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2017

TRUST FUND ANNUAL REPORT



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Message from the Vice President



I am pleased to present the 2017 Trust Fund Annual Report of the World Bank Group (WBG). This report provides an overview of key trends and performance of the WBG's trust funds and financial intermediary funds covering fiscal year 2013 to 2017.¹ The quantitative and qualitative evidence highlighted in this report clearly demonstrates the value and role of trust funds in the WBG's development finance architecture.

The WBG established the ambitious twin goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity by 2030 to help shape the post-2015 global development agenda set forth in the Sustainable Development Goals.² Achieving this agenda requires increasing resource mobilization for development finance and maximizing its impact. Trust funds and financial intermediary funds are key pillars of the WBG's development finance, responding to emerging global needs and providing flexible and customized development solutions to help clients. The funds held in trust, as of end-FY17, amounted to \$31.6 billion.³

The WBG takes its stewardship of scarce financial resources seriously. Trust funds are held to the same top fiduciary standards, responsible investment strategy, and robust operational procedures applied to all other WBG activities. Based on the independent Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) 2015–16 Assessment, the WBG's *“robust oversight, accountability, and due-diligence structures ensure high levels of financial integrity; strong compliance with social and environmental safeguards; strong risk, governance and internal controls; and the ability to measure its contribution to development results.”*⁴

Significant results and impacts have been achieved through trust funds over the past five years. They have enabled the WBG to support priority development issues to complement International Development Association (IDA) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) operations, generate knowledge and analytics, pilot and scale up innovations, and build strong partnerships. For example:

- The Afghanistan Reconstruction trust fund brings together 34 donors to channel 50 percent of all development expenditures in the country. It is the main vehicle for pooled funding benefiting 9.3 million people. The trust fund has supported the construction of 1,600 schools and trained over 100,000 teachers.
- The Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality has conducted 55 rigorous impact evaluations on key gender issues that are informing the design of IBRD/IDA-financed

¹ The WBG fiscal year refers to July 1 to June 30 of the subsequent calendar year. Henceforth, fiscal year will be referred to as FY in this report.

² In 2016, the WBG mapped out its vision and ability to help clients achieve the Sustainable Development Goals known as the “Forward Look-A Vision for the World Bank Group in 2030,” which reinforced the need for a stronger and better WBG.

³ The amount of WBG funds held in trust as of end-FY17 for IBRD/IDA trust funds, International Finance Corporation trust funds, Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency trust funds, and financial intermediary funds. Funds held in trust are comprised of cash and investments and promissory notes receivable.

⁴ MOPAN is a network of like-minded donor countries that monitor the performance of multilateral development organizations at the country level. MOPAN carried out an institutional assessment of the WBG for the period 2014 to mid-2016.

projects based on data and evidence, and strengthening awareness and capacity for gender informed decision making by WBG staff, policy makers, clients, and partners.

- The Japanese Social Development Fund has provided livelihood opportunities to over one million beneficiaries, 60 percent of whom are women.
- The High Frequency South Sudan Survey, using technological innovations in survey design through use of cell phones and video tablets, is enabling the poor, who account for 66 percent of the country's population, to directly inform policy makers about poverty, exclusion, and insecurity they face. This is helping design policies and programs of the government and donors, based on a deeper understanding of the realities on the ground.

Innovative financing and flexible designs have greatly contributed to the success of financial intermediary funds. For example:

- The Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility breaks new ground by providing the first ever insurance for pandemic risk, offering coverage to all IDA-eligible countries.
- The Pilot Auction Facility for Methane and Climate Change Mitigation incentivizes private sector investment and action in climate change by providing a guaranteed minimum price on future carbon reduction credits.
- The Global Concessional Financing Facility is providing support to countries to deal with the ongoing refugee crisis by providing concessional financing and bridging the gap between humanitarian and development assistance.
- The Climate Investment Funds are providing 72 developing and middle-income countries with \$8 billion in resources to meet the challenges of climate change and reduce greenhouse emissions.

The changing external environment mandates a strategic rethink of the role played by WBG trust funds and financial intermediary funds. Development assistance spending, among our major donors, is undergoing a shift in the face of competing demands such as increasing in-country refugee costs and humanitarian spending. WBG management is seizing this opportunity and has developed an ambitious vision to bring about structural trust fund reform. The renewed vision will ensure that these funds remain a strong pillar of our resources, reflect the highest priorities of the institution, deliver transformative solutions for our clients, and provide the best value to our donors. The support of the WBG's partners is essential to shape this new vision. In the coming months, we look forward to engaging in consultations with our clients and donors to further refine this vision.

We hope this annual report contributes to your understanding of the WBG's trust fund and financial intermediary fund portfolio and strategy and leaves you inspired by what we are accomplishing together. Moving ahead, we look forward to your continued support, partnership, and contribution as we embark on the ambitious trust fund reform agenda.



Axel van Trotsenburg,
Vice President
Development Finance, World Bank Group

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⁵ Development Finance Vice Presidency external Website: <http://bit.ly/DFIExternal>

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As a result, the preparation process of the report resulted in knowledge sharing, learning, and a collective sense of ownership on the part of all contributing WBG staff.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AF	Adaptation Fund
AGI	Adolescent Girls Initiative
AGR	AgResults Initiative
AMC	Advance Market Commitment
APOC	African Program for Onchocerciasis Control
ARPA	Amazon Region Protected Areas
ARTF	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund
ASA	Advisory Services and Analytics
BETF	Bank-executed Trust Fund
BioCF	BioCarbon Fund
BREP	Balkans Renewable Energy Program
CARICOM	Central American and Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Program
CBIT	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
CCRIF	Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CIIP	Competitive Industries and Innovation Program
COP	Conference of the Parties
COSEFIN	Council of Ministers of Finance of Central America and the Dominican Republic
CPF	Carbon Partnership Facility
CREWS	Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems
CTF	Clean Technology Fund
DeMPA	Debt Management Performance Assessment
DFi	Development Finance
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DMF	Debt Management Facility
DPC	Development Partner Center
DRTF	Debt Relief Trust Fund
EAC	East African Community
EBSM	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Southern and Eastern Mediterranean Trust Fund
ECAPDEV	Europe and Central Asia Region Capacity Development
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDGE	Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiency Program

EPFM	Europe and Central Asia Regional Public Finance Management
ERRTF	Ebola Recovery and Reconstruction Trust Fund
ESMAP	Energy Sector Management Assistance Program
EU2020	Europe 2020
FCP	Fragility and Conflict Partnership
FCS	Fragile and Conflict-Affected States
FCV	Fragility, Conflict, and Violence
FHIT	Funds Held in Trust
FIAS	Facility for Investment Climate Advisory Services
FIF	Financial Intermediary Funds
FIP	Forest Investment Program
FIRST	Financial Sector Reform and Strengthening Initiative
FY	Fiscal Year
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization Fund Trust Fund
GCF	Green Climate Fund Trust Fund
GCFE	Global Concessional Financing Facility
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFA	GAVI Fund Affiliate
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GFF	Global Financing Facility
GIF	Global Infrastructure Facility
GP	Global Practice
GPE	Global Partnership for Education
GPEF	Global Partnership for Education Fund
GPDF	Global Program on Forced Displacement
GPSA	Global Partnership for Social Accountability
GRIF	Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund
GWSP	Global Water Security and Sanitation Partnership
HRF	Haiti Reconstruction Fund
IA	Implementing Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICSID	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Association
ID4D	Identification for Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFFIm	International Finance Facility for Immunisation
IFG	Infrastructure for Growth
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
JOBS	Jobs Umbrella Multi-Donor Trust Fund
JSDF	Japan Social Development Fund
KADP	Kenya Accountable Devolution Program
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund

LSP	Local Solutions to Poverty
L2A	Listening to Africa
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MENATF	Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MOPAN	Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network
MPF	Multi-Partner Fund
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDC-SF	National Determined Contributions Support Facility
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NPIF	Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAF	Pilot Auction Facility for Methane and Climate Change Mitigation
PCRAFI	Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative
PCRIC	Pacific Catastrophe Risk Insurance Company
PDRFI	Pacific Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance
PEF	Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
PFSA	Partnership for South Asia
PID MDTF	Palestinian Partnership for Infrastructure Development Multi-Donor Trust Fund
PMR	Partnership for Market Readiness
PPIAF	Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
PSIA	Poverty and Social Impact Analysis
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
QII	Quality Infrastructure Investment Partnership
RETF	Recipient-executed Trust Fund
RPBA	Recovery and Peace Building Assessment
RSR	Rapid Social Response
SASA!	Start, Awareness, Support, Action
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCF	Strategic Climate Fund
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDTF	Single-Donor Trust Fund
SECO	State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
SEWA	Self-Employed Women's Association
SEZ	Special Economic Zones
SIM	Subscriber Identification Module
SPC	Segregated Portfolio Company
SPF	State and Peacebuilding Fund
SREP	Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low-Income Countries Program
SRF-CF	Statistics for Results Facility Catalytic Fund
SUSLOG	Sustainable Logistics
TAGR	Trust Fund for Accelerating Growth and Reforms

TDRP	Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Program
TF	Trust Fund
TFAR	Trust Fund Annual Report
TFESSD	Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development
TFSP	Trade Facilitation Support Program
TRACE	Tool for Rapid Assessment of City Energy
UFGE	Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USD	United States Dollar
WBG	World Bank Group
WEDP	Women Entrepreneurship Development
We-Fi	Women Entrepreneur Finance Initiative
WPA	Work Program Agreement
WPP	Water Partnership Program
ZIMREF	Zimbabwe Reconstruction Fund
ZPFMRP	Zambia Public Financial Management Reform Program

Executive Summary

“Trust Funds are critical for innovation, for leverage, and for achieving tangible development impact for people around the world. They are an indispensable part of the financial toolkit of the World Bank Group.”

Dirk Reinermann

Director, Trust Funds and Partner Relations

The WBG is one of the world’s largest sources of funding and knowledge for developing countries.⁶ In 2013, the WBG established the twin goals of ending extreme poverty by 2030 and boosting shared prosperity, which are part of a unified strategy to focus its activities and resources on achieving its core mission and supporting the unfinished agenda set forth by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)—shaping the new agenda in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).⁷ Central to delivering this ambitious work program and shaping the key development agenda is a new organizational structure comprised of 14 Global Practices and five Cross Cutting Solution Areas to complement the various regions and build on the comparative advantage of working as one WBG through the creation of joint World Bank–International Finance Corporation (IFC) practices.⁸

The 2016 [Forward Look—A Vision for the World Bank Group in 2030](#) refined its vision and ability to help clients achieve the SDGs and contribute to the ambitious 2030 global development agenda, while retaining its focus on the twin goals and calling for a stronger and better WBG with adequate financial capacity and flexibility to effectively respond to an evolving global context and shifting strategic priorities. The WBG is aiming to become more efficient and agile by reforming key operational, administrative, and human resources policies and practices, as reflected in the strengthened World Bank organizational structure, effective as of FY18.

Trust Funds and the Development Agenda

WBG trust funds and financial intermediary funds (FIFs) are important sources of development financing, contributing to the twin goals, responding to changing global priorities, and remaining essential to delivering on a stronger and better WBG.⁹ Trust funds form a significant part of the resource envelope of the WBG and provide predictable multiyear

6 In 2015, 23 percent of Official Development Assistance from donors in the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to multilateral organizations was channeled through the WBG.

7 The WBG consists of five organizations: (i) IBRD; (ii) IDA; (iii) International Finance Corporation (IFC); (iv) the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency; and (v) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).

8 In FY18, the Cross Cutting Solution Areas were renamed as Global Themes. Since this report covers FY13–FY17, the term Cross Cutting Solution Areas is used throughout the report, except when there is a reference to FY18.

9 In this report, the WBG trust funds refer to: (i) IBRD/IDA trust funds; (ii) IFC trust funds; and (iii) Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency trust funds; whereas the World Bank trust funds refer to IBRD/IDA trust funds and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency trust funds.

funding—with \$31.6 billion funds held in trust (FHIT) as of end-FY17.¹⁰ They support flexible and customizable development solutions that serve both recipients and donors, complement the WBG’s operations, pilot innovations, allow the scaling up of activities, forge new partnerships, and enable the WBG to provide assistance when its own ability to lend is limited, particularly in fragile contexts or in response to natural disasters and other emergencies. Trust funds also play a pivotal role in strengthening institutional and knowledge capabilities in previously under-addressed areas like gender, climate change, and fragility, etc., and help expand the scope and scale of annual flagship studies. Such studies provide in-depth analysis and policy recommendations on key development aspects and are widely used by many international organizations, national governments, academics, civil society groups, and other global thought leaders to support their decision making processes.¹¹

As part of the *2016 Forward Look*, the WBG has embarked on an ambitious trust fund reform agenda to ensure that trust funds continue to remain an integral part of WBG resources, reflect the highest priorities for the institution, and place a greater focus on results, with the objective of increasing efficiencies and the effectiveness of trust funded activities for WBG clients. The support of the WBG’s partners and clients remains essential to help shape this new vision and ensure the continued suitability of trust funds against evolving development priorities.

¹⁰ To be able to enter legally binding long-term commitments with our developing client countries, the World Bank Board has determined that the World Bank must have certainty that it can honor those obligations. This means that the World Bank must receive the funds and promissory notes from donors before it contractually obligates itself to provide these funds to the recipient. The timing of disbursement of funds it receives from donors to recipients varies depending on the type of project. For example, large infrastructure projects require more funding up front. In many cases, funds are also released to recipients in stages, rather than all at once, for two important reasons: (i) to ensure agreed results are being delivered; and (ii) that the funds reach the intended purposes and people. This is particularly important in countries with a limited ability to manage development funds and where good governance is a challenge and enables the World Bank to play the trustee role of donor funds more diligently. Under the new cost recovery framework, fees for trust funds are charged only when the funds are disbursed (for bank-executed trust funds) or where the World Bank signs a grant agreement with the end recipients (for recipient-executed trust funds).

¹¹ Some of these flagship reports include the *World Development Report*, *Global Economic Prospects*, and the *Poverty and Shared Prosperity* series, etc.

Types of World Bank Group Trust Funds and Financial Intermediary Funds

WBG trust funds consist of IBRD/IDA trust funds, IFC trust funds, and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) trust funds. FIFs are another type of financial arrangement that support global development initiatives and partnerships.

IBRD/IDA trust funds finance activities that are implemented and supervised by IBRD/IDA through bank-executed and recipient-executed activities, and include MIGA trust funds which provide innovative insurance products. Bank-executed trust funds (BETFs) are implemented by the World Bank to support its work program. Recipient-executed trust funds (RETFs) involve funds that the World Bank passes on to an external party recipient to execute, where the World Bank normally appraises and supervises the activities. **IFC trust funds** are managed by IFC and predominantly provide resources for IFC advisory services.

IBRD/IDA trust funds finance about two-thirds of the World Bank’s advisory services and analytics. IBRD/IDA trust funds also augment the World Bank’s ability to serve its clients, disbursing about \$1 out of every \$10 to client countries over the FY13–FY17 period. Out of approximately \$16.3 billion disbursed in RETFs over the last five years, over \$10.3 billion disbursed has gone to IDA countries. From the \$4 billion disbursed in BETFs over the last five years, about \$940 million has been for activities that support IDA countries. IFC trust funds provide funding to IFC’s advisory solutions for private sector clients, especially in IDA countries, which constituted 63 percent of the advisory program in FY17. IFC’s advisory portfolio has over 700 projects spanning 100 countries with approximately \$1.7 billion disbursed over the past five years.

FIFs are financial arrangements that typically leverage a variety of public and private resources in support of international initiatives, enabling the international community to provide a direct and coordinated response to global priorities like agriculture and food security, environment and climate change, and natural disasters, etc. FIF structures are customized, depending on the needs of the partnership and agreements with the World Bank. The World Bank can play three distinct roles: (i) trustee, in which the World Bank provides a set of agreed financial

services including receiving, holding, and transferring funds to external partner entities when instructed by the FIF governing body; (ii) implementing agency (IA), in which the World Bank may be responsible for appraisal and/or supervision of projects or programs financed by the FIF; and/or (iii) secretariat, in which the World Bank provides program management and administration services to the FIF.¹²

FIFs tend to be larger than IBRD/IDA trust funds. As of end-FY17, FIF's share of FHIT amounted to 69 percent of the total amount held in trust by the WBG. FIFs allow the World Bank to support the international community in providing targeted and coordinated responses that focus on the provision of global public goods, such as preventing communicable diseases, responding to climate change, and food security. FIFs tend to be uniquely structured, often involving innovative financing and governance arrangements, as well as flexible designs which enable funds to be raised from multiple sources, both sovereign and private. Funds can be channeled in a coordinated manner to a range of recipients in the public and private sectors through a variety of arrangements.

What is in the 2017 Trust Fund Annual Report?

The Trust Fund Annual Report (TFAR) provides an overview of WBG trust funds and FIFs, with a focus on key results and impact, financial trends, and reforms. The audience for the report is both internal and external stakeholders, including existing and new donors. An interactive downloadable version of the report in the form of an e-magazine is available online.¹³

The report has been divided into two distinct sections: **(A) IBRD/IDA and IFC trust funds** and **(B) Financial intermediary funds** to differentiate between the distinctive roles and functions of the two financing mechanisms, since the majority of FIF resources are allocated to external (non-WBG) IAs.

Each section begins with an overview and achievements, followed by financial trends, and culminates with reform. By providing an overview and achievements and financial portfolio analysis, the report enables the reader to gain insights to better understand the reform efforts and the way forward.

SECTION A—IBRD/IDA and IFC Trust Funds

This section describes the critical role of IBRD/IDA and IFC trust funds in enabling the WBG to support priority development issues, complement IBRD/IDA and IFC operations, and build partnerships. It does so by highlighting three key aspects of the IBRD/IDA and IFC trust fund portfolio.

Chapter One: Trust Fund Achievements, FY13–FY17 features results stories from over 60 IBRD/IDA and IFC trust funds that cover all Global Practices, Cross Cutting Solution Areas, Regions, and IFC to demonstrate their varied role and strategic impact during the FY13–FY17 time frame. The results stories for this year's TFAR are organized around the IDA18 special themes of climate change; fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV); gender and development; governance and institutional development; and jobs and economic transformation.

Together, the IDA18 special themes represent a holistic approach to investing in growth, resilience, and opportunity to support the twin goals—eradicating extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity, particularly in the poorest countries. These themes are directly linked to the most salient development challenges of the day. The targeted focus on these themes is designed to support the most pressing challenges in FCV situations; tackling climate challenges and development in an integrated manner; promoting competitiveness and better and more inclusive jobs—particularly for women and youth; closing gender gaps; and building strong and accountable institutions. The WBG provides a multilateral platform to align global support to client countries under these themes and strengthens the links among them, through leveraging IBRD and IDA resources and complementing them with trust funds.

In addition, the chapter also features results stories from trust funds that allow the WBG to test innovative approaches using information and communication technology (ICT) and scale them up through regular

¹² While the World Bank always acts as a trustee in all FIFs, it may not always be responsible for implementing activities or serving as a secretariat in FIF-supported program partnerships.

¹³ The online version of the 2017 TFAR can be accessed via <http://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/trust-fund-annual-report-2017>

WBG operations. A business-as-usual approach is not expected to be sufficient to achieve the twin goals and deliver on the *Forward Look*.

Climate change: The impact of extreme natural disasters is equivalent to a \$520 billion loss in annual consumption globally and forces some 26 million people into poverty each year. The WBG is committed to increasing climate financing to 28 percent of its total portfolio by 2020. The *Climate Change Action Plan*, adopted by the WBG in April 2016, lays out concrete steps to meet this commitment.¹⁴ Trust fund resources deepen the WBG's engagement in key priority areas and pave the way for innovative pilot approaches to climate action that complement IBRD/IDA and IFC operations. Some of the work carried out under trust funds includes: (i) helping countries integrate climate change into their development strategies and investment programs to help achieve the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs); (ii) scaling up implementation of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures; (iii) building capacity to integrate climate change considerations into the planning and design of long-term investments that expand sustainable infrastructure; (iv) boosting climate resilience through improved management of natural resources, including climate-smart agriculture and sustainable forest management to support livelihoods and economic growth, and climate-responsive social protection; and (v) fostering strong partnerships with the private sector to expand green finance approaches.

Fragility, conflict, and violence: With more than two billion people living in countries where development outcomes are affected by FCV, the WBG is addressing the sources of instability and building resilience by emphasizing prevention and early action, addressing gender disparities, and fostering humanitarian-development-peace partnerships, including with the private sector. Trust fund resources support this work by: (i) enabling the WBG to scale up its response to the forced displacement crisis through increased financing, knowledge, and analytics, and greater collaboration with humanitarian-development-peace partners; (ii) deepening the WBG's understanding of FCV contexts and building a solid evidence base for effective engagement

and programming; (iii) promoting FCV-sensitive approaches and ensuring operational and financial rapid response to protracted and recurring crises; (iv) promoting innovative financing mechanisms that are tailored to different FCV contexts and enabling the WBG to strategically use trust fund resources to work in non-IDA eligible countries; and (v) forging dynamic partnerships with the United Nations, European Union, multilateral development banks, and international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and other non-state actors.

Gender and development: Gender parity is a prerequisite to achieving sustainable development and has a direct bearing on growth, competitiveness, and the future readiness of economies and businesses worldwide. The WBG is committed to advancing gender equality across sectors and has begun implementing its *WBG's Gender Strategy (FY16–23)*, which charts an ambitious course focusing on tangible interventions that reach real-world results, by implementing operations that narrow opportunity and outcome gaps between males and females.¹⁵ Trust fund resources complement IBRD/IDA and IFC operations by ensuring that WBG staff, clients, policy makers, and partners have the data, knowledge, and evidence needed to design effective gender programs and policies. They not only support the priorities of the *Gender Strategy* overall, but are important catalysts for innovation, for scaling up approaches proven to work, and for expanding the frontiers of the gender equality agenda. Some of this work includes: (i) reducing gender gaps in accessing basic health, education, and social protection services; (ii) removing constraints to enable women and girls to effectively participate in the labor force; (iii) promoting women's ownership and control of assets critical for their economic growth; and (iv) enhancing women's participation in decision making processes involving service delivery and tackling gender-based violence.

Governance and institutional development: More than half of the global population expresses distrust in government institutions. Governance and institutional development forms a core part of the work of the WBG as it relates to all sectors. The WBG helps client countries build capable, efficient, open, and accountable institutions for inclusive development by

¹⁴ The World Bank *Climate Change Action Plan* can be accessed at <http://bit.ly/CCActionPlan>

¹⁵ The *WBG's Gender Strategy* can be accessed at <http://bit.ly/WBGGenderStrategy>

adopting a long-term, integrated, and multi-sectoral approach to public sector reform. Trust fund resources draw on the WBG's convening power and technical expertise to complement IBRD/IDA operations and help countries develop practical solutions to address complex governance challenges. Trust funds support client countries by: (i) enhancing public financial management by improving collection, administration, and efficient use of resources; (ii) strengthening public administration capacity, including enhancing performance and transparency of state-owned enterprises and strengthening accountability mechanisms; and (iii) promoting citizen engagement through citizen feedback mechanisms for greater transparency and inclusiveness.

Jobs and economic transformation: Among those who do participate in the labor market, around 200 million people are unemployed, including 75 million youth under the age of 25. The WBG adopts a comprehensive approach to its work on jobs and economic transformation to develop programs that create jobs in the formal sector, improve the quality of informal jobs, and facilitate access to jobs for vulnerable and marginalized groups to improve earnings, labor productivity, and employment rates. Trust funds complement WBG operations by leveraging technical expertise and resources to develop innovative solutions that are aimed at: (i) strengthening macro and regulatory policies to create an enabling environment for businesses to grow and create jobs; (ii) implementing labor regulations, income protection, and active labor market programs that extend to most of the labor force; and (iii) helping to design and deliver comprehensive, integrated, and high-impact jobs strategies that involve all relevant sectors in client countries.

Innovations through information and communication technology: New technologies are one of the key driving forces behind innovations in development and are routinely being introduced and adopted to improve the lives of the poor and help client countries achieve sustainable growth and development. The WBG continuously strives to accelerate innovations in development by testing and scaling up innovations in different global and local contexts, documenting successes and failures, incorporating these lessons into operations and knowledge work, and facilitating their widespread awareness and use for transformational impact. Trust funds provide the

flexibility needed to support a wide range of innovations in ICT, including: (i) assisting fragile and conflict-affected situations; (ii) building effective identification systems for the provision of basic services; (iii) increasing financial inclusion for those without access to formal finance; (iv) strengthening public financial management; and (v) improving water resource management. While these themes are not exhaustive, they demonstrate the potential use of trust funds in supporting innovations through ICT across the WBG's work.

Chapter Two: Financial Trends of World Bank Group Trust Funds, FY13–FY17

provides a systematic analysis of key statistics and financial trends of the IBRD/IDA and IFC trust fund portfolio. As of end-FY17, the WBG FHIT was \$10.5 billion after peaking at \$11.3 billion at end-FY15.¹⁶ IBRD/IDA trust funds accounted for 85 percent of the FHIT. Total cash contributions to WBG trust funds declined during the five-year period, dropping to \$3 billion in FY17—the lowest point over the past five years. Disbursements and cash transfers of WBG trust funds remained relatively stable over the past five years, fluctuating between \$4.4 billion in FY13 and \$4.2 billion in FY17.

The number of standard trust funds decreased from 597 in FY13 to 544 in FY17, as part of the World Bank's consolidation efforts toward multi-donor trust funds (MDTFs) and programmatic trust funds. IBRD/IDA MDTFs have seen a steady year over year increase over the past five years, increasing from 52 percent as of end-FY13 to 61 percent as of end-FY17. The share of programmatic IBRD/IDA trust funds increased from 64 percent in FY13 to 70 percent in FY17. Sovereign governments remain the largest contributors to IBRD/IDA trust funds, accounting for 76 percent (\$2.1 billion) of total cash contributions received in FY17. The United Kingdom was the largest donor in cumulative cash contributions to IBRD/IDA trust funds between FY13–FY17 (\$3.4 billion), followed by the European Union (\$1.8 billion) and the United States (\$1.7 billion).

The number of IFC trust funds decreased over the past five years from 290 as of end-FY13 to 217 as of end-FY17, mainly due to IFC's efforts to consolidate the trust fund portfolio. Cash contributions for IFC trust funds decreased from \$375 million in FY13 to

¹⁶ FHIT are comprised of cash and investments and promissory notes receivable.

\$268 million in FY17, while disbursements decreased from \$357 million in FY13 to \$300 million in FY17. IFC trust funds received cash contributions predominantly from sovereign donors. Switzerland was the largest sovereign cash contributor to IFC advisory services trust funds, accounting for 13 percent of total cumulative cash contributions received between FY13–FY17, followed by the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

The FY17 TFAR adds several new graphs and figures compared to the previous version, along with footnotes and endnotes to present a more comprehensive analysis of the trust fund portfolio after a five-year gap in the preparation of the report, and to set a foundation for the ongoing discussions regarding trust fund reform.

Chapter Three: Trust Fund Reform provides an overview of the ongoing World Bank-wide trust fund reform efforts to strengthen the link between trust funds and the WBG’s strategic priorities, improve corporate oversight, and increase efficiencies to contribute to the *Forward Look* vision of a stronger and better WBG. Successive trust fund reforms in the past have made significant progress in transitioning trust funds to World Bank operational, financial, and administrative controls, aligning trust funds with broader World Bank strategies and priorities, strengthening corporate oversight over the trust fund lifecycle, and improving integration of trust fund resources into budget planning to reduce costs and better manage risks. The new vision for structural trust funds reform ensures that trust funds remain a strong pillar of World Bank resources for the next decade, around fewer and larger individual funds that reflect the highest priorities for the institution, reduced transaction costs, more efficient use of resources, stronger results focus, and more active strategic management at the corporate, Global Practice, and Region levels. The preliminary design of the new phase of reform is under way, with active participation from Global Practices, Global Themes, Regions, and IFC. Donors and clients will be consulted on the reform’s initial recommendations in the first quarter of calendar year 2018, with the objective to start implementation at the beginning of FY19. This chapter includes only high-level messages related to the ongoing trust fund reform, as these are still preliminary and subject to change based on external consultations.

SECTION B—Financial Intermediary Funds

This section focuses on the management and financial aspects of the FIF portfolio to highlight key programs, sectors, and innovations, and summarizes key aspects of FIF reform.

Chapter Four: Overview of Financial Intermediary Funds summarizes the key characteristics and varying roles the World Bank plays in managing FIFs. Twenty-nine FIFs have been established to date. Over the years, the FIF instrument has enabled the World Bank to engage in new areas of work, allowing the World Bank to develop innovative financing models to maximize funding through the involvement of the public and the private sectors. Recent examples of such FIFs include the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF), the Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF), and the Pilot Auction Facility for Methane and Climate Change Mitigation (PAF).

Chapter Five: Financial Trends of World Bank Financial Intermediary Funds, FY13–FY17

provides key statistics and financial data to analyze the financial trends in the FIF portfolio. The FHIT for FIFs continued to increase during the past five years, reaching the highest point of \$21.1 billion as of end-FY17, of which approximately \$724 million was transferred to the World Bank to implement activities. Contributions averaged \$7.7 billion, while cash transfers remained relatively steady with an average annual transfer of \$6.8 billion during the past five years. The largest amounts of funds are held in four FIFs and account for 80 percent of the total FHIT by FIFs across the five-year period. The top ten donors contributed \$32.3 billion to FIFs in the last five years, comprising 36 percent of the total contributions. The United States remains the largest donor to FIFs, followed by the United Kingdom and Japan.

Chapter Six: Financial Intermediary Funds Reform

highlights the different opportunities and challenges in managing FIFs in the World Bank and how the ongoing FIF reform will help build on these opportunities and address these challenges. The number of active FIFs and the amount held in trust by the WBG continues to increase, underscoring the importance of carefully considering the use of FIFs as an instrument for funding and partnership arrangements among other instruments offered by the World

Bank to clients and shareholders. The preliminary design of FIF reform currently under way in the World Bank aims to: (i) better align the use of FIFs with the World Bank's corporate and operational strategies; (ii) strengthen corporate oversight; and (iii) ensure that the World Bank's engagement with FIFs serves the interests and priorities of the clients. Donors and clients will be consulted on the reform's initial recommendations in the first quarter of calendar year 2018, and these are presented as high-level recommendations in this chapter given their preliminary nature.

Annexes: Annexes 1 and 2 include a list of all donors from the largest to the smallest who have contributed to WBG trust funds and to the FIFs over the past five years, respectively, to acknowledge the contribution of all donors. Annex 3 includes the Glossary of Key Terms used throughout the TFAR. Annex 4 includes a list of trust funds included in Chapter One (in order of appearance).

FY17 Single Audit Report: The FY17 Single Audit Report, along with the unqualified opinions from the

independent auditor, are not included in the TFAR unlike previous times. This can be accessed at www.worldbank.org/financialresults.¹⁷

This annual report is not designed to be read cover to cover. It has been organized in a way that readers both internal and external to the WBG can consult the detailed Table of Contents and quickly reference the sections and/or chapters of relevant interest. Hyperlinks are provided in the Table of Contents to easily access the relevant section, chapter, box, or figure in the main body of the report.

Our hope is that the report proves to be an informative and insightful document that provides an overview of trust funds and demonstrates the critical role trust funds play in supporting the WBG's activities, innovations, and partnerships around the world, and the future reforms which will make the value proposition of trust funds even stronger.

¹⁷ The "Single Audit Report" is the WBG Modified Cash Basis Trust Funds Report on Internal Control over External Financial Reporting and Combined Statements of Receipts, Disbursements, and Fund Balance and includes the independent auditors' reports.

Development Results

The WBG continues to make major strides in how it monitors and reports results. The results below were selected from Chapter 1 on Trust Fund Achievements to highlight the diversity and impact of the WBG trust fund portfolio. The results represented below have been achieved during the FY13–FY17 timeframe.¹⁸



CLIMATE CHANGE

20 COUNTRIES	70 CITIES	180K ¹⁹ TONS	8M ²⁰ PEOPLE	750 MEGAWATT
<p>20 countries vulnerable to climate-related hazards provided with much-needed technical assistance to integrate climate resilience measures in their development policies and strategies</p> <p>Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery</p>	<p>70 cities globally used diagnostic tool to conduct energy efficiency assessments that informed energy-related investments</p> <p>Energy Sector Management Assistance Program</p>	<p>180,000 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent captured, generating additional income for 30,000 smallholder farmers</p> <p>BioCarbon Fund</p>	<p>Eight million people facing chronic food insecurity received cash and food transfers in 300 districts in Ethiopia</p> <p>Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program</p>	<p>750 megawatt solar park in India, one of the biggest solar sites in the world, brought to the market</p> <p>Australia's DFAT Global Advisory Services Trust Fund</p>



FRAGILITY, CONFLICT, AND VIOLENCE

2M BENEFICIARIES	400K BENEFICIARIES	2M PEOPLE	\$2B ²¹ IDA SUB-WINDOW	15.9M BENEFICIARIES
<p>2 million beneficiaries, including 250,000 Syrian refugees, served through upgraded basic infrastructure such as roads, sidewalks, and water drainage systems in Jordan</p> <p>State and Peacebuilding Trust Fund</p>	<p>400,000 beneficiaries reached in Ebola-affected Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, through back-to-school programs, social protection jobs programs, psychosocial support, and health system improvements</p> <p>Ebola Recovery and Reconstruction Trust Fund</p>	<p>2 million people provided with access to improved water sources in the West Bank and Gaza</p> <p>Palestinian Partnership for Infrastructure Development Multi-Donor Trust Fund</p>	<p>2 billion IDA sub-window for refugees and host communities established with inputs from this trust fund</p> <p>Global Program on Forced Displacement</p>	<p>15.9 million beneficiaries, nearly 50 percent of whom are women, participated in local democratically elected institutions through the National Solidarity Program to determine their own development priorities</p> <p>Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund</p>



GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

23M TEXTBOOKS	363K FARMERS	\$1.3B LEVERAGED	55 IMPACT EVALUATIONS	\$15M PROJECT
<p>23 million textbooks delivered, over 205,000 teachers trained, and 3,000 classrooms built</p> <p>Global Partnership for Education Trust Fund²²</p>	<p>363,000 farmers, including 75,000 women, adopted agriculture productivity-enhancing technologies in Ethiopia</p> <p>Global Agriculture and Food Security Program²²</p>	<p>\$1.3 billion leveraged in IBRD/IDA financing for 10 countries to improve reproductive, maternal, newborn child, and adolescent health and nutrition in FY17</p> <p>Global Financing Facility</p>	<p>55 impact evaluations on gender supported, that are informing the design and implementation of IBRD/IDA projects worth \$73 million since FY15</p> <p>Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality</p>	<p>\$15 million IDA project is addressing gender-based violence in Honduras, incorporating lessons from Uganda</p> <p>Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality</p>

¹⁸ To the extent possible, the results featured in this report were achieved in the FY13–FY17 time frame. In a few cases, the results are reported cumulatively since inception of the trust fund and may extend beyond this five-year time frame.

¹⁹ K represents thousand.

²⁰ M represents million.

²¹ B represents billion.

²² This trust fund is a FIF with the World Bank working as an IA.



GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

\$290M

IN SAVINGS

\$290 million in savings raised through the new automatic enrollment pension scheme in Turkey, benefiting 3 million people

Financial Sector Reform and Strengthening Initiative

23%

INCREASE

23 percent increase in water user fee collection rates in Benin through social accountability mechanisms to ensure regular water supply and maintenance

Global Partnership for Social Accountability

13%

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

13 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in tax revenue reached in Pakistan through tax reform initiatives, increasing from 11 percent of GDP

Trust Fund for Accelerating Growth and Reforms

\$1.8B

PROJECTS

\$1.8 billion for 23 World Bank projects for ECA countries through grants for project preparation and operational training

Europe and Central Asia Region Capacity Development

137

GRANTS

137 grants awarded to enable knowledge exchange among WBG client countries to strengthen public institutions

South-South Experience Exchange Facility



JOBS AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

1M

BENEFICIARIES

One million beneficiaries, 60 percent of whom are women, directly benefitted from livelihood opportunities

Japan Social Development Fund

9

FREE TRADE ZONES

9 free trade zones approved and \$203 million in investments generated for the apparel industry in Haiti

Facility for Investment Climate Advisory Services

\$560M

PROJECTS

\$560 million IBRD projects for Lebanon and Tunisia designed using knowledge and analytics to generate innovative approaches to job creation in fragile contexts

Jobs Umbrella

\$159M

IN SAVINGS

\$159 million in savings generated through innovative food safety laws in Ukraine

SECO Financial Support for Advisory Services in Europe and Central Asia

\$300M

PROJECT

\$300 million IDA project on youth employment and social support built on the national registry of poor and vulnerable households in 10 states in Nigeria

Rapid Social Response



INNOVATIONS THROUGH INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

140

COUNTRIES

140 countries covered through the Global Findex database with information on how ICT helps unbanked adults access financial services

Global Financial Inclusion Indicators

REAL-TIME DATA

THROUGH MOBILE PHONES

Real-time data collected directly from the poor used mobile technology to complement traditional surveys in South Sudan, leading to timely policy action, more effective programs, and empowerment of the poor

High Frequency South Sudan Survey

DIGITAL IDENTIFICATION

FOR ACCESS

Digital identification technology used to help the poor to access basic services and ensure their financial inclusion, mobility, and identity as one in seven individuals globally are unable to prove their identity

Identification for Development

SATELLITE IMAGERY

FOR DAMAGE AND NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

Satellite imagery analysis used in fragile conflict-affected contexts like Iraq to carry out remote damage and needs assessments due to security challenges

State and Peacebuilding Fund

CENTRALIZED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEM

INCREASES REVENUES

Centralized Information Technology system helped increase government revenues for copper exports, which account for 77 percent of Zambia's total exports

Zambia Public Financial Management Reform Program

IBRD/IDA and IFC Trust Funds

Trust Fund Achievements

FY13-FY17

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Introduction



This chapter features over 60 results stories and achievements from trust funds that cover all Global Practices, Cross Cutting Solution Areas, Regions, and the IFC to highlight the diversity of the trust fund portfolio and emphasize its importance in supporting operational work across all of the WBG. These results stories and achievements provide a snapshot of what the WBG, its partners, and clients were able to achieve through trust fund-financed activities between FY13–FY17.²³ Annex 4 provides an index of trust funds presented in this chapter, with hyperlinks to the corresponding results stories.

This year the results stories are organized around the IDA18 special themes: (i) climate change; (ii) FCV; (iii) gender and development; (iv) governance and institutional development; and (v) jobs and economic transformation. This approach was taken to demonstrate how trust funds fit within the broader WBG strategic priorities and complement IDA priorities and investments. In addition, the chapter also features results stories from trust funds that allow the WBG to pilot and scale up innovations using ICT, given that a business-as-usual approach may not be sufficient to deliver on the twin goals by 2030 and effectively implement the *Forward Look*. The results stories were selected based on submissions from the respective Global Practices, Cross Cutting Solution Areas, Regions, and the IFC. In addition, outreach was done to the 400 members of the World Bank Community of Practice on trust funds to identify appropriate results stories. Out of more than 100 submissions received, over 60 were selected based on a number of criteria.

These are not “stories” in the sense that they reflect the firsthand experience of the WBG staff who have worked on these trust funds, and many of the write-ups were either prepared by the staff themselves or in close consultation with them. In addition, the write-ups were cross checked with various WBG documents, when possible.

Each results story begins with a brief overview of the trust fund to showcase the multifaceted nature of the work being carried out under the trust fund that may span across different sectors, themes, and regions, followed by a summary of the key results achieved under the specific IDA18 special theme being supported. This is further substantiated, where possible, by highlighting specific country examples, beneficiary stories, quotes, results from independent evaluations, graphs, and pictures to demonstrate results on the ground. To the extent possible, the names and flags or logos of all donors that have contributed to each trust fund are also featured to thank the donors for their generous support and ensure greater donor visibility.

It is true that for every trust fund example which is included, many others equally instructive and innovative cases probably exist. Given the scale of the WBG’s trust fund portfolio, it is not possible to report on all trust funds in this report. These are presented in the Directory of Programs Supported by Trust Funds.²⁴ The selected trust funds featured in this report under the different IDA18 special themes do not solely work in these areas,

²³ To the extent possible, the results featured in the report were achieved in the FY13–FY17 time frame. In a few cases, the results are reported cumulatively since inception of the trust fund and may extend beyond this five-year time frame.

²⁴ Please refer to the 2017 edition of the Directory of Programs Supported by Trust Funds to find information on most trust funds comprising the portfolio (<http://bit.ly/DirectoryofPrograms>). Each trust fund included in the Directory has a brief summary of the objectives, financial highlights, contributing donor(s), contact information of the WBG’s staff managing the trust fund, and the relevant website address, if available.

but cover multiple sectors, themes, and regions. Some of the selected trust funds also leverage IBRD projects, demonstrating complementarity of trust funds with IBRD/IDA. Future annual reports will be organized around other important themes and sectors to illustrate how trust funds contribute to addressing other critical global, regional, and national challenges.

Given this caveat, we hope that the selected trust fund results and achievements featured in this report will give an appreciation of how trust funds are a critical pillar of WBG financing, complement IDA and IBRD, fill gaps where necessary, respond with agility to natural and man-made emergencies and disasters, enable testing and scaling up of innovations, and strengthen partnerships. All of this ultimately translates to helping our client countries and their people, especially the poor, improve their lives and livelihood, and create shared prosperity for all.



Climate Change



“Without adequate financing and actions, climate change impacts could push an additional 100 million people into poverty by 2030. Trust funds play a critical role in supporting the WBG in implementing the Climate Change Action Plan by helping countries mitigate the impacts of climate change and build resilience to climate shocks.”

—**John Roome**

Senior Director, Climate Change Group

Climate change is a major challenge of our time, placing an increasing number of people and assets at risk, affecting their health and quality of life, and making development less sustainable. In 2016, the United Nations announced that global temperatures had risen 1.2 degrees Celsius above the preindustrial level, making it the hottest year on record. The impact of extreme natural disasters is equivalent to a \$520 billion loss in annual consumption globally and forces some 26 million people into poverty each year. The WBG’s report *Shock Waves: Managing the Impacts of Climate Change on Poverty* notes that the impact of climate change-related shocks on poverty reduction alone could result in more than 100 million additional people living in poverty by 2030.²⁵

The WBG is committed to increasing climate financing to 28 percent of its total portfolio by 2020. The WBG Climate Change Action Plan, adopted in April 2016, lays out concrete steps to meet that commitment. It includes

²⁵ To download a copy of the report *Shock Waves: Managing the Impacts of Climate Change on Poverty*, please visit <http://bit.ly/shockwavesm>

ambitious targets to be met by 2020, including helping client countries add 30 gigawatts of renewable energy, putting in place early warning systems for 100 million people, and developing climate-smart agriculture investment plans for at least 40 countries.

In helping countries address climate change, the WBG strategy focuses on five priority areas: (i) helping countries integrate climate change into development, achieve their NDCs, and set the stage for further ambition; (ii) accelerating the energy transition; (iii) facilitating the expansion of sustainable infrastructure; (iv) boosting the climate resilience of communities, economies, and ecosystems; and (v) unlocking trillions in climate finance.

Trust fund resources deepen the WBG's engagement in these priority areas, often paving the way for innovative pilot approaches to climate action, facilitating and complementing efforts by IBRD/IDA, and strengthening partnerships.

I. Helping countries integrate climate change into development, achieve their Nationally Determined Contributions, and set the stage for further ambition

The NDCs spell out key actions countries intend to take to address climate change to ensure successful implementation of the national climate pledges in the run-up to and since the Conference of the Parties (COP) 21. The WBG is an implementing partner of the [NDC Partnership](#), a global coalition of 62 developing and developed countries and nine international institutions working together to mobilize technical and financial support for the implementation of NDCs while enhancing sustainable development.

22 climate change mitigation and adaptation projects supported in 18 countries across six regions, leveraging \$10.5 million since FY16.

Nationally Determined Contributions Support Facility

CONTRIBUTOR



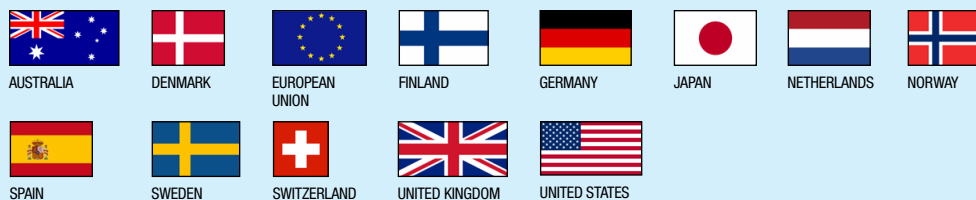
GERMANY

The **Nationally Determined Contributions Support Facility (NDC-SF)** is a BETF promoting technical assistance, capacity building, stakeholder coordination, and targeted investments to enable countries to “move the needle” on the implementation of their climate change commitments. The NDC-SF currently supports 22 climate change mitigation and adaptation projects in 18 countries across six regions, to facilitate coordination across stakeholders under the umbrella of the NDC Partnership, including World Bank teams, implementing partners, multilateral development banks, donors, and countries—at international, regional, national, and local levels. NDC-SF projects mainly support NDC implementation strategy development, upstream climate analytics, investment and business plan preparation, and cross-sectoral coordination enhancements. Initial consultations for some projects have enabled government line ministries to further prioritize actions needed for strengthening the country's NDC and initiate a mapping and gap analysis of donor support to maximize resource allocation and climate finance coordination. Through

its projects, the NDC-SF has leveraged an additional \$10.5 million since FY16 by partnering with other climate-related funds, such as the Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF) to fund or co-fund public-private partnership-related projects on transport, energy, and infrastructure. In addition, NDC-SF is leading dialogue with WBG climate-related trust funds to explore synergies, enhance coordination, and financially leverage support for NDC implementation. In addition to the 22 projects, the NDC-SF is coordinating activities related to the Climate Action Peer Exchange initiative to facilitate south-south exchange and a learning exchange forum for finance ministries interested in integrating climate change into fiscal reforms and budgeting.

Box 1: Building Institutional Capacity for Mitigation in China

CONTRIBUTORS



The **Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR)** trust fund provides technical assistance and funds to build institutional capacity of client governments to assess, prepare, and implement carbon pricing instruments in order to scale up greenhouse gas mitigation. Between FY13–FY17, the trust fund supported the Government of China to design and implement key building blocks of the national Emissions Trading System to help achieve its mitigation targets put forward in the country’s Intended NDC. Since many aspects of the Emissions Trading System design are closely linked with the country’s mid- and long-term mitigation goals, the PMR also provides policy analysis support to China. This support contributed to the development of the country’s Intended NDC and provided key indicators, components, and assumptions used for mid- and long-term scenarios. One of the products of this analytical support, a report titled [Pursuing an Innovative Development Pathway—Understanding China’s Intended Nationally Determined Contributions](#), helped articulate how China’s Intended NDC can be a powerful vehicle for innovation and help shift the country toward a new development pathway. PMR also helped organize technical workshops and dialogue to bring together the National Development and Reform Commission, the state-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council, China’s leading state-owned enterprises, and a range of international companies to discuss best industry practices and engage in Emissions Trading System simulations. The objective of the event was to enhance private sector engagement and readiness on emissions trading in China.

Supported China to design the building blocks of a National Emissions Trading System between FY13–FY17 to help achieve its mitigation targets.

Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

CONTRIBUTORS



20 countries benefited from technical assistance to integrate climate resilience measures in World Bank projects in FY17.

The **Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)** is a global partnership managing a program of \$260 million that operates in 80 countries with more than 400 partners worldwide. GFDRR strategically channels financing to activities that either lead to larger development programs or support policy changes that strengthen capacity of institutions to manage risks. Through its resilience to climate change window, GFDRR provides technical assistance, financial support, knowledge, and innovative solutions to help countries vulnerable to climate-related hazards make development strategies, policies, and investments resilient to future climate and disaster risks. In addition, GFDRR provides just-in-time support for integrating climate resilience measures into new and ongoing World Bank operations. In FY17 alone, GFDRR's just-in-time assistance helped integrate climate resilience measures in more than 20 countries, across more than eight sectors.

GFDRR is providing technical assistance in Bangladesh to build the institutional capacity of the Bangladesh Water Development Board to mitigate the impact of storm surges and saltwater intrusion in coastal polders and develop a comprehensive climate resilient coastal embankment management strategy.²⁶ This support is informing a \$400 million IDA *Coastal Embankment Improvement Project* that will help upgrade Bangladesh's coastal embankment system and increase the area protected by polders from tidal flooding and frequent storm surges. The project will also help reduce poverty, as around 8.5 million people will benefit through agriculture development, job creation, and food security.

GFDRR is helping the government in São Tomé and Príncipe improve its capacity for participatory risk planning, monitoring, adaptation planning, and project design activities in vulnerable coastal communities. The support has informed the \$4.1 million Adaptation to Climate Change Program financed by FIFs—the Global Environment

²⁶ Coastal polders are low-lying tracts of land enclosed by dikes that form an artificial hydrological entity, meaning there is no connection with outside water other than through manually operated devices.

Facility (GEF) and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)—with implementation by the WBG. The activities piloted in the first phase will be scaled up in 2018 to include seven additional communities, with cofinancing from GEF, LDCF, and IDA (\$12 million) implemented through the West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Program.²⁷

Global Environment Facility

CONTRIBUTORS



The **Global Environment Facility (GEF)** is a FIF, in which the World Bank serves as an IA. The results stories featured below are from activities implemented by the World Bank through IBRD/IDA trust funds. As a financing mechanism for developing countries to finance activities that support major international environmental conventions and international and transboundary waters, the GEF is a unique partnership of 18 agencies—including United Nations agencies, multilateral development banks, national entities, and international NGOs—working with 183 countries.²⁸ In addition to being an IA, the World Bank will manage a portfolio of \$4 billion between 2018–2022 as the trustee for the overall facility. The World Bank's comparative advantage in the GEF is its ability to support innovative and transformational projects across various sectors, including regulatory reform, leveraging investments from the public and private sectors, and working at a

²⁷ The West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Program is a convening platform that helps countries access expertise and finance to sustainably manage their coastal areas. It was created in response to countries' requests for solutions and financial support to help save the social and economic assets of coastal areas.

²⁸ These conventions include: The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity; the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants; the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification; and the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

national and global scale. Since GEF resources are largely in the form of grants, they can be used to finance activities which governments and the private sector initially perceive as too risky by providing technical assistance, de-risking instruments, and buying down the cost of borrowing, especially for innovative and catalytic initiatives.

With a \$1.2 billion climate finance window, programs and projects financed by the GEF are designed to support mitigation activities. From FY13–FY17, the GEF trust fund supported 31 World Bank climate change projects in 19 countries worth a total of \$245 million, which in turn helped leverage an additional \$2.5 billion. Some of the key initiatives supported by the trust fund enabled support for: (i) adaptation planning; (ii) extension of renewable energy such as photovoltaic, mini-grids, geothermal development, and national renewable energy scale-up; (iii) energy efficiency through energy service companies, bus rapid transit, and city programs; and (iv) land use and forestry through forest conservation, satellite monitoring of forests, land use and forest restoration, and watershed management.

The trust fund provided funding to the Amazon Region Protected Areas (ARPA) Program in Brazil to help curtail the threat of deforestation resulting from increasing settlement and expanded agricultural, ranching, logging, and mining operations. ARPA is a key part of Brazil's mitigation and adaptation actions to achieve the ambitious NDC. ARPA grew out of a pledge made by the Government of Brazil in 1998 to triple the area of the Amazon under legal protection. Since its inception in 2003, ARPA has set world-class standards for innovation and cooperation involving multiple sectors of society and has produced extraordinary conservation results ahead of schedule. By investing in sound management of biologically important state and federal lands, ARPA is playing a key role in ensuring that future development in the vital Amazon region can take place on solid environmental footing. With support from ARPA, the Government of Brazil created about 35 million hectares of new protected areas in the Amazon. ARPA is now the largest tropical forest conservation effort in the world. In addition, the program has helped create a \$215 million endowment fund to maintain the protected areas for the next 25 years. The current phase of the program, initiated this year with an investment of \$241 million from multiple sources, will include another 73 million hectares of forests in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 300 million tons before 2030.

**31 World Bank
climate change and
mitigation projects
worth \$245 million
supported in
19 countries.**

II. Accelerating the energy transition

The WBG strives to focus on the greatest potential reductions in greenhouse gas by slowing down the growth of coal-fired power plants in emerging economies. To support the shift to renewable energy, which is increasingly cost competitive, the WBG helps develop enabling policy and business environments, strengthen electricity grids, and de-risk investments. The WBG is also helping to accelerate the phaseout of hydrofluorocarbons and support energy efficiency measures.

Balkans Renewable Energy Program

CONTRIBUTOR



AUSTRIA

The **Balkans Renewable Energy Program (BREP)** trust fund supported IFC’s renewable energy projects in Serbia, Albania, and other parts of the Western Balkans where IFC advised the governments on ways to improve country regulatory frameworks. In Serbia, this paved the way for the development of a renewable energy market and a pipeline of IFC investments. The Western Balkans region holds great potential for renewable energy generation, but banks, regulators, and local entrepreneurs often lack the experience and capacity to successfully leverage it. Between FY13–FY17, 150 renewable projects worth approximately \$123 million were commissioned through BREP. IFC also arranged \$65 million in financing for the Belgium-based energy group Elicio to develop one of Serbia’s first sizable wind farms to be operationalized by 2019. The initiative is expected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to taking more than 26,000 cars off the road every year. IFC is also advising the city of Belgrade on their first Waste2Energy project, with 40 percent of the private partner’s revenues generated from the sale of renewable energy produced by the plant. This was made possible through the off-take agreement developed by the Ministry of Energy with the assistance of the WBG under BREP. In the next few years, the overall program in Serbia is expected to facilitate more than \$800 million in investments, including over \$200 million invested and mobilized by IFC.

150 renewable energy projects worth \$123 million commissioned in the Western Balkans between FY13–FY17.

Energy Sector Management Assistance Program

CONTRIBUTORS



AUSTRALIA



AUSTRIA



BELGIUM



CANADA



DENMARK



EUROPEAN UNION



FINLAND



FRANCE



GERMANY



IBRD



ICELAND



ITALY



JAPAN



LITHUANIA



LUXEMBOURG



NETHERLANDS



NORWAY



ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION



SWEDEN



SWITZERLAND



UNITED KINGDOM



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM

The **Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP)** is a global MDTF that provides analytical and advisory services to low- and middle-income countries to achieve

environmentally sustainable energy solutions for poverty reduction and economic growth. ESMAP's main thematic areas include energy access, renewable energy, and energy efficiency, while the cross-cutting areas address broader energy sector issues of subsidy reforms, governance markets, and planning, and provide knowledge as a global public good through the Sustainable Energy for All Knowledge Hub. The advisory services provided and knowledge generated by the program help leverage lending, shape policy, increase client capacity, and promote innovation.²⁹

"More than 30 years after ESMAP's establishment . . . ESMAP objectives and programs continue to be highly relevant to global and regional challenges in the energy sector and to the needs and priorities of their client countries."

[ESMAP is] ". . . playing an important role in incrementally improving the existing country situation, whether directly through tangible outcomes, or indirectly by opening the door for other interventions to support longer term impacts."

—External Evaluation, ICF Consulting Limited, ESMAP Business Plan Period, FY14–16

ESMAP's work on renewable energy aims to increase the WBG's investment pipeline to achieve the 28 percent climate co-benefits target and support client countries in creating the right climate for commercial investments to achieve the NDCs. The recent emphasis on solar power is generating strong demand from clients in designing and launching a solar auction. In addition, ESMAP has developed the Global Solar Atlas, making available high quality solar maps, poster maps, and geographic information system layers for 146 countries.³⁰ To date, the initiative has helped 13 countries obtain an initial assessment of their wind and solar power resources, resulting in improved data for planning and private sector development. The Global Solar Atlas has set a new standard for conducting and publishing resource assessment studies adopted by donors, and has become a lead data provider for the International Renewable Energy Agency Global Atlas on renewable energy. ESMAP also mobilized \$235 million through the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) and the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) to support the development of a pipeline of geothermal exploration investment projects expected to leverage at least \$1.5 billion in public and private capital. It helped triple the share of multilateral financing for early geothermal development stages from 6 percent in 2012 to 29 percent of the total geothermal investments in 2017, amounting to a third of the total multilateral investment in the sector. The technical studies on Variable Renewable Energy Integration conducted in the Philippines and Seychelles informed power sector planning strategies and key policy decisions to enable the scale-up of renewables, while the Solar Technologies Technical Assistance Program helped prepare two World Bank lending operations in India, the \$100 million IBRD *Shared Infrastructure for Solar Parks Project* and the \$300 million IBRD *Transmission for Power Evacuation from Solar Parks*.

²⁹ For example, the Energy Storage Market Report prepared by ESMAP in FY17 shows that energy storage technology will become more accessible in emerging markets in the coming decade, enabling a significant scale-up of renewable energy as a clean source of electricity generation.

³⁰ Since its launch in June 2017, around 60,000 visitors have visited the [Global Solar Atlas](#) website.

ESMAP is also supporting sustainable and resilient cities implementing 23 urban energy efficiency technical assistance programs for national and local governments in more than 50 cities in 28 countries. Between FY14–FY16, the trust fund built the foundation for urban energy efficiency planning and investments through city-level diagnostics using the Tool for Rapid Assessment of City Energy (TRACE) in 70 cities globally, informing investments in energy efficiency.³¹ This contributed to the \$100 million IBRD *Mexico Municipal Energy Efficiency Project* to enhance street lighting, water, and buildings in 32 cities. The project was triggered by a series of city energy diagnostics using ESMAP’s tool to highlight sectors with the most significant potential for energy efficiency enhancements and suggest measures that could be implemented to realize that potential. ESMAP paired the tool with a technical assistance program to help cities through the city energy diagnostics process. ESMAP also helped put in place a \$100 million public-private partnership to upgrade streetlights in Belo Horizonte, the sixth largest city in Brazil, through technical assistance combined with the tool’s diagnostics.

