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**IDA GRANTS -- IMPLEMENTATION IN FY03**

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## **IDA GRANTS -- IMPLEMENTATION IN FY03**

1. Under IDA's Thirteenth Replenishment, a share of IDA's operational financing (18 to 21 percent) is being provided as grants. On June 3, 2003, at an Informal Board meeting, the Executive Directors discussed the experience during the first year of grant implementation.<sup>1</sup> Executive Directors discussed the extent to which HIV/AIDS projects should be grant financed; whether or not a higher priority should be given to the debt-vulnerable countries, and the practice of targeting the level of grants at the mid-point of the range authorized in IDA13. This paper updates the FY03 grant implementation paper discussed by the Board in the light of final grant outcomes, and summarizes the implementation approach adopted in FY04, based on guidance from the Board discussion.

### **IDA Grants under the IDA13 Arrangements**

2. The objective of the expanded use of grants is "increasing the concessionality of the financing used to address the hardships facing . . . the poorest and most vulnerable IDA countries." Under IDA13, "Deputies provided the Executive Directors and Management with guidance in determining the use of grants, emphasizing the need for flexibility in the management of grants . . . and the primary role of the PRSP and the CAS in setting the priorities for the use of grants." Under IDA13, there are five categories for grant eligibility: (1) HIV/AIDS projects/programs, (2) natural disaster reconstruction, (3) poorest countries, (4) poorest and debt-vulnerable countries, and (5) post-conflict countries. Specific caps were set for the amounts of grants (as a share of a country's overall IDA allocation) for countries in each grant category. While particular sectoral uses for grant-eligible IDA countries were not required, "investments in improving education, health and the provision of clean water and sanitation would be an important aspect."<sup>2</sup>

### **Main Features of the IDA Grant Guidelines for FY03**

3. The Grant Guidelines for FY03 sought to balance the use of grants among various categories, and also across the three years of IDA13. Management's goal was to extend approximately one third of the grant envelope in the first year of IDA13. For FY03, the midpoint (19.5 percent) of the grant range was targeted. HIV/AIDS projects in eligible countries were to be fully financed by grants, given the severity of the epidemic and a general international consensus that action against HIV/AIDS should be urgently supported, preferably on a grant basis. A notional amount of \$75 million was set aside for natural disasters, based on past experience with natural disaster financing. The rest of the FY03 grants were allocated proportionately to eligible countries as a percentage of their performance-based allocation: 29

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<sup>1</sup> "IDA Grants Implementation in FY03 and Consideration for FY04 Guidelines", May 20, 2003, IDA/SecM2003-0295.

<sup>2</sup> Additions to IDA Resources : Thirteenth Replenishment Supporting Poverty Reduction Strategies, July12, 2002 IDA/R2002-0136, paras. 82 and 83.

percent for post-conflict and poorest debt-vulnerable countries, and 17 percent for other poorest countries.<sup>3</sup>

### **Grant Implementation and Usage in FY03**

4. Grant usage began slowly during the first half of FY03. IDA13 negotiations did not conclude until the decision on grants was reached shortly after the beginning of FY03, allowing little lead time to set up and disseminate information about the grant implementation scheme within the Bank. Further, the availability of grant funds was limited (to a small IDA12 carryover and IBRD net income transfers) for a number of months until the replenishment's advance contribution scheme came into effect on December 13, 2002.

5. Throughout FY03, grant usage was monitored closely. Monthly reports on grants were compiled, and quarterly implementation reviews were conducted with regional Vice-Presidents' offices. When country eligibility changed or where actual lending programs (financing needs, the scheduling of projects/programs over the IDA13 period, and the nature of the pipeline) differed significantly from projections at the beginning of FY03, mid-year adjustments were made.

6. As Deputies stipulated and to maintain IDA's financial and operational integrity, grants are subject to the same rules and policies, wherever applicable, as IDA credits, under the IDA13 arrangements and the Grant Guidelines. Allocation of grants to specific projects and programs has been governed by country assistance strategies -- on the basis of individual country's circumstances, priorities and preferences -- and by the nature of projects in the pipeline in FY03 and beyond. These two important principles will continue to apply for the rest of IDA13 period.

