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IEG **CASCR Review**
Independent Evaluation Group

1. CAS Data	
Country: Malawi	
CAS Year: FY2003	**CAS Period:**FY2004–FY2006
CASCR Review Period: FY2004 – FY2006	**Date of this review:** January 30, 2007

2. Executive Summary

i. This Review examines the implementation of the FY04-FY06 Malawi CAS (the FY03 CAS) and evaluates the 2006 Malawi CASCR. IEG has also prepared a Country Assistance Evaluation (CAE) which reviews the outcomes of the Bank's Assistance to Malawi over the FY96-FY05 period. It was discussed at a CODE Subcommittee meeting on April 26, 2006.

ii. The FY03 Malawi CAS was designed to help bring about sustainable poverty reduction by focusing on 1) strengthening economic management and accountability; 2) establishing a platform for long-term sustainable growth; and 3) improving service delivery and expanding safety nets. The Bank Program to help achieve these objectives provided about $273 million (9 projects) to Malawi and produced a number of analytical products. These efforts supported various reforms in macroeconomic stability, public sector management, private sector growth and human resource development. The CASCR rates the outcome of the FY04-FY06 CAS implementation *moderately unsatisfactory* due to failure to reduce poverty and income inequality, low growth rates because of chronic macroeconomic instability, high fiscal deficits, slow progress on important reforms for market-led growth, and limited improvements in social indicators. Malawi experienced fluctuating but generally low growth rates averaging around 2.8 percent during the CAS period. The incidence of poverty remained virtually unchanged over the past eight years, estimated at 54 percent in 1998 and 53 percent in 2005. High rates of malnutrition (almost 50 percent) persisted for the entire CAS period and Malawi continued to suffer from chronic food insecurity caused by adverse weather conditions, the systemic problem of low agricultural productivity and over-reliance on maize. The 2004/05 drought required emergency assistance to avoid a food crisis. The quality of health and education remained low. With an estimated prevalence rate of 14 percent, Malawi still has the eighth most severe HIV/AIDS epidemic in the world.

iii. The CASCR points to the need for selectivity and better integration of the program. The Bank program was spread too thinly across sectors and within adjustment operations. The program also did not sufficiently address capacity building. IEG generally agrees with the overall outcome rating in the CASCR and also rates the overall outcome for the FY03 Malawi CAS as *moderately unsatisfactory*. However, we have given a lower rating to two subobjectives because of the limited achievements in improving the business environment and in addressing the HIV/AIDS pandemic. While in accord with the lessons from the CASCR, IEG adds a note of caution that the Bank needs to continue paying attention to fiscal discipline and public expenditure management. In addition, the agriculture sector is the most important sector of the Malawi economy and agricultural development remains crucial for aggregate growth, poverty reduction and food security. Also, while there have been some improvements, social indicators remain weak. Therefore, the Bank needs to continue to devote substantial resources to education, health and social safety net issues. The Bank also needs to enhance its efforts to work collaboratively with other donors and its Country Office.

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3. CASCR Summary

Overview of CAS Relevance:

- The FY03 Malawi CAS was developed to support Malawi's Poverty Reduction Strategy (MPRS), launched in April 2002, which was built around four pillars: (i) sustainable pro-poor economic growth; (ii) human capital development; (iii) improved quality of life for the most vulnerable; and (iv) good governance. The MPRS sought to achieve the goals in Vision 2020, the government's long-term program, and aimed at achieving such international commitments as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

- The FY03 CAS was fully aligned with the goals and priorities articulated in the 2002 MPRS.

- The Bank's assistance strategy was relevant to the key development constraints facing Malawi, and was consistent with the government's objectives. However, as documented in the CAE, the FY03 CAS was too ambitious, and was not sufficiently strategic or selective, spreading Bank lending across too many sectors. Investment lending was spread across several sectors, including education, environment, finance, health, private sector development, public sector governance, rural sector, social protection and infrastructure.

- The Bank designed the FY03 CAS around three pillars:

  I. Strengthen Economic Management and Accountability to improve public expenditure management, enhance public accountability, and improve parastatal effectiveness.
  II. Establish a Platform for Long-term Sustainable Growth by improving business environment, agricultural productivity and sustainable use of natural resources in the Mulanje Massif.
  III. Improve Service Delivery and Expand the Safety Net through policies supporting vulnerable groups and improved expenditure management and enhanced institutional structures for service delivery in the health and education sectors, and a reduction in the risky sexual behavior underpinning the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Overview of CAS Implementation:

1. Lending. The FY03 CAS lending proposals were delivered as planned in the base case, with minor rearrangements over time and few variations (Annex Table 1). Actual lending volume (9 projects for $273 million) was higher than the projected base case (9 projects for $215 million), closer to the high case lending scenario of $285 million. In the FY03 CAS, the Bank decided to activate the low case, but then restored the country to the base case program in early FY04 on the basis of early conclusions that there had been improvements in macroeconomic indicators and PRSP implementation as documented in the 2006 CAE. A high-priority, $35 million Multi-Sector AIDS Program (MAP) credit was shifted from FY03 to FY04. There was also an Emergency Recovery Loan for $30 million to prevent the food crisis in FY06. The Second Structural Adjustment Credit (FIMAG II) was dropped. The current portfolio is heavily concentrated on traditional investment projects. Malawi has increasingly started to use SWAps, with pooled funding mechanisms, especially in the human development sectors (e.g., Multi-Sectoral AIDS Project (MAP), Health Sector Support Project, and the Education Sector Support Loan).

2. Non-lending Services. During the FY04-06 period the Bank followed the CAS fairly closely (Annex Table 2). The resulting studies focused on key issues in macroeconomic stability, growth, public expenditure management and improved parastatal effectiveness, agriculture, poverty, and institutional structures for service delivery in the education and health sectors.

