



Annual Report 2014

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative—
Multi-Donor Trust Fund (EITI MDTF)

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Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative—
Multi-Donor Trust Fund (EITI MDTF)



Miner, Peru

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Foreword



Coal Miner, Colombia

Paulo de Sa
Practice Manager
Energy & Extractives Global Practice
The World Bank Group



Change ushers in an era of accountability

The last year has been one of change for both EITI and the World Bank. The EITI has taken on new challenges as it begins to support countries in the implementation of the new Standard which was introduced at the EITI Global Conference in Sydney in May 2013. Under the EITI Standard, requirements move from a narrow focus on revenue transparency to the transparency of key data across the EI value chain. This helps to provide greater meaning to revenue figures in the EITI reports so that readers of EITI reports can better appreciate their significance and be more informed about the contribution of the sector to the economy. Also, new requirements seek to link EITI work plans to broader sector objectives to help mainstream the EITI into the government's reform agenda.

The EITI International Secretariat, the World Bank, and our implementing partners devoted considerable time this year disseminating information about the EITI Standard and how it can be tailored for each unique country setting. You can imagine the task the national Secretariats face as they prepare extremely diverse MSG members to implement one new, ambitious mission. While the challenge is great, continuous capacity building efforts, knowledge exchange and technical assistance continue to advance the agenda from transparency to accountability through EITI.

At the same time, the World Bank underwent an historic reorganization to provide its services in a more efficient and effective manner. The department previously known as Sustainable Energy, Gas, Oil and Mining (SEGOM), is now the part of the Energy & Extractives Global Practice. The reorganization makes our team of specialists a global focal point for knowledge and operations on Extractives throughout the entire World Bank Group. Work on Energy & Extractives projects now will be circulated through the Global Practice in an effort to generate more knowledge sharing inputs, global expertise, and foster sharper and faster solutions to worldwide challenges.

On a departmental level, we are also looking at ways to strengthen our programs through the creation

of a global trust fund for our work on extractives. The proposed Extractives Global Practice Support (EGPS) multi-donor trust fund will consolidate funding using just one instrument, in support of the overall work program for extractives under the new Energy and Extractives Global Practice of the World Bank Group. It will allow the Bank to respond more rapidly and flexibly to the wide spectrum of topics on which resource-rich developing countries are asking for support across the entire value chain. While the current working-level engagement with donors and other partners on the technical aspects will not change, the use of a consolidated approach will reduce the costs of management and administration for donors, clients and the Bank. As the EITI MDTF comes to a close in December 2015, future EITI support will be channeled through the EGPS.

The EITI MDTF has also embarked upon its own new challenge as it evaluates its performance and looks at ways to improve. In this sense the EITI MDTF last year published its first Annual Report, launched an Independent Evaluation and has begun implementing a Results Framework to more systematically measure implementation in the field on a country-by-country basis.

Likewise, many of the donors of EITI MDTF have undergone their own reorganizations over the past years. Despite growing budget constraints and shifting priorities, the continued support of EITI MDTF donors for transparency in the extractive industries has been crucial to the success of EITI. Moreover, this steadfast donor commitment reflects the growing importance of extractives on the global stage. Looking ahead, as the mandate for EITI grows with implementation of the new Standard, so will the need for increased financial support from the donors.

In this second Annual Report of the EITI MDTF we have made several improvements such as adding more information on EITI MDTF activities throughout the regions and stories on a few notable EITI MDTF interventions. We hope you will enjoy the read as well as the new layout and design of this year's report.



Executive Summary



Mining for Gold, Sierra Leone
© William Vest-Lillesbø, winner of the EITI photo competition of 2014

The EITI-Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) provided support across a broad spectrum of issues over the past year to deepen transparency and assist EITI implementing countries in strengthening their governance frameworks around extractives.

In FY14 and beginning of FY15, 56 percent of MDTF funds have gone to support work in Africa, where Cameroon, DRC, Guinea, and Sierra Leone advanced to Compliant status and Ethiopia, Senegal, and Seychelles became EITI Candidate Countries. Another region that made significant gains was East Asia and Pacific, where 19 percent of MDTF support has been dedicated this year and Myanmar and Papua New Guinea advanced to candidacy status. In Europe and Central Asia, where 7 percent of MDTF support has been dedicated, Kazakhstan achieved Compliant status, while the Ukraine was admitted as a Candidate. Latin America's participation in EITI also grew, with Guatemala advancing to become the second

Compliant country in the region. MDTF support to Latin America represented 11 percent over the last year. While these countries face many EITI implementation challenges, support from EITI MDTF facilitated the process, built capacity for implementation and is paving the way for broader policy reform.

Effective participation of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the EITI process is a critical issue for many of the countries joining the EITI movement. The EITI MDTF continues to support CSOs through outreach, training and capacity building to ensure that these stakeholders have a strong voice to represent and inform their constituency and disseminate information on EITI. The World Bank administered CSO Direct Support Program completed nine projects (Guatemala, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Niger, Tanzania, Trinidad & Tobago, and Zambia); with eight projects still being implemented (Azerbaijan, Cameroon, Ethiopia,

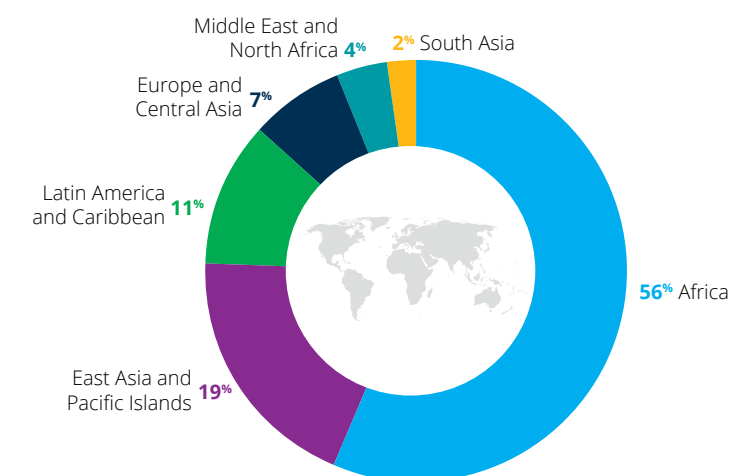
Liberia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Peru and Solomon Islands), and three projects are in process (Albania, Myanmar and Sierra Leone). An independent Mid-Term Assessment was conducted of the World Bank Direct Support Program to examine the extent to which the program contributed to increased CSOs participation, broader CSOs representation, strengthened capacity and the efficiency of program's implementation process. Recommendations of the assessment included incorporation of a CSO capacity assessment tool, a quality assurance mechanism and increased grant allocation.

At the same time, Publish What You Pay (PWYP) and the Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI), formerly known as the Revenue Watch Institute, continued to work with the World Bank under EITI MDTF funding to expand the reach of work with civil society. PWYP has been working to strengthen the participation and engagement of civil society organizations in EITI in Central Africa, a resource-rich but difficult region where civil society and PWYP coalitions face many challenges. NRGI led CSO activities in 11 countries (Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ghana, Niger, Philippines, Tanzania, Ukraine, and Zambia) and developed a very valuable *Guide to the EITI Standard*.

To improve stakeholders' understanding of the EITI Standard, several global knowledge initiatives were launched. One was a series of regional conferences and workshops organized jointly by the World Bank and the EITI International Secretariat. These workshops convened stakeholders from each region to train participants on the requirements of the new Standard and how best to prepare for its implementation. The conferences were held in Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Kazakhstan and Tanzania bringing together participants from all over the world. In addition, specialized training on communications was conducted in four workshops entitled "Talking Matters," that was supported by EITI MDTF, the EITI International Secretariat and Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). And recently, a pilot Community of Practice was launched to bring together EITI implementers in an online forum where they can share knowledge in real time and continue dialogue with their counterparts in other countries from the ease of their own computer.

Another challenge that many EITI implementing countries cite as a hurdle to increased transparency is the inefficiency with which data is currently compiled. In an effort to strengthen countries' existing financial reporting data and systems to provide the required EITI information, the World Bank in collaboration with the IMF and the International Secretariat, have launched a new initiative that aims to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of extractive industry fiscal reporting by integrating EITI standards into national

EITI MDTF Total Allocation by Region



government financial management information systems (FMIS). This work is currently in the pilot stage and will be developed further throughout 2015.

Innovative efforts are being made to deepen transparency through EITI, but the question remains, what are the results of our efforts? To help answer this question a Results Framework was developed during FY14 that consists of indicators that we hope to collect annually. The Results Framework is being tested and baseline data is being collected to assess the measurability of the indicators.

Moving forward we see many challenges and opportunities. As reporting on the EITI Standard comes due, EITI implementing countries will have more questions and needs. At the same time, the EITI family continues to grow as new countries declare their interest in implementing EITI. This combination of more extensive and rigorous reporting, coupled with a growing number of implementing countries, is the great challenge ahead. All stakeholders will need to redouble efforts to support resource-rich countries.



Results Profile Summary



In an effort to measure progress on EITI implementation this section summarizes key activities that have taken place over the past fiscal year and how they contribute to the goal of the EITI MDTF; to assist countries in their implementation efforts to achieve EITI compliance.

Over its ten years of implementation, EITI has managed to achieve some remarkable results. Pulling data from country specific reconciliation reports, revenues for the year 2011 reconciled by EITI amounted to \$335 billion equivalent (comparing to the revenues reconciled for the year 2010 of \$215 billion, and 2009 revenues of \$165 billion)¹. In 2011, the percent of revenues reconciled represented about 22 percent of total revenues in these countries, which represents 70 percent of total revenues if correcting for extreme cases such as Indonesia and Norway.

Given its significance and growing outreach, EITI became deeply embedded in policy dialogues led by the World Bank and other donors to support governments of resource rich countries who thrive to better manage their resources and revenues for better economic growth. Sections below summarize key results and policy implications, first at global level and afterwards drilling down to the regional level. More detailed information on activities can be found in the country-by-country reports and the Results Framework table in Annex 4.

Notable examples of **EITI results at the policy level:**

- **EITI as a tool for policy reform:** EITI-linked indicators were adopted by a number of donors, including the World Bank,

International Monetary Fund, DfID and others, as a policy level triggers for various budget support operations. In FY14, at least four Development Policy Lending Operations of the World Bank included EITI—Mozambique Ninth Poverty Reduction Support Credit, Sierra Leone Sixth Governance Reform and Growth Grant, Burundi’s Eighth Economic Reform Support Grant and Solomon Islands Second Development Policy Operation. These measures illustrate acknowledgement of EITI as a tool to influence policy reforms. Bringing this important dialogue to the highest level of the government (and linking it with substantial donor support) is contributing to future mainstreaming of EITI into governments’ own systems.

- **EITI advancing Public Financial Management (PFM):** Over the past year, EITI triggered more specific policy dialogue by the World Bank and the IMF around PFM systems and various budgeting tools in resource rich countries to mainstream revenue forecasting and automation of reporting while increasing transparency and accountability of governments at central and local levels. Pilot assessments for PFM modules are being launched across four countries with the first assessment in Trinidad & Tobago which took place in April 2014.
- **EITI efficiency improving:** Across EITI countries the gap between current year and reporting year is narrowing down. If in earlier years a gap of over 2 reporting cycles was a norm, reports are now more current. The majority of reports collected in December 2013 were for the calendar year 2011 or 2012, with only 3 being from 2010 and 1 from 2009. In part, this is due to new rules requiring this gap to be under 2 years, but also due to growing capacity and better processes among EITI Secretariats and MSGs.
- **Automated EITI reporting:** As recommended in several EITI country-level reconciliation reports, there is a growing trend toward automation of EITI reporting from companies and government entities. Ghana has rolled out such a system already (SAP based), Yemen switched to automated reports and Mongolia and Kazakhstan developed new web-based programs which will launch in 2015.
- **Institutional mainstreaming:** The global value of revenues reconciled through EITI has now become a corporate level indicator for the World Bank and will be tracked each year going forward. In addition, coordination with the Open Government Partnership and other transparency initiatives has facilitated bringing many mining and petroleum agreements in EITI countries into public domain. In 2014, for example, contracts were available to the public in many additional countries such as Liberia, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Mongolia.
- **EITI Data analysis:** Roll out of new Standard and deepening and widening depth of data coming from EITI reports, triggered a new initiative (to be launched in 2015) to help standardize the reporting data and improve aggregation and analysis of that data.

EITI MDTF Results Framework:

While the EITI story is definitely a positive one, the EITI MDTF sees room for improvement to report on results on global scale as well as on a country and project level. With this in mind, in 2014, the World Bank team and the Donors agreed on a set of indicators to strengthen reporting on results to establish a more systematic monitoring system. As mentioned in the section above, more standardized EITI reporting and data collection is being planned to be able to substantiate the hypothesis of improved governance in EITI countries.

The 2014 Annual Report is the first year the Results Framework has been included as baseline data that was collected. This first year applying the Results Framework has allowed us to test the indicators. While some adjustments will be made to further refine the indicators for the next EITI MDTF Annual Report, some interesting data was collected.

- Very few countries have stand-alone EITI laws (as of 2014, these included only Norway, Liberia and Nigeria). Others rely on presidential decrees and/or existing sector laws, in part due to lack of resources to undertake drafting and consultation required for new legislation.
- The mean of female representatives in MSG’s was relatively consistent at about 25% across most countries surveyed with the lowest being 10% in Guatemala and the highest being 33% in Nigeria.
- Dependency on donor funding, including EITI MDTF, across client countries in 2014 was extremely high in most cases between 90-100%. Data collected next year will help to assess if this trend is going up or down.
- The baseline data included the Resource Governance Index ranking, which differs greatly across the countries. The data collected next year will help to assess if there is any trend that can be attributed to EITI.
- On the process side, the baseline showed that there was a wide deviation in grants’ processing time. The process was measured at three reference points: time from grant request by recipient to approval by the Bank (grant signature by Bank representative), time from approval to effectiveness (grant counter-signature by recipient), and time from effectiveness to disbursement (opening of Designated Accounts by recipient and initiating the first withdrawal of grant proceeds). Due to inconsistencies in data in the first year of reporting, the Results Matrix includes only time from request to approval and time from approval to disbursement. Based on this initial data, time required for the Bank to process the requests averaged about 10 months (with less time required for repeater grants, and more time for new-comers), while time required

¹ The results slightly differ from International EITI Secretariat’s Progress Report 2014 which analyses total data reconciled in publication year (Dec 2013) regardless of the year that revenue accrued. For the purpose of this EITI MDTF Annual Report, the country level revenues reconciled are drawn from countries’ EITI reports aggregated by year when revenue was collected (irrespective of the year when EITI reports with that data were disclosed); total revenue data is based on the IMF data series and is aggregated for EITI reporting countries by year corresponding to year revenue occurred.

for Governments to countersign agreements and set up the accounts showed much more dispersed range – with an average of about 7 months.

EITI Results through global and regional activities:

Drilling down to the activity level, FY14 showcased a great variety and complexity of results. We note that projects ranged from early EITI engagements (in which case activities are just starting and only output measurements are possible) to mature EITI countries who reached efficiency and skills level and produce tangible results.

On a global level, many efforts were coordinated to raise the level of understanding of EITI, the new Standard and its implementation across countries. In addition to global trends described in the beginning of this section, tools such as the online "NRGI Guide to the EITI Standard" emerged as one example of a global tool that enables civil society to identify how the new Standard links to policy objectives that are most relevant to their country's extractives sector. Another tool developed over the last year that enables global knowledge exchange and learning about EITI is the EITI Community of Practice, which provides an online space for EITI implementers worldwide to keep in touch, communicate, share knowledge and get answers to their questions. Information sharing and outreach improved over this past year after a joint effort.

In the Africa region, four countries reached Compliant status in FY14 and start of FY15 (Cameroon, DRC, Guinea and Sierra Leone), while one suspension was lifted (Madagascar) and three countries were granted Candidate Status (Ethiopia, Senegal and Seychelles). This brings the total of EITI Compliant countries in the Africa region to seventeen. Notable activities that contributed to these results were two regional training workshops on the new Standard, two regional communications training workshops and several knowledge exchange conferences that brought together EITI implementers in different opportunities from Mauritania, Senegal, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Liberia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Ghana, Cameroon and Zambia. These activities aimed to strengthen the capacity of EITI implementers to apply the new Standard, disseminate information effectively and build upon the knowledge of their colleagues. Other training activities for civil society, such as regional workshops held in Congo-Brazzaville and Burkina Faso, contributed to strengthening the enabling environment around EITI.