ESMAP, in close collaboration with IFC’s Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiency program (EDGE), aims to promote green buildings by focusing on disseminating key knowledge on the certification program through a global knowledge platform and by rolling out the program in South Africa, resulting in the green building certification for about 450,000 square meters, of which 220,000 square meters have been certified at the post construction stage.^{32, 33} In Panama, ESMAP supported the development of appliance labeling standards and green building codes so that improved energy efficiency performance codes could be adopted nationally. In addition, ESMAP partnered with the Global Alliance on Buildings and Construction launched at COP22.³⁴ The alliance mobilizes stakeholders in the sector to scale up climate actions through appropriate policy development, thereby accelerating implementation of the NDCs. ESMAP’s role in this concerted global effort focuses on helping developing countries realize the huge potential for their individual building and construction sectors while reducing global emissions, by sharing experiences and lessons learned on energy efficiency integration with other building-related sustainability aspects.

70 cities globally used a diagnostic tool to conduct energy efficiency assessments that helped inform energy-related investments between FY14–FY16.

31 TRACE is a decision support tool designed by ESMAP to help cities quickly identify underperforming sectors, evaluate their improvement and cost-saving potential, and prioritize sectors and actions for energy efficiency interventions. The tool covers municipal sectors such as transport, municipal buildings, water and waste water, public lighting, solid waste, and power and heat.

32 Supported by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) IFC Global Advisory Services Trust Fund.

33 Buildings use about 35 percent of the world’s energy and account for 70 percent of greenhouse gas emissions in urban areas. Energy and resource efficient building solutions are crucial to avoid locking countries into inefficient, greenhouse gas-intensive, and expensive development.

34 COP22 is the 22nd yearly session of the COP to the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

III. Facilitating the expansion of sustainable infrastructure

The WBG, as part of its cascade approach to development finance, maximizes financing by leveraging the private sector and optimizing the use of scarce public resources, while continuing to promote good governance and ensuring environmental and social sustainability.³⁵ Because climate change will take a heavy toll on the infrastructure of poorer countries, the WBG builds capacity to integrate climate change considerations into the planning and design of long-term investments.

Carbon Partnership Facility

CONTRIBUTORS



45,000 old taxis replaced since FY13, comprising half of Cairo's taxi fleet, that were exposing residents to 20 times the acceptable level of air pollution daily.

The [Carbon Partnership Facility \(CPF\)](#), a MDTF, uses scaled up programmatic approaches to enable carbon finance to support initiatives aimed at moving toward low-carbon economies. In Egypt for example, the prospect of carbon finance (up to \$700,000) helped the Ministry of Finance develop a first-of-its-kind program with the Ministry of Interior (traffic police), the WBG, commercial banks, and local car companies called the [Vehicle Scrapping and Recycling Program](#). Given that the average taxi in Egypt is 32 years old, Cairo residents are exposed to 20 times the acceptable level of air pollution daily, according to the World Health Organization. The program uses carbon finance, a form of results-based financing, to provide incentives for the replacement and disposal of older taxis. The program monitors greenhouse gas emission reductions that, once verified by an independent third party, result in the issuance of Certified Emission Reductions. These can then be used for compliance by entities with greenhouse gas emission targets under the Kyoto Protocol. Monitoring consists of an annual survey on the distance traveled by the new taxis, multiplied by the amount of petrol or compressed natural gas consumed to obtain the total greenhouse gas emissions. Since FY13, the program has replaced 45,000 taxis, half of Cairo's fleet. Revenue from Certified Emission Reductions supports the ministry's subsidy to replace vehicles, contributing to sustainable development by reducing urban air pollution and traffic accidents associated with older vehicles, and supporting local automobile components and vehicle assembly industries. The program has improved livelihoods and avoided loss of employment by lowering the replacement and maintenance costs of new vehicles for taxi drivers. The program will now expand to include other cities and hybrid and electric vehicles.

³⁵ The WBG cascade approach follows these steps: (i) prioritize cost-effective commercial financing; (ii) where commercial financing is not cost-effective or viable due to perceived risks or market failures, focus support on addressing these market failures through reforms to strengthen country and sector policies, regulations, and institutions; (iii) where risks remain high and raise the cost of commercial capital beyond that which can be afforded by project or corporate revenue generation, explore the potential for lowering the financing cost by deploying concessional and public resources in risk-sharing instruments; and (iv) where commercial financing is not cost-effective or viable despite sector reform and risk mitigation, apply public and concessional resources.

Box 2: Impacts of Failure to Include Climate Change in Infrastructure Programs in Africa

CONTRIBUTORS

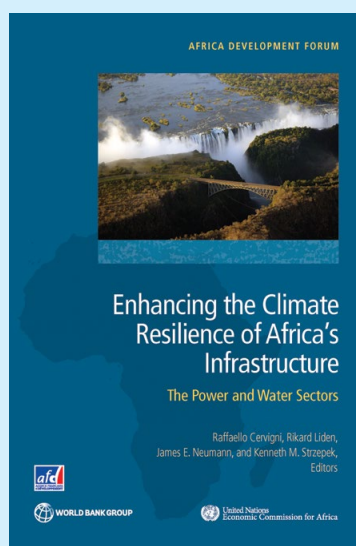


FINLAND



NORWAY

The Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development (TFESSD) supported the WBG publication *Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Africa's Infrastructure: The Power and Water Sectors* in FY16. The report reaffirms the need to invest in infrastructure in Africa to sustain growth and eradicate extreme poverty. It evaluates the impacts of climate change on hydropower and irrigation expansion plans in Africa's seven major river basins (Congo, Niger, Nile, Senegal, Upper Orange, Volta, and Zambezi) and four power pools (Central, Eastern, Southern, and West African) and outlines an approach to reduce climate risks through proper planning and design processes. The report concludes that failure to integrate climate change in the planning and designing of power and water infrastructure could, in scenarios of drying climate conditions, result in losses of hydropower revenues between 5 and 60 percent (depending on the basin), and increase consumer expenditure for energy up to three times the corresponding baseline values. In wet climate scenarios, business-as-usual infrastructure development could lead to foregone revenues in the range of 15 to 130 percent of the baseline, to the extent that the larger volume of precipitation is not used to expand the production of hydropower.



TFESSD-supported publication on the impacts of climate change on infrastructure in Africa

Study published in FY16 warned that failure to reduce climate risks in the design of power and water infrastructure projects could result in a 5 to 60 percent loss of hydropower revenues in dry scenarios, and a 15 to 130 percent loss in wet scenarios.

To download a copy of the report, please visit: <http://bit.ly/EnhancingClimateResilience>

Pacific Partnership

CONTRIBUTORS



AUSTRALIA



NEW ZEALAND

Through the **Pacific Partnership**, the governments of Australia and New Zealand supported IFC in creating a market for off-grid solar energy in Papua New Guinea, the largest fragile and conflict-affected state (FCS) in the Pacific.³⁶ In Papua New Guinea, about 80 percent of the population has no access to electricity. By providing business connections, market intelligence, and consumer education, IFC's Lighting Papua New Guinea Program is helping global solar manufacturers enter and develop the local Papua New Guinea market. IFC advised seven global and local solar manufacturers and distributors, as well as a telecom company, on how to grow the off-grid solar market in Papua New Guinea in a sustainable way, by promoting quality-assured products and by tapping into the power of the private sector. As a result, more than 1.3 million people, or 16 percent of the country's population, have gained access to phone charging and energy services since 2014. Over the next two years, Lighting Papua New Guinea Program is expected to provide a further 300,000 people with access to Pay-As-You-Go and other smart solar products. For most of these people, this will be the first time they have had access to Pay-As-You-Go products, banking, or credit services.

1.3 million people, more than 16 percent of Papua New Guinea's population, gained access to phone charging and energy services since 2014.

Sustainable Logistics Trust Fund

CONTRIBUTOR



NETHERLANDS

The **Sustainable Logistics (SUSLOG)** trust fund provides grants for activities that help guide developing country governments, rural producers, the private sector, and donors to put in motion processes for strengthening logistics in three thematic areas. These areas include: (i) green supply chains aimed at developing transport corridors and logistics services that minimize the carbon footprint and greenhouse gases associated with the delivery of goods; (ii) agro-logistics to strengthen food security programs and improve the competitiveness of agricultural exports by sustainably reducing logistics costs and

³⁶ This includes two trustee level trust funds: (i) New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade—IFC East Asia and Pacific Partnership; and (ii) Australia Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade—IFC Global Advisory Services Trust Fund.

expanding market access for rural producers; and (iii) urban distribution and port-city development with a focus on addressing urban congestion resulting from retail distribution of goods and improving the sustainable design and operation of port cities.

Under the green supply chain thematic area, the trust fund provided a grant to help revive the green inland water transport system in Africa to inform policy makers to tackle water transport and intermodal logistics issues in the region. The work aimed to provide broad guidance to formulate an adequate regulatory framework in both inland water and road sectors to achieve green transport and logistic services.

The grant from the SUSLOG trust fund helped conduct detailed surveys, including traffic counts and shippers' interviews, to understand the current modal split among selected lake ports around the Tanzanian side of Lake Victoria. While institutional frameworks related to lake and road transportation were also reviewed, actual emissions from road and lake transport were measured. The three technical reports were prepared on: (i) shippers' modal preferences; (ii) institutional framework and policy recommendations; and (iii) emission calculations of modal shift. It was found that the current modal split was 80 to 20 for truck and lake transport. This is explained mainly by price differential and frequency. The lake demand is affected favorably by lower ferry prices but adversely by less frequency of ferry services. Tighter regulations are recommended to promote more efficient vessels, which would result in lowering prices and increasing frequency. This will also contribute to emission reduction. Based on actual ferry and truck operations, lake transportation can be 4 to 53 percent greener than road transport. The findings were used to inform policy makers and support the design and preparation of the \$81 million IDA *Lake Victoria Transport Program* approved in FY17, aimed at facilitating the sustainable movement of goods and people in the Lake Victoria region (including Tanzania, Rwanda, and Uganda) and strengthening the institutional framework for transport safety.

\$81 million IDA Lake Victoria Transport Program approved in FY17 was informed by analytical work on sustainable movement of goods and people in the Lake Victoria region highlighting that lake ferry transportation can be between 4 to 53 percent greener than road transportation.

Box 3: Designing Solutions for the “Floating Runway” in Tuvalu

CONTRIBUTOR



JAPAN

Tuvalu, comprised of three reef islands and six coral atolls, is often referred as the “canary in the coal mine” when it comes to climate change. With the average height of the island less than three meters above sea level, Tuvalu could be one of the first countries to experience effects of sea level rise. The fourth smallest country in the world, Tuvalu, has a runway that takes up one-third of the main island and plays a key role in connecting the country to the world.

Funafuti International Airport had its runway resurfaced in 2015 as part of the \$11.75 million IDA World Bank *Tuvalu Aviation Investment Project*. However, within six months after completion, the runway began to exhibit distresses. The pavement began to “blister” and vent cracks formed, which led to pavement “heaving” (lifting and breaking). Given that coral is porous and the up and down movement of tides pushes air and moisture toward the surface with nowhere to go, it eventually forces its way through the surface and creates what feels like a “floating runway.” It became clear that a challenge such as this had to be fully understood so the country could quickly adapt and find new and affordable solutions to keep its aviation and transport infrastructure safe and sound.

With support from the **Quality Infrastructure Investment Partnership (QII)** trust fund, which provides financial support for project preparation and implementation to improve quality dimensions in infrastructure investment projects, a study on *“Implications of Sea Level Rise on Coastal Pavement Infrastructure for the Funafuti Airport Runway (Tuvalu)”* was conducted to find out about the impact of groundwater and tides on coastal pavement infrastructure to fully understand reasons behind the “heave” and “float” in the runway. This study also provided options for repairing the runway and identified potential risks of similar issues arising in other projects. The results of the study found that traditional construction designs of roads and pavements are insufficient for climate resiliency in low-lying coastal areas subject to rising sea levels, high tides, and heavy rainfall. Future designs in similar conditions must incorporate ways to alleviate the water pressure on paved surfaces. The findings from the study are being used to inform design solutions and guidelines for future airfield investment projects in similar low-lying Pacific atoll environments, and investment options are being identified for addressing potential climate-influenced failures at Funafuti airport, including the \$8.8 million IDA additional financing for the *Tuvalu Aviation Investment Project*. The plan is to test several different potential solutions and then construct the most cost-effective one.

The Tuvalu example clearly demonstrates that climate change will be placing new and unexpected stresses on transport infrastructure.

To download a copy of the report, please visit: <http://bit.ly/SeaLevelRise1>

Re-design of Funafuti Airport Runway in Tuvalu was informed by a study on the impact of sea level rise on coastal pavement infrastructure.

IV. Boosting the climate resilience of communities, economies, and ecosystems

The WBG helps countries better manage water and other natural resources, develop climate-smart agriculture, support sustainable forest management that supports livelihoods and economic growth, and expand climate-responsive social protection. A comprehensive approach to disaster risk management can protect lives, livelihoods, and assets.

BioCarbon Fund

CONTRIBUTORS



The equivalent of 180,000 tons of carbon dioxide captured, generating additional income for 30,000 smallholder farmers in Kenya between FY13–FY17.

The **BioCarbon Fund (BioCF)** is a public-private sector trust fund initiative that combines financial returns from the sale of emission reductions (i.e., carbon credits) with increased local incomes and other indirect benefits from sustainable land management practices. Generating multiple revenue streams is crucial to rural communities that otherwise have limited sources of income. Lack of diversification of agricultural practices in the Nyanza and Western provinces of Kenya due to years of unpredictable rainfall, droughts, and soil degradation increased food insecurity. The *Kenya Agricultural Carbon Project*, with support from the BioCF, promotes sustainable agricultural land management practices on 45,000 hectares of land. The project is the first agricultural land management initiative to issue carbon credits. Between FY13–FY17, the project captured more than 180,000 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, generating additional income and improving the livelihoods of about 30,000 smallholder farmers. The project improved food security through increased crop yields, helped revitalize the farmers' land through agroforestry practices

and harvesting in ways that produce natural nitrogen fertilizers in the soil that benefit the longevity of the land, and empowered women farmers (traditionally not allowed to own land) to actively engage in the project and adopt diverse land practices.

The trust fund also supported the implementation of the \$9.6 million Soil Conservation Project and the Community Forestry Initiative in Moldova. These initiatives helped increase national forest cover from 3 to 8 percent, improve biodiversity, reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 1.2 million tons, restore more than 28,000 hectares of degraded lands, generate employment, enable reinvestment of carbon revenue in community development, and strengthen sustainable connections between communities and their land. In addition, the sale of emission reductions from afforestation and reforestation activities in the project area helped establish legally binding institutional arrangements and stakeholder relationships between the government agency, Moldsilva, and the local councils representing the rural communities participating in the projects.

Eight million food insecure people in Ethiopia received cash and food transfers in FY14 that reduced food insecurity and distress asset sales by 50 percent.

Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program

CONTRIBUTORS



The **Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP)** is a MDTF that provides financial support to the Ethiopia government's safety net program, along with other funding sources. The program is aimed at reducing food insecurity, vulnerability, and building community resilience to crises and shocks by providing safety net transfers in exchange for participation in public works directly to those households with no able-bodied adult members.

Public works focus on integrated community-based watershed development activities such as soil and water conservation measures, rangeland management (in pastoral areas), and the development of community assets such as roads, water infrastructure, schools, and health care centers. In FY14, PSNP provided cash and food transfers to eight million chronically food insecure people residing in 300 woredas (districts), in exchange for public works. Through these efforts, the PSNP made significant strides in reducing food insecurity. The food gap among the participating households dropped from three months in 2006 to 1.6 months in 2014. The distress asset sales were also reduced by 50 percent. Despite experiencing two droughts, households living in the highland regions of Ethiopia did not witness a decline in their food security levels due to the safety net transfers (received payments for two or more years), while households receiving safety net transfers for four or five years experienced an increase in their livestock holdings.

The economic benefits of the assets created through the public works are high. To date, over one million people have benefited from the soil and water conservation activities, generating new livelihood activities, increasing crop yield, and increasing income level in the target communities. The public works impact assessment estimates that on average a 9 percent increase in crop yields could be attributed to public works, particularly for soil and water conservation activities.³⁷ More significantly, the soil samples from the PSNP public works sites identified by Cornell University highlight a 300 percent increase in carbon sequestration rates, indicating a marked improvement in soil fertility.



Tewodros Emiru/World Bank

The PSNP provided cash and food transfers to eight million chronically food insecure people covering 300 districts in Ethiopia.

³⁷ While this figure was considerably higher in many watersheds, crop yield fell in some cases due to frequent droughts.

Lessons learned from PSNP clearly demonstrate opportunities for integrating environment and climate change mitigation and adaptation into formulating and implementing social protection programs. By incorporating environmental and climate change considerations, Ethiopia's PSNP has increased resilience, improved food security, and reduced deforestation through land restoration and natural resources management, and is now known as one of the largest climate change adaptation programs in Africa.

Box 4: Climate Change and Water Security

CONTRIBUTORS



AUSTRIA



DENMARK



NETHERLANDS



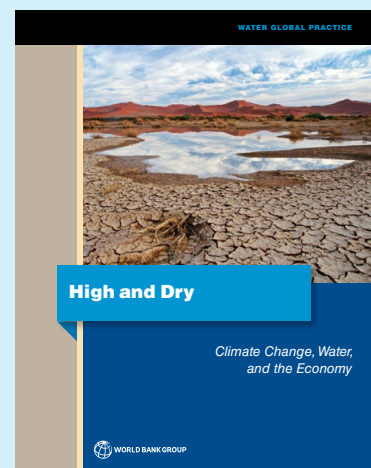
SWITZERLAND



UNITED KINGDOM

Report published in FY16 quantified that water scarcity due to climate change could cost some regions up to 6 percent of their GDP.

The **Water Partnership Program (WPP)** trust fund provided funding for the development of the report *High and Dry: Climate Change, Water and the Economy*, published in FY16. The report provides a quantifiable account of the effects of climate change on actual and future risks related to water. It suggests that bad water management policies can aggravate the adverse impacts of climate change, while good policies can steadily neutralize them. In fact, water scarcity under a changing climate could cost some regions up to 6 percent of their GDP. This flagship report is informing policy and decision making in the water sector and has received worldwide recognition in more than 146 news outlets globally, including *The Guardian*, the *Financial Times*, and *Reuters*.



WPP's High and Dry report quantifies the negative impact of climate change on water scarcity

To download a copy of the report, please visit <http://bit.ly/HighandDryC>

V. Unlocking trillions in climate finance

The WBG fosters strong partnerships with private sector partners to expand green finance approaches and help countries adopt global best practices for putting a price on carbon.

Pilot Auction Facility for Methane and Climate Change Mitigation

CONTRIBUTORS



CLIMATE CENT
FOUNDATION



GERMANY



SWEDEN



SWITZERLAND



UNITED STATES

The **Pilot Auction Facility for Methane and Climate Change Mitigation (PAF)** is a FIF, in which the World Bank serves as an IA. The results stories featured below are from activities implemented by the World Bank through IBRD/IDA trust funds. PAF is an innovative climate finance mechanism developed by the WBG that pioneers the use of auctions to allocate scarce public resources and leverages private sector financing to stimulate investment in projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It does this by piloting the auction of tradeable put options, which guarantee a floor price for qualifying emission credits.

Since 2014, the PAF trust fund has hosted three pilot auctions to address methane and nitrous emission reductions. These auctions attracted a total of 60 bidders from 24 countries. A total of 24 bidders, including multinationals, carbon aggregators, and sponsors of greenhouse gas-reducing projects in WBG client countries, won price guarantees for \$20.6 million tons of emission reductions. PAF's success has been partly due to the strength of the initial concept, which was requested by the G8 Methane Finance Study Group, convened by the WBG, and informed by academics. The trust fund also incentivized collaboration across the WBG operational units and identified the strong demand for a guaranteed price for emission reductions in the current carbon markets context. Environmental Finance awarded PAF its Carbon Deal of the Year (March 2016) and *MTN-I*, a leading bond market publication, awarded the WBG's Capital Markets team its Editor's Award for issuing put options as a specialized bond. Building on the pilot phase, the WBG is expanding the PAF into a broader Climate Auctions Program and is exploring how to use auctions to help countries implement their goals under the Paris Climate Agreement.

Three auctions held for methane and nitrous emission reductions since 2014, attracted 60 bidders from 24 countries, of which 24 bidders won price guarantees for \$20.6 million tons of emission reductions.

Pacific Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance

CONTRIBUTOR



JAPAN

The **Pacific Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance (PDRFI)** trust fund assessed the viability of market-based sovereign catastrophe risk transfer instruments for Pacific Island countries to reduce the financial vulnerability to natural disasters, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, and tropical cyclones. A sovereign catastrophe risk model was developed through the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI) and accepted by the international reinsurance market. This enabled the creation of a regional risk pool and a pilot catastrophe risk insurance program, creating cost efficiencies for Pacific Island countries with estimated premium reductions of up to 50 percent by approaching the market together. Capacity building in disaster risk finance also ensured that mechanisms beyond insurance were used by country governments to reduce the financial impacts of disasters. Furthermore, regional collaboration was vital to leverage the expertise held within the regional organizations and led to the creation of the Pacific Risk Information System, the largest collection of geospatial risk information for Pacific Island countries.

A payout of \$1.3 million made to Tonga, equivalent to more than half of the national reserves, following the devastation caused by Tropical Cyclone Ian that struck the island in 2014.



Corrugated iron litters the streets of Lifuka Island, Tonga.

Scott McLennan/Australia Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

On January 11, 2014, Tropical Cyclone Ian made landfall on Tonga with devastating force on the island of Ha'apai. The cyclone intensified to Category 5 a day earlier, which led the prime minister of Tonga to declare a state of emergency in advance of its landfall. The cyclone damaged and destroyed more than 1,000 buildings in Ha'apai, and caused significant damage to infrastructure and agriculture across the worst affected islands. More than 2,000 people sought

refuge in evacuation centers. Following the event, a request for a calculation report was sent to AIR Worldwide (the company that developed the probabilistic risk models that underpins the insurance program) to run the model and estimate the ground up losses to determine whether a payout was due. The calculation report generated by AIR Worldwide notified the reinsurance counterparties that the modeled loss was large enough to trigger a payout for Tonga under the policy. A payout of \$1.3 million was made to Tonga, equivalent to more than the country's 2013 contingency budget, and more than half of the reserves of the Tonga National Reserve Fund.

The payout from Tropical Cyclone Ian was the first to successfully demonstrate the use of insurance as a rapid disbursement mechanism for disaster response. The entire process, from the calculation report to receipt of funds in Tonga, was executed in less than 10 days. The rapid insurance payout to Tonga from PCRAFI minimized the liquidity impact on the government's budget. The immediate infusion of cash allowed the

Government of Tonga to quickly start emergency response efforts, including paying for fuel costs required to transport relief to affected populations in remote areas.

The trust fund paved the way for increased donor engagement with more than \$41 million contributed to the PCRAFI Program MDTF, which established a regional catastrophe insurance platform, the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Insurance Company (PCRIC), and a five-year capacity building program for Pacific Island countries.

Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade IFC Global Advisory Services Trust Fund

CONTRIBUTOR



AUSTRALIA

The **Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) IFC Global Advisory Services trust fund** supports advisory services focused on private sector development, with an emphasis on access to finance, private sector participation in infrastructure, the ability to address climate change, and support to small and medium enterprises through improvements in investment climate and access to global supply chains.

One of the initiatives under this trust fund is the DFAT-IFC South Asia Sustainable Development Partnership, which aims to create a market for solar power in India. India has set an ambitious goal to generate 100 gigawatts of solar energy by 2022. However, solar power has historically been more expensive than coal-fired energy, making it hard to reach this goal. The project helped the Government of Madhya Pradesh State to structure and tender the 750-megawatt Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Park in FY17, one of the biggest single site solar projects in the world. As transaction advisor, IFC played a strategic role in advising the government how to structure the public-private partnership, balance public and market risks, and create a competitive auction process. IFC also helped develop a unique power scheduling arrangement that enabled the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation to take energy straight from the solar park to power its rail service.

At 4.4 cents per kilowatt-hour, this project delivered the lowest tariffs to date for a solar project in India. For the first time in this market, solar energy will be as cheap as coal-generated power. This is expected to have an enormous ripple effect and help create new markets for large solar projects across India and the region. It is expected to mobilize \$550 million in private investment, avoid a million tons of greenhouse gas emissions per year, and help India move closer to its 100 gigawatt solar energy goal by 2022. In addition, the solar park will sell about one-fourth of its energy to Delhi Metro, helping meet about 80 percent of the daytime energy requirements of its trains, and set a new model for distributors of renewable power.

750-megawatt Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Park in India, one of the biggest single site solar projects in the world, was brought to the market in FY17, and is expected to mobilize \$550 million in private investment in solar energy projects and avoid a million tons of greenhouse gas emissions per year.

Box 5: Quick Disbursing Risk Insurance Program for Central America and the Caribbean

CONTRIBUTORS



CANADA



EUROPEAN
UNION



GERMANY



UNITED STATES

In 2014, the **Central American and Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Program (CARICOM)** and the Council of Ministers of Finance of Central America and the Dominican Republic (COSEFIN) started exploring options to share disaster risks across sub-regions and reduce financial vulnerability to geophysical and climate-related events. The World Bank, with support from donors, worked in close coordination with CARICOM and COSEFIN and identified the expansion of the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) as the best option.

To support the expansion, the CARICOM MDTF was established with the objective of improving the affordability of high quality sovereign catastrophe risk transfers associated with earthquakes and climate risks for COSEFIN and CARICOM, and enhancing their capacity for developing and implementing disaster risk financing and insurance strategies.

The CCRIF, established in 2007, is the first multi-country risk pool in the world and was the first sovereign catastrophe risk transfer instrument to successfully develop parametric policies backed by both traditional and capital markets. CCRIF was initially designed as a regional catastrophe fund for CARICOM member countries, but it was restructured in 2014 into a Segregated Portfolio Company (SPC) and renamed CCRIF-SPC. The new structure, which allows for segregation of risk, has facilitated the development of new products and the expansion to new geographic areas. In 2015, CCRIF-SPC signed a memorandum of understanding with COSEFIN enabling its member countries to join the CCRIF-SPC. It currently offers sovereign catastrophe risk transfer associated with earthquake, tropical cyclone, and excess rainfall to the CARICOM and COSEFIN. CCRIF-SPC's parametric insurance mechanism allows it to provide rapid payouts to help members finance their initial disaster response, mitigating the short-term cash flow problems small developing economies suffer after major natural disasters, and maintaining basic government functions after a catastrophic event. CCRIF-SPC provides coverage to 15 CARICOM member countries and one COSEFIN member country, and has since its inception in 2007, made 22 payouts for hurricanes, earthquakes, and excess rainfall (all within 14 days from the occurrence of the event) to 10 member governments worth \$69 million. Of that total, nine payouts worth \$31 million were paid to six member countries in FY17.

Nine insurance payouts totaling \$31 million made in FY17 to six member countries for natural disasters, all within 14 days from the occurrence of the event.



Fragility, Conflict, and Violence



“As we take on an ambitious agenda to help both low- and middle-income countries tackle the challenges of fragility, conflict, and violence, trust funds provide fast, flexible resources to meet diverse needs, enabling us to act early and manage risks to build a more stable and resilient world.”

—Franck Bousquet

Senior Director, Fragility, Conflict, and Violence Group

FCV are some of the most pressing challenges to the SDGs and threaten efforts to end extreme poverty and promote shared prosperity worldwide. More than two billion people now live in countries where development outcomes are affected by FCV, and by 2030, almost 50 percent of the global poor will live in fragile contexts.³⁸ The incidence of conflict has spiked dramatically since 2010; both low- and middle-income countries are impacted by fragility risks. Conflict drives 80 percent of all humanitarian needs, and on average, reduces the

³⁸ For further information, please visit <http://bit.ly/FCVOverview1>

GDP by 2 percent each year. Climate change, rising inequality, changing demographics, new technologies, illicit financial flows, terrorism, and other global events further contribute to a more complex fragility landscape.

The WBG is taking a broad approach to FCV by addressing the sources of instability and building resilience, with a focus on five priority areas: (i) forced displacement and development; (ii) knowledge, analytics, and data; (iii) strategy and financial solutions; (iv) operations and crisis response; and (v) partnerships for peace.

This approach emphasizes prevention and early action, addresses gender disparities, and fosters humanitarian-development-peace partnerships. IDA provides the financing needed to rebuild states recovering from conflict; makes states resilient to threats from conflict, disease, and humanitarian emergencies; and develops infrastructure to enable people to resume peaceful and constructive lives. The record \$75 billion commitment under the IDA18 replenishment marks a strategic shift, making reducing the risk of fragility and conflict a top development priority. This will enable the World Bank to double resources for countries affected by FCV to more than \$14 billion. New financing mechanisms include \$2 billion to support refugees and host communities and \$2.5 billion to spur private enterprise, as well as support for countries to mitigate the risk of falling into fragility. Trust funds are a vital means of complementary support to this work, to fill gaps when required, test innovations, and strengthen partnerships. They also enable the World Bank to provide assistance in FCV situations, when its own ability to lend is limited.

I. Forced displacement and development

Forced displacement is concentrated in a few developing countries, and the same 10 conflicts account for many of the forcibly displaced since 1991. There are an estimated 65 million refugees and internally displaced persons worldwide, with 95 percent living in developing countries and more than half displaced for more than four years. The WBG is scaling up its response to the forced displacement crisis through increased financing for operational activities, data and analytics, and greater collaborations with humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding partners.

State and Peacebuilding Fund

CONTRIBUTORS



The [State and Peacebuilding Fund \(SPF\)](#), a MDTF, finances innovative approaches to state and peacebuilding in regions affected by FCV. Established in 2008, the trust fund

offers tremendous flexibility in terms of where it can operate, including territories and non-member states such as the West Bank and Gaza. It can also mobilize financing quickly to support a full spectrum of country services, including cutting-edge data and analytics, technical assistance, advisory services, and pilot innovations to lay the groundwork for larger investments.

The SPF is scaling up the sustainable livelihoods project targeting displaced and vulnerable communities in Eastern Sudan to support the 3.2 million internally displaced persons and 300,000 refugees currently hosted in the country. Such displacement conditions have led to staggering poverty rates, unemployment, and a lack of basic services. The first phase of the project, initiated in 2013, provided livelihoods support in the form of livestock and agriculture extension services to 900 vulnerable households in six officially recognized internally displaced persons and host communities, increasing their monthly income by 60 percent, on average. The second phase will work in close collaboration with local stakeholders, including state authorities and local NGOs, displaced persons, and vulnerable host communities to strengthen their capacities to plan and implement improved livelihood and natural resource management practices. Based on lessons learned from the previous phase, the new phase is targeting an additional 10 internally displaced persons and host communities, specifically those communities with substantive socioeconomic and environmental needs. The initiative allows the community to lead their development processes and provides them with necessary skills and tools to design sustainable and climate-resilient livelihood opportunities.

The drastic upsurge in population numbers in Jordan resulting from the hundreds of thousands of Syrian refugees arriving in the country since the Syrian crisis began in 2011 has put enormous pressure on the country's scarce resources and underfunded public services, demanding a longer term approach to the crisis. Fewer than 100,000 of the 630,000 Syrians who have entered Jordan as registered refugees live in camps; the rest live amid local communities in Jordanian towns and cities. With financial support from the SPF, the WBG launched its Emergency Services and Social Resilience Program in FY14 to provide basic services to municipalities and host communities, benefiting over two million beneficiaries, of whom at least 45 percent are women and 250,000 are Syrian refugees—almost half of the registered Syrian refugee population in Jordan. During the first two years of the project, municipalities mainly invested in upgrading basic infrastructure, such as roads, sidewalks, water drainage systems, and box culverts. This was a top priority given that the volume of garbage and solid waste had doubled, a hazard to both health and the environment. Over time, municipalities have directed more of their investments toward projects chosen by their communities to build public confidence in local government, reduce community tensions, and strengthen resilience.

Over two million people in Jordan, 45 percent of whom are women and 250,000 are Syrian refugees, have benefited from basic infrastructure and community development since FY14.

“The SPF has been critical in advancing the FCV agenda in the WBG. With the scaling up of the WBG’s support to fragile states, the SPF will be even more important as an incubator of new and innovative approaches to address fragility and conflict.”

—Donor Representative

Poverty and Social Impact Analysis

CONTRIBUTORS



GERMANY



NETHERLANDS



NORWAY



SWITZERLAND



UNITED KINGDOM

Analytical work conducted in FY14 helped refine secondary school bursaries, informed a cash transfer program for disadvantaged students, and helped design a \$256 million IDA project to Improve Education Quality in Malawi.

The **Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA)** MDTF aims to mainstream the use of PSIA in WBG operations and strengthen client countries' capacity to effectively use PSIA to inform national stakeholders, consider alternative policies, and identify appropriate reforms and other mitigating measures, thus promoting evidence-based and inclusive policies. This was well demonstrated in the detailed distributional impact assessment carried out in Turkey to help the government ascertain the socioeconomic impact of Syrian refugees on host communities, paying special attention to the poor and vulnerable. Turkey is currently hosting around 2.2 million Syrian refugees, placing an enormous burden on the host populations and on the delivery of basic services. The PSIA methodology combines both quantitative and qualitative research tools to capture information relating to welfare, labor, education, and municipal services of the displaced population. The findings from the impact analysis fill major information gaps on internally displaced persons and will inform the respective government's policies and strategies to effectively deal with the refugee surge.

In Malawi, PSIA's work on the education policy options and support to disadvantaged children in FY14 led to the refinement of secondary school bursaries and a cash transfer program for disadvantaged students.³⁹ This was achieved through continuous collaboration between the Ministry of Education and the World Bank team to identify the program design and modalities. Moreover, through consultations, the government authorities gained better knowledge of NGOs and initiatives that support disadvantaged students. The PSIA activities also impacted the broader dialogue on national strategies in the education sector and helped inform the government-owned national level cash transfer program. It also helped design the World Bank's \$256 million IDA *Project to Improve Education Quality in Malawi* aimed at increasing access and equity and enhancing the quality of teaching and the learning environment.

³⁹ While the current World Bank "Harmonized List of Fragile Situations" does not include Malawi as a fragile country, PSIA funded the Malawi grant in FY14 when it still was on this list. For further information, please visit <http://bit.ly/FragilityConflict>

Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Program

CONTRIBUTORS



AFRICAN
DEVELOPMENT
BANK



BELGIUM



FINLAND



FRANCE



GERMANY



ITALY



NORWAY



SWEDEN

The MDTF for **Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Program (TDRP)** aims to support the return of ex-combatants to civilian life and promote peace and security in the Africa region. Over six million people are displaced in the region, either within their national borders or as refugees in neighboring countries. Chronic poverty and livelihood erosion has left many vulnerable to disease, human rights violations, and high-risk occupations. Between FY13–FY17, the TDRP helped improve the lives of more than 200,000 people in conflict-affected situations. The program specializes in post-conflict reconciliation and socioeconomic reintegration efforts through disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programs that it helps design, customize, and adapt to post-conflict situations, including in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic. It focuses on complementing the reintegration of ex-combatants with community rehabilitation and community-driven development projects to ensure the stabilization of post-conflict countries and regions as well as sustainable outcomes aimed at creating livelihood opportunities for vulnerable groups, particularly the disabled, women, youth, and children. The TDRP also facilitates dialogue and disseminates knowledge on post-conflict and stabilization issues through empirical research, workshops and conferences, studies, and pilot projects, and it has a particular focus on capacity building of the African Union, in close collaboration with the United Nations. The trust fund follows in the footsteps of the larger regional disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration effort in the Great Lakes region, the Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program, also supported through a MDTF. Operating from 2002–2009, the program was the largest program of its kind in the world, supporting the demobilization of 280,000 ex-combatants and the reintegration of 230,000 ex-combatants. The program made a significant contribution to the improved security situation in the Great Lakes region overall.

200,000 conflict-affected people in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic were helped to improve their lives, livelihoods, and security situation between FY13–FY17.

II. Knowledge, analytics, and data

The WBG has made a concerted effort to gain a deeper understanding of FCV risks to adopt effective engagement strategies and build a solid evidence base to inform policies and programming.

Global Program on Forced Displacement

CONTRIBUTORS



CANADA



DENMARK



NORWAY



SWITZERLAND



UNITED KINGDOM

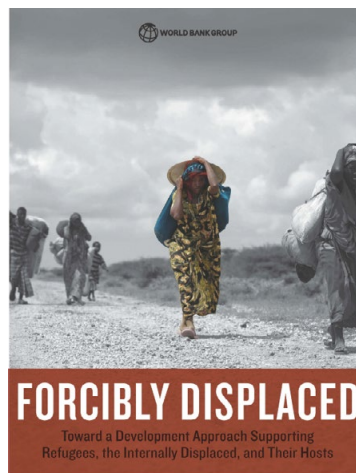


UNITED NATIONS HIGH
COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
(UNHCR)

\$2 billion IDA18 sub-window for refugees and host communities established in FY17 with inputs from this trust fund.

The **Global Program on Forced Displacement (GPDF)** trust fund aims to provide intellectual leadership to help define development approaches to forced displacement, build partnerships with key stakeholders to help mainstream such approaches, and best incorporate the forced displacement agenda within the WBG to inform strategy and operational decision making. The GPDF worked in close partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), to develop the report *Forcibly Displaced: Toward a Development Approach Supporting Refugees, the Internally Displaced, and Their Hosts* to better understand the challenges of forced displacement and encourage new thinking from a development perspective.⁴⁰ The report depicts the reality of forced displacement as a developing world crisis with implications for sustainable growth and suggests ways refugees can rebuild

their lives with dignity. It also examines how to help host communities manage the sudden arrival of large numbers of displaced populations, and the pressure to expand services, create jobs, and address long-standing development issues. The report also underscores the importance of humanitarian and development communities working together in a complementary manner to support countries throughout the crisis—from strengthening resilience and preparedness at the onset to creating lasting, long-term solutions.



The GPDF report on the forcibly displaced helps define and mainstream best practices on forced displacement.

The GPDF provided inputs to the establishment of the \$2 billion IDA18 sub-window for refugees and host communities in FY17. The GPDF helped support effective use of the sub-window resources and ensured engagements were underpinned by a broader dialogue. The trust fund financed joint missions with UNHCR to assess the eligibility of a

⁴⁰ To download a copy of the report, please visit <http://bit.ly/ForciblyDisplaced>

country for the sub-window and developed Forced Displacement Strategy Notes, which consisted of a comprehensive diagnosis on each country's forced displacement situation, its development objective, recommended WBG engagements, key areas of policy dialogue, and risks.

The GPFD also produced the policy research working paper *How Many Years Have Refugees Been in Exile?*⁴¹ Using data from UNHCR, the paper proposes a new approach to estimate the mean and median durations of exile, and their variations over time. The analysis found that people who were refugees at the end of 2015 have been in exile for an average duration of 10.3 years and a median duration of four years, with the average duration varying between 10 and 15 years since the late 1990s. The number of people who are in protracted situations (lasting longer than five years) has been steady at five to seven million since the mid-1990s, and is currently at 6.6 million. For those people, the average duration of exile is 21.2 years. This understanding is critical to informing FCV work going forward.

State and Peacebuilding Fund

CONTRIBUTORS



AUSTRALIA



DENMARK



FRANCE



GERMANY



IBRD



NETHERLANDS



NORWAY



SWEDEN



SWITZERLAND



UNITED KINGDOM

With support from the **State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF)**, the WBG, in close collaboration with the European Union and the United Nations, developed the [Recovery and Peace Building Assessment](#) framework to coordinate reengagement in countries or regions emerging from conflict or political crisis.⁴² The framework aligns international and local interventions for recovery by helping countries assess, plan, and prioritize long-term requirements under a common process, which is essential for sustainable peace. The Recovery and Peace Building Assessment emerged from the 2008 Joint Declaration on Post-Crisis Assessments and Recovery Planning, through which the WBG, European Union, and the United Nations committed to jointly support the assessment, planning, and mobilization of support for recovery, peacebuilding, reconstruction, and development in countries affected by crises. Between 2003–2016, 17 joint assessments were conducted.

41 To download a copy of the paper, please visit <http://bit.ly/RefugeesInExile>

42 For further information on the State and Peacebuilding Fund, please refer to page 28.

Box 6: Supporting the National Plan for Recovery and Peacebuilding in the Central African Republic

The Central African Republic adopted the Recovery and Peace Building Assessment prepared in 2016 as its national plan for recovery and peacebuilding, which is expected to help 2.3 million poor people, including 900,000 internally displaced persons.

The Central African Republic, one of the poorest and most fragile countries in the world, recently emerged from the most pressing civil crisis in its history. The Central African Republic now has a democratically elected president and parliament, and the country's public finances are no longer in crisis. Still, there are around 900,000 internally displaced persons and refugees currently residing in the country. About 2.3 million people, constituting half of the country's population, are in dire need of humanitarian assistance. Given the country's extensive recovery needs, a Recovery and Peace Building Assessment was prepared jointly in 2016 by the Government of the Central African Republic, the World Bank, the United Nations, and the European Union. It identified urgent needs at \$120 per capita, more than twice the actual aid provided in 2012 and included measures aimed at strengthening security, supporting political reconciliation and inclusion, and boosting economic recovery. The government adapted the Recovery and Peace Building Assessment as their national plan for recovery and peacebuilding, which was presented at the international donor conference for financing in Brussels in November 2016. *"With our help and strong coordination with other partners, the Central African Republic can become a post-conflict reconstruction success story."*—Paul Noumba Um, the World Bank Country Director for the Central African Republic, Mali, Niger, Chad, and Guinea.

III. Strategy and financial solutions

The WBG is developing innovative financing mechanisms that are tailored to different FCV contexts, including a more strategic use of trust funds to finance seed interventions in non-IDA eligible countries and those in arrears and leverage additional resources. Financial inclusion is a key pillar of the WBG's FCV work to provide those affected by crises the foundational opportunity to build assets; mitigate shocks related to emergencies, illness, or injury; and make productive investments.

World Bank Multi-Partner Fund

CONTRIBUTORS



DENMARK



EUROPEAN UNION



FINLAND



ITALY



NORWAY



STATE AND PEACEBUILDING FUND



SWEDEN



SWITZERLAND



UNITED KINGDOM



UNITED STATES

The **World Bank Multi-Partner Fund (MPF)** in Somalia, established in FY15, operates as a window to support the development goals of the Somali Compact with a strong focus on promoting effective and accountable government, economic growth, and economic infrastructure.⁴³ The Government of Somalia is in non-accrual status with the WBG and is currently not eligible for IDA financing. However, in May 2017, the World Bank Board of Directors, recognizing the pressing humanitarian needs and lessons learned from the 2011 famine in Somalia, approved a \$50 million emergency grant from the IDA Crisis Response Window, which provides financing to respond to and recover from severe crises. The grant is part of a broader regional drought response in Africa and Yemen.

However, the WBG's longer term, development-focused engagement in the country is mainly channeled through the MPF. The trust fund works closely with many donors and provides an innovative platform for coordinated financing for sustainable reconstruction and development in the country. These activities are providing much-needed development assistance in Somalia.

With a portfolio focus on recipient-executed grants, the MPF is a vehicle for building core country systems to support Somali authorities to be the leaders of their own reconstruction and development, ensuring ownership and capacity strengthening for sustainability. MPF investments are identified and developed through a process of ongoing consultation and engagement with the government and donors and involve detailed planning and capacity building of individual institutions. Upstream, the MPF is supporting steps toward normalization of Somalia's engagement with international financial institutions to access sustainable development financing. The program also supports sector and policy dialogue in areas such as oil and gas, ICT, financial sector reform, remittances, intergovernmental fiscal federalism, urban resilience, and financial governance, and has engaged the domestic private sector in the sustainable development and recovery process.

Somalia, currently not eligible for IDA financing, has been receiving long-term support to build country systems for reconstruction and development since FY15.

⁴³ This Somali Compact is a partnership framework based on mutual accountability and risk management between the federal government, Parliament, regions, people of Somalia, and the international community. The framework was developed by the G7+ group in 2011 to support fragile countries transitioning toward stability. It ensures a clear focus on Somalia's most vital political, social, and economic priorities including: building inclusive politics, security, justice, the country's economic foundations, revenue collection, and the provision of services.

The Zimbabwe Reconstruction Fund

CONTRIBUTORS



The **Zimbabwe Reconstruction Fund (ZIMREF)**, a country-specific MDTF established in FY15 with total contributions of \$40 million, aims to strengthen Zimbabwe's core country systems for reconstruction and development with a focus on stabilization and reform, development, and poverty alleviation. The World Bank's lending program in Zimbabwe is inactive due to arrears, making ZIMREF the main instrument to implement the World Bank's Third Interim Strategy Note for Zimbabwe and for supporting the implementation of the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation.

ZIMREF has four operating windows: (i) private sector productivity and competitiveness; (ii) governance, efficiency, and effectiveness of public expenditure; (iii) reduced vulnerability and enhanced livelihoods; and (iv) analytical, policy, and advisory work.

"ZIMREF has been able to achieve impressive collaboration between government departments in the state-owned enterprise component of the Capital Budgets program. In interviews conducted for the Annual Review, the government stated that the project has brought together government agencies that have never worked together before in such a manner, and that the World Bank deserved credit for this. This collaborative work between three ministries and the World Bank has also produced some impressive results, particularly on data collection."

—Annual Donor Review, ZIMREF, 2017

Some of the key deliverables achieved thus far include assisting the government with the preparation of bills and acts to update key laws and regulations in the aforementioned areas, building the government's financial and public administration capacity, improving governance and oversight mechanisms, and bridging key knowledge and information gaps. Specific achievements include: (i) supporting the government to update the 1951 Companies Act and the Bill on Credit Registry, along with 12 other laws related to business regulations; (ii) technical assistance for the enactment of the new Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Bill and approval of a Public Sector Corporate Governance Bill; (iii) costing of the National Health Strategy 2016–2020 and preparation of the 2014 and 2015 National Health Accounts; (iv) completion of the 2016 Enterprise Survey on micro, small, and medium enterprises; (v) finalization of line ministry program-based budgets into the Integrated Financial Management System for six line ministries; (vi) technical assistance for the development of a database on financial and operational performance and corporate governance of state-owned enterprises; (vii) support in the completion of audit reports for 20 district authorities under the Office of the Auditor General's expanded mandate; and (viii) capacity building for public servants in a broad range of investment climate and public expenditure management issues.

ZIMREF is the main instrument to implement the World Bank's Third Interim Strategy Note for Zimbabwe, and for supporting implementation of the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation, since FY15.

Box 7: Improving Clean Water Supply Services in Poor Communities in Zimbabwe

In the town of Guruve, 150 kilometers north of Harare, lies a residential area called Tsatse. Around 300 households live in this area without access to clean drinking water. To address this challenge, ZIMREF contributed \$10 million to the Zimbabwe National Water Project to improve access to clean drinking water and strengthen planning and regulation in the water and sanitation sector, focusing on the poorest households residing in newly erected communities, as well as schools, clinics, and other public institutions in urgent need of clean drinking water. The project aims to restore and rehabilitate existing water infrastructure, including a water treatment plant, and construct a new water reservoir, improving the monitoring of water quality, and extending the water connection network to over 2,500 households (31,000 people) by 2019, in communities like Tsatse. Similar work is also taking place in other towns such as Zimunya and Lupane. Apart from making improvements to water and sanitation, the Zimbabwe National Water Authority will receive technical assistance from the World Bank for the development of the National Water Resources Master Plan, the establishment of a Water Services Regulator, and to strengthen institutional capacities of local authorities through training.



Cheryl Khuphe/The World Bank

ZIMREF will restore water infrastructure benefiting 31,000 people.

***31,000 people from
2,500 households
in Zimbabwe will
benefit from new
piped household
water connections in
2019.***

IV. Operations and crisis response

Delivering sustainable development solutions to countries affected by FCV is both a corporate priority and a global responsibility for the WBG. Moreover, making smart, efficient, and effective investments in FCV situations is a prerequisite for achieving the SDGs. To ensure more effective FCV engagement, the WBG is committed to promoting FCV-sensitive approaches to its work and ensuring operational and financial rapid response to protracted and recurring crises.

Ebola Recovery and Reconstruction Trust Fund

CONTRIBUTORS



400,000 people in Ebola-affected areas in West Africa have benefited directly; four million children went back to school encouraged by availability of deworming and washing facilities; and 10,000 children have participated in psychosocial support since 2014.

The **Ebola Recovery and Reconstruction Trust Fund (ERRTF)** was launched in 2014 to support the economic and social recovery in the most affected countries in West Africa by the Ebola virus disease, including Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. The overall impact of the Ebola virus disease crisis continues to impede the economic development of the three countries. ERRTF is made up of three strategic pillars: the social recovery pillar, the economic pillar, and the health systems pillar. Under the first, ERRTF finances back-to-school programs, psychosocial support for children, social protection, and jobs programs. The second pillar supports emergency agriculture projects, the construction of rural roads in hard to reach areas where the Ebola virus disease was rampant, small and medium enterprises, and mobile payment systems to emergency health workers. The third pillar supports government efforts in the three countries to rebuild and improve the health delivery systems that were less than adequate to effectively deal with an epidemic such as Ebola.

To date, activities supported by the trust fund have directly benefited 400,000 people, especially in Ebola-affected areas and poor households. The ERRTF provided washing stations, thermometers, deworming, and other materials to encourage more than 4 million children to go back to school. The ERRTF also helped improve garbage collection for over 15,000 households who previously burned their garbage on the streets. In addition, the trust fund helped construct 16 new bridges and rehabilitated more than 200 kilometers of road. In the private sector, about 250 small and medium enterprises have been established and 120 women entrepreneurs trained. More than 240,000 farmers, 46 percent of whom are women, received seeds and fertilizers to help avoid a food crisis in the aftermath of the heavy rain season in the spring of 2015. These achievements do not include the rebuilding and improvements in health delivery systems in all three countries that are still under implementation.

One of the projects supported by the ERRTF is the \$3 million Liberia Rural Road Emergency Maintenance Project to improve access to Ebola response infrastructure by improving targeted roads linked to Ebola treatment units, community care centers, and

forward logistics bases in Lofa County to prevent and prepare against re-emergence of the virus. Improved roads enable the connection and integration of more rural areas to the capital and promote access to health facilities; reduce the risks of further fragility that tend to affect more remote and disconnected areas; and bring a broader socio-economic impact.

Thus far, more than 500 meters of poor road links were upgraded to make them functional again. Six steel bridges, with a total length of 147 kilometers, were also installed to improve access to nearby towns and villages.

Before



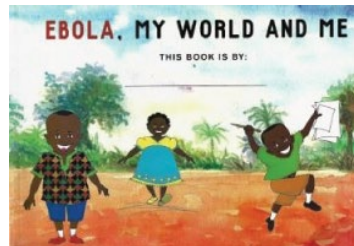
After



Infrastructure Implementation Unit of Ministry of Public Works, Liberia

The ERRTF built six steel bridges to improve access for local villagers in Liberia.

The ERRTF helped implement the Community-Based Psychosocial Support to the Ebola virus disease outbreak project in Liberia. The project builds long-term psychosocial health and resilience of individuals affected by the crisis, including operationalization of the Comfort for Kids approach to encourage healing and resilience among children and youth in the aftermath of the crisis through therapeutic learning interventions and associated capacity building and training.⁴⁴ The *Comfort for Kids* workbook activities were rolled out to more than 10,000 targeted children. These interventions helped enhance the psychosocial well-being of children (training provided to approximately 600 parents and caregivers, 800 teachers, 300 health and social workers, and 216 community leaders), improve adult behavior and attitudes toward Ebola virus disease-affected children, decrease depression and posttraumatic stress disorder, and increase community willingness to support Ebola virus disease-affected children. Eight hundred children diagnosed with posttraumatic stress disorder were referred to hospitals.

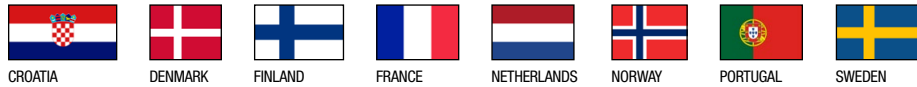


The ERRTF produced Comfort for Kids workbooks to provide psychosocial support following the outbreak of Ebola in Liberia.

⁴⁴ The Comfort for Kids therapeutic learning intervention uses core resource books, facilitator guides, children's workbooks, and simple pamphlets that promote messages built around a set of common themes to encourage healing and resilience.

Palestinian Partnership for Infrastructure Development Multi-Donor Trust Fund

CONTRIBUTORS



The [Palestinian Partnership for Infrastructure Development Multi-Donor Trust Fund \(PID MDTF\)](#) aims to improve the coverage, quality, and sustainability of infrastructure in the West Bank and Gaza through financial and technical assistance to the Palestinian Authority for infrastructure development, capacity building, and institutional development in the water, urban development, and energy sectors. The PID MDTF operates in a high-risk environment. As a fragile and conflict-affected area, the West Bank and Gaza is subject to frequent outbreaks of violence and political instability, and the situation can deteriorate quickly.



Palestinian Water Authority Communication Department

The PID MDTF supported the construction and restoration of water supply facilities in Gaza.

The PID MDTF supports the core principles of sustainability, partnership, client-driven ownership, harmonization, and knowledge building. It helps improve aid efficiency by reducing administration costs through consolidation under a single fund using the WBG's standardized set of financial and project management tools and procedures. In the aftermath of the conflict in Gaza, July–August 2014, the PID MDTF demonstrated it was an important instrument capable of providing rapid emergency funding to

ensure basic infrastructure and services provision through cofinancing Gaza emergency operations in the water, energy, and urban sectors. Total Gaza emergency reconstruction funds channeled through the PID MDTF amounted to \$32 million. As a result, nearly two million people to date received access to improved water sources and one million people benefited from restored water supply and wastewater services through the repair and restoration of damaged infrastructure, including water reservoirs, piped networks, and sewage pumping stations between FY15–FY17. Additionally, restored municipal services, including the rehabilitation of roads, solid waste management, and water/wastewater facilities, and the repair of public facilities including municipal buildings, libraries, community centers, and public parks were provided to more than one million people.

“The PID MDTF is a major achievement in terms of improved aid coordination and harmonization, through donor fund pooling and streamlining of bilateral aid administration through a common framework of fiduciary management, reporting, and evaluation. Most importantly, PID MDTF projects have benefited the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza who have already experienced positive welfare outcomes from improved service delivery.”

—Independent Mid-Term Evaluation Report, Arab World for Research and Development, PID MDTF, 2017

One of the municipal service projects supported by the PID MDTF is the Southern West Bank Solid Waste Management Project. The project improved solid waste disposal services for the communities and businesses in the Bethlehem and Hebron governorates, providing 750,000 residents access to more efficient, and environmentally and socially sound waste management systems. In addition to improving services through the provision of a sanitary landfill facility and related infrastructure and the closure of 19 wild dumpsites, the project supported the municipalities and joint services providers of the governorates to progress toward financial sustainability, allowing them to fully finance their operational costs.

The PID MDTF contributed \$57.7 million cofinancing to the \$120 million Second Municipal Development Project, whose development objective is to improve municipal management practices for better municipal transparency and service delivery. The project directly benefited 3.3 million citizens across the West Bank and Gaza. The project supports municipalities to improve the financial sustainability and accountability of municipal services, establish service quality standards, promote learning and innovation for municipal development (e.g., e-municipality, renewable energy pilots, and local economic development activities), and provide capacity development for municipalities. Direct outputs include approximately 2.5 million citizens benefiting from roads established and rehabilitated, 94 percent of municipalities applying social accountability measures, and 22 municipalities piloting one of the supported innovative ideas (renewable energy, e-municipality, and local economic development).

Nearly two million people got access to improved water sources, one million benefited from restored water supply and wastewater services, and 750,000 got access to waste management systems between FY15–FY17.

V. Partnerships for peace

With the increased recognition that humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts are complementary and need to reinforce each other to respond to FCV challenges, the WBG strives to strengthen its partnership with the United Nations, the European Union, and multilateral development banks, while expanding its partnership base to local and international NGOs and non-state actors, especially in areas with limited government capacity and insecure environments.

United Nations—World Bank Fragility and Conflict Partnership

CONTRIBUTORS



NORWAY



SWITZERLAND

Seven countries received help for humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts in FY17.

The **United Nations—World Bank Fragility and Conflict Partnership (FCP)** trust fund aims to foster a closer relationship between the United Nations and the World Bank to promote a more effective and sustainable international response in fragile and conflict-affected situations. The trust fund helps fulfill a commitment by the United Nations secretary-general and World Bank president to break down institutional barriers and strengthen the links between political, security, development, and humanitarian efforts in FCV contexts by strengthening the strategic and operational collaboration between the two institutions to support joint initiatives or approaches, strengthen internal capacity, and promote knowledge sharing. It also provides flexible financing to advance United Nations—World Bank partnership in absence of other sources of financing, helps boost stakeholder ownership around important analytical or thematic work, targets support to offset the short-term transaction costs associated with partnership activities, and promotes effective and strategic application of comparative advantages.