3. The Malawi CAE found that the Bank had not paid enough attention to dialogue and to dissemination of its analytical work. Some task teams (Country Economic Memorandum, Integrated Trade Study, and education sector) worked with key stakeholders and attempted to create consensus on the main recommendations. Others went little beyond the government counterpart teams that facilitated the work of the mission for the task and provided comments on draft reports. The government was usually involved in commenting on the initial design of studies as well as on the draft reports, but not in the preparation of the reports. Dissemination efforts were limited and most of the Bank reports did not reach other donors, academia, and line ministries.

4. One planned analytical study was dropped; the Institutional and Governance Review, and another study, the Public Expenditure Review, was postponed from FY06 to FY07. However, eight additional studies were delivered during the CAS period (see Annex Table 2). As explained in the CASCR, the overall impact of the Bank's AAA program was less than the sum of its individual parts; the program could have been used to better effect if it had led to successful design and implementation of Bank or partner-funded operations.

5. Portfolio Performance. IEG's reviews for all the six projects that closed during the FY04-06 period had rated outcome as *satisfactory* and institutional development impact (IDI) as *substantial*, which were well above both the Africa and Bank averages. Sustainability was rated as *likely* for all of them. All these projects had been approved before the CAS period. One small project, the Development Learning Center Loan (LIL, $4 million) was cancelled in 2005 and not rated (see Annex Table 3). The increased number of risky projects in FY05 can be attributed to closer scrutiny of the portfolio under the Portfolio Improvement Plan, which was introduced in mid-2005; both the portfolio and commitments at risk started to decline in FY06 (see Annex 4).

Overview of Achievement by Objective:

6. The Malawi CASCR and CAE both provide detailed assessments of achievements by objective; tracking CAS benchmarks where available. In brief, the outcomes of the CAS objectives and subobjectives were as follows:

Pillar I: Strengthening Economic Management and Accountability

7. At the beginning of the CAS period, macroeconomic instability was a key issue. Bank analysis had shown that the principal prerequisite for higher growth in Malawi was macroeconomic stability, largely dependent on fiscal discipline and improved public financial management. The FY03 CAS reflected the country's strong need for fiscal control and structural fiscal reforms. To achieve macroeconomic stability, the Bank aimed to support the government's effort to improve public financial management, to stem the fiscal drain and to reform public enterprises, and to curb the problem of corruption in public service by strengthening institutional accountability.

- ***Improved public expenditure management***: This outcome focused on improving public expenditure through better budget formulation, execution, and reporting. The Government that came to power in May 2004 paid increasing attention to macroeconomic stability, fiscal discipline, and anticorruption. Beginning in 2004/05 a more prudent fiscal policy was implemented, and the Government lived within its budget for the first time in almost a decade. Fiscal discipline was maintained in 2005/06 even though the food security crisis was deeper than anticipated. The higher-than-programmed spending on food security was fully financed by donors and the net proceeds from the sale of Malawi Telecom. The underlying budget deficit (including grants) declined from 8 percent of GDP in 2003/04 to 2.5 percent in 2005/06. As a result, domestic debt/GDP and interest payments/GDP declined from 25 percent and 9 percent to 20 percent and 5 percent, respectively, during the same period. An Integrated Financial Management System (IFMIS) became operational in October 2005. The provisions of the Public Finance Management Act, Public Audit Act, and Public Procurement Act are now being implemented effectively and fiscal management is improving. A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) unit was established in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development. Good progress has been made in establishing M&E systems covering education, health and HIV/AIDS. Malawi reached the completion point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative in August 2006. The Bank's program of support included the Fiscal Management Transparency and Accountability Project (FIMTAP), the Fiscal Management and Accelerated Growth Program (FIMAG). Relevant economic and sector work included the Country Financial Accountability Assessment (CFAA), Country Procurement Assessment Review (CPAR) and Country Economic Memorandum (CEM). The FIMTAP suffered from a complex design with too many objectives and also from inadequate supervision. Although FIMAG was based on solid analytical work in the CEM; implementation was poor and the project suffered from weak government commitment and too many conditions.

- ***Improved parastatal effectiveness***: This CAS subobjective aimed to reduce the financial burden of parastatals on the budget and improve the operational efficiency of public enterprises, thereby contributing to improved public service delivery. To achieve this objective the Bank provided assistance to the Government to privatize its telecommunications, power, and water utilities. The Bank also supported the Government's commercialization and restructuring efforts. These efforts notwithstanding, progress in improving parastatal effectiveness was limited. By the end of FY03 CAS period, financial losses remained significant and operational efficiency remained low; the only improvement in public service delivery was in the postal services, as documented in the CASCR. There was also some progress in the privatization program, such as the unbundling of the Electricity Supply Company and sale of Malawi Telecom, but in general achievements were unsatisfactory. The Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC), a sprawling conglomerate, is still a huge drain on Malawi's limited budgetary resources and its agro-marketing efforts have long been ineffective. Continuing efforts by the Bank and authorities to divest and privatize ADMARC's core business operations, and restructure the residual capacity to meet the needs of Malawi's more remote areas have failed. The Bank's program support included the Privatization and Utility Reform Project (PURP) and FIMAG. The PURP was an ambitious project and suffered from weak government ownership. Disbursement under the PURP was very slow until mid-2005, when it was restructured. The Bank carried out an Investment Climate Assessment (ICA) in FY06 and Poverty and Social Impact Analysis of ADMARC in FY04. These studies were useful.

Pillar II : Establishing a Platform for Long-Term Sustainable Growth

8. The second pillar of the Bank's strategy aimed to prepare the foundation for broad-based, rapid and sustainable growth by addressing the main constraints to private sector development, and by increasing productivity in both smallholder and estate-based agriculture.