In the East Asia and Pacific region Papua New Guinea and Myanmar became EITI candidate countries. This brings the total of EITI implementing countries to seven, of which two are Compliant (Mongolia and Timor-Leste). In Indonesia a regional training on the new Standard was attended by EITI representatives from nine countries and in the Solomon Islands a local workshop was held on the new Standard with attendance from diverse national stakeholders. A broad range of work was done throughout the East Asia Pacific countries with civil society. In Mongolia and Indonesia,

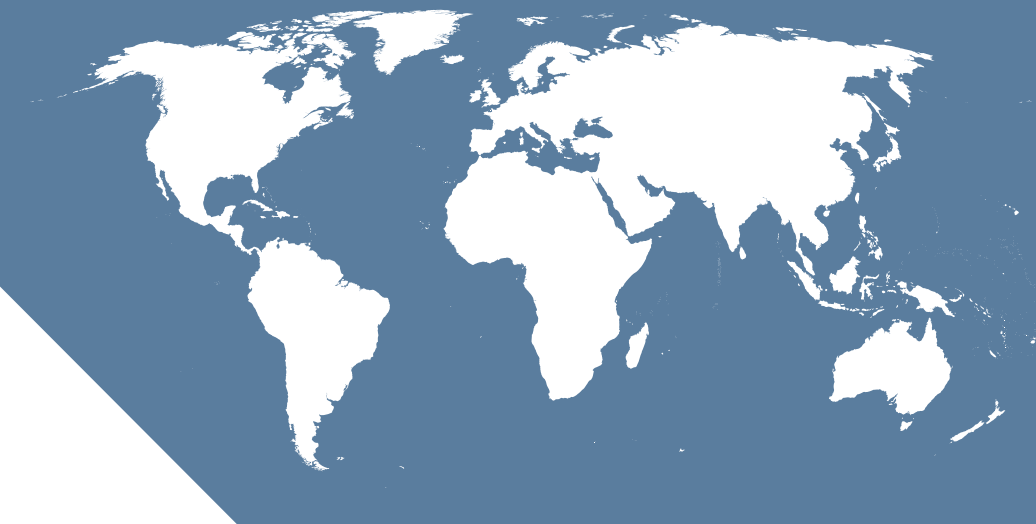
direct grants to local CSOs helped strengthen monitoring of the sector, quality of communications reports and dissemination of findings. In addition, sub-national workshops with CSOs in Mongolia and Papua New Guinea helped local groups consider how they could work together effectively to play a meaningful role in the EITI process. As a new candidate country, innovative efforts were made in the Philippines to increase awareness of EITI through briefings for elected officials at both the national and local levels.

In Europe and Central Asia, Kazakhstan reached Compliant status in FY14. This brings the total in the region to four EITI Compliant countries (Albania, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyz Republic) and two Candidate countries (Tajikistan and Ukraine). In Kazakhstan a regional workshop was held on the new Standard that was attended by six countries. In addition, a regional training workshop focused on civil society capacity building was held in Georgia with participants from nine countries. Direct support was provided to CSOs in both Kazakhstan and Kyrgyz Republic that helped to boost communications about EITI throughout those countries. Several national conferences were also held to raise awareness about EITI, strengthen relations between communities and extractive companies and build capacity on technical issues such as tax legislation.

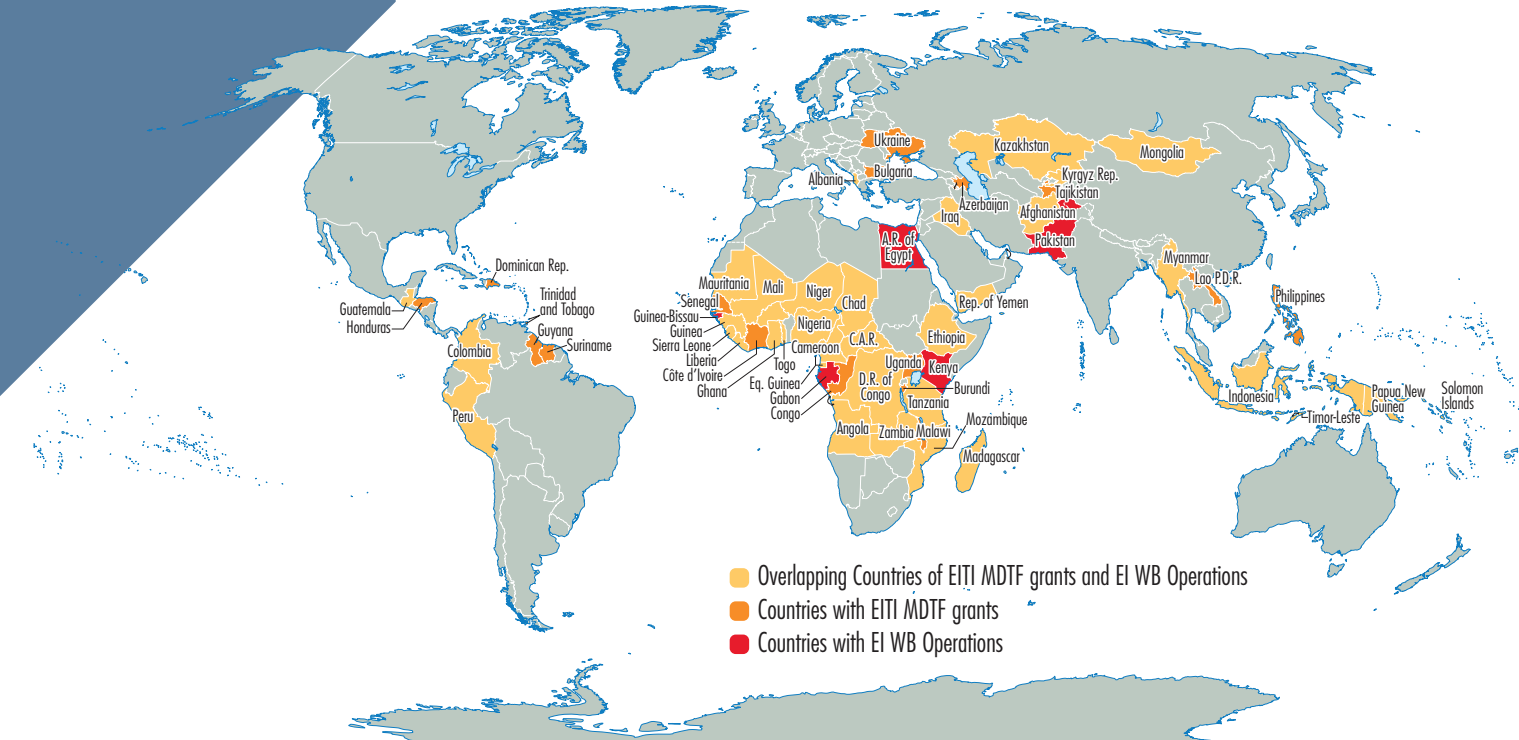
In Latin America and the Caribbean, Guatemala successfully reached Compliant status in FY14. This brings the region's total to four EITI implementing countries, of which two are Candidates (Honduras and Trinidad & Tobago) and two are Compliant (Peru and Guatemala). A regional training on the new Standard was held in Colombia that brought together representatives from four implementing countries. In addition, direct support to local CSOs in Trinidad & Tobago and Guatemala has led to strong participation from diverse groups such as youth. (Read more in-depth story on pages 29 & 30.) At the same time, through support to civil society in Colombia work is being done to lay the foundations for the multi-stakeholder group and guide how CSOs are elected to the MSG.

In the Middle East, North Africa and South Asia regions, there are fewer EITI implementing countries but efforts continue there to strengthen EITI implementation and deepen transparency. Iraq and Yemen are EITI Compliant, while Afghanistan is a Candidate country. The Afghanistan EITI Secretariat and MSG members participated in a study tour to Azerbaijan in May 2013 to learn more about EITI implementation best practices.

The details presented in further sections will provide more details on activity level support and reporting on funds utilization by the EITI MDTF. FY14 Annual Report sets stage for next year's annual report which will be the final report for EITI MDTF as we know it. FY15 will be a transition year towards implementation of the new multi donor trust fund, the Extractive Global Practice Support Facility (EGPS), which will offer a robust framework incorporating lessons learned from the EITI MDTF.



EITI MDTF Background



All grant information as of June 30, 2014

World Bank and Extractives

The work of the EITI MDTF is fundamental to the vision of the World Bank to alleviate poverty and boost shared prosperity. As an industry whose potential revenues dwarf those of international aid, the revenues from extractive industries, if well managed, can be transformative for developing countries.

The World Bank Group's involvement in extractive industries seeks to help countries seize opportunities they offer for development and poverty reduction. The World Bank Group works along the entire extractive industries value chain, with particular emphasis on cross-cutting governance issues, to encourage transparent management of extractive industry revenues so that they provide benefits for local people, and that the industries themselves respect local community needs, as well as the environment.

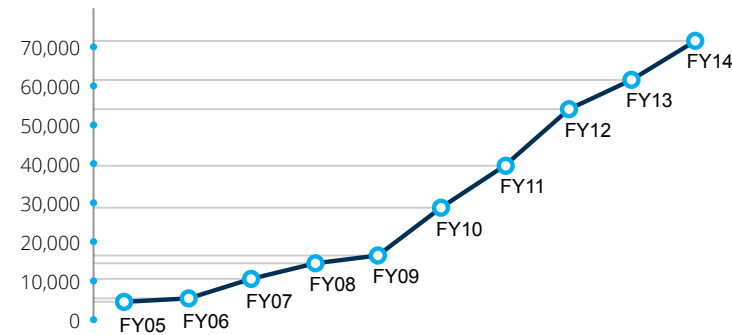
The Bank Group's portfolio for extractive industries comprises of 14 IDA credits, of which 11 are in Africa, two in East Asia-Pacific, and one in South Asia, for a total of \$428 million. The World Bank also currently oversees 33 recipient-executed trust fund projects worth a total of \$77 million, and nearly 52 non-lending technical assistance activities in 38 countries. In fiscal year 2014, \$20 million in new IDA credits was approved for the extractive industries sector.

The World Bank is fully committed to EITI as part of its Governance and Anti-Corruption Strategy. Moreover, the EITI MDTF is an important part of the World Bank's response to its own Extractive Industries Review that identified improved governance as a critical aspect of the World Bank's work in extractives. The World Bank and other Multilateral Development Banks have committed to supporting the EITI as a global initiative in the context of their strategies for extractive industries governance and sector reforms.

In this context, the World Bank works with governments on EITI issues as part of broader Bank-supported programs on extractive industries reform, natural resource management, and good governance/anti-corruption.

The World Bank's broad portfolio in Extractive Industries positions it well as a facilitator for EITI MDTF. Bank technical experts are already working in 39 of the 46 EITI implementing countries on governance issues. Similar work on operations to reform regulatory frameworks in EITI countries have much overlap and synergy with the EITI work plans in these countries. Almost all missions for World Bank staff on EITI MDTF work are combined with travel for work on other World Bank related technical assistance or operations work.

EITI Donor Commitments from FY05–FY14 (US\$'000)



EITI MDTF and Donor Partners

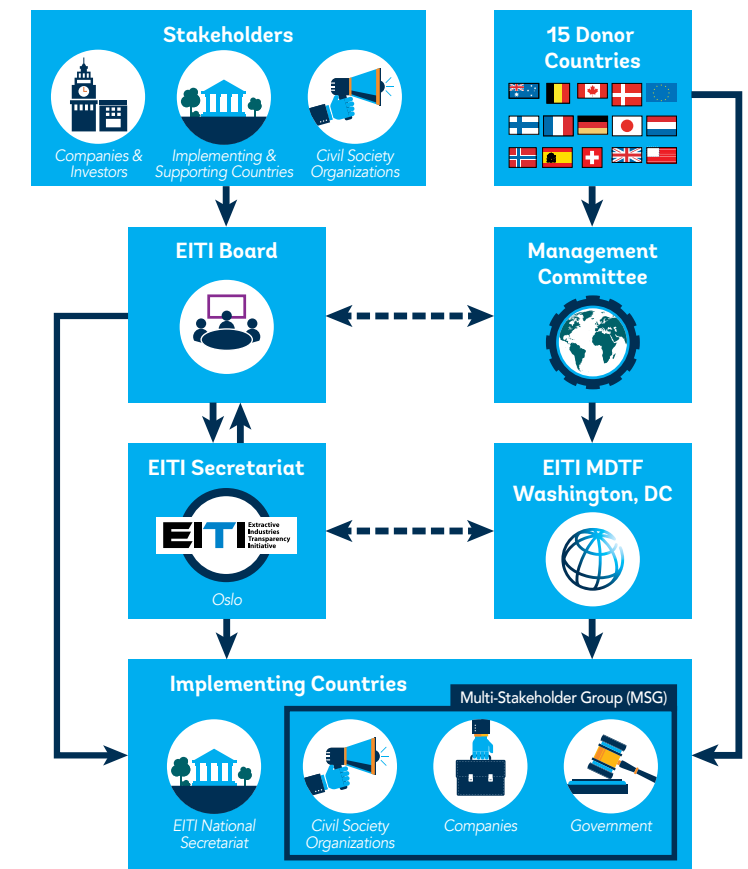
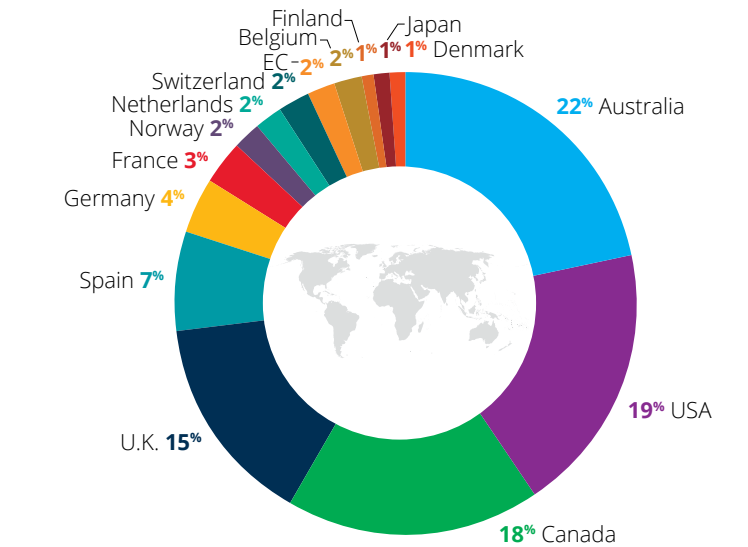
A Multi-Donor Trust Fund was created in 2004 that provides funding for World Bank technical assistance and grants to EITI implementing countries. Fifteen donors support this MDTF; all donors contributing at least US \$500,000 to the MDTF are invited to participate as members of the Management Committee (MC), the governing body of the MDTF. They are: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the United States.

In the World Bank, the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (approximately US \$36 million is disbursed since its inception) is managed by the Energy and Extractives Global Practice. It provides implementation support to EITI-executing countries mainly through recipient-executed trust funds as well as bank executed funds, working closely with Bank country teams and development agencies.

The MDTF is a separate fiduciary instrument between donors and the World Bank. It is not a part of the EITI Board or Secretariat as such but coordinates its work to support the goals of the EITI and further mutual goals. Through the MDTF, the World Bank has provided technical and financial assistance to countries implementing or considering implementing the EITI. The support has further included, making EITI advisers and consultants available to governments to assist them in implementation; sharing international best practices; and providing grants to governments to help support EITI implementation.

The Current EITI MDTF will close December 31, 2015. EITI implementation support will continue from January 1, 2015, under Component 1 of the new Extractives Global Practice Support (EGPS) multi-donor trust fund. The EGPS will be a broad trust fund, with sufficient flexibility to support other aspects of the

EITI MDTF contribution by donor country



Extractive Industries Value Chain. The six components of the EGPS will be as follows:

1. Component 1: Supporting revenue transparency, including support of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) under the EITI Standard (as described in eiti.org);
2. Component 2: Building capacity and supporting governments in contract negotiations and fiscal management for the extractives sector;
3. Component 3: Supporting extractive industries for local content development (EILCD);
4. Component 4: Supporting production of geological data (including the African Minerals Geoscience Initiative (AMGI), a pan-African initiative under the leadership of the African Union Commission for the collection, consolidation, interpretation and effective dissemination of national and regional geo-data through a geo-portal);
5. Component 5: Strengthening institutions for growth through extractive industries; and
6. Component 6: Operational support for the Trust Fund.

The EITI MDTF Grant Process

The EITI MDTF process begins when a government expresses interest in implementing EITI, either directly to the World Bank, to bilateral donors or through the EITI International Secretariat. Before being declared a candidate, the country may receive a nominal amount of support from the MDTF, which will fund a team of World Bank and other experts to work with the government to prepare its candidacy application. After obtaining candidate status, a country may make a request for an MDTF grant and negotiate the activities and terms of the grant. The government makes a formal request for assistance and the World Bank team works with the government to prepare a proposal for the grant based on a fully costed work plan, including the specific amount desired, activities to be financed and duration, which is based on the work plan developed during the candidacy process. After the EITI MDTF Management Committee approves the grant allocation and it is added to the work program, the World Bank holds a decision meeting to discuss the grant proposal. Once approved, the World Bank team prepares a Grant Agreement detailing the conditions of the grant to the government.

At the country level, the MDTF helps to build consensus for EITI, at the start as well as during implementation; establish multi-stakeholder structures to design and manage the EITI on the ground; and ensure that the country will be successfully validated and obtain "compliant" status.

At the country level, the MDTF finances:

- Setup and operating costs of National EITI Secretariat;
- Setup and operating costs of MSGs;
- Stakeholder capacity building;
- Communications on EITI throughout the country;
- Analysis of legal obstacles to successful EITI implementation;

The EITI Process

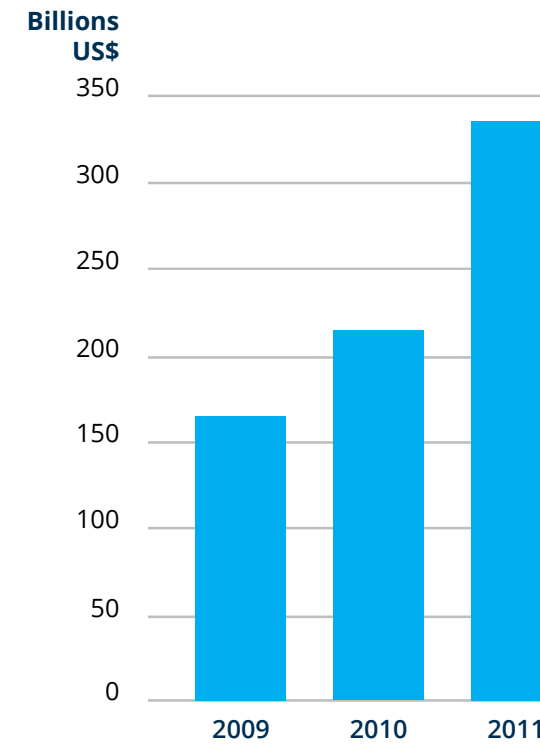


- Assistance in implementation of the new Standard
- Post-compliance: disseminate and communicate public feedback; and
- Engaging the audit firm to prepare the reconciliation report

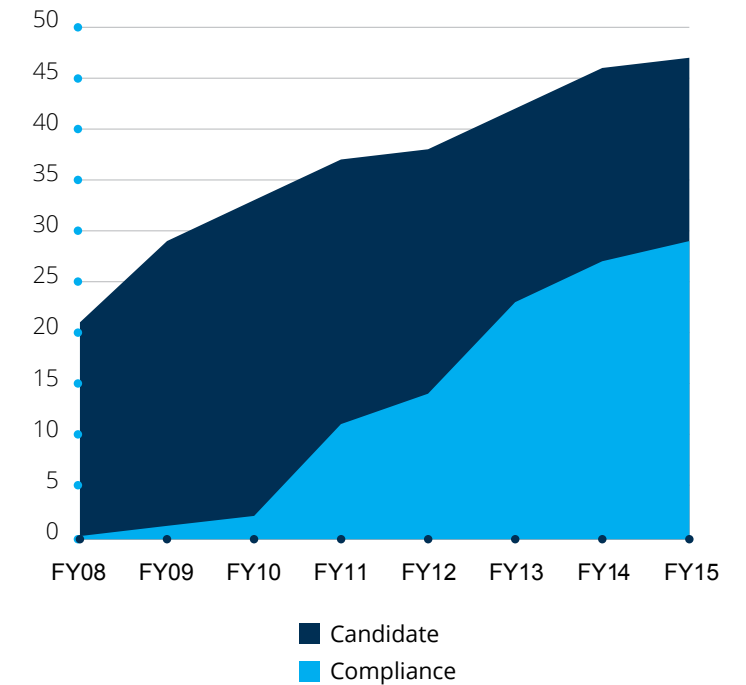
At the global level, MDTF supports and promotes the global EITI movement through communication and dissemination of knowledge and good practice and collaboration on training at all levels.

The MDTF is a major—but not exclusive—source of technical assistance funding for EITI-implementing countries. Many bilateral

Total Revenues Reconciled by EITI Growing



Candidate and Compliance Countries



donors also provide funds and support to implementing countries, and international civil society groups such as the Natural Resource Governance Institute and Publish What You Pay also provide extensive funding and technical assistance to civil society groups involved in EITI implementation.

funded staff have been increased. For country level support (based in Country Office) has grown to 5 staff and 44 consultants, and 41 staff and 25 consultants for Head Quarter (HQ) based. Keep in mind that any staff or consultant that has contributed partial time is included in this calculation, very few staff dedicate all of their time to EITI.

Staff dedication

The number of World Bank personnel and consultants that have contributed to EITI MDTF management and support to EITI implementing countries has grown significantly. In FY06, the first year of MDTF operations, there were seven staff and three consultants involved in country-level work to assist governments in EITI implementation. For management and administration, there were five staff and one consultant contributing, for a total of 17 staff servicing 15 countries. In FY 14, the figure of EITI MDTF

EITI MDTF Sources and Uses of Funds

As of June 30, 2014, a total of US\$71.4 million has been pledged to the EITI Trust Fund Facility by 15 donors.

The MDTF work program for a total budget of US\$71.4 million includes:

- US\$35.8 million actual disbursements (US\$27.9 million from recipient grants and technical assistant by the World Bank; US\$3.6 million for CSO support; and US \$4.3 million for knowledge and learning)
- US\$ 25.3 million commitments (US\$21.2 million from recipient grants and technical assistant by the World Bank; US\$4 million for CSO support; and US \$0.1 million for knowledge and learning)
- Disbursements of EITI MDTF funds increased from US\$6.2 million (FY13) to US\$8.1 million (FY14).

EITI MDTF Staffing



Table 1: Country-Level Status of EITI as of June 30, 2014

(All dates reported in terms of World Bank Fiscal Year 2014 calendar, which runs from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014.)

	Country	Status	Candidate FY	Compliant FY	EITI funded Staff/ Consultant	WB Bank Budget Project	Grants #
Africa	Burkina Faso	Compliant	FY09	FY13	√	√	2
	Cameroon	Compliant	FY08	FY14	√	√	2
	Central African Republic	Suspended	FY09	FY11		√	2
	Chad	Candidate	FY10		√	√	1
	Congo, Democratic Republic of	Compliant	FY08	FY15	√	√	2
	Congo, Republic of	Compliant	FY08	FY13			1
	Côte d'Ivoire	Compliant	FY08	FY13			2
	Ethiopia	Candidate	FY14		√	√	1
	Gabon	Delisted	FY08			√	0
	Ghana	Compliant	FY08	FY11	√	√	3
	Guinea	Compliant	FY08	FY15	√	√	1
	Liberia	Compliant	FY08	FY10	√	√	3
	Madagascar	Candidate	FY08		√	√	2
	Mali	Compliant	FY08	FY12	√	√	2
	Mauritania	Compliant	FY08	FY12	√	√	2
	Mozambique	Compliant	FY09	FY13	√	√	2
	Niger	Compliant	FY08	FY11	√	√	2
	Nigeria	Compliant	FY08	FY11	√	√	3
	São Tomé and Príncipe	Candidate	FY13		√	√	2
	Senegal	Candidate	FY14		√		1
	Seychelles	Candidate	FY15		√	√	1
	Sierra Leone	Compliant	FY08	FY14	√	√	2
	Tanzania	Compliant	FY09	FY13	√	√	2
	Togo	Compliant	FY11	FY13	√	√	2
	Zambia	Compliant	FY09	FY13	√	√	2

	Country	Status	Candidate FY	Compliant FY	EITI funded Staff/ Consultant	WB Bank Budget Project	Grants #
East Asia and Pacific Islands	Indonesia	Candidate	FY11		√	√	2
	Mongolia	Compliant	FY08	FY11	√	√	3
	Myanmar	Candidate	FY15		√	√	1
	Papua New Guinea	Candidate	FY14		√	√	2
	Philippines	Candidate	FY13		√		1
	Solomon Islands	Candidate	FY12		√	√	2
	Timor-Leste	Compliant	FY08	FY11		√	2
Europe and Central Asia	Albania	Compliant	FY09	FY13	√		3
	Azerbaijan	Compliant	FY08	FY09		√	1
	Kazakhstan	Compliant	FY08	FY14	√	√	2
	Kyrgyz Republic	Compliant	FY08	FY11	√	√	2
	Tajikistan	Candidate	FY13		√		1
	Ukraine	Candidate	FY14		√		1
Latin America and Caribbean	Guatemala	Compliant	FY11	FY14	√	√	1
	Honduras	Candidate	FY13		√		1
	Peru	Compliant	FY08	FY12	√	√	2
	Trinidad & Tobago	Candidate	FY11		√		1
Middle East and North Africa	Iraq	Compliant	FY10	FY13	√	√	1
	Yemen	Compliant	FY08	FY11	√	√	1
South Asia	Afghanistan	Candidate	FY10		√	√	2
OECD Countries	Australia	Pre-Candidate			N/A	N/A	N/A
	France	Pre-Candidate			N/A	N/A	N/A
	Germany	Pre-Candidate			N/A	N/A	N/A
	Italy	Pre-Candidate			N/A	N/A	N/A
	Norway	Compliant	FY09	FY11	N/A	N/A	N/A
	UK	Pre-Candidate			N/A	N/A	N/A
	USA	Candidate	FY14		N/A	N/A	N/A



EITI Updates for FY2014



Diamond Miners, Central African Republic

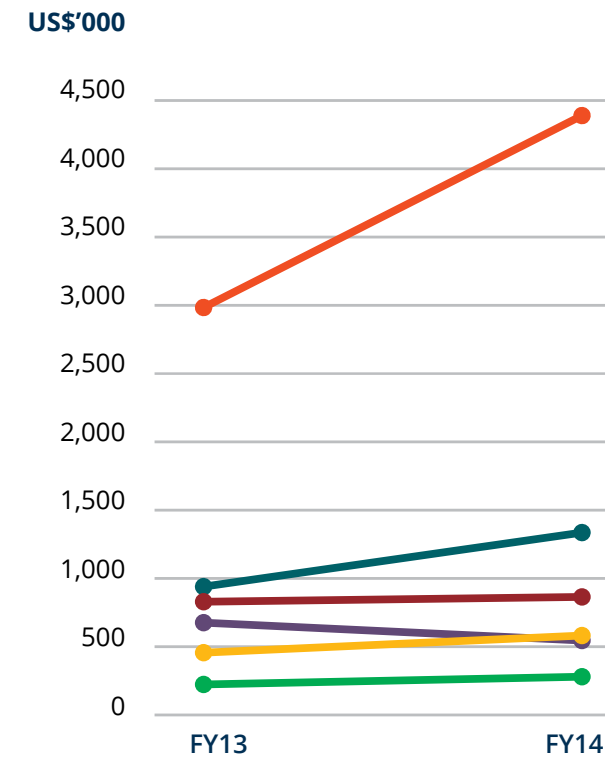
Over the past year EITI has continued to gain momentum as an international standard recognized as a benchmark worldwide on transparency in extractives. High profile summits continue to put the spotlight on transparency in extractives. While last year the UK highlighted transparency at the G8 Summit, this year the focus continued at the G7 Summit in June 2014 where the Group committed to working toward common global standards that raise extractives' transparency, ensuring disclosure of companies' payments to all governments.

Global commitment and momentum behind EITI translates into a growing number of countries that are interested in implementing EITI. The number of EITI implementing countries continues to rise, reaching 46 (time of writing). In FY14 and at the beginning

of FY15, new countries were admitted as candidates (Ethiopia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Seychelles, Ukraine and the United States), while 6 countries were granted Compliant status (Cameroon, DRC, Guatemala, Guinea, Kazakhstan, Sierra Leone). At the same time, the Australian Government is considering the results of its now concluded EITI pilot, and France, Germany, Italy and the UK have stated their intent to pursue EITI implementation.

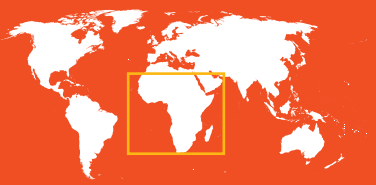
The following updates on EITI status in different regions throughout the world cite notable activities supported by EITI MDTF, but they are in no way comprehensive, and not all EITI implementing countries are listed.

Table 2: EITI MDTF Summary of Disbursement (In US\$)

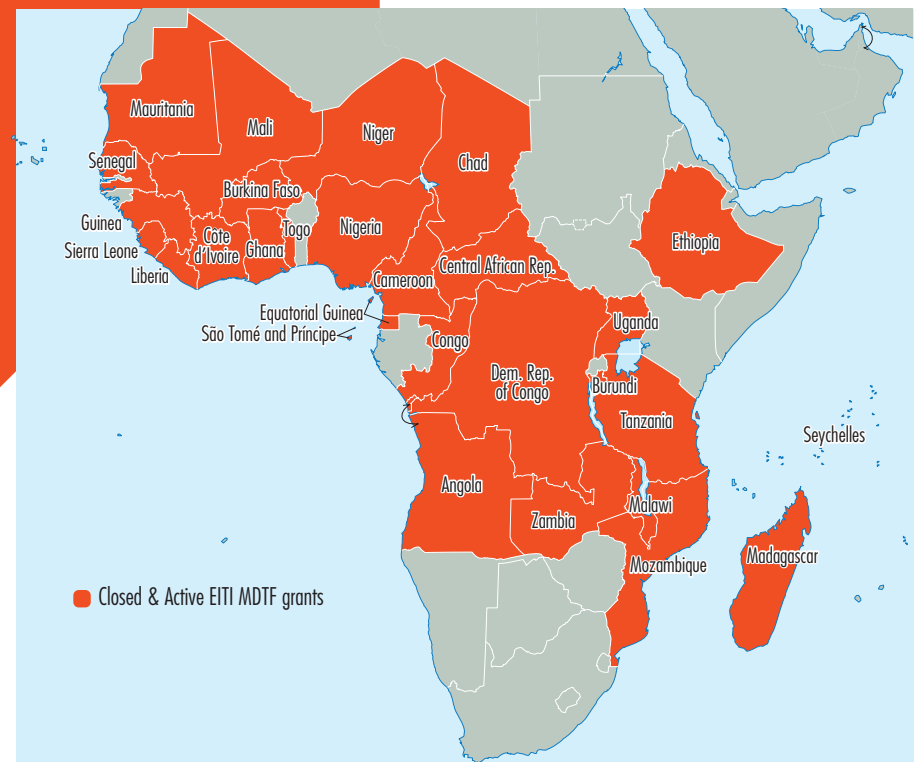


	FY13	FY14
Africa	2,983,571	4,383,754
East Asia and Pacific Islands	932,754	1,338,090
Europe and Central Asia	451,102	573,703
Latin America and Caribbean	824,881	858,412
Middle East and North Africa	663,593	540,288
South Asia	214,253	267,794

Total	6,070,154	7,962,041
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Africa Region



Africa currently has 23 EITI implementing countries, of which now seventeen 17 are now EITI Compliant. There are 21 active EITI MDTF grants in the Africa region.

Since inception, cumulative EITI MDTF allocations for technical assistance and grants to EITI countries in Africa now total over \$27.3 million.

The countries that successfully reached Compliant status in FY14 and at the beginning of FY15 are Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea and Sierra Leone. EITI also lifted the suspension of Madagascar and granted EITI Candidate status to Ethiopia, Senegal and Seychelles.

The EITI Multi Donor Trust Fund worked with many of these countries, through World Bank technical assistance, to facilitate their EITI Candidacy or Compliant Status.

All grant information as of June 30, 2014



BURUNDI

Groundbreaking work is being done in Burundi to develop a pilot for EITI implementation in a country where the industry is primarily based on artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM). The EITI MDTF has supported a scoping study that serves as a baseline for the ASM sector in the country to start a dialogue with the government. Given Burundi's location in the center of a conflict minerals and smuggling area, the possibility of implementing EITI and taking a closer look at the revenue flows from ASM could have considerable impact on the mining policy framework of the country. Burundi is working towards presenting its EITI candidacy in late 2014.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	225,000	175,000	400,000	5,061



CAMEROON

Cameroon was deemed EITI Compliant in October 2013. The publication of its 2011 EITI Report included information required by the EITI Standard such as licensing, state ownership, production data, transit fees and transfers to local government. Most of the EITI process has been financed by the Government directly but the EITI MDTF supported the effort notably through the CSO window which helped in expanding participation of youth and media organizations. The World Bank mining sector lending operation in Cameroon is also contributing by improving overall governance and social accountability in the country.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	99,124	159,833	348,957	339,351
Project 1	99,124	79,902	179,026	179,026
Project 2	0	79,931	79,931	79,931
CSO support	90,000	80,394		



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

In the Democratic Republic of Congo the EITI MDTF funded World Bank technical assistance to strengthen the National Secretariat and design a Work Plan format that helped the country achieve validation and sustain EITI momentum beyond Compliance. The DRC began implementation in 2005 but was suspended in 2013 after several years of not having met EITI requirements. The EITI Board identified six corrective actions to be addressed including revenues from state-owned enterprises and establishing a materiality threshold for reporting, among others. The 2010 EITI report that was published in December 2012, disclosed for the first time details of the cooperation agreement with the government of China, known as the "Sicomines Agreement." The EITI Board announced at the July 2014 Board meeting that the DRC had met the six required corrective actions and the country was declared EITI Compliant.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	989,872	780,388	1,770,260	1,317,004
Project 1	494,872	563,388	1,040,362	1,040,362
Project 2	495,000	217,000	712,000	276,642



ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia became an EITI Candidate in March 2014. Prior to this decision, the EITI MDTF allocated funding to facilitate training, workshops, exchanges and other forms of capacity building led by the World Bank to lay the foundations for the government to meet the requirements for EITI candidacy. A core component of the pre-candidacy work was the financing of an independently-reconciled mining financial flows report.

Ethiopia is required to publish its first EITI Report by 19 March 2016, two years after becoming a Candidate. Stakeholders have expressed concerns regarding potential obstacles to implementation such as legal barriers to effective civil society engagement and capacity constraints.

The World Bank's broader operational work in Ethiopia, including a Mineral Sector Assessment and negotiations support through a grant from the Extractive Industries Technical Advisory Facility (EI-TAF), dovetail well with the EITI MDTF supported work and will ensure that strong working relationships will be built with various stakeholders in Ethiopia.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	250,000	460,964	710,964	365,097



GUINEA

Guinea has two thirds of the world's bauxite reserves and major deposits of iron ore, gold and diamonds. Guinea was deemed an EITI Compliant Country in July 2014 after two years of suspension due to political instability. More specifically, the national EITI secretariat met the seven corrective actions set out by the International Secretariat to reach compliance status. The EITI MDTF funded technical assistance to develop a work plan and support implementation to address these challenges.

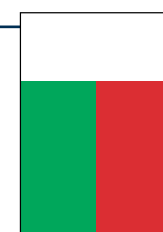
	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	419,229	519,125	938,353	938,353



LIBERIA

Liberia has been EITI Compliant since 2009. Since mining contributes more than half of all government revenues, EITI has been a priority for many years in the country. Liberia published its 5th EITI Report in June 2014. As with previous Liberia reports, LEITI has gone beyond the basic EITI requirements by including forestry and agriculture, in addition to oil and mining. However, in a "Post Award Process audit" that looked at 68 contracts, the audit found that 62 of the concessions ratified by Liberia's parliament had not complied with law and regulations. The government is exploring the policy, legal and legislative implications of the cases.

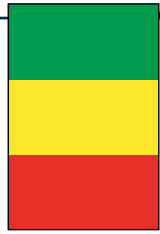
	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	748,924	329,895	1,168,819	821,449
Project 1	399,094	121,864	520,958	520,958
Project 2	149,829	3,031	152,861	152,861
Project 3 (Post Compliance)	200,000	205,000	405,000	147,630
CSO support			90,000	0



MADAGASCAR

Madagascar has been an EITI candidate since 2008 but was suspended in October 2011 due to an unconstitutional government transition. Despite the political turmoil, the EITI was kept alive and revenues from natural resource were published with the 2011 EITI Report being published in September 2013. A democratically elected government was re-established in 2014 and in June 2014 the suspension was lifted. Parallel World Bank operations in Madagascar, such as the Mineral Resources Governance Project, were closed in June 2012. After its closure and the completion of the first EITI MDTF grant, the IDA Governance and Public Finance Project supported the EITI and financed the 2011 EITI reconciliation exercise.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	823,816	303,133	1,126,949	559,451
Project 1	343,816	203,133	546,949	546,949
Project 2	480,000	100,000	580,000	12,502



MALI

Mali has been an EITI compliant country since August 2011. Currently a second post-Compliance EITI grant is being prepared. The political upheaval in Mali has not affected the mining sector, which continues to grow. Mali is Africa's third largest gold producer, exports of which accounted for 75 percent of export earnings between 2009 and 2011 and about seven percent of GDP. In an effort to clean up the sector, the government reportedly cancelled 130 mining permits in 2014, about 30 percent of all permits. Its mineral resources include bauxite, iron ore, diamond, limestone, manganese, nickel, petroleum, phosphates, tin and uranium. Mali's reconciliation report covering data from 2011 was received by the EITI International Secretariat in December 2013. Work on the 2012 report is ongoing.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	358,590	288,327	646,917	246,377
Project 1	158,590	78,327	236,917	236,917
Project 2	200,000	210,000	410,000	9,460



MAURITANIA

Mauritania regained its Compliant status in June 2013. The dual publication of 2010 and 2011 figures was followed by an extensive dissemination and outreach campaign which covered all regions of the country. Moreover, a number of workshops and conferences were held in Nouakchott, the capital, to raise awareness among parliamentarians, journalists, academics and others. Of particular interest was a week-long training session organized by GIZ to review and expand the national EITI work plan and to foster knowledge exchange with neighboring Senegal. Publish What You Pay and the World Bank EITI MDTF also contributed to the event. In addition, a separate World Bank IDA credit provided additional financing to the EITI making it possible for the Secretariat to undertake comprehensive assessments of the functioning, effectiveness and institutional structures of the national EITI process. Recommendations from these assessments have substantially contributed to Mauritania's EITI work plan for 2014-16.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	416,642	205,326	621,967	600,045
Project 1	148,438	60,326	208,764	208,764
Project 2 (Post Compliance)	268,203	145,000	413,203	391,281



MOZAMBIQUE

In Mozambique investment in the mining and hydrocarbon sectors is growing significantly; the oil, gas and mining industry was the fastest growing sector in 2012 and helped propel GDP growth to 7.4 per cent. Mozambique became an EITI candidate in 2009 and was declared compliant in 2012. EITI MDTF support in Mozambique has supported a dissemination and awareness-creation campaign through outreach activities including TV, radio, newspaper articles, and circulation of flyers and posters. In addition, the World Bank Direct CSO Support program facilitated direct support to the local CSO, KUWUKA for training seminars. The group also engaged in televised debates about extractives and EITI that were aired on local television and radio.

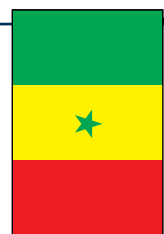
	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	710,694	339,040	1,139,733	1,086,747
Project 1	360,694	292,278	652,972	652,972
Project 2 (Post Compliance)	450,000	250,000	700,000	258,967
CSO Support			90,000	37,014



NIGERIA

Nigeria has been a Candidate country since 2007 and has been Compliant since 2011. EITI audits continue to identify revenue leakages in the system and NEITI's audit report covering the period 1999-2008 identified a loss of \$2.6 billion in revenues to government and a failure by oil companies to pay \$9.9 billion in royalties. Consequently, the government formed an Inter-Ministerial Task Team (IMTT) to implement a remediation strategy to recover tax and royalty under-assessments and develop governance frameworks for the strategy. NEITI has made recoveries of \$2.4 billion to date. EITI MDTF is supporting NEITI's design of an IMTT remediation pilot. At the same time, support to CSOs is facilitating their efforts to monitor the IMTT implementation of the pilot remediation strategy.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	3,326,262	421,475	3,847,737	2,970,802
Project 1	1,664,891	12,682	1,677,574	1,677,574
Project 2	761,371	248,793	1,010,163	1,010,163
Project 3 (Post Compliance)	900,000	160,000	1,060,000	273,779
CSO Support			100,000	9,286



SENEGAL

Senegal became an EITI candidate in October 2013 and the MSG work program has quickly gained momentum: a Scoping Study was completed (financed by the EU), multi-stakeholder group members and parliamentarians took a number of field trips to mining regions, and training events targeted operators and public agencies that are involved in EITI reporting. Parallel World Bank activities have provided much-needed analytical support to assess the legal and fiscal framework as well as institutional structures of the industry. This analysis has proven critical for the expanded reporting under the EITI Standard. In addition, the government committed to spend \$400,000 of its own funds on EITI implementation over three years.

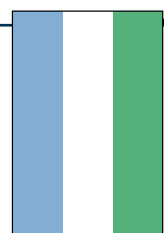
	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	500,000	265,000	765,000	289,548



SEYCHELLES

Seychelles was declared an EITI Candidate in August 2014. It must publish its first EITI Report by February 2016 and validation will commence by February 2017. Seychelles currently has no extractive sector production; however three international companies are conducting petroleum exploration activities off-shore.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	0	50,000	50,000	19,704



SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone announced its intention to implement EITI in the mining sector in June 2006 and was accepted as a candidate country in February 2008. With EITI MDTF support and technical assistance, Sierra Leone was declared EITI Compliant in April 2014, after publishing a revised 2011 EITI Report in December 2013. The report revealed that while revenues from the oil, gas and mining sector in Sierra Leone in 2011 were less than 1 percent of GDP, they are growing quickly – to US \$27 million in 2011 from US \$7.5 million in 2010.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	588,542	621,684	1,210,227	687,698
Project 1	278,542	300,684	579,227	579,227
Project 2	310,000	321,000	631,000	108,471



TANZANIA

Tanzania became a Candidate country in 2009 and achieved compliance in 2013. Through EITI MDTF support Tanzania sent a delegation, along with another delegation from Ethiopia, to Monrovia, Liberia from November 17-23, 2013, to meet with officials of the LEITI to exchange ideas and views on the sector. The delegation met with Liberian Vice President Joseph Boakai and shared experiences on implementing EITI. Liberia and Tanzania, as EITI-compliant countries, were able to share experiences with Ethiopia, a new candidate country, on lessons learned for approaching EITI implementation.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	686,175	813,250	1,589,425	1,250,596
Project 1	336,175	472,250	808,425	808,425
Project 2	350,000	341,000	691,000	373,677
CSO Support			90,000	68,494

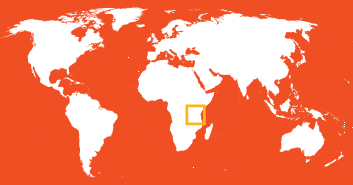


ZAMBIA

In Zambia, the MDTF supported technical assistance to set implementation objectives and conduct a scoping study to establish data gaps in the reporting and suggest what additional data would make the reports more useful. In addition, a high level workshop was held in Lusaka in September 2013 to secure key stakeholder participation and high level government buy-in for the EITI agenda.

In March 2013, the ZEITI multi-stakeholder group held a two-day workshop to discuss the assessment done by the Natural Resource Charter that recommended activities to be undertaken by ZEITI to ensure that the 2012 Report aligns with the EITI Standard. In follow up measures, the EITI MDTF provided support for the preparation of a trend analysis for 2009-11, a summary of the 2011 reconciliation report, and dissemination of materials to stakeholders around Zambia.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	659,114	343,579	1,092,693	968,496
Project 1	309,114	196,579	505,693	505,693
Project 2 (Post Compliance)	350,000	147,000	497,000	374,119
CSO Support			90,000	88,684



TANZANIA CLOSES IN ON AN EITI LAW

The government of Tanzania is set to soon enact an EITI law and join the exclusive club of two other African nations that have made extractive transparency the law of their land. Twenty-nine countries are EITI compliant worldwide. Just Liberia and Nigeria have EITI laws.

In countries with an EITI law, extractive companies are legally bound to report on the revenues they pay to government; and governments are equally obliged by law to report on the revenues they receive from the extractive companies.

Tanzania's move to entrench extractive transparency comes at a time when the government has seen its extractive revenues quadruple from US \$ 102.1m in 2009 to US \$ 468.2m in 2012,¹ almost half a billion dollars—a lot money for a country that barely had an extractives sector 20 years ago.

It is also gearing up to tap estimated discoveries^{2,3} of between 25 and 50 trillion cubic feet of natural gas in the coming decade, discoveries which some are predicting will generate new revenues for Tanzania of as much as \$3 to \$6 billion a year.

Benedict Mushingwe has been the national director of Tanzania's EITI since its early days, when reported revenues were \$102 million in 2009, less than one quarter of what they mushroomed to three years later. He looks back proudly, and says:

“For the first time, because of EITI, we were able to disclose all of the receipts in payments from the (extractive) companies. The process has brought up a hope, a hope for change,” said Mr. Mushingwe. “People are more informed now, they are not afraid to ask questions anymore.”

At the 2013 EITI Global Conference in Sydney, Tanzania announced that it was working on an EITI law.

“Tanzania is one of the champions of EITI,” stated Stephen Masele, Tanzania's Deputy Minister of Energy and Minerals, said in an interview. “I am sure when the draft (constitution) is passed there will be laws enacted to support this (EITI)”, he added.

Tanzania gained EITI candidate status in 2009, became EITI compliant in 2012 and published its fourth EITI Report on 30 June 2014. In June 2013 it added to its anti-corruption credentials by linking up with Canada in the G8-Tanzania Partnership on Transparency in the Extractives Sector with the aim of enhancing resource management accountability, and curbing corruption; with extractive industry revenues directed into areas of productive economic development that meet priority social needs.

Erica Westenber, of the National Resource Governance Institute (NRGI), explained that EITI laws facilitate transparency measures in many ways.

“The main reasons that stakeholders seem to be pushing for EITI laws are to (1) advance broader natural resource governance

Benedict Mushingwe, national coordinator of the Tanzania EITI, says members of the public have newfound hope that change is possible in Tanzania, now that EITI has given the public a clear view of what is happening inside the extractives sector.



goals, (2) entrench transparency and accountability best practices, (3) facilitate the sustainability of EITI implementation across political transitions, (4) make company participation mandatory and (5) overcome legal obstacles to EITI implementation. In general, well-drafted EITI laws can be suited to accomplishing these goals, and these objectives seem to have played a large role in the development and success of EITI laws in Nigeria and Liberia.”

Liberia, which had been embroiled in a 14-year civil war that ended in 2003, stated in the preamble to its 2009 EITI law that despite being endowed with vast quantities of diamonds, gold, iron ore and other natural resources, that wealth “led to deprivations and conflict due largely to the lack of transparency and accountability.” Two years after Liberia enacted its EITI law, its revenues from natural resources increased by 70 percent.

In the case of Nigeria, its EITI law brought about the recovery of important revenues. The 2007 EITI Act gave Nigeria's EITI a broad mandate to strengthen transparency with far-reaching industry audits of the oil and gas sector (financial, production and process). An audit of the sector from 1999 to 2008 uncovered US\$9.8 billion in outstanding recoverable revenues, some of which the government was able to recover.⁴

Semkae Kilonzo, coordinator of Policy Forum, a network of 73 Tanzanian non-government organizations, said in an interview that it is imperative that the Tanzanian law have sanctions.

“The whole voluntary (compliance) thing, as it is happening at the moment, is not good enough. You need to force companies and say: “This is what happens if you don't report. This is what happens if you report falsely.””

Emmanuel Jengo is the executive secretary of the Tanzania Chamber of Minerals & Energy, an organization that represents mining companies and other members of the extractive industry. He is also a member of the TEITI Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG). In an interview, Mr. Jengo recounted that the MSG debated the issue and agreed that Tanzania needs a TEITI law.

“We felt it (a law) was necessary, because for us, in the mining sector, there is nothing to hide. We (will) provide all the information that is needed but we want to see that everybody involved in the extractive industry plays a part in this process because we want to show how the mining industry benefits this country, which is why we saw that it is necessary that the law be in place.”

TEITI's 15-member MSG agreed on the provisions they want to see in the draft law, and sent their recommendations to the government, and now await a new EITI law.

When the TEITI legislation is enacted it is expected to greatly facilitate the work of the Tanzania Minerals Audit Agency and the Tanzania Revenue Authority, to consolidate the governance of Tanzania's robust and rapidly expanding extractive industry.

1 EITI Reports. <http://eiti.org/Tanzania/reports>

2 U.S. Energy Information Administration. <http://www.eia.gov/countries/country-data.cfm?fips=tz>

3 Economist. <http://www.economist.com/node/21616562>

4 Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative: Results Profile. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2013/04/15/extractive-industries-transparency-initiative-results-profile>



East Asia and Pacific Region



All grant information as of June 30, 2014

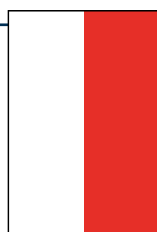
Active grants in East Asia and Pacific (EAP) region throughout FY14 total seven. EAP currently has seven EITI implementing countries, two of which are EITI Compliant.

Since inception, cumulative EITI MDTF allocations for technical assistance and grants to EITI countries in EAP have totaled over \$9.5 million.

The countries that successfully reached candidate status in FY14 and at the beginning of FY15 were Papua New Guinea and Myanmar.

● Closed & Active EITI MDTF grants

INDONESIA



Indonesia was accepted by the EITI Board as a Candidate country in October 2010. It published its first EITI report covering financial year 2009 in May 2013. A subsequent EITI validation report found that Indonesia had not met all of the requirements of the EITI rules. In this context, a major focus of the Indonesia MSG and MDTF support has been to improve the relevance of Indonesia's EITI process by bringing Indonesia up to date with its reporting requirements. With support from the World Bank, the 2010 and 2011 reports were jointly produced, with significant revisions made to the scope and completeness of the coverage of the reports. Ahead of the agreed (extended) deadline, Indonesia successfully produced reports for its vast oil, gas and mining sectors with information disaggregated by project.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	2,100,000	1,083,000	3,310,464	2,089,384
Project 1	1,050,000	769,000	1,819,000	1,754,145
Project 2	1,050,000	314,000	1,364,000	206,689
CSO Support			127,464	128,550

MONGOLIA



Mongolia began to implement EITI in 2006 and has been a compliant country since 2010. It has made notable progress in its 2012 report which includes sub-national transfers, covers 200 companies and also includes environmental impact mitigation measures. To better inform civil society, the EITI MDTF supported subnational workshops in April 2014 in coordination with the Open Society Forum, Publish What You Pay and Revenue Watch International (now called Natural Resource Governance Institute). These meetings facilitated candid discussions and brought to the forefront the need for greater disaggregated data on company social expenditures and infrastructure investments.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	829,062	248,752	1,178,742	1,100,649
Project 1	304,062	41,539	345,601	345,601
Project 2	275,000	29,213	304,213	304,213
Project 3 (Post Compliance 1)	250,000	178,000	428,000	351,180
CSO Support			100,928	99,655

MYANMAR



Myanmar began its EITI preparation in 2012. After much preparatory work facilitated by the World Bank through EITI MDTF, and supported by many other bilateral donors, the EITI Board approved Myanmar's Candidature application at the July 2014 Board Meeting. The World Bank, through the EITI MDTF, supported technical assistance to help Myanmar build the coalitions necessary for EITI implementation. A notable achievement of EITI work in Myanmar to date is the multi-stakeholder model is being used as a platform to bring together divergent voices that can advance the country's reconciliation effort. In addition to the EITI MDTF contributions, DFID has also allocated a \$640,000 grant that is also being executed by the World Bank.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	450,000	188,000	638,000	187,258



PAPUA NEW GUINEA

In 2011, extractives accounted for 70 percent of Papua New Guinea (PNG)'s exports, 19 percent of GDP and 23 percent of the central government's internally sourced revenue. PNG is still at the beginning of the EITI process; the Government's candidacy application was accepted by the EITI Board in March 2014 and PNG will have until March 2016 to produce its first EITI report.

The World Bank, in collaboration with Publish What You Pay and the Philippines' CSO umbrella group Bantay Kita, held a workshop in Port Moresby in June 2014 for representatives from PNG's civil society organizations participating in the EITI. The aim of the workshop was to help civil society stakeholders consider how they could work most effectively together to play a meaningful role in the EITI process. Following up on this workshop, ongoing support will be provided through the EITI MDTF to the CSO constituency more broadly through a partnership with Publish What You Pay and a mentoring relationship between Bantay Kita and the PNG coalition.