In 2017, the FCP supported the implementation of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace initiative. The Humanitarian-Development-Peace initiative is one of the efforts to operationalize and catalyze collaboration across different actors, and signifies a broad-based partnership between the United Nations and the World Bank. The initiative builds on the growing recognition that humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts are complementary and should reinforce each other, and that development institutions and longer term socioeconomic approaches are necessary to prevent conflict and reduce humanitarian needs. The initiative builds on a commitment by the United Nations and the World Bank at the World Humanitarian Summit, which is to roll out pilot projects operationalizing the humanitarian, development, peace nexus in at least five country situations. This initiative was endorsed at the United Nations—World Bank senior level meeting on September 9, 2016, and seven country pilots have been supported from the initiative (Cameroun, Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen).

Following the eruption of armed conflict in eastern Ukraine in 2014, the FCP supported the design and implementation of the Recovery and Peace Building Assessment for Eastern Ukraine, including provision of technical assistance to the government, support for a national strategy process based on the Recovery and Peace Building Assessment, and development of a United Nations—World Bank Multi-Partner Trust Fund on Peacebuilding and Recovery. FCP also provided just-in-time analytic training and strategy development support that helped with the early establishment of the Ministry for Temporarily Occupied Territories and internally displaced persons mandated to lead and coordinate peacebuilding and recovery efforts. As a result, the government recently passed the Ministry for Temporarily Occupied Territories’ State Target Program for Peacebuilding and Recovery in Eastern Ukraine. The World Bank mobilized \$3.2 million in financing from the State and Peacebuilding Fund to support the Ministry for Temporarily Occupied Territories capacity building and pilot projects, and the trust fund was launched with an initial \$2 million in donor financing.

In Uganda, the FCP helped operationalize the findings of a UNHCR—World Bank report titled *Forced Displacement and Mixed Migration in the Horn of Africa*.⁴⁵ This innovative framework complements Uganda’s Settlement Transformative Agenda by building the self-reliance and resilience of both refugee and host communities. Collaboration between UNHCR and the World Bank was pivotal to improve the understanding of the socioeconomic dimension of the refugee crises and avoid costly duplications. Moreover, the work is fully aligned with strategic objectives of the two organizations and benefits from strong local government engagement. The scale and scope of collaboration between the two organizations is gradually increasing, with the UNHCR leading the way on refugee and local population empowerment, and the World Bank taking the helm on new development approaches to refugee issues. Going forward, the piloting of joint projects, notably on education, will involve a significant amount of learning about ways to strengthen and deepen collaboration between the two organizations.

“The trust fund is a strong enabler of the United Nations—World Bank partnership in fragile and conflict-affected situations. Its grants provide financing to advance the partnership in contexts where other sources of financing either can’t or won’t. This financing tends to be flexible and timely, and promotes the strategic application of comparative advantages to help meet demand in specific FCV contexts. It can also “grease the wheels” where collaboration is difficult or costly.”

—Oscar Fernandez-Taranco, Assistant Secretary General, United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office, and Saroj Jha, Former Senior Director, World Bank Fragility, Conflict, and Violence Group

⁴⁵ To download a copy of the report, please visit <http://bit.ly/MixedMigration>

Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund

CONTRIBUTORS



34 donors partnered to finance nearly 40 percent of the civilian budget and 50 percent of all development expenditures in Afghanistan.

The [Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund \(ARTF\)](#), is the largest single-country MDTF administered by the World Bank with total contributions of \$10 billion, bringing together 34 different donors to support the Government of Afghanistan’s National Priority Programs. The ARTF finances nearly 40 percent of the civilian budget and half of all development expenditures in Afghanistan.

The trust fund is the main vehicle of choice for pooled funding and provides the largest source of on-budget financing for Afghanistan’s development to deliver important results in education, health, urban and rural development, infrastructure, agriculture, and governance. All ARTF funds are channeled through government systems with ministries and government agencies responsible for implementing all projects. The trust fund modality offers funding predictability for the Government of Afghanistan within a robust fiduciary and monitoring framework and provides a platform for coordination and policy dialogue with the government on key reforms. As of December 2016, the ARTF benefited approximately 9.3 million people, including three million women, by providing access to schools and health clinics in thousands of villages across the country.⁴⁶

Under the \$408 million Second Education Quality improvement program supported by ARTF starting in FY09, 1,600 schools were constructed and 100,000 teachers trained, enabling an estimated nine million students, 40 percent of whom were girls, to enroll in schools. Social mobilization conducted in over 15,000 communities resulted

⁴⁶ The results featured are cumulative since trust fund inception in FY02.

in the formation of school management committees (*Shuras*) and the preparation of 13,000 school improvement plans nationwide. An additional 11,000 female students received scholarships and graduated from teacher training colleges.⁴⁷

The \$654 million System Enhancement for Health Action in Transition program, starting in FY14, supported the provision of basic health services and essential hospital services in 34 provinces and the Kabul urban area. The ARTF provided \$517 million for this program, which is jointly supported by the Government of Afghanistan with \$30 million, an IDA Grant of \$100 million, and the Health Results Innovation Trust Fund of \$7 million. Data from the health management information system indicates an increase in the utilization of key maternal and child health services. The number of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel doubled from 429,000 in FY14 to 861,000 in FY17. The health utilization rate increased from 1.6 to 1.9 consultations per person per year in the same time period.

A \$312 million grant financed by the ARTF is funding the Afghanistan Rural Access Project, which is also cofinanced with an additional IDA grant of \$125 million. Between FY13–FY17, the project helped construct nearly 2,000 kilometers of rural roads and more than 3,000 meters of bridges, helping people gain access to schools, clinics, jobs, and other livelihood sources across the 34 provinces. The project has also helped carry out routine maintenance of 3,300 kilometers of tertiary roads and periodic maintenance of 500 kilometers of tertiary roads, while routine maintenance of 1,000 kilometers of secondary roads and periodic maintenance of 600 kilometers of secondary roads was also undertaken.

The trust fund is also providing financial assistance to thousands of farmers in 31 provinces to adopt improved production practices and increase productivity of livestock and horticultural products to improve their livelihoods.

Between FY05–FY17, approximately 28.7 million people, nearly 50 percent of whom were women, benefited from the National Solidarity Program, the largest community-driven development project in the world to develop local democratically elected institutions, which helped identify, plan, and manage reconstruction efforts at the local level. From FY13–FY17, the program reached 15.9 million people (nearly 50 percent were women).

Number of deliveries attended by skilled personnel doubled, and 2,000 kilometers of rural roads and more than 3,000 meters of bridges constructed between FY13–FY17.

⁴⁷ The results featured are cumulative since FY09.

Box 8: Eradicating Polio and Providing Basic Health Care in Kandahar Province, Afghanistan

The System Enhancement for Health Action in Transition Project supported by the ARTF is providing improved access to health services across the country, including the conflict stricken province of Kandahar. Increased access to basic health services, including vaccinations, provided through the 46 health centers and 1,100 health posts in the province has resulted in the near eradication of polio—cases have dropped from 36 in 2011 to just one in 2016. Doctors are hopeful that continued vaccination and health service provisions will eventually lead to the complete eradication of polio from the province.

The health facilities have also helped solve additional family-related health problems as they offer a wide array of maternal and child health care services, as well as provide health education on nutrition, childcare, first aid, and prevention of diseases. According to one health care recipient, Bibi Khadija, *“the clinic has solved many of my family’s health problems. As it is near our house, we come here whenever someone is sick in my family.”* The Shams Kakar district clinic on average receives 50 gynecology and obstetrics visitors on a daily basis. According to midwife Noori who works in the clinic, *“We solve over 80 percent of women’s gynecological and obstetric issues in the clinic. This has allowed patients to develop trust in the clinic and its staff.”*

Near eradication of polio achieved in the Kandhar Province in 2016 with only one reported polio case that year.



Rumi Consultancy

The ARTF helps improve access to basic health services in 21 provinces across Afghanistan and the Kabul urban area.



Gender and Development



“Inequalities between men and women are multidimensional, and addressing them requires financial, policy, and technical solutions based on robust evidence and an understanding of each context. Trust funds enable the WBG to be on the cutting edge of what works in closing gender gaps. Robust evidence and innovation can help empower countries to achieve gender equality and women’s empowerment on a large scale.”

—Caren Grown

Senior Director, Gender Global Group

No country can develop sustainably or meet the challenges of the 21st century without the full and equal participation of men and women. Despite concerted efforts to close gender gaps, women still lag behind men in economic opportunity, human development outcomes, and voice and agency. Closing these gender gaps can help countries increase economic productivity and improve prospects for the next generation. Increasing women’s and men’s participation in income-earning opportunities is also central to the achievement of the WBG’s twin goals of eliminating extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity by 2030.

The WBG is committed to advancing gender equality across sectors, as reflected in the IDA18 special theme on gender and development and in the *WBG’s Gender Strategy (FY16–FY23)* which focuses on the following priority areas: (i) improving human endowments through health, education, and social protection services; (ii) removing constraints to

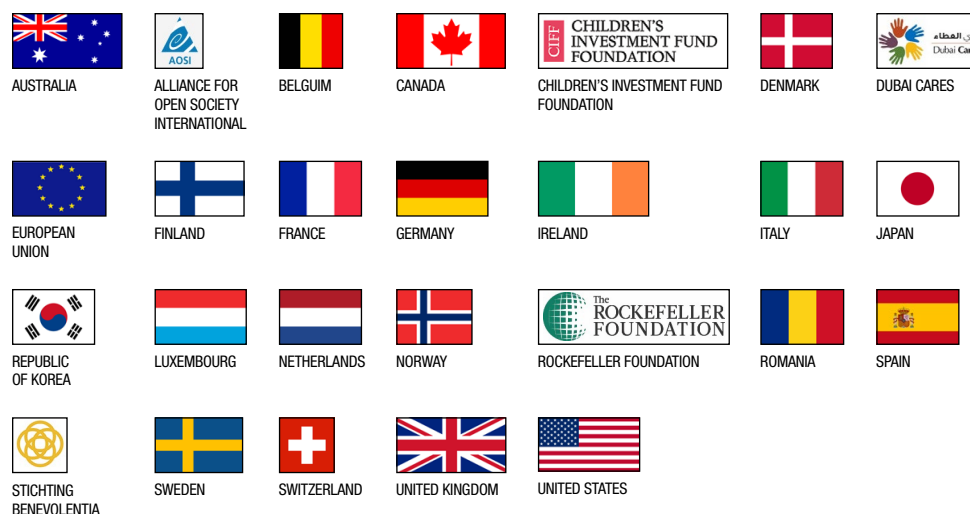
more and better jobs; (iii) removing barriers to women’s ownership and control over assets; and (iv) enhancing women’s voice and ability to shape their own futures, as well as engaging men and boys.⁴⁸ Trust fund resources complement IBRD/IDA operations by helping to ensure that WBG staff, policy makers, and partners have the data, knowledge, and evidence needed to design effective gender programs and policies. They not only support the priorities of the *WBG’s Gender Strategy (FY16–FY23)* overall, but are important catalysts for innovation, for scaling up approaches proven to work, and for expanding the frontiers of the gender equality agenda.

I. Improving human endowments through health, education, and social protection services

Enormous progress has been made in reducing gaps between girls and boys in enrollment, completion of primary school, and transition to secondary school. However, significant gaps remain between and within countries for different income groups and in secondary and tertiary schooling. This priority area focuses on addressing, among other challenges, gender gaps in education, maternal mortality, women’s access to health care, and early childhood development, and developing innovations to promote women’s economic empowerment in social safety net interventions.

Global Partnership for Education

CONTRIBUTORS



The **Global Partnership for Education (GPE)** is a FIF, in which the World Bank serves as an IA. The results stories featured below are from activities implemented by the World Bank through IBRD/IDA trust funds. GPE aims to improve the lives of children and youth through quality education for all.

48 *WBG’s Gender Strategy (FY16–FY23)* can be accessed at: <http://bit.ly/WBGGenderStrategy>

Under the GPE trust fund, efforts have been made to strengthen education systems and improve educational outcomes around the world. Since its establishment in FY12, the trust fund has disbursed over \$2.3 billion, reaching more than 40 developing countries, especially those in FCS.⁴⁹ In FY16 alone, the GPE trust fund-financed projects delivered more than 23 million textbooks, trained over 205,000 teachers, and built 3,000 classrooms.

Furthermore, significant progress in promoting gender equality in educational access and outcomes has been achieved. For example, proportions of children completing primary education grew from 72.5 percent in 2013 to 73.2 percent in 2014, and from 48 percent to 50 percent in lower secondary schools in GPE-supported countries.⁵⁰ In absolute terms, this means that 745,000 more children completed primary education in 2014 than in 2013, of which 48 percent were girls, and 816,000 more children completed lower secondary education than in the previous years, of which 44 percent were girls.

In addition, the percentage of member countries on target to meet the gender parity index thresholds for primary education grew from 62 to 64 percent between 2013–2014 among all developing country partners, and from 49 to 54 percent in lower secondary education. Approximately, 66 percent of all children (mostly girls) under five years of age were developmentally on track in terms of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being between FY11–FY14 in GPE member countries where data is available.

The GPE trust fund supported the \$4.4 million Third Education for All Fast Track Initiative Project in Moldova to help the government expand early childhood education coverage and address equity issues. Under the project, efforts were made to enhance the quality of early childhood education services, address unequal access, and establish a system-wide professional development system for preschool teachers. The project contributed to Moldova's achievement of its MDGs 2015 target for the preschool gross enrollment two years early; all preschool teachers (covering 950 institutions) received key teaching materials. The project also promoted revised legislation and norms advocating inclusive education.

The GPE trust fund supported Ethiopia with four grants implemented by the World Bank, totaling \$337 million to support its General Education Quality Improvement Program. These grants supported a nationwide reform to improve teaching and learning, and boost the education system's capacity. More than 100,000 primary teachers and 17,000 secondary teachers are upgrading their teacher qualifications through training. Major gains have been made in the achievement of learning outcomes, as national assessments indicate that the share of students achieving proficient and advanced levels in Grade Four mathematics increased from 13 percent in 2011 to 19 percent in 2015.

More than 23 million textbooks delivered, 205,000 teachers trained, and 3,000 new classrooms built in FY16.

⁴⁹ The GPE was established following the reform of the Education for All Fast Track Initiative.

⁵⁰ Please note that results included in this paragraph have been achieved across all GPE developing country partners. GPE Education Sector Plan Implementation grants, which cumulatively account for 98 percent of GPE funding to developing country partners, are managed by IAs. As of end-FY16, the World Bank managed the largest share of such GPE grants, with the responsibility for 35 active or pending grants, equivalent to 76 percent of the total value of the implementation grant portfolio.

Global Financing Facility

CONTRIBUTORS



The **Global Financing Facility (GFF)** trust fund is an innovative multi-stakeholder partnership that supports country-led efforts to improve reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health and nutrition. It draws on the diverse expertise and resources of a broad set of stakeholders, including the WBG; United Nations agencies; the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health; Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI); the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM); foundations; bilateral donors; private sector partners including Merck Sharp & Dohme for Mothers; and a wide range of civil society organizations.⁵¹ In FY17, a \$292 million GFF trust fund was approved for 10 countries, leveraging \$1.3 billion in IBRD/IDA financing. As of November 2017, the GFF partnership is working in 26 countries.

\$1.3 billion leveraged in IBRD/IDA financing for 10 countries to improve reproductive, maternal, newborn child, and adolescent health and nutrition in FY17.



John Rae/GFF

The GFF is helping scale up emergency health services for women and children in Tanzania.

In Tanzania, the government, with the support of the GFF, is scaling up investments in basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care, family planning, antenatal care, skilled deliveries, and infant and young child feeding. Health sector investments by the government are increasingly performance based with the release of

funds directly linked to the number and quality of essential services provided to women and children. Thus, with support from donors, the government can channel resources directly to health facilities, starting with the poorest regions. The focus on measuring results has motivated health facilities and local government authorities to improve the quality of care, starting in the Shinyanga and Mwanza regions. Countrywide scorecards are being used to boost the delivery of set targets in reproductive, newborn, and child health services. In FY17, improved results were seen in the prevention of malaria among expectant mothers, the availability of medicines, better motivated staff, and better functioning boards at health facilities, but much more can be done.

⁵¹ Global health care company Merck created Merck for Mothers, known as Merck Sharp & Dohme for Mothers outside the United States and Canada. It is a 10-year, \$500 million initiative focused on improving the health and well-being of mothers during pregnancy and childbirth.

Box 9: Scaling Up Teacher Training for Early Childhood Education in Indonesia

CONTRIBUTORS



AUSTRALIA



DENMARK



EUROPEAN
UNION



NETHERLANDS



UNITED KINGDOM



UNITED STATES

The **Local Solutions to Poverty (LSP)** trust fund supports the Government of Indonesia's efforts to improve the quality of life for poor and vulnerable populations using local solutions to reduce poverty and inequality. LSP provides policy and technical advice to the government on reforms and instruments that empower and incentivize local actors to reduce poverty and inequality.

One of the initiatives supported by LSP builds early childhood education teacher capacity to meet the needs of the community's children. Dini Ruhiyatun, is the only teacher at the Seroja Indah Early Childhood Education Center in the Barabali Village of Central Lombok. The center, which has more than 20 students, had no permanent location until recently. In 2016, members of the community lobbied the village government to build a multifunction hall using 60 million rupiah (\$4,450) from village funds. The village government had acknowledged Dini's significant contribution to improving the quality of early childhood education in the village and provided her with support to improve her skills. Recognizing that Dini had no formal background as a teacher, the village government supported her participation in teacher training as part of the trust fund-financed Early Childhood Education Development Project. With the help of the project, the training was provided to Dini and 7,800 other community-based teachers in 2,600 villages throughout the 25 participating districts in FY16.

Dini explains, *"In one of the training modules, we were taught how to develop a teaching workplan. This was extremely valuable, providing me with a practical guide for how to better present lessons in my classes. After participating in the training, I was able to develop teaching material in a more structured way. The training also strengthened my confidence and invigorated my passion to continue teaching."*



Fauzan Ijazah

The LSP built capacity of 7,800 local teachers in early childhood development across 2,600 villages in Indonesia.

7,800 community-based teachers from 2,600 villages in 25 districts in Indonesia trained in early childhood development in FY16.

II. Removing constraints to more and better jobs

Girls are stalled between school and productive work. More than a third (34 percent) of young women in developing countries are jobless—out of the labor force and not in school. Although the gender gap in school enrollment has been closing, the gender gap in labor force participation is on the rise. This priority area focuses on the determinants for women to access more and better jobs, including developing policy frameworks for care services, reducing deficits in infrastructure that prevent women’s participation in paid employment, promoting the conditions for women’s entrepreneurship, and reducing skill gaps and occupational sex segregation.

Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality

CONTRIBUTORS



Over 55 gender-related impact evaluations are informing the design of two IBRD/IDA projects worth a total of \$73 million since FY15.

The **Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality (UFGE)**, a WBG MDTF, is a catalyst for accelerated progress toward greater gender equality through investments in data, knowledge, and evidence that push the frontiers of gender equality and promote smart project design. The trust fund also aims to enhance awareness and strengthen capacity for gender-informed decision making.

The UFGE funds regional Gender Innovation Labs that employ rigorous evaluations to determine what works, to move from advocacy to action, and to invest in uptake of the evidence. Gender Innovation Labs are operating in [Africa](#), [East Asia and Pacific](#), Latin America and Caribbean, and [South Asia](#) with over 55 impact evaluations in areas such as skills, land rights, access to infrastructure, labor force participation, entrepreneurship, youth employment, voice and agency, and gender-based violence. As a result, the design of IBRD/IDA-financed projects, such as the \$63 million IDA *Tejaswini Socio Economic Empowerment of Adolescent Girls and Young Women Project* (India), and the \$10 million IBRD *Republic of Congo Skills Development for Employability Project*, effective since FY15, build on powerful evidence and lessons on how to help adolescent girls and young women complete their education and transition into employment by, for instance, offering community safe spaces to build skills, providing choices based on interest and qualifications of girls, and emphasizing soft skills.

The UFGE’s private sector window, managed by IFC, focuses on the business and development benefits that can accrue from closing gaps between women and men as entrepreneurs, employees, leaders, suppliers, consumers, and community stakeholders.

It also contributes to the understanding of barriers and opportunities for women’s access to good quality jobs and to key assets. Current private sector window projects support the UFGE outcomes by financing activities that: (i) increase the availability of gender-relevant data and evidence; (ii) enhance global knowledge by developing and testing new tools; and (iii) raise awareness and demand for gender equality interventions.

To promote more economic opportunities for rural women, a Gender Capacity Program on Transport in the East Asia and Pacific region, funded by the UFGE, brought together transport authorities and project stakeholders from client countries in the East Asia and Pacific region and the South Asia region, as well as partners from the Asian Development Bank, the International Labor Organization, and the WBG for south-south exchanges in the Yunnan Province in China and the Lao Cai Province in Vietnam. This enabled the clients to learn how to institutionalize women’s participation in rural road maintenance, helped strengthen the design of rural transport and social projects, and led to more resources being allocated to creating jobs for women in the rural transport sector in Laos, Solomon Islands, and Vietnam.

Global Agriculture and Food Security Program

CONTRIBUTORS



AUSTRALIA



BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION



CANADA



GERMANY



IRELAND



REPUBLIC OF KOREA



SPAIN



UNITED KINGDOM



UNITED STATES

363,000 farmers, including 75,000 women, adopted agricultural productivity enhancing techniques in Ethiopia between FY13–FY17.

The [Global Agriculture and Food Security Program \(GAFSP\)](#) is a FIF, in which the World Bank serves as an IA. The results stories featured below are from activities implemented by the World Bank through IBRD/IDA trust funds. The GAFSP aims to improve income and food and nutrition security in low-income countries by boosting agricultural productivity.

Approximately 75 percent of the poor live in rural areas and most depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. Women account for at least 43 percent of the agricultural labor force in developing countries. In Africa, 60–80 percent of women work in agriculture, making the sector the largest employer of women. Almost 90 percent of GAFSP projects include gender analysis during preparation, gender actions, and gender-disaggregated monitoring and evaluation.

In Ethiopia, the GAFSP Agriculture Growth Project, implemented by the World Bank, aimed to increase agricultural productivity and market access for key crop and livestock products in selected regions of Ethiopia, with a focus on the participation of women and youth. The project promoted agricultural development by strengthening farmer

organizations, scaling up best practices in agricultural production, developing markets and agribusiness, and developing and managing small-scale infrastructure. In particular, the project has focused on strengthening institutional capacity building to promote gender equality by developing common interest groups that ensure the substantive presence of women farmers. With program support, these informal groups are then transitioned to primary cooperatives to undertake wider and stronger collective action on a range of services, including input and output marketing and financial services. The project also regularly conducted women- and youth-focused consultations and engaged women at all levels of the cooperative governance structure. Between FY13–FY17, in addition to the construction of new irrigation and drainage services, roads, and rural market centers, a total of 363,000 farmers, including 75,000 women, had adopted technologies being promoted by the project.

Adolescent Girls Initiative

CONTRIBUTORS



DENMARK



NIKE FOUNDATION



NORWAY



SWEDEN



UNITED KINGDOM

IDA projects on female empowerment worth over \$235 million benefited from lessons learned through AGI pilots between FY13–FY17.

The **Adolescent Girls Initiative (AGI)**, a MDTF, provided a unique opportunity to experiment in diverse settings, take risks, and find effective, female-friendly approaches to vocational training and youth employment programs. Pilots were carried out in eight countries, five of which incorporated rigorous evaluations. As a result, the AGI generated some of the strongest evidence to date about the impact of employment programs on adolescent girls and young women, along with operational lessons and innovative strategies to improve project design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

To encourage the uptake of evidence and learning from the AGI, technical assistance was provided for the \$65 million IDA *Zambia Girls' Education and Women's Empowerment and Livelihood Project* approved in FY15 and the \$170 million IDA *Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend Project* approved in FY15. The AGI team conducted vulnerability assessments, led technical workshops, and applied tools and resources developed by the AGI pilots on topics such as incorporating life skills into training curricula and alleviating girls' specific constraints including transportation, literacy, and childcare in FY15.

III. Removing barriers to women's ownership and control of assets

This priority area focuses on key productive assets such as land (individual ownership and female access to community-owned lands), housing, and technology, critical to the ability of women and their families to achieve economic growth. To do so, the WBG

helps clients access and analyze data to identify gender gaps that help inform policy making, improve business practices, promote universal identification, and prioritize financial inclusion in ways that close gender gaps.

Women Entrepreneurship Development

CONTRIBUTOR



CANADA

The **Women Entrepreneurship Development (WEDP)** trust fund aims to increase the earnings and employment of micro and small enterprises owned or partly owned by female entrepreneurs in targeted cities of Ethiopia by providing access to microfinance and technical assistance. The *WEDP Project*, cofinanced through this trust fund and a \$50 million IDA loan, led to impressive results, transforming the financial services landscape for women entrepreneurs in the country. Launched in FY13, WEDP aims to increase the earnings and employment of women entrepreneurs through access to loans and business training. Loans are disbursed through Ethiopian microfinance institutions and training delivered by a mix of public and private providers. Between FY13–FY17, 12,000 women entrepreneurs participated in the program. However, the true impact is in knowledge, not numbers. The project transformed the landscape of financial services for women entrepreneurs in Ethiopia by equipping the country’s leading microfinance institutions with the techniques and knowledge to reach a previously underserved market segment. When WEDP began, only 1 percent of the participating microfinance institutions’ portfolios consisted of individual loans to women entrepreneurs, and the average loan for women entrepreneurs was \$1,350. Today, individual loans to women entrepreneurs make up 18 percent of their portfolios, and the average WEDP loan size is nearly 10 times larger (\$11,760). Through a dedicated impact evaluation component, the project is testing and measuring innovative pilots to support women entrepreneurs, such as the use of psychometric testing, which enables women entrepreneurs who do not have collateral to take an interactive digital test which predicts their likelihood to repay a loan.

Given the success of the program, the project team is helping other WBG teams design programs to finance women entrepreneurs based on the WEDP model in other countries in the region (Madagascar, Nigeria, and Tanzania) and beyond (Indonesia).

12,000 women participated in a microfinance program in Ethiopia between FY13–FY17, that led to an increase of microfinance institutions lending to women entrepreneurs from 1 percent to 18 percent of their portfolios with average loan size increasing by nearly 10 times.

Box 10: Closing the Financing and Entrepreneur Training Gap for Women Entrepreneurs in Ethiopia

Women in Ethiopia—and typically in other developing countries—face far bigger challenges than men in starting or growing a business. Women are less likely to own assets, such as land or property that can be used as collateral to obtain a loan. They often have less education than men and face discriminatory customs and laws. Despite research that indicates investing in women-owned businesses offers one of the *“highest return opportunities available in emerging markets,”* according to World Bank economists Francesco Strobbe and Salman Alibhai, an estimated 70 percent of small and medium businesses owned by women in developing countries cannot get the financing they need to grow.

The WEDP in Ethiopia is changing that. Since FY13, IDA, with funding from trust funds, has provided financing to the project, which helps unlock capital to close the financing gap for women entrepreneurs. Implemented through the Development Bank of Ethiopia and selected microfinance institutions, it provides a \$50 million line of credit to financial institutions financing women-owned micro and small businesses. Between FY13–FY17, more than 6,000 women have been able to tap financing to start or expand a small business, and more than 10,000 women have received entrepreneurship training. And while 76 percent of borrowers never had a loan before, the repayment rate is 99 percent. *“The demand for this financing has been staggering,”* says Strobbe, who leads the project at the World Bank.

Take Zinabua Hailu, for example, ten years ago she convinced her husband that she needed to work to help pay for their children’s education. They put their house up for collateral so she could get a \$100 loan to open a hotel. Two years later, she got a larger loan and opened a restaurant. Five years later, through the project, she qualified for a larger loan of nearly \$40,000—about 2.6 times larger than her previous one—and today she operates what is now a 10-room hotel and restaurant with nearly 20 staff in Addis Ababa.

More than 6,000 women received financing to start or expand a small business, and more than 10,000 women received entrepreneurship training in Ethiopia between FY13–FY17.



Stephan Gladieu/World Bank

The WEDP provided financial support to women like Zinabua Hailu to start local business in Ethiopia.

For further information, read *In Ethiopia, Female Entrepreneurs Get a Chance to Pursue Their Dreams* <http://bit.ly/EthiopiaEntrepreneurs>

Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality

CONTRIBUTORS



AUSTRALIA



CANADA



DENMARK



FINLAND



GERMANY



ICELAND



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NORWAY



SPAIN



SWEDEN



SWITZERLAND



UNITED KINGDOM



UNITED STATES

Resources from **The Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality (UFGE)** pilots trust fund also helped spark innovative programs to increase female property ownership in the Western Balkans.⁵² Increased land security allows women to access credit to buy key agricultural inputs, or make other investments to increase food production. Access to land can also lift a woman's status and enhance her bargaining power in families and communities, boosting well-being at the household level. The initiative offered technical assistance to mine existing databases in 2013 to measure women's land ownership and revealed a much lower rate of female property ownership than expected. Together with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the WBG worked with national partners to devise plans for their countries to boost female land ownership, alongside senior officials, land agency staff, and notaries. For example, in Kosovo the national level of female ownership was found to be around 15 percent. Follow-up efforts targeted notary associations to inform clients of the importance of co-registering wives or female heirs on land and property titles as well as looking at registration fees.

The UFGE continues to support work in Kosovo, where the WBG is working in a village populated largely by war widows of whom less than 8 percent have title to property. To reduce time, cost, and the complexity of surveying and registering land, small, unmanned aerial drones are used to survey land, and the whole community is involved in the mapping process to help the government produce a national land registration system which is gender sensitive.⁵³

IV. Enhancing women's voice and agency and engaging men and boys

Women and girls face numerous constraints worldwide, from epidemic levels of gender-based violence to biased laws and norms that prevent them from working or making decisions about their own lives. With this priority, the WBG is focusing on promoting and enhancing women's participation and decision making in service delivery and supporting the reduction of gender-based violence and mitigating its impact in conflict situations.

Evidence from a 2013 technical assistance initiative found that female land ownership in Kosovo was as low as 15 percent, resulting in the launch of innovative programs to increase female land ownership in the Western Balkans.

⁵² For further information on UFGE, please refer to page 52.

⁵³ For further information, please visit <http://bit.ly/DronesInnovation>

Australia—World Bank Partnership for South Asia

CONTRIBUTORS



AUSTRALIA

The **Australia—World Bank Partnership for South Asia (PFSA)** and **Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality (UFGE)** are supporting rigorous research and impact evaluations in the South Asia region. The core of the South Asia Gender Innovation Lab's work is in impact evaluations that provide solid empirical evidence on what is and is not effective in reducing gender-based disadvantages under its three thematic pillars: (i) access to and use of infrastructure services; (ii) labor force participation and other aspects of economic empowerment; and (iii) voice and agency, with a focus on gender-based violence.⁵⁴ Following the Gender Innovation Lab's December 2016 open call for proposals, the number of operations either under rigorous evaluation or being prepared for such evaluation increased from nine (across three countries: Bangladesh, India, and Nepal) to 15 (adding Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan—three-quarters of the countries in the South Asia region). The Gender Innovation Lab's impact evaluation work is supported by a wider array of knowledge products, including diagnostic studies, research papers, and technical support to project teams. Among these, four studies have been completed under the voice and agency pillar.

15 impact evaluations of World Bank projects were conducted in six countries in South Asia in 2016 to build evidence on ways to reduce gender-based disadvantages relating to use of infrastructure services, labor force participation, and voice, agency, and gender-based violence.

Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality

CONTRIBUTORS



AUSTRALIA



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DENMARK



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GERMANY



ICELAND



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NORWAY



SPAIN



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The **Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality (UFGE)** pilots approaches that can be implemented at scale in support of the IDA18 policy commitment to increase the number of projects that address and respond to gender-based violence. One example is the adaptation of the successful Start, Awareness, Support, Action (SASA!) model from Uganda to prevent intimate partner violence in Honduras, now part of the World Bank's \$15 million IDA *Honduras Safer Municipalities Project*, effective since FY13.^{55, 56}

⁵⁴ For further information on the UFGE, please refer to page 52.

⁵⁵ SASA! is a community mobilization approach developed by the organization Raising Voices for Preventing Violence Against Women and HIV. SASA! is a Kiswahili word that means "now" and when used as an acronym identifies the four phases of the intervention: Start, Awareness, Support, Action.

⁵⁶ Effectiveness refers to the date when the loan becomes effective.

In Nepal, the UFGE supported development of a pilot helpline and case management system to improve the response to gender-based violence. Before the platform, there were substantial gaps in information and services being provided to gender-based violence survivors at the local level. Different service providers, such as civil society organizations, the police, and medical centers, ran their own helplines, which forced survivors to place multiple calls to reach medical attention, rescue vans, shelters, and other services. The platform is now being scaled up through the Integrated Platform for Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response in the Nepal project financed by the **SPF**.⁵⁷ The project will improve the quality and reach of services for gender-based violence responses in four districts of Kathmandu through a comprehensive response system with a 24-hour helpline and referral service for better coordination among existing service providers.

Energy Sector Management Assistance Program

CONTRIBUTORS



\$15 million IDA project is addressing gender-based violence in Honduras since FY13, incorporating lessons from Uganda.

The **Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP)** trust fund has played an important role in ensuring that gender issues in energy go beyond advocacy to produce concrete results in investment project design and implementation.⁵⁸ ESMAP has helped curate a strong set of best practices, developed online training and tools, and is producing a series of reports and guides on gender issues across energy topics such as electricity infrastructure, geothermal, mini-grids, energy efficiency and behavior change, and clean cooking. Through its gender and energy regional programs in Africa and East Asia and Pacific, ESMAP is currently engaged in over 30 countries. Some examples of project-level

57 For further information on the SPF, please refer to page 28.

58 For further information on ESMAP, please refer to page 11 or visit www.ESMAP.org

3,200 women became charcoal producers in Senegal through setting sex-disaggregated targets during program design, resulting in an increase in women's income from 12 percent in 2013 to 19 percent in 2016.

activities in Africa include: (i) capacity building and economic empowerment, such as Senegal's energy access and forest management project where setting sex-disaggregated targets and indicators during project design led to more inclusive participation, with about 3,200 women becoming charcoal producers while the share of community income going to women has risen from 12 percent in 2013 to 19 percent in 2016; (ii) data collection and evidence building, such as Tanzania's rural electrification expansion project which in order to ensure that poor, female-headed households obtain access to electricity during implementation, a needs-based methodology for administering the connection subsidy is being developed, consultative meetings to explain electrification procedures and safety practices are being designed, and sex-disaggregated data will be collected; and (iii) behavior change and consumer outreach such as in the case of the Comoros and São Tomé and Príncipe where work is taking place with the utilities and energy agencies on a gender sensitive communications campaign to help reduce electricity theft and nontechnical losses.⁵⁹ In FY17, ESMAP began supporting the establishment of similar gender and energy programs in Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and Caribbean, and Middle East and North Africa with additional focus areas surfacing such as gender-based violence, youth and inclusion, and climate mitigation.

⁵⁹ For further information, please visit <http://bit.ly/Gender-Equality>



Governance and Institutional Development



Diana M. Pizarro

“Effective governance is a critical foundation for reducing poverty and building shared prosperity around the world. The WBG supports clients in building capable, efficient, open, inclusive, and accountable institutions that are needed to underpin sustainable growth. Trust funds enable the WBG to provide critical knowledge, technical expertise, and resources to strengthen governance on the ground and globally.”

—Deborah L. Wetzel

Senior Director, Governance Global Practice

Reducing poverty and promoting shared prosperity are predicated on good governance and strong institutions that can create avenues and opportunities for citizen engagement and build trust between the state and citizens. However, in the past few years, trust in government and institutions has fallen around the world. Recent data suggest that more than half of the world’s population distrusts government institutions, with the average gap in trust between the elite and the general population widening to 12 percent, indicating

increased levels of inequality.⁶⁰ Strengthened institutions and good governance are even more critical for the world's most vulnerable countries, where institutional inefficiencies are often deeply rooted and systemic. Countries with strong public institutions prosper by providing an environment that facilitates private sector growth, reduces poverty, delivers valuable services, and earns the confidence of their citizens.

Governance and institutional development are core parts of the work of the WBG as it relates to all sectors. The WBG helps client countries build capable, efficient, open, and accountable institutions for inclusive development by adopting a long-term, integrated, and multi-sectoral approach to public sector reform. This work places a special focus on: (i) improving public financial management; (ii) strengthening public sector performance; and (iii) enhancing accountability in service delivery.

Trust fund resources draw on the WBG's convening power and technical expertise to complement IBRD/IDA operations and help countries develop practical solutions to address complex governance challenges.

Tax revenues increased in Pakistan from 11 percent of GDP in 2014 to approximately 13 percent of GDP in 2016 through increased taxpayer registration and collections with support from this trust fund.

I. Improving public financial management

Increasing the flow of revenue and effective management of these resources is necessary for the provision of basic services in the world's poorest countries. However, countries most in need of such revenue face serious challenges in collecting taxes and ensuring they are spent effectively. Based on recent estimates, 36 percent of IDA countries report tax revenues below 15 percent of their GDP. This is well below the level needed to finance basic state functions. In addition to increasing the sheer volume of tax revenues, the tax policies and collection and distribution mechanisms need to be fair and efficient to help eradicate poverty and promote equitable growth. The WBG provides funds and advice to countries to design policies and implement procedures to improve revenue collection, administration, and efficient use of resources, while continuously striving to enhance client capacity, increase value of investment, and strengthen financial accountability of institutions, audit and oversight bodies, and regulators.

Trust Fund for Accelerating Growth and Reforms

CONTRIBUTOR



UNITED KINGDOM

The **Trust Fund for Accelerating Growth and Reforms (TAGR)** supports the economic reform program in Pakistan by assisting key federal and provincial institutions to expand and sustain fiscal space and revenue collection, liberalize trade and economic activities,

⁶⁰ For more information: <http://bit.ly/TrustInstitutions>

facilitate private investment, improve the quality of expenditures and debt management, and tackle other binding constraints facing the economy. The TAGR fills knowledge gaps, strengthens the capacity of key institutions to design and implement reforms, facilitates dialogue, and builds consensus. Technical assistance is closely coordinated with policy lending to accelerate the adoption of reforms. Moreover, the removal of distortionary tax exemptions provides a significant initial boost to revenues, while improvements in tax administration help sustain these revenues. New institutional capacity has equipped authorities with modern administrative practices, including risk-based audits and effective management of taxpayer and third-party data through improved ICT systems. These reform initiatives, along with other complementary measures implemented by the government, helped increase taxpayer registration and payments resulting in a rise of tax revenues from 11 percent of GDP in 2014 to approximately 13 percent of GDP in 2016.

Europe and Central Asia Regional Public Finance Management

CONTRIBUTOR



RUSSIAN
FEDERATION

The **Europe and Central Asia Regional Public Finance Management (EPFM)** trust fund was established to improve the quality of public financial management, thereby increasing the transparency and efficiency of public resources in support of improved service delivery in more than 13 countries in the Europe and Central Asia region. EPFM supported the upgrade of a public investment management system in Moldova between FY14–FY17. An Inter-Agency Working Group on public investments, involving representatives from five ministries, the State Chancellery, and the Local Governments Association, was formulated to carve out the legal and methodological changes necessary to improve the system in the country. The government's resolution clearly identified key steps and established a list of eligibility criteria to enable the central and local authorities to improve public investment planning through better prioritization. Moreover, key provisions in the law on public finance and fiscal budgetary responsibility identified basic principles of the public investment system and public investment project financing and created step-by-step guidelines for project preparation and appraisal, which were later adopted by the government. EPFM also supported public finance and fiscal governance reforms in Belarus by developing a public financial management reform strategy, including detailed design and action plans. The Ministry of Finance, with support from the trust fund, produced strategic and concept documents for medium term and program budgeting, treasury, debt management, and accounting. Much of the work on the reform strategy is based on the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessments that were also supported under this trust fund.⁶¹

Moldova's public investment management system improved by providing transparency and efficiency in resource allocation, and improving service delivery between FY14–FY17.

⁶¹ PEFA is a methodology for assessing public financial management performance to measure the extent to which the public financial management systems, processes, and institutions contribute to the achievement of desirable budget outcomes. A PEFA assessment provides a thorough, consistent, and evidence-based analysis of public financial management performance at a specific point in time. The PEFA methodology can be reapplied in successive assessments to track changes over time.

Financial Sector Reform and Strengthening Initiative

CONTRIBUTORS



CANADA



GERMANY



LUXEMBOURG



NETHERLANDS



SWEDEN



SWITZERLAND



UNITED KINGDOM

The [Financial Sector Reform and Strengthening Initiative \(FIRST\)](#), a multi-donor trust fund, aims to support low- and middle-income countries to build stable, efficient, and inclusive financial systems. Since its inception in 2002 in the aftermath of the East Asian financial crisis, FIRST has funded more than 740 projects across 120 countries worth \$167 million and catalyzed more than \$1 billion of funding to support development and implementation of financial sector strategies and broader financial reforms. FIRST has played a distinct role in financial sector development as a provider of technical assistance in designing targeted and customized reforms and leading interventions on banking, insurance, capital markets, pensions, crisis preparedness, payment systems, and financial inclusion that have strong potential for replication and scaling up. Key focus areas include: (i) financial sector reform strategy and policy advice; (ii) advisory services to strengthen regulatory and supervisory frameworks; (iii) financial sector market and product development; and (iv) institutional capacity building.

FIRST has been a major source of funding for IDA countries that have limited capacity to formulate financial sector strategies, especially in the Africa region. FIRST has helped 24 IDA countries put in place time-bound action-oriented financial sector strategies, leveraging \$200 million in funding from other donors and the private sector to implement reforms. FIRST has also strengthened the legal, regulatory, and institutional capacity of the financial sector in line with international principles such as Basel Core Principles for Banking, the Insurance Core Principles, and Financial Markets Infrastructures Principles, etc. Strengthening government bonds markets and the insurance and pensions sectors has effectively mobilized long-term finance and developed innovative financial products for the underserved micro, small, and medium enterprises such as mobile payments, housing finance, movable lending, micro-insurance, and private pensions, etc.

“The FIRST Initiative has been effective in realizing its operational targets. There is ample evidence that individual FIRST projects and programs are having positive outcomes and some catalytic effects. Reviewed FIRST programs are highly relevant to client needs for financial sector development, and build upon previous diagnostic and analytical work. While the majority of FIRST projects and programs are still being implemented, this evaluation reports good to excellent progress with completed projects and programs in terms of their relevance and effectiveness, and they also have a reasonable likelihood of sustained results.”

—Independent Evaluation, Universal Management Group, FIRST, 2017

Technical assistance in Vietnam supported bond market reform which quadrupled average trading amount per trading session from \$70 million in 2013 to \$280 million in 2016.

The government and corporate bond markets in Vietnam are still at a nascent stage of development compared to their regional peers, with limited liquidity and fragmented issuance mechanisms. In response to the request from the Ministry of Finance to strengthen the fixed income and corporate bonds markets, the technical assistance provided by FIRST led to significant changes in the issuance mechanisms and auction processes, competitive and non-competitive bidding methods, and formulation of new policies to balance the rights and obligations of primary dealers and auction members. As a result, the total bond market outstanding increased from 14 percent of the GDP in 2011 to nearly 37 percent in 2016.⁶² The positive impact on the primary market also improved functioning of the secondary market with increased liquidity, the volume and value of trades, and a more diversified investor base. The average trading amount nearly quadrupled from \$70 million per trading session in 2013 to \$280 million per trading session in 2016. Improved benchmark bonds for fixed rate instruments are now larger in size, and frequency of issuance has increased with maturities of five to 30 years, while non-bank investors are also entering the market resulting in greater investments in government bonds. FIRST is now working with other donors to design follow-up programs to implement the 2017–2020 Bond Market Development Roadmap for the country.

FIRST provided extensive capacity building and analytical support to the Turkish Treasury Private Pension Department to implement risk-based supervision of private pensions and the expansion of voluntary private pension coverage. FIRST helped develop the *Outcome Based Assessment for Private Pensions* and the *International Cost Benchmarking Analysis*, which provided key inputs into the design of the new auto-enrollment pensions scheme.⁶³ FIRST also supported the treasury to amend the *Law on the Amendment of the Private Pension Savings and Investment System Act* and other related regulations, which were enacted in August 2016, allowing individuals to automatically enroll in individual pension savings schemes. Since 2016, three million individuals have enrolled in the scheme, raising more than \$290 million in savings. The new scheme will ensure that an individual's welfare levels do not decrease after retirement and will contribute to the national economy through increased levels of long-term savings in the country.

\$290 million in savings raised through the new automatic enrollment pension scheme in Turkey, benefiting three million people.

Debt Management Facility

CONTRIBUTORS



AFRICAN
DEVELOPMENT
BANK



AUSTRIA



GERMANY



NETHERLANDS



NORWAY



RUSSIAN
FEDERATION



SWITZERLAND

The **Debt Management Facility (DMF)**, a MDTF, supports developing countries to strengthen their debt management capacity and institutions. The DMF empowers debt

⁶² Total bond market outstanding refers to the total volume of bonds in circulation.

⁶³ To download a copy of the *Outcome Based Assessment for Private Pensions* report, please visit <http://bit.ly/PensionsAssessment>

Seven-year bonds issued in Kyrgyz Republic in 2017 were well received by the market, following formulation of a medium-term debt management strategy and regular communication with market participants.

managers faced with financing pressures to advocate for a prudent and sustainable approach to taking on new debt. The second round of the DMF, launched in 2014, formalized a partnership between the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Experts from both institutions provide capacity building trainings and technical assistance with the aim of improving and professionalizing debt management in developing countries. Since its establishment, 113 [Debt Management Performance Assessment](#) (DeMPA) evaluations were conducted in 78 countries, spread across five regions.⁶⁴ Countries using DeMPA have displayed improvements in the quality of their legal framework, the development of debt management strategies, recording of debt data, and in the publication of debt reports.

The Kyrgyz Republic is one of the leading examples of DMF's efforts. The country became a parliamentary democracy in 2010 following political turmoil and ethnic unrest. While the Kyrgyz Republic's economy has been resilient, the growth momentum over the past few years has been declining due to the difficult global economic environment and regional conflicts' spillover effects on the country. Through DMF, the World Bank supported the Kyrgyz Republic's holistic approach to managing debt and helped develop analytical capacity to formulate a debt management strategy based on a robust cost-risk analysis. As a result of this partnership, there has been the development of a more integrated debt management framework, and key components presented in a debt reform plan have been benchmarked with international sound practices.

Following the recommendations of the reform plan report, the Kyrgyz Ministry of Finance has started to: (i) develop an annual medium-term debt management strategy; (ii) organize regular meetings with local commercial banks to discuss the domestic securities market; and (iii) improve communication with the market participants to help increase the share of domestic borrowings and successfully introduce seven-year bonds in 2017. Trainings provided to the Kyrgyz Debt Management Office helped the staff gain the skills for analyzing the cost-and-risk implications of existing debt portfolios and potential borrowing strategies.

II. Strengthened public sector performance

Empirical evidence suggests that an estimated \$1.5 trillion is paid in bribes by businesses and individuals each year, comprising 2 percent of the global GDP. Corruption discourages people from accessing basic services, contributes to higher crime rates, erodes the social contract between citizens and the state, and harms economic activity by dis-incentivizing foreign investment. Countries able to control corruption levels can use their human and financial resources more efficiently, enhance institutional performance and financial accountability, and attract greater investment to grow more rapidly. The WBG aims to build capable, transparent, and accountable institutions by improving the performance of civil servants across sectors; strengthening public administration capacity and quality; and enhancing the performance and transparency of state-owned enterprises as critical providers of basic services. The WBG also builds institutions by

⁶⁴ The DeMPA is a methodology for assessing public debt management performance through a comprehensive set of indicators spanning the full range of government debt management functions: governance, coordination with macro and monetary policies, borrowing practices, cash flow forecasting, and operational risk management.

strengthening accountability mechanisms through better checks and balances in the public sector; improving the effectiveness of supreme audit and accountability institutions and the judiciary; and building the capacity of government policy coordination and delivery units.

Kenya Accountable Devolution Program

CONTRIBUTORS



The **Kenya Accountable Devolution Program (KADP)**, a MDTF, supports Kenya's devolution process by strengthening core governance systems at both the national and county level.⁶⁵ Devolution, which holds strong potential to lift millions out of poverty by increasing equity in distribution of opportunities, as well as [improving service delivery](#) at local levels, is one of three pillars in the WBG's *Kenya Country Partnership Strategy 2014–18*, and is being supported by two complementary initiatives: the \$200 million IDA *Kenya Devolution Support Project* approved in FY16; and the \$23 million KADP trust fund. The trust fund provides technical and analytical assistance to build the capacity of national and county governments on issues that are key to a successful devolution process, with the aim to contribute to more transparent and accountable county governments that listen to citizens and provide better services. The KADP has generated new knowledge resources, provided technical assistance, and built capacity in core areas that are helping the national and county governments to improve their performance in fiscal and public financial management, including county monitoring and evaluation and information sharing systems, and integrating citizen priorities in county development plans and budgets. In addition, the KADP has provided technical assistance to World Bank projects in devolved sectors, addressing bottlenecks and defining intergovernmental relations, and strengthening county peer learning and knowledge sharing mechanisms.

KADP also worked with the teams from the National Treasury to develop BOOST, an excel-based analytical tool to improve the quality of public expenditure decisions. BOOST provides a consistent methodology for collecting, combining, analyzing, and sharing public expenditure data by curating budget, expenditure, and revenue data from the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS). The finalized BOOST online portal contains all IFMIS



Emma Nzioka © World Bank

The KADP is supporting participatory budgeting in Kenya for greater inclusion of women and other marginalized communities.

\$200 million IDA project approved in FY16 complimented by the trust fund supports Kenya's devolution program to build systems and capacity at national and county levels with the potential to lift millions out of poverty.

⁶⁵ Kenya's decentralization is among the most rapid and ambitious devolution processes going on in the world, with new governance challenges and opportunities as the country builds a new set of county governments.

curated revenue and expenditure data from the national and county governments for the periods 2013–2017, providing user-friendly access to data using different visualization tools. The potential of BOOST in enhancing transparency and accountability is very promising. Once all the data is uploaded and BOOST is made public, users will be able to access fiscal data and assess the status of their counties. The National Treasury Principal Secretary has approved the use of BOOST data in the ongoing comprehensive public expenditure review at the national and county levels for the devolved sectors.

“BOOST makes it easy to analyze allocation and use of public expenditure by making comparisons. Because it is based on Excel, it is easier to use compared to other software in tracking expenditure. BOOST is useful because it enhances the right to access information regarding public expenditure in line with the Constitution, and it will therefore improve public participation.”

— Dorine Mbaye, Economist, National Treasury of Kenya

Capacity building initiatives in participatory budgeting for county officials have led to: (i) greater inclusion of marginalized communities with increased opportunities for women and remote communities to take part in expenditure prioritization; (ii) increased amounts of county government budgets subjected to decision making by citizens; and (iii) greater credibility of budget hearing processes systematically identifying, selecting, prioritizing, and validating projects to be included in the budget. Participatory budgeting has also facilitated compliance with the legal requirements for public participation and faster approval of the budget by the County Assembly members. Overall, these initial outcomes have resulted in additional counties seeking to join the participatory budgeting initiative following an experience sharing platform from the initial five counties that have been implementing it. In 2015, participatory budgeting processes were initiated in two counties (Makueni and West Pokot), the following year three additional counties (Baringo, Elgeyo Marakwet and Kwale) were trained. In FY18, seven new counties will receive training to be able to integrate participatory budgeting processes in their budget cycles.

Box 11: Scaling Up Inclusion of Women in Participatory Budgeting in West Pokot, Kenya

In West Pokot County, only 20 participatory budgeting sessions were conducted in 2015 at the ward level, characterized by low turnout, especially by women, given they found it difficult to access sites far from their homesteads. However, the new approach of holding meetings at the hyperlocal level enabled 164 sessions to be held in 2016 and more than 200 sessions in 2017, with over 10,000 women participating over the two years. The new approach demonstrated the county's commitment to giving women an opportunity to voice their development priorities.

Milka Losia resides in Sekerr Ward. For years, many in her community did not have access to clean drinking water, and suffered from waterborne illnesses, with some, like her brother, not surviving. In the past, a borehole was built but had since broken down and become dysfunctional as no one in the community could fix it. Milka attended a participatory budgeting session in 2016 and voiced access to clean water as a priority, receiving support from others in the community.

"I walk two hours every day to collect water and it's not even good water," she explained. While access to an improved drinking water source has increased in Kenya over the years, 43 percent of rural Kenyans, like the residents of West Pokot, still do not have access. At the end of the participatory budgeting session, the community prioritized the repair of an old unused borehole to provide clean water year-round: a win-win for the community and the county government as it was quick to execute an affordable solution. "Participatory budgeting made the difference here," said Chebbet Mungo, the Head of Budget in West Pokot. "This project had been a priority for the community for a long time but it was ignored [by the county]. Now, whatever the community decides we have to implement."

Over 10,000 women participated in local budgeting sessions in West Pokot County in 2016 and 2017, empowered through the devolution process in Kenya.

Governance Partnership Facility Korea Trust Fund for Governance and Public Financial Management

CONTRIBUTOR



REPUBLIC
OF KOREA

The **Governance Partnership Facility Korea Trust Fund for Governance and Public Financial Management** aims to generate knowledge and learning that can help improve governance and public financial management in developing countries in Asia. The trust fund is providing knowledge and advisory services to help enhance the governance and performance of state-owned enterprises in the South Asia region and other para-statal organizations in the Republic of Korea. State-owned enterprises play a key role in the economy and service delivery, operating in strategic sectors such as energy, water,

financial services, and transport. However, systematic data on countries' state-owned enterprise portfolio and corporate governance arrangements are scarce, despite a strong interest from clients to learn more about current practices from peers in the South Asia region.

In the Maldives, the trust fund supported the government's state-owned enterprise reform efforts through the joint preparation of a state-owned enterprise Country Diagnostic (including a pilot fiscal risk analysis of the state-owned electricity company, STELCO) and a sequenced Reform Action Plan. The centralized ownership entity has made significant progress in conducting financial performance monitoring and working with the supreme audit institution to reduce gaps and delays of state-owned enterprise audits. The trust fund activities also translated into additional financing with a state-owned enterprise component for the \$10 million IDA *Maldives Public Financial Management Systems Strengthening Project*, to be approved in FY18, allowing to further implement reforms over the medium term. Similarly, in Sri Lanka, the trust fund supported activities that advised the government on reforming the legal framework and ownership function of the state-owned enterprises. Sri Lanka is now moving forward in reforming its legal framework and corporate governance structure for state-owned enterprises through the \$70 million IDA *Public Sector Efficiency Strengthening Program*, to be approved in FY19.

Analytical work and financing for state-owned enterprise reform is supporting preparation of a \$70 million IDA project for Sri Lanka and a \$10 million IDA project for Maldives.

Europe and Central Asia Region Capacity Development

CONTRIBUTOR



RUSSIAN
FEDERATION

The **Europe and Central Asia Region Capacity Development (ECAPDEV)** trust fund supports improvements in the quality and speed of project preparation, and capacity building for project implementation in the region. In the period FY13–FY17, 32 grants for the total amount of about \$15 million were awarded to support project preparation in a variety of sectors, such as agriculture, education, energy, health, roads and railroads, social protection, urban and rural development, and trade and competitiveness. Between FY13–FY17, 23 grants amounting to \$10 million, resulted in approval of 23 World Bank operations for a total amount of about \$1.8 billion.

The ECAPDEV has also provided important operational training to over 1,000 civil servants and staff of Project Implementing Units involved in the implementation of projects on technical areas like financial management, procurement, safeguards, contract management, strategic communication, and monitoring and evaluation. The trust fund has also helped establish institutionalized training programs in monitoring and evaluation in the national academies in the region.

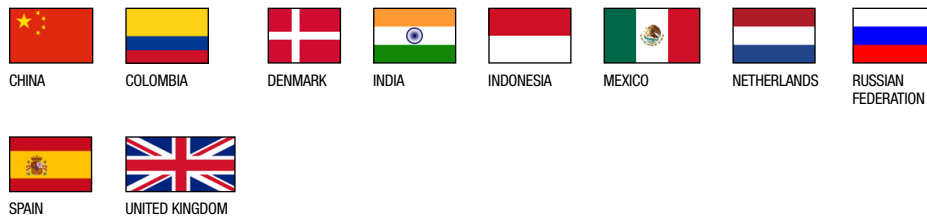
In the Kyrgyz Republic, the ECAPDEV financed a \$450,000 grant to support the critical institutional assessments of the government's Community Development and Investment Agency and 136 local governments. The grant also helped carry out a beneficiary expectations survey resulting in a needs assessment and ensuring an increased level of awareness of critical institutional development issues in meeting those needs. The results and methodology of the local government capacity assessment have now been adopted by the national-level local government coordinating agency and a national think tank. This has resulted in strengthening the capability and readiness of the communities and institutions to implement effective needs-based investments in target communities. The results of the institutional assessment have informed the preparation and implementation of the \$12 million IDA *Third Village Investment Project*.

In Tajikistan, the ECAPDEV supported the preparation of the \$22 million IDA *Agriculture Commercialization Project* through a \$535,000 grant. The grant supported the preparation of key strategy documents and studies such as the National Strategy for Extension Service Development, providing recommendations for further development of the private input supply sector and promising value chains. The findings of the upstream analytics helped define the preparation and implementation of the project and are highly relevant in the broader context of the ongoing agrarian reforms in Tajikistan.

23 World Bank projects worth \$1.8 billion prepared for countries in the Europe and Central Asia region between FY13–FY17 benefited from enhanced capacity for project preparation and implementation.