- ***More competitive business environment***: The strategy aimed to improve the business environment by reducing the cost of and increasing access to utilities, transportation, and financial services. By the end of the FY03 CAS period, the efforts were not producing the expected improvements in the business environment, as documented in the CASCR. Postal services and urban water supply improved slightly, but other utilities, including telecom, power, transportation network and financial services, remained less than adequate to support a thriving private sector. Access to electricity remained at 4 percent of households, less than required to reach the targeted 6 percent. Power outages and surges from the public grid continued to cause estimated losses for entrepreneurs in excess of 10 percent of total sales—far higher than in any of the comparator countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Sixty percent of Malawian firms perceived electricity as a binding constraint on the growth and operations of their business in 2005. Access and cost of financing was another serious obstacle to private firms, with the real interest rate above 20 percent during most of the CAS period. Measures were introduced to improve competition and efficiency in the transport sector—railway concessions and liberalization of freight rates—but these have yet to have a significant impact. The Bank's program support included the PURP, Regional Trade and Facilitation Project, FIMTAP, and the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Project. Toward the end of the CAS period, the Bank increased its dialogue on private sector development and completed an ICA in FY06.

- ***Improved agricultural productivity:*** The FY03 CAS aimed to improve agricultural productivity by helping to foster better access to inputs, greater crop diversification and more efficient marketing. The strategy was not successful. Agricultural growth over the CAS period was low and agricultural productivity continued to decline. The CASCR states that necessary actions to improve the tobacco supply chain were not taken and targets for land-scarce families to benefit from land acquisition were not realized. There is some evidence that contract farming was introduced and levies on tobacco were reduced by the government. However, output diversification has been limited, despite the means to broaden cultivars being made available to farmers through the subsidized input programs. The Bank's program support included the Community-Based Rural Livelihoods Project, FIMAG, and the Irrigation and Land Development Project. The main deficiency in the FIMAG was the limited government support for its core actions, such as ADMARC restructuring. The agriculture policy options paper was very timely and useful.
- ***Sustainable use of natural resources in the Mulanje Massif***: The Bank program contributed to the preservation of biodiversity and the unique ecosytems of Mulanje Massif by incorporating biodiversity objectives into management of the reserve and focusing on community involvement in forest protection. The program was supported by one operation, the Mulanje Mountain Biodiversity Conservation Project. This project was reviewed at entry in May 2001 and assessed as highly satisfactory, and project implementation was progressing quite well until a serious drought in 2005 led to wildfires that destroyed some areas of natural habitat.

Pillar III : Improving Service Delivery and Expanding the Safety Net

9. The third major objective of Bank assistance was to help bring about improvements in social indicators in Malawi by supporting particularly vulnerable groups and improving coverage and quality of basic education and health services. The three expected outcomes identified were (i) supporting vulnerable groups; (ii) improving expenditure management in health and education; and (iii) reducing risky sexual behaviors that were a key driver of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

- ***Continued support to vulnerable groups***: Malawi introduced a number of safety net programs with the objectives of supporting vulnerable groups and contributing to poverty reduction. According to the CASCR, the number of households with measurable increases in cash income rose from 260,000 in 2003 to 1.4 million in 2005. Some 500,000 households benefited from public work programs; 200,000 children benefited from school nutrition programs; and 115,000 orphans received take-home rations as part of the emergency relief efforts. The MASAF II and MASAF III Bank loans played an important role in achieving these outcomes. The MASAF experience is typical of social funds elsewhere in several respects. Their status as semi-autonomous institutions, and often better salaries and working conditions than in the civil service, have enabled them to attract competent staff, foster professional ways of working and systems, and establish strong relationships with many stakeholders. Nevertheless, social funds continually experience political pressures, for example, regarding the location of subprojects and the allocation of credit for their success. They tend to operate as parallel governments, and need to be integrated more into process of local government decision making, especially as these benefit from the countries' policies of decentralization. Finally, they often remain highly dependent on World Bank financing.
- ***Improved expenditure management and institutional structure for service delivery in health and education:*** The Bank's education strategy during the CAS period was to improve both access and quality simultaneously, at both primary and secondary levels. It promoted

higher budgetary allocations for primary education through adjustment loans. Secondary enrollments increased from a baseline of 13 percent in 2003 to 15 percent in 2005. The gender balance in secondary education also improved. However, the quality of education at both primary and secondary levels remained poor. Education expenditures increased from 4 percent of GDP to 5 percent. The Bank's financial support in education consisted of two loans. These were the Secondary Education Project (SEP) and the recent Education Sector Support Project (ESSUP, FY05), which represents a desirable change in strategy in that it focuses on quality improvement. The high-quality 2004 education country status report had strong links with the lending program. In the health sector, the Bank's strategy was to address Malawi's health needs across the board while also promoting family planning. The Bank also promoted increased budgetary allocations for the health sector through adjustment loans. Progress in improving Malawi's very poor health indicators has been mixed. Infant and under-five mortality rates have declined. However, under-five malnutrition remains extremely high (about 50 percent) and has barely changed since 1992. The maternal mortality rate also remains high, although it has fallen slightly in recent years. The share of health expenditure in discretionary recurrent budget was on average 12 percent for the 2002/03 and 2004/05 periods, which was below the required HIPC completion threshold of 13 percent. However, public expenditures on health rose substantially in 2005/06 to 18 percent. The Bank joined the Health Sector Support Program (SWAp) with an IDA grant of $15 million in FY05. The 2005 country health status report was very useful during preparation for the SWAp.

