PARTNERSHIP FUND (DEVCO)

The Infrastructure Development Collaboration Partnership Fund (DevCo) supports the development and implementation of transactions which bring the private sector into the provision of infrastructure services. DevCo 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.

Participating Donors

IFC, Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom

Contact Points

Ms. Vesna Perak
Budget Analyst, Advisory Services
Tel: 202 473 3738
Email: vperak@ifc.org

Website Address

http://164.114.129.64/ifcext/psa.nsf/Content/DevCo
140. IRAQ SMALL BUSINESS FINANCE FACILITY (ISBFF)

The Iraq Small Business Finance Facility (ISBFF) seeks to provide financing (investment and technical assistance) for Iraqi small businesses through selected banks in Iraq. ISBFF has supported training for Iraqi banks and specific SME on-lending programs with components to help banks develop their capacity for SME lending. Utilization of the Facility, and its first operation that involved an investment and TA project for Iraq National Bank (INB), was slow, given the difficult business and security conditions on the ground. Further, Iraqi banks have limited capacity to undertake SME lending operations and have faced broader challenges on account of the evolving macro-economic situation and the operating and regulatory environment.

Participating Donors

Japan, Spain, United Kingdom, United States

Contact Points

Mr. Khaleel Ahmed
Chief Investment Officer
Tel: 202 473 6790
E-Mail: kahmed@ifc.org

Mr. Ahmed Attiga
Representative for Iraq
Tel: +962 6 568 5060
E-Mail: aattiga@ifc.org

141. IFC ADVISORY SERVICES IN LAC

IFC Advisory Services in Latin America and the Caribbean is a multi-donor initiative, which provides a wide variety of services to private businesses and governments in developing countries. Its core objective is to promote private sector development to reduce poverty in the region. The initiative focuses on strengthening the competitiveness of micro, small and medium enterprises, improving the business climate for the private sector, and enhancing the development impact of IFC's investments in key sectors mainly by working on five areas: Access to Finance (A2F), Business Enabling Environment (BEE), Infrastructure Advisory (IA), Enhancing Local Benefits (ELB) and Corporate Advice (CA).

Overall, IFC Advisory Services in LAC has had solid development results. As of to date, Advisory Services work has:

- Signed 17 new Financial Institutions thus increasing access to finance for micro, small and medium enterprises in South and Central America and the Caribbean
Promoted the registration of 60,000 new businesses by simplifying municipal procedures in more than 52 municipalities in eight countries
Signed eight advisory infrastructure mandates for transportation, health and water sectors in Haiti, Jamaica, St Lucia, Colombia, Mexico and Brazil
Improved municipal capacity for managing royalty flows in Colombia and Peru by providing direct advisory services to 15 municipalities and guidance through an innovative municipal on-line consultation platform to other 721, and
Contributed to improving the productivity and income of some 10,000 small farmers in Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Mexico and Uruguay.

Participating Donors
Canada, IFC, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom, USA

Contact Points
Mr. Luke Haggarty
General Manager
Tel: +51 1 611 2519 (Lima, Peru)
E-Mail: lhaggarty@ifc.org

Website Address
http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/lacsmefacility.nsf/

142. IFC SUSTAINABILITY BUSINESS INNOVATOR

To promote private sector innovation in sustainability, IFC has put together the IFC Sustainability Business Innovator program with a threefold focus: (i) to incubate innovative business initiatives that deliver environmental and social benefits; (ii) to demonstrate their commercial attractiveness; and (iii) to encourage their independent replication in the private sector in emerging markets. The main targeted sectors of the IFC Sustainability Business Innovator program include: (a) Biodiversity Markets; (b) Cleaner Technologies; (c) Gender Entrepreneurship Markets; (d) Social Responsibility; (e) Sustainable Energy; and (f) Sustainable Investing.

In FY08, the Sustainability Business Innovator began measuring its direct impact in terms that can be aggregated across projects. This is a recent effort across IFC that bears much promise, but that should also be considered keeping in mind the caveats that accompany this kind of new data collection. Through time, the definition of the indicators will be refined, as will their tracking and reporting. The program has achieved significant tangible results, with about 3 million people benefitting from gained access to electricity and clean water, economic benefits (including jobs, job-related training, loans and supply
contracts of direct and indirect beneficiaries.) and corporate community development initiatives.