South-South Experience Exchange Facility

CONTRIBUTORS



The **South-South Experience Exchange Facility (South-South facility)**, a MDTF, enables sharing of development experiences and knowledge among WBG client countries by supporting knowledge exchange activities. The South-South Facility funds these exchanges based on demand expressed by the knowledge recipient countries and focuses on achieving results measured as follow-up actions at the institutional and even systemic levels. Participants of successful knowledge exchanges change the environment in which they operate, affect policies and norms, and strengthen the institutions where they work.

In 2016, the South-South facility shifted focus from ad hoc knowledge exchanges to programmatically align to the IDA18 themes. Ad hoc knowledge exchanges generally involved one-time or fragmented support, while the programmatically aligned approach focused on extended strategic interactions that were aimed at building lasting knowledge channels between knowledge givers and knowledge recipients, and creating synergies around key development challenges. Between FY13–FY17, the facility awarded

137 (\$6.7 million) grants, of which 133 (\$5.6 million) were ad hoc, and 4 (\$1.1 million) were programmatic.

In 2014, the Government of Indonesia, as part of its five-year plan, aimed to improve the effectiveness of government spending. Performance audits are the standard tool for assessing government spending efficiency, effectiveness, and economic impact. However, Indonesia's Supreme Audit Institution did not have adequate capacity to carry out high quality performance audits or properly train staff in performance audits. South Africa is also an emerging leader among middle-income countries and is facing similar development challenges as Indonesia. These similarities provided a unique opportunity for sharing knowledge and experiences. The South-South facility supported knowledge exchange between Indonesia's Supreme Audit Institution and its counterpart in South Africa, the Auditor General of South Africa, and the African Association of Supreme Auditing Institutions. The knowledge exchange was facilitated by study tours, follow-up workshops, trainings, and preparation of guidelines and learning materials.

During the knowledge exchange, Indonesia's Supreme Audit Institution representatives learned about performance audit techniques during all stages of project preparation, execution, reporting, and monitoring of follow-up actions. Following completion of the knowledge exchange activities, the Department of Research and Development prepared a Performance Audit Framework and submitted it to the Board of Indonesia's Supreme Audit Institution, resulting in the establishment of a dedicated performance audit department, which was introduced into the structure of Indonesia's Supreme Audit Institution, in line with that at the Auditor General of South Africa. Indonesia's Supreme Audit Institution also realized the importance of research and development to ensure quality performance audits, and committed to focus on conducting adequate research before commencing a performance audit. Indonesia's Supreme Audit Institution's Board Chairman also announced that it will conduct more performance audit assignments in the future, while its staff highlighted that practice and compliance areas require additional budget support and agreed to raise this issue with senior management.

Effective scrutiny and monitoring of government spending by Indonesia's Supreme Audit Institution's performance audit department support aggregate control, prioritization, accountability, and efficiency in the management of public resources and delivery of services which are critical to the achievement of public policy objectives. In addition, sound public financial management systems are fundamental to the appropriate use and effectiveness of donor assistance, which requires well functioning systems for budget development, execution, and control.

III. Increase accountability in service delivery

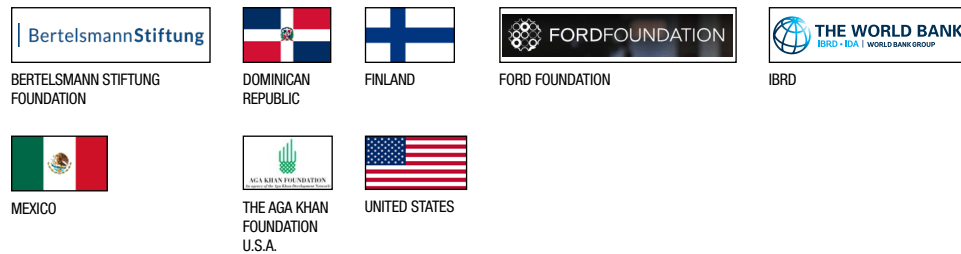
Citizens play a pivotal role in making public institutions more transparent, accountable, and effective. The WBG helps countries address bottlenecks in service delivery chains by establishing citizen feedback mechanisms on service delivery performance, enhancing financial accountability and value-for-money in key sectors, and supporting transparent and effective systems. This also includes helping countries ensure more open and inclusive government, improve citizen engagement, and control corruption

137 grants totaling \$6.7 million were awarded by the South-South Facility between FY13–FY17 to enable knowledge exchange among WBG client countries to strengthen public institutions.

so that they can use their human and financial resources more efficiently, attract more foreign and domestic investment, and on average, grow more rapidly and address public financial accountability to enhance institutional performance.

Global Partnership for Social Accountability

CONTRIBUTORS



The **Global Partnership for Social Accountability (GPSA)** trust fund uses innovative social accountability tools and processes to enhance citizens' voice and builds the capacity of governments to effectively respond to their voice. The GPSA facilitates engagement between governments and civil society and provides strategic and sustained support to civil society organizations and governments to create an enabling environment in which citizens' feedback is used to solve fundamental problems in service delivery and strengthen the performance of public institutions.

23 percent increase in water user fee collection rates in target municipalities in Benin, after adoption of social accountability mechanisms such as public audits and oversight by user associations in FY16–FY17.



Helvetas Benin

The GPSA strengthened capacity and oversight functions of user associations for proper management and maintenance of water supply services in Benin.

Water service delivery is decentralized down to the municipal level in Benin, where private service providers oversee operations and management of water equipment, and the delegated service providers, who pay the municipality a fee to cover the cost of routine repairs and maintenance, and collect water user fees. Although these fees should provide sufficient funds to enable the municipalities to cover the cost of repairs and maintenance, the current fee collections were estimated to be 60 percent below the average projections. To overcome this challenge, GPSA supported local municipalities between FY16–FY17 to better manage fee collection by adopting social accountability mechanisms such as public audits, strengthening capacity and oversight functions of user associations, and introducing transparent management practices. Preliminary results indicate a 23 percent rise in collection rates across the target areas. The public audits being convened in these locations are allowing the community easy access to key financial information on collected funds and planned repairs and helping to raise community awareness on roles and responsibilities in effective management of the water and sanitation facilities.

280 health services assessed by local health staff and communities and action plans implemented, enhancing availability and quality of maternal, newborn, child health, and nutrition service delivery in Indonesia.

In Indonesia, GPSA worked with a local civil society organization, Wahana Visi, to develop a social accountability process for improved delivery of maternal, newborn, child health, and nutrition services. The civil society organization adopted the “Citizen Voice and Action” approach to enable villagers and local health center staff to assess nearly 280 health services against both official standards and villager determined standards.⁶⁶ Following these assessments, local action plans were developed to remedy inadequacies in maternal, newborn, child health, and nutrition service delivery. Based on the results of the recent mid-term evaluations conducted in the same locations, there has been an increase in: (i) the number of women giving birth at local health facilities rather than at home; (ii) tetanus vaccinations for pregnant women; and (iii) supplementary feeding programs that teach parents how to cook healthy foods for their families. In some districts, village heads have become more active, opening monthly clinics for children and pregnant women (*Posyandu*) earlier as well as joining activities to increase villagers’ awareness. Evaluation results also indicate that mothers value maternal, newborn, child health, and nutrition services the most and have noticed most significant changes in availability and quality of these services. The results demonstrate that empowering local communities is a prerequisite for ensuring long-term and sustainable improvement in maternal, newborn, child health, and nutrition services.

“Previously, there were some mothers who gave birth at home. Currently, after we raised the awareness of pregnant mothers, they come to give birth at the health facility.”

—Health Worker, Sikka District, Indonesia

“In terms of Posyandu, the village government has responded to the community proposal by allocating the village budget in 2015 to build three units of new Posyandu and to increase supplementary feeding.”

—Village Head, Sikka District, Indonesia

⁶⁶ Citizen Voice and Action is an approach that allows communities the opportunity to rate the government’s performance against criteria that they themselves generate.

Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund

CONTRIBUTORS



CANADA



DENMARK



FRANCE



GERMANY



ITALY



JAPAN



KUWAIT



NETHERLANDS



QATAR



RUSSIAN
FEDERATION



SAUDI ARABIA



TURKEY



UNITED ARAB
EMIRATES



UNITED KINGDOM



UNITED STATES

The **Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund** is a FIF, in which the World Bank serves as an IA. The results stories featured below are from activities implemented by the World Bank through IBRD/IDA trust funds. The Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund is designed to support the transformation currently under way in several countries in the region as they overhaul their economic systems to promote more accountable governance, broad-based, sustainable growth, and greater employment opportunities for youth and women. The fund has provided resources for technical cooperation to strengthen governance and public institutions and foster sustainable and inclusive economic growth by advancing country-led reforms, with the end goal of improving the lives of citizens in transition countries since FY13.

Despite good progress made in Morocco to bring about constitutional reforms following the 2011 demonstrations, its score on budget transparency remains 38 out of 100, which is moderately lower than the global average score of 45. The Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund trust fund supported the \$4 million New Governance Framework Implementation Support Project to help the Government of Morocco strengthen government transparency, accountability, and public participation through budgetary reforms. The project aims to increase fiscal transparency by improving access to fiscal information, enhancing performance orientation in budget management, and linking policy priorities with budget allocations.⁶⁷

\$4 million project for Morocco to strengthen government transparency, accountability, and public participation through budgetary reforms funded since FY13.

⁶⁷ The Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund forged partnerships with 10 international financial institutions and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to improve the lives of citizens and support the transformation currently under way in Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, and Yemen following the Arab Spring. The transition fund provides grants to strengthen governance and public institutions, and foster sustainable and inclusive economic growth by advancing country-led reforms.

Box 12: Public is “King” in Budget Reforms in Morocco

It is teatime in a poor neighborhood on the outskirts of Casablanca, Morocco. Women gather around while tea is being poured into cups on a silver tray, the only luxury in this sparsely decorated house. Khadijah Hassini, a housewife, tells the other women about her ongoing struggle to get medication for her heart condition at a local clinic. People with better connections and more money are routinely given preference, leaving her without medication for months.

“The King sometimes travels around the country and when you get an audience with him, he will fix problems like this right away,” suggests one of Hassini’s neighbors. *“But it shouldn’t be that way,”* replies another. *“Things should not just work when the King himself orders it—they should always work for everybody.”*

Internet-based complaints handling system in Morocco is giving voice to people, increasing transparency, and improving accountability of service providers.

The ongoing budgetary reforms supported through the Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund in Morocco mean that health centers, like the one where Hassini is seeking treatment, will no longer receive a fixed budget for pharmaceuticals. Instead, the health centers will need to demonstrate the number of people that received medication to receive appropriate budget allocations. Officials and employees who do not deliver will risk losing their jobs. Oversight will also come from the public, as Hassini will have the chance to petition and launch complaints through an Internet-based platform. Any discrepancy between the results given by officials and results experienced by the public will be exposed quickly.

For Moroccans, this is a milestone. In a region where the desire for change has expressed itself through the Arab Spring, and calls for change in the governance and public policy, the budget reforms promise an unknown level of transparency. Now the teatime group in Casablanca will be given a voice. And that is precisely what Morocco’s reforms, supported by its new constitution, had in mind. Just as the King’s audience has moved online—with ever more people listening—the voice of the public has also taken on new pathways and power.

For further information, please visit <http://bit.ly/BudgetReform>

Statistics for Results Facility Catalytic Fund

CONTRIBUTORS



NETHERLANDS



UNITED KINGDOM

The **Statistics for Results Facility Catalytic Fund (SRF-CF)** trust fund supports better policy formulation and decision making through improvements in the production, availability, and use of official statistics. More specifically, the SRF-CF facilitates the implementation of national statistical plans, promotes a system-wide approach in statistics at the country level, builds stronger coordination and partnership between users and producers of statistics, and delivers more efficient and effective aid and technical assistance for strengthening statistical systems and results measurement.

Collection of timely welfare data in Sub-Saharan Africa is expensive and logistically challenging due to the remote and diverse nature of the population. In recent years, the proliferation of mobile phone networks and inexpensive handsets has provided new possibilities to collect data in a faster, cheaper, and more reliable manner for evidence-based policy making. The Listening to Africa (L2A) program, with support from the SRF-CF, used mobile phone technology to facilitate welfare monitoring and program evaluations in six countries across Africa, including Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania, and Togo between FY13–FY17.⁶⁸ The program combined baseline data from traditional household surveys with subsequent interviews of selected respondents using mobile phones. In collaboration with the national statistical offices and nongovernment organizations in the region, the L2A program piloted the use of mobile phones to collect information on living conditions. The program not only complements existing surveys developed by the national statistical offices, it is built on sound statistical sampling. The value of such high frequency phone surveys is their ability to analyze and make the data available quickly for policy considerations, with the end aim to develop a high frequency phone survey system which could be integrated into national statistical systems, just like censuses, surveys, and other administrative data. From health care to food insecurity, the program is providing access to data on a wide array of issues to help governments facilitate welfare monitoring and receive regular citizen feedback on the effectiveness of their programs. In Madagascar, surveys on taxation are helping to improve the tax department’s communication strategy and design an enterprise tax perception survey with the objective of improving its services to the private sector. In Senegal, mobile technology is being used to receive feedback on the service delivery mechanisms to inform ongoing public administration reforms. In Mali, the program is used to measure household welfare and socioeconomic status and collect welfare data from the displaced population and refugee camps to inform the recovery assessments. The L2A program has also supported poverty and conflict monitoring in volatile and high-risk environments in Nigeria.

Mobile phones were used to interview citizens and collect data for national surveys, welfare monitoring, and program evaluations in six countries across Sub-Saharan Africa between FY13–FY17, providing reliable information for policy making, improving service delivery, and promoting open data.

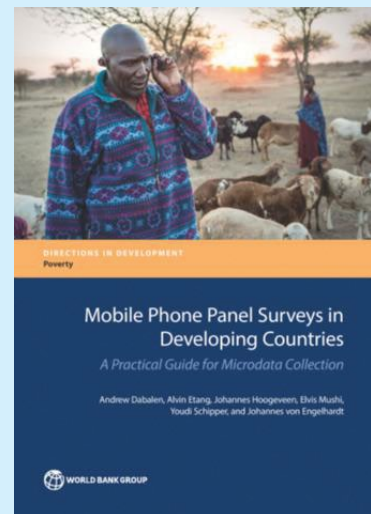
68 The L2A program is also supported by the UFGE trust fund and the World Bank Netherlands Partnership Program.

One key objective of the L2A program was to promote open data, where partner national statistical offices had to explicitly commit to the principles of open data at the beginning to make survey materials (including anonymized data) available online free of charge. All national statistical offices have now created designated webpages for the mobile phone surveys, which are linked to the L2A website. Most of these national statistical offices had never released data to the public before the program. L2A is also changing the way governments, the World Bank, and other stakeholders think about data. Mobile phone surveys are now considered one of the main tools to collect reliable and cost-effective data.

Box 13: Mobile Phone Panel Surveys in Developing Countries

A “how to” handbook on Mobile Phone Panel Surveys published in FY16 based on first-hand experience with mobile phone surveys in Africa.

A handbook entitled *Mobile Phone Panel Surveys in Developing Countries: A Practical Guide for Microdata Collection* was also developed by the program. The purpose of the handbook, published in FY16, was to contribute to the development of the new field of mobile phone data collection in developing countries. The handbook documents how this innovative approach to data collection works, its advantages and challenges. It draws primarily from the authors’ first-hand experience with mobile phone surveys in Africa and the benefits drawn from experiences elsewhere. It is intended to serve a diverse audience, including those involved in collecting (representative) data using mobile phones, and those using data collected through this approach. The different chapters guide the reader through every stage of the implementation process. For potential users of the data collected via mobile phone technology, the handbook presents a new approach to data collection which they can use for monitoring programs and facilitates almost real-time decision making. The handbook also contributes to the debate regarding the advantages of the method as well as the associated challenges.



The SRF-CF produced handbook contributes to mobile phone data collection in developing countries.

To download a copy of the report, please visit <http://bit.ly/PhoneSurveys>



Jobs and Economic Transformation



“The job creation challenge is immense, with an estimated 600 million new entrants into the labor market over the next decade. Trust funds are critical as they enable the WBG to crowd in private sector investments to help create sustainable, higher earning jobs in poor countries.”

—Michal Rutkowski

Senior Director, Social Protection and Jobs Global Practice

Jobs and economic transformation are essential for eradicating extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity. For the poor and vulnerable, who may not own land and have limited capital, jobs provide the surest pathway out of poverty. Research shows that rising wages account for 40 percent of the drop in poverty rates over the past decade. Better jobs not only raise productivity and earnings, they empower women, strengthen social cohesion, and moderate migration from fragile and conflict-affected situations. However, with more than two billion people of working age not participating in the labor force, the developing world is facing a serious jobs crisis. Among those who do participate in the labor market, around 200 million people are unemployed, including 75 million under the age of 25.⁶⁹ Recent estimates suggest that around 40 million jobs per year

69 For further information, please visit <http://bit.ly/WBJobsDev>

need to be created for the next 15 years to increase employment rates and absorb the youth entering the labor force, particularly in Africa and South Asia.

The WBG adopts a comprehensive approach to its work on jobs and economic transformation. By leveraging resources across sectors and mobilizing global knowledge, the WBG develops and implements programs that help create jobs in the formal sector of the economy, improve the quality of informal jobs, and facilitate access to jobs for vulnerable and marginalized groups with the aim to improve earnings, labor productivity, and employment rates. To achieve this, the WBG focuses on three key intervention areas: (i) macro and regulatory policies; (ii) labor regulations and active labor market programs; and (iii) targeted programs to create jobs.

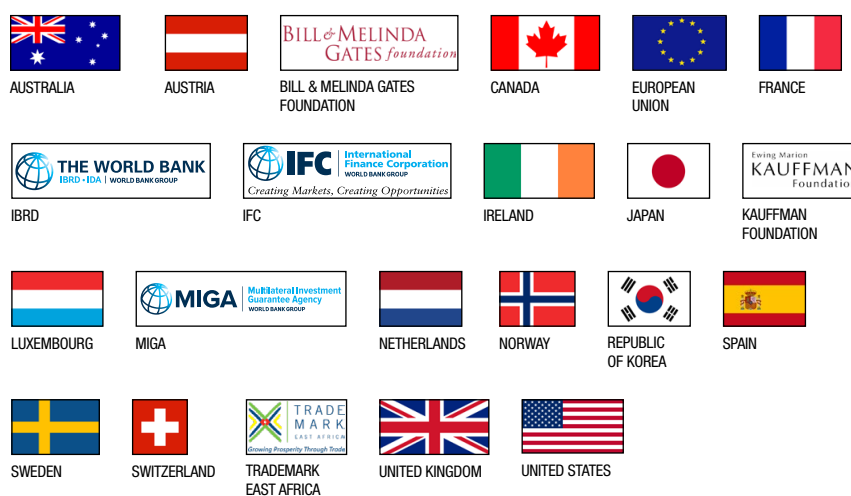
Trust funds complement WBG operations by leveraging technical expertise and resources to develop innovative solutions to effectively address these challenges.

I. Macro and regulatory policies

Macro and regulatory policies create an enabling environment for investing in current and new business enterprises and allowing them to grow and create jobs. These include improving macroeconomic management and governance to dampen risks and uncertainty, upgrading business regulations and taxes on labor, removing barriers to entry, and reforming different parts of the financial sector to expand access to capital and insurance. The WBG works with countries to design and implement labor regulations, income protection, and active labor market programs that can be extended to most of the labor force.

Facility for Investment Climate Advisory Services

CONTRIBUTORS



The **Facility for Investment Climate Advisory Services (FIAS)** trust fund works with developing countries to design and implement reforms to foster robust and responsible private sector growth that encourages open, productive, and competitive markets and unlocks sustainable private investments in sectors that contribute to poverty reduction, job creation, food security, climate change mitigation, and environmentally sustainable growth. FIAS-supported advisory services and technical assistance help governments develop the analytics and data needed to make informed economic policy decisions. FIAS then supports the implementation of these policies to promote inclusive growth, spur foreign and domestic investment, and foster business competition domestically and within the economic sector in international markets.

FIAS supported the implementation of IFC's Haiti Investment Generation Program to engage with the government, the private sector, and international investors to attract, consolidate, and expand investments in the garment sector. The program utilized an innovative approach that seamlessly integrated investment promotion and special economic zones (SEZs), completed its activities in December 2013, and achieved significant results during the reporting period (2013–2017). As part of this program, FIAS launched a suite of SEZ reports that evidenced market demand for industrial space, identified potential SEZ sites in the country, and provided regulatory recommendations. It also helped draft and enact the free trade zone implementing regulations. Support from FIAS and IFC also helped investment promotion intermediaries CTMO-Hope and the Center for Facilitation of Investments to promote Haiti abroad and expand the apparel industry with investments from Korea, Brazil, and the Dominican Republic.

The project efforts increased public and private sector interest in special economic zones, and were partially responsible for the creation of Haiti's first special economic zone—the Lafito Integrated Economic Zone—and for the significant increase in the number of approved free trade zones, going from just one in 2012 to 10 in 2017 that are either in operation or under development.⁷⁰ In addition, the program created more than 15,000 jobs, 70 percent of which went to women, and generated \$203 million in actual investments.

FIAS also helped achieve key investment climate reforms in Nepal through the Nepal Business Environment Reform initiative to facilitate local businesses to easily open, operate, and engage with the government. FIAS worked with the government to reduce the time and cost of starting a business and obtaining construction permits, making government-to-business services faster and seamless. FIAS also supported the Office of Company Registration in building an Internet cloud to store critical information on local businesses. The automation drive promises to deliver game changing advances ensuring smooth and timely reconstruction and the restoration of business activities in the event of a disaster. The initiative has achieved a 45 percent reduction in the amount of time it takes to register a company in Nepal, resulting in private sector savings estimated at more than \$5 million. The reform has also helped stimulate a 25 percent increase in the number of new companies being registered.

Nine free trade zones approved and \$203 million in investments generated for Haiti's apparel industry.

⁷⁰ A free trade zone is an area within which goods may be landed, handled, manufactured, reconfigured, and reexported without the intervention of the customs authorities.

SECO Financial Support for Advisory Services in Europe and Central Asia

CONTRIBUTOR



SWITZERLAND

\$159 million in savings achieved through innovative food safety laws in Ukraine that introduced farm-to-fork approach and opened the European Union and Chinese export markets to Ukrainian poultry and dairy products between FY13–FY15.

The **Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) Financial Support for Advisory Services in Europe and Central Asia** trust fund is an IFC-administered trust fund that channels contributions to the Europe and Central Asia region. As part of the Ukraine Investment Climate Reform Project, the trust fund supported working with the government of Ukraine to abolish burdensome regulations for agribusinesses and improve food safety standards between FY13–FY15. Mandatory certification requirements for quality or storage compliance for grain products are often accompanied by artificially created delays and a range of transportation and logistical roadblocks, resulting in poor conditions for grain storage and processing, increased costs for agribusinesses, and weakened competitiveness in international markets. The trust fund supported the implementation of key regulatory reforms to remove some of these bureaucratic bottlenecks, resulting in an annual savings of approximately \$38 million from grain silo certification and approximately \$26 million in grain quality certification.

The trust fund also supported the government in adopting an innovative food safety law. The new law introduced a farm-to-fork approach ensuring that food production, processing, distribution, and consumption are integrated to enhance the environmental, economic, social, and nutritional health conditions and make it mandatory for businesses to use the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point food safety management system.⁷¹ These advances have generated \$159 million in direct compliance cost savings for agribusinesses, opened the European Union export markets for Ukrainian poultry producers, and helped export dairy products to the European Union and China. Moreover, Ukraine and China have now signed a new trade agreement to allow Ukraine to export frozen beef to China. The bold reforms supported through the trust fund came at a critical time, ensuring survival of the country's agribusinesses.

⁷¹ The Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point is a management system that addresses food safety through the analysis and control of biological, chemical, and physical hazards from raw material production, procurement, and handling through to manufacturing, distribution, and consumption of the finished product.

Trade Facilitation Support Program

CONTRIBUTORS



The **Trade Facilitation Support Program (TFSP)**, a WBG trust fund, provides support for countries seeking assistance in aligning their trade practices with the World Trade Organization Trade Facilitation Agreement. The TFSP assists client countries in identifying existing constraints and bottlenecks, designing and planning for implementation of reforms, and increasing predictability, transparency, and harmonization of systems and procedures in line with international standards covering import, export, and transit activities. The longer term vision of the TFSP is to ensure that the participating countries can benefit from increased trade and foreign investments, resulting in increased private sector trade competitiveness.

The TFSP works closely with global organizations and donors, as well as regional and national partners in its activities. For example, in Zambia, the TFSP worked with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and played a lead coordinator role among donors on the ground in supporting Zambia in improving its border processes. The TFSP assisted in rolling out an automated system for customs data to Zambia revenue sites across the country in FY14. As a result of successfully increasing the functionality of the system, enabling the electronic submission of declarations, supporting documents, and enabling the online payment of customs fees, Zambia has significantly reduced the time to meet documentary and border compliance.

Poor access to information and limited understanding of the required regulatory procedures can be major barriers to trade. In order to address this, and as part of its technical support, the TFSP has supported the creation of Trade Information Portals in several countries. The Vietnam Trade Information Portal, a web-based database system, was launched in July 2017 with support of the TFSP. The Vietnam Trade Information Portal enables access to all cross-border trade regulation information in one place, including over 760 laws/decrees/circulars, 301 measures, 365 procedures, and 337 forms. Making all of Vietnam’s regulatory requirements for import and export available to the private sector in an easily accessible, transparent, and searchable format is a key step forward toward a simpler, faster, and lower cost investment climate.

Significant reductions in processing time for cross-border trade achieved by creation of an automated system for electronic submission of documents and online payment of customs fees in Zambia in FY14.

Europe 2020 Programmatic Trust Fund

CONTRIBUTOR



EUROPEAN
UNION

The **Europe 2020 (EU2020)** programmatic trust fund was established in 2012 to allow the European Union to avail itself of the World Bank's technical assistance and analytical and policy work for the purpose of pursuing the goals of EU2020, the European Union's growth strategy until 2020. The key components of the EU2020 strategy revolve around promoting smart, sustainable, and equitable growth by developing economies based on knowledge and innovation; promoting more resource efficient, greener, and competitive economies; and fostering high employment economies that deliver social and territorial cohesion.⁷²

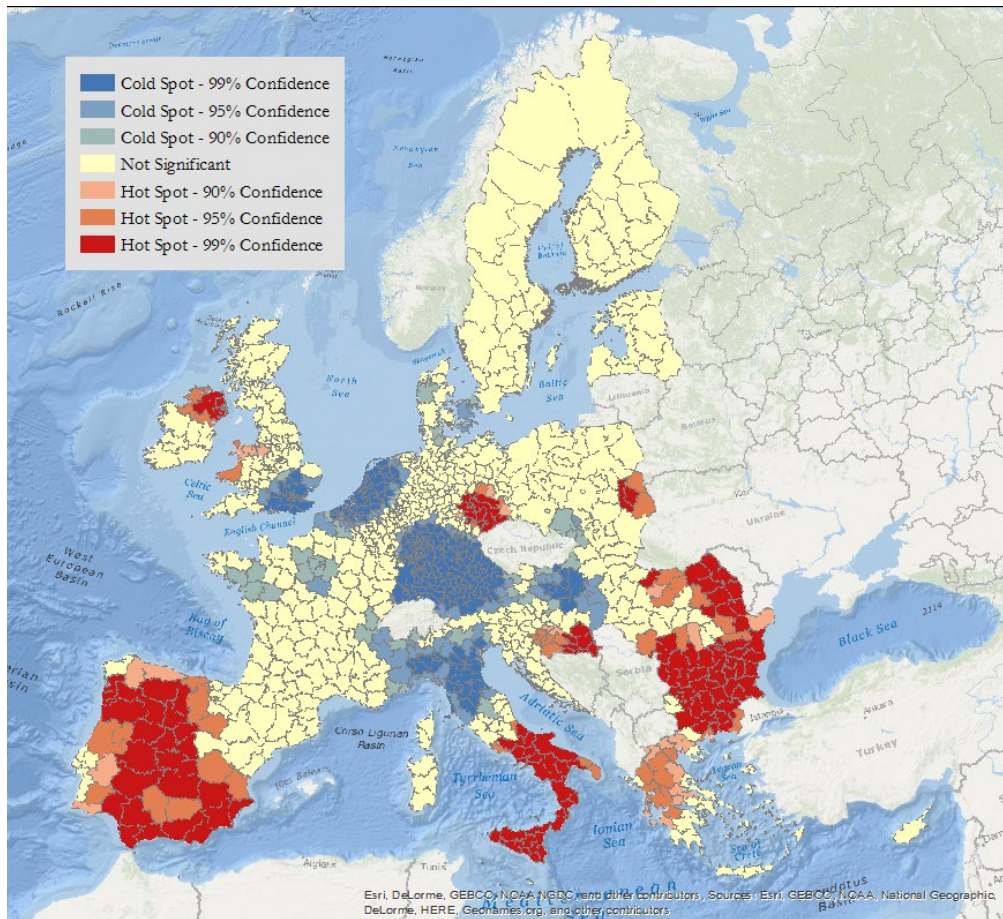
The trust fund supported the development of the *Portraits of Labor Market Exclusion* report, which presents new ways to profile unemployed and inactive populations in seven European Union Member States and derive targeted policy recommendations.⁷³ Each portrait provides detailed profiles (that were generated through survey information) of individuals with no or limited participation in the labor market, such as the unemployed, the retired, or the inactive. The portraits attach stories to statistics. They examine detailed labor market, demographic, and social circumstances to identify distinct groups of individuals who are the potential beneficiaries of income and employment support policies. The analysis combines labor market analysis and poverty profiling to offer a practical way to view individuals through the lenses of both poverty and welfare status and labor market indicators.

In addition, the EU2020 also helped carry out spatial distribution of poverty in central and eastern Europe to help inform policies at the local, national, and European levels to reduce poverty and promote equity. The activity builds on recent work to estimate poverty rates for small subnational areas to identify those areas within European Union member states that have particularly high poverty rates and large numbers of people at risk of poverty. It also examines ways to refine the way that welfare and poverty are measured in the European Union by taking into consideration spatial differences in the cost of living, which are likely to lead to changes in the relative poverty rankings of households and communities within European Union member states, and therefore changes in the spatial distribution and overall profiles of poverty.

Seven poverty maps produced with spatial distribution of poverty in central and eastern Europe between FY13–FY17, opening the possibility of aligning significant European Union funds with key poverty data.

⁷² The trust fund is managed under the European Union-WBG Framework Agreement, which is the instrument governing the cooperation between the two partners.

⁷³ For further information, please visit <http://bit.ly/LaborMarketExclusion>



The EU2020 produced spatial distribution poverty maps in central and eastern Europe to help inform policies at the local, national, and European levels. Hotspot map showing the poor areas indicated by the relative poverty rate.

The trust fund supported methodological discussion for poverty maps among 26 European Union member states, making this the largest temporally and methodologically comparable effort to produce poverty maps. In total, nine poverty maps were produced with direct support from the trust fund, of which seven were produced during the FY13–FY17 time frame.⁷⁴ At the national level, this work led to the creation of the Croatian Municipal Index of Multiple Deprivation, which is being used by the Ministry of Regional Development and European Union Funds to identify deprived regions and monitor the effectiveness of European Union funds to target these locations. At the regional level, it has opened the avenue to assess the potential alignment of significant European Union funds with key poverty and equity trends. At the global level, the methods and tools created and enhanced to develop the poverty maps are already being

⁷⁴ These include new member states, namely, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia. Poverty maps for Bulgaria and Latvia will be produced in FY18.

used by several IBRD/IDA countries such as Albania, Armenia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Ghana, Morocco, Senegal, South Africa, Tajikistan, Tunisia, and Zambia.

The EU2020 trust fund also helped produce the subnational *Doing Business* reports for seven European Union Member States: Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Portugal, Romania, and Slovakia.⁷⁵ Unlike the national level *Doing Business* reports, these subnational reports capture differences in business regulations and their enforcement across locations in a single country. They also provide data on the ease of doing business in each location, and rank the results. The key objective of the reports is to advance regulatory reforms at the regional level to promote peer-to-peer learning and convergence toward best regulatory practices, and to foster private sector development.

⁷⁵ *Doing Business* reports are World Bank flagship annual publications that measure regulations in a given location that can help enhance or constrain business activities. For further information, please visit <http://bit.ly/DoingBusinessW>

Box 14: Addressing Infrastructure Challenges in South Asia

CONTRIBUTOR



AUSTRALIA

The **Australia—World Bank Partnership for South Asia (PFSA)** trust fund contributes to poverty reduction and sustainable development that benefits both the men and women of South Asia. The PFSA's Infrastructure for Growth (IFG) window aims to counter the infrastructure gaps in South Asia by creating an enabling environment and by addressing the major challenges of insufficient connectivity and integration.⁷⁶ This is expected to contribute to unlocking the potential of South Asia with a view toward the long-term goals of sustainable development, prosperity, and enhanced stability. IFG prioritizes core infrastructure sectors (energy and transport) through two focus pillars: regional economic integration and climate change. IFG's third pillar focuses on crosscutting themes which include sector governance and reforms; private sector participation and public-private partnerships; conflict and fragility; social inclusion and gender; social accountability, voice and participation; and safeguards.

The regional economic integration pillar addresses multidimensional connectivity by focusing on institutions such as regulations affecting land, labor, and commerce. An example of an IFG-supported project is an assessment of India's flagship rural roads program that has incorporated best practices into the design and sustainability of rural roads. Notably, the Ministry of Rural Development has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Institute of Rural Development and the Indian Academy for Highway Engineers to implement the national training framework developed under this activity. The Government of Bihar, India, took a policy decision to adopt environmentally optimized road designs, through which 20 percent of rural roads in the state incorporated best practices ensuring environmental sustainability between FY13–FY17, which is now being scaled up in other states. In addition, two Indian states prepared asset management plans to move from a construction focus to manage road assets on a long-term basis, minimizing losses in asset value and greenhouse gas emissions.

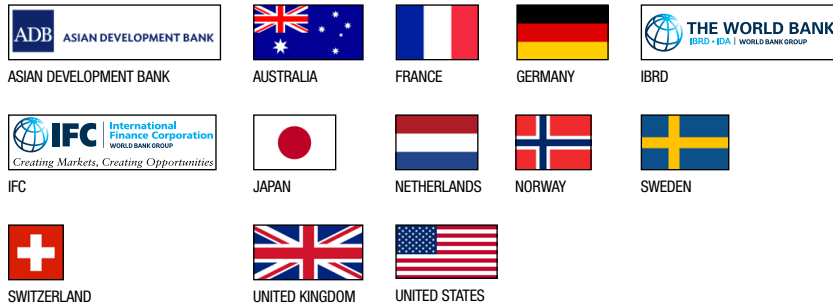
In Bangladesh, IFG helped develop a Chittagong city development strategy, currently under discussion with Chittagong policy makers. The strategy includes resilience to climate change, helps determine investment priorities for urban services and infrastructure, and will potentially feed into other relevant policies. The strategy is informing the design of the World Bank's proposed IDA *Municipal Governance and Service* project which aims at improving governance and urban service delivery in 26 urban local bodies along the Dhaka-Chittagong growth corridor.

20 percent of rural roads in Bihar, India, incorporated best practices that ensure environmental sustainability between FY13–FY17, which are now being scaled up in other states.

76 For further information on PFSA, please refer to page 58.

Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility

CONTRIBUTORS



350,000 twenty-foot container capacity port is scheduled to open in 2019 in Timor-Leste based on the first and largest construction contract with a private sector partner worth \$490 million, extending berths, storage areas, and taking over Dili port's cargo operations.

The **Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF)**, a MDTF, is a global facility dedicated to strengthening the policy, regulatory, and institutional underpinnings of private sector investment in infrastructure in emerging markets and developing countries. Although governments in developing countries are increasingly willing to engage in public-private partnerships to optimize delivery of public infrastructure assets and services, the lack of a sound operating environment does not allow both parties to optimally benefit from these arrangements. PPIAF provides technical assistance grants within the range of \$15–\$20 million each year (each grant size on average is about \$385,000) in priority sectors such as energy, transport, and water and sanitation to help build institutions, reduce policy, regulatory and institutional risks, and strengthen capacity of counterparties to generate a pipeline of bankable projects that convert hundreds of thousands in grant financing into hundreds of millions in infrastructure investment. PPIAF also manages a subnational technical assistance program helping subnational entities to improve their creditworthiness and facilitate their eventual access to commercial financing—without the need for sovereign guarantees for their infrastructure projects.

PPIAF supported the Government of Timor-Leste to attract private-sector investment for construction of the new Tibar Bay port outside the capital city, Dili.⁷⁷ Petroleum is the primary export in Timor-Leste. It accounts for 57 percent of total exports, making oil and gas revenues critical to the country's economy and depends heavily on air and sea logistics and transport gateways. The government identified Tibar Bay as a possible site for constructing a new greenfield port in 2011, as the existing Dili port (the country's only seaport for dry cargo) had reached full capacity following growth of cargo volumes by 19 percent each year from 2006–2011. The central location of the port in the capital city had made it difficult for extending the berths and storage areas, while port-related vehicular traffic was causing significant congestion issues. The government requested PPIAF to review options, determine investment requirements, and assess whether a public-private partnership could be designed to help achieve this.

The assistance provided by PPIAF since 2011 helped the country realize the first and largest investment with a private partner. After successful completion of the

⁷⁷ In 2002, the widespread civil unrest had led to the destruction of 90 percent of the country's infrastructure. The government was keen on public-private partnerships to develop key infrastructure in the country.

competitive bidding process, the Government of Timor-Leste signed a 30-year \$490 million concession contract in 2016 with Bolloré Logistics, an international transport and logistics company.

The new Tibar Bay port with 350,000 twenty-foot equivalent unit capacity is on schedule to be operational by 2019 and is expected to take over all of Dili port's cargo operations. Based on PPIAF recommendations, the government has created a project management unit to oversee the Tibar Bay Port concession.

II. Labor regulations and active labor market programs

Labor regulations and active labor market programs improve working conditions, expand access to social insurance, and facilitate labor market transitions—from inactivity and unemployment into jobs and from lower to higher quality jobs. The WBG works with countries to design and implement labor regulations and income protection and active labor market programs that can be extended to most of the labor force.

Japan Social Development Fund

CONTRIBUTOR



JAPAN

The **Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF)** helps pioneer new and innovative approaches in community-driven development and poverty reduction programs and is achieving significant results in finding creative ways to support poor and vulnerable women, men, and children. Innovative approaches piloted under the JSDF span priority themes including improved nutrition and early childhood development; inclusive education; community-level disaster risk management; basic health and sanitation services; legal services and local governance; and livelihood support. These approaches are then often scaled up and/or replicated in World Bank operations. For example, JSDF grants valued at \$37 million leveraged IBRD/IDA operations amounting to \$615 million between FY13–FY16.

The JSDF activities under the livelihood support theme help youth in fragile and conflict countries, ethnic communities, poor farming and mining communities, vulnerable women, and persons with disabilities access gainful employment. Results in FY16 estimated that over one million poor and vulnerable people, 60 percent of whom were women, directly benefited from the livelihood support programs. In addition, about 225,000 poor women, men, and youth secured gainful employment through capacity building interventions. Another 17,000 beneficiaries received training in safe migration and remittance management, integration management of properties, ICT-based operations, sustainable mining techniques, business management and legal aspects of business, and vocational training interventions.

Over one million beneficiaries, 60 percent of whom are women, directly benefited from livelihood improvement opportunities; 225,000 poor women, men, and youth secured gainful employment through capacity building interventions; and 17,000 beneficiaries received training in business management and vocational skills in FY16.

Box 15: Cell Phones Transform Poor Women into Grassroots Chief Executive Officers in India

A JSDF grant supported the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) an organization in India of poor, self-employed women workers who earn a living through their own labor or small businesses. The grant provided ICT-enabled microenterprise support services to poor and vulnerable women in rural India to help improve their livelihoods and trans-



SEWA Archives

The JSDF grant used ICT to improve livelihood opportunities for poor women in India.

Vodafone, MasterCard, Google, and others to develop a mobile-based management information system, which enabled the Rudibens to order products using their mobile phones, and receive real-time updates from SEWA on new products, price changes, and marketing campaigns. The information tool also digitized SEWA's system for tracking orders, inventory, and sales, making their day-to-day operations more efficient. Initial results indicate that the digitization of grassroots transactions through mobile applications increased the Rudibens' sales by up to 50 percent. In addition to ICT-based tools, several innovative initiatives were implemented, including capacity building interventions that resulted in nearly a quarter of a million beneficiaries finding gainful employment. These innovative initiatives include:

- Mobile application for SEWA's rural RUDI saleswomen increased sales by up to 50 percent in some cases
- Virtual reality-based learning modules in driving and welding, as well as digital modules in animal husbandry in partnership with Tata Consultancy Services provided members vocational skills
- The rural livelihood portal connecting trainees with local organizations increased the number of trainees find gainful employment
- The SEWA Geographic Information System mapped local natural resources, and helped identify water conservation solutions and the creation of appropriate cropping strategies
- Linkages with private enterprises such as oil and salt companies, along with technology interventions in production and marketing, cut out the middlemen and resulted in up to a 30 percent increase in income for salt and castor farmers, releasing them from traders' debt trap mechanisms

50 percent increase in sales achieved by rural RUDI women in Ganeshpura, India, that sell produce procured from local farmers by using mobile applications.

Competitive Industries and Innovation Program

CONTRIBUTORS



AUSTRIA



EUROPEAN
UNION



NORWAY



SWITZERLAND

The **Competitive Industries and Innovation Program (CIIP)**, a MDTF, which aims to build the capacity of countries to design and implement pro-growth investments and develop public policies and investments that promote competitiveness and innovation within and across industries, ultimately resulting in economic growth and job creation. The analytical and policy work implemented through CIIP has influenced policy makers and practitioners in promoting regulatory reforms, leveraging private sector investments, and informing WBG lending operations. In FY17, CIIP helped create approximately 6,700 jobs and leveraged \$518 million in private sector investments. Moreover, the support provided to industrial zones generated \$18 million in additional sales.

“CIIP has succeeded in effectively initiating and implementing interventions designed to increase competitiveness and innovation in the beneficiary countries. CIIP’s organizational agility and flexibility allows it to respond to these countries’ needs and priorities in a timely manner. The projects are well aligned with CIIP objectives and are highly relevant for government teams that are implementing or preparing lending operations projects to be financed by the World Bank.”

—Mid-Term Evaluation, Anteja ECG, Economisti Associati, VDI/VDE Innovation + Technik GmbH, and Center for Strategy and Evaluation Services, CIIP, 2017

In Mauritania, CIIP supported the creation of a privately operated eco-seafood competitive cluster in Nouadhibou Bay to attract private investments and create jobs by supporting the micro, small, and medium enterprises that service it, with the goal of transforming the fish industry. The fisheries sector plays an important socioeconomic role in Mauritania, accounting for 16 percent of the GDP, 25 percent of government revenue, 40 percent of the revenue in foreign currencies, and by providing jobs to approximately 40,000 people. The sector is particularly important in Nouadhibou where almost the entire population relies on this activity.

Furthermore, women’s entrepreneurship has become an important axis of focus for the private sector and the Government of Mauritania. Women operating in the fisheries sector continue to face significant challenges when engaging in activities and suffer from gender-specific constraints. Women are only active in the low price margin and low quality segment of the local markets and play virtually no role in the export sector, where the highest profits are made. Physical security is also a concern, because women often travel at night to meet the boats as they arrive on shore. CIIP has contributed to the stronger engagement of women with the Nouadhibou Free Zone by bringing their issues to the forefront of policy dialogue and by developing tailored initiatives to promote their economic activities. These initiatives include improving women’s organizations and supporting their acquisition of market-relevant skills based on successful entrepreneurship training in Togo led by the World Bank’s Trade and Competitiveness practice, the Gender Innovation Lab, and the Development Economics Group.

**6,700 jobs created
and \$518 million
leveraged in private
sector investments in
FY17.**

740 landless youth groups with more than 15,000 members, 40 percent of whom are females, received group landholding titles in Ethiopia that will help restore degraded communal land since 2013.

As of June 2017, the trust fund helped establish 156 new firms in the Nouadhibou Free Zone, created approximately 900 stable jobs predominately in the processing side of the industry, and generated \$37 million in private investments. CIIP helped conduct 300 days of training and technical assistance workshops benefiting over 400 people, and facilitated development of several strategic documents to guide Nouadhibou Free Zone Authority decisions, particularly on the inclusion agenda.

Ethiopia Sustainable Land Management

CONTRIBUTOR



NORWAY

The **Ethiopia Sustainable Land Management** trust fund, with support from GEF, aims to reduce land degradation and improve land productivity in selected watersheds in targeted regions in Ethiopia. Land rights, management, value, and use form key development issues for millions of rural Ethiopians facing climate, water, food, and livelihood insecurity. This is especially true for youth facing severe challenges of landlessness and joblessness. An innovative approach provided legal landholding certificates and extension support to landless youth in exchange for restoring degraded communal lands. This resulted in youth employment, increased livelihood opportunities, empowered youth who have few other options but to migrate, and strengthened the basis for more citizen engagement and better participation in the governance of natural resources. It also helped diversify and balance competing land uses in rural landscapes and boost climate resilience in productive landscapes. Since 2013, over 740 youth groups with more than 15,000 members, 40 percent female, have received group landholding certificates or other legal documentation. About 100,000 landless youth could be reached with sufficient financing that would complement the \$100 million of IDA financing planned for approval in July 2018.

Box 16: Hope and Success for Landless Youth in Ethiopia

“Before we got this land, we wanted to move away from here. But hope is now here, in our home,” says Fistum Gebremichael, age 23. Fistum is a member of Mahber Lemlem, a youth group which received 8.2 hectares of land and a landholding certificate with support from the Ethiopia Sustainable Land Management trust fund. Fistum and his peers have developed their land with various biophysical soil and water conservation structures and started agroforestry for fruit and fodder production, including 70 mango, 81 papaya, 53 orange, and 120 gesho (similar to hops) trees. Gullies are stabilized and now host crops, vegetation cover is restored and water retained, and erosion-proof grass is growing and used for the group’s ox and sheep fattening. Clearly defined bylaws set how the land is used, how benefits are shared, and how conflict is resolved.

III. Targeted programs to create jobs

Targeted job creation programs need to address sectoral and regional failures and ensure entrepreneurs and the development of small and medium enterprises in specific sectors or regions are supported. There needs to be programs to connect small informal producers—including farmers or own account workers—to formal value chains, and, more broadly speaking, investments in infrastructure, ICT, and basic services to support the development of secondary towns that can attract entrepreneurs, firms, and workers. The WBG helps design and deliver comprehensive, integrated, and high-impact jobs strategies that involve all relevant sectors in client countries. This includes ensuring individuals have access to quality education and training opportunities so that employers can find the skills they need to operate, and that appropriate social safety programs exist to help the poor and vulnerable cope with crises and shocks, find jobs, invest in the health and education of their children, and protect the aging population.

Jobs Umbrella

CONTRIBUTORS



AUSTRIA



GERMANY



NORWAY



SWEDEN



UNITED KINGDOM

The **Jobs Umbrella (JOBS)**, a WBG MDTF, aims to expand the frontiers of global knowledge through innovation and development of the best evidence-based solutions for job creation. The trust fund finances activities and pilots in priority areas: informality, private sector development, youth employment, conflict and fragility, gender and jobs, urbanization and jobs, and migration. The trust fund also supports the development of strategies to create policies and programs addressing the three main challenges: (i) creating jobs in the formal private sector; (ii) improving the quality of informal jobs; and (iii) expanding access to (better) jobs for certain population groups, such as women, youth, and the poor.

Part of the trust fund agenda encompasses the key analytics and jobs measurement agenda whereby tools are tested for standardization and eventual usage across the WBG, international financial institutions, and other multilateral development banks. In the case of Lebanon, the Jobs MDTF financed a “value chains for jobs” analysis in North Lebanon. The diagnostic of the selected value chains complemented a regional labor market survey, allowing for a much more granular understanding of the dynamics shaping labor market demand and outcomes in specific high-opportunity sectors. Based on an analysis of potential growth scenarios in the value chains, the report offered options for how to increase the creation of higher quality jobs, taking into account current labor market performance and skills endowment in the FCV-affected region.

\$400 million IBRD project to be approved in FY18 for Lebanon and two IBRD projects for Tunisia (one approved in FY17 and one to be approved in FY18) totaling \$160 million are being informed by analytics, knowledge sharing, and pilots.

Yemen received matching grants of up to \$10,000 for capacity building, 63 percent of which reported capacity improvements; and 400 youth provided with 50 percent stipend for internships resulting in 73 percent increase in their income, since FY13.

The Jobs MDTF is also helping translate analytical results into changes on the ground by informing the upcoming \$400 million IBRD *Lebanon National Jobs Program* to be approved in FY18, with a grant for approximately \$1 million from the trust fund. This Jobs MDTF grant is supporting the robust design of a comprehensive operation targeting both demand and supply sides of the labor market. It will support an innovative design and undertake robust impact evaluations that will ensure the program generates and shares knowledge on new approaches to job creation in FCV contexts.

Another example of a Jobs MDTF grant is the Let's Work program in Tunisia. The goal of the grant is to identify some of the most binding constraints affecting the creation and productivity of jobs within targeted value chains in a lagging region in Tunisia, and inform future projects to help tackle these constraints. The work would be guided by a specially designed instrument that maps value chains and assesses constraints to growth and employment creation, as well as a capacity building program geared to local administrations (active in the lagging region) on value chain analysis and micro, small, and medium enterprise business development services. The activity has received active interest from government counterparts as well as other donors. It has also informed and helped leverage IBRD operations in Tunisia, including a \$100 million IBRD *Integrated Landscape Management in Lagging Regions Project* approved in FY17 and a \$60 million IBRD *Youth Economic Inclusion Project* to be approved in FY18. Results from the instruments tested and lessons learned from the grant financed program will be shared globally.

Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund

CONTRIBUTORS



The **Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund** is a FIF, in which the World Bank serves as an IA.⁷⁸ The results stories featured below are from activities implemented by the World Bank through IBRD/IDA trust funds. The Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund trust fund implemented the Yemen Enterprise Revitalization and Employment Pilot to improve the business capabilities of key enterprises to enhance the individual employability of college and university graduates in the country. The pilot worked on dual tracks to improve the business development plans of firms and help recent graduates

⁷⁸ For further information on the Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund, please refer to page 75.

find internships—an unknown phenomenon in Yemen. The pilot provided a matching grant of up to \$10,000 to firms, as a 50 percent subsidy toward the cost of procurement of business development services, training, and goods to improve the business development plans. Since FY13, a total of 204 firms were provided with matching grants to help improve the way they operate, of which 164 firms (including 23 women-owned firms) completed their business development plans—63 percent of the firms reported improved capabilities after completion of services. The Yemen Enterprise Revitalization and Employment Pilot also worked to place 400 young Yemenis—mainly from the two major cities of Sana’a and Aden—into paid internships. While the project covered a 50 percent stipend for the interns for up to six months, firms participating in the matching grant scheme provided the other half. Project results indicate that the internship program almost doubled the work experience of the participants, resulting in a 73 percent increase in their income during the same time period. Almost two-thirds of the youth received full-time employment following completion of the internship program. A short-term follow-up survey, conducted just as civil conflict was breaking out, shows that internship recipients had better employment outcomes than their peers in the first five months after the program ended. The encouraging results will not only serve future projects in Yemen but will also be instrumental for further replication, learning, and development across the Middle East and North Africa region and in other developing countries.

National registry of poor and vulnerable households established in 10 states in Nigeria, contributed to design of a \$300 million IDA project approved in FY13 on youth employment and social support.

Rapid Social Response

CONTRIBUTORS



AUSTRALIA



NORWAY



RUSSIAN
FEDERATION



SWEDEN



UNITED KINGDOM

The **Rapid Social Response (RSR)-MDTF** trust fund aims to help the world's poorest countries build effective social protection systems. It is one of the key instruments for implementing the most recent *World Bank 2012–2022 Social Protection and Labor Strategy for Resilience, Equity, and Opportunity* mainly in IDA-eligible countries.⁷⁹ It does so by providing relatively small amounts of funding in support of social protection agendas worldwide, through either piloting programs in countries, facilitating new dialogue and partnerships, or supporting global knowledge exchanges. The catalytic nature of the RSR helps draw in other resources with over \$7 billion in IDA resources leveraged thus far covering over 131 million people worldwide.⁸⁰

In recent years, RSR's work on social protection has broadened to focus on strengthening the social protection and jobs delivery systems to cater to the needs of women, children, and youth, and populations on the move. RSR also supports countries to link various elements of the social protection and jobs delivery systems and other social

79 To download a copy of the strategy, please visit <http://bit.ly/SocialProtection2>

80 RSR is expanding its support base to IBRD-eligible countries through creation of the RSR-Nutrition program and greater collaboration with the GFDRR to mainstream disaster risk management in social protection.

delivery systems and policies together innovatively to ensure that people become more productive and active economically.

In Nigeria, the RSR grant supported the development of a national registry of poor and vulnerable households in 10 states. RSR helped develop the guidance tools for administrative tasks, such as eligibility criteria, communications, and payments and prepared a framework and associated tools for the monitoring and evaluation system. Since Nigeria is one of the largest economies in Africa, implementation of planned support can serve as a springboard for increased cross-learning and validation of developed tools. RSR's efforts in developing the registry set up a strong foundation for the associated \$300 million IDA *Nigeria Youth Employment and Social Support Operation* approved in FY13, which focuses on increasing access of youth from poor and vulnerable backgrounds to employment opportunities and social services and strengthening the safety net system. To date, eight participating states have completed the second round of data collection for the single registry, and three of the states are already conducting a third round. There are about 75,000 households and 260,000 individuals in the single registry.

Box 17: Linking Youth to Skills Development and Digital Jobs in Africa



Source: <https://afroes.com>

infoDev supported a digital start-up, Afroes, that promotes skills development among youth in Africa.

“JobHunt,” a mobile game developed in FY17, aims to help young people learn about digital jobs and will be the first game to be launched in Kenya, Nigeria, and South Africa.

CONTRIBUTORS



AUSTRALIA



DENMARK



FINLAND



NETHERLANDS



NORWAY



REPUBLIC
OF KOREA



SWEDEN



UNITED KINGDOM

[infoDev](https://afroes.com) is a MDTF that uses technology to connect entrepreneurs and their firms to services promoting innovation and increased productivity and oversees a global network of business incubators and innovation hubs on climate technology, agribusiness, and digital entrepreneurship. It implements pilot programs to accelerate the growth of agribusiness, climate technology, and digital start-ups in developing countries.

For example, infoDev's Digital Entrepreneurship Program supported Afroes, short for “African heroes,” a mobile-first enterprise that promotes African youth through innovations in skills acquisition, engagement, and connecting them to opportunities. In FY17, Afroes worked with Digital Jobs Africa to develop a new game called “JobHunt,” which aims to help young people learn about digital jobs. It takes the player into the exciting and competitive world of online work. Role playing as an online worker, the player is immersed into a virtual world where he/she must compete for jobs, execute them in a timely manner, and earn income while at the same time managing skills and resources. This will be Afroes' first game launched in Kenya, Nigeria, and South Africa.

For further information, please visit <http://afroes.com>



Innovations through Information and Communication Technology



SEWA Archives

“Advances in technology have accelerated history, shrunk the world, and connected people in ways never seen before. The WBG uses and builds on these breakthroughs to help millions around the world lift themselves out of poverty and move into a productive and fulfilling life. Funds entrusted with the WBG constitute a formidable financing lever to achieve our goals of ending poverty and boosting shared prosperity.”

—Ferid Belhaj

Chief of Staff, Office of the President, World Bank Group

While much progress has been made to date, the global development challenges are becoming more urgent in the face of slowing economic growth, increasing fragility and conflict, decreasing trust in government institutions, and impacts of climate change. There is growing consensus in the international development community that if we are to end global poverty by 2030 and create shared prosperity for all, a ‘business-as-usual’ approach is no longer sufficient. The WBG needs to collectively think outside the box, do things differently, push the envelope, and innovate. New ideas, new funding mechanisms, new partnerships, and especially new technologies can

help create high impact, provide low cost, and agile development solutions that can save lives, reduce poverty, and increase prosperity for all.

While many of these innovations are being pioneered by the private sector, technology specialists, academics, government staff, NGOs, and ordinary people, the WBG is fortunate to draw on and build upon the groundbreaking work of these individuals and institutions. The WBG is constantly seeking to help accelerate innovations in development by testing and scaling up innovations in different contexts given our unique local to global presence, demonstrating and documenting successes and failures, incorporating these lessons into our operations and knowledge work, facilitating their widespread awareness, and supporting their use for transformational impact. Trust funds are critical flexible financial instruments that help the WBG do all of the above to support innovations in development.

Emerging technologies are one of the key driving forces behind innovations in development. New ICT tools and systems are increasingly being introduced and adopted in the WBG portfolio to improve the lives of the poor and are reshaping many aspects of development work as we have traditionally known in the past.

Though trust funds support a wide range of innovations through ICT, the results featured in this chapter primarily focus on technological innovations that are: (i) assisting fragile and conflict-affected countries; (ii) building effective identification systems so that the poor can access basic services; (iii) increasing financial inclusion for those who get left behind; (iv) strengthening public financial management for improved resource mobilization; and (v) improving water resource management. These five areas are merely illustrative of the potential use of trust funds in supporting innovations through ICT across all the WBG's work.

I. Assisting fragile and conflict-affected situations

Technological innovations in knowledge, analytics, and data are helping the WBG gain an evidence-based and deeper understanding of different FCV contexts to effectively respond to protracted and recurring crises.