- ***Reducing risky sexual behavior***: The Bank's strategy aimed to change the risky behavior of at-risk groups to fight the HIV/AIDS pandemic. According to the CASCR, HIV/AIDS awareness exceeded 90 percent in the general population. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate declined to around 14 percent in 2005 from 15 percent in 2003, but this decline may reflect to some extent high AIDS mortality. HIV/AIDS was affecting crucial demographic trends including crude death rates, life expectancy, and infant mortality during the CAS period. The life expectancy declined from 39 years in 2003 to 37 years in 2005. Effective preventive behavior was also not fully adopted by the majority of population. Only 41 percent of males and 25 percent of females (aged 15-24) were able to correctly identify ways of preventing transmission and reject major misconceptions about HIV/AIDS. Use of condoms increased from 39 percent to 47 percent among men and 29 percent to 30 percent among women. The Bank provided broad-based support in the fight against HIV/AIDS in Malawi through a number of projects including the Multisectoral AIDS Program (MAP), the Health Sector Support Program (SWAp), MASAF II and MASAF III. In particular, the Bank was instrumental in scaling up the program, in the establishment of an institutional framework and key implementation arrangements, and in helping to secure capacity-building and government funding for the National AIDS Commission (NAC).

Achievement of CAS Objectives

Objectives	CASCR Rating	IEG Rating	Explanation / Comments
Pillar I. Strengthening Economic Management			
1. Improved public expenditure management.	MS	MS	Fiscal discipline has been established since 2004/05. Internal and external audit functions are still weak.
2. Improved parastatal effectiveness.	MU	MU	Financial performance of parastatals is poor. ADMARC continues to register operational losses. Most major utilities are still government-administered and their services remain poor. Sale of MTL has been completed.

Pillar II. Long-Term Sustainable Growth			
1. Competitive business environment.	MU	U	Institutional and regulatory reforms were introduced in the transport sector-railway concessions and liberalization of freight rates, but these have had little impact on transportation costs. Access to electricity remained at 4 percent of households. Improvement of mail delivery was 5 percent, considerably below the target of 15 percent. There was still inadequate access to financing. The real interest rate was above 20 percent during most of the CAS period. About 37 percent of road network was in poor condition in 2005.
2. Improved agricultural productivity.	U	U	Agricultural productivity continued to decline. The agricultural growth rate was low. No poor or landless families settled on farms acquired.
3. Sustainable use of natural resources in Mulanje Massif.	S	S	Community awareness of ecosystem increased.
Pillar III. Improving Service Delivery			
1. Continued support to vulnerable groups.	S	S	Social action fund and social programs brought substantial benefits to vulnerable groups.
2. Improved service delivery in health and education.	MS	MS	Child mortality declined and secondary education enrollments expanded. Maternal mortality has remained high. The quality of education at both primary and secondary levels remains poor.
3. Reduction of risky sexual behavior (HIV/AIDS).	S	MS	The MAP, health SWAp and MASAF provided broad-based support in the fight against HIV/AIDS. Limited progress was achieved.. The prevalence rate declined to around 14 percent in 2005 from 15 percent in 2003. Malawi still has the eighth most severe epidemic in the world

MS: Moderately Satisfactory
MU: Moderately Unsatisfactory
S: Satisfactory
U: Unsatisfactory

Comments on Bank Performance:

10. In the CAS period and throughout the country's post-independence history, the Bank has been a major contributor of financial assistance, analytical work and technical assistance, and policy advice. IDA is the largest of Malawi's creditors, accounting for 65 percent of the external debt of $3.1 billion at the end of 2005. The Bank, therefore, has had an influential role in Malawi's development. The Bank's strategy was relevant to addressing the key development constraints facing Malawi at the beginning of the CAS period. Despite the Bank's strategic relevance, as documented in the CAE and CASCR, IDA's lending approach in Malawi had important shortcomings. The adjustment loans lacked realism about the government's commitment to reform. The PURP, FIMTAP and FIMAG projects were identified as having serious design deficiencies. The mid-term project reviews were limited and not

effectively used to bring about major restructurings, particularly at the beginning of the CAS period. The quality of ESW was generally good, although wider dissemination both inside and outside government could usefully have been given greater priority. In a number of projects, including Secondary Education, PURP, and FIMTAP, performance and progress reporting were deficient, and the ratings of project implementation performance were overly favorable. However, toward the end of the FY03 CAS period Bank and program performance were beginning to improve. There have been improvements in supervision and increased attention to partnership at the country level. Operations with poor quality at entry, namely the PURP and FIMTAP, have been restructured.

4. Overall IEG Assessment

Outcome:	*Moderately Unsatisfactory*
Bank Performance:	*Moderately Unsatisfactory*

11. Bank activities in Malawi had limited success in achieving the program objectives of strengthening macroeconomic management and accountability, establishing a platform for long-term sustainable growth, and social development. Economic growth was volatile and weak, with GDP growth averaging below 3 percent. As a consequence, poverty incidence remained high (over 50 percent) and virtually unchanged between 1998 and 2005. The recent Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment indicated that more than 52 percent of the population (6.4 million) lived below the poverty line and 22 percent (2.7 million) was living in severe poverty, such that they could not afford even the minimum daily recommended food requirements.

5. Assessment of CAS Completion Report

12. The CASCR is clearly written, and it provides a thorough and frank assessment of the implementation and outcomes of the Malawi program. The CASCR adequately acknowledged and incorporated IEG recommendations from both the Capacity-Building in Africa Report (2005) and the FY06 CAE.

13. In assessing outcomes and using performance indicators, the CASCR makes a useful attempt to compensate for the limitations in the original design of the CAS results matrix, though it still suffers from limitations in both data availability and the original matrix design.

6. Findings and Lessons

14. The CASCR identifies a number of lessons for subsequent CAS design:

- **Integration and linkages.** Building linkages in the strategy can help deliver results; for instance, through CAS design or through modifications during implementation the Bank could have leveraged other resources to help with improving service delivery, sequenced with the privatization reforms—such resources as, for example, additional donor financing, public-private partnerships, and Government organization to improve infrastructure and services.
- **Capacity-building**. Capacity-building efforts need to be coupled with efforts to address broader institutional reforms and to better factor in the political will that underpins successful implementation of capacity-building programs.
- **Project design**. Malawi continued to show poor results over several years as a result of design and implementation deficiencies in investment operations.
- **Ownership**. Ownership of the reform agenda set out in the Bank's CAS is always critical. Effective consensus-building and partnership with sustained good-quality technical work would also contribute producing better results.