**Participating Donors**

Austria, Bavaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, IFC, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand Norway, South Africa, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States.

**Contact Points**

Mr. Francis Gagnon,  
Donor Relations Officer  
Tel: 202 473 2149  
E-Mail: fgagnon@ifc.org

**Website Address**

[http://www.ifc.org/innovator](http://www.ifc.org/innovator)

**143. PEP- 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. IFC 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.

At the end of the third year in its first five-year cycle, PEP Africa has exceeded expectations in staffing, programming, countries covered and funds raised: The following results are noteworthy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>5-yr target up to FY10</th>
<th>Actual as of Jun08</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of programs</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country coverage</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of staff</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor funds raised</td>
<td>112.5 (US$ million)</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Participating Donors**

African Development Bank, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States.
144. IFC ADVISORY SERVICES IN CHINA (PEP-CHINA)

PEP-China works in close collaboration with the Chinese government to promote sustainable private sector development in China, with emphasis on Sichuan and other Western provinces. PEP-China focuses on improving the business enabling environment, helping develop the financial system, and enhancing the sustainability performance of the private sector.

In FY08, IFC PEP-China experienced significant breakthroughs in its Access to Finance and Energy Efficiency programs. In Access to Finance, the first commercially oriented microfinance pilots were launched in China, with strong IFC investment and advisory support, following many years of policy dialogue and preparatory work. Together with the ongoing work in SME lending and rural finance, this represents a major step forward in enhancing access to finance for underserved groups in China, particularly those in the less-developed regions. The Energy Efficiency program also recorded major achievements, adding two new partner banks and raising funding of $480 million for 97 projects. These will result in annual savings on 1009 tons of Greenhouse Gas emissions. More importantly, the program has established a commercially viable model of financing energy efficiency investments, which starts to be emulated by a large number of Chinese financial institutions. PEP-China also continued its path-breaking work on supply chain linkages and quality standards in the agribusiness sector, which has become even more critical with recent food safety issues in China.

Participating Donors

Australia, Finland, IFC, Switzerland and United Kingdom

Contact Points

Mr. Mario Fischel
General Manager
Tel: +86 28 8676 6622 (Chengdu, China)
E-Mail: mfischel@ifc.org
145. IFC ADVISORY SERVICES PROGRAM IN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

The IFC Advisory Services Program in ECA was launched in 2000 to improve the region’s investment climate, promote private investment, and facilitate the growth of small and medium enterprises. To date, the program has reached more than 24,000 companies with trainings and consultations, with 2,800 companies reporting significant improvement in operations as a result of in-depth assistance. IFC has helped client companies attract over $3.6 billion in additional investment and contributed to drafting 229 laws that have been adopted by governments. The program has also helped introduce international best practices in corporate governance, strengthen banking operations, support the development of microfinance institutions and the agribusiness sector, and improve energy efficiency and recycling.

Participating Donors

Austria, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, Germany, GEF, IFC, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Contact Points

Ms. Tania Lozansky
General Manager
Tel: +7 495 411 7555 ext. 2025 (Moscow, Russian Federation)
E-mail: tlozansky@ifc.org

Website Address

http://www.ifc.org/eca

146. IFC ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE PACIFIC (PEP- PACIFIC)

Established in 1990, PEP Pacific covers Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Samoa, Tonga, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau. Its primary objective is poverty reduction through employment-generating sustainable private sector development. PEP-Pacific’s programs focus on three thematic pillars across the region (Access to Finance, Business Enabling Environment, Tourism), and two specific country programs built around IFC sub-offices in Papua New Guinea.
and Timor-Leste. All programs are designed to (i) focus on facilitating investments in priority sectors; (ii) work in partnership with and complement existing donor programs; (iii) address business environment-related issues; (iv) address and integrate sustainability issues e.g. environment, gender, governance, etc.; and (v) have clear metrics (e.g. outputs, outcomes and impact) for effective monitoring and evaluation.

**Participating Donors**

Australia, IFC, Japan, New Zealand

**Contact Points**

Mr. Alan Moody  
Head, Advisory Services  
Tel: +61 2 9235 6511 (Sydney, Australia)  
E-Mail: amoody@ifc.org

**Website Address**

http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/eastasia.nsf/Content/Advisory_Services

---

147. IFC ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE PHILIPPINES (PEP-PHILIPPINES)

PEP-Philippines is an advisory services facility that aims to promote private sector development by supporting the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and help improve their value addition to the Philippine economy. PEP Philippines started its program work in July 2006 and operates from Manila and in the frontier area of Davao in Mindanao. PEP Philippines has developed programs on four business lines that reflect IFC’s global strategy for advisory services, namely access to finance, business enabling environment, infrastructure, and corporate advisory/sustainability. This allows PEP Philippines to more effectively leverage global practice into the local context.