High Frequency South Sudan Survey

CONTRIBUTOR



UNITED KINGDOM

The **High Frequency South Sudan Survey** trust fund, established in FY15, aims to fill the void of reliable data with household survey data and market price data, and complement the quantitative findings of the surveys with the voices of the poor who often live in dire

conditions in South Sudan. This survey system is made possible through innovative use of ICT. The trust fund builds capacity of the South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics to effectively administer surveys that generate high quality data and analytical reports based on traditional data, as well as a deeper understanding of the poverty and conflict context directly based on feedback from South Sudanese people.

The trust fund developed an innovative survey design that allows enumerators to conduct household surveys and record short, personalized testimonials of the respondents using smartphones and tablets to make videos. With an estimated 66 percent of the population of South Sudan now living below the poverty line, the surveys provide a firsthand account of the situation on the ground and humanize abstract poverty numbers to reveal what it is like to live in poverty from the perspective of the poor. The opportunity to voice their situation is a first step to empowerment, allowing the poor to tell policy makers directly about the multiple dimensions of poverty they are facing, including powerlessness, exclusion, and violence, how they are coping with their situation, and their own solutions to help inform programs and policies for addressing their dire needs.

Capitalizing on technological and methodological innovations in survey data collection, the High Frequency South Sudan Survey uses smartphones and tablet computers to conduct computer assisted personal interviews. The rapidly expanding cellular network in South Sudan enables data to be instantly transmitted to data analysts in the capital, resulting in development of a real-time monitoring system including a dashboard for tracking cumulative number of interviews, the responses to the survey questions, and the missing variables from the traditional survey based on direct testimonials of the poor. This feedback and analysis enables the data analysts to verify and supplement core indicators and track situations on the ground, while field work is still ongoing, providing a unique opportunity to address real-life problems in real time.

Since 2015, the household surveys are updated annually to generate the latest poverty estimates for the government. The survey data and the video testimonials using ICT provide updated statistics to decision makers to design appropriate programs and policies based on a deeper understanding of poverty. A number of government ministries including the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, the Ministry of Education, and others are regularly using this data for planning of policies and programs. The rich data are also enabling the production of a diverse range of analytical products. These include notes reporting on a deeper understanding of the well-being of the South Sudanese people during a tumultuous period of nation building, where internal conflicts escalated and macroeconomic conditions continued to deteriorate, generating evidence-based advocacy for focusing on South Sudan. Donors have also used the data to inform their programs and policies.

Many of the technological and methodological innovations of the survey are now being applied to other surveys within South Sudan, as well as in other countries including Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Somalia, and Sudan. For example, the National Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the World Bank is undertaking a crisis recovery survey in internally displaced person camps across South Sudan, where many of the lessons learned during the survey are being applied and a similar methodology is being used. Similarly, in other countries, the World Bank and United Nations partners survey

An innovative survey developed in South Sudan in FY15, which combines traditional household data with testimonials from poor people using smartphones and tablets, is being used by the government and donors to inform policies and programs.

displaced populations using the same techniques developed in South Sudan as part of the High Frequency South Sudan Survey trust fund.

South Sudan has faced multiple shocks since its independence in 2011. An oil dependent country, the drop in oil prices adversely impacted the country's economy. Recognizing the need for data in South Sudan to assess the impact of such shocks and to inform policies and programs, a real-time dashboard was also developed to track daily exchange rate and weekly market prices. Data on market prices and exchange rates are collected in 15 locations in South Sudan using handheld tablet computers and uploaded directly to a cloud-based server via the 3G network. The data on market prices were recorded on a weekly basis for 20 consumer items such as sorghum, lentils, dried fish, charcoal, and petrol, while the exchange rate data tracked the buying and selling prices for \$100 from multiple traders in every location on a daily basis. The data are automatically processed in the server and made available in an online Tableau dashboard to help the government and donors stay informed of market fluctuations and take timely corrective actions.

A dashboard tracks daily exchange rates in 15 locations using handheld computers and cloud-based Internet technology to help the government and donors respond to exchange rate fluctuations based on real-time evidence since FY15.

The real-time dashboard provides much needed assistance to the Government of South Sudan. Given the severity of the depreciation of the parallel market exchange rate captured by the dashboard, the government responded by moving from a peg of approximately three South Sudanese Pounds/United States Dollar (USD) to a managed float on December 15th, 2015. The dashboard continues to track the response of the market indicating an almost continuous free fall reaching 81 South Sudanese Pounds/USD in early September 2016. It has also proven to be very useful for reporting on the inflationary spiral South Sudan is going through, and has allowed analysts to zoom into microeconomic conditions through the availability of panel data. The market price data provided valuable information to analyze agricultural markets integration and inform poverty reduction policies, all of this at a time when famine was threatening to spread to the entire country.

This innovative system helps overcome challenges in data collection in a fragile context and is a stepping-stone to achieving greater development impact. Although it is currently limited to real-time information of exchange rates and market prices in South Sudan, the innovation opens doors for broader use and can be implemented in multiple contexts. The system has also served the government and donors in designing policies and programs in the country to respond to the exchange rate crisis.⁸¹

⁸¹ The comprehensive micro-survey data from multiple waves of the surveys and the real-time market price tracking dashboard are available online in the World Bank micro-data-library along with the video testimonials. The multi-media presence called the 'The Pulse of South Sudan' can be accessed at www.thepulseofsouthsudan.com. The microdata library contains all micro-datasets as well as the complete cleaning and analysis codes. This helps to transfer knowledge for analysis and encourages researchers and policy analysts to reproduce results and conduct their own analyses.

Box 18: Building the Poverty Profile of Nomadic Population through Tracking Devices in Somalia

CONTRIBUTORS



DENMARK



EUROPEAN UNION



FINLAND



ITALY



NORWAY



STATE AND PEACEBUILDING FUND



SWEDEN



SWITZERLAND



UNITED KINGDOM



UNITED STATES

Somalia is emerging from 25 years of political instability and economic difficulty; however, hard data are lacking for evidence-based planning. Civil war and conflict fragmented the country, undermining political institutions, and creating widespread vulnerability. The conflict also eroded the statistical infrastructure and capacity in the country, leaving policy makers to operate in a statistical vacuum due to the lack of reliable data. The absence of representative household surveys was impeding the design and implementation of effective policies and programs needed to support economic resilience and development.

The [World Bank Multi-Partner Fund \(MPF\)](#) in Somalia, established in FY15, financed data collection as well as poverty and distributional analysis to fill critical data and knowledge gaps for informed development planning and investment that is aligned with the National Development Plan.⁸² The Somalia High Frequency Survey financed through the trust fund conducted household surveys through face-to-face interviews producing the first poverty estimates for the Somali population for decades. The second wave of the survey also included nomads, who represent one-third of the Somali population. A new tracking device was developed that was sewn into tent covers to transmit location signals for up to two years to fully understand the migration patterns and develop accurate household data of the nomadic population. This will provide an analytical cornerstone to improve service delivery, especially in times of localized conflicts and natural disasters.

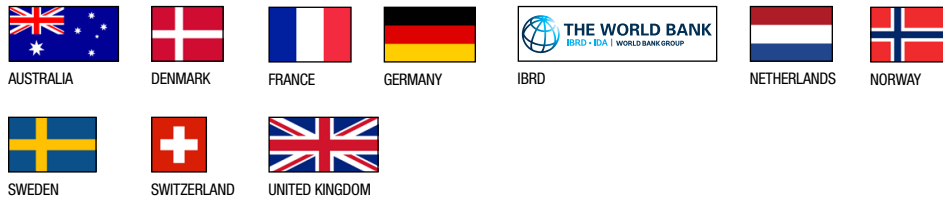
All of the World Bank's activities are conducted in close cooperation with the Directorate of National Statistics to enable Somali partners to utilize similar methods and technologies to fill data gaps using ICT to support the development of institutional capacity in Somalia.

Household surveys supported through the Somali High Frequency Survey helped produce the first poverty estimates for the Somali population in decades.

⁸² For further information on MPF, please refer to page 35.

State and Peacebuilding Fund

CONTRIBUTORS



The **State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF)** is financing innovative approaches to state and peacebuilding in countries affected by FCV.⁸³

Conflict damage and needs assessment, in part using remote satellite imagery, informed the design of \$400 million IBRD additional financing for the Iraq Emergency Development project approved in FY15.

In Iraq, the SPF supported the conflict damage and needs assessments to evaluate the impact of crisis on the country, targeting five cities and nine sectors, and supported the preparation of the \$400 million IBRD additional financing for the *Iraq Emergency Operation for Development Project*, approved in FY15. Given the difficult operating environment in the country, innovative analyses and technology were adopted to conduct the needs assessment remotely, using a three-pronged approach. The assessment used publicly available information provided by the government, United Nations agencies, and relevant NGOs along with satellite imagery analysis for initial data mining. The information was further validated through social media analytics, which was then triangulated through ground sources. The data gathered through remote satellite imagery was further extrapolated using conflict intensity and asset base comparisons. Information from different organizations on demographic, sectoral, and economic outcomes supplemented the findings, whereby the results of the physical damage and loss of lives were used to employ an integrative model to match observed economic outcomes including GDP pattern and demographic mobility. The assessment provided the World Bank with the first opportunity to undertake a rapid remote needs assessment to inform the development of the national framework for reconstruction and development and potential investment operations in Iraq. The needs assessment also enabled the government to incrementally support recovery and resilience activities and be better prepared for future crisis situations.

SPF has also contributed to the establishment of a data desk in the World Bank to support teams working on crises analytics, with a focus on developing micro-data of crises situations. The initiative aims to help inform World Bank operations in crisis mitigation and post-crisis recovery and develop a rapid response survey methodology that can be applied to different types of crises where rapid data is needed. The data desk defines the core micro-data needs to understand households, markets, and firms during an active crisis. A pilot rapid emergency shock response phone survey was implemented in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen to identify critical developmental constraints to inform a developmental response to the current drought and famine at the humanitarian-developmental nexus.

⁸³ For further information on SPF, please refer to page 28.

II. Building effective identification systems

Advances in biometric and digital technologies is enabling the WBG to provide low-cost solutions for large-scale unique enrollment, identification, and authentication of citizens residing in remote and rural areas to enable them to access basic services and government programs.

Identification for Development

CONTRIBUTORS



BILL & MELINDA GATES
FOUNDATION



OMIDYAR NETWORK

The **Identification for Development (ID4D)**, a MDTF, was set up to accelerate the work of the ID4D Program in helping countries develop robust and inclusive identification systems using 21st century modern technology solutions. ID4D Global Dataset estimates 1.1 billion people (1 in every 7 individuals) around the world are unable to prove their identity, making it difficult for them to access basic services and government subsidies. The majority live in Africa and Asia, and more than a third are under the age of 18. Having a formally recognized form of identity strengthens the efficiency and effectiveness of the government in providing basic services to the poor, providing them with recognition and a ladder to climb out of poverty. With robust and efficient identification becoming a key priority for governments around the world, ID4D plays a critical role in helping countries achieve the SDG target *“to provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.”*⁸⁴

“We are at an exciting point of technology, collaboration, and commitment converging to make unprecedented improvements in the lives of the 1.1 billion people living without identification, especially in vulnerable and forcibly displaced populations.”

—Kristalina I. Georgieva, Chief Executive Officer IBRD/IDA, World Bank

Recent innovations in biometric and digital identification technologies have created transformational opportunities to leapfrog traditional paper-based approaches and build strong and efficient identification systems at a scale not previously achievable. There is evidence of this in a number of developing countries, which have found ways to effectively leverage technology and create points of reference for the World Bank and its client countries to build upon and learn from.

The ID4D program was established originally in 2014 to allow the World Bank to respond to ever increasing client demand for assistance in a variety of identification

Analytical work supported by this trust fund developed the first ever estimate that 1.1 billion people globally are without official proof of identity, becoming the most cited data point on identification.

⁸⁴ This is part of SDG Target 16.9. The SDG 16 calls for *“promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.”*

Box 19: Homegrown Innovations in Biometric and Digital Identification Technology in India, Peru, and South Africa

The national biometric identification program, 'Aadhar,' in India covering 89 percent of the total population, is the largest biometric identification system in the world. The program has created an authentication mechanism for citizens to help open bank accounts, leverage credit and insurance services, and avail employment, subsidy, benefit and pension schemes, etc., where they can enable subscriber identification module (SIM) card registration to access government benefits and subsidies. To date, the program has facilitated 73 million bank accounts to be opened and 472 million bank accounts are now linked to the 'Aadhar' identification numbers. In Peru, the identification system has achieved 98 percent coverage, providing access to public sector services such as pensions, health services, social protection programs, financial inclusion, and education, particularly for the marginalized populations living in remote areas. In South Africa, the near universal coverage of the identification system has created an incentive for timely registration and update of personal data, and helped service providers to plan and deliver more efficiently. The linkage of the national identification system with civil registration has also enabled the production of accurate and timely statistics, such as improved health patient data, including patient history information for effective HIV disease management. In each of these countries, the biometric identification programs are being regularly refined based on implementation experience and feedback.

22 organizations endorsed key principles of identification for sustainable development in FY17, leading to the establishment of the ID4D high level Advisory Council co-chaired by Kristalina Georgieva and Amina Mohammed.

areas. Bringing together global knowledge expertise, and financing that spans across multiple sectors and countries, ID4D helps countries tackle the challenge of identification through three pillars of work: (i) leadership and analytics to advance the understanding of identification, develop evidence of its importance, and provide guidance on how to introduce and scale up identification initiatives; (ii) global platforms and convening to drive the global identification agenda, strengthen harmonization and coordination among key stakeholders, and promote south-south knowledge sharing; and (iii) country and regional engagement to provide technical assistance to countries through a range of instruments including assessments, development of road maps, and helping client countries roll out identification programs. The trust fund operates across the WBG, including IFC, working across ten Global Practices and Cross Cutting Solution Areas on issues of proper identification for social protection, health, governance, gender, legal, financial inclusion, and data.

Since its inception in 2014, the ID4D program has made significant progress across the three pillars. The impact was magnified with the creation of ID4D MDTF in November 2016. Under pillar one, the trust fund supported extensive analytical work to advance the understanding of identification issues, including developing the first ever estimate of population globally without an officially recognized proof of identity across 198 economies. The ID4D Global Dataset's estimate of 1.1 billion people without proof of identity quickly became the most cited data point on identification across public, private, and multilateral agencies.

Under pillar two, the ID4D program has made progress in unifying and driving the global identification agenda by raising awareness and harmonizing the varying interests on this topic through the development of key principles of identification, now endorsed by 22 organizations, including the United Nations, NGOs, and the private sector. The recently launched ID4D High Level Advisory Council, cochaired by World Bank CEO Kristalina Georgieva and United Nations Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohammed, has further elevated the importance of proper ID4D impact. The Advisory Council comprised of eminent practitioners and thought leaders from the public and private sector was set up to provide strategic guidance to the ID4D initiative and leverage international forums and engagements with client countries to advocate for the transformational role of identification in achieving several of the SDGs.

“Digital identification can play an important role in achieving the SDGs. It can enable the world’s poorest and most vulnerable people to gain access to critical services, from education to health care and financing, while also advancing their legal and political rights.”

—Amina J. Mohammed, Deputy Secretary-General, United Nations

Under pillar three, the ID4D program supported over 30 country assessments, out of which nine assessments were financed by the ID4D trust fund. The country assessments aimed to facilitate in-country dialogue with governments to improve their foundational identification systems.⁸⁵ Building on these diagnostics, the ID4D trust fund has also supported demand for upstream technical assistance and advisory work and pilot interventions that support lending operations to finance the broader infrastructure required to build a robust identification system, including at the regional level. This upstream work has helped inform the design of World Bank lending operations worth around \$750 million.

Mutual recognition across identification systems is a powerful driver of regional, economic, and social integration as it facilitates safe and orderly migration, access to services across borders, and increased trade. In West Africa, the ID4D trust fund is supporting the preparation of the first World Bank regional operation on identification, the \$122 million IDA *West Africa ID4D Regional Project*, to be approved in FY18. The project will invest in developing robust, responsible, and inclusive foundational identification systems in up to 10 member States of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) that will, along with accelerating sustainable development in those countries, be recognized across ECOWAS, thus promoting safe and orderly migration and access to services in the region.⁸⁶ The operation is being rolled out using a staggered approach, with Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea participating in the first phase with preliminary interest from an additional eight ECOWAS countries joining in subsequent phases. The project aims to: (i) strengthen the legal and enabling environment within and between countries by developing legal and technical standards for systems across the region to

The \$122 million IDA West Africa ID4D Regional Project, which is expected to benefit 10 countries, and to be approved in FY18, is supported from this trust fund.

⁸⁵ These include: Bangladesh, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanzania, Tonga, Tunisia, Uganda, and Zambia.

⁸⁶ ECOWAS is a regional [economic union](#) of fifteen countries located in [West Africa](#) that was established in 1975 to promote economic integration across the region.

ensure privacy and data protection; (ii) develop new and improve the existing foundational identification systems; and (iii) promote the use of identity cards for free movement and service delivery, including for cross-border identity authentication, etc.



Daniel Silva Yashisato

The ID4D is supporting a cross-border identification agenda in Uganda.

The ID4D trust fund is also providing upstream technical assistance for a second regional operation currently being considered by East African Community (EAC) member States, the \$200 million IDA *Mutual Recognition of National Identification in East Africa Project*, currently scheduled to be approved in FY19. The details of the project, along with a finalized budget envelope, is currently under discussion. The work has involved working with six EAC member States and

Secretariats to develop a five-year road map for mutual recognition of national identifications in the EAC in order to accelerate realization of the EAC Common Market Protocol, especially the free movement of persons, labor, goods, services, and capital, and the realization of rights, such as residency and access to services.

In total, 485 million people are expected to be impacted by the East and West Africa Regional World Bank projects, with support from the ID4D trust fund. In addition, this work has linked with the \$150 million IDA *Tanzania Financial Inclusion Project*, to be approved in FY18, which includes a \$30 million component to support mass enrollment of the population and increase access to digital financial services using the national identification system.

III. Increasing financial inclusion

With less than half of all adults in the poorest 40 percent of households with a bank account and approximately 375 million unbanked adults in developing countries, the WBG is using innovative approaches to monitor the use of financial services and provision of financial services to those who get left out of formal systems, including through digital financial services.

Global Financial Inclusion Indicators

CONTRIBUTOR



BILL & MELINDA GATES
FOUNDATION

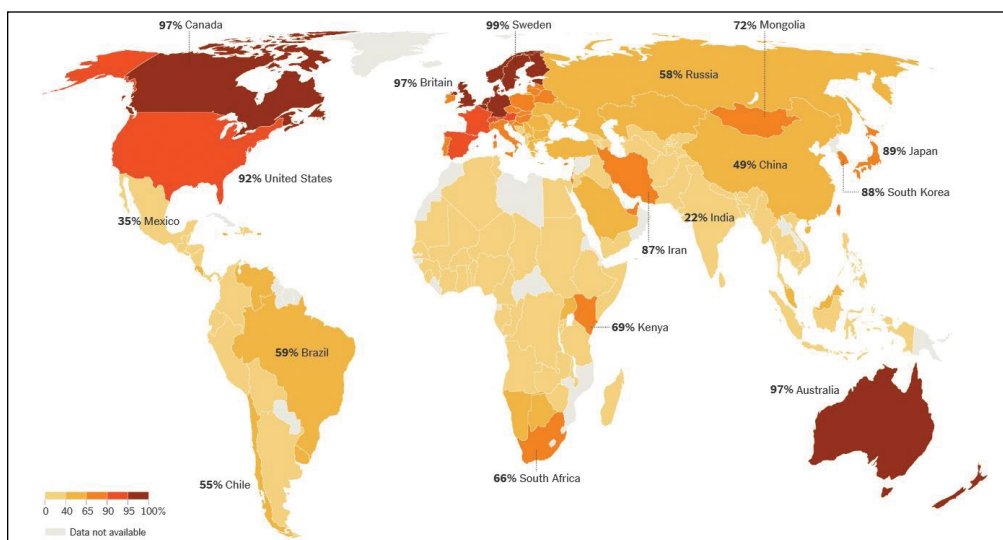
The **Global Financial Inclusion Indicators** trust fund monitors the use of financial services by disadvantaged groups, such as the poor, youth, and women around the world to

understand and measure financial inclusion and calibrate progress from different development interventions that are aimed at improving financial inclusion. To achieve this, the trust fund has developed a comprehensive database comprising key financial inclusion indicators that are comparable across countries, include demographic covariates, and are collected over time. The trust fund uses these indicators to collect and analyze data to develop policy papers, research reports, and publish flagship studies, which are then disseminated to key stakeholders across the globe.

The trust fund has supported the development of the [Global Findex](#) database, the world's most comprehensive database on financial inclusion that provides in-depth data on how individuals save, borrow, make payments, and manage risks in over 140 countries. The first Global Findex database developed in 2011 was a landmark, conducting interviews with over 150,000 national representatives and randomly selected adults age 15 and older, to provide unprecedented insights into how people use financial services.⁸⁷

The second edition of the database carried out in 2014 not only provided an update on the indicators collected in 2011, it went a step further to measure the use of new technologies such as mobile money and other digital financial services to support programs that provide access to financial services for the poor. Between 2011–2014, account ownership in Sub-Saharan Africa jumped from 24 percent to 34 percent due to an increase in the use of mobile money accounts, with more than 10 percent of adults having a mobile money account in the region. The 2014 Findex data indicated that adults in the region are using mobile accounts to make routine payments. In Kenya, about 20 percent of adults pay school fees through mobile money accounts. The data also revealed that both governments and businesses have increased account ownership by digitizing payments of social benefits and wages.

Second edition of [Global Findex](#) database carried out in 2014 covering 140 countries includes data on the use of new technologies such as mobile money and other digital devices that are providing access to financial services for the poor.



Source: The New York Times.

The World Bank [Global Findex](#) database showcases the global share of adults who received non-cash payments in 2014.

87 The complete dataset is available online at: <http://bit.ly/GlobalFindex>

With nine out of 10 wage earners in Bangladesh receiving cash payments, the Findex database helped highlight a huge opportunity to increase the use of digital payroll to strengthen financial inclusion.

In Bangladesh, the Findex database helped highlight opportunities to expand financial inclusion through an electronic wage payment system by surfacing several gaps in financial inclusion. For instance, there were significant gaps in account ownership between women and men, where only 26 percent of women owned a bank account, compared to 35 percent of men. Data also showed that nearly nine out of 10 wage earners in Bangladesh received their wage payments in cash only, clearly demonstrating that financial inclusion could be strengthened by increasing the use of a digital payroll. Moreover, with 18 million unbanked adults in Bangladesh receiving cash payments for the sale of agricultural goods, there is a big opportunity to increase financial inclusion by digitizing agricultural value chain payments.

Relying on cash increases the risk of wages being captured by unscrupulous people and heightens security risks, both for the employers and the employees. There is growing evidence that making the transition to digital forms of payment can save money and time for employers. For instance, garment factory owners in Bangladesh who pay wages in cash need to hire trucks and armed guards—and close production for days—to dole out millions of dollars in cash. Electronic wage payments are safer for employees—they don't need to travel home with wads of cash in their pocket. It also gives employees access to formal financial services and more control over their financial lives. For example, if the wage goes directly into the employee's bank account and there is no capture or leakage, it may offer the worker more decision making over their household budget, and thus provide a pathway to greater empowerment. This is especially true for poor women living and working in developing countries, and who may be opening their very first bank account to receive their salaries electronically.

The findings from the Findex database are being used to develop projects to encourage garment factories to migrate from cash to electronic wage payments. A current World Bank project is working with garment factories in Bangladesh to investigate whether automatically depositing wages into a formal bank account or into a mobile money account can improve workers' ability to save, meet end-of month expenses, and improve self insurance in the case of an emergency. Further work is also planned to examine the effects of electronic wage payments on remittances, loan demand, and worker productivity.

The third phase of the Global Findex expected to be launched in FY18 will feature new data on how adults use mobile phones and the Internet to make digital financial transactions, such as online purchases. It will also include data on how many adults have access to mobile phones and the Internet. By revealing the number of unbanked adults who have these technologies, the new Global Findex data will highlight new opportunities to increase financial inclusion using ICT.

IV. Strengthening public financial management

Emerging technologies are allowing the WBG to help client countries optimize mobilization and management of revenues and resources.

Zambia Public Financial Management Reform Program

CONTRIBUTORS



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GERMANY



UNITED KINGDOM

The **Zambia Public Financial Management Reform Program**, a MDTF, supports the implementation of the government public financial management reform strategy to ensure efficient, effective, and accountable use of public resources through improved fiscal discipline, increased accountability, and greater transparency in service delivery. The trust fund is working closely with the Government of Zambia to support budget reforms, public investment management, integrated financial management information systems, public procurement (including electronic procurement system), tax policy reforms, implementation of international accountancy standards, strengthening the accounting profession through new Chartered Accountants qualifications, and enhancing the effectiveness of the Auditor General. It has also supported Zambia in conducting the PEFA Assessment and the Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes—Accounting and Auditing assessment.

Zambia's primary export, copper and copper-related products, account for 77 percent of the country's exports. However, government revenues in the form of royalties, taxes, and customs duties ranging between 3 to 5 percent, are significantly lower than global averages of 24 to 40 percent. This is mainly due to the improper management of the mineral value chain system in the country. The Zambia mineral value chain, as in many resource-rich nations, is complex. From exploration to exports, it involves a myriad of complex operations including licensing, exploration, mining, beneficiation, sales, toll treating, taxation, and issues of export permits, etc. The lack of a reliable information system for production and exports, multiple regulatory agencies operating in silos with varying data on mining activities and limited coordination, and manual reporting systems are some of the main challenges faced by the Zambian government to effectively manage the mineral value chain system in the country.

Between FY13–FY17, the Zambia Public Financial Management Reform Program supported the development of the first ever online, integrated, and centralized revenue resource mobilization system, the Minerals Value Chain Monitoring Project. Anchored in the Revenue Authority, the project integrates information technology across all the institutions and stakeholders engaged in the mineral value chain from exploration to exportation. In addition, the trust fund promoted the use of information technology tools, such as handheld mineral analysis equipment, to allow for easy spot checks of mineral exports, while the establishment of the mineral analysis laboratory provided more accurate verification of mineral contents. Upon completion, the project will help

Zambia's first ever online, integrated, and centralized revenue mobilization system for copper exports, developed between FY13–FY17, is making compliance simpler, enhancing transparency, and increasing revenue collection.

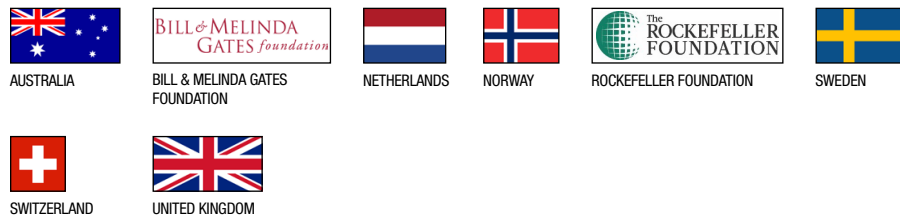
reduce costs for mining companies to achieve compliance, create greater transparency, and reduce transaction and monitoring costs for the government, ultimately increasing revenues for the country.

V. Improving water resource management

Technological improvements in remote sensing have generated an effective tool for the WBG to bridge key data gaps and improve data inputs to deliver better information to decision makers.

Global Water Security and Sanitation Partnership

CONTRIBUTORS



The **Global Water Security and Sanitation Partnership (GWSP)** trust fund helps clients build capacity to achieve water-related SDGs by generating cutting-edge global knowledge, providing country-level support, leveraging WBG financial instruments, and promoting global dialogue and advocacy with key partners and clients to increase outreach and impact. The GWSP builds on nearly a half century of collaboration driven by the Water and Sanitation Program, the Water Partnership Program, and other trust funds managed by the Water Global Practice, in an effort to consolidate and create a large global thematic trust fund. The partnership focuses on five priority themes: (i) sustainability; (ii) inclusion; (iii) institutions; (iv) financing; and (v) resilience. It also provides new opportunities to test and scale up innovations.

Remote sensing, also referred to as Earth Observation, allows the measurement of many hydrometeorological and environmental variables and plays an increasingly important role in providing the information needed to confront key water challenges. The GWSP supports a global initiative on remote sensing for water resources management to enable the World Bank to take advantage of fast improving remote sensing applications to support better water management using a two-phased approach.⁸⁸ Phase one aims to develop and disseminate a clear picture of the potential role of remote sensing in helping decision makers address water challenges, focusing on the accuracy, reliability, and validity of available remote sensing products. Phase two is intended for operationalizing and mainstreaming the beneficial use of remote sensing applications in client countries to inform and support decision making for water resources planning and management.

⁸⁸ This activity was originally financed through the Water Partnership Program.

Remote sensing initiative launched for Lake Chad between FY13–FY17 is expected to inform drought preparedness, increase agriculture production, protect people and livestock, and manage risks related to water resources across sectors.

Phase one resulted in the publication of *Earth Observation for Water Resources Management: Current Use and Future Opportunities for the Water Sector* to inform specialists and development practitioners around the world about the usability of remote sensing for water resources management.⁸⁹ The assessment concludes that there is still a large gap between existing remote sensing technologies and operational applications in support of the planning, design, and management of water resources. Although there is great potential for space-based remote sensing to enhance the capability to monitor the Earth's vital water resources, remote sensing data products are currently underutilized in water resources management.

To tackle these challenges, phase two of the remote sensing initiative supports World Bank teams by: (i) developing case studies and pilot projects in selected countries for the development of approaches that can be replicated in other countries facing similar challenges; (ii) providing world-class experts to offer targeted advice on specific problems related to World Bank operations; and (iii) carrying out knowledge dissemination, advocacy, and capacity building activities, in partnership with leading global and regional remote sensing and capacity building organizations.

Between FY13–FY17, one of the remote sensing initiatives supported by the trust fund was the hydrometeorological monitoring of flood and drought in Lake Chad. [Africa Flood and Drought Monitor](#), is an example of an operational hydromet monitoring and prediction system that uses historical data, near real-time remote sensing data, precipitation forecasts (short term and seasonal), and a land-surface model to produce useful data at different time horizons relevant for a range of water resources planning and management tasks. Building on the experience of that system, the remote sensing initiative developed a higher resolution monitoring and prediction platform called the [Lake Chad Flood and Drought Monitor](#).⁹⁰ The platform provides the Lake Chad Basin Commission, responsible for natural resource management in the basin, with hydromet monitoring, weather forecasts (10 to 15 days ahead), seasonal forecasts (six to nine months ahead), and the resulting hydrologic predictions. The platform provides information from a broad range of relevant hydromet variables, as well as drought indexes covering the Lake Chad Basin, and contributes to evidence-based decision making for sound management of water resources in the Lake Chad Basin.

This tool will be used to monitor the hydrologic state of the basin in terms of flood and drought risk, enabling the technical staff of the Lake Chad Basin Commission to report to decision makers on the state of water and associated resources in the basin. It provides a much needed basic understanding of rainfall and hydrologic partitioning across the basin: the spatial distribution of rainfall in near real time, and how much is expected in the near and mid-range future. This information is the basis for drought preparedness, agriculture production, protection of people and livestock, risk management, and adapting to water resources variability in a number of different sectors.

⁸⁹ To download a copy of the report, please visit <http://bit.ly/2EarthObservation>

⁹⁰ The Lake Chad Basin is about 2,300,000 square kilometers expanding over Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, and the Central African Republic.

Financial Trends of World Bank Group Trust Funds, FY13-FY17

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2.1 Overview of World Bank Group Trust Funds, FY13–FY17

1. Key Statistics on WBG-administered Trust Fund Portfolio (FY13–FY17)⁹¹

Figure 1: Key statistics on WBG-administered trust fund portfolio, FY13–FY17

Number of Active Main Trust Funds	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
IBRD/IDA Trust Funds (TFs) ⁹²	685	653	635	667	751
<i>of which MIGA</i>	4	5	5	4	4
IFC TFs	290	275	249	238	217
Total	975	928	884	905	968
Funds Held in Trust (US\$ billions)	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
IBRD/IDA Trust Funds (TFs) ^{93,94}	9.1	9.8	9.9	9.2	8.9
<i>of which MIGA</i>	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
IFC TFs	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Others ^{94, 95}	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
Total	10.6	11.1	11.3	10.7	10.5
Cash Contributions ⁹⁶ (US\$ billions)	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
IBRD/IDA Trust Funds (TFs)	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.8
<i>of which MIGA</i>	—	0.0239	—	—	—
IFC TFs	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.0
Disbursements and Cash Transfers ⁹⁷ (US\$ billions)	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
IBRD/IDA Trust Funds (TFs)	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.9
BETF	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
RETF	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.9
<i>of which MIGA</i>	0.0001	0.0001	0.0012	0.0008	0.0003
IFC TFs	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.2

91 Due to rounding, figures presented may not add up to total/s. This applies to the entire report.

92 The number of IBRD/IDA Trust Funds in FY16 and FY17 include parallel accounts, which were created to apply the World Bank's new cost recovery framework on additional contributions to an existing trust fund. The number of parallel accounts in FY16 and FY17 are 27 and 107 respectively.

93 FHIT are comprised of cash, investments, and promissory notes receivable at the end of the FY. It includes transfers from FIFs to IBRD/IDA trust funds as the IA.

94 Due to the reclassification of trust funds, the FHIT for IBRD/IDA TFs and Others in FY13 are different from what was reported in the FY13 TFAR. See Endnote 1 for a detailed explanation.

95 Others includes amounts held in escrow on behalf of the ICSID, donor balance accounts, balances on administration accounts, and unapplied receipts.

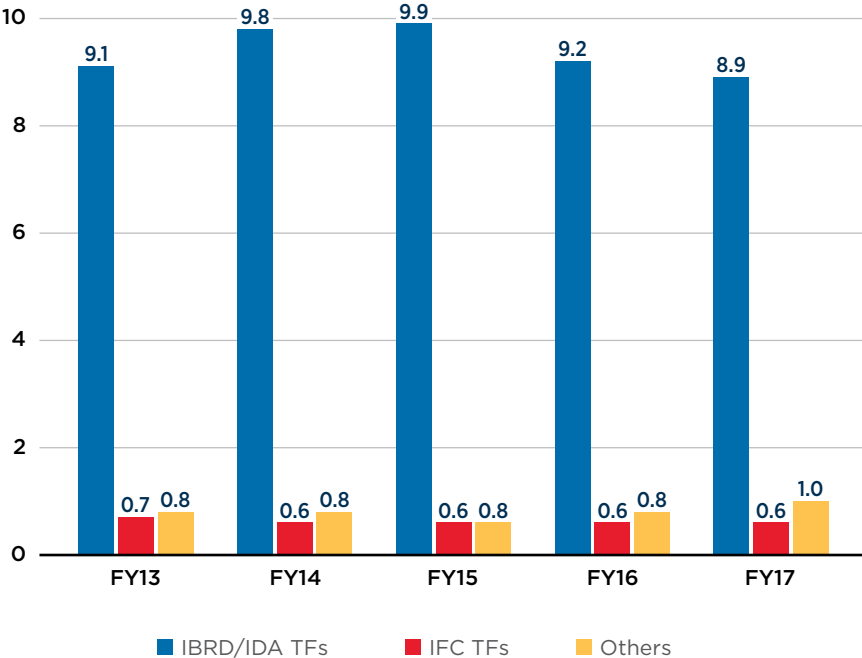
96 Cash contributions include encashment of promissory notes and cash receipts from donors and do not include transfers from FIFs to WBG trust funds as the IA.

97 Includes disbursements and cash transfers made from IBRD/IDA trust funds as a FIF IA. Cash transfers refer to transfers made to other internal and external organizations such as IFC, United Nations, International Monetary Fund, etc. This applies to the entire report.

2. Funds Held in Trust (FY13–FY17)

At \$10.5 billion, the amount of WBG FHIT as of end-FY17 almost reached the end-FY13 level of \$10.6 billion, after peaking at \$11.3 billion as of end-FY15. IBRD/IDA trust funds continued to account for the largest share (85 percent) followed by Others (9 percent) and IFC trust funds (6 percent) as of end-FY17.⁹⁸ FHIT of IBRD/IDA trust funds increased from \$9.1 billion in FY13 to the highest level over the five-year period of \$9.9 billion in FY15 and decreased in FY16 and FY17. Three large trust funds experienced a significant decrease in FHIT in FY17—the ARTF by \$208 million, the Education for All Supervising Entity Trust Fund by \$169 million, and the Carbon Trust Fund by \$71 million.

Figure 2: FHIT, FY13–FY17 (US\$ billions)

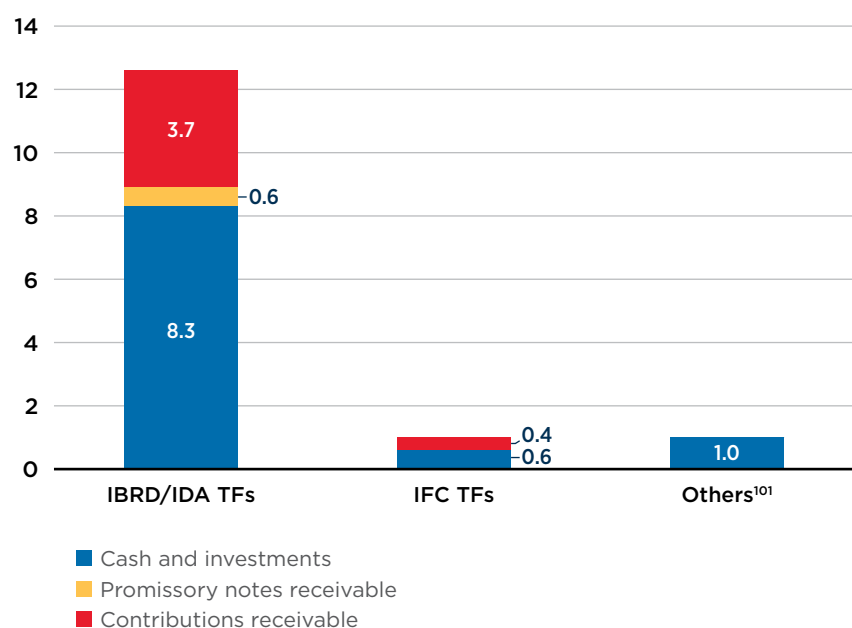


⁹⁸ Others includes amounts held in escrow on behalf of the ICSID, donor balance accounts, balances on administration accounts, and unapplied receipts.

3. Cash and Investments, Promissory Notes Receivable, and Contributions Receivable (as of end-FY17)

Total WBG cash and investments, promissory notes receivable, and contributions receivable amounted to \$14.6 billion as of end-FY17, the same level as in FY16. Of these, cash and investments constituted 68 percent, contributions receivable and promissory notes receivable constituted 28 percent and 4 percent, respectively.^{99, 100} IBRD/IDA trust funds held \$12.6 billion (87 percent), followed by IFC trust funds and Others trust funds with \$1.0 billion (7 percent) each as of end-FY17.

Figure 3: Cash and investments, contributions receivable, and promissory notes receivable, as of end-FY17 (US\$ billions)



⁹⁹ Contributions receivable refers to any portion of a contribution that is not a qualified contribution, to be received in the form of cash or a promissory note

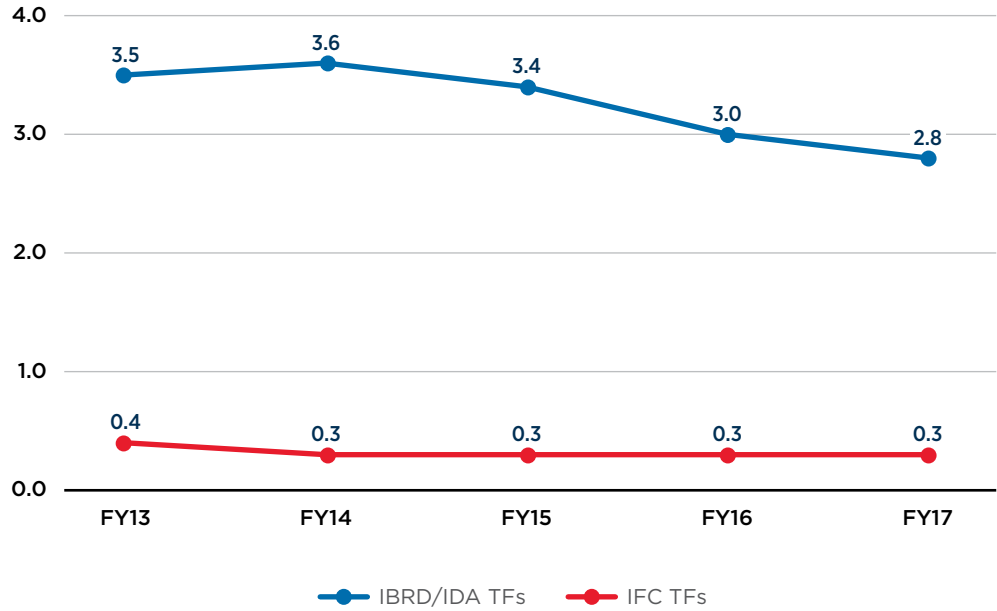
¹⁰⁰ Promissory notes receivable refers to the balance of promissory notes not yet received in cash.

¹⁰¹ Others includes amounts held in escrow on behalf of the ICSID, donor balance accounts, balances on administration accounts, and unapplied receipts.

4. Cash Contributions to Trust Funds (FY13–FY17)¹⁰²

Total cash contributions to WBG trust funds dropped to \$3.0 billion in FY17, the lowest point over the past five years. Total cash contributions in FY17 decreased significantly (24 percent) from the highest cash contribution of \$4.0 billion in FY14. Cash contributions to IBRD/IDA trust funds decreased from \$3.0 billion in FY16 to \$2.8 billion in FY17, as the United Kingdom and the United States decreased their cash contributions to IBRD/IDA trust funds by \$208 million and \$311 million, respectively. At the same time, the European Union, Germany, and Norway increased their cash contributions to IBRD/IDA trust funds by \$86 million, \$111 million, and \$124 million, respectively. Similarly, cash contributions to IFC trust funds decreased from \$319 million in FY16 to \$268 million in FY17. The United Kingdom and Italy contributed less compared to FY16 by \$15 million and \$11 million, respectively. IBRD/IDA trust funds received 91 percent of WBG cash contributions, while IFC trust funds received the remaining 9 percent in FY17.

Figure 4: Cash contributions to trust funds, FY13–FY17 (US\$ billions)

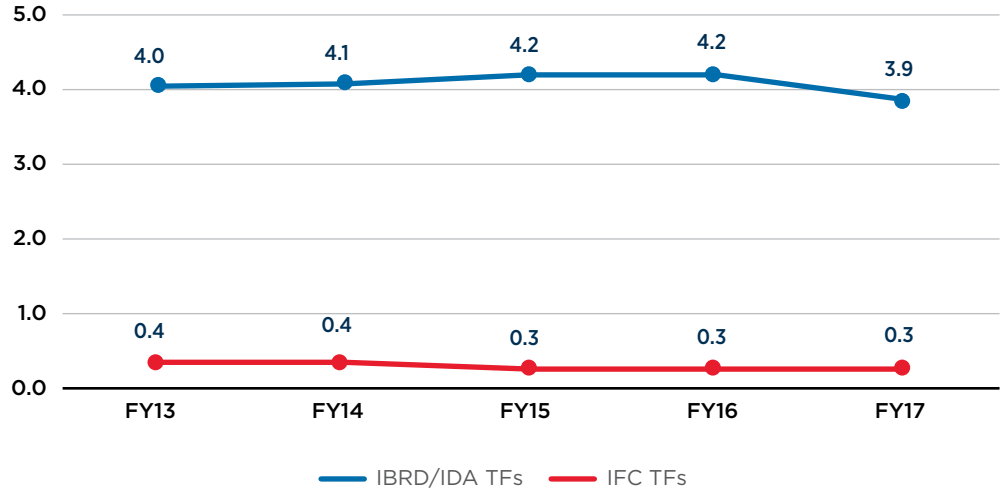


¹⁰² Cash contributions include encashment of promissory notes and cash receipts from donors and do not include transfers from FIFs to WBG trust funds as the IA.

5. Disbursements and Cash Transfers from Trust Funds (FY13–FY17)

Total WBG disbursements and cash transfers were relatively stable over the past five years, and fluctuated between \$4.2 billion and \$3.9 billion for IBRD/IDA trust funds and between \$0.4 billion and \$0.3 billion for IFC trust funds. The dip in disbursements and cash transfers to IBRD/IDA trust funds from FY16–FY17 was mainly due to a decrease in disbursements for three large trust funds—ARTF, Education for All Supervising Entity Trust Fund, and the Polio Buy Down Trust Fund (altogether, disbursements for these three trust funds decreased by \$332 million between FY16–FY17). IBRD/IDA trust funds accounted for 93 percent of WBG disbursements and cash transfers from trust funds, while IFC trust funds accounted for the remaining 7 percent in FY17.

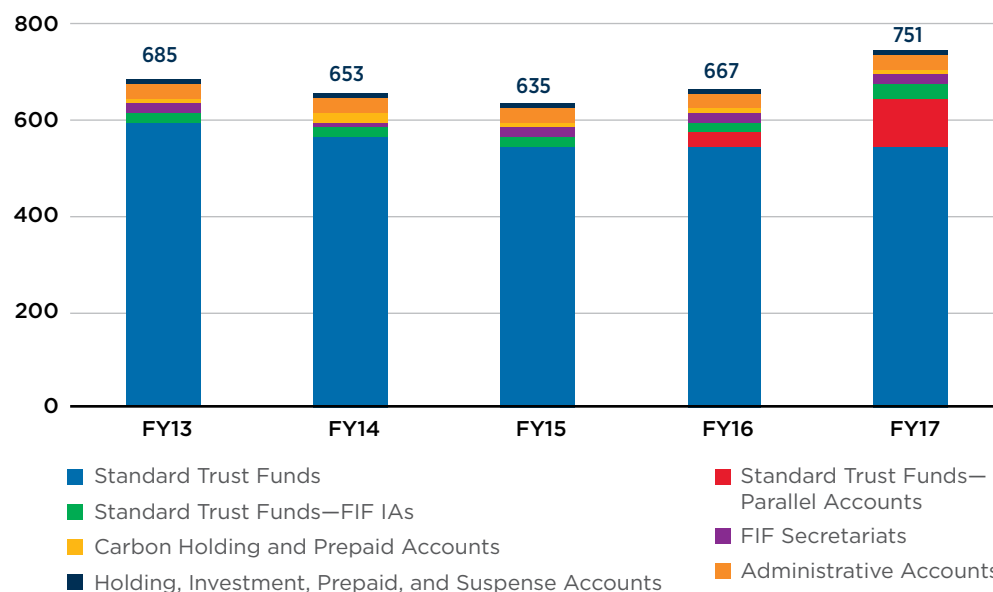
Figure 5: Disbursements and cash transfers from trust funds, FY13–FY17 (US\$ billions)



6. Number of IBRD/IDA Trust Funds (FY13–FY17)

Over the five-year period, the number of standard trust funds decreased from 597 in FY13 to 544 in FY17, as part of the World Bank’s consolidation efforts toward programmatic trust funds and MDTFs.¹⁰³ The total number of IBRD/IDA trust funds increased over the past five years from 685 as of end-FY13 to 751 as of end-FY17. The primary reason for the increase was the introduction of the new cost recovery framework in FY16, which required setting up parallel accounts for existing trust funds.¹⁰⁴ In FY17, the total number of IBRD/IDA trust funds included 107 parallel accounts, while in FY16 there were only 27 parallel accounts. The increase in parallel accounts was due to the application of the new cost recovery framework to additional contributions donors made to an existing trust fund.

Figure 6: Number of IBRD/IDA trust fund accounts, FY13–FY17



Trust fund account types	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
Standard trust funds	597	565	544	550	544
Standard trust funds—parallel accounts				27	107
Standard trust funds—FIF IAs	21	21	24	24	26
Subtotal—standard trust funds	618	586	568	601	677
FIF secretariats	15	15	15	15	17
Carbon holding and prepaid accounts	18	18	14	13	15
Administrative accounts	25	25	29	29	33
Holding, investment, prepaid, and suspense accounts	9	9	9	9	9
Subtotal—other trust funds	67	67	67	66	74
Grand Total	685	653	635	667	751

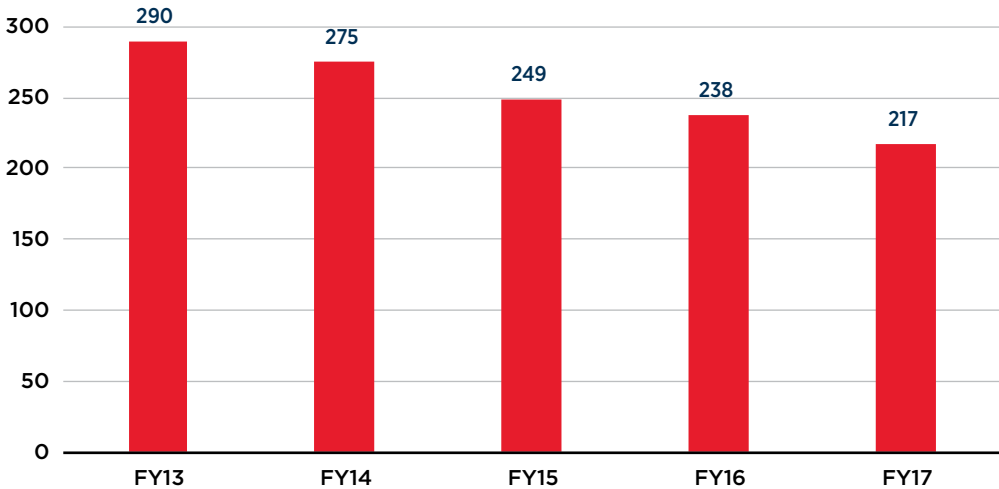
¹⁰³ Standard trust funds: A financing arrangement set up to accept contributions from one or more donors to be held and disbursed/transferred by a WBG entity as trustee in accordance with agreed terms. Standard trust fund—FIF IAs: A financing arrangement set up to accept contributions from a FIF to be held and disbursed/transferred by a WBG entity as FIF IA trustee in accordance with agreed terms.

¹⁰⁴ Parallel account: In order to apply the World Bank’s new cost recovery framework on additional contributions to an existing trust fund (“original trust fund”), a new parallel trust fund account is established for the purposes of receiving new donor contributions to trust funds that had “old” cost recovery arrangements. For this group of trust funds, there are then essentially two trustee-level accounts (until the original one is fully disbursed).

7. Number of IFC Trust Funds (FY13–FY17)

The total number of IFC trust funds decreased over the past five years from 290 as of end-FY13 to 217 as of end-FY17. Over the last few years, IFC has made a concerted effort to consolidate their trust fund portfolio, creating large Single-Donor Global/Regional Partnership trust funds, which helps to reduce transaction costs in negotiating individual agreements with the donors. Under this consolidated Single-Donor Trust Fund (SDTF) approach, donors can channel all their funds to the various IFC initiatives using one trust fund. For donors who are highly decentralized, IFC has encouraged them to channel their funds to thematic MDTFs, as part of the consolidation effort.

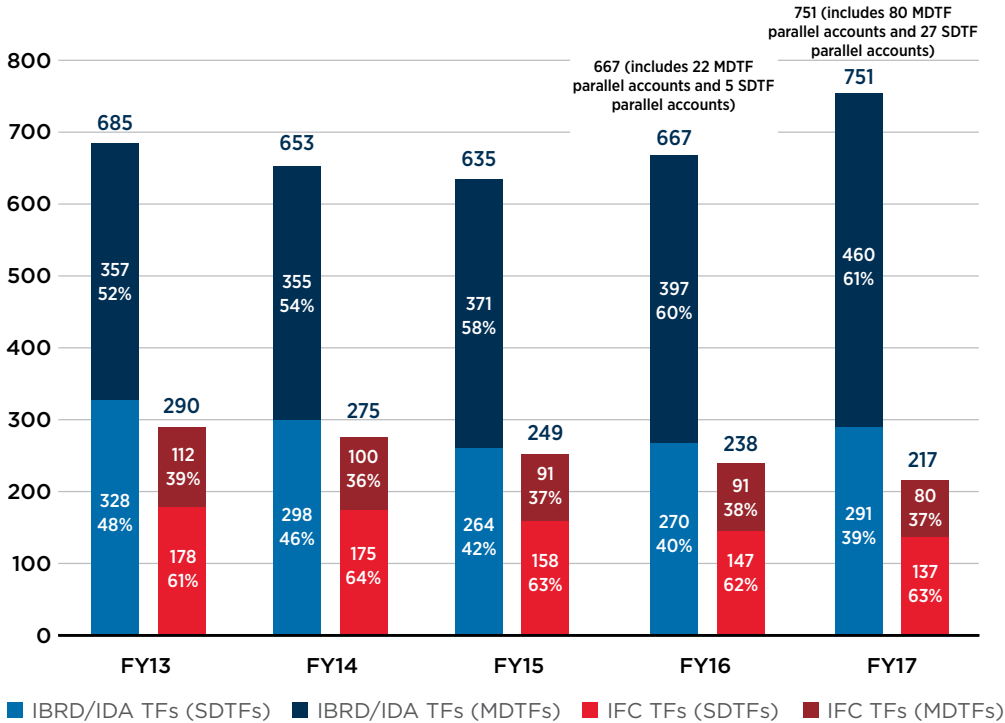
Figure 7: Number of IFC trust funds, FY13–FY17



8. Multi-Donor Trust Funds and Single-Donor Trust Funds (FY13–FY17)

IBRD/IDA MDTFs have seen a steady year-on-year increase over the past five years, growing from 52 percent as of end-FY13 to 61 percent as of end-FY17. Particular to IBRD/IDA trust funds, as of end-FY17, out of the 107 parallel accounts, 80 were MDTFs and 27 were SDTFs. By contrast, SDTFs represent the majority (63 percent) of IFC trust funds as of end-FY17.

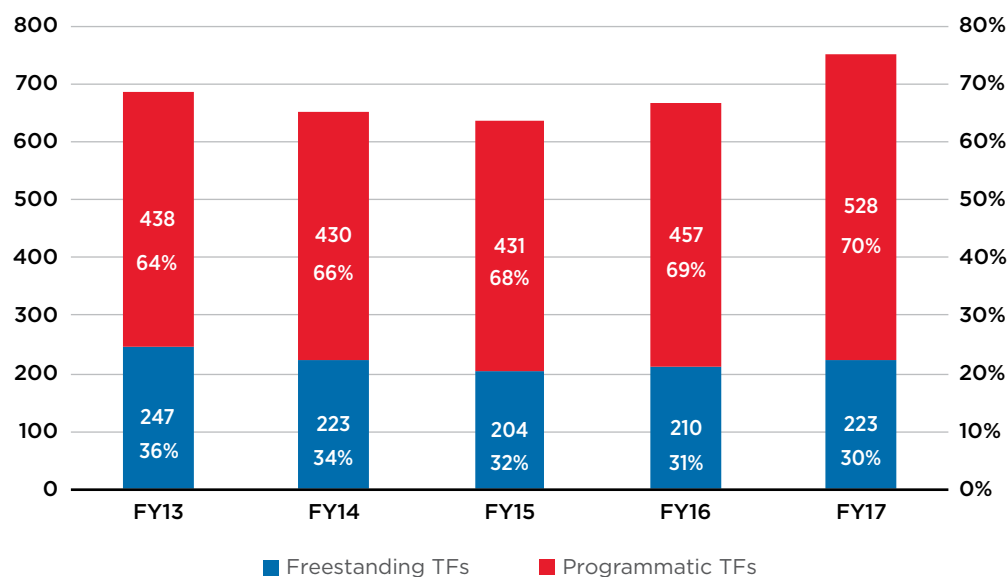
Figure 8: WBG MDTFs and SDTFs, FY13–FY17



9. Programmatic and Freestanding IBRD/IDA Trust Funds (FY13–FY17)^{105, 106}

The share of programmatic IBRD/IDA trust funds increased from 64 percent in FY13 to 70 percent in FY17, and the share of freestanding IBRD/IDA trust funds declined from 36 percent in FY13 to 30 percent in FY17.

Figure 9: Programmatic and freestanding IBRD/IDA trust funds, FY13–FY17



¹⁰⁵ A programmatic trust fund finances multiple grants under a two-stage mechanism. In the first stage, one or more donors agree to a thematic framework with criteria for supporting a program of activities. The donors commit their funds to the trust fund on this basis. In the second stage, grants are approved for specific activities on the agreed criteria.

¹⁰⁶ A freestanding trust fund supports a specified activity or set of activities in a specific country, region, or globally. The uses of the fund's activities are known up front and are specified in the Administration Agreement and the Grant Agreement, if any, for the trust fund.

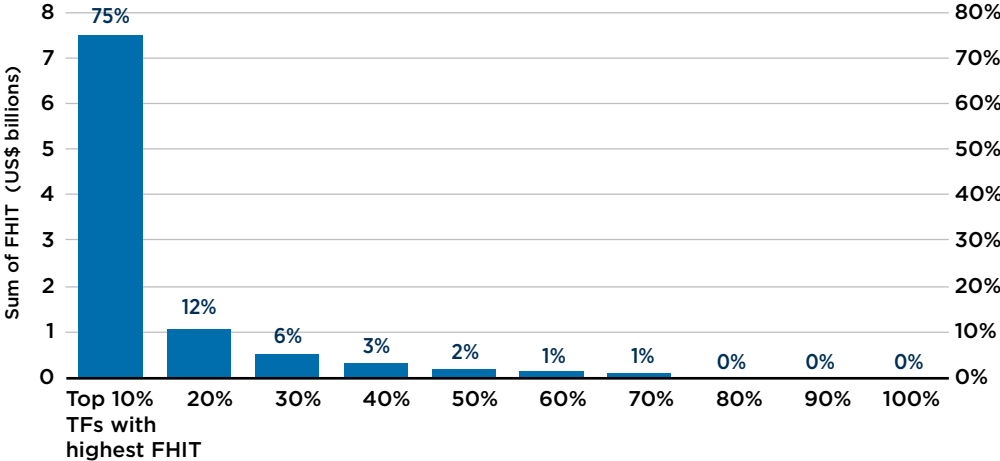
2.2 IBRD/IDA Trust Funds

IBRD/IDA trust funds are an important vehicle for channeling concessional development finance and for the World Bank to engage in a wide range of partnerships and leverage development assistance to client countries. These funds can be disbursed in the form of RETFs or BETFs. RETFs are provided to a third party under a grant agreement and finance projects implemented by recipients under the World Bank’s appraisal and supervision. BETFs complement the World Bank’s own budget to deliver knowledge services or support the World Bank’s preparation and supervision, primarily of RETF-funded projects. Many IBRD/IDA trust funds support both bank- and recipient-executed activities.