15. IEG agrees with the lessons drawn in the CASCR. Additionally, as indicated in the recent CAE, to ensure the relevance of the Bank's strategy in Malawi, it will be essential to pay close attention to: (i) fiscal discipline; (ii) the agricultural sector; (iii) education, health and social safety net issues; and (iv) donor coordination, country office and task management.

- **Fiscal discipline.** The new government has been reversing a 10-year record of fiscal mismanagement and lack of accountability. Priority should be given to such areas as strengthening of budget execution, better public expenditure management, and enhanced fiscal discipline.
- **Agriculture sector.** Agriculture is the most important sector in the Malawi economy and agricultural development remains crucial for aggregate growth and poverty alleviation. The Bank needs to focus on helping the government develop better policies to improve agricultural productivity; food security (in particular management of strategic grain reserves); agricultural institutions and rural finance. Consistent with the recent IEG study on natural disasters, future Malawi country assistance strategies should acknowledge natural disasters such as droughts and floods as major risks to development outcomes and identify long-term mitigation instruments.
- **Education, health and social safety net issues.** While there have been some improvements, social indicators remain weak, and the Bank needs to continue to devote substantial resources to education, health and social safety net issues.
- **Donor coordination, country office and task management.** Despite decentralization, the Bank's Office in Malawi is relatively small and the limited number of headquarters staff constrain its ability to coordinate with other donors. There has also been excessive turnover in task management on several projects. The Bank needs to devote additional effort to working with other donors on the ground. It also needs to enhance the workings of the Country Office and reduce turnover in task managers.

Annex Table 1: Planned Base-Case and Actual Lending for Malawi, FY04-06

FY	Projects	Proposed IBRD/IDA	Status	Approved IBRD/IDA	Objective[1/]
Planned					
FY04					
	Fiscal Management and Accelerating Growth Program - FIMAG	30.0	Actual	50.0	I,II,III
	Community-Based Rural Land Development	25.0	Actual	27.0	II
	Global Distance Learning	5.0	Actual	4.0	III
	Health Sector Reform	15.0	Forwarded to FY05		
			Additional Actual Projects		
			Multi-Sectoral AIDS Project (MAP)	35.0	III
Subtotal FY04		***75.0***		***116.0***	
FY05					
	Infrastructure Service Project (SIM)	40.0	Forwarded to FY06		II
	Irrigation, Rural Livelihoods and Agriculture Project[2/]	30.0	Forwarded to FY06		II
			Additional Actual Projects		
			Health Sector Reform	15.0	III
			Education Sector Support (SIL 1)	32.2	III
Subtotal FY05		***70.0***		***47.2***	
FY06					
	Education Sector Support (SIL 1)	30.0	Pulled to FY05		III
	Structural Adjustment Loan II	40.0	Forwarded FY07		
			Additional Actual Projects		
			Infrastructure Service Project (SIM)	40.0	II
			Irrigation, Rural Livelihoods and Agriculture Project	40.0	II
			Emergency Recovery Loan	30.0	II, III
Subtotal FY06		***70.0***		***110.0***	
Total Planned		**215.0**		**273.2**	
Projects Approved since the close of the CAS period					
FY07			SWAP Malaria Booster HSSP	5.0	III
Total		**215.0**		**278.2**	

Sources: Malawi CAS 2003, CAS CR 2006; WB Business Warehouse as of September 8, 2006
1. Objectives:
   I) Strengthening economic management and accountability.
   II) Establishing a platform for long-term sustainable growth.
   III) Improving service delivery and expanding the safety net.
2. Integrated Rural Development and "Agriculture" are merged.

Annex Table 2: Planned and Actual Analytical and Advisory Work, FY04-06

	Planned Product	Delivery Status
FY 2004	Country Procurement Assessment Report	Actual
	Financial Sector Review	Forwarded to FY05
	Health Status Report	Forwarded to FY05
	Gender Assessment[1/]	Actual
	Poverty Assessment	Forwarded to FY06
		Additional Actual Deliveries
		Decentralization Frame Work
		Agricultural Policy Options
		ADMARC PSIA
		Education Country Status Report
		PPIAF:(UK-NC) Malawi - Harmonization
		(UK-NC)Malawi PSP in Nacala
FY 2005	Inst. Governance Review	Dropped
	Education Country Status Report	Pulled to FY04
		Additional Actual Deliveries
		Financial Sector Review
		Review of Health Financing & HR
		Capacity Building Strategy
		Integrated Household Survey
		Economic Performance and Policy Note
		Integr Gender into HIV/AIDS
FY 2006	Public Expenditure Review	Forwarded to FY07
	Transport Study	Actual
		Additional Actual Deliveries
		Poverty Assessment
		PSIA Elec. Sec. Reform
		Investment Climate Assessment (ICA)

Sources: Malawi CASCR 2006; WB Business Warehouse tables 3.1 and 4.2 as of September 6, 2006; IRIS, and Integrated Controller's Systems ".
1. In BW this is mentioned as "CGA".