**Participating Donors**

Australia, Canada and IFC

**Contact Points**

Mr. William Trant Beloe  
Acting Head, Advisory Services  
Tel: +632 848 7333 (Manila, Philippines)  
E-Mail: wbeloe@ifc.org

**Website Address**

http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/eastasia.nsf/Content/Philippines
148. IFC ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA (PEP-MENA)

The IFC Advisory Services in the Middle East and North Africa supports private-sector development across the region, by helping address some of the most common development challenges, including high unemployment rates, complex legal and regulatory environments, weak financial institutions, insufficient infrastructure services, and increasing pressures to existing resources, such as water and energy supplies. Advisory services complement IFC’s investment operations in MENA, thereby enhancing development impact. The region covered by IFC comprises 19 countries, from Morocco in the west to Pakistan in the east, and more than 500 million people. It includes a diverse set of economies, from countries with ample natural resources to poor and conflict-affected countries and territories, such as Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, the West Bank and Gaza, and Yemen.

IFC’s advisory initiatives in the region achieved tangible results in FY 2008. By providing advisory assistance to financial institutions and other intermediaries, IFC helped facilitate over $3.7 billion of investment and financing through the disbursement of about 1.8 million loans to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and micro entrepreneurs. To support improvements in infrastructure and public services, IFC promoted public-private partnership and privatization transactions across the region, resulting in an estimated $1.5 billion of investment flows towards infrastructure projects. These transactions are also expected to generate nearly $1.3 billion in revenue streams for select governments in the region, which will help them reduce fiscal constraints.

Participating Donors

Belgium, Canada, France, Islamic Development Bank, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States

Contact Points

Mr. Jesper Kjaer
General Manager
Tel: 20-2-461-9140 (Cairo, Egypt)
E-mail: jkjaer@ifc.org

Website

http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/mediacentre.nsf/Content/PEP-MENA
149. SOUTH ASIA ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT FACILITY (SEDF)

South Asia Enterprise Development Facility (SEDF) works towards the overall goal of poverty reduction through support to the development of the SME sector in Bangladesh, Nepal, and North East India. SEDF provides technical and capacity building assistance aimed at promoting the competitiveness of SMEs. It operates programs in three main areas: (a) access to finance; (b) business environment; and (c) sub-sector development. Having successfully established programs in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and North-East India, SEDF has also launched a new program for Sri Lanka and the Maldives.

Participating Donors

ADB, Canada, European Commission, IFC, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom

Contact Points

Mr. Anil Sinha
General Manager & Head
Tel: +91 11 4111 1000 (New Delhi, India)
E-Mail: asinha@ifc.org

Website Address

http://www.sedf.org

150. IFC-NETHERLANDS CARBON FACILITY (INCAF)

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

Participating Donors

Netherlands
151. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TRUST FUNDS PROGRAM (TATF)

IFC’s Technical Assistance Trust Funds Program (TATF) is a key instrument for funding and managing donor-funded technical assistance. The program covers practically all sectors and regions in which IFC is active and provides funding for one-time, short-term advisory assignments aimed at private sector developments. Since its establishment in 1988, the TATF program has been instrumental in piloting many innovative ideas that are now central to IFC’s advisory work. It played an important catalytic role in the development of long-term technical assistance programs such as the Sustainable Business Assistance Program, the PEP-Philippines, and the Renewable and Sustainable Energy Program. TATF projects have facilitated new investments and supported existing ones through feasibility and capacity-building activities. They have also enabled IFC to provide client governments and regulatory agencies with high-quality sector studies, business enabling environment studies, and advisory services.

Participating Donors

Australia, Austria, Canada, Catalonia Region of Spain, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, German State of Bavaria, Greece, IFC, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Wallonia Region of Belgium, Visa International

Contact Points

Mr. Urkaly Isaev
Manager
Tel: 202 473 2825
E-Mail: uisaev@ifc.org

Website Address

http://www.ifc.org/tatf