10. Distribution of Funds Held in Trust (as of end-FY17)

The top decile of the trust funds (measured by FHIT) held 75 percent of total FHIT, as of end-FY17. These trust funds broadly demonstrate a clear link to high priority areas such as fragile states (Afghanistan and Liberia), global themes (gender), and support to the SDGs (water). The bottom eight deciles held less than 15 percent of total FHIT. While the long tail of smaller funds can provide important funding for innovation and knowledge, fragmentation makes the clear link to strategic priorities and broader development outcomes more challenging. Small, customized trust funds may also increase transaction costs of fundraising, establishment, heterogeneous governance, results frameworks, and reporting requirements.

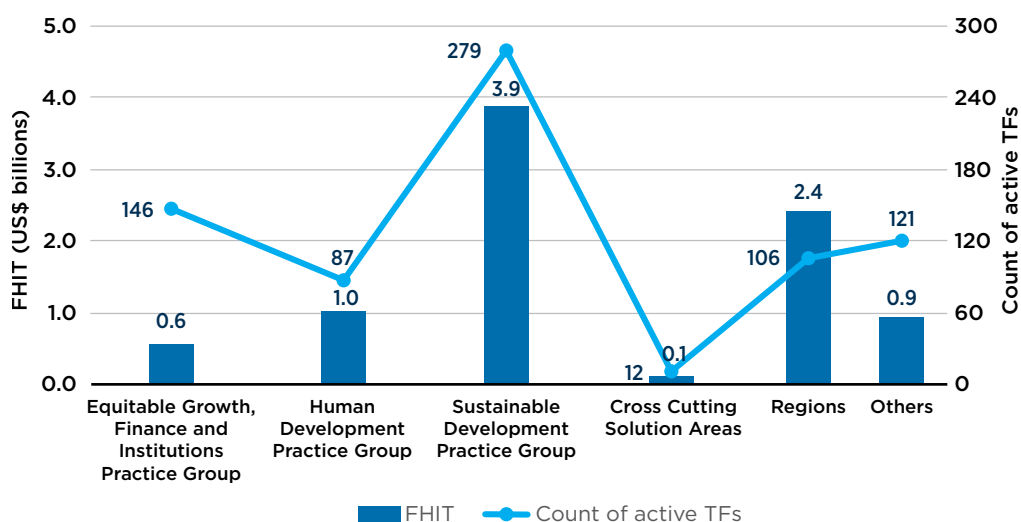
Figure 10: Distribution of FHIT, as of end-FY17 (US\$ billions)



11. IBRD/IDA Trust Fund Count and FHIT Distribution by World Bank Units (as of end-FY17)

In FY15, the WBG implemented a new organizational structure and created 14 Global Practices and five Cross Cutting Solution Areas.¹⁰⁷ The Global Practices are organized into three practice groups: (i) Equitable Growth, Finance, and Institutions Practice Group; (ii) Human Development Practice Group; and (iii) Sustainable Development Practice Group.¹⁰⁸ The highest number of active trust funds were mapped to the Sustainable Development and the Equitable Growth, Finance, and Institutions Practice Groups (279 and 146 respectively). The highest FHIT were within the Sustainable Development Practice Group (\$3.9 billion) and the Regions (\$2.4 billion), driven by the Climate Change funds and the ARTF respectively.¹⁰⁹ Other units constituted 10 percent of total FHIT.¹¹⁰

Figure 11: IBRD/IDA trust fund distribution by World Bank units, as of end-FY17



¹⁰⁷ In FY18, the Cross Cutting Solution Areas were renamed as Global Themes. Since this report covers FY13–FY17, the term Cross Cutting Solution Areas is used throughout the report. The term Global Themes is only used when describing work in FY18.

¹⁰⁸ The Equitable Growth, Finance and Institutions Practice Group includes Finance and Markets, Governance, Macro and Fiscal Management, Poverty, and Trade and Competitiveness; the Human Development Practice Group includes Education, Health, Nutrition and Population, Social Protection and Labor, and Jobs (dual mapped to Cross Cutting Solution Areas); the Sustainable Development Practice Group includes Agriculture, Climate Change (dual mapped to Cross Cutting Solution Areas), Energy and Extractives, Environment and Natural Resources, Public-Private Partnerships (dual mapped to Cross Cutting Solution Areas), Transport and ICT, Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience, and Water. The Cross Cutting Solution Areas include FCV and Gender.

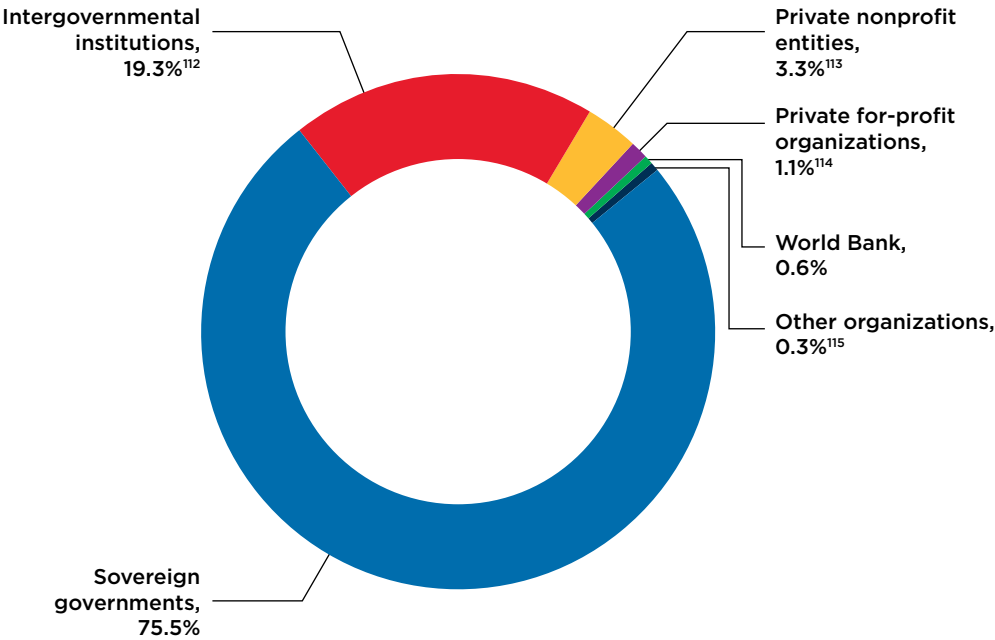
¹⁰⁹ Climate Change is mapped to both the Sustainable Development Practice Group and the Cross Cutting Solution Areas (Global Themes). In this report, Climate Change is considered as part of the Sustainable Development Practice Group.

¹¹⁰ Other units include External and Corporate Relations, Development Economics, Development Finance, GEF, Independent Evaluation Group, Legal, Treasury, Corporate Secretariat, and Operations Policy and Country Services.

12. IBRD/IDA Trust Funds Cash Contributions by Donor Type (FY17)¹¹¹

Sovereign governments remain the largest contributors to IBRD/IDA trust funds, accounting for 76 percent of total cash contributions received in FY17 (\$2.1 billion). Intergovernmental institutions contributed 19 percent (\$0.5 billion), and private nonprofit entities contributed 3 percent (\$90 million). The European Union contributed 83 percent of total intergovernmental institutions cash contributions in FY17, while the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation contributed 48 percent of total private nonprofit entities cash contributions.

Figure 12: IBRD/IDA trust funds: cash contributions by donor type, FY17

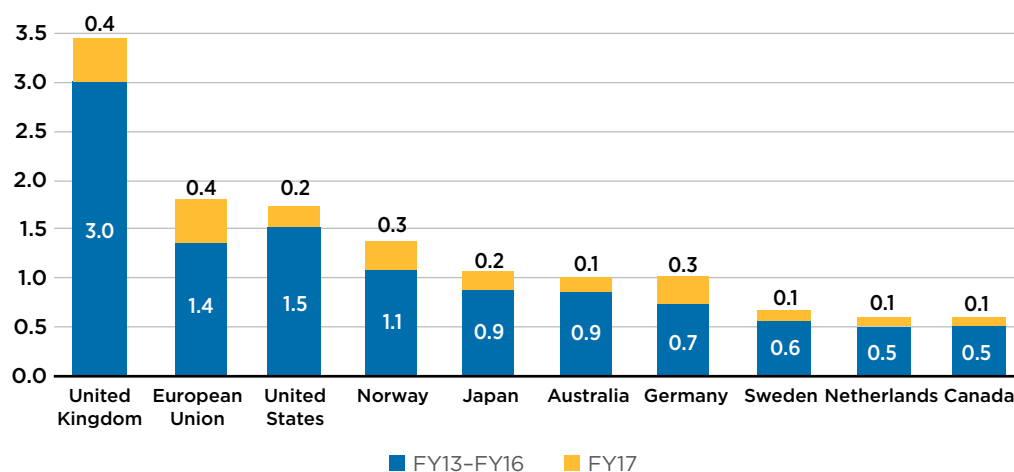


¹¹¹ Cash contributions include encashment of promissory notes and cash receipts from donors and do not include transfers from FIFs to WBG trust funds as IA.
¹¹² Intergovernmental institutions include organizations such as the European Union, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, International Fund for Agricultural Development, etc.
¹¹³ Private nonprofit entity refers to a nonprofit organization, also known as a nonbusiness entity, which is dedicated to furthering a particular social cause or advocating a shared point of view.
¹¹⁴ Private for-profit organizations refer to private organizations that exist solely for making profit.
¹¹⁵ Academic organizations like the Korea Development Institute are typically grouped under Other organizations.

13. Cumulative Cash Contributions by Top Ten IBRD/IDA Trust Fund Donors (FY13–FY17)¹¹⁶

The United Kingdom was the largest donor to IBRD/IDA trust funds in cumulative cash contributions (\$3.4 billion) between FY13–FY17, followed by the European Union (\$1.8 billion) and the United States (\$1.7 billion).¹¹⁷ In FY17, the European Union made the largest total cash contributions of \$443 million to IBRD/IDA trust funds. While both the United Kingdom and the United States remain within the top three donors in cumulative cash contributions, both countries decreased their cash contributions to IBRD/IDA trust funds in FY17 compared to FY16, from \$638 million to \$430 million for the United Kingdom, and from \$515 million to \$204 million for the United States.

Figure 13: IBRD/IDA trust funds: cumulative cash contributions by top ten donors, FY13–FY17 (US\$ billions)



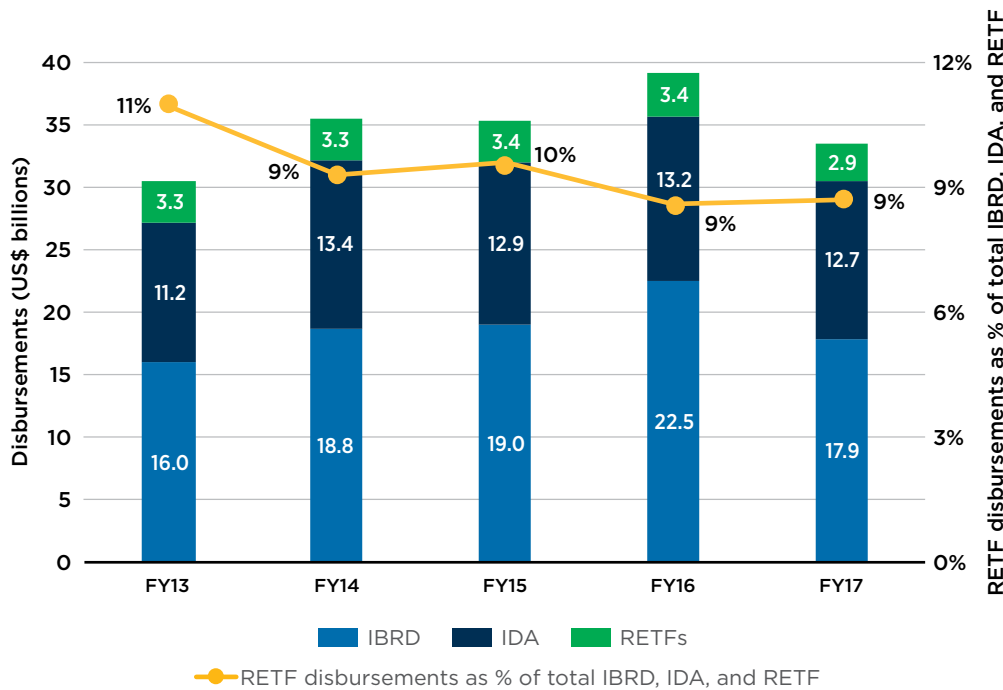
¹¹⁶ Cash contributions include encashment of promissory notes and cash receipts from donors and do not include transfers from FIFs to WBG trust funds as IA.

¹¹⁷ Transfers from FIFs to IBRD/IDA TFs as IA during FY13–FY17 amounted to \$4.0 billion. These transfers, when aggregated, accounted for the highest inflows to WBG trust funds when compared with direct contributions made by any single sovereign donor to trust funds over the five-year period.

14. Disbursements from IBRD, IDA, and RETFs (FY13–FY17)

Total disbursements from all RETFs remained steady, around \$3.3 billion between FY13–FY16, and decreased to \$2.9 billion in FY17. This was primarily due to a decrease in disbursements of a few trust funds—ARTF, the Education for All Supervising Entity Trust Fund, the Polio Buy Down Trust Fund, the CTF Trust Fund (IBRD serving as a FIF IA), and the West Bank and Gaza—IBRD Funded Trust Fund (altogether, RETF disbursements for these trust funds decreased by \$404 million between FY16–FY17). Similarly, IBRD and IDA disbursements also decreased from FY16–FY17. The share of RETFs in total project financing remained relatively stable over the past five years—approximately one out of every ten dollars disbursed to client countries came from RETFs. On average, RETFs accounted for 80 percent of total trust fund disbursements over the past five years.

Figure 14: Disbursements from IBRD, IDA, and RETFs, FY13–FY17



15. RETF Disbursements by Country Eligibility (FY13–FY17) (US\$ millions)¹¹⁸

Between FY13–FY17, cumulative total RETF disbursements were \$16.3 billion, with the highest annual level of \$3.4 billion in FY15. There was a 13 percent decrease in RETF disbursements from \$3.3 billion in FY13 to \$2.9 billion in FY17. IDA countries continued to receive the largest share of RETF disbursements year after year. In FY17, RETF disbursements to IDA countries accounted for 66 percent of total RETF disbursements. Over the past five years, approximately \$1 out of every \$7 disbursed to IDA-only and blend countries was from RETFs; RETF disbursements to IBRD countries were equivalent to 3 percent of IBRD disbursements.¹¹⁹

Figure 15: RETF disbursements by country eligibility, FY13–FY17 (US\$ millions)

Country Eligibility Category ¹²⁰	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
IDA	2,029	1,960	2,184	2,229	1,918
Blend	177	345	211	255	222
IBRD	703	520	579	643	554
Global/regional/others ¹²¹	431	477	427	236	225
Grand Total	3,341	3,301	3,401	3,363	2,919

118 The country eligibility classifications for each particular fiscal year were used. See Endnote 2 for a detailed explanation.

119 Blend countries refer to those that are IDA-eligible based on per capita income levels and are also creditworthy for some IBRD borrowing, such as Nigeria and Pakistan.

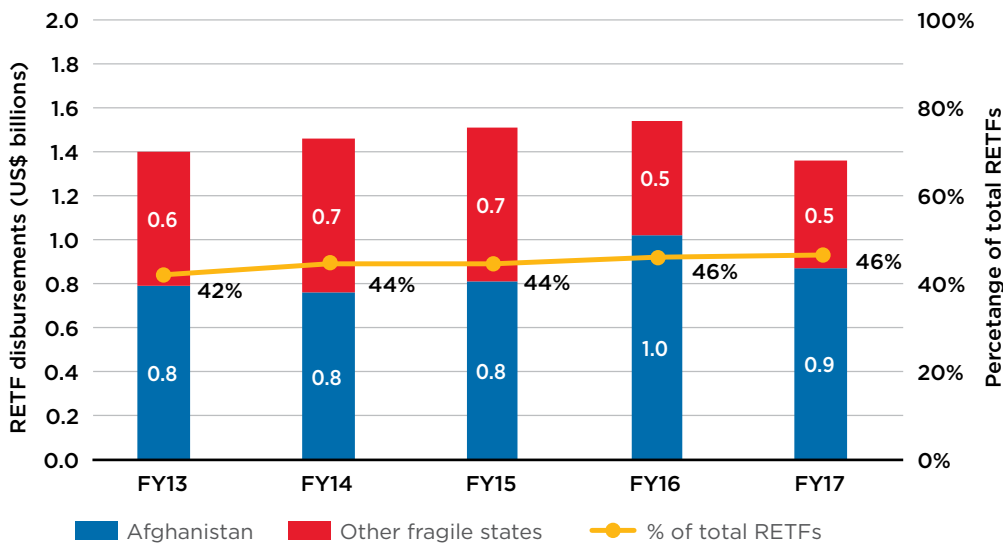
120 Due to reclassification, RETF disbursements in this report are different from those reported in the FY13 TFAR. Please see Endnote 3 for a detailed explanation.

121 The Global/regional/others category includes disbursements for regional and global activities and to non-members like the West Bank and Gaza.

16. RETF Disbursements in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States (FY13–FY17)

RETFs are an important financing instrument to respond to the needs in FCS. RETF disbursements in FCS increased from \$1.40 billion in FY13 to \$1.54 billion in FY16. However, in FY17, RETF disbursements in FCS decreased to \$1.36 billion. The share of RETF disbursements in FCS out of total RETF disbursements increased from 42 percent to 46 percent over the five-year period. Disbursements to Afghanistan continued to account for a significant portion of total RETF disbursements in FCS—64 percent in FY17 (\$0.9 billion). RETF disbursements to FCS other than Afghanistan fluctuated between \$0.7 billion and \$0.5 billion over the past five years. In FY17, besides Afghanistan, the top five FCS that received the highest RETF disbursements were the West Bank and Gaza (\$104 million), Liberia (\$70 million), Somalia (\$42 million), Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$38 million), and Madagascar (\$38 million).

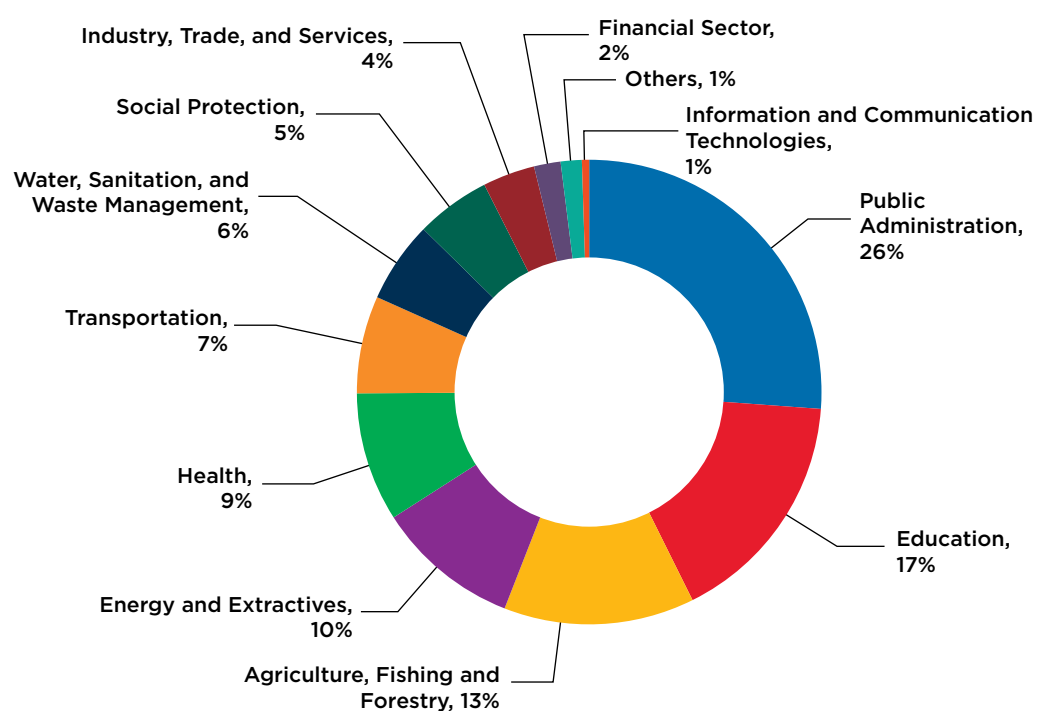
Figure 16: RETF disbursements in fragile and conflict-affected states, FY13–FY17



17. Sectoral Allocation of RETF Disbursements (FY17)

The majority of RETF disbursements went to the following three sectors: (i) Public Administration, (which includes the World Bank's work on governance and anticorruption) at 26 percent; (ii) Education at 17 percent; and (iii) Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry, at 13 percent.¹²² Together, the three sectors accounted for 56 percent of total RETF disbursements in FY17. The share of RETF disbursements to the Health sector decreased from 16 percent in FY16 to 9 percent in FY17, primarily due to lower recipient-executed disbursements to the sector in the following trust funds: ARTF, the Polio Buy Down Trust Fund, the West Bank and Gaza IBRD-Funded Trust Fund, and the Indonesia Program for Community Empowerment Trust Fund.

Figure 17: Sectoral allocation of RETF disbursements, FY17

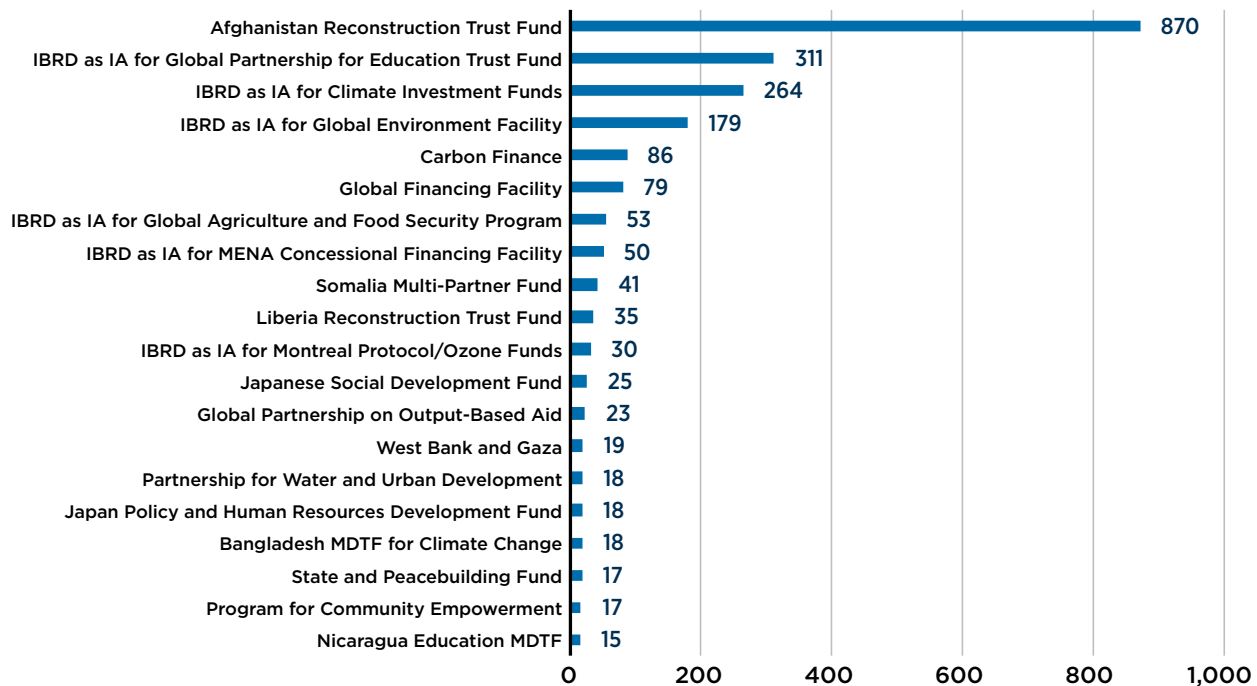


¹²² The World Bank sector taxonomy, applicable in FY17, has been used to generate this figure.

18. RETF Disbursements—Top 20 Programs (FY17)

In FY17, the top 20 programs in RETF disbursements cumulatively disbursed \$2.2 billion, out of a total RETF disbursements of \$2.9 billion. The ARTF Program disbursed \$870 million and remained the highest, followed by IBRD as IA for GPE with \$311 million, CIF with \$264 million, and the GEF with \$179 million. Six of the top 20 programs, cumulatively disbursing \$887 million in FY17, were from trust funds where the World Bank is an IA for a FIF.

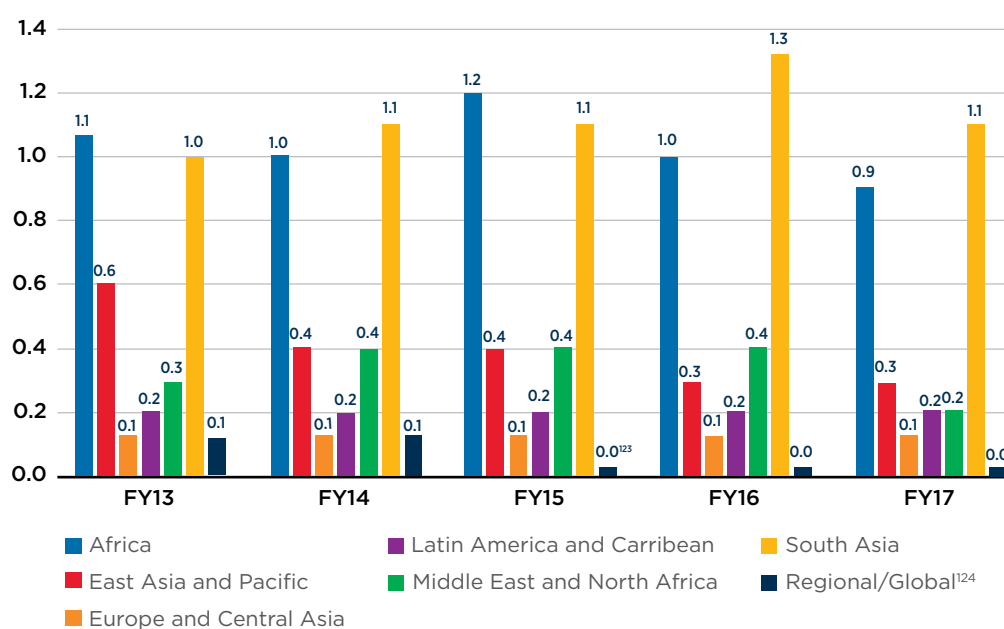
Figure 18: RETF disbursements—top 20 programs, FY17 (US\$ millions)



19. Regional Shares of RETF Disbursements (FY13–FY17)

Among the World Bank’s regional units, South Asia was the largest beneficiary of RETFs in FY17 (\$1.1 billion), primarily due to the ARTF, followed by Africa (\$904 million), and East Asia and Pacific (\$292 million). RETF disbursements in Middle East and North Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, and Europe and Central Asia were \$230 million, \$187 million, and \$135 million, respectively. Compared with FY16, RETF disbursements decreased in Africa, East Asia and Pacific, Middle East and North Africa, and South Asia. In the Middle East and North Africa, RETF disbursements decreased significantly, by 44 percent from \$413 million to \$230 million, primarily due to the decrease in disbursement of \$146 million from the CTF Trust Fund (IBRD serving as a FIF IA) in the region.

Figure 19: RETF disbursements by region, FY13–FY17 (US\$ billions)



¹²³ Due to rounding of numbers, disbursements below \$50 million are displayed as \$0.0. For instance, in FY15 Regional/Global disbursements were \$26 million.

¹²⁴ Includes disbursements for regional/global activities, such as the DMF Phase II Trust Fund and the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative MDTF.

20. BETF Disbursements by Country Eligibility (FY13–FY17) (US\$ millions)¹²⁵

Over the five-year period, BETF disbursements increased by 39 percent, from \$685 million in FY13 to \$952 million in FY17. More than half of BETF disbursements (the “Global/regional/others” category) in FY17 went to support regional work (such as the PDRFI) or global work (such as the Global Financial Inclusion Indicators Trust Fund) and non-members such as the West Bank and Gaza. Out of approximately \$4 billion in BETF disbursements over the last five years, about \$940 million were for activities that support IDA countries. Between FY13–FY17, BETF disbursements for activities that support IDA countries grew by 29 percent and reached the highest level of \$214 million in FY17; BETF disbursements for activities that support blend countries grew by 42 percent and reached \$72 million in FY17; and BETF disbursements for activities that support IBRD countries grew by 49 percent and reached \$157 million in FY17.

Figure 20: BETF disbursements by country eligibility, FY13–FY17 (US\$ millions)

Country Eligibility Category ¹²⁶	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
IDA	166	191	174	197	214
Blend	51	66	54	65	72
IBRD	106	110	139	141	157
Global/regional/others ¹²⁷	363	405	403	458	510
Grand Total	685	772	770	861	952

¹²⁵ The country eligibility classifications for each particular fiscal year were used. See Endnote 2 for a detailed explanation.

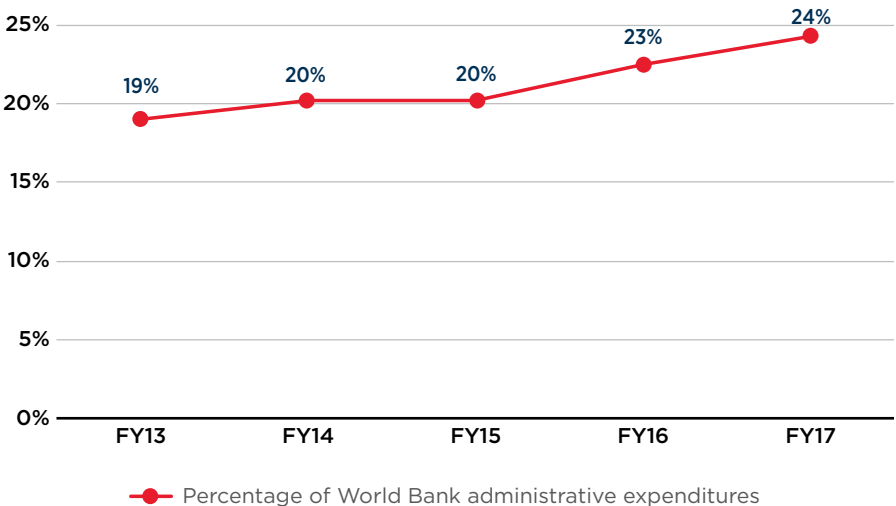
¹²⁶ Due to a change in FY14 to the BETF definition and reclassification of trust funds, BETF disbursements in this report are different from those reported in the FY13 TFAR. See Endnote 4 for a detailed explanation.

¹²⁷ The Global/regional/others category includes disbursements for regional and global activities and to non-members.

21. World Bank Administrative Expenditures (FY13–FY17)¹²⁸

The share of BETF disbursements in total World Bank administrative expenditures has continued to increase from 19 percent in FY13 to 24 percent in FY17, the highest in the past five years.

Figure 21: Share of BETF disbursements in World Bank administrative expenditures, FY13–FY17

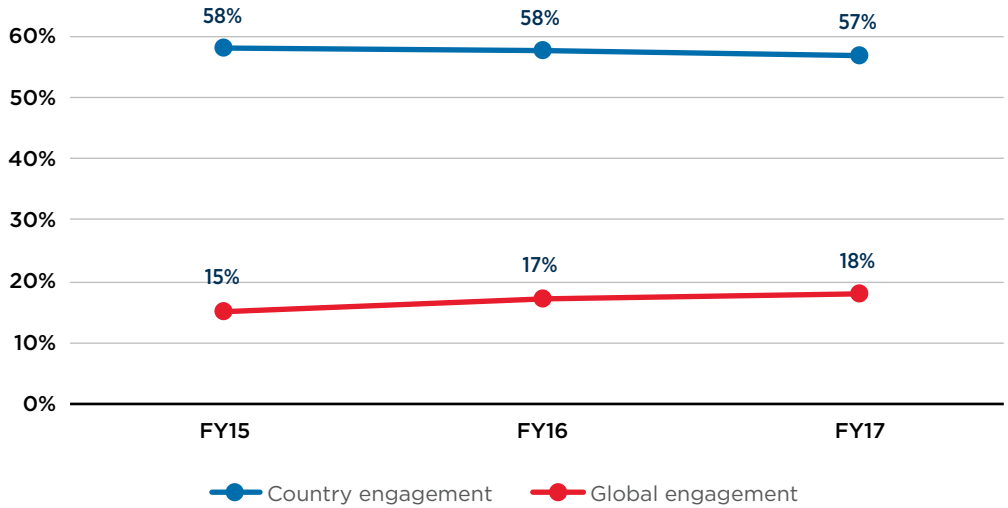


¹²⁸ Administrative Expenses means expenses incurred to administer the work program of WBG Institutions, including WBG-executed Trust Fund programs.

22. Share of BETF Disbursements for Country Engagement and Global Engagement Activities (FY15–FY17)

In FY17, country engagement activities (including lending, supervision, and advisory services and analytics) accounted for 57 percent of total BETF disbursements, a slight decrease from 58 percent in FY15.¹²⁹ Global engagement activities (including global knowledge research and development and global advocacy) accounted for 18 percent of total BETF disbursements in FY17, increasing from 15 percent in FY15.¹³⁰

Figure 22: Share of BETF disbursements for country engagement and global engagement activities, FY15–FY17



¹²⁹ Country engagement refers to country and regional work programs, such as lending, supervision, and advisory services and analytics.

¹³⁰ Global engagement is funding for global activities, which are not demand driven by a specific borrower country, such as global knowledge, research and development, and global advocacy.

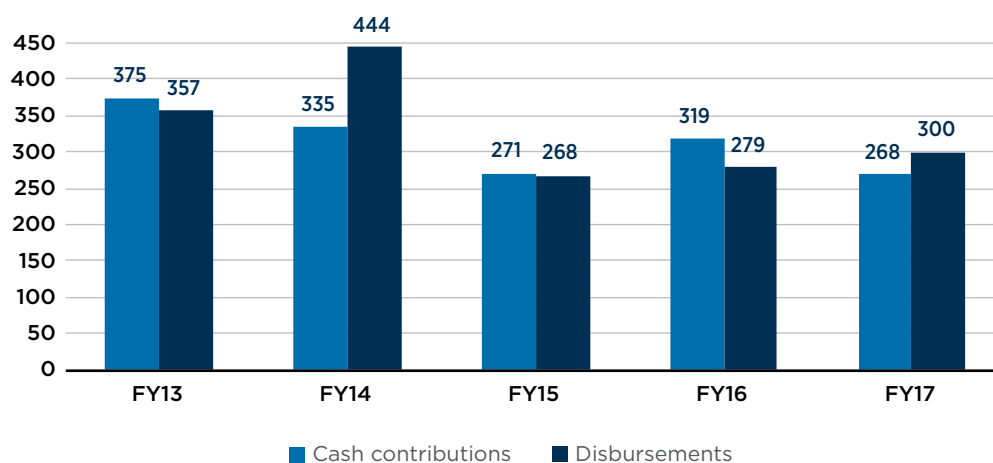
2.3 IFC Trust Funds¹³¹

IFC trust funds are the main instrument for financing IFC Advisory Services, with funding coming from development partners, IFC, and clients. Through 700 active projects (as of end-FY17), IFC is providing advisory solutions for private sector clients, focusing on fragile and conflict-affected areas and IDA countries in more than 100 countries. IFC Advisory Services aim to improve the investment climate; increase the availability and affordability of financial services; foster vital public-private partnerships; design efficient value chains and boost food security; develop innovative energy solutions across the value chain; raise environmental, social, and corporate governance standards; and strengthen local business expertise.

23. IFC Advisory Services Trust Funds Cash Contributions and Disbursements (FY13–FY17)¹³²

Cash contributions to IFC trust funds decreased from \$375 million in FY13 to \$268 million in FY17. Over the last five years, IFC increased funding of Advisory Services using its regular administrative budget, instead of through IFC trust funds, thus contributing to the decrease in cash contributions. Following the period of strong growth in FY13 and FY14, disbursements leveled off in FY15 and FY16 to consolidate internal Advisory reforms, which was reflected in the lower level of disbursements, bringing it from \$357 million in FY13 to \$279 million in FY16. In FY17, disbursements experienced a moderate growth, reaching \$300 million.

Figure 23: IFC Advisory Services trust funds cash contributions and disbursements, FY13–FY17 (US\$ millions)



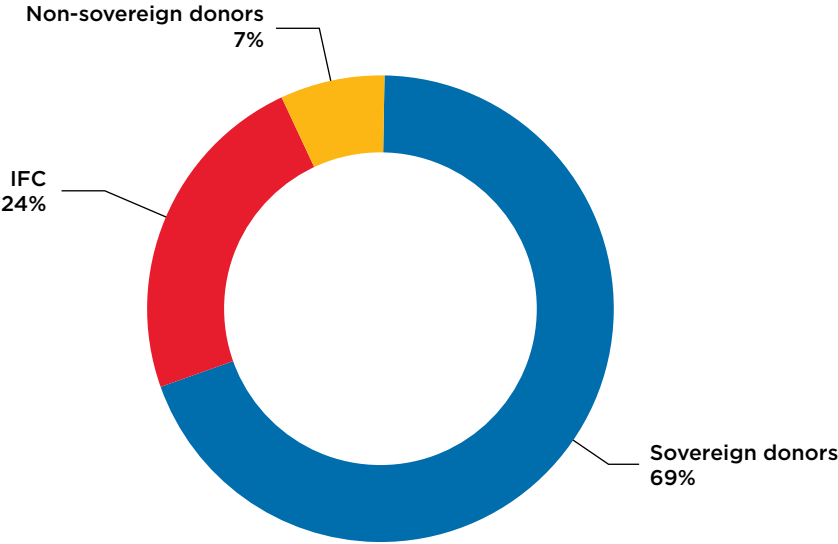
¹³¹ The data for this section are provided by IFC's Advisory Services Portfolio Management team.

¹³² The report does not include trust funds that support IFC's Investment Programs, except for a few legacy trust funds with cash contributions of \$72 million in FY13 and disbursements of \$7 million and \$121 million in FY13 and FY14, respectively. This report does not include transfers from FIFs to IFC trust funds as IA, which amounted to \$44 million between FY13–FY17.

24. IFC Advisory Services Trust Funds Cash Contributions by Donor Type (FY17)

IFC trust funds received cash contributions predominantly from Sovereign donors. In FY17, 24 percent of cash contributions to IFC Advisory Services trust funds came from IFC.

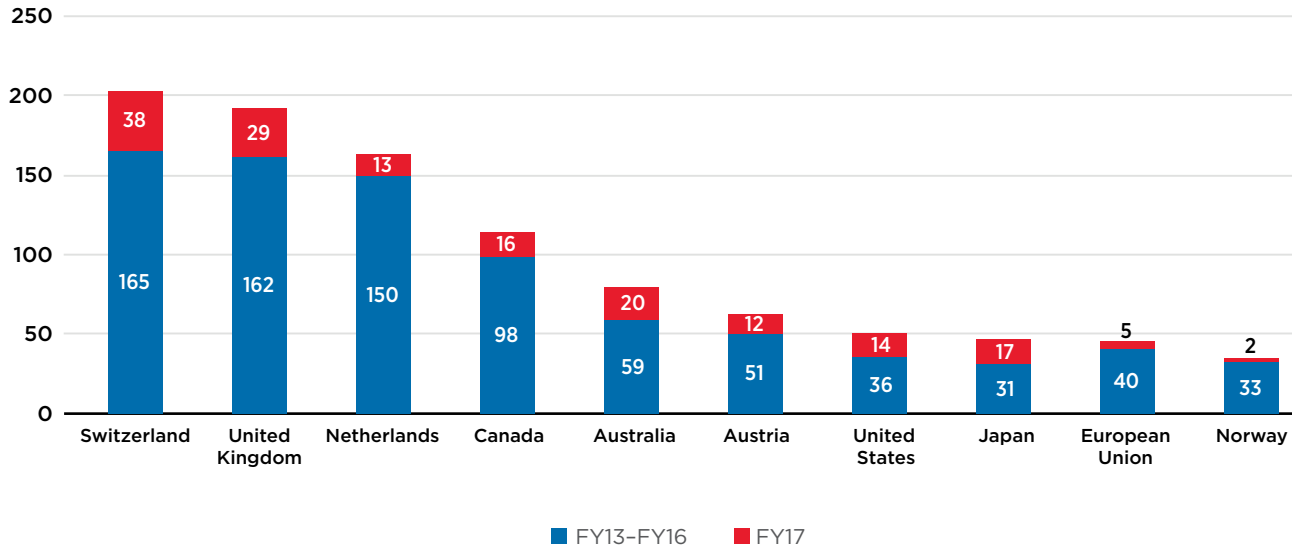
Figure 24: IFC Advisory Services trust funds cash contributions by donor type, FY17



25. Top Ten Donors to IFC Advisory Services Trust Funds by Cash Contributions (FY13–FY17)¹³³

Between FY13–FY17, Switzerland was the largest cash contributor to IFC Advisory Services trust funds accounting for 13 percent of total cumulative cash contributions (\$203 million), followed by the United Kingdom with 12 percent (\$191 million) and the Netherlands with 10 percent (\$163 million).¹³⁴ In FY17, Switzerland was also the largest cash contributor to IFC Advisory Services trust funds by contributing 14 percent (\$38 million) of the cash contributions.

Figure 25: Top ten donors to IFC Advisory Services trust funds by cash contributions, FY13–FY17 (US\$ millions)



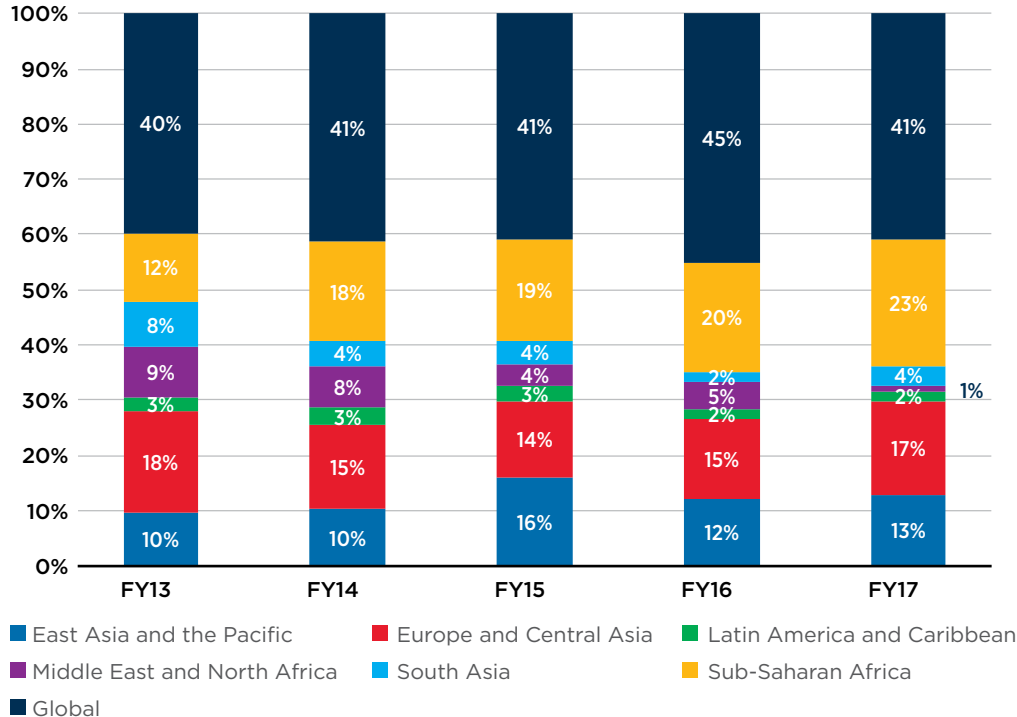
¹³³ IFC is the largest contributor to its Advisory Services trust funds.

¹³⁴ This does not include trust funds that support IFC's Investment Programs, except for a legacy trust fund with the Netherlands' cash contribution of \$72 million in FY13.

26. IFC Advisory Services Trust Funds Cash Contributions by Regional Distribution (FY13–FY17)¹³⁵

Global trust funds in IFC accounted for the largest share (41 percent) of contributions received in FY17.¹³⁶ Although a slight increase compared to 40 percent in FY13, global trust funds received their highest share of contributions (45 percent) in FY16. The Africa region accounted for the second largest share in FY17 (23 percent), steadily increasing from 12 percent in FY13.

Figure 26: IFC Advisory Services trust funds cash contributions by regional distribution, FY13–FY17



¹³⁵ IFC regional classification is used for this figure.

¹³⁶ Trust funds established for global activities, such as the Global Small and Medium Enterprises Financing Initiative and the FIAS.

27. IFC Advisory Services Program Expenditures and Share in IDA Countries (FY13–FY17)¹³⁷

IFC trust funds are the main instrument for financing IFC Advisory Services. Program expenditures for IFC Advisory Services increased from \$221 million in FY16 to \$246 million in FY17, the highest level in the five-year period. IDA countries accounted for 63 percent of the Advisory Services Program expenditures in FY17.

Figure 27: IFC Advisory Services Program expenditures and share in IDA countries, FY13–FY17

Category	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
Advisory Services program (US\$ millions)	232	234	202	221	246
Share of Advisory Services program in IDA countries (percent) ¹³⁸	65%	66%	65%	62%	63%

¹³⁷ Advisory Services Program expenditures stand for disbursements of IFC Advisory Services projects with clients. This is a subset of the entire IFC project portfolio and excludes non-client projects, such as knowledge projects.

¹³⁸ Excludes global projects.

2.4 MIGA Trust Funds

28. MIGA Trust Funds

MIGA is one of the five WBG organizations with a mission to promote foreign direct investment in developing countries to help support economic growth, reduce poverty, and improve people's lives. MIGA provides political risk insurance to private sector investors and lenders. Since its inception in 1988, MIGA has issued more than \$45 billion of guarantees in support of over 800 projects in 110 of its member countries. In FY17, MIGA issued a record of \$4.8 billion in guarantees with projects spanning four strategic priority areas—IDA countries, FCS, climate change, and innovations.

Trust funds enable MIGA to work with donors to leverage its limited resources and to gain flexibility in developing innovative insurance products. By partnering with donors to establish specialized guarantee trust funds, MIGA (i) works with external partners to develop new products aimed at addressing the evolving needs of the private sector, including emerging market investors; (ii) mobilizes guarantee capacity in FCS, where it could not otherwise operate; and (iii) underwrites certain highly developmental projects that it could not otherwise support because of restrictions in the MIGA convention.

As of end-FY17, MIGA's portfolio consisted of four trust funds with FHIT amounting to \$108 million. These are the: (i) Afghanistan Investment Guarantee Facility Trust Fund; (ii) Conflict-Affected and Fragile Economics Facility; (iii) West Bank and Gaza Investment Guarantee Trust Fund; and (iv) European Union Investment Guarantee Trust Fund for Bosnia and Herzegovina. These trust funds offer support to fragile and conflict-affected situations and promote the stability and growth of countries in FCS by catalyzing private capital flows from investors and financial institutions to FCS through mobilizing political risk insurance products to these countries from both MIGA and the global political risk insurance industry.

These trust funds are included in the IBRD/IDA trust fund portfolio.

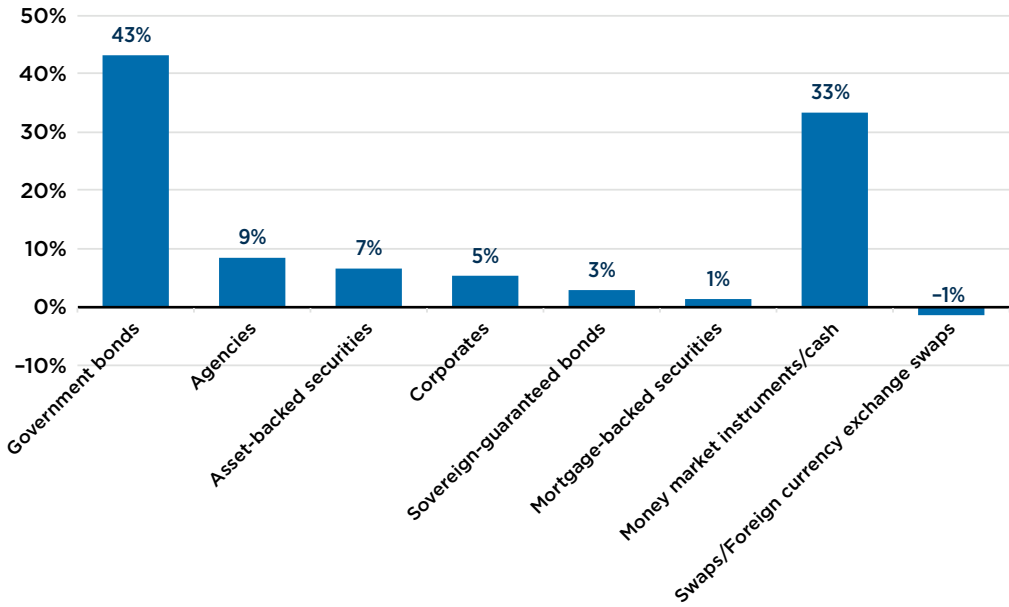
2.5 Asset Mix of Trust Funds Investment Portfolio

29. Asset Mix of Trust Funds Investment Portfolio (as of end-FY17)

Trust fund assets are managed with the primary investment objective of capital preservation. Accordingly, these assets are managed within conservative overall risk tolerance parameters and invested in short-term, high quality securities. Upon receipt of donor contributions to WBG trust funds, the WBG invests these resources in the international capital markets until funds are disbursed to final recipients. The investable universe includes high quality securities issued by sovereign governments, government agencies, and multilateral and other official institutions, as well as asset-backed and agency-guaranteed mortgage-backed securities, swaps, and a range of derivatives. As part of monitoring and financial and risk management oversight, a quarterly rebalancing of assets within each trust fund of the WBG portfolio is performed to ensure that sufficient liquidity is available to meet disbursements needs.

The portfolio asset allocation as of June 30, 2017, is reflective of this conservative investment approach, with 43 percent of the portfolio invested in government bonds and 9 percent in government agencies (rated AA or above), and 7 percent in asset-backed securities (rated at least AAA), and the remaining assets in corporate issuances, short-term sovereign-guaranteed bonds, mortgage-backed securities, and money market instruments and cash. The negative position in swaps is primarily due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates in cross currency basis swaps. Such swap instruments are used to implement currency hedges on bond positions within the portfolio.

Figure 28: Asset mix of WBG trust funds investment portfolio, as of end-FY17



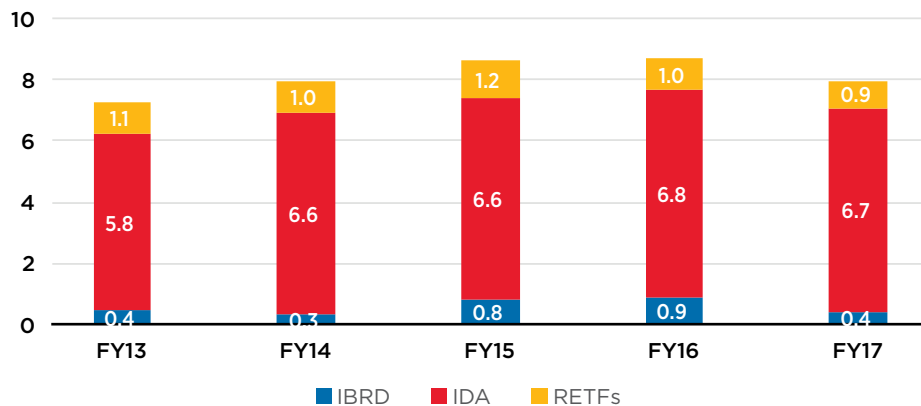
2.6 Attachments: Supplemental Financial Information

30. Disbursements from IBRD, IDA, and RETFs, by Region (FY13–FY17)

Total annual project disbursements decreased from \$39 billion in FY16 to \$33.4 billion in FY17. RETF disbursements accounted for 9 percent of the total FY17 project disbursements.

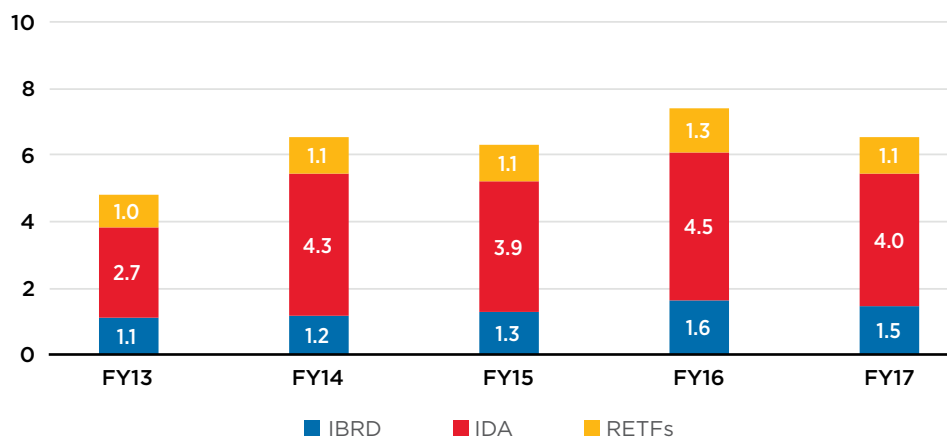
The Africa region had the highest annual project disbursements of \$8.0 billion in FY17 compared to other regions, out of which RETF disbursements accounted for 11 percent. While RETF disbursements in the region fluctuated between \$0.9 billion and \$1.2 billion over FY13–FY17, the region received the second highest cumulative volume of RETFs over the five years—\$5.2 billion.

Figure 29: Africa region disbursements from IBRD, IDA, and RETFs, FY13–FY17 (US\$ billions)



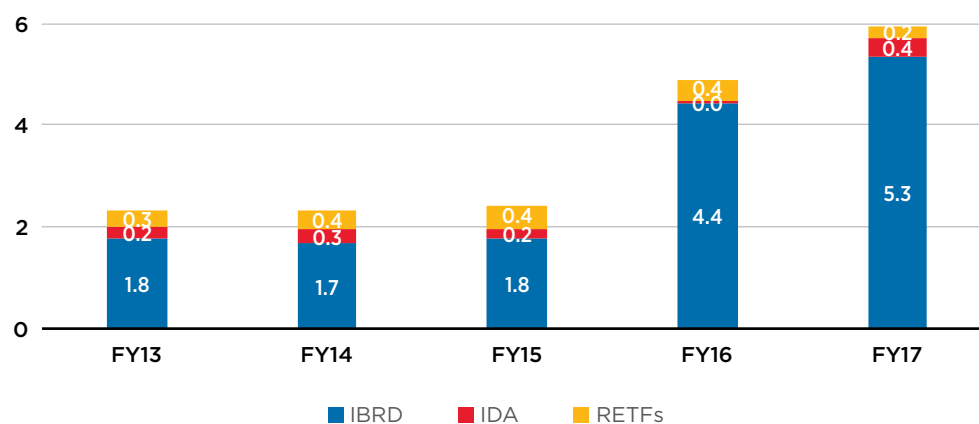
The South Asia region had the second highest annual project disbursements in FY17 with \$6.6 billion, out of which RETF disbursements accounted for 17 percent. Over FY13–FY17, the region received the highest volume of \$5.6 billion in cumulative RETF disbursements. ARTF accounted for approximately 75 percent of total RETF disbursements in the region over this period.

Figure 30: South Asia region disbursements from IBRD, IDA, and RETFs, FY13–FY17 (US\$ billions)



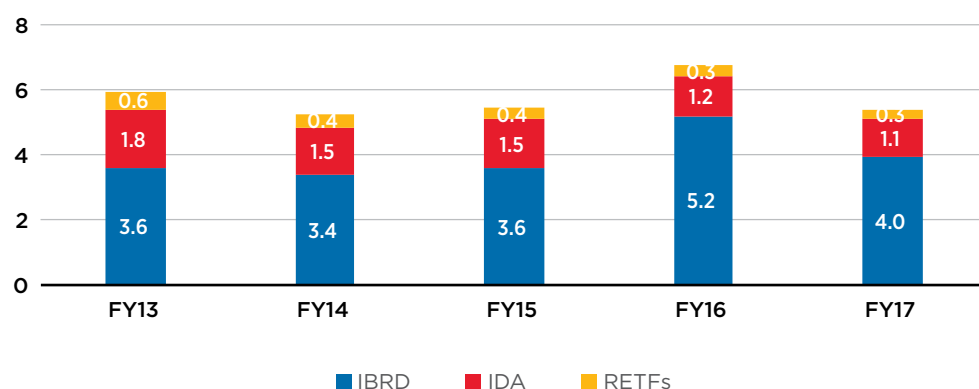
The Middle East and North Africa region represented the third largest share of annual project disbursements in FY17 with \$5.9 billion compared to other regions, out of which RETF disbursements accounted for 4 percent. Cumulative RETF disbursements over FY13–FY17 for the region were \$1.7 billion.

Figure 31: Middle East and North Africa region disbursements from IBRD, IDA, and RETFs, FY13–FY17 (US\$ billions)



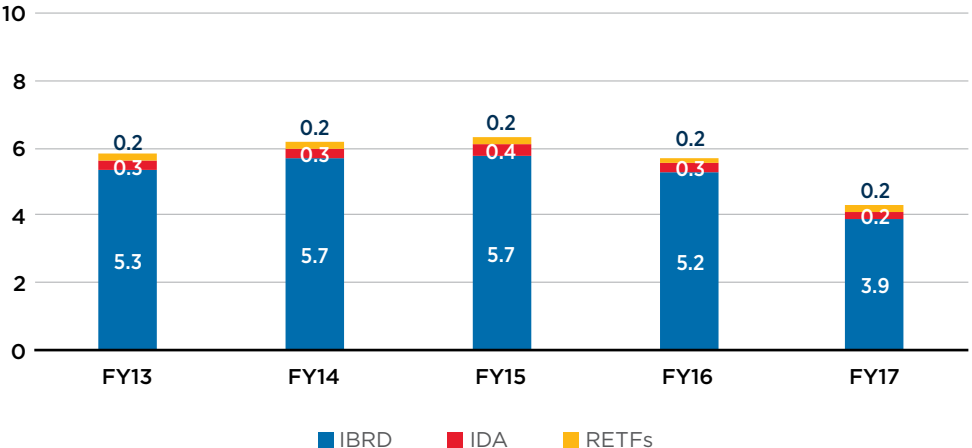
The East Asia and Pacific region accounted for the fourth largest share of annual project disbursements in FY17 with \$5.4 billion compared to other regions, out of which RETF disbursements accounted for 5 percent. Over FY13–FY17, RETF disbursements in the region gradually declined from \$0.6 billion in FY13 to \$0.3 billion in FY17, the largest proportion of decrease in RETF disbursements. Cumulatively, RETF disbursements to the region were \$2 billion over the five-year period.

Figure 32: East Asia and Pacific region disbursements from IBRD, IDA, and RETFs, FY13–FY17 (US\$ billions)



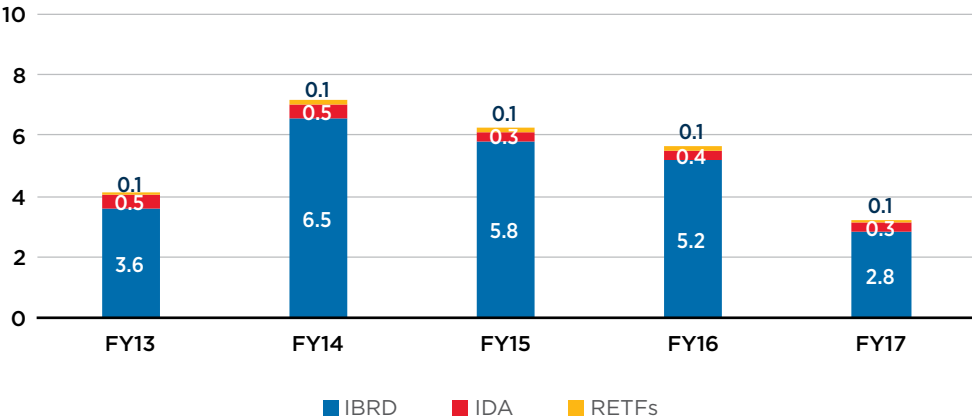
The Latin America and Caribbean region accounted for the fifth largest share of annual project disbursements in FY17 with \$4.3 billion compared to other regions, out of which RETF disbursements accounted for 4 percent. From FY13–FY17, RETF disbursements in the region fluctuated around \$0.2 billion, with cumulative disbursements of \$1 billion over the five-year period.

Figure 33: Latin America and Caribbean region disbursements from IBRD, IDA, and RETFs, FY13–FY17 (US\$ billions)



The Europe and Central Asia region accounted for the smallest region-specific share of annual project disbursements in FY17 with \$3.2 billion, out of which RETF disbursements accounted for 4 percent. From FY13–FY17, RETF disbursements in the region increased from \$107 million in FY13 to \$135 million in FY17 with cumulative disbursements of \$548 million over the five-year period.

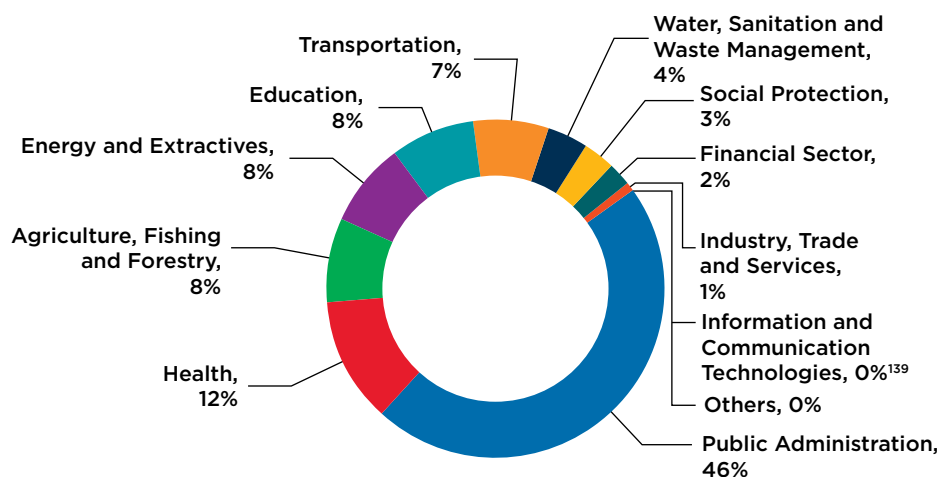
Figure 34: Europe and Central Asia region disbursements from IBRD, IDA, and RETFs, FY13–FY17 (US\$ billions)



31. Regional RETF Disbursements by Sector (FY17)

In the order of RETF disbursement volume, the South Asia region was the largest beneficiary of RETFs in FY17 and the Public Administration sector had the highest disbursements share in the region—46 percent. The Africa region saw the second highest RETF disbursements in FY17, and the Education sector led in the region with 33 percent of the disbursements share. The Energy and Extractives sector led in the East Asia and Pacific region with 29 percent disbursements share. In the Middle East and North Africa region, the Public Administration sector led with 33 percent of the disbursements share. While the Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry sector led in the Latin America and Caribbean region with 41 percent of the disbursements share, Energy and Extractive and Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry both led in the Europe and Central Asia region with 19 percent of the disbursements share, respectively.

Figure 35: South Asia region RETF disbursements, by sector, FY17



¹³⁹ Due to rounding of numbers, disbursements below 0.5% are displayed as 0%. For instance, in FY17 Information and Communication Technologies RETF disbursements were 0.1%.

Figure 36: Africa region RETF disbursements, by sector, FY17

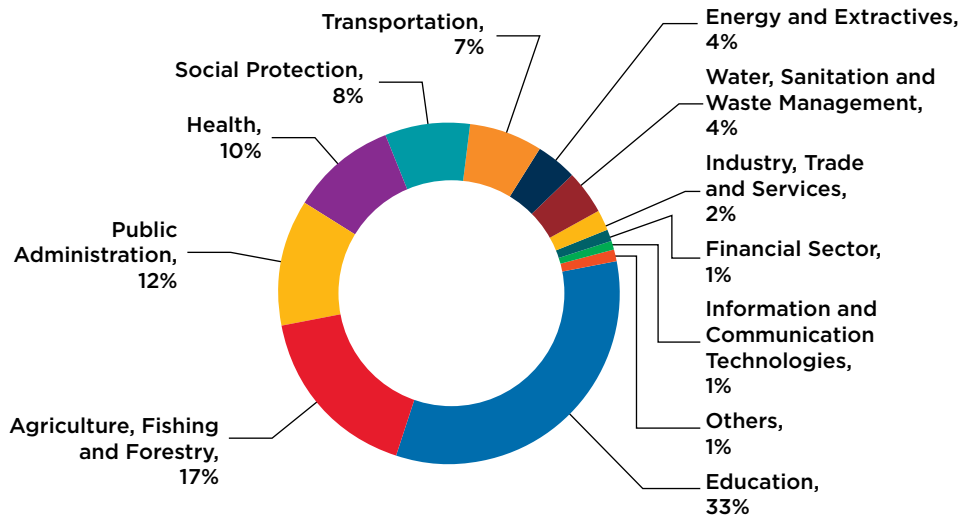


Figure 37: East Asia and Pacific region RETF disbursements, by sector, FY17

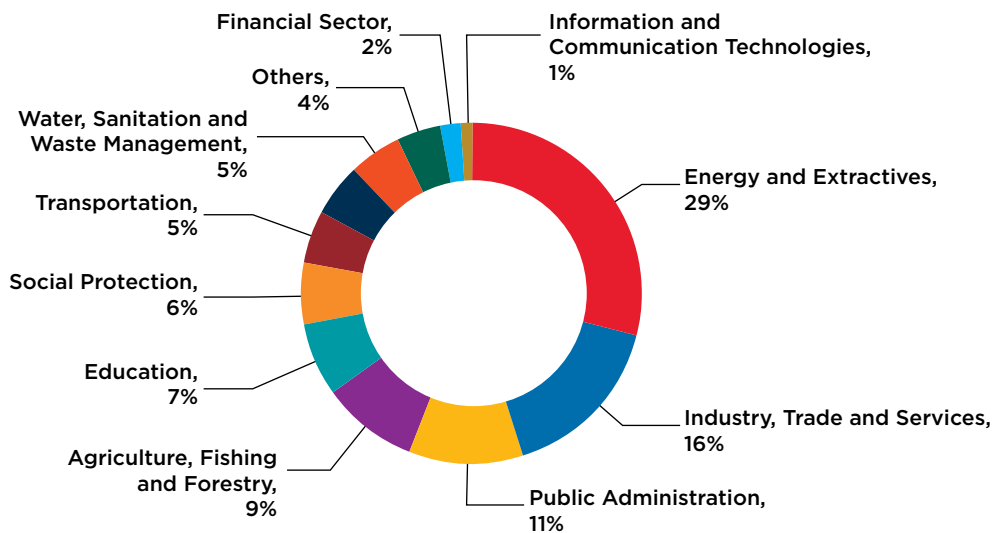


Figure 38: Middle East and North Africa region RETF disbursements, by sector, FY17

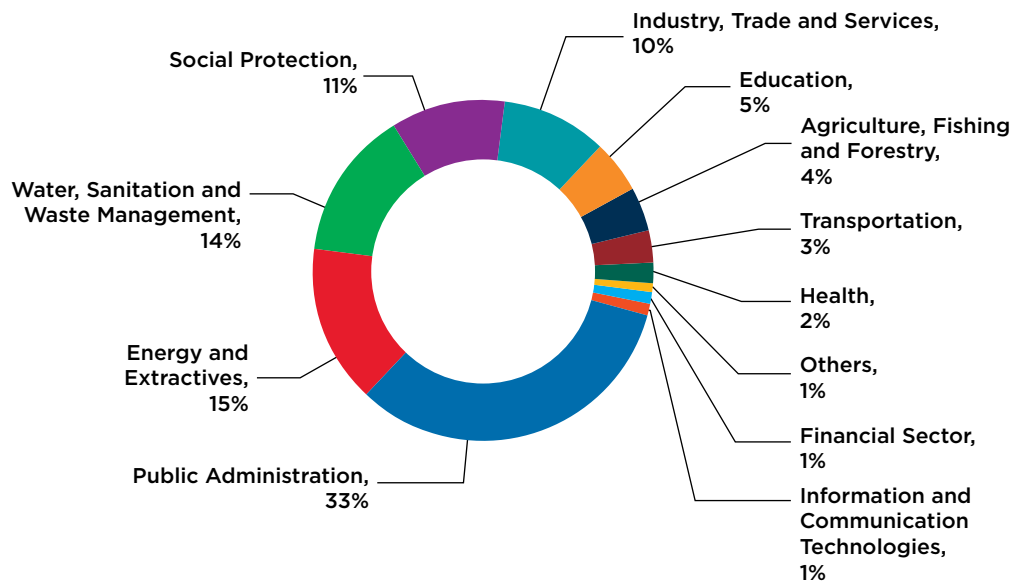


Figure 39: Latin America and Caribbean region RETF disbursements, by sector, FY17

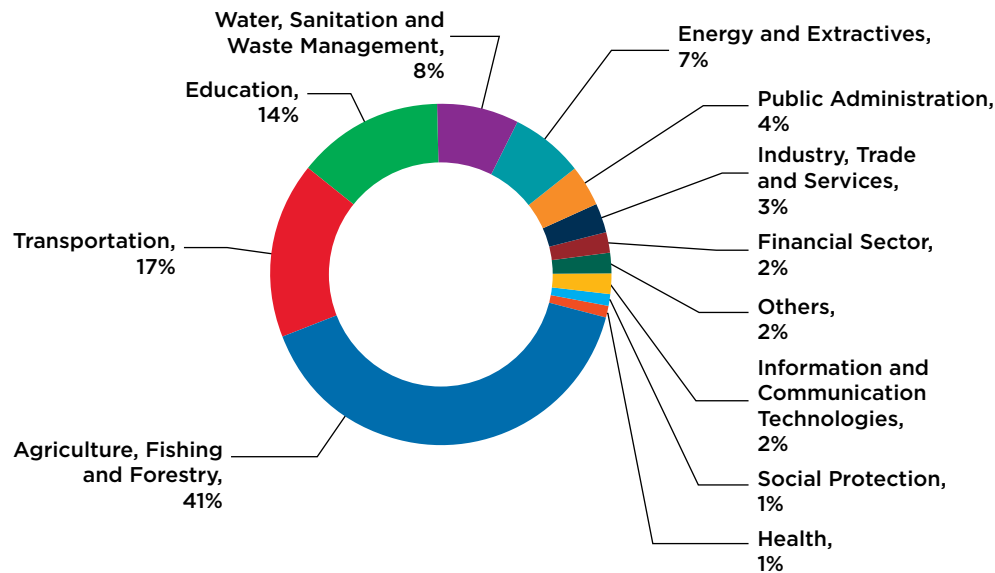
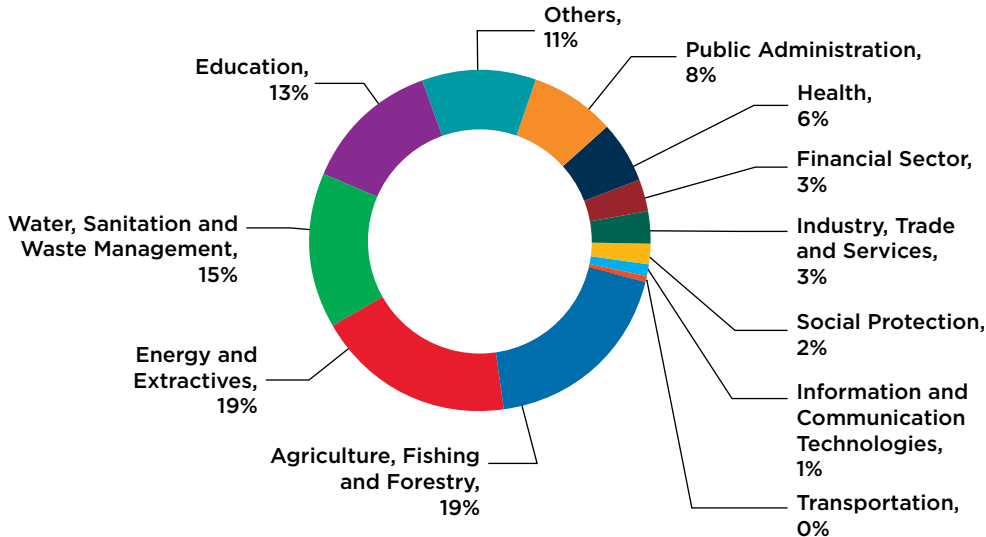


Figure 40: Europe and Central Asia region RETF disbursements, by sector, FY17



2.7 Endnotes

1. The following differences are noted between the FY13 TFAR and this report on the number of trust funds and FHIT:
 - a. The FY13 TFAR documented \$9.2 billion FHIT for IBRD/IDA trust funds in FY13; this report shows \$9.1 billion in FY13. The FY13 TFAR documented \$0.7 billion FHIT for Others trust funds in FY13; this report shows \$0.8 billion in FY13. A number of IBRD/IDA trust funds (e.g., Carbon-H) have changed classifications to be in line with donor balance accounts, holding accounts, and other administrative accounts, and therefore have been moved from the IBRD/IDA group to the Others group. The list of trust funds where classifications have been modified since the FY13 TFAR is available upon request.
2. The report adopts the country eligibility classification for each particular FY. For example, if country A was an IDA country in FY13 and became an IBRD country in FY14, all FY13 data in the report still identifies country A as an IDA country.
3. The following differences are noted between the FY13 TFAR and this report on RETF disbursements:
 - a. The FY13 TFAR documented \$2,016 million RETF disbursements to IDA countries in FY13; this report documents \$2,029 million RETF disbursements to IDA countries in FY13. The FY13 TFAR documented \$167 million RETF disbursements to blend countries in FY13; this report documents \$177 million RETF disbursements to blend countries in FY13. The FY13 TFAR documented \$702 million RETF disbursements to IBRD countries in FY13; this report documents \$703 million RETF disbursements to IBRD countries in FY13. The FY13 TFAR documented \$455 million Other RETF disbursements in FY13; this report documents \$431 million Global/regional/others RETF disbursements in FY13. The differences are due to changes in the fund country coding in the master data (i.e., a country was incorrectly tagged in FY13 and later corrected).
4. The following differences are noted between the FY13 TFAR and this report on BETF disbursements:
 - a. The FY13 TFAR documented \$160 million IDA BETF disbursements in FY13; this report documents \$166 million IDA BETF disbursements in FY13. The FY13 TFAR documented \$49 million blend BETF disbursements in FY13; this report documents \$51 million blend BETF disbursements in FY13. The FY13 TFAR documented \$98 million IBRD BETF disbursements in FY13; this report documents \$106 million IBRD BETF disbursements in FY13. The FY13 TFAR documented \$359 million Other BETF disbursements in FY13; this report documents \$363 million Global/regional/others BETF disbursements in FY13. The differences are due to the fact that this report is based on the new Business Intelligence query provided by the Budget, Performance Review and Strategic Planning unit of the World Bank. The numbers reported in the FY13 TFAR were based on the earlier query. The BETF definition was changed in FY14 to include certain costs such as (i) Bank execution on behalf of recipients disbursed through a RETF grant, and (ii) a deferred fee for trust funds. These categories were previously excluded from the BETF definition.

Trust Fund Reform

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3.1 Keeping Trust Funds “Fit for Purpose”

As the international development context evolves, the WBG itself responds and adapts, including in improving how it manages trust funds. Most recently, the *Forward Look* exercise is the WBG’s response to today’s far reaching development agenda, encompassing the broad and inter-connected SDGs for 2030, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and the Paris and Sendai Agreements. The *Forward Look* responds to this challenge by calling for a stronger and better WBG that will advance both its own twin goals of reducing poverty and boosting shared prosperity, as well as the ambitious 2030 Agenda. The WBG is aiming to become more efficient and agile by reforming key operational, administrative, and human resources policies and practices.

As part of the *Forward Look*, the WBG is also developing an ambitious vision for structural trust fund reform. The WBG’s trust fund portfolio has grown over time, reflecting the trust of our partners in the WBG’s ability to manage funds, oversee implementation of activities, and produce results. With the support from our partners and clients, this new vision, placing trust funds and FIFs in the context of the *Forward Look*, will ensure that trust funds remain a strong pillar of WBG’s resources for the next decade.

3.2 Summary of Past Phases

Previous trust fund reforms have made significant progress in transitioning trust funds to World Bank operational, financial, and administrative controls. One of the biggest successes has been the development and continuing implementation of the trust fund fiduciary framework. Now fully mainstreamed into regular business processes, the fiduciary framework constitutes one of the strongest assets of the World Bank, bolstering donor trust that has underpinned the growth of donor contributions over time. Successive reforms have contributed to the alignment of trust funds with broader World Bank strategies and priorities, strengthened corporate oversight over the trust fund lifecycle, improved integration of trust fund resources into budget planning, sought to reduce costs, and better manage risks. Summarizing past phases of reform is useful in understanding present day focus areas, and the complexity inherent to ensuring that trust funds remain a flexible financial instrument in supporting World Bank clients in achieving development goals.

Phase I (2001–2007) focused on strengthening financial controls. The oversight systems developed during this time remain central to the confidence many of the World Bank’s donors and shareholders have in working with the World Bank as a valued partner. A robust control framework and fiduciary oversight was put into place, which included independent audits, mandatory staff accreditation in trust fund administration, quality assurance and compliance reviews, and an information system to support trust fund management.

Phase II (2007–2013) was largely centered on mainstreaming the trust fund business and taking a risk-based approach to integrating trust funds into World Bank business processes and procedures. In 2007, a management framework for trust funds was put into place, categorizing RETFs, BETFs, and FIFs. Rethinking trust funds based on execution and risks presented a significant step forward, allowing the World Bank to align RETF oversight with arrangements that apply to IBRD/IDA lending operations, apply World Bank administrative budget and work program agreement (WPA) processes to BETFs, integrate trust fund fee income into the budget, and create a standard policy governing all trust funds.

It was also at this time that the trust fund portfolio was recognized as a “business line” in its own right, with the understanding that trust funds should reflect World Bank strategies and priorities, as well as country-level strategies (and thus client needs) in addition to donor requirements. In this context, reform efforts focused on greater rigor in selecting trust funds that would effectively and closely align with the World Bank’s strategic priorities.

This phase also designed ways to enhance operational efficiency and sustainability by introducing partial cost recovery through revision to the fee structure to be phased in over time.

Phase III (2013–2017) focused on improving strategic oversight and management of the entire “Trust Fund Lifecycle” (from fundraising to closure). It encouraged the development of Umbrella facilities (multi-donor and multi-recipient trust funds that support a set of clear strategic priorities with strong results frameworks and streamlined governance and reporting arrangements) and the broad adoption of their underlying principles.

The World Bank also continued progress around simplification and standardization by integrating the trust fund business processes such as grant funding requests into the Operations Portal. The integration of trust fund processes into the Operations Portal saves time and eliminates repetitive documentation, multiple approvals, and reporting.

In FY16, the World Bank introduced the new standardized cost recovery framework for IBRD/IDA trust funds. The new framework helps implement the cost recovery of trust funds in a consistent and transparent manner across the trust fund portfolio and reduces the transaction costs in negotiating cost recovery for each trust fund. It contributes toward aligning closer with the attributable external fund share of the World Bank’s Institutional Governance and Administration costs, reducing the shortfalls previously covered by IBRD/IDA. Based on feedback received on the cost recovery framework, the World Bank will continue to reflect and reevaluate as necessary.¹⁴⁰

In addition, an updated standardized Administration Agreement template with 16 of the World Bank’s largest donors who provide 90 percent of IBRD/IDA trust fund resources was adopted, including standard provisions on disclosure of information and communication on fiduciary issues. This was supplemented with a series of notes on governance arrangements in trust funds, preferencing arrangements, donor reporting, managing trust funds for results, and indicative budgets.^{141, 142, 143, 144} Reporting to donors was improved with the launch of the [Development Partner Center](#) (DPC), bringing trust fund and FIF-related financial and operational information together in a secure platform.

A management framework for Partnership Programs and FIFs was established (see Section B, Chapter 6), which introduced an approach to managing risks associated with these programs’ specific strategy and decision making processes.¹⁴⁵ The framework outlines principles for selectivity when deciding to engage in new partnership programs and emphasizes active management based on greater clarity around roles and accountabilities throughout the life of the program.

The World Bank also worked to strengthen oversight and strategic alignment of trust funds by instituting early disclosure and transparency around resource mobilization for trust funds and FIFs, with the objective of facilitating better cross institutional coordination and decision making around fundraising.

¹⁴⁰ The Institutional Governance and Administration costs are charges incurred by institutional, governance, and administrative expenses units, such as the Information and Technology Solutions unit, in support of the World Bank’s operational units.

¹⁴¹ The *Guidance Note on Governance Models: An Overview and Proposed Approaches* can be accessed at <http://bit.ly/GovernanceGuidance>

¹⁴² The *Guidance Note Preferencing Within a Multi Donor Trust Fund* can be accessed at <http://bit.ly/PreferencingGuidance>

¹⁴³ The *Guidance Note on Trust Fund Reporting to Development Partners* can be accessed at <http://bit.ly/ReportingGuidance2> and the *Guidance Note on Managing Trust Funds for Results* can be accessed at <http://bit.ly/ResultsGuidance>

¹⁴⁴ The *Indicative Budgets for Trust Funds Information Note* can be accessed at <http://bit.ly/IndicativeBudget>

¹⁴⁵ *Management Framework for World Bank Partnership Programs and Financial Intermediary Funds: Strategic Engagement, Oversight, and Management* can be accessed at <http://bit.ly/EIFManagement>, prepared by the Development Finance Vice Presidency in 2013.

3.3 Opportunities and Challenges

Despite significant progress toward increasing efficiency, alignment, oversight, and greater use of larger programmatic MDTFs over the past decade, the portfolio of trust funds remains fragmented with a long tail of small funds—just 10 percent of trust funds account for more than 75 percent of the total portfolio’s value.¹⁴⁶ The larger trust funds show a clear link to institutional priorities such as fragile states, global public goods like climate, crosscutting issues such as gender, and global leadership around support to achieve SDGs. Larger trust funds also tend to be organized around a well articulated strategy aimed at specific development outcomes, with governance bodies focused on strategic guidance that is based on multiyear work programs and encourage economies of scale.

The remaining long tail of smaller trust funds often are highly customized with heterogeneous governance mechanisms, resource allocation, reporting, results, etc. While several of these small trust funds have provided vital support for innovation and knowledge, the corresponding portfolio fragmentation makes a clear link to priorities more challenging and the customization increases transaction costs. Nevertheless, the increased flexibility and room for innovation offered under smaller trust funds are paramount to respond to unanticipated events and new development solutions that need testing. This requires reform efforts to streamline and simplify the setup and use of trust funds and increase efficiencies related to their administration and use.

3.4 The Way Forward

The design of this new phase of reform is under way, with active participation from Global Practices, Global Themes, Regions, and IFC. The reform will explore options for fewer, larger trust funds that reflect the highest priorities for the institution, reduce transaction costs, make more efficient use of resources, strengthen the results focus, and promote more active strategic management at the corporate, Global Practice, and Region levels. The reform will also allow World Bank operational staff to focus on their core work with a stronger focus on results rather than administrative transactions.

Extensive engagement and consultation with internal stakeholders, shareholders, funding partners, and clients are an integral part of the reform process to ensure strong buy in and design of the detailed recommendations that address these challenges and opportunities. The high level, preliminary recommendations emerging from the initial internal consultations will be shared with donors and clients in the first two quarters of calendar year 2018 for their input and feedback. The final recommendations are expected to be shared with the World Bank Board before the end of FY18, with the objective to start full-scale implementation at the beginning of FY19.

¹⁴⁶ Please refer to Figure 10, Chapter 2. Similar points have been made previously by *Opportunities and Challenges* from Working in Partnerships: Findings from Independent Evaluation Group’s Work on Partnership Programs and Trust Funds (<http://bit.ly/IEGPartnership>), Independent Evaluation Group, 2016; and Trust Fund Support for Development An Evaluation of the World Bank’s Trust Fund Portfolio (<http://bit.ly/IEGTF>), Independent Evaluation Group, 2016.

Box 20: IFC Trust Fund Reform

IFC's trust funds are an integral part of IFC's resource envelope—approximately 60 percent of all advisory services in IFC are funded by donor contributions, making them a crucial element of the advisory funding mix. Advisory services are a critical part of IFC's strategy to create markets and mobilize private investment. Continuous support from our donors is important for successful implementation of IFC's strategy.

IFC trust funds in certain aspects have adhered to the World Bank's past trust fund reforms. Established in the period of 2001–2007, IFC trust funds form an integral part of the WBG trust fund ledger, sharing the same control framework, quality assurance and compliance reviews, and independent audits.

Between 2009 and 2012, the development of IFC trust funds focused on the standardization of legal agreements and enhancement of trust funds management and reporting. In 2009, IFC trust funds directives and procedures were considerably improved, bringing more standardization to the establishment and management of trust funds. Standard terms and conditions, including cost categories and cost recovery (administration fees on donor contributions) for all IFC trust funds were introduced. The introduction of the advisory services operational portal in 2011 allowed for the connection of advisory project information with respective trust fund data to improve overall supervision and monitoring of IFC trust funds and standardize reporting to donors. In 2012, IFC introduced staff accreditation in trust funds, integrated IFC trust funds in the standard financial statements and reporting, and automated trust fund processes involved in establishing and managing trust funds through the introduction of an e-trust fund platform.

In 2016, IFC trust funds became part of the WBG's DPC, allowing donors real-time access to financial information related to their trust funds.

In 2017, IFC worked closely with the World Bank on the revision of the administration agreement template with the donors and is planning to introduce important revisions to the IFC administration agreement template to align with the World Bank. It is important to note, however, that the new IFC administration agreement template will maintain IFC's specific provisions that reflect the private sector focus of IFC's business.

IFC is now working closely with the World Bank on the new phase of trust fund reform to find common avenues to effectively structure trust funds and streamline the management of donor funds.

Financial Intermediary Funds

Overview of Financial Intermediary Funds

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4.1 Introduction

The World Bank has a large and growing portfolio of FIFs. The total cumulative funding to FIFs as of end-FY17 amounted to \$89.7 billion, since the establishment of the first FIF. Over the last decade, the number of active FIFs has more than doubled from 12 in FY08 to 26 as of end-FY17. From FY13–FY17, six new FIFs were established while three FIFs were closed during this period.

With FIFs, the World Bank generally supports the international community in providing a platform for multiple IAs to take collective action. Over the years, FIFs have enabled the World Bank to engage in new and urgent corporate and global priorities, such as environment and climate change, food security, fighting communicable diseases, pandemics, natural disasters, addressing the recent refugee crisis, and supporting women’s entrepreneurship and empowerment. FIFs are customized depending on the needs of the partnership, and often the World Bank has developed innovative financing models to maximize funding through the involvement of the private sector.

4.2 Examples of Financial Intermediary Funds

This section features four brief examples of FIFs that maximize development finance, pilot innovative financing, and support partnerships. For every FIF which is highlighted below, many other equally impactful FIFs exist. Given the scale and diversity of the FIFs portfolio, it is not possible to highlight all FIFs in this report.¹⁴⁷

The Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (FY16)¹⁴⁸

CONTRIBUTORS



GERMANY



IDA



JAPAN

The **Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF)** breaks new ground by providing the first ever insurance-like mechanism for pandemic risk, offering coverage to all low-income countries eligible for financing under IDA. The World Bank (IBRD) issued Pandemic Bonds and entered into Pandemic Insurance derivative contracts to provide resources from the financial markets to the PEF in the event of a qualified outbreak. Through the provision of public funds to the amount of \$117 million, the total amount of risk transferred to the private markets was \$425 million.

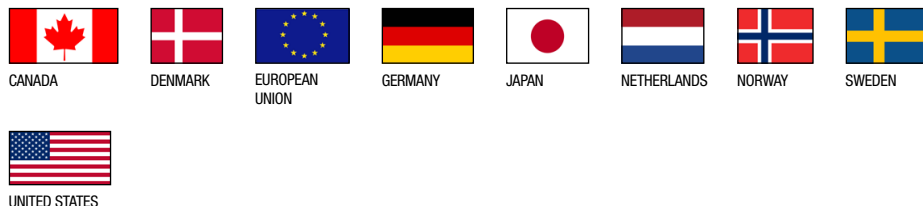
The PEF is a quick disbursing financing mechanism that provides surge funding to enable a rapid and effective response to a large-scale disease outbreak, thereby preventing its escalation. Eligible countries can receive timely, predictable, and coordinated surge financing if affected by an outbreak that meets predefined activation criteria.

¹⁴⁷ Visit <http://fiftrustee.worldbank.org>

¹⁴⁸ Refers to the year of establishment of the FIF.

Global Concessional Financing Facility (FY17)

CONTRIBUTORS



The objective of the **Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF)** is to support middle-income countries impacted by the influx of refugees through the provision of new concessional financing, which eligible countries would not otherwise have access to, and improve coordination for development projects addressing the impact of the influx of refugees. GCFF: (i) bridges the gap between humanitarian and development assistance by enhancing coordination between the United Nations, multilateral development banks, refugee host countries, and donors to address shared priorities; (ii) strengthens resilience of countries impacted by the refugee crises by assisting both host communities and refugees; and (iii) supports policy reforms and programs in areas such as education, health, and job creation to create sustainable development outcomes.

Pilot Auction Facility for Methane and Climate Change Mitigation (FY15)

CONTRIBUTORS



The **Pilot Auction Facility for Methane and Climate Change Mitigation (PAF)** is an innovative climate finance model to stimulate investment in projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while maximizing the impact of public funds and leveraging private sector financing.

The key objective of the PAF is to demonstrate a new, cost-effective climate finance mechanism that incentivizes private sector investments and action in climate change in developing countries by providing a guaranteed minimum price on carbon reduction credits. The guaranteed minimum price is delivered through the auctioning of put options supported by donor funding. The nature of the put option means that the facility's resources will only be disbursed after the emission reductions have been independently verified, making the PAF a "pay for performance" facility. The put options will be embedded into puttable bonds issued by the World Bank. The World Bank's obligation under the bonds will be backed by the PAF.

Climate Investment Funds (FY09)

CONTRIBUTORS



The **Climate Investment Funds (CIF)**, which includes the **Clean Technology Fund (CTF)** and **Strategic Climate Fund (SCF)**, has received \$8.0 billion in contributions since 2008 from donor countries. By FY17, the CIF is providing 72 developing and middle-income countries with resources needed to manage the challenges of climate change and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. The CIF is comprised of four funding programs:

The **CTF**, with \$5.4 billion of contributions received from donors since 2008, is supporting transformation in developing and emerging economies by providing resources to scale up low carbon technologies with significant potential for long-term greenhouse gas emissions savings. Between FY13–FY17, CTF has provided \$2.9 billion to support project implementation in clean technologies such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, and clean transport. These investments have mobilized \$11.5 billion in cofinancing and supported a cumulative installed capacity of 1.8 gigawatt of renewable energy projects, resulting in cumulative greenhouse gas reductions of 2.1 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

The **SCF** serves as an overarching framework to support three targeted programs to pilot new approaches with potential for scaled-up action aimed at specific climate change challenges or sectoral responses. Targeted programs under the SCF include:

1. The Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low-Income Countries Program (SREP) is demonstrating the economic, social, and environmental viability of renewable energy in developing countries. SREP has provided \$0.4 billion during FY13–FY17 for supporting scaled up deployment of renewable energy solutions to increase energy access and economic opportunities.
2. The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) assists national governments in integrating climate resilience into development planning across sectors and stakeholder groups. PPCR has provided \$0.8 billion during FY13–FY17 to put plans into action and pilot innovative public and private sector solutions to pressing climate-related risks.
3. The Forest Investment Program (FIP) supports efforts of developing countries to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and promote sustainable forest management that leads to emissions reductions and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. FIP has provided \$0.4 billion during FY13–FY17 for countries to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation both inside and outside of the forest sector.

4.3 The World Bank's Role in Financial Intermediary Funds

The World Bank's distinctive role across FIFs is the provision of financial intermediary services, as trustee of the funds. As trustee, the World Bank provides a set of agreed financial services that include receiving, holding, and investing contributed funds, and transferring them when instructed by the FIF governing body. Under some FIFs, the World Bank also provides customized treasury management or other agreed financial services; examples include bond issuance, hedging intermediation, and monetization of carbon credits. FIF trusteeship does not involve overseeing or supervising the use of funds. This is the role of the IAs that receive funding and are responsible for project or program implementation. Services provided to FIFs by the World Bank as trustee are provided on a full cost recovery basis. Revenues received by the World Bank for FIF trustee services amounted to \$14.5 million in FY17.

In addition to its trustee role, the World Bank often hosts FIF secretariats and serves, alongside other entities, including IFC, as one of the IAs to which the trustee transfers resources. In a few cases, the World Bank has also contributed to FIFs as a donor.

For some FIFs, the World Bank has been deeply involved in conceptualization, design, and fundraising, e.g., for the CIF, GEF, Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-FI), PEF, and International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm). For others (e.g., GFATM), the World Bank operational teams provide downstream technical assistance to build local capacity for implementation. In cases where the World Bank has been selected as an IA by the FIF governing body, resources may be received by the World Bank operational units for the implementation of activities through IBRD/IDA trust funds. In general, because different entities play different roles within the FIF structure, a key aspect of governance is the clear separation of roles and responsibilities within the World Bank.

The World Bank's technical, financial, and legal expertise are often employed in designing and establishing FIFs. This includes legal and treasury services, donor contribution management, accounting, reporting capabilities, prudent financial management policies, procedures, and internal controls. The investment of liquid assets of FIFs is managed by the World Bank's Treasury, with the primary objective of capital preservation. An emphasis has also been placed on information technology systems infrastructure to support FIFs. The World Bank uses integrated information systems that provide end to end financial transaction processing and support FIF governing bodies, IAs, and secretariats with the required data and customized financial reporting.

4.4 Characteristics of Financial Intermediary Funds

FIFs are financial arrangements that typically leverage a variety of public and private resources in support of international initiatives, enabling the international community to provide a direct and coordinated response to global priorities. Most FIFs have supported global programs often focused on the provision of global public goods, such as preventing communicable diseases and responding to climate change. FIFs often involve innovative financing and governance arrangements, as well as flexible designs that enable funds to be raised from multiple sources, both sovereign and private. Funds can be channeled in a coordinated manner to a range of recipients in the public and private sectors through a variety of arrangements.

There are two basic models in the World Bank's trusteeship portfolio:

- The World Bank provides trustee services to an independent external legal entity. Under this model, in some cases, the World Bank also serves as IA like in the Green Climate Fund Trust Fund (GCF), and in other cases, it does not, like in the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).
- The World Bank provides trustee services to FIFs, which are hosted by the World Bank and do not have their own legal personality (and under this model, the World Bank also hosts FIF secretariats). While the World Bank also serves as IA in most cases under this model, it is not always necessary, depending on the specific design and objective of the FIF (e.g., PAF which by its innovative design does not have any IA per se but where the World Bank issues bonds to support the PAF's performance-based payments).

Furthermore, the World Bank has agreed to provide some FIFs in both models with innovative financial services (e.g., PEF, IFFIm).

Financial Trends of World Bank Financial Intermediary Funds, FY13–FY17

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5.1 Overview of Financial Intermediary Funds

Overview of FIFs and Their Cumulative Funding^{149,150,151}

Figure 41: Overview of FIFs and their cumulative funding, as of end-FY17

Fund	FIF Status	Established (FY)	Cumulative Funding (US\$ millions)	% of Total ¹⁵²
Agriculture & Food Security			5,365	6%
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)	Active	2006	3,986	4%
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)	Active	2009	1,278	1%
AgResults Initiative (AGR)	Active	2012	101	0%
Education			2,351	3%
Global Partnership for Education Fund (GPEF)	Active	2012	2,351	3%
Debt Relief			7,023	8%
Debt Relief Trust Fund (DRTF)	Active	1997	7,023	8%
Environment and Climate Change			30,331	34%
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Active	1991	15,024	17%
Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)	Active	2003	1,193	1%
Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)	Active	2005	346	0%
Adaptation Fund (AF)	Active	2009	640	1%
Climate Investment Funds (CIF)		2009	8,646	10%
<i>Clean Technology Fund (CTF)</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>5,713</i>	<i>6%</i>
<i>Strategic Climate Fund (SCF)</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2,933</i>	<i>3%</i>
Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund (GRIF)	Active	2011	70	0%
Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF)	Active	2011	16	0%
Green Climate Fund Trust Fund (GCF)	Active	2012	4,286	5%
Pilot Auction Facility for Methane and Climate Change Mitigation (PAF)	Active	2015	46	0%
Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)	Active	2017	48	0%
Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS)	Active	2016	17	0%
Health			43,683	49%
African Program for Onchocerciasis Control (APOC)	Closed	1974	570	1%
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM)	Active	2002	38,960	43%
International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm)/GAVI Fund Affiliate (GFA)	Active	2007	2,380	3%
Global Alliance for Vaccines Initiative (GAVI) Fund Trust Fund	Closed	2007	390	0%
Advance Market Commitment (AMC)	Active	2009	1,319	1%

(continues)

149 GAVI Fund Trust Fund and EBSM closed in 2013 and APOC in 2017.

150 For detailed information on all FIFs, visit <http://fiftrustee.worldbank.org>

151 Cumulative Funding (as of June 30, 2017) represents contributions (cash and promissory notes) and other sources of funds, such as Certified Emissions Reductions and bond issuances, excluding investment income. All contributions are reported based on historical values using the date of receipt. For cash receipts, the foreign exchange value is posted when the foreign exchange conversion has been effected. It may also include contribution transfers from other trust funds. Minor double counting may occur. Amounts to donor balance and holding accounts have been excluded.

152 Due to rounding, % of Total Cumulative Funding below 0.5% are displayed as 0%. For instance, AGR% of Total Cumulative Funding was 0.3%.

Fund	FIF Status	Established (FY)	Cumulative Funding (US\$ millions)	% of Total ¹⁵²
Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF)	Active	2016	65	0%
Infrastructure			69	0%
Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF)	Active	2015	69	0%
Natural Disasters			401	0%
Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF)	Active	2010	401	0%
Fragility, Conflict, and Violence			505	0%
EBRD Southern and Eastern Mediterranean Trust Fund (EBSM)	Closed	2012	14	0%
Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund (MENATF)	Active	2013	240	0%
Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF)	Active	2017	251	0%
Gender				0%
Women Entrepreneur Finance Initiative (We-Fi) ¹⁵³	Active	2017	—	0%
Total			89,729	100%

FIF Key Statistics

Figure 42: FIF key statistics, FY13–FY17

	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
Number of active FIFs ¹⁵⁴	20	21	22	26	26
Funds held in trust ¹⁵⁵ (US\$ billion)	18.5	19.2	20.3	20.4	21.1
Contributions ¹⁵⁶ (US\$ billion)	7.6	8.3	8.6	6.9	7.1
Transfers ¹⁵⁷ (US\$ billion)	6.3	7.9	7.4	6.2	6.2

¹⁵³ We-Fi was established toward the end of FY17. Contributions to We-Fi were received starting FY18.

¹⁵⁴ The active FIFs category excludes FIFs that were recently closed (GAVI Fund Trust Fund, EBSM, and APOC). Furthermore, in FY18 one new FIF was established which is also excluded.

¹⁵⁵ Funds held in trust include cash, investments, and promissory notes, or similar obligations, received but not encashed.

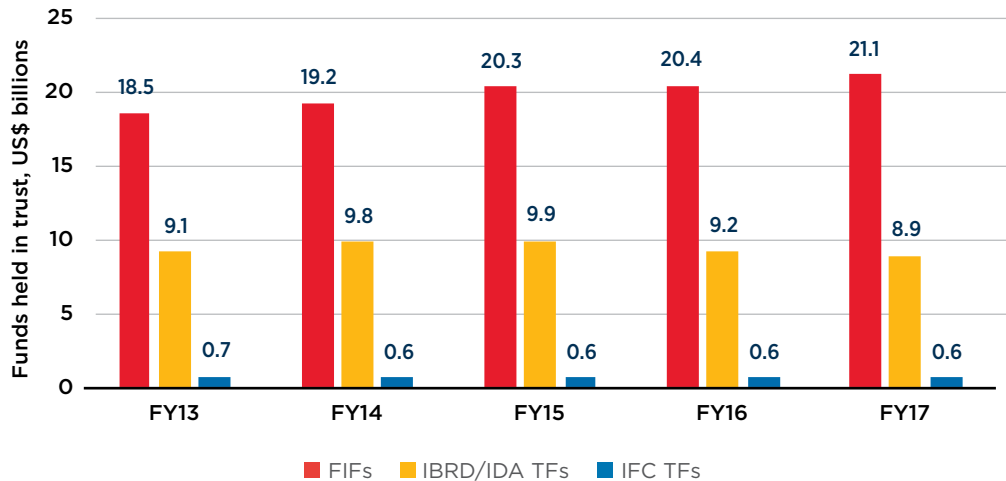
¹⁵⁶ Contributions include contributions or installments provided in the form of cash, promissory notes, or another instrument acceptable to the trustee.

¹⁵⁷ Amount of funds transferred from FIFs for all purposes such as IA, secretariat, etc.

Funds Held in Trust by FIFs, IBRD/IDA Trust Funds, and IFC Trust Funds

The amount held in trust by FIFs continues to increase. In FY17, the FIFs' share of FHIT amounted to 69 percent of the total FHIT by the WBG trust funds and FIFs.

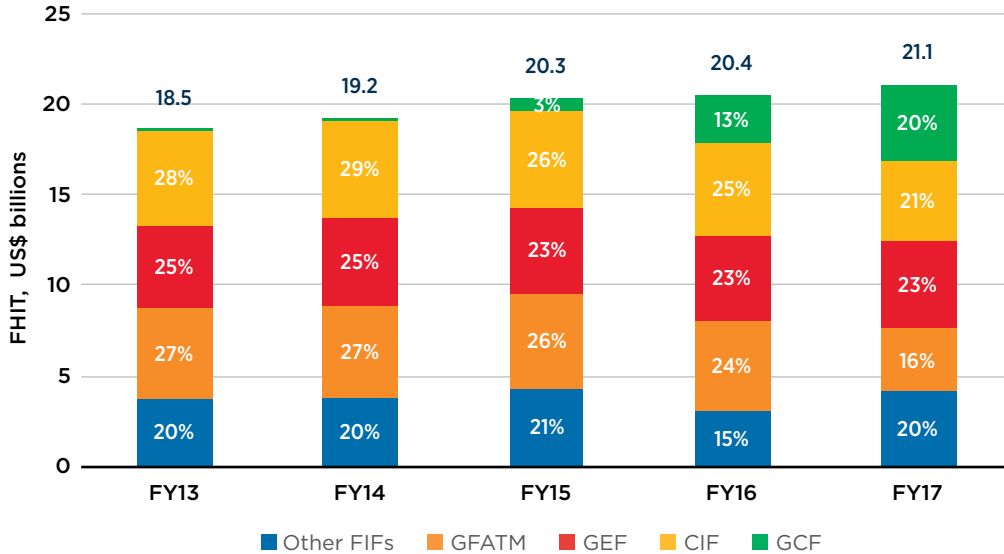
Figure 43: FHIT, FY13–FY17 (US\$ billions)



Funds Held in Trust by the Largest FIFs

FHIT for FIFs increased by 14 percent from \$18.5 billion in FY13 to \$21.1 billion at end of FY17. In FY17, the largest amount of funds were held in FIFs established for the GEF (\$4.9 billion), CIF (\$4.5 billion), GCF (\$4.2 billion), and GFATM (\$3.5 billion). Together the four largest funds held more than 80 percent of the total funds held in trust for FIFs across the five-year period.

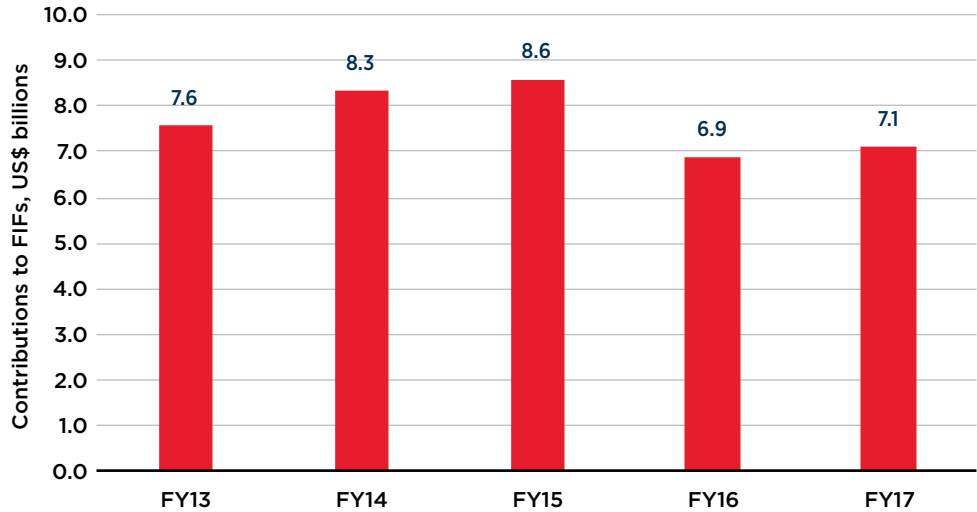
Figure 44: FHIT by largest FIFs (US\$ billions and percentage)



Contributions to FIFs¹⁵⁸

The average annual contributions to FIFs over the FY13–FY17 period were \$7.7 billion with a peak of \$8.6 billion in FY15. The peak is largely due to contributions to GFATM during the first two years of the fourth replenishment cycle (2014–2015) and the onset of the initial resource mobilization of GCF (2015–2018).

Figure 45: Contributions to FIFs, FY13–FY17 (US\$ billions)

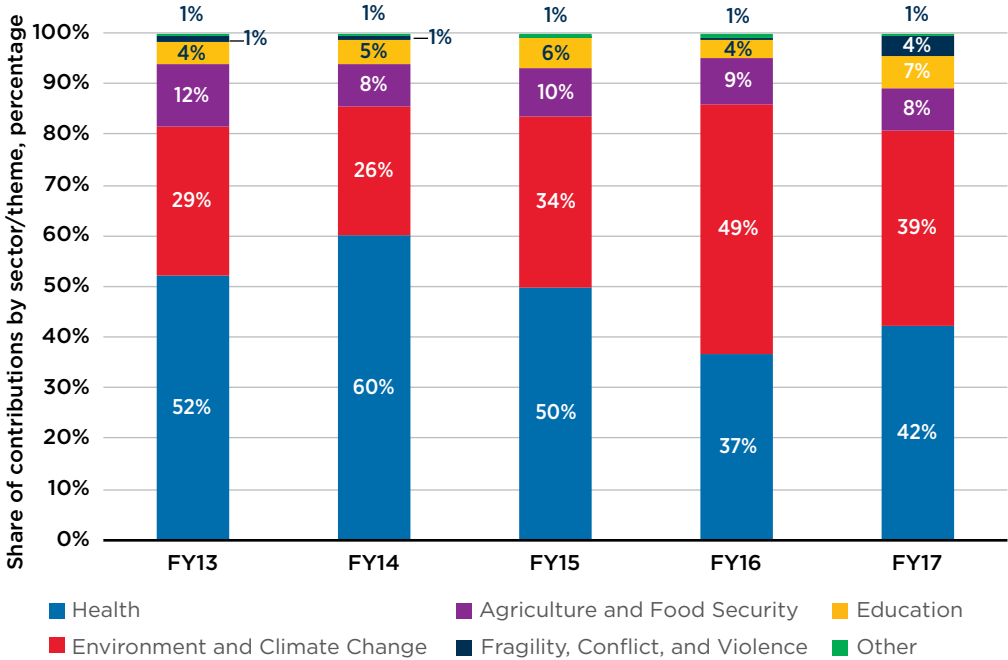


¹⁵⁸ Annual contributions are tied strongly to the replenishment cycles of major FIFs (e.g., GFATM)

Contributions to FIFs by Sector/Theme

In the period from FY13–FY17, FIFs supporting the Health sector received 49 percent of the total contributions to FIFs, and the Environment and Climate Change sector received 35 percent of the total contributions to FIFs. The shares of annual contributions to the two prominent sectors—Health and Environment and Climate Change fluctuated over the five-year period. In FY17, the share of contributions for the two sectors were 42 percent and 39 percent, respectively. The share of contributions to FIFs in the Education sector increased from 4 percent in FY13 to 7 percent in FY17. Similarly, funding for FCV increased from 1 percent to 4 percent.

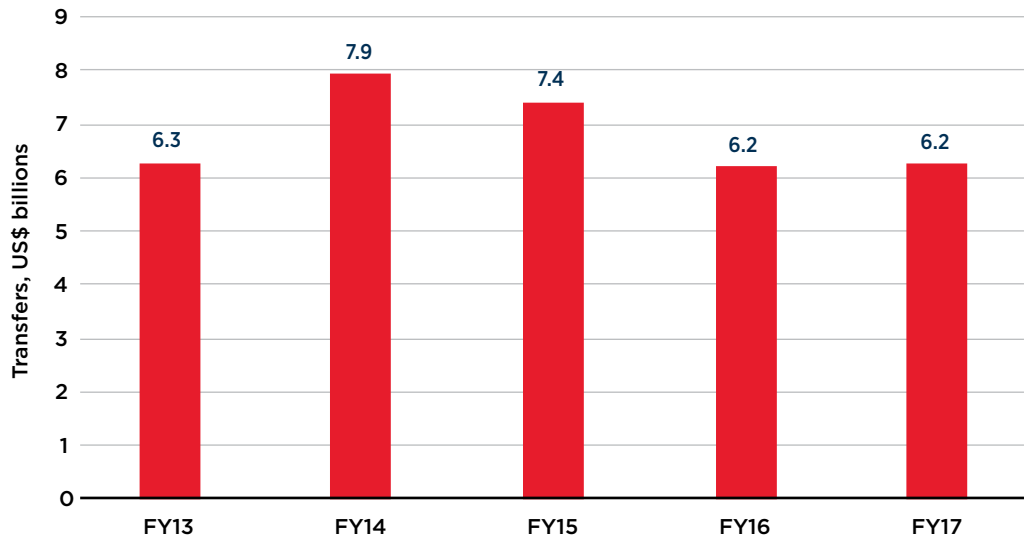
Figure 46: Shares of contributions by sector/theme (percentage)



Transfers from FIFs

FIFs have become significant in the international aid architecture. The average amount of annual transfers from FIFs over the FY13–FY17 period was \$6.8 billion, with a peak at \$7.9 billion in FY14.

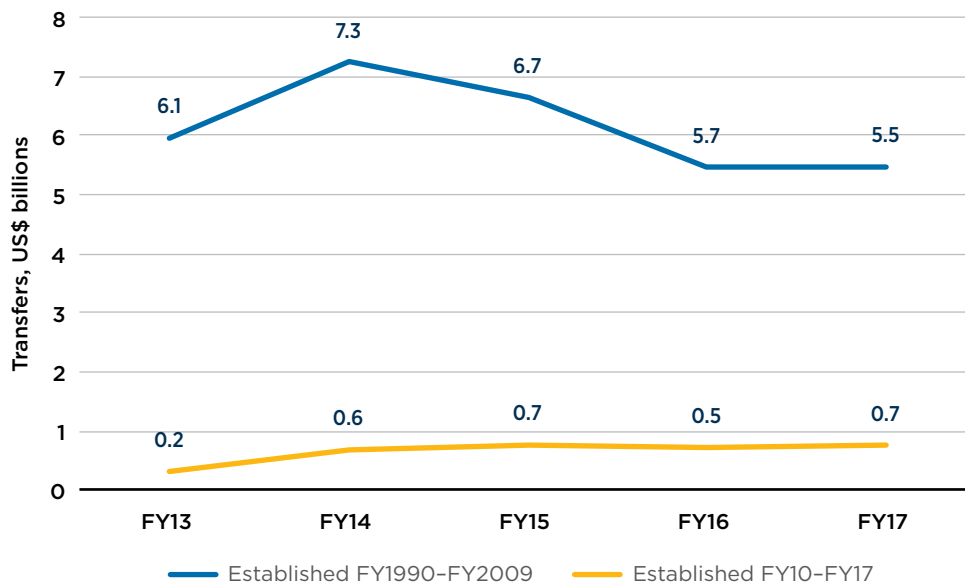
Figure 47: Transfers from FIFs, FY13–FY17 (US\$ billions)



Transfers from Old and New FIFs

Annual transfers from new FIFs are relatively modest compared to transfers from older FIFs. Many new FIFs are relatively small at the time of establishment. There are several steps required by IAs before any transfer can take place, including identification, preparation, and approval of projects and programs according to the policies and procedures of the individual IAs.