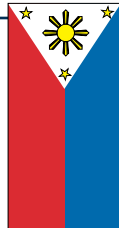
	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	460,000	511,000	971,000	474,664
Project 1	0	29,087	29,087	29,087
Project 2	460,000	481,913	941,913	445,577



SOLOMON ISLANDS

Solomon Islands has been a Candidate country for more than two years and produced its first two EITI reports covering the 2012 and 2013 financial years in June 2014. While the reports provide a useful snapshot of the sector, there are major gaps in the contextual information required under the EITI Standard. The National Secretariat, which will prepare a supplementary report to address the gaps, is also looking into the feasibility of incorporating forestry and/or fisheries into the EITI reporting. This is particularly important given that the only operating mine in the country recently closed. In early July 2014 the World Bank facilitated a workshop for MSG members, broader civil society, and other interested stakeholders on the key changes to the EITI Standard, with a particular emphasis on building CSO capacity, work plan development and the identification of broader reform-linked objectives.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	350,000	478,000	928,000	498,547
Project 1	0	29,087	29,087	29,087
Project 2	350,000	448,913	798,913	459,584
CSO Support			100,000	9,876



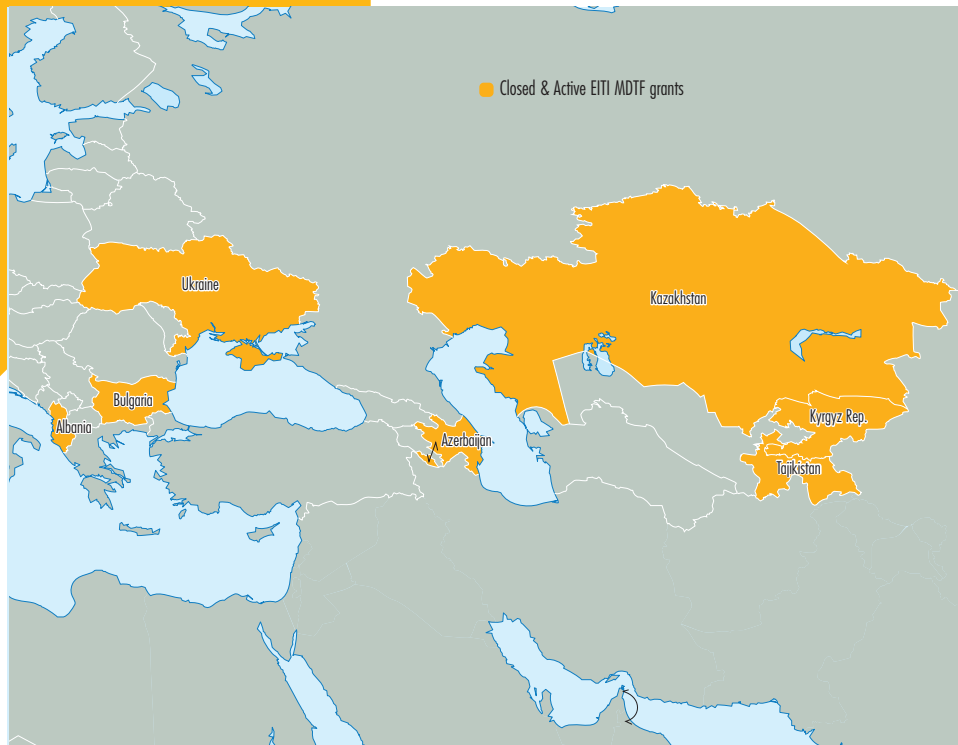
PHILIPPINES

The Philippines was accepted by the International EITI Board as a Candidate country in May 2013 and is required to produce its first report by May 2015. The EITI MDTF is the major source of funding for the establishment of the EITI process and the production of the first two reports. To date, the Philippines has made significant progress not only towards producing a high quality first report, but also incorporating EITI into the country's extractives reform agenda. In February 2014 the World Bank conducted three briefings for elected representatives, staffers and committee officials from Congress, the Senate and local levels of government on the EITI. The briefings were co-sponsored by industry and Bantay Kita, a CSO umbrella group. A local-level government workshop was also hosted that provided an overview of the EITI, its benefits to subnational governments and mining affected communities.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	1,479,840	248,000	1,727,840	351,516



Europe and Central Asia Region



All grant information as of June 30, 2014

Active grants in Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region throughout FY14 total four. ECA currently has six EITI implementing countries, of which four are now EITI Compliant.

Since inception, cumulative EITI MDTF allocations for technical assistance and grants to EITI countries in ECA total over \$3.6 million.

Kazakhstan successfully reached Compliant status in FY14.



ALBANIA

In Albania, EITI implementation gained new momentum this past year. Two new initiatives include a study on the potential of the mining sector that would enhance national debate and advance potential reforms in the sector, as well as discussions of a new mineral rent distribution at the sub-national level. EITI MDTF supported this process through a workshop to discuss experiences of other countries with different methods and formulas for rent distribution. In addition, the 2011 EITI Report was produced in accordance with the EITI Standard even though this was not yet required, in an effort to have a much more qualitative 2012 Report.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	651,255	323,501	974,756	619,615
Project 1	272,321	129,568	401,889	401,889
Project 2	78,934	78,934	157,867	78,934
Project 3 (Post Compliance)	300,000	115,000	415,000	138,792



KAZAKHSTAN

Kazakhstan was awarded EITI Compliant status in October 2013. With support of the EITI MDTF, nine EITI conferences were held (five national and four regional conferences) in different cities of Kazakhstan from 2008 to 2013. The EITI MDTF Civil Society Direct Support Program fostered effective cooperation of various stakeholders on a regional level and boosted communication about EITI outcomes throughout the country. An "EITI School" conducted capacity building workshops that fostered the development of EITI communications strategies.

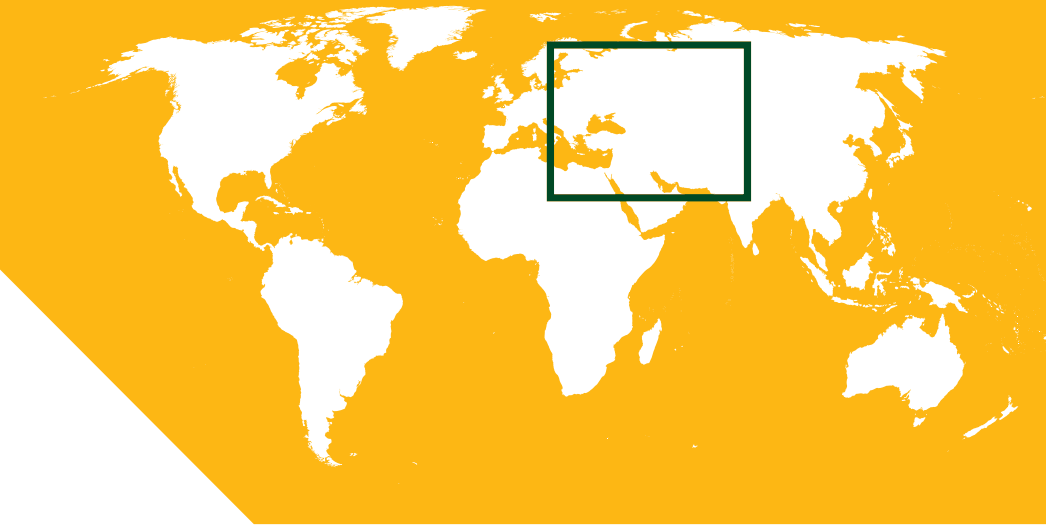
	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	0	718,923	817,297	768,267
Project 1	0	72,923	72,923	72,923
Project 2	0	646,000	646,000	599,880
CSO Support			98,374	95,465



KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

The Kyrgyz Republic became an EITI Compliant country in 2011. Its 2012 EITI Report was published in April 2014. Over the last year the EITI MDTF has supported national secretariat outreach efforts such as a seminar on the strengthening of trust between local communities and extractive companies through transparency. This seminar brought together members of the public, local authorities and private entrepreneurs in the Chatkal District of Jalal-Abad Region, where there are 13 extractive companies and 15 companies engaged in prospecting and exploration. On the more technical front, the national secretariat also co-hosted a seminar with the local Chamber of Tax Consultants on changes in tax legislation that affect subsoil users.

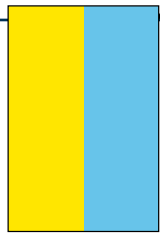
	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	462,294	323,365	877,732	912,242
Project 1	263,741	234,365	498,106	498,106
Project 2	198,553	89,000	287,553	315,551
CSO Support			92,073	98,585



TAJKISTAN

Tajikistan was admitted as an EITI Candidate Country by the EITI Board in February 2013. Efforts to attain Candidate status included a national EITI workshop with the participation of a wide range of stakeholders, which was held in Dushanbe in November 2012. The event was designed to facilitate engagement and raise awareness about the EITI among a wider audience. A special working group with representatives from relevant ministries, civil society and extractive companies was established to design an EITI framework and provide for its sustainable implementation in Tajikistan.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	300,000	145,000	445,000	121,586



UKRAINE

Ukraine holds various subsoil resources and is an important transit country of natural gas and oil from Russia to Europe. Ukraine is also a major coal producer and has other minerals such as uranium, manganese and iron ore. Ukraine was accepted as an EITI Candidate country in October 2013. The Ministry of Energy and Fuel has requested support from the EITI-MDTF to undertake initial start-up activities that includes production, publication and distribution of the first EITI Report by October 2015, capacity building activities, and establishment of a national EITI secretariat. The grant is currently under preparation and is expected to be effective in late 2014.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	241,780	60,000	301,780	46,831



Latin America and the Caribbean Region



Active grants in Latin America and the Caribbean (LCR) region throughout FY14 total eight. LAC currently has four EITI implementing countries, of which now two are EITI Compliant. Active outreach countries include Guyana, Suriname.

Since inception, cumulative EITI MDTF allocations for technical assistance and grants to EITI countries in LAC now total over \$5.5 million.

Guatemala successfully reached Compliant status in FY14.



HONDURAS

Honduras became an EITI Candidate in 2013. The country's continuous work towards EITI compliant status has helped bridge the transition from the old government, through the transitional government and to the new government of President Juan Orlando Hernandez. EITI MSG members met with new authorities to ensure that EITI continues to be a government priority. Simultaneously, MDTF funds continued to support the national Secretariat in their efforts to prepare their first EITI report.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	300,000	160,000	460,000	112,699



PERU

Peru was declared EITI Compliant in 2012 and its latest report covering fiscal years 2011 and 2012 was published in early February 2014. The extractive sector generated 75 percent of total Peruvian exports in the first half of 2012 and accounted for 5 percent of GDP. The challenge facing Peru is how to decentralize EITI given that revenue allocation from extractive industries is primarily decentralized through distribution to regional governments. Peru has launched a pilot for EITI implementation at the sub-regional level in three provinces of Piura, Moquegua and Loreto.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	687,496	370,742	1,148,238	846,454
Project 1	337,496	106,742	444,238	444,238
Project 2 (Post Compliance 1)	350,000	264,000	614,000	402,216
CSO Support			90,000	0



GUATEMALA

Guatemala achieved EITI compliant status in March 2014. The Government of Guatemala announced its commitment to implement the EITI in March 2010. The MSG published its first EITI Report covering fiscal years 2010 and 2011 in July 2013 and is expected to publish its 2012 EITI Report by 31 December 2014. EITI MDTF support was instrumental in funding Guatemala's first reconciliation report and CSO coordination for effective representation on the MSG.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	300,000	224,000	639,000	575,339
Project 1	300,000	224,000	524,000	484,868
CSO Support			115,000	90,471



TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Trinidad & Tobago continues to work towards EITI compliance. The EITI Board decided in July 2014 that Trinidad & Tobago's EITI (TTEITI) had made meaningful, but not sufficient progress in fully implementing the EITI, and tasked the International Secretariat to conduct a Secretariat Review by May 1, 2015 to determine if TTEITI will have completed the necessary corrective actions by then to reach Compliance. TTEITI is expected to produce its Fiscal Year 2012 Report by September 20, 2014. Earlier in 2014 and 2013, EITI MDTF supported TTEITI's work with CSOs, which included two key training programs.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	325,000	256,470	696,470	270,624
Project 1	325,000	256,470	581,470	208,417
CSO Support			115,000	62,207



ENGAGING THE NGO COMMUNITY IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO (T&T):

HOW EITI REACHED OUT TO T&T'S VIBRANT CIVIL SOCIETY

The resource-rich Caribbean nation of Trinidad and Tobago (T&T) has been the setting, since 2013, of a series of training sessions and public meetings on the petroleum industry against a sobering backdrop that the nation could run out of natural gas reserves in about 13 years.

Given this context, Trinidad & Tobago's Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TTEITI) sought out the support of the World Bank to connect with several hundred members of civil society organizations (CSOs). The World Bank worked with TTEITI to strengthen their engagement with CSOs through two main components: community level engagement carried out through the Rose Foundation and training sessions held in conjunction with University of the West Indies and the Pontificia Catholic University of Peru.

The objective of these meetings was to "penetrate further into communities and allow citizens access to this program who would not normally have an opportunity to be aware of what was happening," said Mr. Sterling Belgrove, the head of the Rose Foundation.

The town hall type meetings were designed for the participants to discuss and learn about the ownership of the nation's oil and gas reserves, its long history in T&T, and to take increased responsibility for its stewardship. Mr. Belgrove states in his report on the events that the meetings revealed "a general lack of the understanding of the people as the (real) shareholders of the natural resources of the country."

He vividly remembers a moment in one gathering when participants in the crowded room grasped the message that the natural

resources in Trinidad and Tobago belong to the people, and not the government, whose sole mandate in the matter is to manage the resources for the good of the people.

In all, 316 participants representing 173 organizations from 26 types of civil society organizations attended the meetings held in distant corners of the country between April and September 2013. The organizations that were targeted include faith-based bodies, village councils, fishers, youth and youth clubs, women's organizations, farmers' organizations and educational institutions.

The second prong in TTEITI's outreach operation was to increase the understanding of civil society about how the extractive industries work. For this task the World Bank engaged experts from the University of The West Indies (UWI) and the Pontificia Catholic University of Peru (PUCP). The PUCP brought an international team of experts and civil society activists, among them from the National Resource Governance Institute (formerly RWI).

Six training sessions were held in February and March of 2014 at UWI, which focused on the basics of the extractive industries, as well as the social and environmental aspects of the sector, the use and distribution of extractive industries revenues by governments, and extractive industry transparency in Latin America.

Rebecca Gookool, the workshop coordinator, says that "the local and regional civil society sector is starved for information about the industry." Ms. Gookool says the "eye-opener" for many at the UWI sessions was to face the notion that there are only an estimated 13 years of gas reserves left to be tapped in T&T, and about 10 years of oil, according to the latest figures from Ryder Scott Petroleum

Members of TTEITI's Youth Activity Committee (YAC), composed of more than 50 young "Champions," have carried out numerous activities in support of EITI's drive for increased natural resource transparency. From the left: Keegan Bharath, member of YAC; Garik Joseph, TTEITI Project Officer; Omar Mohammed, co-chair of the TTEITI YAC; and Frances-Ann Craig-Ali, member of YAC; have been active committee members since its inception.



Consultants, a firm which certifies petroleum reserves quantities in the U.S. and internationally.

A key focus of the workshop was to highlight the fact that T&T's many prosperous decades of oil and gas exploitation will come to an end and adjustments are needed. The economy must become far more diversified, away from the dominance of petroleum. This is not a trivial notion in a country where 45 percent of the economic activity is accounted for by the extractive sector.

Mr. Driver, former member of the EITI multi-stakeholder group, and currently the CEO of the Energy Chamber, is cautiously optimistic about the country's economic future. "We need to be realistic that we're not going to have oil and gas forever and we need to transition away from it. But I do not think we should panic. If you go back in history of any oil and gas province, they often have reserves to production ratios which are only of a few years," says Mr. Driver.

Mr. Driver foresees a promising post-oil and gas era for T&T, one that involves transforming islanders' legendary petroleum industry expertise into a service sector that will sell its know-how to emergent energy producers worldwide.

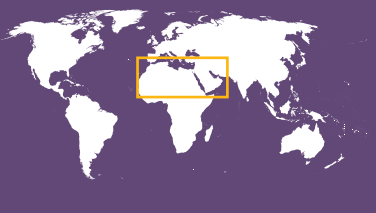
Victor Hart, TTEITI chairman and a key force behind EITI in Trinidad and Tobago, says that "because of our conviction that the EITI is about protecting the people's patrimony, in terms of T&T's oil and gas natural resources, civil society, as one of the three stakeholders with government and the companies, has always been seen as the watchdogs or gatekeepers of the EITI implementation process."

Mr. Hart launched TTEITI's Youth Activity Committee (YAC), a unique and dynamic body of more than 50 young "Champions" who have carried out numerous activities in schools and universities and even in simulated sessions in the national parliament, in support of EITI's drive for increased natural resource transparency. Several members of the youth arm, who have a considerable stake in the economic future of the twin island nation, attended the UWI meetings.

One of the participants at the UWI training was Omar Mohammed, 28, who is a co-chair of the TTEITI youth activity committee (YAC). He said "what [the UWI/PUCP training] brought out for me was a deeper understanding of the framework of the energy sector as well as the history of the sector here in Trinidad and Tobago." He said the sessions also offered "an understanding of the policy, industry and stakeholder environment that surround the sector."

TTEITI's goal in organizing the recent events is to raise the awareness among the CSO community that continued action needs to be taken to ensure the transparency of the petroleum industry and provide for the economic future of coming generations. Raising the awareness of CSOs is essential for needed action to occur. But it does not end there.

"Strengthening the capacity of civil society is a never ending activity," explains Mr. Hart, "if the future of the EITI Implementation in T&T is to be ensured."



Middle East and North Africa Region



There was one active grant in Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region throughout FY14. MENA currently has two EITI implementing countries, of which both are now EITI Compliant.

Since inception, cumulative EITI MDTF allocations for technical assistance and grants to EITI countries in MENA now total over \$2.1 million.

All grant information as of June 30, 2014

YEMEN



Yemen was declared compliant in March 2011 and was suspended temporarily this year because of the late submission of its 2011 report. The suspension was lifted when the report was submitted in May 2014. The first EITI MDTF grant to Yemen was accorded in October 2013. It focused on: 1) capacity building of civil society to monitor EITI implementation, government staff working in revenue management, and the EITI secretariat; 2) communication skills for dissemination of EITI reports and foster engagement; 3) support for reconciliation of revenues and 4) strengthening of the EITI secretariat.

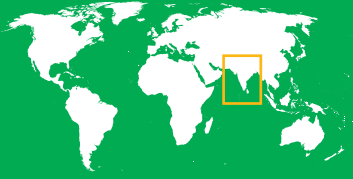
	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	338,633	347,000	685,633	487,674

IRAQ

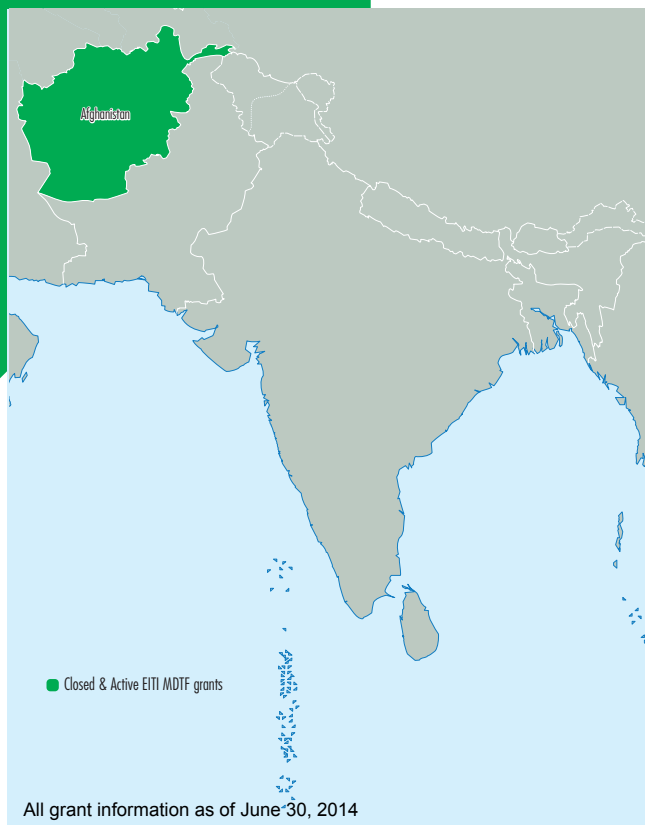


In Iraq a request for adapted implementation was granted considering that it may not be feasible to ensure comprehensive disclosure of material payments collected by the semi-autonomous Kurdish Regional Government (KRG). Under EITI rules, the multi-stakeholder group may seek adapted implementation where there are constitutional or significant practical barriers to the participation of sub-national government entities in the EITI. Meanwhile, Iraq EITI continued to make progress by publishing on time and within budget, three consecutive reports covering the years 2009, 2010, and 2011.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	840,000	504,000	1,344,000	1,079,220



South Asia Region



There has been one active grant in South Asia Region (SAR) throughout FY14. SAR currently has one EITI implementing country.

Since inception, cumulative EITI MDTF allocations for technical assistance and grants to EITI countries in SAR now total over \$1.1 million.



OECD Countries

Several OECD countries are actively considering joining the EITI as momentum spreads from developing to supporting countries. This growing commitment from some developed countries demonstrates that these countries hold themselves to the same high standards of transparency that they expect from other countries.

In 2014, the **United States** application for candidacy for EITI was approved by the EITI Board although with adapted implementation due to the country's exceptionally complex federal system that entails diverse regulatory environments. By joining EITI, the U.S. federal government has committed to full transparency of the extractive revenues from federal lands onshore and offshore on the outer continental shelf. (This includes one-fifth of America's land mass and 1.7 billion acres off U.S. shores.) The U.S. government is also pledging to work with business and civil society organizations to ensure an informed debate about how its natural resources are being managed.

The U.S. Department of the Interior cannot mandate subnational government participation in the EITI but is encouraging it

through on-going outreach and communication and by inviting state governments to all EITI (MSG) meetings. Currently, the government sector representation on the MSG includes four state-level representatives. The U.S. Department of the Interior anticipates that subnational participation in USEITI will grow voluntarily state-by-state with the corresponding information added to the Federal USEITI effort.

In July 2014 **Germany** announced its intention to implement EITI and prepare its official candidacy.

Norway is still the only EITI Compliant OECD country. The U.K., France and Italy have announced their interest in implementing EITI and the Australian Government is considering the findings of the EITI pilot that was completed early this year.

AFGHANISTAN



Afghanistan remains the sole EITI Candidate country in South Asia and has been actively working on EITI implementation to reach Candidate status. The EITI Board granted Afghanistan a six-month extension of its deadline for the publication of the third EITI Report covering the Solar Heiri calendar year 1390 (21 March 2011 to 20 March 2012), until September 2014.

The Afghanistan EITI Secretariat and MSG members participated in a study tour to Azerbaijan in May 2013 to learn more about best practices in EITI implementation. Civil society applauded the initiative and said that the training changed their perceptions of the MSG structure, implementation of EITI in the regional countries and the role of civil society in driving EITI implementation and the role of civil society in the monitoring process. In addition to the study tour, staff from the Afghanistan EITI secretariat attended a workshop that included training on Project Management, Communications and Finance that was supported by the EITI MDTF.

	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement
Total	275,000	379,247	654,247	489,928
Project 1	0	9,247	9,247	9,247
Project 2	275,000	370,000	645,000	480,681



Civil Society Organizations and the EITI MDTF

Civil society organizations are central players in public debates about the EITI and transparency and accountability in the management of the extractive industries. In implementing countries, governments, companies and civil society are collaborating together to shape the EITI process through the multi-stakeholder group.

As a custodian of the EITI Standard, the EITI International Board and Secretariat place importance on ensuring that civil society organizations can play an active role in the design, monitoring, and evaluation of the EITI, alongside other key stakeholders.

Allowing civil society to appoint its own representatives on the multi-stakeholder group, and ensuring they have the knowledge and operational capacity to participate effectively in the EITI, and operate independently from government, companies, and the parliament is crucial to guarantee that the interests of civil society stakeholders are taken into consideration.

The World Bank and other donors have supported capacity building of civil society organizations (CSOs) in order to increase the effectiveness of CSOs in the EITI processes. The EITI MDTF uses three mechanisms to support capacity for civil society: the World Bank CSO Direct Support program, and capacity building efforts led by Publish What You Pay and Natural Resource Governance Institute (formerly Revenue Watch Institute).

World Bank CSO Direct Support Program

The EITI MDTF Civil Society Direct Support Program, implemented by the World Bank, provides country-level grants to implement civil society-led activities that can: (1) increase the participation of civil society organizations in EITI *Multi-Stakeholder Groups*, (2) broaden the scope of civil society organizations that participate in EITI, (3) increase the use of EITI information, and (4) help catalyze other resources for CSOs involved in the extractive industries and EITI.

The program began in October 2011 with an allocation of US\$ 2 million. Selected countries were allotted grants of \$100,000 to fund locally-designed activities. Nine projects were completed (Guatemala, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Niger, Tanzania, Trinidad & Tobago, and Zambia); with eight projects still being implemented (Azerbaijan, Cameroon, Ethiopia¹, Liberia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Peru and Solomon Islands). Three projects are in the pipeline in Albania, Myanmar and Sierra Leone.

The program aims to empower CSOs and strengthen their capacity to participate effectively in the EITI, first by supporting a consultation in which civil society identifies challenges to engaging in EITI, and then defines potential solution areas. The World Bank then contracts vendors to address the needs identified by civil society. Supported activities have included: (1) training on the full EITI process and implementation, as well as key issues on EI governance in a particular country, (2) providing customized EITI and EI value-chain training to specific groups such as media organizations, (3) creating EITI awareness tools, and (4) bringing together various groups of civil society organizations to design strategies to address governance issues related to EI exploitation at the local and national levels.

The main achievement of the CSO Direct Support Program has been the empowerment of local civil society through participatory activities that enable CSOs to identify key barriers to engagement. These activities were developed by the World Bank in direct coordination with the CSOs. CSOs focused on design and implementation, while World Bank staff reviewed training material, tools and outputs created by the CSOs, and managed the vendors during implementation.

The CSOs in the targeted EITI implementing countries were provided financial resources and technical assistance to support effective advocacy activities that advanced EITI implementation. Some examples are:

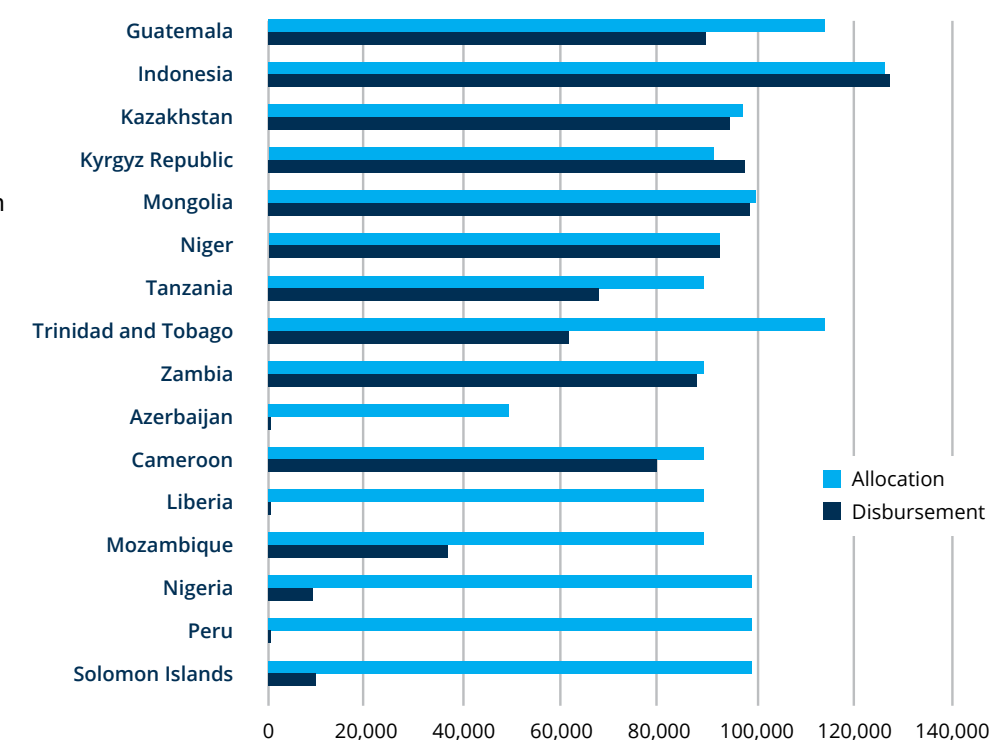
- In Zambia, the University of Zambia met CSOs from mining regions to invite their greater participation into the ZEITI process.
- In Niger and Mozambique projects included a communication component targeting a wider sector of the population through radio (Niger) and TV shows (Mozambique).
- In Tanzania, a regional workshop led to development of a CSO platform that keeps the lessons and momentum from the workshop alive.
- In Mongolia, Indonesia and Kyrgyz, MDTF grants helped CSOs to monitor the sector, report findings and create interest within their communities. Corresponding videos created by journalists in Mongolia and Kyrgyz Republic were posted on YouTube.
- In Indonesia, CSOs affiliated with the local PWYP network received support to ensure the quality of their research and communication products, which led to contextualized EITI reporting that is more relevant to local audiences. The Pattiro Institute, a Jakarta based think tank, oversaw the awarding of grants to five local CSOs to contextualize the first Indonesian EITI report for local and national audiences.
- In Guatemala and Trinidad and Tobago, Peru's Pontificia Catholic University (PUCP) designed and delivered a course on capacity building activities to improve CSO engagement in the EITI process. In Trinidad and Tobago the training course was developed in partnership with the University of West Indies (UWI).

An independent Mid-Term Assessment was conducted to evaluate the World Bank Civil Society Direct Support Program. More specifically, the evaluation looked at the extent to which the program contributed to an increased CSO participation in the EITI-MSGs, a broader CSO representation in the EITI process, capacity changes among direct project beneficiaries and the efficiency of the program's implementation process.

The assessment notes that CSO participants have acquired raised awareness and knowledge on EITI at national, regional and local levels. The report also stated that more effective CSO engagement in the EITI process and use of EITI information had been achieved but more work remains to be done for CSOs to acquire the skills needed for implementation.

The achievement of this elevated awareness was facilitated by the quality of the design of the project based on thorough CSO needs

CSO direct support program allocation and disbursement



assessments, touching on factors such as the specific skills CSOs need to acquire to advocate effectively and the capacity needed for each of these skills. The assessment recommended that in the future, a CSO capacity survey be conducted to identify specific CSO capacity needs and gaps.

The assessment also pointed to various recommendations aimed at streamlining processes in the Direct Support Program. One recommendation included doubling grant allocation to \$200,000 to ensure continuous capacity building interventions and follow-up training, thereby strengthen the capacity of the civil society members of each country's Multi-Stakeholder Group. In addition, the report recommended that a capacity assessment tool and a quality assurance mechanism be put into place for project design and implementation of the EITI MDTF CSO Direct Support Program.

Civil Society Partners

For a number of years, the EITI MDTF has been using the services and expertise of Publish What You Pay (PWYP) and the Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI), two skilled and experienced organizations in the field of civil society engagement and in the governance of natural resources. NRGI and PWYP, which work in different countries and have different skill sets, have collaborated in the design and implementation of regional training,

sharing training materials and knowledge products, and coordinate strategies and approaches at the country level. Collaboration between the two organizations first began in 2011.

Publish What You Pay (PWYP), an organization that has partnered with more than 700 civil society organizations globally, was instrumental in the creation of the EITI and played a crucial role in shaping the initiative – pushing for more rigorous policies and processes. PWYP has been working with the World Bank, through support from the EITI MDTF, to strengthen the participation and engagement of civil society organizations in EITI in Central Africa, a resource-rich but difficult region where civil society and PWYP coalitions face challenges operating.

Objective: The overall objective of this work is to strengthen civil society coalitions and networks globally and nationally with a particular focus on activities in Central Africa.

Countries: Since early 2014, with EITI MDTF funding, Publish What You Pay has carried out EITI-coalition building work in the central African countries of Chad, Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, the Republic of Congo.

TOOLS AND GLOBAL DELIVERABLES:

PWYP developed an online self-assessment and capacity development toolkit that was designed for coalitions engaging in the extractive industry, and more broadly on natural resource governance. The central African coalitions have gone through their own self-assessment processes using the toolkit and now it is being updated to be used by a broader group.

PWYP has been deepening its knowledge on the EITI and its processes through the development of case studies and reports. These knowledge products address:

- Civil society participation in the EITI process in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), based on a case study that explored how civil society in the DRC had strengthened its voice, united its views and increased its credibility by holding quarterly evaluation sessions on the quality of EITI implementation, and
- Good governance at the local level, based on the case of Jacquville, a small island off the coast of Cote d'Ivoire in the country's oil and gas region where villages have been adversely affected by pipelines running through their villages, all of which has led to conflict.
- Strengthening EITI civil society Board members' understanding of international norms and best practices to ensure that civil society is able to operate freely, fully, and effectively; provide a systematic approach to assessing the state of civil society in EITI countries; and improve civil society's participation in the MSGs.
- Governance of multi-stakeholder groups that assesses documentation of implementing countries against the EITI

Standard and other materials. Much of the research has been completed. The final report will include notes on good practice, as well recommendations for improvement of MSG governance and suggested revisions to the EITI Standard.

ACTIVITIES (REGIONAL):

PWYP has carried out several capacity building activities including a February EITI training-of-trainers event in Pointe Noire, Congo-Brazzaville, with 35 participants from 14 Francophone African countries and 10 from other Francophone African countries where participants are engaged in the EITI and other regional initiatives to improve transparency and accountability in the extractive sector. As a follow-up to the central Africa meeting in Pointe Noire, national workshops have since been held in Cameroon, Chad and Gabon to build capacities of civil society and facilitate collective engagement in EITI processes.

ACTIVITIES (NATIONAL):

PWYP's efforts at the country level in Central Africa have focused on providing technical advice and training on how to improve the effectiveness of civil society and PWYP coalitions. In 2014 the PWYP International Secretariat supported national coalitions in these countries in the development of country action plans. To implement their action plans, PWYP is supporting the national coalitions through the award of grants. Some of these will be used by communities living near extractive sites.

PWYP'S current activities in the six central African countries have focused on preparing strategy development processes. Also on the country level, PWYP helped overhaul a PWYP coalition in Gabon to re-launch the EITI process, making a proposal to the government of Gabon on CSO engagement in the EITI process.

Natural Resource Governance Institute (formerly Revenue Watch Institute)

The **Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI)** has been a lead organization in the last decade pressing for transparency in the natural resource sector. MDTF funding in 2013-14 enabled NRGI to produce global products for its programs and provide essential civil society support in 11 countries and help NRGI staff its EITI program.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the work of the Natural Resource Governance Institute, in its EITI MDTF activities are:

- Carry out outreach activities in three prospective EITI countries: by supporting civil society in pursuing EITI implementation, organizing a broad constituency, participating effectively in the earliest stages of the process, and initiating EITI processes

that are progressive and likely to deliver accountability gains from the start,

- Execute activities that move beyond compliance, in eight compliant countries, empowering civil society to demand an EITI process that is relevant to broader local priorities on extractive sector governance, public accountability and development.

COUNTRIES:

The countries included in NRG's EITI MDTF work include the three prospective EITI countries of Colombia, Philippines, and the Ukraine; and the eight "moving beyond compliance" countries of Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Niger, Tanzania, Zambia. Also, NRGI supports the participation of CSOs from specific countries in regional hub training for Anglophone Africa, Eurasia, Asia-Pacific and in Latin America. On regional activities and workshops, NRGI works together with PWYP.

TOOLS AND GLOBAL DELIVERABLES:

NRGI developed an online tool, called the RWI guide to the EITI Standard, which enables civil society to identify how the Standard links to the policy objectives that are the most relevant to their country's extractive sector.

The Guide is accompanied by a handbook that enables users to draw from NRGI's training methodology. The handbook includes learning objectives, detailed session designs, readings and group exercises. An "all-in-one" presentation is linked to the Guide and explains when and how the slides are used.

ACTIVITIES (REGIONAL):

NRGI training for civil society in **Francophone Africa** took place in November 2013 in Burkina Faso and included 35 participants from Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea (Republic), Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Togo. Sessions addressed the EITI Standard and provided participants with opportunities to exchange experiences on EITI implementation. An extra day was devoted to exploring linkages between the EITI and contract disclosure.

Another regional training activity took place in September 2013 in Georgia and had 24 participants from nine countries in Eurasia, including Azerbaijan, Albania, Mongolia, Moldova, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Ukraine. The training coincided with the PWYP Eurasia regional meeting, which enabled



the event to feed directly into EITI strategic planning by civil society coalitions in the region.

ACTIVITIES (NATIONAL):

Colombia is one of three outreach countries where NRGI is to help organize a broad constituency, participating effectively in the earliest stages of the EITI processes, which are likely to deliver accountability gains in Colombia from the start. The government of Colombia announced in May 2013 its intent to become an EITI country. Colombia is expected to soon submit its formal Candidacy application. NRGI worked with the CSO group *Fundacion Foro Nacional por Colombia (Foro)*, which helped lay the foundations of the multi stakeholder group (MSG) and how civil society representatives are to be elected to the MSG. *Foro* has been coordinating with other civil society organizations to plan for regional EITI workshops, and has designed a bulletin for civil society communications on EITI. NRGI granted US\$ 60,000 to *Foro* for it to support civil society capacity building and outreach efforts on using EITI as a tool for governance reform.

Ghana is one of the eight post-Compliance countries in which NRGI is working to empower civil society to demand an EITI process that is relevant to local priorities on extractive sector governance, public accountability and development. Ghana achieved EITI compliant status in 2010. The initial civil society group involved in Ghana's EITI process has remained actively engaged in extractive industries related issues, acting as partners with companies and the government. EITI in Ghana has only just started covering the petroleum sector. NRGI has facilitated the incorporation of new CSOs working on oil and gas issues by having them coordinate with mining-focused CSOs that have more EITI experience.

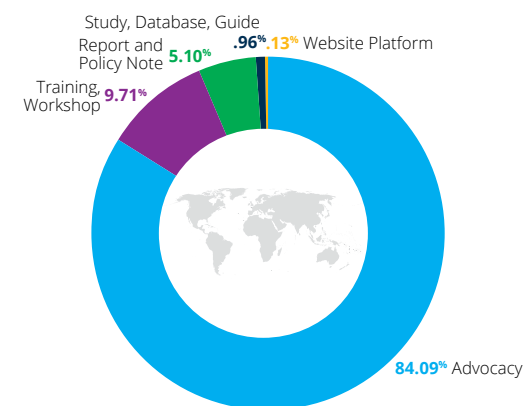
1 Ethiopia CSO support was approved in August 2014, and no data available yet at close of FY14.



EITI Global Knowledge

World Bank staff and EITI MDTF Management Committee members collaborate closely with the EITI International Secretariat in Oslo to generate broader understanding of the EITI principles. With implementation of the EITI Standard recently beginning, there is a growing demand for training on these new requirements. Throughout the last fiscal year several training workshops were held in different regions throughout the world and an online Community of Practice was launched. Both initiatives foster dialogue among EITI implementing countries so they can share experiences and deepen their understanding of EITI implementation best practices. Figure 11 shows that the breakdown of the EITI MDTF allocation for Global Knowledge.

Funding to Global Knowledge—Allocation



BOX—The New Standard specifics

1. Effective oversight by Multi-Stakeholder Group
2. Timely publication of EITI reports
3. EITI reports that include contextual information about the extractive industry.
4. Production of comprehensive disclosure of extractive industry revenues, and disclosure of all material payments to government by oil, gas and mining companies.
5. Credible, external auditing process applying international standards.
6. EITI Reports that are comprehensible, actively promoted, publicly accessible and contribute to public debate
7. The Multi-Stakeholder Group takes steps to act on lessons learned and review the outcomes and impact on EITI implementation.

Training on the new Standard

This year many learning activities were organized, in close collaboration between the EITI MDTF and the International Secretariat, to train EITI stakeholders on the best ways to implement the new Standard.

- **Colombia**—A workshop in Colombia was held in November 2013 and brought together representatives from the EITI implementing countries of Peru, Guatemala, Trinidad and Tobago and Honduras for an interactive workshop to gain insights on applying the new Standard in their countries. Other countries from throughout the region that are interested in possibly implementing EITI in the future attended the first day of the conference. Outreach countries in attendance included Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Chile and Guyana. Participants from sixteen countries in the region discussed implementation of the EITI Standard, including the preparations for candidacy by the USEITI and the subnational implementation pilots in Peru.
- **Kazakhstan**—The first regional workshop on the new EITI Standard was organized in Astana in October 2013. Representatives from the MSGs and Secretariats of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Mongolia, Albania and Ukraine took part. There was a very interesting discussion of the EITI standard, the general context of extractive sectors' reforms; transparency and public access to licensing information; contract transparency and beneficial ownership; communication challenges under the new Standard; and the changes in EITI reporting and governance.

- **Côte d'Ivoire**—The Francophone Africa regional EITI workshop in October in Abidjan was attended by over 40 MSG representatives from 13 Francophone countries. The three-day program focused on transition of the requirements from the 2011 EITI Rules into the EITI Standard. Countries developed workplans to implement the EITI Standard and discussed the use of EITI data to influence wider debates about how the sector is governed.
- **Indonesia**—In Jakarta the regional training seminar had representatives in attendance from government, industry and civil society representatives from Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste, Indonesia, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Philippines, Vietnam and Laos. At this conference, discussion also focused on the changes to the EITI Standard, priorities for EITI work plans and promoting public debate, among other issues.
- **Tanzania**—The workshop for EITI in Anglophone and Lusophone Africa was organized by the International Secretariat, Tanzania EITI and the World Bank, in Dar es Salaam in March. The workshop was attended by participants from nine countries: Ghana, Ethiopia, Liberia, Mozambique, Nigeria, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Zambia. Representatives from national secretariats, GiZ, RWI, UNECA and the World Bank presented and facilitated sessions. The workshop facilitated peer-to-peer learning and strengthened linkages with other reform initiatives.

Training on Communications

Several workshops were held in 2013 to train national EITI Secretariats and MSG members on how best to communicate and disseminate information about EITI to the public. Three, three-day workshops were held: one in Germany for Francophone Africa, one in Australia for Asia-Pacific countries and another one in Germany for Anglophone African countries. The workshops were supported by GIZ, the EITI International Secretariat and the EITI MDTF/World Bank.

The workshops, entitled "Talking Matters", emphasized the crucial importance of communication in the EITI process to transform transparency into accountability and results. For this to happen EITI data must be effectively disseminated to the country's citizens in order to stimulate an informed debate about how natural resources are being governed. The workshop agenda walked attendees through the basic steps of putting together communications plans, such as defining your audience, developing messages, media relations, social media and developing a plan. These training components were compiled into a Talking Matters handbook that serves as a guide for EITI implementers to improve their strategic communication.

EITI Community of Practice

A pilot-Community of Practice (CoP) has been developed to facilitate sharing of knowledge and south-south learning among EITI implementers worldwide. This CoP, which is administered by the World Bank and supported by the EITI MDTF, was developed due to growing demand from MSG members in various countries for continuous country-to-country dialogue. A common refrain after knowledge sharing exercises or training sessions, is always "how do we keep in touch so we continue this dialogue"? More specifically, after a recent study tour in Liberia with visitor from Ethiopia and Tanzania, the participants went even further and declared at the end of the meeting that some online platform needed to be set up for ongoing collaboration.

A pilot Community of Practice was launched in 2014 that includes Tanzania, Ethiopia, Trinidad and Tobago, Ghana, Cameroon, Kyrgyzstan, Zambia and Mongolia. Before launching the pilot the World Bank conducted in-depth interviews with the national EITI Secretariats in each country and various members of the MSG to gauge their interest and to develop a tailored engagement strategy for each country. Over 30 of EITI stakeholders were interviewed in nine countries before launching the pilot project. These interviews revealed demand for sharing knowledge, best practices and case studies in implementing the EITI, particularly within a network of national secretariats and MSG members.

Once the preliminary research and stakeholder mapping was complete, the pilot was launched in September at an Africa Regional Workshop that brought 25 stakeholders from the African countries participating in the pilot: Tanzania, Ethiopia, Ghana, Cameroon and Zambia. The objective of the workshop was to: (a) consolidate the platform of EITI CoP for knowledge and information sharing, (b) familiarize the members with key features of the online platform, (c) share understanding with respect to the value, mandate and functions of EITI CoP, (d) identify areas of interest and challenges that need to be addressed, and (e) designate roles, in addition to setting a timeline for future activities.

Throughout 2014-2015 follow up webinars will be conducted to increase participation in the Community of Practice, before the pilot stage ends and it is opened up for broader participation throughout the EITI community. The team foresees opening up the community to broader participation gradually, but hope to incorporate many more regions and a majority of EITI implementing countries beginning in 2015.



Automating EITI Data Collection



Former Mining Plant, Democratic Republic of Congo

The EITI has helped increase awareness for the need to improve transparency and accountability in the extractive industry sector, yet relatively little progress has been made to strengthen countries' existing financial reporting systems to provide the required EITI data.

To address this gap, the World Bank, in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Secretariat have launched a new initiative that aims to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of extractive industry fiscal reporting by integrating EITI standards into national government financial management information systems (FMIS).

Strengthening the capacity of implementing countries' FMIS to provide EITI-relevant information has the potential to add substantial value to reporting. Strengthened FMIS will ease the task of reconciling data from different sources, bolster government oversight of the process, increase the transparency of the reconciliation process, and reduce the risk of errors and omissions.

It has long been recognized by the EITI and development partners that there is a need for a standardized and universal set of definitions for the different types of government revenues derived from natural resources. To date, the lack of agreed definitions has meant that EITI data is not comparable across countries or even, for a specific country, over time. It is also often not evident how reported EITI data compares with budget and national statistics. This reduces transparency, compromises the ability of EITI data to play a role in budget discussions and national debates, and may raise questions about reliability of the data.

To address this longstanding issue, the IMF has recently released a draft standard template for the collection and reporting of government revenues from natural resources, which is designed to meet the new EITI financial reporting requirements as well as those of the US Securities and Exchange Commission Dodd-Frank Act. Based on the classifications of the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001 (GFSM 2001), the framework provides the relevant GFSM codes and categories disaggregated to separately identify the revenues derived from the extractive industry.

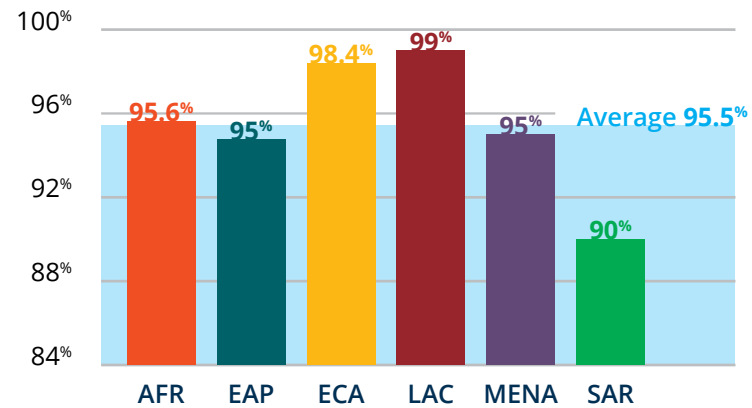
Taken together, strengthening the capacity of government FMIS to accurately capture EI data, coupled with the coding of extractives transactions in line with the GFSM framework for extractive revenues has the potential to embed EITI standards in core government fiscal accounting and reporting processes and ensure systematic and comprehensive reporting through country systems.

To advance the systemization of EITI data in FMIS, the project plans to conduct pilots in five countries with varying levels of government capacity and FMIS sophistication. The project in the first pilot country of Trinidad and Tobago took place in July 2014. During the course of the pilot, Trinidad and Tobago's extractives revenues were mapped to the IMF's GFS codes and a series of recommendations were made for improving the monitoring, control and enforcement of revenue payments on the design and implementation of a new financial management system for Trinidad and Tobago. Further information will be briefed to the Board and Management Committee over 2015 and results included in the next annual report.

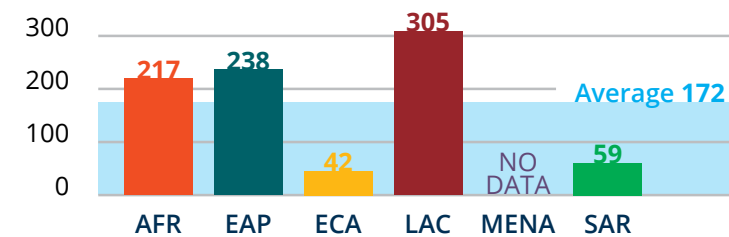


EITI MDTF Results Framework

Percent of total discrepancies recovered or explained

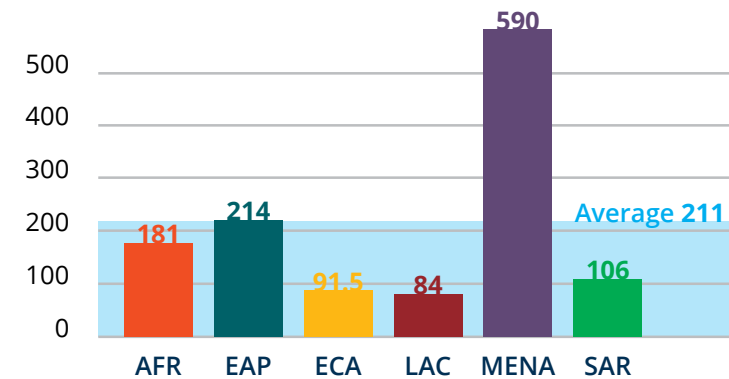


Number of days from Grant Request to WB Signature



*LAC numbers are skewed by a country grant request that was made before the country became a Candidate Country.

Number of days from Request from WB Signature to First Disbursement



EITI MDTF Results Framework

When EITI was established its Principles and Articles of Association stated “that strengthened transparency of natural resource revenues can reduce corruption, and the revenue from extractive industries can transform economies, reduce poverty, and raise the living standards of entire populations in resource-rich countries.” After implementing EITI for over a decade now, the question is, have we seen results or progress towards reaching that objective?

Two separate reviews were completed in 2011 to answer the question of how the EITI MDTF is contributing to the stated objective. One evaluation was conducted by the World Bank’s Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) and another by ScanTeam. Both evaluations noted the absence of a theory of change² linking EITI interventions to broader outcomes. The IEG Review noted that a well-structured results chain framework would help the EITI MDTF to have defined and realistic expected results, target beneficiaries and grants/programs to meet their needs, identify and manage risks and integrate lessons-learned into decisions,

² Defined in the IEG Report (page xi) as: A strategic picture of the multiple interventions required to produce the early and intermediate outcomes that are preconditions for reaching an ultimate goal.

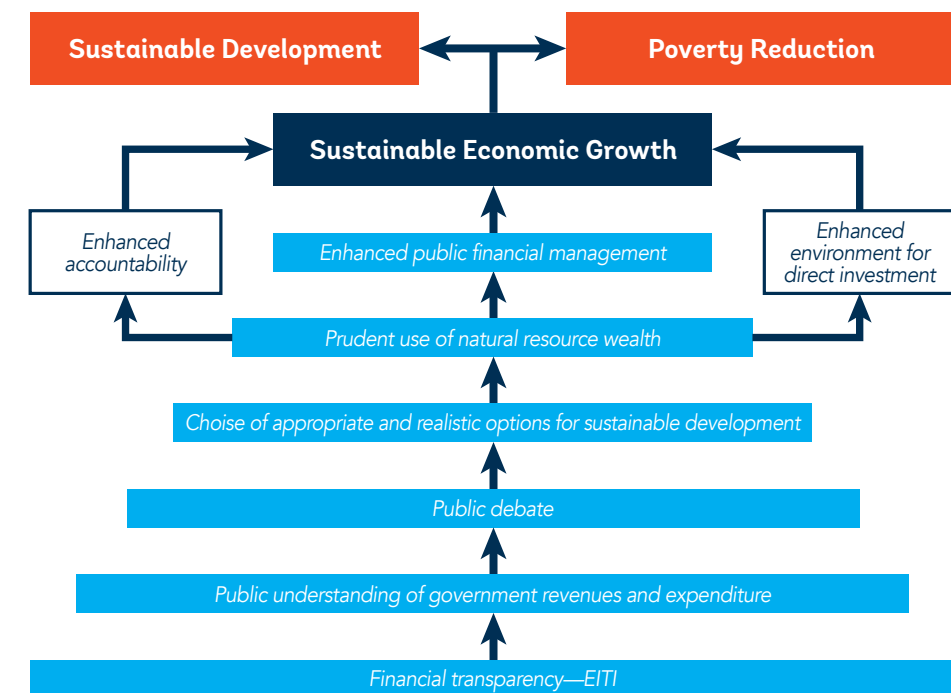
and assure transparent and accountable reporting mechanisms to demonstrate results achieved and resources involved. In response to this recommendation, the EITI MDTF developed the following Theory of Change.

This theory of change is intended as a reference tool and not a one-size-fits-all for all countries. It is designed to help countries place the indicators in context, and prompt further consideration of each country’s own best route to achieving impact.

In order to measure each country’s progress along this Theory of Change, the EITI MDTF developed a Results Framework during FY14 that consists of measurable indicators that can be collected annually and help track progress.

The indicators are designed to measure the performance of EITI MDTF grants and their contribution to four areas: 1) accountability of the extractives sector, 2) integrity of the EITI process, 3) administration of grant funding and 4) effectiveness of EITI implementation. In each of these categories several indicators were identified. Given that FY14 is our first year collecting this data, the preliminary numbers reflect only baseline data. Feedback from World Bank teams and country contacts on measurability of the indicators will be considered and the Results Framework will be refined as needed for next year’s reporting exercise.

The EITI Principles: Achieving Impact



Annexes



Salt Miners, Vietnam

Annex 1: EITI MDTF Annual Funding (In US\$'000)

	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Total	% of Total
Australia	0	0	205	432	0	561	3,137	2,072	4,200	4,902	15,508	22%
Belgium	0	0	0	707	0	0	0	689	0	0	1,395	2%
Canada	0	0	661	99	81	1,497	102	10,079	0	0	12,520	18%
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	0	0	458	1%
EC	0	0	0	0	511	280	246	459	0	0	1,496	2%
Finland	0	0	0	0	419	643	0	0	0	0	1,062	1%
France	0	0	500	300	450	357	0	0	0	204	1,811	3%
Germany	0	430	0	212	192	515	349	330	322	330	2,679	4%
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	150	200	500	1%
Netherlands	0	500	500	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	2%
Norway	235	0	838	0	142	177	335	0	0	0	1,728	2%
Spain	0	0	0	2,160	0	1,434	1,331	0	0	0	4,925	7%
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	500	0	0	0	1,500	2%
U.K.	4,374	0	2,115	0	60	150	0	0	0	4,150	10,849	15%
U.S.A.	0	0	0	0	0	5,976	4,500	0	3,000	0	13,476	19%

Total	4,609	930	4,820	3,909	2,355	12,590	10,501	14,237	7,672	9,784	71,406	-
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	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Total
WB and IFC	514	692	1,186	839	1,151	761	1,102	729	465	262	7,701
Development Grant Facility (DGF)	105	499	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,104

Total	619	1,191	1,686	839	1,151	761	1,102	729	465	262	8,805
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Annex 2: EITI MDTF Grant Allocation and Disbursement

(All dates reported in terms of World Bank Fiscal Year 2014 calendar, which runs from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014.)

Africa	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement	Disbursement Rate	Status
Angola	0	144,312	144,312	144,312	100%	-
Project 1	0	140,046	140,046	140,046	-	Closed
Project 2	0	4,265	4,265	4,265	-	Closed
Burkina Faso	423,514	330,622	754,136	421,708	56%	-
Project 1	223,514	168,622	392,136	392,136	-	Closed
Project 2	200,000	162,000	362,000	29,572	-	Active
Burundi	225,000	175,000	400,000	5,061	1%	Active
Cameroon	99,124	159,833	258,957	258,957	100%	-
Project 1	99,124	79,902	179,026	179,026	-	Closed
Project 2	0	79,931	79,931	79,931	-	Closed
Central African Republic	541,485	227,670	769,155	377,109	49%	-
Project 1	291,485	84,670	376,155	376,155	-	Closed
Project 2 (Post Compliance)	250,000	143,000	393,000	954	-	Active
Chad	375,000	446,000	821,000	357,624	44%	Active
Congo Republic	135,445	246,000	381,445	331,334	87%	Closed
Cote d'Ivoire	380,356	277,390	657,746	267,622	41%	-
Project 1	130,356	117,390	247,746	247,746	-	Closed
Project 2	250,000	160,000	410,000	19,876	-	Active
Dem Rep of Congo	989,872	780,388	1,770,260	1,317,004	74%	-
Project 1	494,872	563,388	1,040,362	1,040,362	-	Closed
Project 2	495,000	217,000	712,000	276,642	-	Active
Equatorial Guinea	0	512,000	512,000	511,883	100%	Closed
Ethiopia	250,000	460,964	710,964	365,097	51%	Active
Gabon	0	0	0	0	-	Dropped
Ghana	1,009,202	425,899	1,435,101	906,265	63%	-
Project 1	218,492	141,899	360,391	360,391	-	Closed
Project 2 (Post Compliance)	390,709	164,000	554,709	545,873	-	Closed
Project 3 (Post Compliance)	400,000	120,000	520,000	0	-	Active
Guinea	769,229	621,125	1,390,353	938,353	67%	-
Project 1	419,229	519,125	938,353	938,353	-	Closed
Project 2	350,000	102,000	452,000	0	-	In discussion
Liberia	748,924	329,895	1,078,819	821,449	76%	-
Project 1	399,094	121,864	520,958	520,958	-	Closed
Project 2	149,829	3,031	152,861	152,861	-	Closed
Project 3 (Post Compliance)	200,000	205,000	405,000	147,630	-	Active
Madagascar	823,816	303,133	1,126,949	559,451	50%	-
Project 1	343,816	203,133	546,949	546,949	-	Closed
Project 2	480,000	100,000	580,000	12,502	-	Active
Malawi	275,000	104,000	379,000	34,523	9%	Active
Mali	358,590	288,327	646,917	246,377	38%	-
Project 1	158,590	78,327	236,917	236,917	-	Closed
Project 2	200,000	210,000	410,000	9,460	-	Active

Africa	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement	Disbursement Rate	Status
Mauritania	766,642	305,326	1,071,967	600,045	56%	-
Project 1	148,438	60,326	208,764	208,764	-	Closed
Project 2 (Post Compliance)	268,203	145,000	413,203	391,281	-	Closed
Project 3 (Post Compliance)	350,000	100,000	450,000	0	-	In discussion
Mozambique	1,060,694	589,040	1,649,733	1,308,700	79%	-
Project 1	360,694	292,278	652,972	652,972	-	Closed
Project 2 (Post Compliance)	450,000	250,000	700,000	258,967	-	Active
Niger	639,946	341,993	981,939	621,033	63%	-
Project 1	239,946	158,745	398,691	398,691	-	Closed
Project 2 (Post Compliance)	200,000	22,342	222,342	222,342	-	Closed
Project 3 (Post Compliance)	200,000	160,906	360,906	0	-	In discussion
Nigeria	3,326,262	421,475	3,747,737	2,961,516	79%	-
Project 1	1,664,891	12,682	1,677,574	1,677,574	-	Closed
Project 2	761,371	248,793	1,010,163	1,010,163	-	Closed
Project 3 (Post Compliance)	900,000	160,000	1,060,000	273,779	-	Active
Rwanda	0	0	0	0	-	Dropped
Sao Tome	285,863	266,118	551,982	0	0%	-
Project 1	863	191,118	191,982	191,982	-	Closed
Project 2	285,000	75,000	360,000	133,539	-	Active
Seychelles	0	50,000	50,000	19,704	39%	Active
Senegal	500,000	265,000	765,000	289,548	38%	Active
Sierra Leone	588,542	621,684	1,210,227	687,698	57%	-
Project 1	278,542	300,684	579,227	579,227	-	Closed
Project 2	310,000	321,000	631,000	108,471	-	Active
South Africa	0	10,000	10,000	0	0%	In discussion
South Sudan	0	30,000	30,000	0	0%	In discussion
Tanzania	686,175	813,250	1,499,425	1,182,102	79%	-
Project 1	336,175	472,250	808,425	808,425	-	Closed
Project 2	350,000	341,000	691,000	373,677	-	Active
Togo	544,600	377,737	922,337	0	0%	-
Project 1	0	73,561	73,561	73,561	-	Closed
Project 2	274,600	204,176	478,776	378,817	-	Active
Project 3 (Post Compliance)	270,000	100,000	370,000	0	-	In discussion
Uganda	300,000	156,000	456,000	75,336	17%	Active
Zambia	659,114	343,579	1,002,693	879,812	88%	-
Project 1	309,114	196,579	505,693	505,693	-	Closed
Project 2 (Post Compliance)	350,000	147,000	497,000	374,119	-	Active
Regional	0	114,538	114,538	114,538	-	-
Total	16,762,394	10,538,298	27,300,692	16,604,161	61%	-

Annex 2: EITI MDTF Grant Allocation and Disbursement (cont.)

(All dates reported in terms of World Bank Fiscal Year 2014 calendar, which runs from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014.)

East Asia and Pacific Island	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement	Disbursement Rate	Status
Cambodia	0	20,000	20,000	0	0%	In discussion
Indonesia	2,100,000	1,083,000	3,183,000	1,960,834	62%	-
Project 1	1,050,000	769,000	1,819,000	1,754,145	-	Closed
Project 2	1,050,000	314,000	1,364,000	206,689	-	Active
Lao PDR	0	74,000	74,000	49,461	67%	Active
Mongolia	1,109,062	328,752	1,437,814	1,000,994	70%	-
Project 1	304,062	41,539	345,601	345,601	-	Closed
Project 2	275,000	29,213	304,213	304,213	-	Closed
Project 3 (Post Compliance 1)	250,000	178,000	428,000	351,180	-	Closed
Project 4 (Post Compliance 2)	280,000	80,000	360,000	0	-	In discussion
Myanmar	450,000	188,000	638,000	187,258	29%	Active
Papua New Guinea	460,000	511,000	971,000	474,664	49%	-
Project 1	0	29,087	29,087	29,087	-	Closed
Project 2	460,000	481,913	941,913	445,577	-	Active
Philippines	1,479,840	248,000	1,727,840	351,516	20%	Active
Solomon Islands	350,000	478,000	828,000	488,671	59%	-
Project 1	0	29,087	29,087	29,087	-	Closed
Project 2	350,000	448,913	798,913	459,584	-	Active
Timor Leste	385,771	133,889	519,660	262,505	51%	-
Project 1	185,771	58,889	244,660	244,660	-	Closed
Project 2 (Post Compliance 1)	200,000	75,000	275,000	17,845	-	Active
Vietnam	0	20,000	20,000	0	0%	In discussion
Regional	0	77,494	77,494	77,494	100%	-
Total	6,334,673	3,162,136	9,496,809	4,853,397	51%	

Europe and Central Asia	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement	Disbursement Rate	Status
Albania	651,255	323,501	974,756	619,615	64%	-
Project 1	272,321	129,568	401,889	401,889	-	Closed
Project 2	78,934	78,934	157,867	78,934	-	Closed
Project 3 (Post Compliance)	300,000	115,000	415,000	138,792	-	Active
Azerbaijan	0	14,646	14,646	14,646	100%	Closed
Bulgaria	0	17,568	17,568	17,568	100%	Closed
Kazakhstan	0	718,923	718,923	672,802	94%	-
Project 1	0	72,923	72,923	72,923	-	Closed
Project 2	0	646,000	646,000	599,880	-	Active
Kyrgyz Republic	762,294	399,365	1,161,659	813,657	70%	-
Project 1	263,741	234,365	498,106	498,106	-	Closed
Project 2	198,553	89,000	287,553	315,551	-	Closed
Project 3 (Post Compliance)	300,000	76,000	376,000	0	-	In discussion
Tajikistan	300,000	145,000	445,000	121,586	27%	Active
Ukraine	241,780	60,000	301,780	46,831	16%	Active
Regional	0	0	0	0	-	-
Total	1,955,329	1,679,003	3,634,332	2,306,705	63%	

Latin America and Caribbean	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement	Disbursement Rate	Status
Brazil	0	150,000	150,000	0	0%	In discussion
Colombia	450,000	266,000	716,000	258,080	36%	Active
Dominican Republic	300,000	45,000	345,000	36,105	10%	Active
Guatemala	600,000	299,000	899,000	484,868	54%	-
Project 1	300,000	224,000	524,000	484,868	-	Active
Project 2	300,000	75,000	375,000	0	-	In discussion
Guyana	300,000	100,000	400,000	0	0%	In discussion
Honduras	300,000	160,000	460,000	112,699	24%	Active
Peru	687,496	370,742	1,058,238	846,454	80%	-
Project 1	337,496	106,742	444,238	444,238	-	Closed
Project 2 (Post Compliance 1)	350,000	264,000	614,000	402,216	-	Active
Suriname	350,000	130,000	480,000	14,564	3%	Active
Trinidad & Tobago	625,000	306,470	931,470	208,417	22%	-
Project 1	325,000	256,470	581,470	208,417	-	Active
Project 2	300,000	50,000	350,000	0	-	In discussion
Regional	0	68,396	68,396	68,396	100%	-
Total	3,612,496	1,895,608	5,508,104	2,029,583	37%	

Middle East and North Africa	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement	Disbursement Rate	Status
Iraq	840,000	504,000	1,344,000	1,079,220	80%	Closed
Tunisia	0	60,000	60,000	0	0	In discussion
Yemen	338,633	347,000	685,633	487,674	71%	Active
Total	1,178,633	911,000	2,089,633	1,566,894	75%	

South Asia	Recipient Executed	Bank Executed (TA)	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement	Disbursement Rate	Status
Afghanistan	575,000	479,247	1,054,247	489,928	46%	-
Project 1	0	9,247	9,247	9,247	-	Closed
Project 2	275,000	370,000	645,000	480,681	-	Active
Project 3	300,000	100,000	400,000	0	-	In discussion
Project 4 (Post Compliance 2)	280,000	80,000	360,000	0	-	In discussion
Total	575,000	479,247	1,054,247	489,928	46%	

Annex 3: Knowledge Focused Products (Global) (In US\$'000)

Output Type	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement	Disbursement Rate	Status
Advocacy	3,709	3,592	97%	
Country Activity	913	795	-	Active
Global Activity	2,620	2,620	-	Active
6th EITI Conference	28	28	-	Closed
5th EITI Conf-Paris	91	91	-	Closed
Support EITI Events	50	50	-	Closed
EITI Donor Seminar	7	7	-	Closed
Report and Policy Note	225	225	100%	
EITI Lessons Learned	56	56	-	Closed
EITI Impl Sub National	76	76	-	Closed
Impl EITI for Impact	93	93	-	Closed
Website Platform	6	6	100%	Active
Study, Database, Guide	43	43	100%	
Advancing EITI Mining Sector	5	5	-	Closed
Strengthen EITI Reporting	10	10	-	Closed
Voices EITI Stakeholder	27	27	-	Closed
EITI Fragile Conflict Areas	0	0	-	Dropped
Training, Workshop	428	428	100%	
Training & Outreach	48	48	-	Active
Communications Training	37	37	-	N/A
DGF Independent Eval	89	89	-	Closed
Implementing Best Practice	112	112	-	Closed
Natl Coord Meet2009	64	64	-	Closed
Natl Coord Meet	29	29	-	Active
Audit Recon Wkshop	27	27	-	Closed
EITI @Work DVD	4	4	-	Closed
Learning EITI Strategy	11	11	-	Closed
Training Francophone	7	7	-	Closed
Total	4,411	4,293	97%	



Annex 4: Aggregated Data Results Framework EITI MDTF Inputs

Indicators	Afghanistan	Albania	Ghana	Guatemala	Honduras	Indonesia		Kyrgyz Republic	Liberia	
	Phase 1	Post Compliance 1	Post Compliance 1	Phase 1	Phase 1	Phase 1	Phase 2	Post Compliance 1	Post Compliance 1	
Accountability	Baseline Resource Governance Index ranking 2013	49	N/A	15	N/A	N/A	14	14	N/A	16
	Number of communication and training activities targeted at CSOs, media and/or parliamentarians.	3	2	3	4	3	9	9	6	25
	Number of CSOs engaged in EITI through coalitions	15	0	3	1	4	38	38	30	30
	Number of reports translated into local languages	2	3	0	1	N/A	1	1	2	0
	Percentage of female representation on the MSG	30%	25%	25%	10%	N/A	20%	20%	25%	24%
Integration	Percent of total discrepancies recovered or explained.	90%	97.80%	100%	98%	N/A	95%	N/A	99%	N/A
	Level of donor funding requested for subsequent phases of EITI (Percent of work plan funded by MDTF or bilateral donors)	93%	100%	30%	50%	100%	N/A	N/A	95%	70%
Admin	Number of days from Grant Request to WB Signature	59	N/A	N/A	462	224	360	169	42	251
	Number of days from Effectiveness to First Disbursement	106	120	N/A	82	N/A	400	157	63	168
Effectiveness Implementation	Capacity building: Number of training activities targeted to CSO; Government; MSG members (including RETF, BETF, CSO, regional events, etc.)	6	2	3	N/A	3	9	9	6	6
	Number of months to procure reconciler	4	2.5	8	10	N/A	4	4	2	1

Mauritania	Mongolia	Mozambique	Nigeria	Peru	Sao Tome	Senegal	Solomons	Tanzania	Yemen	Zambia
Post Compliance 1	Post Compliance 2	Post Compliance 1	Post Compliance 1	Post Compliance	Phase 1	Phase 1	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 1	Post Compliance 1
N/A	26	N/A	40	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	27	37	17
4	5	5	1	3	1	3	N/A	7	12	10
100	40	2	60	7	1	3	N/A	8	9	50
7	0	4	3	1	1	0	0	3	N/A	1
10%	16%	25%	33%	25%	20%	26%	N/A	20%	30%	N/A
95%	N/A	99%	99%	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	85%	95%	N/A
N/A	0	50%	23%	75%	100%	N/A	N/A	44%	N/A	N/A
136	N/A	455	365	228	175	49	185	107	N/A	195
133	N/A	175	365	86	N/A	43	84	302	590	149
6	5	5	1	5	1	5	N/A	10	7	10
16	4	3	12	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	11	8