7. At the end FY03, total IDA commitments amounted to \$7.4 billion, of which \$1.2 billion was in the form of grants, resulting in a 17 percent grant ratio. (Annex I provides grant usage by country and category, and by project for FY03). In FY03, a total of 142 IDA projects were committed, of which 46 projects used grants. In the first two months of FY04, there were 6 projects (of which 3 HIV/AIDS projects) that used grants.

8. Table 1 shows average grant ratios by categories, (as a percentage of total IDA commitments in that category), and the share of each grant category in total FY03 IDA commitments. Grant shares by country category were generally above the ratios foreseen in the FY03 Grant Guidelines (except for post-conflict, see para. 20) when grants for HIV/AIDS and natural disaster reconstruction programs are taken into account. There were inevitable variations among countries within the same category with respect to grant usage, reflecting the timeline of IDA projects/programs and the nature of IDA commitments in individual countries.

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<sup>3</sup> See the FY03 IDA Grant Guidelines, op.cit., for further details.

Table 1: Grant Usage in FY03

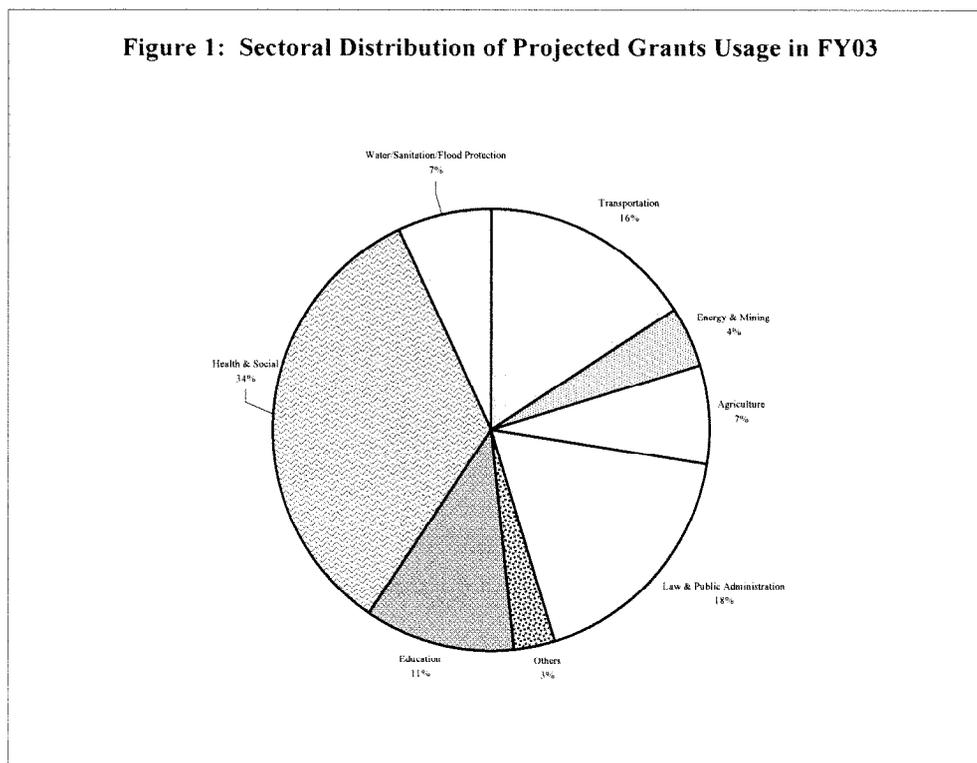
Grants Category	Grant Shares by Category		Grant Share of Overall IDA13 Financing	
	IDA13 Report	FY03 Actual	IDA13 Report	FY03 Actual
Post-Conflict	Up to 40%	25% (26%)	1.5 - 4%	4% (4%)
Natural Disaster Reconstruction	Up to 100%	39%	1%	1%
Total HIV/AIDS Projects	N/A	N/A	4.5%	3.2%
HIV/AIDS projects in all IDA-only countries	Up to 100%	100%	4%	3%
HIV/AIDS projects in blend countries	Up to 25%	1%	0.5%	0.1%
HIV/AIDS projects for Regional Projects	Up to 100%	100%	N/A	0.2%
Debt Vulnerable IDA-only countries with GNI/capita equal to or less than \$360	Up to 40%	27% (38%)	8%	6% (8%)
Other IDA-only Countries with GNI/capita equal to or less than \$360	Up to 23%	19% (23%)	3 - 3.5%	3% (4%)
<b>Total **</b>	N/A		18 - 21%	17%