Annex Table 3a: Project Rating for Malawi, FY04-06

Project Name	Approval FY	Exit FY	IEG Outcome	IEG Sustainability	IEG ID Impact
MW-National Water Development (BD FY95)	1995	2004	Satisfactory	Likely	Substantial
Pop./Family Planning	1999	2004	Highly Satisfactory	Likely	Substantial
MASAF II	1999	2004	Moderately Satisfactory	Non-evaluable	Substantial
TA – Adjustment (FRDP III)	2001	2004	Unsatisfactory	Likely	Modest
MW-Emerg Drought Recovery ERL (FY03)	2003	2005	Satisfactory	Likely	Substantial
MW-Secondary Education (FY98)	1998	2006	Moderately Satisfactory	Likely	Modest
GDLN LIL	2004	2006	Not rated	Not applicable	Not rated

Annex Table 3b: IEG Project Rating for Malawi and Comparators

Region	Total Evaluated ($M)	Total Evaluated (No)	Outcome % Sat ($)	Outcome % Sat (No)	Inst Dev Impact % Subst ($)	Inst Dev Impact % Subst (No)	Sustainability % Likely ($)	Sustainability % Likely (No)
Malawi	241.5	7	99.1	83.3	79	66.7	100.0	100.0
Africa	6,659.9	162	77.4	69.8	56	48.7	76.0	68.6
Bank-wide Average	43,333.0	702	87.5	79.9	65	56.2	89.4	81.5

Source: WB Business Warehouse tables 4a.5 and 4a.6 as of October 13, 2006.

Annex Table 4: Portfolio Status Indicators by FY00-06 (US$ Million)

	Fiscal year						
Country	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**
Malawi							
# Proj	14	11	9	11	11	12	10
Net Comm Amt	564.5	399.3	287.7	412.2	371.8	369.0	316.8
# Proj At Risk	4	2	3	1	1	4	3
% At Risk	28.6	18.2	33.3	9.1	9.1	33.3	30.0
Comm At Risk	113.1	60.6	44.3	15.0	48.2	132.6	82.9
% Commit at Risk	20.0	15.2	15.4	3.6	13.0	35.9	26.2
Tanzania							
# Proj	21	18	22	24	23	21	26
Net Comm Amt	1,206.7	907.0	1,233.0	1,418.7	1,444.5	1,333.0	1,894.5
# Proj At Risk	1	1	2	2	0	4	4
% At Risk	4.8	5.6	9.1	8.3	0.0	19.0	15.4
Comm At Risk	31.1	41.2	71.1	17.0	0.0	133.4	425.6
% Commit at Risk	2.6	4.5	5.8	1.2	0.0	10.0	22.5
Uganda							
# Proj	24	24	23	21	19	20	21
Net Comm Amt	1,110.8	1,209.6	864.5	961.2	886.9	1,030.5	1,113.9
# Proj At Risk	2	1	2	1	6	7	1
% At Risk	8.3	4.2	8.7	4.8	31.6	35.0	4.8
Comm At Risk	40.6	158.0	95.0	20.0	260.6	336.1	91.0
% Commit at Risk	3.7	13.1	11.0	2.1	29.4	32.6	8.2
Zambia							
# Proj	14	16	12	14	14	12	9
Net Comm Amt	715.2	779.5	463.2	567.7	604.9	498.1	287.4
# Proj At Risk	2	5	9	2	1	6	1
% At Risk	14.3	31.3	75.0	14.3	7.1	50.0	11.1
Comm At Risk	131.0	241.6	341.2	27.8	25.0	255.9	28.2
% Commit at Risk	18.3	31.0	73.7	4.9	4.1	51.4	9.8
Mozambique							
# Proj	15	14	15	16	16	17	18
Net Comm Amt	767.9	756.9	943.7	931.4	810.0	920.0	867.5
# Proj At Risk	0	1	3	2	1	5	3
% At Risk	0.0	7.1	20.0	12.5	6.3	29.4	16.7
Comm At Risk	0.0	71.0	151.6	80.6	55.0	161.8	100.9
% Commit at Risk	0.0	9.4	16.1	8.7	6.8	17.6	11.6
Africa							
# Proj	367	359	355	343	334	334	351
Net Comm Amt	13,525.9	14,408.9	15,182.1	15,793.2	16,387.7	16,364.8	18,310.4
# Proj At Risk	51	53	93	65	76	97	77
% At Risk	13.9	14.8	26.2	19.0	22.8	29.0	21.9
Comm At Risk	1,618.7	2,429.8	4,088.2	2,937.3	3,174.5	4,300.9	3,241.0
% Commit at Risk	12.0	16.9	26.9	18.6	19.4	26.3	17.7
Bank Wide							
# Proj	1,505.0	1,457.0	1,428.0	1,395.0	1,346.0	1,332.0	1,345.0
Net Comm Amt	116,164	106,641	102,601	94,772	92,554	93,212	92,889
# Proj At Risk	231.0	184.0	272.0	218.0	228.0	224.0	188.0
% At Risk	15.3	12.6	19.0	15.6	16.9	16.8	14.0
Comm At Risk	18,862.9	12,539.2	17,385.4	14,141.5	14,742.1	12,552.7	10,849.8
% Commit at Risk	16.2	11.8	16.9	14.9	15.9	13.5	11.7

Source: WB Business Warehouse tables 3a.4 as of September 5, 2006

Annex Table 5: IBRD/IDA Net Disbursements and Charges Summary Report for Malawi (US$)

Fiscal Year	Disb. Amt.	Repay Amt.	Net Amt.	Charges	Fees	Net Transfer
2004	67,614,105	31,406,579	36,207,526	14,364,090	407,086	21,436,350
2005	89,349,848	33,694,340	55,655,508	15,050,616	572,697	40,032,195
2006	129,625,472	36,194,842	93,430,630	14,513,411	340,932	78,576,287
Total (FY04-06)	**286,589,425**	**101,295,761**	**185,293,664**	**43,928,117**	**1,320,715**	**140,044,832**

Source: WB Loan Kiosk, Net Disbursements and Charges Report of September 6, 2006

Annex Table 6: Total Net Disbursements of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid (US $ Million)