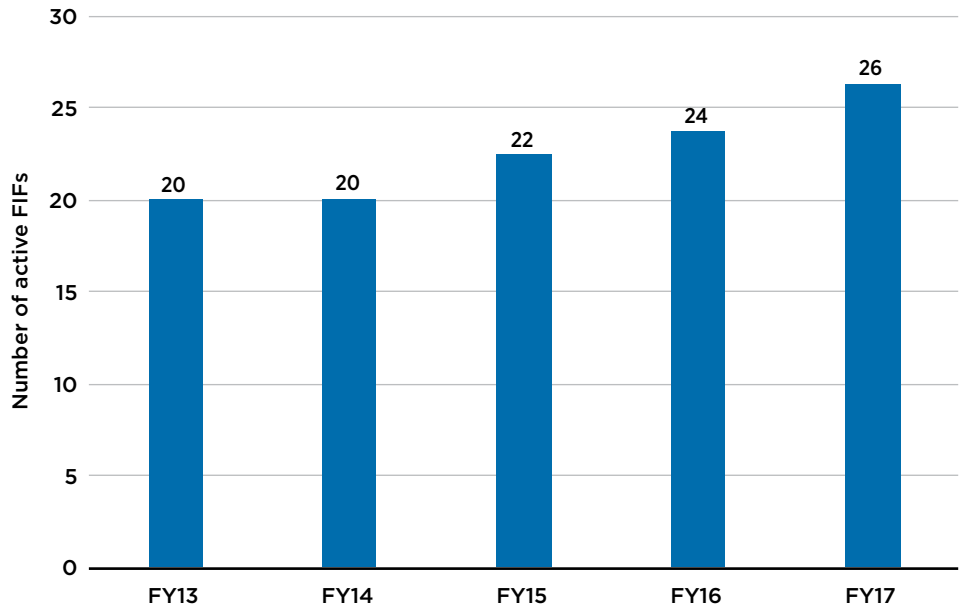
Figure 48: Trends in transfers from old and new FIFs (US\$ billions)



Number of Active FIFs

The number of active FIFs continued to increase during the FY13–FY17 time period and as of end-FY17 there were 26 active FIFs. During the same period of time, three FIFs were closed.¹⁵⁹

Figure 49: Number of active FIFs

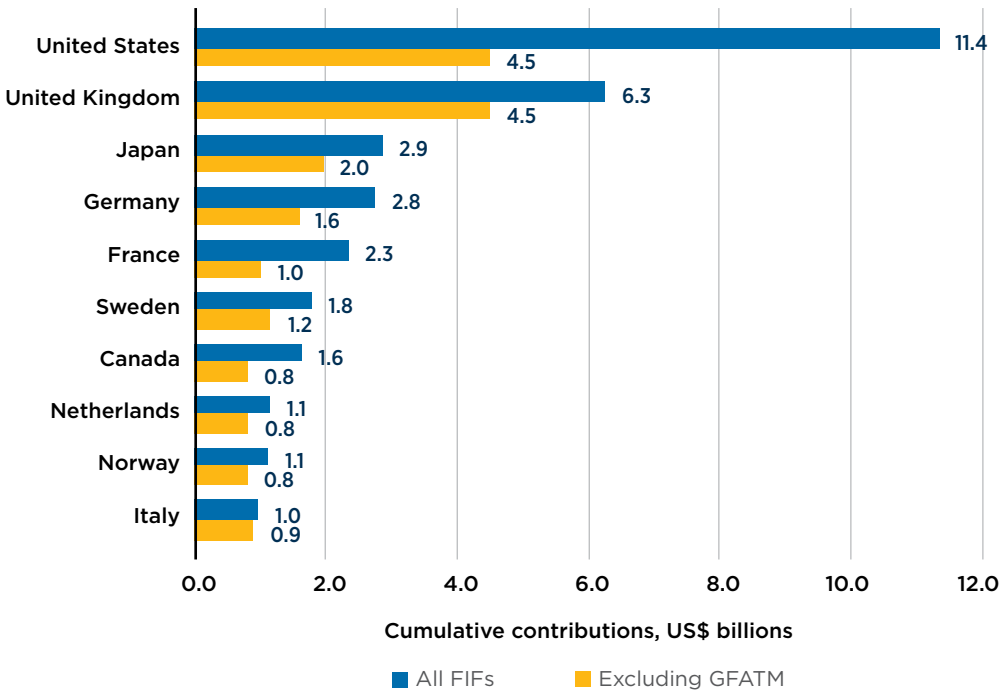


¹⁵⁹ See footnote 154 for three FIFs which were closed between FY13–FY17.

Cumulative Contributions by Top Ten FIF Donors¹⁶⁰

In the five-year period from FY13–FY17, the top 10 donors contributed \$32.3 billion to FIFs, which corresponded to 36 percent of the total of \$89.7 billion in contributions for the same time period. The United States was the largest donor with contributions of \$11.4 billion, followed by the United Kingdom with contributions of \$6.3 billion, and Japan with contributions of \$2.9 billion. Largest contributions from the United States in the period FY13–FY17 were to the GFATM (\$6.9 billion), and the GCF (\$1.0 billion); the largest contributions from the United Kingdom were to the GFATM (\$1.8 billion) and the CTF (\$0.95 billion); and the largest contributions from Japan were to the GFATM (\$0.9 billion) and the GCF (\$0.7 billion).

Figure 50: Cumulative contributions by top ten FIF donors, FY13–FY17 (US\$ billions)

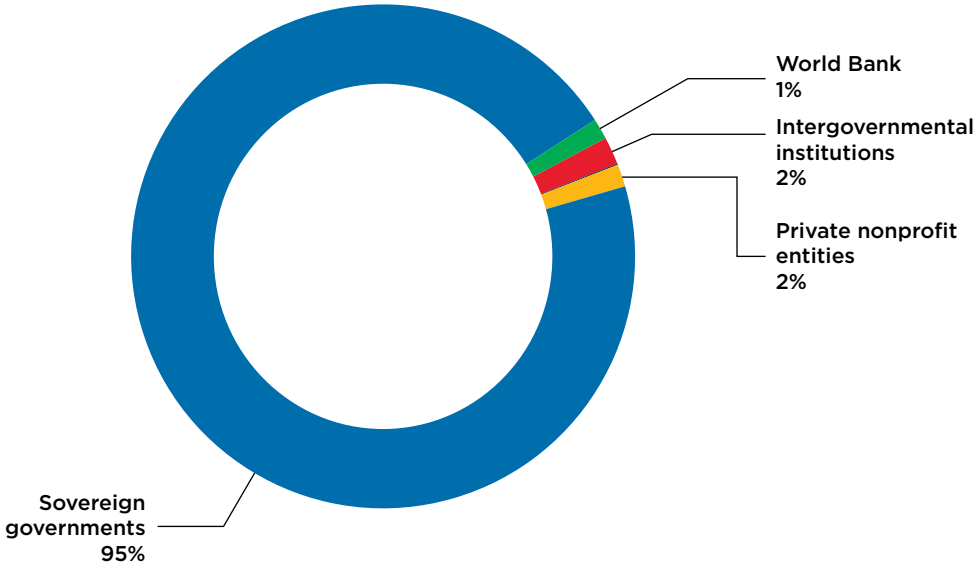


¹⁶⁰ The figure shows cumulative funding with and without funding for GFATM to provide a more detailed view of top ten FIF donors.

Contributions to FIFs by Donor Type¹⁶¹

Sovereign governments remain the largest donors to FIFs, accounting for 95 percent of total contributions received in FY17 (\$5.7 billion). Intergovernmental institutions contributed 2 percent (\$0.1 billion), and private nonprofit entities also contributed 2 percent (\$0.1 billion).^{162, 163}

Figure 51: Contributions to FIFs by donor type, FY17



161 Excluding contributions from the GFATM Secretariat.

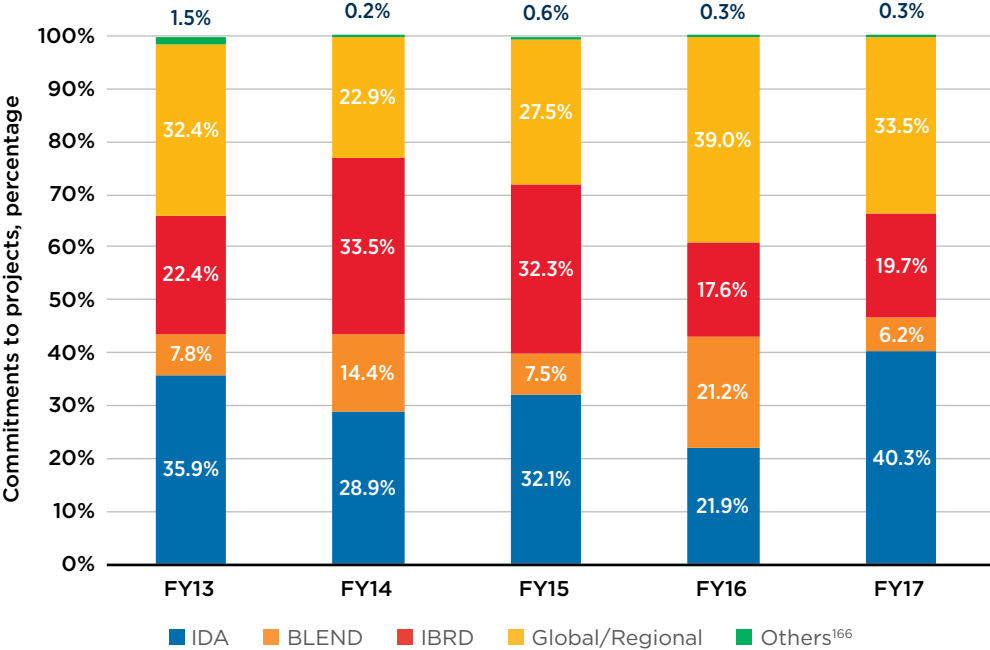
162 Intergovernmental institutions include organizations such as the European Union and the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

163 Private nonprofit entities include private foundations such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Dubai Cares, and the United Nations Foundation.

FIF Commitments to Projects by Recipient Group^{164, 165}

Projects based in IDA countries received the largest share of funding from FIFs. Over FY13–FY17, FIFs committed a total of \$5.1 billion to projects in IDA countries, followed by projects that were global/regional in nature (\$4.9 billion). Commitments to projects in IBRD and blend countries over the same period were \$4.2 billion and \$1.9 billion, respectively.

Figure 52: Commitments to projects by recipient country group (percentage)



¹⁶⁴ A commitment is a financial liability created as a result of the approval of funding by a governing body of a FIF or a legally independent secretariat, based on its decision making processes. Commitment data for GFATM, IFFIm, AMC, and DRTF are not part of the World Bank data set and are therefore not included in the chart.

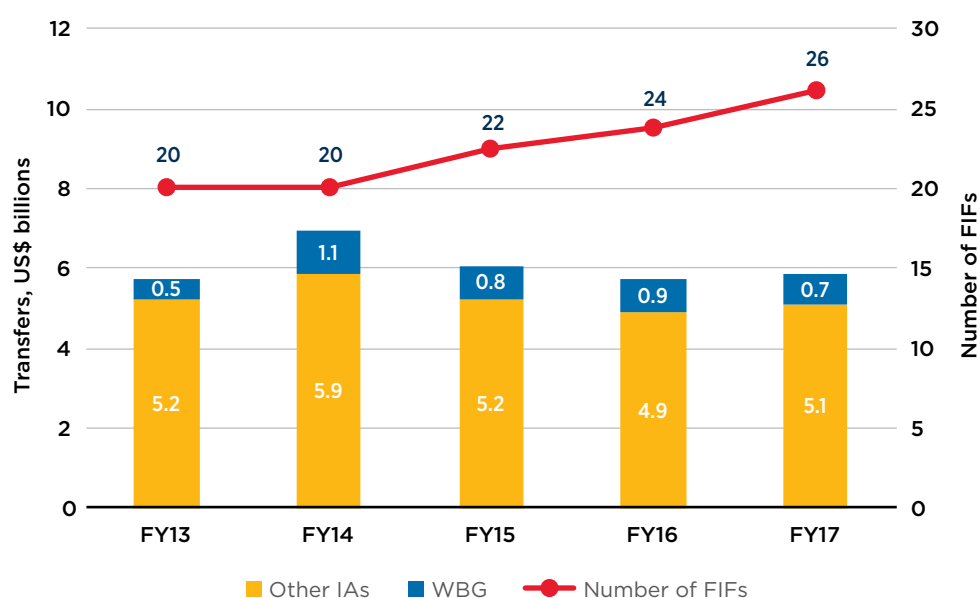
¹⁶⁵ Projects include all implementation activities (projects, programs, etc.). Commitments to secretariats, trustee, and agency fees are excluded.

¹⁶⁶ Others refers to commitments to projects to non-members, such as Cuba and West Bank and Gaza.

WBG as IA for FIFs^{167, 168}

The transfers from FIFs to projects implemented by the WBG was 13 percent of the total transfers from FIFs to all IAs over FY13–FY17 (\$4.0 billion of \$30.3 billion). Transfers to the WBG have declined in absolute terms from a peak of \$1.1 billion in FY14 to \$0.7 billion in FY17. The transfers to the WBG declined by 32 percent from the peak in FY14, while the transfers to other IAs declined by 13 percent during the same period.

Figure 53: Annual transfers, US\$ billions to the WBG as IA and number of active FIFs



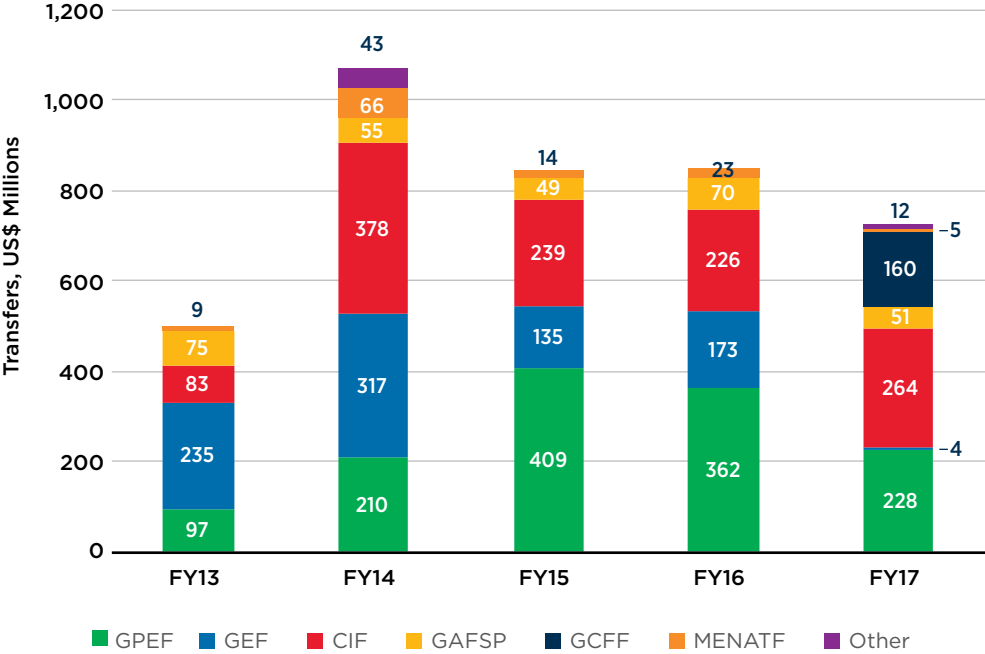
¹⁶⁷ An IA is any implementing partner receiving funds from a FIF, which is responsible for managing those funds for activities as approved by the governing body.

¹⁶⁸ Transfers to IAs include transfers for project preparation, supervision, and project implementation. However, in the case of GFATM, there is a lump sum transfer to the secretariat and the use of the transferred funds is determined by GFATM. The GEF Secretariat acts as an IA for a limited number of projects, i.e., the National Portfolio Formulation Exercises. Transfers to IAs exclude a one-time transfer of \$383 million from GEF to IBRD to cover reevaluation of grants denominated in Special Drawing Rights (from 2004).

Transfers to the WBG as IA, by FIFs

Of the total transfers of \$724 million in FY17 from FIFs to the WBG, the largest amount was from the CIF at \$264 million, followed by GPEF at \$228 million, and the newly established GCFF at \$160 million. On a cumulative basis, over the five-year period FY13–FY17, the World Bank as an IA received the largest amount of transfers from GPEF at \$1.3 billion, followed by CIF at \$1.2 billion, and GEF at \$863 million.

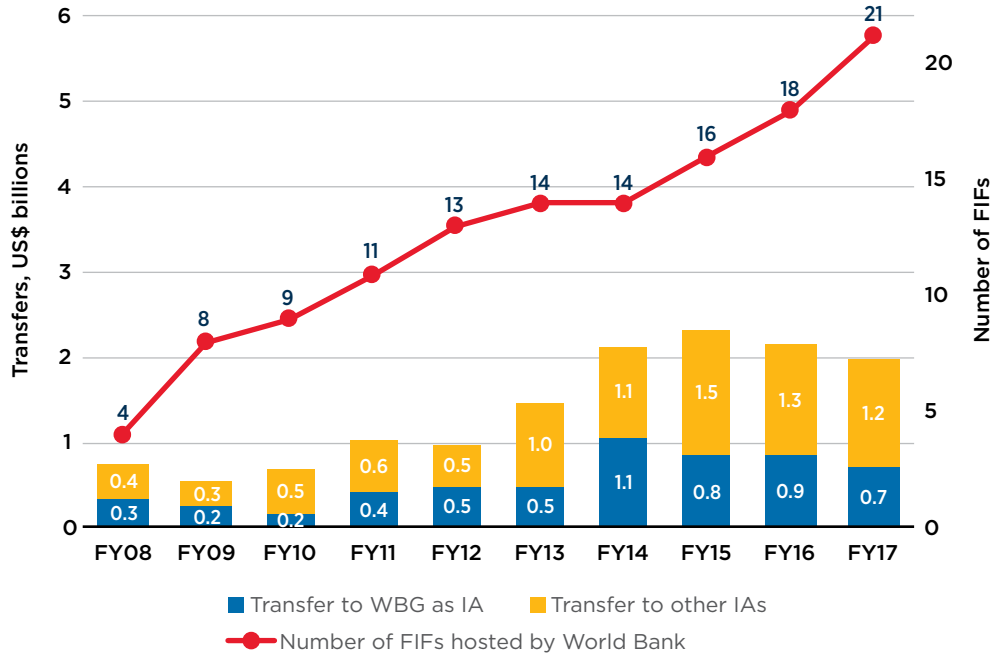
Figure 54: Transfers to the WBG as IA, by FIFs (US\$ millions)



Transfers from FIFs to the WBG as IA and Other IAs where the World Bank is the Secretariat¹⁶⁹

The number of FIFs hosted by the World Bank has tripled from seven to 21 between FY08–FY17, while the amount of funds transferred to the WBG as an IA peaked at \$1.1 billion in FY14 and has since declined, reaching a four-year low at \$0.7 billion in FY17. The increasing number of FIFs raises concerns about the fragmentation of the international aid architecture and the role of multilateral institutions, including the WBG, as each FIF has its own independent governing body.

Figure 55: Annual transfers from FIFs to IAs where the WBG is the secretariat (US\$ billions)

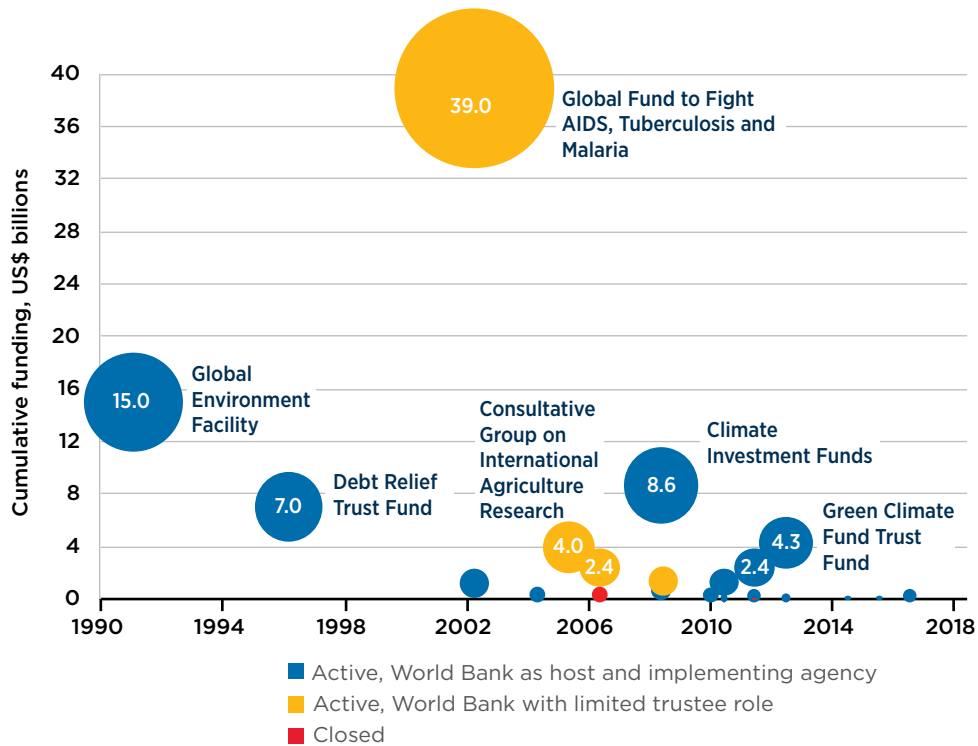


¹⁶⁹ Transfers to IAs include cash transfers for project preparation, supervision, and project implementation to IBRD, IFC, and the GEF Secretariat as a WBG IA. The GEF Secretariat acts as an IA for a limited number of projects, e.g., the National Portfolio Formulation Exercises. A one-time transfer of \$383 million from GEF to IBRD to cover reevaluation of grants denominated in Special Drawing Rights (from 2004) is not included in transfers to IAs.

FIFs by Year of Establishment and Cumulative Funding

This figure shows the accumulated funding for individual FIFs organized under the year of establishment. Recently established FIFs are generally smaller at inception, though few of the 26 FIFs now in existence show cumulative contributions of \$2 billion or more even after five years.¹⁷⁰

Figure 56: FIFs by year of establishment and cumulative funding

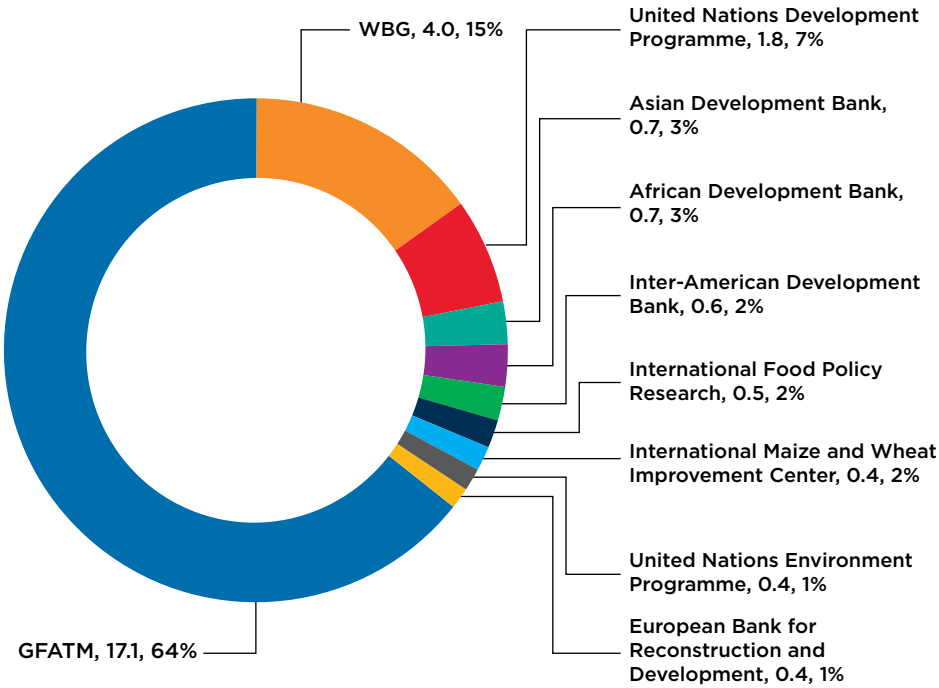


¹⁷⁰ Examples include the GCF and the GPEF.

Transfers to Top Ten IAs

FIFs transferred \$30.3 billion to IAs from FY13–FY17, of which \$26.5 billion was transferred to the ten largest IAs. The GFATM received \$17.1 billion, followed by the WBG (\$4.0 billion), the United Nations Development Programme (\$1.8 billion), and the Asian Development Bank (\$0.7 billion).¹⁷¹

Figure 57: Transfers to top ten IAs, FY13–FY17 (US\$ billions)



¹⁷¹ Refer to footnote 168 for more information on special case of GFATM.

Financial Intermediary Funds Reform

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6.1 Introduction

The World Bank is a premier international development institution and working in partnership with other organizations is critical to meeting many development challenges—in particular to address global public goods. The World Bank has been able to support collective action on a number of global and regional issues through the different roles it has played in supporting FIFs. The partnerships supported by FIFs leverage, very often through innovative arrangements, a variety of public and private resources in support of international initiatives and enable the international community to provide a direct and coordinated response to global priorities.

6.2 Opportunities and Challenges

FIFs offer significant opportunities for the World Bank to participate in and promote a collective response to global and regional development challenges. FIFs support the World Bank's ability to scale up country operations in areas like global public goods, such as climate resilience, environmental commons, and crisis response, where more traditional country investments often face negative externalities.

Global and regional challenges such as climate change, health epidemics, food security, conflicts, and migration suggest that FIFs will continue to play an important role in facilitating collective action and close collaboration with others. FIFs are seen by multiple stakeholders, including development partners and recipient countries, as important financing mechanisms for advancing the global development agenda. In some FIFs, like the GPE, the CIF (CTF and SCF), and the GEF, the World Bank is not only a trustee but also host to the secretariat and an IA (along with IFC, in some cases), increasing visibility and a focus on issues of global development importance. The World Bank has provided a platform for coordinating financial and operational responses with donors and other IAs. The larger FIFs have also brought substantial funding to client countries. In other FIFs, the World Bank has provided much appreciated trustee services to separate legal entities like the GFATM, the IFFIm for GAVI, the GCF, while not engaging (or prior to engaging) as an IA.

While the World Bank reaps significant rewards from its engagement in FIFs, as a financial instrument, FIFs can also create a number of challenges. FIFs often respond to calls for action and fill gaps in development assistance and typically have an issue specific focus with a governance and decision-making structure separate from that of other multilaterals that participate in the delivery of the development mandate. FIFs can thus contribute to fragmentation of the aid architecture if the creation of new FIFs is not considered within the larger architecture.

FIFs can also raise governance issues for the World Bank. When the World Bank provides the secretariat function for a FIF, the hosted FIF relies on the World Bank for legal personality. The World Bank becomes, for instance, the hiring entity for staff and the signatory to contractual arrangements under its own policies and procedures. However, the role of the World Bank in FIF governing bodies is often weak and limited to that of an observer. Thus, World Bank management and the World Bank Board have limited say in decision making. This could potentially create substantial governance challenges in case of conflicts between the policies of the World Bank and those adopted for the partnership supported by a FIF. This could happen, for example, when the World Bank-hosted FIFs consider establishing innovative financing arrangements that could potentially impact the World Bank's balance sheet.

In some cases, the World Bank is asked to establish FIFs to play a financial trustee role only, without leveraging the World Bank's operational capacity. Engagement in such FIFs might not be a strategic use of World Bank expertise, capacity, and senior management involvement, since the FIF is not designed to support the World Bank's efforts to achieve its strategic goals. The same might be the case for FIFs for which the World Bank

renders secretariat services but only has a minor role as an IA. And, in some cases, the FIF's implementation modalities may be moving away from the current World Bank business/operational model by becoming more complex, while the World Bank is gearing toward more agile approaches.

6.3 Summary of Past Phases

In 2011, the Independent Evaluation Group conducted an evaluation of the World Bank's portfolio of partnership programs, including FIFs.¹⁷² Among the areas for improvement, the review highlighted the need for greater selectivity in determining when the World Bank should engage in FIFs and the need to further strengthen risk management and corporate oversight over such engagements. Also, the Independent Evaluation Group called on the World Bank to review its experience with FIFs to ensure that practices for accepting and managing FIFs were adequate.

In response to Independent Evaluation Group's recommendations and based on the World Bank's own experience, the World Bank developed a new Framework for Partnership Programs and FIFs in 2013.¹⁷³ The framework takes a "lifecycle" approach based on three phases: (i) identification, preparation, and approval; (ii) operational and portfolio management of ongoing partnership programs; and (iii) planning and managing possible exits. The framework places an emphasis on consistent processes, strategic engagement, oversight, and risk management. The World Bank has further documented the procedures for the implementation of the framework approach in management directives, which include an outline of the steps to be followed for review and approval of new FIFs and change management of existing FIFs (i.e., significant changes that impact the World Bank's roles, responsibilities, and accountabilities), guidance on communication for FIFs, accreditation frameworks for IAs under FIFs and Terms of Reference for World Bank staff representing the Trustee in FIF governing bodies.^{174, 175, 176} However, implementation has not been systematic, in part due to broader changes in the World Bank's operational structure following the endorsement of the Framework. In addition, past FIF reform efforts focused mainly on improving the policy framework around the individual roles played by the WBG in FIF as trustee, secretariat to the governing body, and IA, with the role of the WBG as host receiving limited attention.

6.4 The Way Forward

The opportunities and challenges summarized above are not entirely new and have, to varying degrees, begun to be addressed by the FIF reform efforts in the past phases of the reform. In the next phase of the reform, which is under way, with active participation from Global Practices, Global Themes, Regions, and IFC, the focus will be on increasing FIF alignment with the World Bank's corporate and operational strategies and risk management needs both at entry and over the lifecycle. While preliminary recommendations regarding what needs to be done, and how, have been discussed internally in the World Bank, these will be subjected to and refined through consultations with donors and clients starting in the first quarter of 2018. Implementation of the recommendations is expected to start at the beginning of the World Bank's FY19.

¹⁷² *An Evaluation of the World Bank's Trust Fund Portfolio* (<http://bit.ly/IEGTF>), prepared by Independent Evaluation Group in 2011.

¹⁷³ *Management Framework for World Bank Partnership Programs and Financial Intermediary Funds: Strategic Engagement, Oversight, and Management* (<http://bit.ly/IEGPartnership>), prepared by Development Finance Vice Presidency in 2013.

¹⁷⁴ *FIFs Guidebook 2013*, prepared by Development Finance Vice Presidency in 2013.

¹⁷⁵ *Guidance—Terms of Reference for Bank Staff representing the Trustee in FIF Governing Bodies*, prepared by Development Finance Vice Presidency (<http://bit.ly/FIFGuidance>) in 2015.

¹⁷⁶ *Management Framework for Financial Intermediary Funds* (<http://bit.ly/FIFProcedure>), prepared by Development Finance Vice Presidency in 2013.

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Annex 1

Cash Contributions—IBRD/IDA Trust Funds and IFC Trust Funds— by Donor, FY13–FY17

USD Millions

Donor ¹⁷⁷	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	Total ¹⁷⁸
IBRD/IDA TFs	3,450.4	3,625.0	3,411.8	3,039.4	2,758.1	16,284.7
United Kingdom	732.0	810.3	779.9	637.6	430.0	3,389.8
European Union	296.6	491.7	216.8	356.9	442.7	1,804.8
United States	89.3	330.1	537.6	515.2	204.3	1,676.5
Norway	335.1	295.5	303.1	165.2	289.0	1,387.9
Japan	270.2	235.2	236.2	148.0	177.3	1,066.8
Australia	307.4	249.2	193.9	120.0	141.9	1,012.3
Germany	161.3	160.6	204.7	141.1	252.2	919.9
Sweden	185.3	136.1	146.4	94.0	117.8	679.6
Netherlands	158.0	126.2	106.3	81.7	74.7	546.9
Canada	134.1	84.6	106.4	138.6	74.1	537.8
Switzerland	97.1	65.0	87.3	117.4	92.5	459.3
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	49.9	170.5	86.6	81.0	15.5	403.5
Denmark	52.2	105.3	83.2	65.4	45.7	351.8
Carbon Trust Funds Private Sector Donors ¹⁷⁹	198.3	40.5	14.6	19.0	28.9	301.3
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	89.9	21.3	26.0	55.4	43.2	235.9
Republic of Korea	29.4	34.3	49.4	48.7	54.8	216.5
Finland	45.4	43.8	42.0	21.2	27.1	179.4
United Nations Environment Programme	35.6	44.2	4.0	76.7	10.9	171.4
Kuwait	50.6	51.2	15.0		1.4	118.2
France	33.0	10.9	35.2	11.1	3.8	94.1
Italy	12.6	10.0	16.1	17.6	17.2	73.5
Austria	13.9	17.6	19.6	13.9	8.4	73.4
GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance				34.0	34.5	68.5
Russian Federation	18.8	21.9	13.2	2.2	6.0	62.0
China	0.1	1.0		10.0	40.0	51.1
The Power of Nutrition			5.0	16.0	20.9	41.9
Ireland	4.2	9.9	6.7	6.3	4.9	32.0
The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	6.5	9.6	7.7	4.2	1.9	29.9
Nordic Development Fund		6.1	13.5		10.1	29.6
United Nations Development Programme		2.0	0.0	0.1	27.2	29.3
The Mastercard Foundation	3.6	4.2	9.7	3.4	7.0	28.0
New Zealand	4.5	7.7	7.3	1.6	4.5	25.6
The Children's Investment Fund Foundation			6.0	6.2	9.4	21.6
Belgium	1.2	6.3	6.4	3.1	3.3	20.4

(continues)

Donor	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	Total
Luxembourg	4.3	2.5	1.7	3.5	2.9	14.9
The Bloomberg Family Foundation, Inc.	2.0	2.0	3.8	3.4	2.1	13.2
Rockefeller Foundation	1.0	0.5	4.5		5.3	11.2
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development		5.5	2.5	2.2		10.2
Singapore	0.1			4.0	6.0	10.1
United Nations Foundation	10.0					10.0
International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations					8.0	8.0
Ford Foundation	1.7	1.8	0.3	1.1		4.9
Iceland	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.0	4.8
Estonia	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	3.7
Korea Development Institute	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.5
European Investment Bank	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.0	3.3
United Nations Population Fund	3.0					3.0
William and Flora Hewett Foundation	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8		3.0
Sir Ratan Tata Trust				3.0		3.0
World Health Organization	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	3.0
Poland	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	2.9
Czech Republic			0.9	0.8	0.8	2.5
International Fund for Agricultural Development	1.0		1.0	0.5		2.5
Inter American Development Bank	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.9
South Africa	0.8		1.0			1.8
Citi Foundation, Citigroup Inc.	0.5		0.3	0.3	0.6	1.6
African Development Bank		0.1		0.1	1.3	1.5
Indonesia			1.5			1.5
Climate Cent Foundation		0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.5
India	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5		1.4
Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture	0.8	0.2		0.1	0.1	1.1
Colombia	1.0					1.0
Global Fund					1.0	1.0
United Nations Human Settlements Program	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3		0.8
Participation Banks Association of Turkey		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GmbH	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7
Michael & Susan Dell Foundation	0.2			0.2	0.4	0.7
MetLife Foundation		0.5			0.2	0.7
FIA Foundation	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.7
Mexico			0.1	0.5		0.6
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees			0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6
United Nations Office for Project Services			0.4		0.2	0.6
Good Ventures		0.5				0.5
Saudi Arabia			0.5			0.5
The Aga Khan Foundation U.S.A.		0.3			0.3	0.5

(continues)

Donor	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	Total
Slovak Republic				0.5		0.5
United Nations Capital Development Fund	0.1	0.1		0.2		0.5
International Monetary Fund	0.2				0.3	0.5
The Association of Capital Market Intermediary Institutions		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
International Finance Corporation	0.3					0.3
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies			0.3			0.3
GSM Association					0.2	0.2
Croatia	0.0		0.1	0.1		0.2
Gabon		0.1	0.1			0.2
Philippines	0.1		0.1			0.2
Portugal			0.2			0.2
The Nature Conservancy	0.1		0.1			0.2
Nigeria				0.1		0.1
Benin	0.1					0.1
Spain	0.1					0.1
Lithuania	0.0	0.0				0.1
Jordan			0.1			0.1
Congo, Republic of	0.1					0.1
Ethiopia	0.1					0.1
Tunisia ¹⁸⁰		0.0				0.0
Albania	0.0		0.0			0.0
Foundation Open Society Institute		0.0				0.0
Romania		0.0				0.0
Bertelsmann Stiftung Foundation				0.0		0.0
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of	0.0					0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0					0.0
Montenegro	0.0					0.0
Dominican Republic			0.0			0.0
Timor-Leste					0.0	0.0
IFC TFs	375.0	334.5	271.4	318.5	268.4	1,567.8
International Finance Corporation	96.1	76.2	31.5	66.6	63.0	333.4
Switzerland	42.3	45.9	39.1	38.2	37.8	203.3
United Kingdom	28.8	41.7	47.6	43.9	29.3	191.3
Netherlands	89.9	18.9	20.9	19.8	13.2	162.8
Canada	30.5	34.4	12.2	21.2	16.2	114.5
Australia	8.6	8.0	23.9	18.6	20.4	79.5
Austria	16.8	15.8	10.1	8.1	11.7	62.3
United States	6.9	11.5	6.0	11.5	14.0	50.0
Japan	7.3	6.8	6.0	10.6	16.6	47.2
European Union	6.5	16.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	45.6
Norway	6.0	4.4	13.9	8.1	1.7	34.2
Sweden	4.4	7.2	6.1	4.8	2.9	25.3

(continues)

Donor	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	Total
The Mastercard Foundation	3.8	4.9	4.7	4.3	5.4	23.1
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	2.2	4.1	7.6	5.8	2.6	22.4
Denmark	1.7	8.3	7.5	3.9	0.4	21.9
Italy		1.2		15.0	4.0	20.2
Hungary		6.0		7.0	7.0	20.0
New Zealand		3.0	1.4	4.6	2.1	11.1
Luxembourg	4.6	2.4		1.9	1.9	10.9
Rockefeller Foundation			8.0	2.0		10.0
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	8.4
Marie Stopes International	1.2	0.7	2.1	3.0	0.6	7.6
Trade Mark East Africa	2.6	2.3	0.3	1.0		6.1
France	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	6.0
Ireland	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	5.5
Goldman Sachs Foundation		2.8		2.5		5.3
Germany	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	2.6	4.8
Coca-Cola Company	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.3
United Nations Office for Project Services	0.5		2.6	1.0		4.1
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	2.4	1.5				3.9
PepsiCo Foundation	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.5
Nestlé SA	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5
Colombia		1.0			1.0	2.0
Dingyi Venture Capital (HK) Limited			2.0			2.0
Islamic Development Bank	0.5	0.8				1.3
Finland	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2
Slovak Republic				1.1		1.1
Bndespar Bndes Participacoes S/A	1.0					1.0
Grundfos Holding A/S					1.0	1.0
Inter American Development Bank	1.0					1.0
Israel					1.0	1.0
William and Flora Hewett Foundation				0.5	0.5	1.0
South Africa	0.7					0.7
Financial Sector Deepening Trust		0.3	0.3			0.6
Global Green Growth Institute		0.3	0.3			0.6
SAB Miller Plc	0.3	0.3				0.5
BP exploration (Caspian Sea) limited		0.2	0.2	0.1		0.4
Dow Chemical Company					0.3	0.3
Blue Moon Fund	0.3					0.3
Kauffman Foundation Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation	0.0	0.2				0.2
SG Hambros Trust Company Limited				0.2		0.2
Korea Energy Management Corporation			0.1			0.1
SAB Miller India Limited				0.1		0.1
Harakat Afghanistan Investment Climate Facility	0.1					0.1

(continues)

Donor	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	Total
Omidyar Network Fund, Inc.	0.1					0.1
International Labour Organization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
The United Nations Industrial Development Organization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
International Trade Centre		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
United Nations Development Programme	0.0		0.0			0.0
International Fund for Agricultural Development	0.0					0.0
Grand Total	3,825.4	3,959.6	3,683.2	3,357.9	3,026.4	17,852.5

177 The Sovereign donor names in this Annex are the same as listed in the WBG member list issued by the Corporate Secretariat of the WBG. Private organizations names were checked with publicly available informaton from the Internet.

178 Due to rounding, figures presented may not add up to total/s and may not match one to one with similar information in other parts of the report. For e.g., contributions from Canada for IBRD/IDA Trust Funds (\$537.6 million) in this table differ with the figure (\$.6 billion) in Figure 13 of Chapter Two due to rounding.

179 Represents total contributions from private sector donors to the carbon trust funds. Due to donor confidentiality agreement, these donors are not individually listed.

180 Due to rounding, contributions below \$50 thousand are displayed as \$0.0. For instance, Tunisia's total contribution was \$47 thousand between FY13-FY17.

Annex 2

Cash Contributions—Financial Intermediary Funds—by Donor, FY13–FY17

USD Millions

Donor ¹⁸¹	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	Total ¹⁸²
	7,574.1	8,345.9	8,594.6	6,877.9	7,096.9	38,489.3
United States	2,119.0	2,480.7	2,328.4	2,516.7	1,914.7	11,359.5
United Kingdom	981.1	1,878.0	1,637.7	1,036.4	723.6	6,256.8
Japan	766.9	545.0	328.4	635.0	583.0	2,858.2
Germany	450.0	560.7	525.6	667.2	547.1	2,750.6
France	768.8	394.2	564.1	257.9	355.1	2,340.0
Sweden	256.9	223.2	830.7	129.5	337.9	1,778.2
Canada	469.4	226.7	333.1	343.3	256.2	1,628.7
Global Fund	37.2	40.7	151.4	14.1	970.0	1,213.4
Netherlands	219.8	287.4	285.5	137.1	215.0	1,144.9
Norway	258.3	197.7	285.9	211.0	163.7	1,116.6
Italy	114.7	328.4	221.5	144.3	158.1	967.1
Australia	210.8	232.2	249.4	127.6	80.0	899.9
Denmark	108.1	157.2	89.8	67.7	94.4	517.2
Switzerland	65.2	102.4	80.3	137.0	113.0	497.9
Belgium	102.1	81.5	149.4	51.5	99.2	483.7
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	80.1	96.0	100.8	95.1	83.2	455.1
European Union	151.3	165.6	26.8	6.9	90.7	441.3
IBRD	51.5	51.5	63.5	30.0	30.0	226.4
Finland	48.2	44.0	43.4	59.1	8.7	203.4
Spain	39.0	12.7	67.0	18.0	44.7	181.4
Ireland	28.0	39.8	29.4	19.8	23.1	140.2
Austria	20.2	26.0	24.3	31.1	34.1	135.6
Korea, Republic of	31.3	23.2	26.6	23.1	17.6	121.7
Russian Federation	38.3	15.7	11.5	8.0	8.0	81.5
Saudi Arabia	27.4	18.4	22.4	8.0	—	76.2
China	11.2	11.4	12.7	17.6	17.8	70.7
World Health Organization	50.0	20.2	—	—	—	70.2
India	8.0	11.4	13.6	18.7	10.5	62.1
International Development Association	—	—	—	—	50.0	50.0
Luxembourg	5.7	6.4	13.5	9.1	13.1	47.9
Mexico	4.2	2.2	16.2	10.0	1.0	33.6
International Fund for Agricultural Development	2.6	3.2	5.8	5.4	8.6	25.6
New Zealand	4.0	8.5	6.4	5.0	1.5	25.3
United Nations Foundation	4.8	18.1	1.3	0.2	0.5	25.0
Indonesia	4.1	4.4	6.0	7.2	2.9	24.6

(continues)

Donor	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	Total
Other income to CGIAR ¹⁸³	1.2	2.3	3.3	4.4	4.5	15.7
South Africa	2.4	4.7	3.1	2.6	2.6	15.3
Merck & Co., Inc.	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	—	12.5
Brazil	—	8.1	1.1	—	3.1	12.3
Kuwait	10.7	0.8	0.6	—	0.0	12.1
Côte d'Ivoire	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	9.2
Czech Republic	—	0.3	3.8	3.3	1.2	8.6
Turkey	5.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	7.5
CGIAR System Organization	—	—	—	—	7.4	7.4
Slovenia	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	7.1
The Children's Investment Fund Foundation	—	—	5.0	—	1.0	6.0
United Arab Emirates	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	6.0
Thailand	0.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.1	5.1
Qatar	5.0	—	—	—	—	5.0
Govt. of Quebec	—	—	—	—	4.7	4.7
Pakistan	—	—	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.5
Portugal	0.6	0.1	1.0	2.2	—	3.8
African Development Bank	—	1.8	1.2	0.6	—	3.6
Hungary	—	—	—	—	3.5	3.5
Climate Cent Foundation	—	—	2.5	—	—	2.5
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.5	—	0.4	0.3	0.8	2.0
Kenya	—	—	2.0	—	—	2.0
Morocco—institut national de larecherche agronomique	—	—	1.0	0.5	0.5	2.0
Namibia	0.3	0.4	—	1.0	—	1.6
Iceland	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.6
Sudan	—	—	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5
Sabin Vaccine Institute	—	1.5	—	—	—	1.5
The End Fund	—	—	0.7	0.7	—	1.4
Champalimaud Foundation	1.3	—	—	—	—	1.3
Estonia	—	—	—	1.1	—	1.1
Monaco	—	—	0.3	—	0.8	1.1
Dubai Cares	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.0
Panama	—	—	0.5	—	0.5	1.0
Zimbabwe	—	—	1.0	—	—	1.0
Bangladesh	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8
Rwanda	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	0.7
Sight savers (fomerly known as Royal Commonwealth)	0.2	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.6
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	—	—	0.6	—	—	0.6
Liechtenstein	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	0.6
Alliance for Open Society International	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.5
Nigeria	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.5
Latvia	—	—	0.4	—	—	0.4

(continues)

Donor	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	Total
Rockefeller Foundation	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4
Chile	—	—	0.3	—	—	0.3
Colombia	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3
Malta	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2
Lithuania	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1
Bulgaria	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1
Poland	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1
CAF (Corporación Andina de Fomento) Development Bank Latin America	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1
Romania	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
Georgia¹⁸⁴	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	0.0
Malaysia	0.0	—	—	—	—	0.0

181 The Sovereign donor names in this Annex are the same as listed in the WBG member list, issued by the Corporate Secretariat of the WBG. Private organizations names were checked with publicly available information from the Internet.

182 Due to rounding, figures presented may not add up to total/s and may not match with similar information in other parts of the report.

183 Represents share of administrative budget pertaining to donors contributing directly to the CGIAR Centers and received by the Trust Fund through the Consortium.

184 Due to rounding, contributions below \$50 thousand are displayed as \$0.0. For instance, Georgia's total contribution was \$40 thousand between FY13–FY17.

Annex 3

Glossary of Key Terms

Term	Definition
Administration Agreement/Arrangement	An agreement or arrangement between a World Bank entity, as trustee, and a donor, setting forth specific terms for the receipt and use of a specific contribution for a specific trust fund.
Advisory Services and Analytics	Advisory Services and Analytics are discrete and programmatic nonlending activities of the World Bank that help its external clients or audiences to attain a specific development objective. Through Advisory Services and Analytics, the World Bank supports clients with advice and analysis to design or implement better policies, strengthen institutions, build capacity, inform development strategies or operations, and contribute to the global development agenda.
Bank-executed Trust Fund	Funds that support the World Bank's work program.
Cash and Investments	The trust fund's share in the comingled cash and investment pool.
Cash Contributions	Cash contributions include encashment of promissory notes and cash receipts from donors and do not include transfers from Financial Intermediary Funds to World Bank Group trust funds as an implementing agency.
Cash Transfers	Cash transfers to other internal and external organizations such as International Finance Institution, United Nations, International Monetary Fund, etc.
Cofinancier	An outside party providing funds in a cofinancing agreement/arrangement.
Cofinancing	Funding provided to supplement International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/ International Development Association and Development loans, credits, grants, or guarantees provided for a project or program.
Commitment	A commitment is a financial liability created as a result of the approval of funding by the trust fund, based on its decision making processes.
Contributions Receivable	Contributions receivable refer to any portion of a contribution that is not a qualified contribution, to be received in the form of cash or a promissory note.
Country Engagement	Country engagement refers to country and regional work programs, such as lending, supervision, and Advisory Services and Analytics.
Cross Cutting Solution Areas	The World Bank's operational units working in the areas of Fragility, Conflict and Violence, Gender and Public-Private Partnerships. These units were grouped under the Cross Cutting Solution Areas until the end of fiscal year 2017.
Disbursement	Cash payment to a recipient based on a commitment by the trust fund.
Financial Intermediary Fund	Financial Intermediary Funds are financial arrangements that leverage a variety of public and private resources in support of global development initiatives and partnerships. These funds involve financial engineering or complex finance schemes, or where the World Bank provides a specified set of administrative, financial, and/or operational services.
Financial Intermediary Fund Commitment	A commitment is a financial liability created as a result of the approval of funding by a governing body of a Financial Intermediary Fund or a legal secretariat, based on its decision making processes.
Fiscal Year	The World Bank Group fiscal year refers to July 1 to June 30 of the subsequent calendar year.
Freestanding Trust Fund	A freestanding trust fund supports a specified activity or set of activities in a specific country, region, or globally. The uses of the fund's activities are known up front and are specified in the administration agreement and the grant agreement, if any, for the trust fund.

Term	Definition
Funds Held in Trust	Funds Held in Trust are comprised of cash and investments and promissory notes receivable at the end of the fiscal year. It includes transfers from Financial Intermediary Funds to International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/International Development Association trust funds as an implementing agency.
Global Engagement	Global engagement is funding for global activities that are not demand driven by a specific borrower country, such as global knowledge, research and development, and global advocacy.
Global Practices	World Bank operational units in the practice areas of Equitable Growth, Finance and Institutions, Human Development, and Sustainable Development.
Global Themes	World Bank operational units in the thematic areas of Climate Change; Fragility, Conflict, and Violence; Gender; Jobs; and Infrastructure, Public-Private Partnerships, and Guarantees. These units were grouped under Global Themes in fiscal year 2018.
Grant Agreement	An agreement between a World Bank entity, as trustee, and a recipient for the granting of funds by the trustee to the recipient under terms that involve trustee responsibility (including supervision) post-transfer.
IDA18	International Development Association 18 refers to the most recent replenishment of the International Development Association's resources which covers the 3-year period from July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2020.
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is a global development cooperative owned by 189 member countries. As the largest development bank in the world, it supports the World Bank Group's mission by providing loans, guarantees, risk management products, and advisory services to middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries, as well as by coordinating responses to regional and global challenges.
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/ International Development Association Trust Fund	A trust fund for which International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/International Development Association implements or supervises the activities financed. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/International Development Association trust funds disburse through bank-executed or recipient-executed trust funds.
International Development Association	The International Development Association is the part of the World Bank that helps the world's poorest countries. Overseen by 173 shareholder nations, International Development Association aims to reduce poverty by providing loans (called "credits") and grants for programs that boost economic growth, reduce inequalities, and improve people's living conditions.
International Finance Corporation	International Finance Corporation, a member of the World Bank Group, is the largest global development institution focused exclusively on the private sector in developing countries.
International Finance Corporation Trust Fund	A trust fund administered by International Finance Corporation.
Institutional Governance and Administration Costs	The Institutional Governance and Administration costs are charges incurred by Institutional, Governance, and Administrative Expenses units, such as the Information and Technology Solutions unit, General Services Department, etc., in support of the World Bank's Operational units.
Implementing Agency of a Financial Intermediary Fund	Any agency receiving funds from a Financial Intermediary Fund trust fund, which is responsible for managing those funds for project activities as approved by the governing body.
Intergovernmental Institutions	Intergovernmental institutions are institutions composed primarily of sovereign states or other intergovernmental organizations. Examples include organizations such as the European Union, Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, or Economic Co-operation and Development.
Investment Income	Returns (realized and unrealized) on cash and investments, allocated to individual trust funds.

Term	Definition
Millennium Development Goals	The Millennium Development Goals were the eight international development goals for the year 2015 that had been established following the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000, following the adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration. All 191 United Nations member states at that time, and at least 22 international organizations, committed to help achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.
Multi-Donor Trust Fund	A trust fund that may receive contributions from more than one donor, whose funds are pooled under a single set of agreed terms.
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency is a member of the World Bank Group. Its mission is to promote foreign direct investment into developing countries to help support economic growth, reduce poverty, and improve people's lives.
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency Trust Fund	A trust fund administered by Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.
Parallel Accounts	In order to apply the World Bank's new cost recovery framework on additional contributions to an existing trust fund ("Original Trust Fund"), a new parallel trust fund account is established for the purposes of receiving new donor contributions to trust funds that had "old" cost recovery arrangements. For this group of trust funds, there are then essentially two trustee-level accounts (until the older one is fully disbursed).
Pledge	A donor's expression of its intention to make a contribution.
Programmatic Trust Fund	A programmatic trust fund finances multiple grants under a two-stage mechanism. In the first stage, one or more development partners agree to a thematic framework with criteria for supporting a program of activities. The development partners commit their funds to the trust fund on this basis. In the second stage, grants are approved for specific activities on the agreed criteria.
Project Approval Date	The date on which the Board/Regional Vice President approves the project.
Project Effectiveness Date	Date when the loan becomes effective.
Promissory Note	A document consisting of a promise to pay that is non-interest bearing and payable on demand.
Promissory Notes Encashment	The drawdown of cash under a promissory note or letter of credit.
Promissory Notes Receivable	Promissory notes receivable refers to the balance of promissory notes not yet received in cash.
Qualified Contribution	A contribution, or installment, subject to final approval by the relevant authorities of the donor, as specified in the administration agreement/arrangement or qualified instrument of commitment.
Recipient-executed Trust Fund	Funds that the World Bank passes on to a third party and for which the World Bank plays an operational role—i.e., the World Bank normally appraises and supervises activities financed by these funds.
Regions	Six World Bank operational units in the regional geographies of Africa, East Asia and Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and Caribbean, Middle East and North Africa, and South Asia.
Results Framework	A results framework is an explicit articulation (in the form of a matrix) of the different levels, or chains, of results expected from the activities funded by the trust fund. It reflects a trust fund's logic or theory of change as well as the assumed causal linkages between outputs and intended outcomes.
Single-Donor Trust Fund	A trust fund established to receive contributions from a single donor.
Standard Trust Funds	A financing arrangement set up to accept contributions from one or more development funders to be held and disbursed/transferred by a World Bank Group entity as a trustee in accordance with agreed terms.
Sustainable Development Goals	The Sustainable Development Goals are a set of 17 global goals that are measured by progress against 169 targets. The Sustainable Development Goals cover a broad range of social issues like poverty, hunger, health, education, climate change, gender equality, and social justice.
Trust Fund	A financing arrangement set up to accept contributions from one or more donors to be held and disbursed/transferred by a World Bank Group entity as trustee in accordance with agreed terms.

Term	Definition
Trustee	The World Bank Group entity given the legal obligation to administer funds in accordance with agreed terms.
Undisbursed Commitment	Balance of commitment(s) pending disbursement or transfer.
World Bank Trust Fund	A trust fund administered by which International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/ International Development Association or Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.
World Bank Group Trust Fund	A trust fund administered by which International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/ International Development Association and/or Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, and/or International Finance Corporation.

Annex 4

Index of Trust Funds

Index of Trust Funds included in Chapter One—Trust Fund Achievements (in order of appearance)

1. Nationally Determined Contributions Support Facility (NDC-SF)Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR)
2. Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)
3. Global Environment Facility (GEF)¹⁸⁵
4. Balkans Renewable Energy Program (BREP)
5. Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP)
6. Carbon Partnership Facility (CPF)
7. Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development (TFESSD)
8. Pacific Partnership
9. Sustainable Logistics Trust Fund
10. Quality Infrastructure Investment Partnership (QII)
11. BioCarbon Fund (BioCF)
12. Ethiopia’s Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP)
13. Water Partnership Program (WPP)
14. Pilot Auction Facility for Methane and Climate Change Mitigation (PAF)¹⁸⁵
15. Pacific Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance (PDRFI)
16. Australia’s Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade IFC Global Advisory Services Trust Fund
17. Central American and Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Program (CARICOM)
18. State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF)
19. Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA)
20. Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Program (TDRP)
21. Global Program on Forced Displacement (GPDF)
22. State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF)
23. World Bank Multi-Partner Fund (MPF)
24. The Zimbabwe Reconstruction Fund (ZIMREF)
25. Ebola Recovery and Reconstruction Trust Fund (ERRTF)

¹⁸⁵ This is a WBG trust fund acting as an IA of a FIF.

26. Palestinian Partnership for Infrastructure Development Multi-Donor Trust Fund (PID MDTF)
27. United Nations—World Bank Fragility and Conflict Partnership (FCP)
28. Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)
29. Global Partnership for Education (GPE)¹⁸⁵
30. Global Financing Facility (GFF)
31. Local Solutions to Poverty (LSP)
32. Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality (UFGE)
33. Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)¹⁸⁵
34. Adolescent Girls Initiative (AGI)
35. Women Entrepreneurship Development (WEDP)
36. Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality (UFGE)
37. Australia—World Bank Partnership for South Asia (PFSA)
38. Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality (UFGE)
39. Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP)
40. Trust Fund for Accelerating Growth and Reforms (TAGR)
41. Europe and Central Asia Regional Public Finance Management (EPFM)
42. Financial Sector Reform and Strengthening Initiative (FIRST)
43. Debt Management Facility (DMF)
44. Kenya Accountable Devolution Program (KADP)
45. Governance Partnership Facility Korea Trust Fund for Governance and Public Financial Management
46. Europe and Central Asia Region Capacity Development (ECAPDEV) Trust Fund
47. South-South Experience Exchange Facility
48. Global Partnership for Social Accountability (GPSA)
49. Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund¹⁸⁵
50. Statistics for Results Facility Catalytic Fund (SRF-CF)
51. Facility for Investment Climate Advisory Services (FIAS)
52. SECO Financial Support for Advisory Services in Europe and Central Asia
53. Trade Facilitation Support Program (TFSP)
54. Europe 2020 Programmatic Trust Fund
55. Australia—World Bank Partnership for South Asia (PFSA)
56. Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF)
57. Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF)

58. Competitive Industries and Innovation Program (CIIP)
59. Ethiopia Sustainable Land Management
60. Jobs Umbrella
61. Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund¹⁸⁵
62. Rapid Social Response (RSR)-MDTF
63. infoDev
64. High Frequency South Sudan Survey
65. World Bank Multi-Partner Fund (MPF)
66. State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF)
67. Identification for Development (ID4D)
68. Global Financial Inclusion Indicators
69. Zambia Public Financial Management Reform Program
70. Global Water Security and Sanitation Partnership (GWSP)