\* The numbers in parenthesis are the shares of grants in countries' IDA commitments when HIV/AIDS programs and natural disasters operations are taken into account.

\*\* Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

9. Most grants (over 50 percent) have been used for social sectors (including HIV/AIDS), reflecting PRSP/CAS and country priorities (Figure 1). Five percent of grants have been

disbursed in FY03, as compared to 23 percent for credits, reflecting the larger share of quick-disbursing instruments, such as adjustment programs, used in credits. Grant use has been mainly concentrated in Africa (about 82 percent), followed by South Asia (about 14 percent).



10. Of the 46 projects that involved grant financing, 27 projects were fully financed by grants (including eight HIV/AIDS projects). These have been mostly interventions for which grants are well suited, and many are for social sectors and post-conflict related operations. In some cases, grants were blended with credits because it was not possible to match the size of suitable projects to that of a country's grant allocation (e.g., Tajikistan-Education Modernization Project) and because grant frontloading was not deemed appropriate; in other cases, the decision was made to make the best use of country's grant allocation among different projects by using grants to finance innovative poverty-alleviation initiatives and specific social components (e.g. Cambodia-Health Sector Support Project and Cambodia-Provincial and Peri-Urban Water and Sanitation Project<sup>4</sup>).

11. Experience with the first year of implementation has proven grants to be useful in providing IDA with some operational flexibility, particularly in special circumstances of heavy indebtedness, such as Ethiopia. At the same time, the initial phase of grant implementation has

<sup>4</sup> In this project, a small grant provided the opportunity for an innovative pilot intervention directly benefiting the poor. The grant component was used to subsidize poor households with water supply connections and to provide matching grants for the households to construct sanitation facilities.

provided a basis for reflection on emerging issues, which influenced the design of the grant guidelines for FY04, as explained below.

12. **Overall Grant Target.** As mentioned above, in FY03 overall grant usage was relatively low at 17 percent, owing to limited grant availability in the first quarter of FY03, and the slippage of some HIV/AIDS projects that were planned for the last quarter of FY03. The target for the IDA13 period is to provide 18 to 21 percent of IDA assistance as grants. Therefore, to compensate for the low FY03 level, the FY04 grant usage has been planned at about 22 percent.

13. **HIV/AIDS.** In the last three years, the Bank accounted for five percent of the worldwide HIV/AIDS related disbursements at \$208 million.<sup>5</sup> During the same period, it committed \$874 million for HIV/AIDS projects. The availability of IDA grants for HIV/AIDS projects did not influence the composition of IDA's country programs in FY03, as these were driven mainly by PRSP and CAS priorities. IDA programs in this area amounted to about \$214 million in FY03, as compared to an average of \$300 million during the two previous fiscal years when IDA grants were not available.

14. In FY03, grant funding for 100 percent of HIV/AIDS project amounts in IDA-only countries, as well as 25 percent of those in blend countries, was set aside and earmarked for these projects. HIV/AIDS grants were also additional to grants allocated on the basis of other eligibility criteria. This practice has increased the grant ratios of countries that had HIV/AIDS projects, somewhat at the expense of countries that did not have such projects. To remedy this situation, in FY04, HIV/AIDS grants are no longer taken off the top, which leaves a larger pot of grants to be allocated to grant-eligible countries. HIV/AIDS projects in IDA-only countries are, thus, being financed out of higher country allocations<sup>6</sup> rather than from earmarked funds as in FY03. This approach is likely to provide greater flexibility in the programming of IDA grants at the country level. For blend countries, the practice of financing 25 percent of HIV/AIDS programs with grants, will continue.

15. An issue that arose was how to assist countries in non-accrual status in the fight against AIDS. It is firmly established policy that the Bank does not extend financing to countries in non-accrual, and this policy applies to both IDA credits and grants. At the same time, it is important that IDA's inability to act in a non-accrual country not compromise the effectiveness of regional HIV/AIDS projects. Management plans to make IDA grant financing available for regional HIV/AIDS projects where the benefits accrue to the whole region and are indivisible. In such cases, grants will be provided through a regional organization or another country participating in the project. This is the case, for example, for the inclusion of Togo in the Lagos/Abidjan Corridor Project, likely to go to the Board in November 2003. A similar issue arose with the Caribbean regional project to Prevent and Control HIV/AIDS, where the Region includes non-accrual IDA countries as well as IBRD countries, and where the regional approach is a critical complement to HIV/AIDS eradication at the national level.

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<sup>5</sup> UNAIDS, "Report on the State of HIV/AIDS financing", June 25, 2003.

<sup>6</sup> In the case of some small countries where the FY04 grant allocations were not sufficient to fund the HIV/AIDS programs, grant allocations were increased to cover the cost of HIV/AIDS project.

16. At the same time, management will provide administrative budget support to prepare HIV/AIDS projects in non-accrual countries, so that the country teams can explore financing by these countries' bilateral partners, as well as by the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM). This budgetary support is consistent with the LICUS framework, whereby IDA intensifies its non-financial activities to assist capacity-building and help bring these countries back on track. Under the LICUS initiative, IDA is also exploring possible ways to assist countries in non-accrual status to implement credible basic reform programs that will allow them to re-engage with international donors and, over time, clear arrears and access regular IDA financing.

17. **Natural Disasters.** Under IDA13, grants for natural disasters are notionally set at one percent of total IDA commitments. Administratively managing these grants under this ceiling is complicated because resource requirements for natural disasters are inherently unpredictable. In FY03, \$65 million was used for this category of grants, close to the notional set-aside of \$75 million for the first year. (There was a bunching of operations in this category earlier in FY03, and to keep the total within the ceiling, IDA financed about 40 percent of natural disasters projects by grants, rather than the 50 percent specified in the FY03 Grant Guidelines). In FY04, the target is to finance 40 percent of natural disaster projects as grants.

18. **Debt Sustainability.** Under the IDA13 arrangements, the volume of grants available to a debt-vulnerable country is not to exceed 40 percent of its performance-based IDA allocation. As mentioned above, in some cases, such as Ethiopia, the country -- constrained by debt sustainability considerations -- can not utilize its total performance-based IDA allocation until it reaches its HIPC completion point, although the country has significant development financing needs. In such cases, heavy frontloading of grants may be permitted to avoid disrupting operations. IDA grants alone, however, cannot provide a comprehensive and a long-term solution, as the debt sustainability issue goes beyond IDA grants.

19. Over the long run, debt sustainability poses a particularly difficult challenge to debt-vulnerable countries because they face two big uncertainties -- an external debt stock that exacerbates their vulnerability to negative shocks, and a narrow export base composed of a few primary commodities subject to volatile world prices. While debt relief may reduce the current debt stock to sustainable levels, it does not guarantee debt sustainability over the longer term. Resolving the debt sustainability challenge will require appropriate economic policies, including prudent borrowing, sound debt management, and efforts to diversify the export base in debt-vulnerable countries. Also important will be the removal of barriers to trade in industrial country markets, and increased volume and concessionality of overall external financing. Ongoing joint work by the IMF and the Bank (to be available in early 2004) is expected to provide various options to address debt-sustainability issue.