Donors	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	0.7	0.55	1.24	1.1	0.94
Austria	0.04	0.05	0.07	-1.12	-1.24
Belgium	0.04	0.81	0.07	1.96	0.13
Canada	6.69	10.96	8.54	16.66	16.02
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	0.07
Denmark	24.86	21.55	7.78	4.17	4.72
Finland	1	0.49	0.74	1.02	1.06
France	-	0.46	5.05	2.82	1.29
Germany	25.45	19.82	24.03	29.4	24.63
Greece	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.3
Ireland	0.61	0.46	3.08	4.23	4.61
Iceland	1.02	1.74	1.57	1.96	2.28
Italy	0.05	-	1.64	0.01	0.77
Japan	38.53	18.29	18.81	31.41	18.96
Korea	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.09
Luxembourg	1.23	0.16	1.29	1.43	1.24
Netherlands	1.6	13.07	16.86	7.33	15.76
New Zealand	0.2	0.14	0.14	0.08	0.09
Norway	6.8	9.64	15.56	28.16	27.17
Spain	0.06	-0.23	0.42	0.27	-0.4
Sweden	5.11	2.27	7.65	13.93	15.88
Switzerland	-	0.24	0.57	0.15	0.03
United Kingdom	96.89	66.49	50.19	111.07	119.5
United States	59.32	30.55	61.15	59.51	56.75
AfDF	16.08	8.2	20.83	25.99	21.23
EC	48.93	65.02	52.14	79.89	64.44
GEF	0.08	0.06	0.09	0.27	0.44
IDA	81.18	106.55	47.98	69.14	65.25
IFAD	4.05	3.45	1.39	0.3	0.88
SAF+ESAF+PRGF(IMF)	-0.58	-8.83	-7.38	-1.06	-13.67
UNDP	2.35	1.69	2.77	4.6	5.56
UNTA	1.96	1.73	2.14	1.49	1.6
UNICEF	3.93	4.28	4.93	4.95	4.88
UNHCR	0.79	1.05	1.46	1.4	1.63
WFP	1.77	4.42	7	4.18	4.87
Other UN	0.12	0.31	0.81	0.92	0.49
UNFPA	1.13	2.48	2.94	3.18	3.99
Nordic Dev.Fund	4.84	3.5	2.3	4.16	4.21
Arab Agencies	4.23	3.75	2.99	2.51	0.37
Arab Countries	5.12	8.75	8.12	0.47	-0.9
Other Bilateral Donors	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.03
DAC Countries, Total	269.24	195.82	224.9	313.66	308.21
Multilateral ,Total	170.86	197.66	142.39	201.92	166.17
G7,Total	226.93	146.57	169.41	250.88	237.92
DAC EU Members, Total	157	125.45	118.89	176.59	188.25
Non-DAC Bilateral Donors, Total	6.2	10.56	9.83	2.47	1.57
ALL Donors, Total	**446.3**	**404.04**	**377.12**	**518.05**	**475.95**

Source: OECD DAC Online database, Table 2a. Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements as of September 6, 2006.

Annex Table 7: Economic and Social Indicators

Series Name	Malawi 2000	Malawi 2001	Malawi 2002	Malawi 2003	Malawi 2004	Average 2000-2004: Malawi	Low Income	Sub Saharan Africa	Tanzania	Uganda	Zambia	Mozambique
Growth												
GDP growth (annual %)	1.6	-5.0	2.9	6.1	6.7	2.4	5.1	3.8	6.4	5.8	4.3	7.6
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	-1.1	-7.3	0.5	3.8	4.4	0.1	3.2	1.4	4.3	2.3	2.4	5.4
GNI per capita, PPP (current international $)	574.0	545.2	557.1	588.7	630.9	579.2	2,004.6	1,707.5	589.7	1,332.4	809.1	1,002.3
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US$)	150.0	140.0	140.0	150.0	160.0	148.0	424.3	507.1	300.0	242.0	330.0	226.0
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	39.5	38.8	39.0	39.8	39.1	39.2	25.4	18.0	44.8	33.8	22.1	23.9
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	17.9	16.7	16.1	16.4	16.6	16.7	26.7	30.7	16.2	20.9	26.2	28.5
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	42.5	44.5	44.9	43.9	44.3	44.0	47.8	51.3	39.0	45.3	51.8	47.6
Macroeconomic Indicators												
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	13.6	13.8	10.4	10.8	11.0	11.9	22.0	18.1	18.3	20.3	22.8	27.1
Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)	3.8	2.7	-6.8	-11.7	-11.6	-4.7	19.6	17.7	9.6	6.9	16.1	10.5
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	29.6	22.7	14.7	9.6	11.4	17.6	..	..	3.1	3.1	21.8	12.9
Real effective exchange rate index (2000 = 100)	100.0	103.4	102.2	79.6	74.6	92.0	..	..	..	90.3	104.5	..
Official exchange rate (LCU per US$, period average)	59.5	72.2	76.7	97.4	108.9	83.0	..	..	954.2	1,794.3	4,126.5	21,194.5
External Balance												
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	25.6	28.0	24.3	27.2	26.5	26.3	21.0	32.2	16.9	12.3	22.4	26.8
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	35.3	39.1	41.5	49.7	49.2	43.0	23.4	32.6	25.7	25.6	29.0	43.4
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-4.2	-3.5	-10.4	..	..	-6.0	0.5	0.3	-4.1	-5.4	-17.1	-17.3
Total debt service (% of GNI)	3.7	2.7	1.9	2.4	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.7	1.3	1.3	7.9	2.1
External debt (% of GNI)	158.5	153.5	152.8	179.9	186.3	166.2	40.6	60.4	71.0	68.9	170.3	125.1
Total reserves in months of imports	4.4	3.7	2.4	..	..	3.5	7.8	7.2	7.1	6.6	2.0	4.6
IBRD loans and IDA credits (PPG DOD, billion current US$)	1.60	1.63	1.77	1.96	2.08	1.81	94.31	43.33	3.09	2.67	2.19	1.05
Public Finances												
Govern. revenues, excl. all grants as % of GDP (%)	17.1	18.3	19.2	22.6	24.0	20.2	12.6	..	11.3	11.8	18.5	13.8
Cash surplus/deficit (% of GDP)	..	..	..	..	..	..	-3.6	..	..	-2.6	..	..
Expense (% of GDP) [1]		..	35.1	39.3	43.9	39.4	16.0	..	..	21.3	..	..
Total expend. and net lending, as share of GDP, (%)	30.9	32.8	36.3	42.2	41.8	36.8	..	26.9	18.3	24.7	30.3	30.5
Final consumption expenditure, etc. (% of GDP)	96.2	97.3	106.8	111.7	111.6	104.7	..	..	90.4	93.1	83.9	89.5
Gross national expenditure (% of GDP)	109.7	111.1	117.2	122.5	122.7	116.6	..	..	108.7	113.3	106.6	116.5
Social Indicators												
Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)	75.0	90.0	64.0	84.0	89.0	80.4	63.3	56.6	88.6	71.8	79.6	70.8
Improved water source (% of population with access)	..	..	67.0	..	..	67.0	75.1	58.2	73.0	56.0	55.0	42.0
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	..	..	46.0	..	..	46.0	35.6	36.0	46.0	41.0	45.0	27.0
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	40.4	..	39.6	39.9	37.5	40.1	58.5	46.1	46.3	47.1	37.8	42.0
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	117.0	..	..	..	109.8	113.4	81.6	102.0	83.2	82.6	102.0	113.2
Population, total (in million)	11.5	11.8	12.1	12.3	12.6	12.1	2,258.9	694.5	36.2	26.0	11.1	18.7
Urban population (% of total)	15.1	15.5	15.9	16.3	16.7	15.9	29.9	35.2	34.4	12.2	35.7	34.4
Population growth (annual %)	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.0	3.3	1.8	2.1
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	..	..	..	..	64.1	64.1	61.7	..	69.4	66.8	68.0	..
School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.3	13.9	25.3	3.9	..	..
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	139.0	140.6	134.9	..	124.9	134.8	43.1	87.5	84.3	130.0	81.7	83.4
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	31.6	32.8	31.8	..	28.9	31.2	43.1	29.6	..	17.6	24.4	8.0