20. **Post-Conflict Countries.** In FY03, the overall grant ratio for this group of countries fell short of the FY03 guidelines. This was mainly driven by DRC, and somewhat by Eritrea, whose IDA commitments were bunched in the first quarter of FY03 during which only limited IDA13 grants were available. For some other countries in this group, such as Afghanistan, grants constituted 40 percent of the commitments, while for Angola they reached 67 percent because of operational needs that required some frontloading.

21. ***Operational Improvements.*** Some practical problems that arose in the course of FY03, are expected to be addressed as follows during FY04:

- *Operational flexibility.* Regions will have greater flexibility in FY04 to manage their grant allocations within guidelines, subject to remaining within the FY04 overall target of 22 percent grants. They will have greater ability to balance country grant allocations in line with IDA commitments for individual countries, and country and program priorities (such as debt-vulnerability, HIV/AIDS programs, etc.). In the Africa Region, for example, FY04 notional grant amounts are based on each country's confirmed IDA program until the third quarter. In January 2004, the Region will take stock of the grant utilization and re-allocate/re-balance after factoring in confirmed operations for the last quarter.
- *Grant financing structure.* Grant usage within country programs will continue to be governed by countries' situations and strategic priorities, as described in the CAS, the TSS, or other documents. Where appropriate, operations will be fully funded by grants, and blended grant/credit funding will be used where this is the operationally sensible way to deliver grant assistance within the country programs and in line with project objectives. Where specific components of an operation are grant financed, they will be identified in the project documentation presented to the Board.
- *Monitoring and Evaluation* The FY04 grant guidelines require uniform explanations of grant operations in project documentation: identification of the grant category or categories, the strategic rationale for grant allocation in the country program, the expected benefits of grant financing in each operation, and description of monitoring and evaluation arrangements for the project as a whole, including grant-financed components. Monitoring and evaluation aspects include: (a) specific quantitative indicators connected to time-bound results expected from the project; (b) baseline data; and (c) a plan to assess project performance periodically against defined benchmarks.

### **Staff Survey on Grants**

22. As stipulated in the FY04 Grant Implementation Guidelines, a staff survey on grants was launched. Overall, the survey indicates that IDA grants were well received by recipient countries, other donors, and by IDA staff. The majority of Country Directors (CDs) indicated that the introduction of grants did not affect IDA programming or clients' priorities regarding the choice of projects/programs, as these were driven by national Poverty Reduction Strategies and CASs. Feedback suggests that grants provide governments and Bank staff with some flexibility in designing programs that include capacity-building components, particularly since governments may be less keen to take on credits for "soft" sectors, particularly for technical assistance. Many CDs have indicated the usefulness of grants in countries that have fragile economies and face debt sustainability issues. At the same time, some voiced concerns about diminished reflows and their possible impact on the size of IDA.

## **Conclusion**

23. The first year of IDA13 grant implementation has been a period of learning. At the end of FY03, the grant ratio was 17 percent of total IDA commitments. As a result, for FY04, the grant ratio has been targeted at 22 percent. In FY03, there were variations in grant usage among countries in the same categories because IDA commitments are not evenly distributed over the IDA13 period, particularly for smaller countries. The FY04 grant allocations have already taken into account these variations, and similar adjustments will be made for FY05. Nonetheless, some differences could remain at the end of IDA13 period, given lending uncertainties and country circumstances.

Category	Country	HIV/ AIDS	Natural Disasters	Total IDA Grant	Total IDA commitments	Total Grants as % of IDA Commitments	Grants Share without HIV/AIDS and Natural Disasters
Post-conflict Countries	Afghanistan	-	-	86.8	215	40%	40%
	Angola	-	-	33.0	50	67%	67%
	Burundi	-	-	23.7	78	31%	31%
	Congo, DR	-	-	44.0	454	10%	10%
	Congo, Republic of	-	-	13.0	41	32%	32%
	Eritrea	-	-	15.0	60	25%	25%
	Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kosovo	-	-	11.0	11	100%	100%
	Sierra Leone	-	-	40.0	105	38%	38%
	Sri Lanka	12.6	-	52.4	233	23%	17%
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Post-Conflict</b>		12.6	0.0	318.9	1,246	26%	25%
Debt Vulnerable and Poorest IDA Countries	Burkina Faso	-	-	48.1	160	30%	30%
	Ethiopia	-	24.0	216.8	404	54%	48%
	Gambia, The	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	-	28	0%	0%
	Malawi	-	21.0	48.2	137	35%	20%
	Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Niger	25.0	-	60.0	60	100%	58%
	Sao Tome & Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rwanda	30.5	-	30.5	116	26%	0%
	Tajikistan	-	-	7.0	20	35%	35%
Uganda	-	-	75.0	407	18%	18%	
Zambia	42.0	20.0	83.0	150	56%	14%	
<b>Total Debt Vulnerable</b>		97.5	65.0	568.6	1,480	38%	27%
Poorest IDA Countries (< \$360/annum)	Benin	-	-	-	10	0%	0%
	Cambodia	2.0	-	12.8	69	19%	16%
	Central African Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chad	-	-	23.2	137	17%	17%
	Ghana	-	-	74.3	220	34%	34%
	Kenya	-	-	50.0	111	45%	45%
	Lao PDR	-	-	-	25	0%	0%
	Madagascar	-	-	-	162	0%	0%
	Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mozambique	55.0	-	80.6	201	40%	13%
	Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nepal	-	-	25.2	97	26%	26%
	Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tanzania	-	-	32.0	250	13%	13%
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Poorest Countries</b>		57.0	0.0	298.1	1,280	23%	19%
Regional Operations	Africa	-	-	-	15	0%	0%
	OECS Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Western Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Regional Operations</b>		0.0	0.0	-	15	0%	0%
Other Countries	Guinea	20.3	-	20.3	25	80%	0%
	Djibouti	12.0	-	12.0	23	52%	0%
	Moldova	5.5	-	5.5	25	22%	0%
	Pakistan	9.3	-	9.3	297	3%	0%
<b>Total Other Countries</b>		47.1	0.0	47.1	370	13%	0%
<b>Total IDA Grants and Commitments for Grant Eligible Countries</b>		214.2	65.0	1,232.7	4,392		
<b>Total FY03 IDA Commitments (includes IDA Guarantee)</b>					7,358	17%	

Table 2 - FY03 IDA Grants by Project  
(US\$ million)

Country Name	Project Name	Board Date	Debt		Natural Disasters	Poorest Countries	Post Conflict	Total IDA Grant	IDA Credit	Total IDA Commit
			Vulnerable	HIV/AIDS						
<b>Blended Financing</b>										
Afghanistan	National Emergency Employment Program for Rural Access Project	06/24/2003A	0	0	0	0	19	19	20	39
Burkina Faso	Competitiveness and Enterprise Development Project	03/04/2003A	6	0	0	0	0	6	25	31
Burkina Faso	Transport Sector Project	04/08/2003A	43	0	0	0	0	43	50	92
Cambodia	Health Sector Support Project	12/19/2002A	0	2	0	8	0	10	17	27
Cambodia	Provincial and Peri-Urban Water and Sanitation Project	04/22/2003A	0	0	0	3	0	3	17	20
Chad	Education Sector Reform	03/18/2003A	0	0	0	23	0	23	19	42
Congo, Democratic Republic of	Emergency Multisector Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project	08/06/2002A	0	0	0	0	44	44	410	454
Congo, Republic of	Emergency Recovery and Community Support Project	06/24/2003A	0	0	0	0	13	13	28	41
Ghana	Second Health Sector Program Support Project	02/06/2003A	0	0	0	32	0	32	57	90
Ghana	Poverty Reduction Support Financing	06/24/2003A	0	0	0	37	0	37	88	125
Malawi	Emergency Drought Recovery Project	11/05/2002A	0	0	21	0	0	21	29	50
Malawi	Third Social Action Project	06/10/2003A	27	0	0	0	0	27	33	60
Nepal	Power Development Project	05/22/2003A	0	0	0	25	0	25	50	76
Pakistan	HIV/AIDS Prevention Project	06/05/2003A	0	9	0	0	0	9	28	37
Tajikistan	Education Modernization Project	05/15/2003A	7	0	0	0	0	7	13	20
Tanzania	Poverty Reduction Support Credit	05/29/2003A	0	0	0	32	0	32	100	132
Uganda	Second Local Government Development Project	05/29/2003A	75	0	0	0	0	75	50	125
Zambia	Emergency Drought Recovery Project	11/19/2002A	0	0	20	0	0	20	30	50
Zambia	Copperbelt Environment Project	03/20/2003A	21	0	0	0	0	21	19	40
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>178</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>1,551</b>
<b>Grant Only Financing</b>										
Afghanistan	Health Sector Emergency Reconstruction and Development Project	06/05/2003A	0	0	0	0	60	60	0	60
Afghanistan	Second Emergency Public Administration Project	06/24/2003A	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	8
Angola	Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Project	03/27/2003A	0	0	0	0	33	33	0	33
Burundi	Second Health and Population Project	01/16/2003A	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	10
Burundi	Second Social Action Project - Supplemental Financing	04/08/2003A	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	14
Djibouti	HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis	05/29/2003A	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	12
Eritrea	Emergency Reconstruction Project	06/19/2003A	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	15
Ethiopia	Emergency Drought Recovery Project	03/27/2003A	36	0	24	0	0	60	0	60
Ethiopia	Pastoral Community Development Project	05/20/2003A	30	0	0	0	0	30	0	30
Ethiopia	Road Sector Development Support Project	06/17/2003A	127	0	0	0	0	127	0	127
Ghana	Promoting Partnerships with Traditional Authorities Project	03/10/2003A	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5
Guinea	Multi-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Project	2/13/2002A	0	20	0	0	0	20	0	20

**Table 2 - FY03 IDA Grants by Project**  
(US\$ million)

Country Name	Project Name	Board Date	Debt		Natural Disasters	Poorest Countries	Post Conflict	Total IDA Grant	IDA Credit	Total IDA Commit
			Vulnerable	HIV/AIDS						
Kosovo	Education Participation Improvement Project	05/13/2003A	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5
Kosovo	Economic Assistance Grant IV (United Nations Interim Administration Mission)	06/17/2003A	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5
Kosovo	Energy Sector Technical Assistance II (United Interim Administration Mission)	06/17/2003A	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
Moldova	AIDS Control Project	06/10/2003A	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	6
Mozambique	Public Sector Reform Project	03/18/2003A	0	0	0	26	0	26	0	26
Mozambique	HIV/AIDS Response Project	03/28/2003A	0	55	0	0	0	55	0	55
Niger	Community Action Program Support	03/20/2003A	35	0	0	0	0	35	0	35
Niger	Support Project Multi-Sectoral STI/HIV/AIDS Program	04/04/2003A	0	25	0	0	0	25	0	25
Rwanda	HIV/AIDS Project	03/31/2003A	0	31	0	0	0	31	0	31
Sierra Leone	Health Sector Reconstruction and Development Project	02/25/2003A	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	20
Sierra Leone	Rehabilitation of Basic Education Project	02/25/2003A	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	20
Sri Lanka	National HIV/AIDS Prevention Project	12/17/2002A	0	13	0	0	0	13	0	13
Sri Lanka	Second Community Water Supply and Sanitation Project	05/06/2003A	0	0	0	0	40	40	0	40
Zambia	National Response to HIV/AIDS Project	12/30/2002A	0	42	0	0	0	42	0	42
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>228</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>766</b>
<b>Total FY03 IDA Grant Commitments</b>			<b>406</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>2,316</b>