Sources: WB Africa Regional Database; WB Development Indicators as of September 6, 2006

1. *Source for Malawi Data:* IMF Country Report No. 06/94; Pg16, Central government (percent of GDP) Expenditure (estimated)

Annex Table 8: Malawi - Millennium Development Goals

	1990	1995	1998	2001	2004
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					
Income share held by lowest 20%	..	..	*5*	..	..
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	..	30	..	*22*	..
Poverty gap at $1 a day (PPP) (%)	..	..	15	..	..
Poverty headcount ratio at $1 a day (PPP) (% of population)	..	..	42	..	..
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)	*54*	..	65	..	..
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	..	..	*40*	..	*34*
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education					
Literacy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24)	63	..	..	..	76
Persistence to grade 5, total (% of cohort)	*64*	..	*49*	44	..
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	29.1	52.9	*68.8*	67.3	58.5
School enrollment, primary (% net)	*48*	..	*99*	..	95
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women					
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	10	..	6	9	9
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)	*81.1*	..	91	92.9	98.5
Ratio of young literate females to males (% ages 15-24)	67.6	..	..	..	86.1
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (% of total nonagricultural employment)	11	11	12	12	*13*
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality					
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	81	90	90	90*	89*
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	146	133	..	*117*	110
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000)	241	216	..	*188*	175
Goal 5: Improve maternal health					
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	..	..	..	*61*	..
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	..	..	..	*1800*	..
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases					
Children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	390,000	500,000
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	..	*22*	..	*31*	..
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	257.2	..	..	..	412.8
Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	15	..
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	..	..	..	14	*14*
Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (%)	..	38.3	47	40.6	39.8
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability					
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..
Forest area (% of land area)	41	..	..	*38*	*36*
GDP per unit of energy use (constant 2000 PPP $ per kg of oil equivalent)	..	..	..	..	..
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	36	..	..	*46*	..
Improved water source (% of population with access)	41	..	..	*67*	..
Nationally protected areas (% of total land area)	..	..	..	..	11.2
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development					
Aid per capita (current US$)	53.2	43	39.9	34.3	37.8
Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports of G&S, excl. workers' remittances)	28	24	16	15	14
Fixed line and mobile phone subscribers (per 1,000 people)	2.8	3.4	4.4	9.4	25
Internet users (per 1,000 people)	0	..	0.2	1.7	3.7
Personal computers (per 1,000 people)	..	..	0.7	1.1	1.6
Total debt service (% of exports of goods, services and income)	29	25	15	9	..
Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..
Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..
Other					
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	7	6.6	*6.4*	*6.1*	5.9
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US$)	180	160	200	140	160
GNI, Atlas method (current US$) (billions)	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.7	2
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	23	17.4	13.5	13.8	11
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	45.7	43.1	*41.7*	*39.6*	37.4
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	51.8	..	..	..	64.1
Population, total (millions)	9.5	10.1	10.9	11.8	12.6
Trade (% of GDP)	57.2	78.5	70.9	67.1	75.7

Source: **World Development Indicators database, April 2006**
Note: Figures in italics refer to periods other than those specified.
* *Source:* Per WB DDP

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day; Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education; Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women; Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality; Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate
Goal 5: Improve maternal health; Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS; Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability; Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources; Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation ; Target 11: By 2020to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development; Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction both nationally and internationally; Target 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries; Target 14: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly); Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term; Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth; Target 17: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries; Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications