



IDA15 MID-TERM REVIEW

IDA and Climate Change: Progress Report

**International Development Association
Sustainable Development Network (SDN)**

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAA	Analytical and Advisory Activities
ADAPT	Assessment and Design for Adaptation to Climate Change: A Planning Tool
AFB	Adaptation Fund Board
ASER	Senegalese Rural Electrification Agency
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
CCRIF	Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
CTF	Clean Technology Fund
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DRR	Disaster Reduction and Recovery
EACC	Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change Study
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESRP	Emergency School Reconstruction Project
ESW	Economic and Sector Work
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIP	Forest Investment Program
GEB	Global Environmental Benefits
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIRIF	Global Index Reinsurance Facility
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MENFP	Ministre de l'Éducation Nationale et de la Formation Professionnelle
NAPA	National Adaptation Programs of Action
NAPSS	National Plan of Action for Safe Schools
NFCC	National Forum on Climate Change
ODS	Ozone-Depleting Substance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation in Development
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Change Resilience
RAF	Resource Allocation Framework
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
RF	Results Framework
RMS	Results Measurement System

SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCF	Strategic Climate Fund
SFCC	Strategic Framework for Climate Change
SFDCC	Strategic Framework for Development and Climate Change
SREP	Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
TA	Technical Assistance
TFC	Trust Fund Committee
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
WBG	World Bank Group

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

i. **During the IDA15 replenishment meetings, IDA deputies discussed the urgent challenges posed by climate change.** In this context, it was noted that addressing climate change is fully consistent with IDA's core mandate of poverty reduction and economic growth. It was further agreed that given the multi-sectoral nature of climate change, IDA is an appropriate platform to mainstream climate change actions into country level strategies, particularly in the area of adaptation.

ii. **This paper reports on IDA's role in supporting climate change action half way through the implementation of IDA 15.** Specifically, it reports on progress made in implementing the recommendations made by the IDA deputies in the context of the IDA 15 replenishment meetings with regard to: (i) scaling-up climate change adaptation actions as well as financial support to climate change adaptation; (ii) mainstreaming adaptive actions in Country Assistance Strategies (CAS) and in Bank lending and knowledge activities; (iii) piloting the climate change screening tool; (iv) increasing technology dissemination by tapping into carbon finance; and, (v) improving donor coordination and clarifying the role of IDA vis-à-vis GEF.

iii. **An important development since the IDA15 discussions which underpins IDA's support for climate change action is the World Bank Group Strategic Framework for Development and Climate Change (SFDCC).** The SFDCC was approved by the Executive Directors, and subsequently discussed by the Development Committee, in October 2008. The SFDCC and the various regional strategies tied to it stress the role of IDA as the main platform for funding and mainstreaming climate change into development, mainly through country-based sector operations. While IDA is not meant to provide all the necessary funding for adaptation, it is meant to be at the center of a coherent and integrated funding mechanism, consistent with the climate change arrangements that will eventually emerge after 2012.

Scaling-up financing for climate actions

iv. **IDA has made progress in scaling up financial flows to climate change in the first year of IDA 15.** Monitoring of financial flows to climate change is challenging, particularly for adaptation which typically overlaps with broader development efforts. Given that there is still no established methodology to capture financial flows for adaptation, this review monitors lending to sectors that are vulnerable to climate change, such as agriculture, flood protection, water supply and health. Commitments to such sectors amounted to US\$ 2.9 billion a year in IDA14, while they have increased to US\$ 3.3 billion during the first year of IDA15, a 17 percent increase. Core lending to sectors such as agriculture, flood protection, water supply and health has gone from 31 percent of total IDA commitments during IDA 14 to 35 percent during the first year of IDA15.

v. **IDA financing for renewable energy and energy financing, a key win-win area for mitigation and development, hit an all-time high of more than US\$800 million in FY09, a nearly threefold increase from the IDA14 average.** Renewable energy and energy efficiency financing represented 38 percent of IDA's total energy financing in FY09 (up from

23 percent in IDA14), exceeding by far the international target commitments (made in 2005) for renewable energy/energy efficiency financing. IDA is also playing a pivotal role in improving energy access and efficiency, particularly in electricity distribution and transmission improvements. In Sub-Saharan Africa, where the challenges are greatest, the World Bank has articulated an Africa Energy Access Plan with the aim to increase access in Sub Saharan Africa (SSA) to 47 percent by 2030.

vi. **With respect to land and natural resource management—another win-win area identified in the IDA15 replenishment paper—IDA lending has thus far remained at about the same level as under IDA14.** Approved projects during FY09 amounted to US\$230 million, compared to US\$240 million a year during IDA14. While the IDA and Climate Change Paper discussed during the IDA15 replenishment discussions identified, as one of IDA’s comparative strengths, its ability to combine mitigation and development through the adoption of sustainable land use and agricultural practices, lending in this area has so far not increased under IDA15.

vii. **In addition to funding, IDA has provided a solid development platform in a rapidly evolving financing landscape.** This has included working with participating donors in designing and implementing new (and additional) financing mechanisms for climate actions –in particular the creation of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). Approved in July 1, 2008, the CIFs have been designed to bridge the financing and learning gap till a post-2012 global climate change agreement. Donor countries have made pledges of about US\$ 6.3 billion to the funds over a three-year period. Nine IDA countries--Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tajikistan, Yemen and Zambia--and two regions (Caribbean and South Pacific) have been selected to participate in the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), a program designed to assist highly vulnerable developing countries to explore practical ways to increase climate resilience, with an initial budget of US\$240 million. Similarly, the Program for Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries (SREP) is designed to support IDA countries in exploiting their renewable energy potential in place of fossil-based energy supply and inefficient use of biomass.

Mainstreaming adaptive actions into country strategies

viii. **The consideration of climate change risks in CASs has improved in IDA15, compared with IDA14.** A review of ten CASs approved during FY09 shows that both the identification of climate risks and the quality of the underlying analysis have improved relative to IDA14. However, very few CASs contain specific climate change actions. Further, a detailed review of a sample of projects shows that IDA has been responding mostly to current sources of climate variability and other sources of risk rather than future long-term climate variability.

ix. **IDA has continued to fill important knowledge gaps on the impact of climate change in IDA countries.** The first year of implementation of IDA15 has seen an increase in the number of both Economic and Sector Work and Technical Assistance activities, with the share of Analytical and Advisory Activities (AAA) in sectors vulnerable to climate change stresses increasing from 9 percent during IDA 14 to 12 percent during IDA15. The studies aim at calculating the cost of adaptation both at the global and country levels, and have been

important in filling knowledge gaps and in integrating climate risks into development initiatives and strategies.

x. **The WBG has also launched the Climate Change Data Portal, an open source knowledge platform that provides access to comprehensive global and country data information related to Climate Change and development.** The Data Portal provides access to the WB Climate Change Screening Tool, also known as ADAPT, which assists countries in climate risk management and the identification of activities sensitive to the effects of climate change and provides brief advice on possible adaptation options. The Data Portal and ADAPT are part of a renewed knowledge creation strategy that is at the core of the WBG and IDA's effort to support concrete actions on the ground.

Clarifying the role of IDA vis-à-vis GEF

xi. **IDA Deputies had requested for greater clarity in the role of IDA vis-à-vis GEF.** Established in 1991, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) helps developing countries fund projects and programs that protect the global environment. GEF grants help support projects related to climate change, biodiversity, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants. The activities of the GEF are implemented primarily by the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program and the United Nations Environment Program and by other executing agencies including the regional development banks and a number of UN Specialized agencies.

xii. **GEF funds the "incremental" or additional costs associated with transforming a project with national benefits into one with global environmental benefits as well.** GEF grants cover the difference or "increment" between a less costly, more polluting option and a costlier, more environmentally friendly option. The incremental cost approach is a recognition that often development undertaken with *global* environmental protection in mind costs more than the same development pursued with only the national interest in mind. GEF projects must therefore "make a difference" to the global environment. However, since IDA countries currently have relatively low levels of emissions, they have played a minor role in GEF's global mitigation efforts. Participants at the most recent GEF-5 replenishment meeting have however agreed to provide better access to GEF's main trust fund to least developed countries.

xiii. **The division of labor between IDA and GEF on mitigation is clear.** As an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the GEF has the mandate to provide financial resources to support the development, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries. The GEF activities have traditionally included piloting and demonstrating innovative technologies; barrier removal to transform markets; and capacity building, in particular, the creation of an enabling environment, including establishment of codes, norms and standards. The GEF will likely remain in these roles, while the WBG will help move this to the next level, in terms of scale and investment programs financing mitigation at the country level.

xiv. **On adaptation, the division of labor between IDA, and more generally the WBG, and the GEF will be clarified as the international community agrees on the modalities of funding for adaptation.** For the time being, resources available for adaptation both under UNFCCC (including the Adaptation Fund, administered by GEF) and IDA are well below those required over the coming decades. During the recent meetings of the fifth replenishment of GEF resources (GEF-5), held in June and October, participants reaffirmed the importance of integrating adaptation plans with national priorities, and supported improving predictability of funding for both the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). However, they also expressed a preference for the adaptation to climate change programming strategy to remain subject to voluntary funding (through the LDCF and SCCF) and distinct from the GEF replenishment.

xv. **While the nature and scope of GEF's involvement in adaptation going forward remains uncertain, IDA will continue to leverage its strength as a development platform to promote climate-resilient development.** IDA will continue to mainstream and integrate climate actions into national development strategies and invest directly in development-cum-climate friendly projects at the country level. In doing so, IDA will continue to partner with the GEF and other stakeholders on programmatic projects that cut across several focal areas and sectors at the country level, thereby providing an important opportunity for coherent cross-sectoral development and climate actions. In addition, IDA will continue to lead in analytical and knowledge work and collaborative arrangements with donors, and pioneer new initiatives and studies that would lay the foundation for effective climate actions and interventions.

The challenges of monitoring climate actions

xvi. **Notwithstanding the positive progress above, monitoring adaptation efforts is challenging.** Monitoring financial flows for climate change remains challenging, particularly if interventions have to be built into core development efforts. A detailed review of a sample of IDA projects shows that IDA core funding is by and large geared toward financing development actions (often increasing climate resilience as an ancillary benefit) rather than adaptation per se. While this is consistent with IDA's core mandate of poverty reduction, it raises an important challenge with regard to monitoring financial flows associated with climate change actions.

xvii. **Comprehensive monitoring of the World Bank Group's climate change actions, including that of IDA, would be facilitated through both improvements in the World Bank Group's results framework and through the Rio Markers on mitigation and adaptation.** The SFDC results framework indicators will be used and reported in conjunction with, or as a supplement to, the core MDG indicators and the IDA Results Measurement System. Furthermore, a joint OECD-World Bank effort is currently underway to develop an adaptation marker in the OECD/DAC aid reporting system. With these complementary indicators, IDA will in the future be able to track the flows of financial resources to adaptation while measuring their impact on the ground. Until this happens, during the short and medium term, ad hoc reviews will continue to be necessary for assessing progress in climate actions.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. **In the context of the Fifteenth IDA replenishment (IDA15), IDA prepared a background paper (entitled “IDA and Climate Change: Making Climate Action Work for Development”, henceforth referred to as the IDA and Climate Change Paper).** The paper laid out the development case for climate action in IDA countries and the potential role of IDA in helping members adapt to climate change. The paper showed that there is a strong consensus that climate change presents an urgent challenge to the well-being of all countries and particularly to the poorest countries and the poorest people within them. Climate change – particularly adaptation – featured as a key priority for IDA countries. Yet, the report stressed that adaptation should be pursued not as an end in itself, but as a means to meet the development objectives of countries. With respect to mitigation (i.e. efforts to reduce emissions) the report stressed IDA’s comparative advantage in focusing on climate change/development win-win opportunities.

2. **As part of the IDA15 implementation, Management agreed to monitor and report on the following climate actions:**

- (i) scale up climate change adaptation actions as well as financial support to climate change adaptation;
- (ii) mainstream adaptive actions in Country Assistance Strategies (CAS);
- (iii) pilot the climate change screening tool;
- (iv) increase technology dissemination by tapping into carbon finance; and,
- (v) improve donor coordination and clarify the role of IDA vis-à-vis GEF.

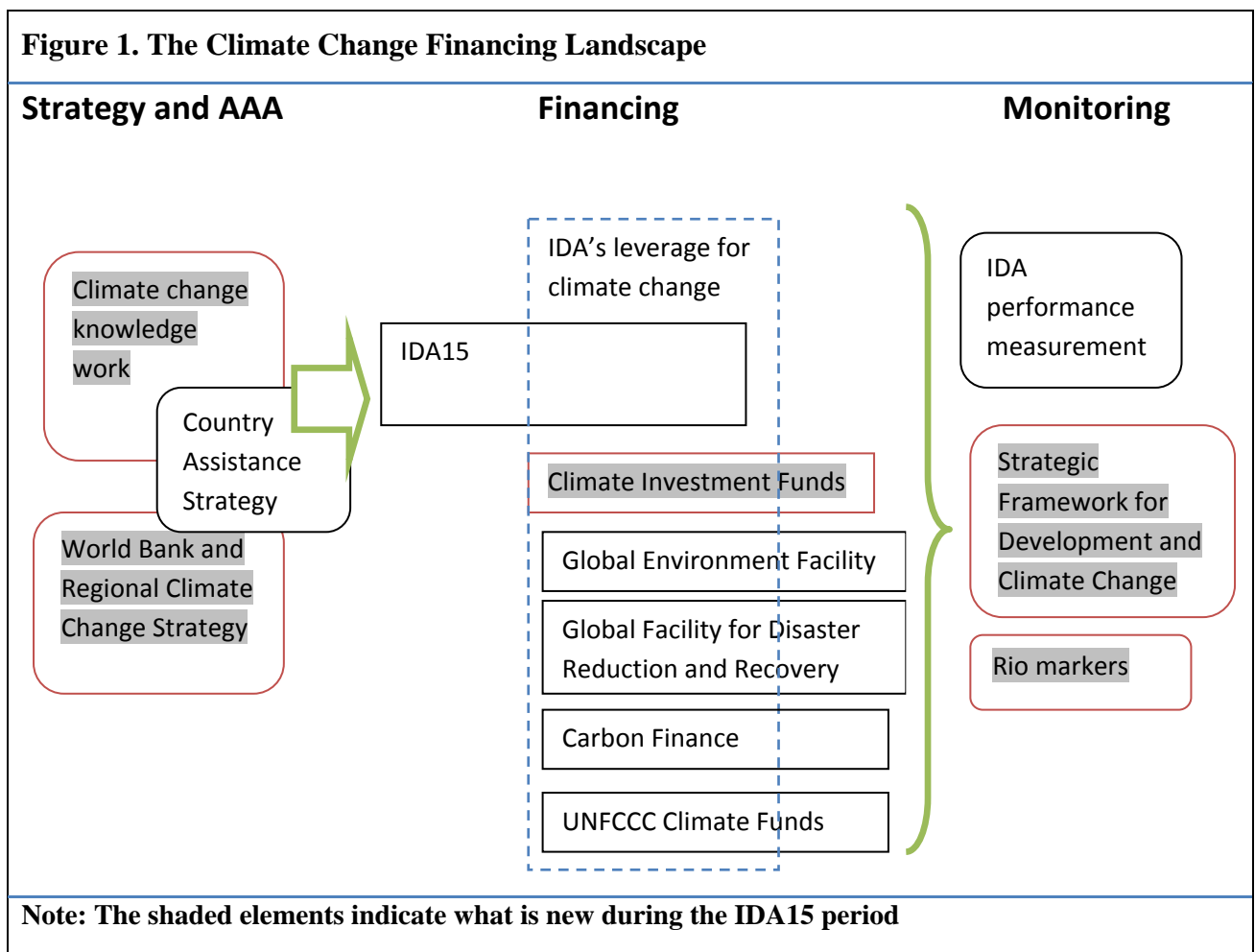
3. **IDA Deputies requested an update on these climate actions at the IDA15 Mid-term Review. This paper responds to that request.** With slightly over one year of implementation of IDA15, this paper aims at reviewing accomplishments in meeting these objectives. Because of the short period of time covered, however, any preliminary emerging trends about the progress in these areas should be used with caution, since the full IDA15 picture will only be available after the completion of the remaining IDA15 period.

4. **The report is structured as follows.** Section II reviews the rapidly evolving financing landscape for climate actions, including the creation of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), in which IDA has continued to play a crucial platform role. This section also analyzes IDA’s own financing for adaptation and mitigation (including clean energy and energy efficiency technology) and the extent to which IDA has worked with other agencies in making this happen. Section III reviews progress in addressing adaptation and climate risk management in country assistance strategies (CASs). It also reviews progress in knowledge creation on adaptation and analyzes the implementation of analytic tools--in particular the piloting of the climate risk screening tools and other relevant knowledge products--to make this work more effective. Section IV is devoted to the challenges of monitoring climate actions. Any attempt to integrate climate change actions into core development priorities is faced with the challenge of discerning what funds have gone to climate change actions and what funds have gone towards development. This ambiguity is inherent if one wants to truly integrate climate

change into a country based development platform, which is IDA's most important strength. The section presents the current efforts to address the issue.

II. AN EVOLVING FINANCING LANDSCAPE

5. **IDA's most crucial role has perhaps been the provision of a solid development platform in a rapidly evolving financing landscape for climate actions.** This section looks both at IDA's core funding mandate (Section A) as well as its role in donor coordination and providing a development platform (Section B). Figure 1 diagrammatically illustrates the strategic and financing instruments that have become available since the discussion of the IDA and Climate Change Paper in December 2007.



6. **Three changes that have taken place since the beginning of the current replenishment period are especially worth noting.** First, the World Bank Group's Strategic Framework for Development and Climate Change (SFDC) was approved by the Executive Directors, and subsequently discussed by the Development Committee in October 2008. The SFDC and the various regional strategies tied to it stress the role of IDA as the main platform for funding and mainstreaming climate change into development, through sector

operations. While IDA is not meant to provide all the necessary funding for adaptation, it is meant to be at the center of a coherent and integrated funding mechanism, consistent with the climate change arrangements that will eventually emerge after 2012. Second, since the IDA15 replenishment, new funding mechanisms have been put in place. The creation of the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) – and in particular the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) – have increased the resources available for climate change action in IDA countries. Finally, a comprehensive monitoring of the World Bank Group’s climate change actions, including that of IDA, is being sought through both the SFDC results framework and through the Rio Markers on mitigation and adaptation.

A. IDA’S CORE FUNDING

7. **Progress has taken place both on adaptation and mitigation during the first half of IDA15.** At the IDA15 replenishment meeting, IDA Deputies explicitly recognized that “low-income countries are likely to suffer the most from the impact of climate change because of their location, low incomes, and low institutional capacity, as well as their greater reliance on climate-sensitive sectors like agriculture.” They stressed that “IDA’s work in this area should be consistent with its core mandate of poverty reduction and economic growth”. Box 1 revisits the relevance and meaning of adaptation and mitigation for IDA countries.

Box 1. Defining adaptation and mitigation in IDA countries

This mid-term review monitors the extent to which IDA is helping its clients adapt to the impacts of climate change and reduce emissions. The report succinctly refers to this as *adaptation* and *mitigation* actions respectively. But what do these two terms concretely refer to in the context of IDA countries?

Adaptation is perhaps the most difficult term to define. IPCC refers to it as “the adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects”. At the operational level, adaptation actions include a wide array of interventions, such as the building of infrastructure (e.g. dikes against sea level rise, reservoirs against more frequent droughts, irrigation against increased rainfall variability), capacity building (e.g. technical assistance on crop choice, improvement in hazard response systems) and policy interventions (e.g. improved water resources management). A major complicating factor is that adaptation is often intertwined with development. In many cases, an adaptation action will look identical to a traditional development project, with obvious challenges for monitoring. To overcome this problem, two monitoring approaches are used in this report. The first one looks at overall portfolio numbers and checks the evolution of investments in sectors deemed to be most vulnerable to climate change (for a list of vulnerable sectors and themes see **Annex 5**). The results show that investments in areas such as agriculture, flood protection, water supply and health have increased between IDA14 and IDA15. The second strategy is to take a sample of projects and analyze to what extent development actions are approached with a climate change lens.

On the mitigation agenda, IDA plays a crucial role in increasing energy efficiency and the use of renewable energies on the one hand, and on improving sustainable land management and forestry on the other. As stressed in the IDA and CC report in 2007 these actions should not crowd-out development efforts. The focus of mitigation efforts on the sectors indicated above follows from the fact that emissions in IDA countries come primarily from land use, land use change and forestry (54 percent of total in 2000) and from energy (29 percent). It is expected that over time, energy sector emissions will grow fastest following the industrialization efforts of IDA countries.

Adaptation

8. **IDA’s investment in climate-sensitive sectors has gone up.** Core lending to sectors such as agriculture, flood protection, water supply and health has gone from 31 percent of

IDA commitments during IDA 14 to 35 percent during the first year of IDA15. Commitments to such sectors amounted to US\$ 2.9 billion a year in IDA14, while they have increased to US\$ 3.3 billion during the first year of IDA15, a 17 percent increase. Underpinning this growth is an increasing amount of analysis through economic and sector work and technical assistance (Section III.A.).

9. **In spite of this positive aggregate progress, monitoring adaptation efforts is not easy.** Investing in agriculture is not enough if climate change risks are not taken into account in project design. A detailed review of a sample of IDA projects shows that IDA core funding is by and large geared toward financing development actions (often increasing climate resilience as an ancillary benefit) rather than adaptation per se. While this is consistent with IDA's core mandate of poverty reduction, it raises an important challenge of how to monitor financial flows towards climate change actions, particularly when interventions have to be built into core development efforts. Section IV reviews this challenge and proposes a way forward.

Access to clean and renewable energy

10. **IDA financing for renewable energy and energy financing, a key win-win area for mitigation and development, hit an all-time high of more than US\$800 million in FY09, a nearly threefold increase from the IDA14 average.** Renewable energy and energy efficiency financing represented 38 percent of IDA's total energy financing in FY09, up from 23 percent in IDA14. Among noteworthy projects is Vietnam's Renewable Energy Development Project, which aims at increasing the supply of electricity to the national grid from renewable energy sources, through facilitating loans to eligible renewable-based projects, technical assistance to the electricity regulatory authority of Vietnam to develop the requisite capacity, and supporting activities to facilitate the development of a pipeline of renewable energy projects.

11. **IDA is also playing a pivotal role in improving energy access and efficiency, particularly in electricity distribution and transmission improvements.** In Sub-Saharan Africa, where the challenges are greatest, the World Bank has articulated an Africa Energy Access Plan with the aim of increasing access in SSA to 47 percent by 2030. This plan is based on three overarching principles: (a) providing electricity for growth by increasing coverage for enterprises and households; (b) fulfilling the Millennium Development Goals by connecting public facilities, such as clinics, community centers, and schools, while using a least-cost mix of grid extensions and decentralized solutions; and (c) meeting basic needs by equipping households with affordable, modern lighting and boosting the use of improved stoves, increasing access to cleaner fuels, and making biomass fuels sustainable.

Improved forest and land management

12. **With respect to land and natural resource management—another win-win area identified in the IDA and Climate Change Paper—IDA lending has thus far remained at about the same level as under IDA14.** Approved projects during FY09 amounted to US\$230 million, compared to US\$240 million a year during IDA14. While the IDA and Climate Change Paper identified, as one of IDA's comparative strengths, its ability to combine

mitigation and development through the adoption of sustainable land use and agricultural practices, lending in this area has so far not increased under IDA15.

B. IDA AS A DEVELOPMENT PLATFORM: CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

13. **In addition to core funding, IDA has continued to play a crucial role in providing a solid development platform in a rapidly evolving financing landscape for climate actions.** This has included working with other donors in designing and implementing new (and additional) financing mechanisms for climate actions—in particular the creation of the Climate Investment Funds—as well as in coordinating with other donors in implementing climate actions in IDA countries.

14. **IDA countries constitute a major focus of the newly created Climate Investment Funds (CIF).** Approved by the World Bank’s Board of Directors on July 1, 2008, the CIFs are a collaborative effort among the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and countries to bridge the financing and learning gap between the present and a post-2012 global climate change agreement¹. Donor countries have made pledges of about US\$ 6.3 billion to the funds over a three-year period.² The CIF is comprised of two distinct funds, the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF). Particularly relevant for IDA, the SCF currently comprises three programs, the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), the Forest Investment Program (FIP), and the Program for Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries (SREP).

15. **The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) aims to pilot assistance for highly vulnerable developing countries in exploring practical ways to increase climate resilience** in core development planning, building on National Adaptation Programs of Action.³ Nine IDA countries--Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tajikistan, Yemen and Zambia--and two regions (Caribbean and South Pacific) have been selected to participate in the pilot program, based on recommendations prepared by an independent expert group.⁴ PPCR is a key effort to scale-up a range of approaches to climate resilience in a cross-sectoral, country-led approach aiming to accelerate the transformation towards climate resilience in development planning, budgeting, and finance at country and regional levels. It seeks to finance the additional costs posed by climate risks to development and, therefore, will in most cases supplement other MDBs’ funding (including IDA funds).

¹ Designed through extensive consultations, the CIF governance committees include balanced representation of donors and recipient countries, where decisions are reached by consensus. The CIF include a sunset clause which enables winding down of funds once a new financial architecture has become effective under the UNFCCC regime.

² The CIF will provide grants and concessional financing additional to existing Official Development Assistance. A blend of financial instruments – grants, soft loans, guarantees - will be used in a tailored approach to achieve maximum impact of a given program in a given country.

³ The PPCR is the first program of the SCF to be implemented. The PPCR Trust Fund Sub-Committee is comprised of six contributors (Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Japan, and the UK) and six developing countries (Bangladesh, Bolivia, Maldives, Samoa, Senegal, and Yemen), which are all IDA-eligible countries; a representative of the Adaptation Fund Board; and observers from UNFCCC, UNDP, UNEP, civil society, indigenous peoples, and the private sector.

⁴ In formulating its recommendations, the group considered: transparent vulnerability criteria; preparedness and ability to move towards climate resilient development plans; and distribution across regions and types of hazards.

The pilot program is expected to provide lessons for wider replication, supported through the establishment of a Global Support Program, including integration of knowledge management and learning initiatives in each pilot program.

16. **The Program for Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries (SREP), another of the funds under the SCF, will assist IDA countries to initiate a process of transformational change toward low carbon energy pathways.** It will support the countries in accelerating access to modern energy by exploiting their renewable energy potential in place of fossil-based energy supply and inefficient use of biomass.

C. TAPPING INTO CARBON FINANCE FOR TECHNOLOGY DISSEMINATION

17. **While carbon markets have the potential to catalyze the shift to low-carbon economies in fast growing low-income countries, progress in the first year of IDA15 has remained very limited.** During FY09 carbon finance projects managed by IDA have accounted for a lower total value compared to previous fiscal years (Table 1; see **Annex 2** for the list of carbon offset projects implemented by IDA).

Table 1. Carbon Offsets and IDA (US\$ million)

	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Carbon offset component	13	12	48	5
IDA co-financing	65	315	..	43
<i>Percent</i>	<i>21%</i>	<i>4%</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>12%</i>
<i>Emission Reduction Purchase Agreements value</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>4</i>

18. **The challenges and opportunities for scaling up carbon finance depend on regional and country circumstances.** For example, African clients have a strong interest in carbon finance as a tool for sustainable development in key sectors such as agriculture, forestry, energy and waste management. Developments in these areas are however dependent on the evolution, in the near future, of offset schemes.

19. **The Community Development Carbon Fund (CDCF), which supports projects for energy efficiency, conversion of solid waste to energy and renewable energy, is likely to play an increasingly important role going forward.** The CDCF is focused on Least Developed Countries and IDA recipient countries, with a majority of projects being located in the Africa and South Asia regions. It has currently committed 50 percent of its funds to buy emission reductions from small-scale projects located in priority countries. Each CDCF project strives to ensure that the different social groups within a community have equal access to benefits, and that the benefits yield maximum and sustainable results, with desired outputs and, wherever possible, measurable outcomes. Box 2 provides an example of emission reductions purchase agreements signed for a project located in Senegal, the first CDM project to be signed in this country.

Box 2. Senegal: Efficient Lighting Program in Rural Areas

Tens of thousands of rural households in Senegal will benefit from the Senegalese Rural Electrification Agency (ASER) Rural Area Energy Efficient Lighting Program, which is a component of a rural electrification plan that will provide affordable access to power for Senegal's rural communities—the equivalent of about 365,000 rural households within five years. The Energy Efficient Lighting Program will provide about 1.5 million compact fluorescent lamps that will be installed instead of incandescent light bulbs at the time of electricity connection in Senegal's rural areas. These energy efficient light bulbs can work up to five or six times longer than a conventional light bulb and will result in savings for households on their power bills because they use much less electricity than an ordinary bulb. Because they draw less power, there will be fewer greenhouse gas emissions. ASER will sell 120,000 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emission reductions to the Community Development Carbon Fund, a partnership of nine governments and 16 companies, that provides carbon finance to projects that combine community development benefits with investment in clean energy in poorer areas of the developing world.

20. **The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), which became operational at the start of IDA15, provides an important opportunity to use carbon finance to help address the enormous challenges in forest management in many IDA countries.** It will build the capacity of developing countries in tropical and subtropical regions—across Africa, East Asia and the Pacific, South Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean—to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and to tap into any future system of positive incentives for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD). Thirty seven IDA countries⁵ were selected by the Participants Committee of the FCPF as of March 2009. They will be assisted in their efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by providing value to standing forests.

21. **Looking forward, the Carbon Finance Unit in the World Bank's Environment Department is exploring opportunities to combine its extensive experience with the Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation projects and programs to scale up mitigation efforts that support sustainable development.** Approaches to scale up successfully are expected to include a combination of policy-based and technological interventions to be defined by country-specific circumstances and capacities. The success of such approaches will be enhanced by simplified methodologies for estimating low greenhouse gas (GHG) trends rather than measuring each ton of GHG, and by streamlined program designs, which intrinsically ensure environmental integrity of the emission reductions. These future developments have a great potential to accelerate access of IDA countries to CF resources. In order to achieve this goal, though, a more deliberate look at the existing barriers faced by IDA countries in tapping CF resources (including, for example, capacity development needs, investment climate, and access to clean technologies) would be necessary.

⁵ The list of selected countries is at <http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/203>.

D. ROLE OF IDA VIS-À-VIS GEF

22. **IDA Deputies had requested greater clarity in the role of IDA vis-à-vis GEF.** This section discusses the cooperation and complementarity that exists between IDA and the GEF in climate change--both with respect to mitigation and adaptation.

23. **Established in 1991, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) helps developing countries fund projects and programs that protect the global environment.** GEF grants help support projects related to climate change mitigation, biodiversity, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants. The activities of the GEF are implemented primarily by the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program and the United Nations Environment Program and by other executing agencies including the regional development banks and a number of UN Specialized agencies.

24. **The World Bank serves as the GEF Trustee.** As the GEF Trustee, the Bank administers the GEF Trust Fund in accordance with the applicable provisions and decisions of the GEF Council. It manages the Fund, including the investment of its liquid assets and the disbursement of funds to the Implementing Agencies, and provides the financial reports regarding the investment and use of the Fund's resources.

25. **The World Bank Group is also one of GEF's implementing agencies and supports countries in preparing GEF projects and supervises their implementation.** The World Bank Group also plays a crucial role in finding sources of co-financing. The Bank draws upon its investment experience in eligible countries to promote investment opportunities and to mobilize private sector, bilateral, multilateral, and other government and non-government sector resources that are consistent with GEF objectives and national sustainable development strategies. Since 1991, the World Bank Group has committed US\$1.52 billion in GEF resources and US\$2.25 billion in Bank group co-financing for GEF projects in 80 countries.

Mitigation

26. **The GEF, through its main Trust Fund, supports Green House Gas (GHG) mitigation activities by helping developing countries undertake "win-win" projects which reduce GHGs in the atmosphere** while also providing benefits to the local economy and helping improve local environmental conditions. Climate change mitigation is one of the six GEF Trust Fund focal areas.

27. **The GEF funds the "incremental" or additional costs⁶ associated with transforming a project with national benefits into one with global environmental benefits as well.** For example, choosing solar energy technology over coal or diesel fuel meets the same national development goal (power generation), but is more costly. GEF grants cover the difference or "increment" between a less costly, more polluting option and a

⁶ The approach in determining incremental cost consists of five steps: (i) Determine the environmental problem, threat, or barrier, and the "business-as-usual" scenario (or: What would happen without the GEF?); (ii) Identify the global environmental benefits (GEB) and fit with GEF strategic programs and priorities linked to the GEF focal area; (iii) Develop the results framework of the intervention; (iv) Provide the incremental reasoning and GEF's role; and (v) Negotiate the role of co-financing.

costlier, more environmentally friendly option. The incremental cost of protecting the global environment is a measure of the economic burden that would be placed on a country for undertaking its development in a way that minimizes global impacts; it is a recognition that development undertaken with *global* environmental protection in mind sometimes costs more than the same development pursued with only the national interest in mind. GEF projects must therefore "make a difference" to the global environment.

28. In recent years, particularly since GEF-4, there has been limited scope for IDA countries to benefit from GEF Trust Fund financing on climate change mitigation.

Beginning with GEF-4, the GEF introduced a Resource Allocation Framework (RAF) for biodiversity and climate change activities. Under the RAF, GEF resources are allocated to countries based on their potential to generate global environmental benefits. Since IDA countries currently have relatively low levels of emissions, they have played a minor role in GEF's global mitigation efforts.⁷ Table 2 shows that the level of GEF financing associated with IDA projects on climate change, energy efficiency and renewable energy represents a small fraction of its funding for the same sectors. **Annex 1** lists the GEF projects implemented by IDA.

Table 2. IDA and GEF co-financing on Climate Change, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (million US\$)

	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
GEF	31.9	3.5	46.0	13.7
IDA co-finance	386.7	3.5	430.4	40.0
Leverage (GEF / IDA co-finance)	0.08	1.00	0.11	0.34

Source: World Bank Staff

Note: The table includes IDA-blend countries but co-financing only refers to the IDA portion of funding.

29. Going forward, the extent to which IDA countries will benefit from the GEF Trust Fund resources will depend on the outcome of GEF-5 Replenishment negotiations.

Negotiations on the Fifth Replenishment of the GEF (GEF-5) began in March 2009 and the level of GEF resources is still to be determined. The Fifth Replenishment period is expected to cover July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2014⁸. GEF-5 is aiming for a major scaling up of activities. The GEF Secretariat is developing scenarios reflecting increases of 50, 75, and 100 percent over the US\$3.1 billion level for GEF-4. This reflects the capacity of the GEF partnership to grow over the next few years to deliver to countries without compromising on efficiency and overall delivery quality. The scaling up of GEF activities through increased resources could potentially lead to more activities in IDA.

⁷ Another criteria for allocation of GEF resources is country capacity, policies and practices to successfully implement GEF projects. The RAF's rationale is that better targeting of GEF resources is expected to increase their impact on the global environment. Moreover, the framework provides countries with increased predictability in the financing available from the GEF.

⁸ The focal areas are not expected to change relative to GEF-4. The focal areas cover: (i) biodiversity; (ii) climate change mitigation; (iii) international waters; (iv) land degradation; (v) chemicals, including Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), and (vi) sustainable forest management. Note that climate change adaptation is not a focal area of GEF's main trust fund.

30. **Participants to the Fifth Replenishment are requesting that the Secretariat, in consultation with the agencies and other appropriate stakeholders, develop and implement a more flexible system for allocation of resources by the start of GEF-5.** The Secretariat is developing a new System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) with the objective of increasing flexibility and transparency. In addition, some Participants have recommended an examination of principles that could underpin “direct access” to resources (i.e., without using the services of the existing agencies such as the Bank), with such examination to include lessons from the Adaptation Fund and the need for appropriate capacity and minimum fiduciary standards.

Adaptation

31. **GEF’s involvement on adaptation is limited to the management of UNFCCC special funds, which support interventions that increase resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change on vulnerable countries, sectors, and communities.** There are two special funds under the UNFCCC — the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). Management of these funds takes place separately from the GEF Trust Fund, following rules and procedures that have been modified to respond to UNFCCC guidance and to ensure effectiveness at the operational level. For this reason, several rules and principles that apply to the GEF Trust Fund, such as the incremental cost and its relation to the generation of global environmental benefits, as well as the RAF, do not apply to the UNFCCC funds.

32. **Particularly relevant for IDA countries is the LDCF.** Its main contribution over the years has been the financing of National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPA). So far the GEF has mobilized voluntary contributions of about US\$172 million for the LDCF; its target in the next four years is to reach US\$500 million, which is the amount estimated by the UNFCCC needed to finance NAPA implementation.⁹

33. **Co-financing of adaptation project by IDA and GEF has been limited over the course of IDA14 and the trend will likely continue in IDA15.** This is partly due to the fact that NAPAs have been partnered mostly with UNEP and UNDP which will likely continue involvement in the implementation phase. Moreover, the LDCF rationing system has resulted in relatively small LDCF grants that have so far not been cost effective for Bank task teams.

34. **Over the coming years, an increasingly important player in adaptation financing will likely be the Adaptation Fund (AF).** The AF was established to finance concrete adaptation projects and programs in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. It is to be financed from the share of proceeds in Clean Development Mechanism project activities and other sources of funding, which could amount to US\$100-US\$200 million per year by 2010. The share of proceeds amounts to 2 percent of certified emission reductions (CERs) issued for a CDM project activity. The Fund is

⁹ Source: http://www.gefweb.org/interior_right.aspx?id=194 (retrieved August 11, 2009). As of fall 2008, twenty-four countries have officially submitted their NAPA implementation projects under the LDCF. Among these project proposals, nineteen have already been approved as consistent with the LDCF eligibility criteria in the following countries: Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Gambia, Haiti, Malawi, Mauritania, Niger, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tuvalu, and Zambia.

supervised and managed by the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB). A key feature of the fund is “direct access” to the resources by national and multilateral entities that will be accredited by the AFB. In this respect, use of traditional GEF implementing agencies such as IBRD will not be required for countries to gain access to funds. The GEF Secretariat provides secretariat services to the AFB and the World Bank serves as Trustee of the Adaptation Fund, both on an interim basis. These interim institutional arrangements will be reviewed in 2010.

The division of labor between IDA and GEF

35. IDA and GEF are characterized by strong complementarities in the financing of climate change activities. This derives from their fundamentally different mandates. On the one hand, GEF aims at protecting global public goods through the financing of projects in developing countries. On the other hand, IDA aims at reducing poverty and fostering growth in its clients. The two mandates may coincide in some countries and sectors but, even in such cases, the focus of activities is highly complementary.

36. With respect to mitigation, the division of labor between IDA and GEF remains clear, even in those instances in which the two institutional mandates overlap. As an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)¹⁰, the GEF supports the development, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries.¹¹ The GEF activities have traditionally included: piloting and demonstrating innovative technologies; barrier removal to transform markets; and capacity building, in particular, the creation of an enabling environment, including establishment of codes, norms and standards. IDA, and more generally the WBG, has focused on scaling up and moving mitigation technology to the next level. IDA provides the capacity to work at large scale, capitalizing on the lessons learned elsewhere. Through the use of Development Policy Operations, IDA also engages clients in crucial policy reform at the national scale.

37. On adaptation, the division of labor between IDA, and more generally the WBG, and the GEF will be clarified as the international community agrees on the modalities of funding. For the time being, resources available for adaptation both under UNFCCC and IDA are well below those required over the coming decades. During the recent meetings of the fifth replenishment of GEF resources (GEF-5), which took place in Washington DC from 25-26 June 2009 and in Paris from 14-16 October 2009, participants reaffirmed the importance of integrating adaptation plans with national priorities, and supported improving predictability of funding for both the LDCF and the SCCF. However, they also expressed a preference for the adaptation to climate change programming strategy to remain subject to voluntary funding (through the LDCF and SCCF) and distinct from the GEF replenishment. What remains clear is that IDA will continue to leverage its strength as a development platform to promote climate-resilient development, mainstream and integrate climate actions into national development strategies and invest directly in development-cum-climate friendly projects at the country level. In doing so, IDA will continue to partner with the GEF and other

¹⁰ Article 4.5 of the UNFCCC provides for promoting the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and know-how to developing countries through the GEF.

¹¹ During its 17 years of existence, the GEF has allocated over US\$2.5 billion to support more than 30 climate-friendly technologies in over 50 developing countries.

stakeholders on programmatic projects that cut across several focal areas and sectors at the country level, thereby providing an important opportunity for coherent development and climate actions. In addition, IDA will continue to lead on developing the analytical and knowledge base and collaborative arrangements with donors, and pioneer new initiatives and studies that would lay the foundation for effective climate actions and interventions.

E. OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDING AND PARTNERSHIPS

38. IDA credits are able to leverage financial resources from other sources, including the private sector, with Disaster Reduction and Recovery (DRR) offering a good example of this leverage. As part of the effort in DRR, the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) aims at effectively integrating, in a coherent manner, disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning, programming, and financing at all levels of government¹². At present the GFDRR finances 20 projects that help countries better adapt to the challenges that climate change poses. These projects support activities such as the development of probabilistic risk assessment platforms, the creation of disaster risk atlases, and the establishment / improvement of loss model tools. By making data collection more reliable, available insurance companies can better assess their risk exposure. New data management systems contribute to removing a major impediment for private sector engagement and help establish better functioning catastrophe insurance markets that tap competitive and cost-effective risk financing instruments.

39. Another area in which innovative instruments are being tested with the help of other institutions is insurance. Many insurance products are becoming increasingly available to IDA countries. Examples include:

1. assistance to develop innovative agriculture index-based insurance programs in several low- and middle-income countries (e.g., Mongolia – 550,000+ animals covered; Nicaragua, US\$41.6 million of export crops insured in 2008);
2. weather derivatives (Box 3 for a recent contract with the Government of Malawi);
3. assistance to sixteen Caribbean countries, including IDA countries, in establishing the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF), offering parametric insurance against major hurricanes and earthquakes; and
4. insurance-linked securities, to transfer catastrophe risk to the capital markets (as has been done for a portion of the risk under the CCRIF). The International Finance Corporation, the private sector arm of the World Bank Group, is helping create the Global Index Reinsurance Facility (GIRIF), a multi-donor trust fund linked with a specialized index-based reinsurance company.

¹² GFDRR is managed by the World Bank on behalf of the participating donor partners (with pledges currently at US\$83 million) and other partnering stakeholders, including the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR). The GFDRR provides technical and financial assistance to high risk low- and middle-income countries to mainstream disaster reduction in national development strategies and plans to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Box 3. Catastrophic weather risk management in Malawi

Malawi periodically suffers from catastrophic drought leading to sharp increases in food prices, and the need for government intervention, in support of grain imports and distribution, that negatively affect the government's budget. Development funding must also typically be quickly reallocated to meet emergency needs.

In October 2008, the World Bank announced its first-ever weather risk management derivative contract to help Malawi protect itself against the risk of severe drought. At the request of the Government, DfID provided financial support to cover premium payment of the contract. It also marks the first time that a member country was able to access World Bank market-based risk management tools through IDA.

Working with Malawi and with market participants, the World Bank structured the contract as an option on a rainfall index. The index links rainfall and maize production so that precipitation below an agreed level will trigger a payout to Malawi. Under the most severe circumstances the payout could reach a maximum contracted amount and less severe levels of deficit rainfall, below the trigger, would result in lower payouts. Due to abundant rainfall during the 2008-2009 growing season there was no payout on the initial transaction, however in the event of catastrophic drought, a payout could be invested in a physical call option allowing Malawi to lock-in an import price. The purchase of the weather hedge is part of a larger framework designed to reduce agriculture risk in the country.

Recently, at the request of the Government and with the support of the UK Department of International Development (DfID), a second transaction was executed in September 2009 with the World Bank once again intermediating on behalf of Malawi and a market counterparty.

III. BUILDING KNOWLEDGE AND STRATEGY

40. **The WBG recently launched the Climate Change Data Portal,¹³ an open source knowledge platform that provides access to comprehensive global and country data information related to Climate Change and development.** The portal is intended to be a flexible network for the sharing of knowledge, information, and lessons learned on adaptation to climate change among development practitioners and policy makers. In addition, the Data Portal provides access to the WB Climate Change Screening Tool, also known as ADAPT (Assessment and Design for Adaptation to Climate Change: A Planning Tool) to assist in: climate risk management and identification of activities sensitive to the effects of climate change; and provision of brief advice on possible adaptation options. ADAPT is also serving as the basis for the development of a tool for climate risk screening of the African Development Bank (AfDB) portfolio and for screening its development projects in several countries, including Mozambique, Kenya, Madagascar, and Tanzania.

41. The Data Portal and ADAPT are part of a renewed knowledge creation strategy that is at the core of the WBG and IDA's effort to support concrete actions on the ground. This

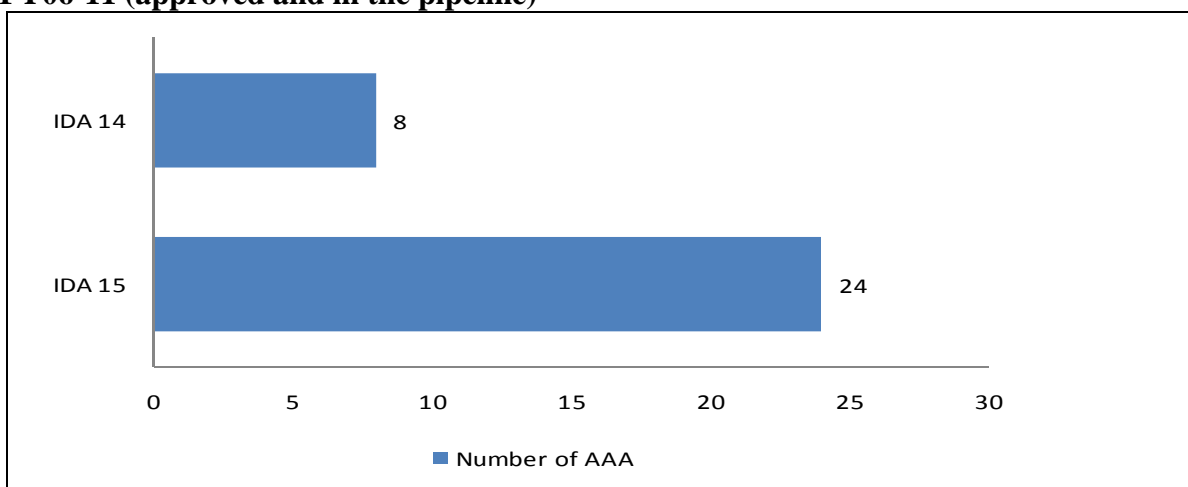
¹³ URL: <http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportal>

section reviews progress both on knowledge work and at the level of Country Assistance Strategies. **Annex 3** provides an example of how climate change risk screening tools are being used in Sub-Saharan Africa.

A. IDA'S GROWING BODY OF ANALYTIC WORK

42. **The first year of implementation of IDA15 has seen an increase in the number of both Economic and Sector Work (ESW) and Technical Assistance (TA) related to climate change.** The number of AAA in sectors vulnerable to climate change stresses¹⁴ have increased from 9 percent of the total (110 over 1168 projects) during IDA 14, to 12 percent (112 over 927 projects) during IDA15. An important example of such effort is the Economics of Adaptation Study funded by the UK, Dutch and Swiss development cooperation agencies. The study aims at calculating the cost of adaptation both at the global and country level. Country level studies focus on seven pilots, all of which are IDA members (Box 4). These studies have been important in filling knowledge gaps and integrating climate risks into development initiatives and in answering a number of important strategic questions.

Figure 2. Number of AAA dealing with climate change adaptation and vulnerability for FY06-11 (approved and in the pipeline)



Source: World Bank Staff

43. **A review of IDA's project database on Analytic and Advisory Activities (AAA) shows that AAA dealing specifically with adaptation and vulnerability to climate change have gone up** from an average of about 2 a year during IDA14 to 6 during the first year of IDA15 and 14 planned activities for FY10. During FY09, out of the 24 identified knowledge activities, 9 are mapped to the Environment sector board and 5 to Agriculture and Rural Development. Poverty, Social Protection, Water and Urban Development also have 2 activities each.

¹⁴ See **Annex 4** for a list of AAA products. Projects and AAA in sectors vulnerable to climate change stresses are defined as those projects and AAA that have at least 33 percent of their sector mapping in the list identified in **Annex 5**.

Box 4. Economics of Adaptation in Ethiopia

The Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change study (EACC) will inform the international community's efforts to provide new and additional resources to developing countries through a better understanding of the global costs of adapting to climate change. It will also help decision makers at the national level to better cost, prioritize, sequence and integrate robust adaptation strategies into their development plans and budgets.

Why Ethiopia? Ethiopia is extremely vulnerable to drought and other natural disasters such as floods, heavy rains, frost and heat waves. These extreme weather events cause loss of lives, loss of property and disrupt livelihoods. Ethiopia's people are heavily dependent on rain-fed agriculture, which is affected by the impacts of climate change. Ethiopia is particularly vulnerable to drought which has caused loss of life and property as well as mass migration of its citizens. Global circulation models predict a 1.7-2.1°C rise in Ethiopia's mean temperature by 2050. This could cause food insecurity, outbreak of diseases (such as malaria, dengue fever, cholera and dysentery), malnutrition, land degradation and damage to infrastructure.

The EACC study team has undertaken two missions to Ethiopia to inform the Government and local stakeholders of the study and to collaborate with the Government and the National Forum on Climate Change (NFCC) on a national strategy for climate resilient development. The strategy's analytical work including that for the EACC study will be coordinated through a "Climate Change Strategy Steering Group" co-chaired by Ministry of Agriculture and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The EACC study's initial focus in Ethiopia is on agriculture, water resources, extreme weather events, social implications of a changing climate and energy. The study team is building on ongoing operations and established client relationships.

B. ADDRESSING CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN CASS

44. **Early evidence shows that the emphasis of CASS on climate adaptation has improved under IDA15 compared to IDA 14.** A series of CASS produced during the IDA15 period were assessed for climate adaptation interventions. In the period between July 2008 until June 2009, 10 countries have finalized their CASS (see Table 2 for the list). The analysis compares the emphasis of these CASS with the strategies prepared for the same countries under IDA14¹⁵ under three dimensions: (i) identification of climate risks; (ii) quality of analysis of these risks; and (iii) responses proposed. Each dimension was given a 'qualitative' score ranging from 0 (low) to 3 (high). The aggregate results show (in Table 3) that the overall emphasis on climate adaptation under IDA15 is stronger compared to IDA14: 6 out of the 10 countries scored higher on the three criteria. The only exceptions are Haiti and Guatemala, where their respective IDA14 strategies had a stronger analytical content compared to their IDA15 strategies.

¹⁵ A few countries had other CAS products during IDA14 such as Interim Strategy Notes or Country Partnership Strategies which were reviewed.

Table 3. Emphasis on climate resilience in IDA Country Assistance Strategies, by country, average score

Country	IDA14	IDA15
Guyana	1.7	2.7
Haiti	2.7	2.0
Liberia	0.0	0.7
Djibouti	1.7	2.0
Burundi	1.3	1.3
Guatemala	2.0	1.7
Rwanda	1.3	2.0
India	1.7	2.7
Benin	0.7	1.3
Cape Verde	1.3	1.3

Source: World Bank staff

Note: scores can vary between 0 (low) to 3 (high). Emphasis is measured by scoring CAS on three dimensions: (i) identification of climate risks; (ii) quality of analysis of these risks; and (iii) responses proposed.

45. **Similarly, the extent to which climate risks are identified, the quality of the analysis, and the key responses identified are better in IDA15 than in IDA14.** This can be seen from the higher average scores across the three indicators across IDA15 (Table 4).

Table 4. Emphasis on climate resilience in IDA Country Assistance Strategies, by dimension of assessment

Dimension	IDA 14	IDA15
Risk identified	1.2	1.7
Quality of the analysis	0.9	1.3
Responses to alleviate/adapt to these risks	2.2	2.3

Source: World Bank staff

Note: scores can vary between 1 (low) to 3 (high). Emphasis is measured by scoring CAS on three dimensions: (i) identification of climate risks; (ii) quality of analysis of these risks; and (iii) responses proposed.

46. **Overall, the analysis of CASs shows that the consideration of climate change risks has improved in IDA15.** The best improvement appears in risk identification and in the quality of the underlying analysis. Guyana serves as a good practice in this regard given its AAA on agricultural risk insurance to farmers against climate change impacts on their crops (Box 5). However the responses to such risks (i.e., the interventions that are identified explicitly as climate adaptation components within the assistance programs) have mostly focused on disaster management, flood protection, or natural hazard response mechanisms. Very few CASs have tackled specific climate change adaptation responses.

Box 5. Guyana's Country Assistance Strategy

Guyana's Country Assistance Strategy is a good example of how climate change considerations can be addressed in strategy documents. A great achievement of this strategy is to face the challenge of a small IDA envelope through an approach that is essentially demand-driven and highly selective, focusing on areas in which the Bank has a comparative advantage and in which it can contribute to leverage additional financing. The CAS recognizes the importance of managing the risk from sea level rise and changes in rainfall patterns through inter alia disaster mitigation. Drainage and irrigation systems lack adequate maintenance and are not designed to deal with the added stress of sea level rise. In addition, catastrophic climate risk is absorbed by the Government and agriculture producers at great cost, restricting their ability to exit from poverty and inhibiting growth and agricultural competitiveness. For this reason, the Bank is committing through the CAS to support the Government in addressing this challenge.

The CAS also identifies at the outset the importance of preserving natural resources such as forests as a crucial component of the country's low carbon growth strategy and as a tool to raise important carbon finance through the offset market. Guyana is now the first country to have submitted a readiness plan for the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and the Bank will support the Government's goals in this sector through a Forestry project.

IV. MONITORING IDA'S CLIMATE EFFORTS

47. **While mitigation actions may be relatively easy to monitor,¹⁶ measuring climate change adaptation efforts is particularly challenging.** It is complicated by the fact that “in line with current approaches to development, adaptation efforts are highly integrated. Most projects utilize multiple strategies and address multiple sources of vulnerability. Many cross sectoral boundaries and address more than one impact associated with climate change”.¹⁷

48. **Most development institutions currently are ill-prepared to measure adaptation efforts and IDA is no exception.** An in-depth review of a sample of IDA projects, whose results are presented in the next section, illustrates this difficulty. Section IV.B draws an outline of how IDA expects to overcome the monitoring challenge over the coming years.

A. PORTFOLIO SCREENING RESULTS

49. **Adaptation efforts in IDA projects have been analyzed through a detailed review of a sample of projects.¹⁸** The analysis was done by applying a questionnaire aimed at identifying the extent to which the project documentation succeeded in (a) identifying sources of current vulnerability in general (including non- climate vulnerabilities); (b) identifying vulnerabilities to climate change and (c) proposing concrete actions to deal with vulnerabilities. The specific questions are attached in **Annex 6**. The results are summarized below.

¹⁶ In the case of IDA most actions have taken place particularly through improved access to efficient and renewable energy.

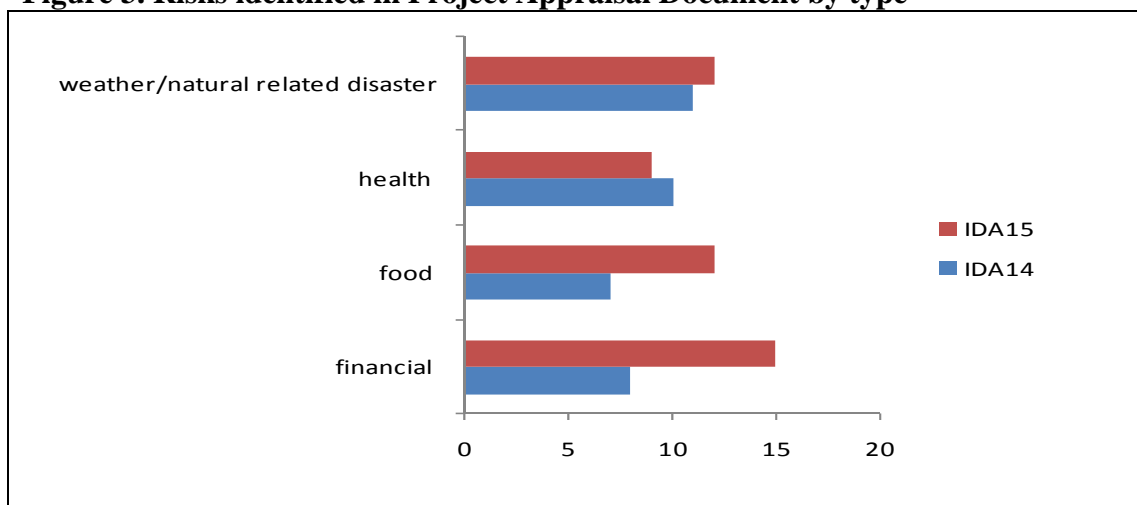
¹⁷ McGray et al (2007).

¹⁸ The sample was obtained by first identifying vulnerable sectors and themes (see **Annex 5** for a list of sectors and themes used to flag relevant projects). From this sub-group of projects, a random sample of 35 projects approved in both IDA14 and IDA15 with the same number of projects in each sector was drawn (**Annex 7** lists the projects in the sample).

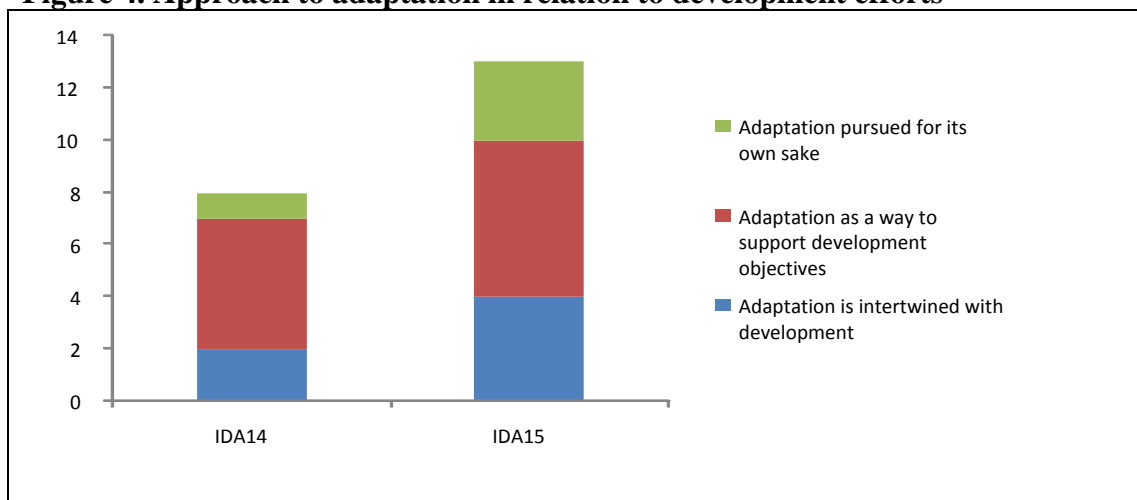
50. **The detailed project portfolio analysis shows that the consideration of climate related risks in IDA projects has been dominated by the financial and food crises during the first year of IDA15.** In the sample analyzed, the identification of climate related risks occupy a secondary role while the financial and food crises have had a major influence on IDA lending. In our sample of projects, identification of stresses related to macro-financial issues has gone up considerably between IDA14 and the first year of IDA15 (from 8 to 15). A considerable increase can also be observed in the attention to food related stresses (from 7 to 12), while attention to health related stresses has stayed almost constant (from 10 to 9).

51. **The project sample does not show a significant trend in terms of the attention given to climate change issues.** The number of projects that identify climate related and natural disaster risks has stayed practically constant (increasing from 11 to 12) between IDA 14 and IDA15. Within the sub-samples of projects that identify climate/weather related risks, there has been a growing tendency to identify agricultural risks (linked to water stresses) and health risks (figure 3). These results should be taken cautiously: one year is probably a limited time to record changes brought about by IDA15 particularly since most of the projects approved in FY09 have presumably been conceived during previous fiscal years. What will be important is to track progress over the medium and long term (as discussed in Section IV.B).

Figure 3. Risks identified in Project Appraisal Document by type



Source: World Bank Staff

Figure 4. Approach to adaptation in relation to development efforts

Source: World Bank Staff

52. **The review also shows that adaptation and the reduction of vulnerability in IDA financed projects is mostly achieved through development interventions, rather than specific incremental investments.** While adaptation and development are often intertwined together, adaptation can also be a self-standing intervention. We identified three categories: (i) adaptation achieved through development; (ii) adaptation involving improvement in risk management; (iii) adaptation achieved by addressing specific risks. The IDA15 sample shows an increase in interventions that address specific risks (from 1 to 3 instances) and a mild increase in development interventions that have an adaptation benefit (from 2 to 4 instances). Interventions geared to improve risk management have increased slightly in the sample (from 5 to 6). With respect to the type of adaptation interventions undertaken, infrastructure (e.g., irrigation), improvements in natural resource management practices, and capacity building, together account for two thirds of total interventions. Other types of interventions include awareness raising and the establishment of monitoring and early warning systems. The distribution of approaches to adaptation between IDA14 and IDA15 does not show significant differences (Figure 4).

53. **While it is not possible to be prescriptive in terms of project design, the development of climate screening tools is likely to provide the necessary knowledge base to better combine adaptation and development outcomes of projects.** The IDA lending portfolio shows signs that this is happening. The Haiti Emergency School Reconstruction Project (Box 6) provides a good example of how a specific adaptation component can go hand in hand with traditional development efforts such as building infrastructure for education.

Box 6. Haiti Emergency School Reconstruction Project (ESRP)

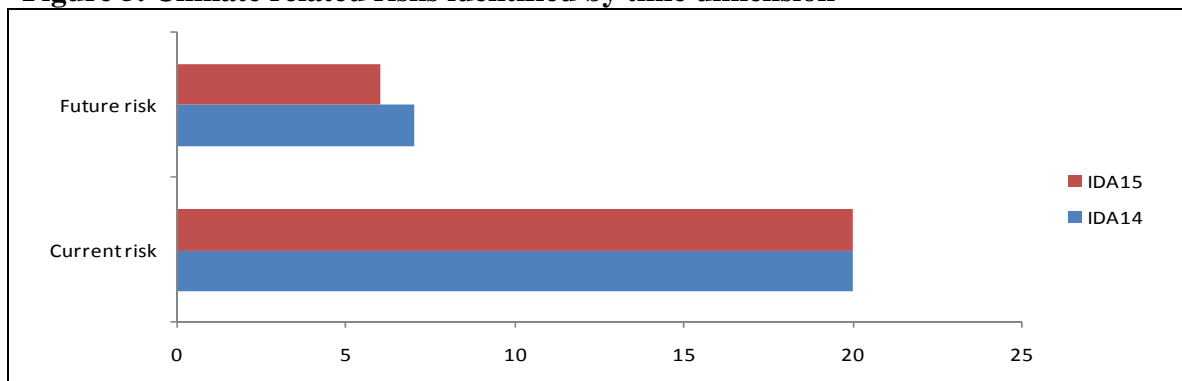
A US\$5million grant has recently been provided to the Government of Haiti for an Emergency School Reconstruction Project. The grant is part of the Bank's overall response to the emergency situation caused by the passing of Tropical Storm Fay and Hurricanes Gustav, Hanna and Ike in August and September 2008.

The overall aim of the project is to respond quickly and effectively to the damage caused to education sector infrastructure, and enhance preparedness for future emergencies. The project aims at restoring access to schooling through the reconstruction of existing though damaged schools and at improving the capacity and methods for safe school construction. It also focuses on strengthening the institutional capacity of the Ministry of National Education and Professional Training (Ministre de la 'Education Nationale et de la Formation Professionnelle - MENFP) to fulfill its supervisory and regulatory mandate regarding such activities. The Project aimed also to reduce and mitigate the vulnerability of school infrastructure through the development of a National Plan of Action for Safe Schools (NAPSS), thereby improving emergency preparedness in the education sector.

However, the contribution of this project is not limited to rebuilding the number of primary schools (around 15 damaged schools), which remains relatively low compared to the overall education infrastructure in the country, but also in increasing resilience to natural disasters by investing in prevention, preparedness and overall school building maintenance. Particularly noteworthy is its longer-term focus of creating a climate resilience response in the education infrastructure in Haiti by adding a new facility in some of the rebuilt schools to serve as a temporary emergency shelter for victims and evacuees during a natural disaster. The project appropriately accounts for building an extra-large room attached to the existing school structure where evacuees can find shelter. It further includes the upgrading and expansion of school latrines; and ensures that schools will have access to potable water and/or energy sources. While this activity is being developed on a pilot basis in only a few schools (no more than five), this project can be seen as a good practice example as it accommodates, even if only modestly, a clear adaptation measure to future climate risks.

54. **While adaptation is pursued through development, a more detailed analysis of the project sample shows that identification of the longer-term climate risks is still limited.** The analysis shows a bias towards current climate risks as opposed to future ones. Current climate risks have been identified in 20 of the 35 projects sampled in each of the two IDA periods considered. However future climate risks are identified only in 7 projects from the IDA 14 period and in 6 projects from the IDA15 period (figure 5).

Figure 5. Climate related risks identified by time dimension



Source: World Bank Staff

55. **In summary, the detailed review of a sample of IDA projects shows that:** (i) the consideration of climate related risks in IDA projects has been dominated by the financial and food crises; (ii) adaptation and vulnerability reduction in IDA financed projects is mostly

achieved through development interventions rather than specific incremental investments; and (iii) the identification of future climate related risks in project documents is still very limited.

B. A ROADMAP FOR MONITORING

56. **Any attempt to integrate climate change actions into core development priorities is faced with the challenge of monitoring.** For example, irrigation projects are both good for raising productivity (a typical development objective) and for increasing resilience. Should they be counted as adaptation to climate change or as development activities? This ambiguity is inherent in truly integrating climate change into a country based development platform, which is IDA's most important comparative advantage. Detailed analyses of the type undertaken in section IV.A. are useful but are time consuming and of limited scope in their ability to capture progress across the board. This review ends by providing a quick look at how IDA is responding to the challenge.

Monitoring results in the SFDCC

57. **The WBG SFDCC identified a set of deliverables and indicators to monitor the WBG progress in implementing the climate change agenda over the next three years.** In addition, the SFDCC committed the WBG to "initiate a longer-term process of developing, in a consultative manner, an outcome-oriented results framework" (beyond 2011). By definition, such a longer-term results framework (RF) should be a dynamic structure that can respond to the evolving client priorities, learning from implementation and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiations as well as the WBG clients' and shareholders' changing developmental priorities.

58. **The RF is expected to help monitor progress on, inter alia:** (i) how climate action can support development goals, through a range of indicators for key sectors, such as climate-resilient and less GHG-intensive investments and/or dedicated concessional and grant financing; (ii) WBG's efforts to enhance the development effectiveness of its operations by phasing-in project screening for climate risk and energy efficiency; and (iii) adaptation- and low-carbon- definitions and tracking of investments in these areas. The RF is intended as an institution-wide umbrella framework RMS that builds upon existing systems to trace the climate change dimension of the WBG developmental assistance. In this context, the RMSs that are being designed and tested by the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) are expected to form core RF elements, particularly in the short term.

59. **It is further expected that the RF indicators will be used and reported in linkage with/as a supplement to the core MDG indicators and in conjunction with the IDA RMS.** The latter are also the appropriate platform for the development and adoption of the RF's sector-specific indicators to allow the WBG to track progress in its work on more climate-resilient and less GHG-intensive investments.

Rio Markers

60. **Since 1998, the DAC has monitored aid that targets the objectives of the Rio Conventions¹⁹ through its “Creditor Reporting System” (CRS) and the so-called “Rio markers”.** Every aid activity reported to the CRS should be screened and marked as either: (i) targeting the Conventions as a “principal objective” or a “significant objective”; or (ii) not targeting the objective. An activity is classified as climate change related (score Principal or Significant) if it contributes to the objective of stabilization of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration. However, the Rio Markers do not currently capture the adaptation aspects of climate change.

61. **A joint OECD-World Bank effort is currently underway to develop an adaptation marker in the OECD/DAC CRS.** The Joint OECD DAC ENVIRONET and WP-STAT Task team is in the process of developing a Marker to track adaptation-related activities in ODA. The draft definition and guidelines are expected to be completed in 2009 and the Adaptation Markers are likely to be introduced into the 2011 reports. Once introduced, the adaptation marker will be of great relevance to track progress in monitoring adaptation aid flows. Complemented by the RF of the SFDC, IDA will then be able to track the flows of financial resources to adaptation while measuring their impact on the ground. Until this happens, in the short and medium term, ad hoc reviews will continue to be necessary for assessing progress in climate actions.

V. CONCLUSIONS

62. **IDA has built considerable knowledge on how to deal with climate change in the development arena.** This review provides an update on the progress since the beginning of the IDA15 replenishment period in July 2008. Six conclusions are worth noting.

63. **First, IDA’s core funding for climate-sensitive sectors has increased.** Commitments to sectors that are vulnerable to climate change, such as agriculture, flood protection, water supply and health increased to US\$3.3 billion during the first year of IDA15, up from US\$2.9 billion a year in IDA14 (a 17 percent increase). In addition, IDA has played a pivotal role in energy efficiency, particularly in electricity distribution and transmission improvements. IDA core funding on energy efficiency and renewable energy has gone up nearly threefold compared to IDA14’s annual average. Going forward, mitigation opportunities in IDA countries will require increased attention to benefit from additional financing coming from emerging carbon funds. While carbon markets have the potential to catalyze the shift to low-carbon economies in fast growing low-income countries, progress in the first year of IDA15 has remained very limited, with FY09 carbon finance projects managed by IDA being slightly less compared to previous years.

¹⁹ The Rio Conventions were signed in 1992, and include the convention on biological diversity, convention on climate change, and convention to combat desertification.

64. Second, IDA has operated under a fast evolving climate change financing landscape, where it has continued to serve a development platform for new financing.

This has included working with other donors in designing and implementing new (and additional) financing mechanisms for climate actions –in particular the creation of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). Approved in July 1, 2008, the CIFs have been designed to bridge the financing and learning gap till a post-2012 global climate change agreement. Donor countries have made pledges of about US\$6.3 billion to the funds over a three-year period. Nine IDA countries--Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tajikistan, Yemen and Zambia--and two regions (Caribbean and South Pacific) have been selected to participate in the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), a program designed to assist highly vulnerable developing countries to explore practical ways to increase climate resilience, with an initial budget of US\$240 million. Similarly, the Program for Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries (SREP) supports IDA countries in exploiting their renewable energy potential.

65. Third, there has been a substantial increase in CASs' attention to climate change risks during IDA15, but increased focus is needed on the range of adaptation responses identified in CASs.

The consideration of climate change risks in CASs has improved between the two IDA periods. A review of IDA15 approved CASs shows that both climate risks identification and the quality of the underlying analysis have improved.

66. Fourth, the climate change screening tool, ADAPT, and the Climate Change Data Portal have been launched.

IDA15 has seen a major increase in analytic efforts to understand and tackle climate change risks in IDA countries. The WBG has also launched the Climate Change Data Portal, an open source knowledge platform that provides access to comprehensive global and country data information related to Climate Change and development. The Data Portal provides access to the WB climate change screening tool, ADAPT, which assists countries in: climate risk management and the identification of activities sensitive to the effects of climate change; and provision of brief advice on possible adaptation options. Going forward, the main challenge will be to build on the knowledge work that has taken place in the past months and systematically integrate adaptation intervention in country strategies and portfolios.

67. Fifth, IDA Deputies had requested greater clarity in the role of IDA vis-à-vis GEF in climate change.

The GEF provides grant funding in the areas of climate change, biodiversity, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants. Its funding is focused on "incremental" or additional costs associated with transforming a project with national benefits into one with global environmental benefits. Unlike IDA's core development funding, GEF projects must therefore "make a difference" to the global environment. Furthermore, because IDA countries currently have relatively low levels of emissions that would generate global environmental benefits, they have played a relatively minor role in GEF's global mitigation efforts.

- **The division of labor between IDA and GEF on mitigation is clear:** The GEF activities have traditionally included: piloting and demonstrating innovative technologies; barrier removal to transform markets; and capacity building, in particular, the creation of an enabling environment, including establishment of codes,

norms and standards. The GEF will remain in these traditional roles, while IDA will help move this to the next level, in terms of scale and investment programs on mitigation at the country level.

- **On adaptation, the division of labor between IDA, and more generally the WBG, and the GEF will be clarified as the international community agrees on the modalities of funding.** For the time being, resources available for adaptation both under UNFCCC and IDA are well below those required over the coming decades. During the recent meetings of the fifth replenishment of GEF resources (GEF-5), which took place in Washington DC from 25-26 June 2009 and in Paris from October 14-15, 2009, participants reaffirmed the importance of integrating adaptation plans with national priorities, and supported improving predictability of funding for both the LDCF and the SCCF. However, they also expressed a preference for the adaptation to climate change programming strategy to remain subject to voluntary funding (through the LDCF and SCCF) and distinct from the GEF replenishment. IDA will continue to leverage its strength as a development platform to promote climate-resilient development, mainstream and integrate climate actions into national development strategies, including in partnership with the GEF.

68. **Finally, monitoring financial flows towards climate change actions, particularly adaption is difficult, when interventions have to be built into core development efforts.** This challenge is being addressed through the design of a monitoring strategy under the SFDC and at the international level through the work on Rio Markers. The Results Framework for the World Bank Group's Strategic Framework for Development and Climate Change (SFDC) is being prepared. In addition, joint OECD-DAC/World Bank work is underway to include adaptation in the Rio Markers, which will make it easier to monitor adaptation efforts globally.

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ANNEXES

ANNEX 1. GEF PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY THE WORLD BANK IN IDA COUNTRIES

Approved in FY06-09

Region	Country	Fiscal year	Project ID	Project Name	Par Project ID	Commitment Amount (\$mm)
AFR	Benin	FY06	P069896	BJ-GEF Forests & Adjcnt Lnds Mgmt (FY06)		6.0
AFR	Cameroon	FY06	P073020	CM GEF Forest & Env DPL (FY06)	P070656	10.0
AFR	Cameroon	FY06	P089289	CM-GEF Sst AgroPastor & Land Mgmt (FY06)	P073629	6.0
AFR	Ethiopia	FY06	P077380	ET-GEF Energy Access Prj (FY06)	P049395	4.9
AFR	Guinea	FY06	P070878	GN-GEF Coastal Marine & Biodiversity Mg		5.0
AFR	Guinea	FY06	P081297	GN-GEF CB Land Mgmt SIL (FY06)		7.0
AFR	Liberia	FY06	P076740	LR-GEF Sapo Natl Park (FY05)		1.0
AFR	Mauritania	FY06	P087670	MR GEF CB Watershed Mgmt (FY06)	P081368	6.0
AFR	Mozambique	FY06	P076809	MZ-GEF TFCA & Tourism Dev (FY06)	P071465	10.0
AFR	Nigeria	FY06	P073686	NG-GEF Fadama 2 Crit Ecosys Mgmt (FY06)	P063622	10.0
AFR	Nigeria	FY06	P097692	NG-GEF MSP Natil Energy Dev SIL (FY06)	P090104	1.0
AFR	Tanzania	FY06	P084213	TZ-GEF Marine & Coastal Env Mgmt (FY06)	P082492	10.0
EAP	Kiribati	FY06	P089326	Kiribati Adaptation Program KAP II		6.6
EAP	Lao People's Democratic Republic	FY06	P080054	LA-GEF Rural Electrification Phase I	P075531	3.8
EAP	Papua New Guinea	FY06	P088940	PG-GEF-Teacher's Solar Lighting Project		1.0
ECA	Armenia	FY06	P090058	RENEW ENERGY (GEF)	P083352	3.0
ECA	Moldova	FY06	P090037	POPS STOCKPILES MGMT AND DESTRUCTION		6.4
LCR	Honduras	FY06	P090113	HN GEF Rural Electrification	P086775	2.4
LCR	Regional	FY06	P090731	Implementation of Adaptation Measures in the Caribbean		2.1
SAR	Bhutan	FY06	P087039	Bhutan- Sustainable Land Management		7.7
AFR	Ghana	FY07	P092509	GH-GEF Urban Transport Project	P100619	7.0
EAP	Mongolia	FY07	P084766	MN-GEF-Renewable Energy for Rural Access	P099321	3.5
ECA	Albania	FY07	P085089	BUTRINT GLBL BIODIV & HRTG (GEF MSP)	P086807	1.0
ECA	Moldova	FY07	P074139	ENV INFRASTRUCTURE (GEF)		4.6
LCR	Regional	FY07	P098248	Design and Implementation of Pilot Climate Change Adaptation Measures in the Andean Region		28.7
AFR	Benin	FY08	P071579	BJ-GEF Com.-Based Coastal Marine Biodiv.		4.3
AFR	Ethiopia	FY08	P090789	ET- Sustainable Land Management (FY08)	P107139	9.0
AFR	Ghana	FY08	P070970	GH-GEF Rural Energy Access	P074191	5.5
AFR	Guinea	FY08	P098742	GN-Electricity Sec Eff Improv GEF (FY07)	P077317	4.5
AFR	Liberia	FY08	P105830	LR-Establish of Protected Areas (FY08)	P104287	0.8
AFR	Malawi	FY08	P106671	MW-Agriculture Development GEF (FY09)	P105256	5.8
AFR	Mozambique	FY08	P098040	MZ-GEF Mrkt Led Sm r Dev (FY07)	P093165	6.2
AFR	Tanzania	FY08	P092154	TZ-GEF Energy Dvpt and Access Expansion	P101645	6.5
AFR	Zambia	FY08	P076320	ZM-GEF Increased Access to Elec (FY08)	P077452	4.5
EAP	Vietnam	FY08	P085393	VN-GEF-Hanoi Urban Transpnt Dev	P083581	9.8
ECA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	FY08	P087094	FOREST AND MOUNTAIN PROTECTED AREA (GEF)	P079161	3.4
LCR	Guyana	FY08	P103539	GY-GEF Conservancy Adaptation Project		3.8
AFR	Congo, Democratic Republic of	FY09	P083813	DRC-GEF National Parks (FY09)		7.0
AFR	Congo, Democratic Republic of	FY09	P111621	DRC:Rehab&Particip Mgt of KeyProt. area	P100620	6.0
AFR	Cote d'Ivoire	FY09	P111290	RCI-GEF Protected Area Project (PARC)		2.5
AFR	Kenya	FY09	P083172	KE-GEF Nairobi NP Ecsystm WCL SIL (FY07)		0.7
AFR	Madagascar	FY09	P088887	MG-GEF Irrigation & Watershed Prj (FY09)	P074086	5.9
AFR	Niger	FY09	P107841	NE Community Action Program (GEF)	P102354	4.7

AFR	Senegal	FY09	P092062	SN-GEF Sustain Mgmt of Fish Resources	P105881	6.0
AFR	Uganda	FY09	P112340	UG: GEF Energy for Rural Transf. APL2	P112334	9.0
EAP	Vietnam	FY09	P114893	DM2008 # 5706		0.2
ECA	Armenia	FY09	P114409	GEOFUND 2: Armenia Geothermal Project		1.5

Pipeline

Region	Country	FY Council Approved	WB Proj. ID	Proj. Name	Total Amount	Bank/IDA Amount (\$mm)
AFR	Kenya	FY07	P091979	Adaptation to Climate Change in Arid Lands (KACCAL)	51.2	40.0
MNA	Yemen	FY08	P103922	Adaptation to Climate Change Using Agrobiodiversity Resources in the Rainfed Highlands of Yemen	8.1	
EAP	Vanuatu	FY09	P112611	LDCF Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards	5.9	

ANNEX 2. CARBON OFFSET PROJECTS

Region	Country	Fiscal year	Project ID	Project Name	Grant Amount (\$ million)	IDA cofinancing (\$ million)
AFR	Sierra Leone	FY06	P093878	SL-CF Bumbuna Hydro Compl SIL (FY05)	4.5	..
AFR	Uganda	FY06	P097742	UG-Nile Basin Reforestation (FY06)	0.0	39.0
SAR	India	FY06	P090163	FALG Brick Project	0.0	..
SAR	India	FY06	P091453	VSBK Cluster Project	0.0	..
SAR	Nepal	FY06	P090038	NP Biogas Program	4.5	..
ECA	Moldova	FY06	P079303	ENERGY CONSV & EMISSION REDUC (CDCF)	0.5	..
ECA	Moldova	FY06	P092516	BIOMASS HEAT IN RUR COMM (CDCF)	1.5	26.0
ECA	Moldova	FY06	P100597	SOIL CONS. FOLLW UP	2.5	..
LCR	Honduras	FY06	P092987	HN Pico Bonito Reforestation	0.0	..
LCR	Nicaragua	FY06	P094154	NI Precious Woods Project	0.0	..
AFR	Kenya	FY07	P099628	KE-Greenbelt Movement (FY07)	2.2	..
AFR	Kenya	FY07	P103458	KE-KenGen Carbon Finance (FY07)	0.0	167.0
AFR	Madagascar	FY07	P093721	MG-CF Bio-Diversity Corridor SIL (FY06)	0.8	40.0
AFR	Mali	FY07	P098268	ML-BioCarbon Fund MASPP & Biomass (FY06)	0.0	..
AFR	Niger	FY07	P095346	NE-CF BIO CF Acacia Plantations (FY06)	0.1	43.0
AFR	Nigeria	FY07	P098664	NG-CF Aba Cogeneration (FY06)	0.0	..
AFR	Uganda	FY07	P072090	UG-West Nile Electrification	0.0	58.0
EAP	Indonesia	FY07	P104482	ID Pontianak Landfill Gas	0.0	..
SAR	India	FY07	P095901	BioCarbon-Livelihoods Project	1.0	..
SAR	Nepal	FY07	P095978	NP Village Micro Hydro	1.9	..
ECA	Albania	FY07	P091145	AFFORSTN & REFORSTN (BIOCBF)	1.0	7.0
LCR	Bolivia	FY07	P104092	BO Urban Wastewater Methane Gas Capture	5.0	..
AFR	Ethiopia	FY08	P098428	ET-Humbo and Soddo Carbon Project (FY06)	0.0	..
AFR	Kenya	FY08	P106635	KE-Kengen, Kiambere, Tana, Eburru (FY08)	2.8	..
AFR	Kenya	FY08	P106636	KE-Kengen, Sondu Miriu, Kipevu (FY08)	17.1	..
AFR	Madagascar	FY08	P108943	MG-Carbon Offset Avoided (FY08)	1.5	..
AFR	Nigeria	FY08	P093186	NG-CF Natl Energy Dev SIL (FY06)	5.9	..
AFR	Nigeria	FY08	P098638	NG-Lagos Landfill Gas & Composting (FY06)	2.1	..
AFR	Uganda	FY08	P098743	UG-Kakira Bagasse Cogen (FY06)	3.1	..
SAR	Bangladesh	FY08	P106135	Grameen Shakti Solar Homes	9.0	..
SAR	Bangladesh	FY08	P107906	BD Home Solar Energy IDCOL	1.0	..
ECA	Azerbaijan	FY08	P093483	POWER TRANSM (DONOR CF)	0.0	..
ECA	Georgia	FY08	P101625	HYDRO REHABILITATION	3.0	..
LCR	Guyana	FY08	P090044	GY Bagasse Cogeneration	2.6	..
AFR	Senegal	FY09	P107167	SN-Rural Lighting Efficiency (FY08)	1.8	32.0
ECA	Moldova	FY09	P109459	Moldova Community Forestry Project	2.0	..

ANNEX 3. IDENTIFYING RISKS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

The Climate Change Data Portal, provides access to the WB Screening Tool ADAPT (Assessment and Design for Adaptation to Climate Change: A Planning Tool) to assist in the climate risk management and the identification of activities sensitive to the effects of climate change and to briefly advice on possible adaptation options. This annex highlights how ADAPT has been useful in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA).

In addition to ADAPT, regional departments at the World Bank have been undertaking portfolio screening exercises. Particularly noteworthy and relevant for IDA is the SSA portfolio screening exercise. The specific objectives of the portfolio & pipeline screening were two-fold:

- Establish vulnerability and change of development projects in the Africa region based on an assessment of exposure to climate vulnerability and change in each country and the present portfolio of projects in key sectors; and
- Provide an estimate of the additional costs of mainstreaming adaptation and/or mitigation opportunities into the project portfolio & pipeline.

The overall aim of this portfolio assessment was to seek opportunities to enhance the resiliency of development by introducing adaptation into development projects that reduce impact (and in some cases reap the benefits) of climate change as well as reduce the impact of climate change and hydrologic variability.

The approach taken in this initial portfolio assessment was to overlay the portfolio of active (FY06-FY08, 3rd quarter) and pipeline (FY08, 4th quarter-FY10) projects with an assessment of the exposure to climate variability and change in each country, and to assess from this overlay the specific CRM challenges for such projects and for the sector. Projects reviewed were organized in six main sector groups (networks). Of these, the Sustainable Development Network (SDN) and the Health sector within the Human Development Network (HDN) were of primary interest.

As shown in the Table, at the time of the review the World Bank was planning to lend about US\$7.3 billion for the pipeline projects in all AFR countries, with US\$2.5 billion being in the countries with a High exposure to climate variability and change.

Table Planned Pipeline Lending (FY 08-10) (million US\$)

Countries	Lending		
	IBRD	IDA	IBRD/IDA
H	168.0	2,318.3	2,486.3
M	0.0	2,678.8	2,678.8
L	151.1	1,956.1	2,107.2
Total	319.1	6,953.2	7,272.4

H=High Vulnerability, M=Medium Vulnerability, L=Low Vulnerability

The report concluded that the factors which contribute in a major way to Africa's high vulnerability to climate variability are largely the same issues which are important to the region's development agenda. In particular:

- Low capacity to plan and invest in adaptation to climate variability
- Limited knowledge base (e.g., weak hydrologic and meteorological monitoring, lack of skills and human resources to utilize these data)
- Low resilience of economies due to limited infrastructure and deteriorated assets due in part to frequent extreme climatic events
- High dependence of economies, particularly in food production, on climate variability (e.g. rainfall patterns, low extent of irrigation, low water security, limited access to technology)
- Low levels of energy access, and low energy efficiency
- Little or no fiscal space

The spatial variability of vulnerability and the patterns of predicted climate change suggest that there are both development opportunities and impediments. The review of the portfolio suggests that a framework exists in key sectors to address these issues and provides insights on what the Bank/IDA should do more of and what new activities should be undertaken.

ANNEX 4. ANALYTIC AND ADVISORY ACTIVITIES ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Region	Country	Country Eligibility	Project ID	Project Title	Fiscal year	Network	Sector Board
AFR	Madagascar	IDA	P085165	MG-Risk Mgt. & SP Strtgy (FY06)	FY06	HDN	SP
SAR	Afghanistan	IDA	P090943	ARTF - Nat. Vulnerability Program - TA	FY06	HDN	SP
AFR	Ethiopia	IDA	P091889	ET-Rural Risk Management	FY07	SDN	ARD
AFR	Guinea	IDA	P096196	GN-Risk & Vulnerability Assess (FY07)	FY07	HDN	SP
AFR	Malawi	IDA	P095914	MW-Bldg Resilient Comm Pol Note (FY06)	FY07	HDN	SP
ECA	Moldova	IDA	P096253	DISASTER MGMT NOTE	FY07	SDN	ARD
SAR	India	BLEND	P084665	Vulnerability Reduction & Adaptation	FY07	SDN	ENV
LCR	Bolivia	BLEND	P104450	Water quality surveillance in vulnerable	FY08	SDN	WAT
AFR	Ethiopia	IDA	P110947	ET:Economics of Climate Change(Ethiopia)	FY09	SDN	ENV
AFR	Ghana	IDA	P112161	GH:Disaster Preparedness & Watershed Mana	FY09	SDN	ARD
EAP	Papua New Guinea	BLEND	P110796	PNG Oro Province Disaster Response	FY09	SDN	ARD
SAR	Bangladesh	IDA	P105764	Climate Change and Agriculture	FY09	SDN	ARD
SAR	Bangladesh	IDA	P105998	Climate Change Implications on Salt Wtr	FY09	SDN	WAT
SAR	Bangladesh	IDA	P106128	Decent Disaster Mgmt and Local Governanc	FY09	SDN	SDV
AFR	Ethiopia	IDA	P113142	ET-Adaptation to Climate Change	FY10	SDN	ENV
AFR	Madagascar	IDA	P102451	MG-Adaptation & Risk Management (FY10)	FY10	SDN	ARD
AFR	Malawi	IDA	P104446	MW-GFDRR Mainstreaming Disaster (FY10)	FY10	PREM	PS
AFR	Mozambique	IDA	P104447	MZ-GFDRR Mainstreaming Disaster (FY10)	FY10	PREM	PS
EAP	Papua New Guinea	BLEND	P110151	PG - Climate Change Strategy	FY10	SDN	ENV
EAP	Vietnam	IDA	P114038	Cluster-Prioritizing Climate Change Inv	FY10	SDN	ENV
ECA	Georgia	BLEND	P088961	WATER RES & RISK MGMT TA	FY10	SDN	ARD
LCR	Bolivia	BLEND	P115558	BO Water-Related Adaptation to CC	FY10	SDN	ENV
SAR	Bangladesh	IDA	P110813	Bangladesh: Agricultural Risk Insurance	FY10	FPD	FPD
SAR	India	BLEND	P110068	Climate Change & Coastal Adaptation	FY10	SDN	ENV
SAR	India	BLEND	P114040	Imple. Support for India Dis. Risk Mitig	FY10	SDN	UD
SAR	Pakistan	BLEND	P110868	Post Disaster Housing Capacity Building	FY10	SDN	UD
SAR	Sri Lanka	IDA	P110745	Disaster Reduction and Recovery	FY10	HDN	SP
SAR	Sri Lanka	IDA	P112930	Climate Change Carbon Finance Training	FY10	SDN	ENV
AFR	Senegal	IDA	P115535	SN: Children role in climate change	FY11	HDN	SP
MNA	Yemen, Republic	IDA	P106257	RY-Adaptation to Climate Change	FY11	SDN	ENV
SAR	India	BLEND	P116910	Ministry of Finance TA on Climate Change	FY11	SDN	ENV
SAR	Nepal	IDA	P114570	Water Resource & Climate Change	FY11	SDN	WAT

ANNEX 5. SECTORS AND THEMES IDENTIFIED AS VULNERABLE TO CLIMATE CHANGE FOR THE AAA AND LENDING PORTFOLIO SCREENING IN SECTION III.A. AND IV.A.

Vulnerable Sectors

Code	Sector
AB	Agricultural extension and research
AH	Crops
AI	Irrigation and drainage
BL	Public Administration – Agriculture, fishing, and forestry
BW	Public Administration – Water, sanitation and flood protection
JA	Health
YC	Housing construction
TP	Ports, waterways, and shipping
TA	Roads and highways
WD	Flood protection
WC	Water supply
WZ	General water, sanitation, and flood protection

Themes with overlaps with adaptation actions

Code	Theme
39	Infrastructure services for private sector development
52	Natural disaster management
53	Poverty strategy, analysis, and monitoring
54	Social safety nets
87	Social risk mitigation
51	Improving labor markets
55	Vulnerability assessment and monitoring
56	Other social protection and risk management
57	Participation and civic engagement
58	Conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction
59	Gender
60	Indigenous peoples
61	Social analysis and monitoring
62	Other social development
63	Child health
64	Other communicable diseases
65	Education for all
66	Education for the knowledge economy
67	Health system performance

-
- 68 Nutrition and food security
 - 69 Population and reproductive health
 - 70 Other human development
 - 89 Non-communicable diseases and injury
 - 92 Malaria
 - 93 Tuberculosis
 - 71 Access to urban services and housing
 - 72 Municipal finance
 - 73 Municipal governance and institution building
 - 74 Other urban development
 - 75 Rural markets
 - 76 Rural non-farm income generation
 - 77 Rural policies and institutions
 - 78 Rural services and infrastructure
 - 79 Other rural development
 - 91 Global Food Crisis Response
 - 80 Biodiversity
 - 81 Climate change
 - 82 Environmental policies and institutions
 - 83 Land administration and management
 - 84 Pollution management and environmental health
 - 85 Water resources management
 - 86 Other environment and natural resources management
-

ANNEX 6. PORTFOLIO SCREENING QUESTIONNAIRE

The following questionnaire was used to screen the extent to which projects in IDA 14 and IDA15 have integrated climate change considerations in their design. Results of the analysis are presented in the main text.

-
- 1 Does the project address vulnerability to general adverse impacts (financial crisis, food crisis, natural disasters, weather related disasters, etc.)?
 - financial
 - food
 - health
 - weather/natural related disaster
 - Other
 - 2 Which weather related risk is identified in the project
 - Water stress in agriculture/other sectors (drought or flood)
 - Hazard from extreme events (flood, droughts, landslide)
 - Health risks due to malnutrition and vector borne disease
 - Other
 - 3 Is a future weather related risk identified in the project?
 - 4 Which one?
 - 5 What sector of population will be affected?
 - Rural
 - Urban
 - 6 Is weather related risk explicitly addresses by the project?
 - 7 What is the approach taken to reduce key climate change risks in the project component?
 - Adaptation is achieved through development
 - Build response capacity and improve risk management in sensitive sectors (adaptation is seen as a way to support development objectives)
 - Address a specific risk (adaptation is pursued for its own sake)
 - 8 How is the project featuring responses to adaptation (present and future vulnerability to climate related risks)?
 - Improving natural resource management practices
 - Building institutions and improving planning processes
 - Engaging communities and raising awareness
 - Increasing literacy, gender empowerment and creating social safety nets
 - Improving infrastructure (e.g. irrigation, communications)
 - Establishment of monitoring / early warning systems
 - Change in agricultural practices
 - Human development with a focus on health interventions
 - Supporting policy reform
 - Providing or improving insurance
 - Training and capacity building
 - Other
 - 9 Is adaptation to CC identified as an addition to the current project? If yes, then go to Q10:
 - 10 If yes, what are the key tools used to address the adaptation component?
-

Building monitoring data
Improving natural resource management practices
Building institutions and improving planning processes
Engaging communities and raising awareness
Increasing literacy, gender empowerment and creating social safety nets
Improving infrastructure (e.g. irrigation, communications)
Establishment of monitoring / early warning systems
Change in agricultural practices
Human development with a focus on health interventions
Supporting policy reform
Providing or improving insurance
Training and capacity building
Other

11 How is the adaptation component of the project being funded?

IDA

GEF

Other (specify)

12 Is adaptation explicitly identified in the cost table?

13 If yes, what is the total amount

ANNEX 7. LIST OF PROJECTS REVIEWED FOR PORTFOLIO SCREENING

ID	Name	Country	IDA period	Type	Sector Board	Network	Amount (\$ million)
P090644	NG-Comm. Social Dev. (FY09)	Nigeria	IDA15	Investment	SP	HDN	200
P091092	DRC Urban Water Supply Project (FY09)	Congo, Democratic Republic of	IDA15	Investment	WAT	SDN	190
P093478	Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project	India	IDA15	Investment	ARD	SDN	82
P093988	Dhaka Water Sup & San. Project	Bangladesh	IDA15	Investment	WAT	SDN	149
P094360	National VBD Control & Polio Eradication	India	IDA15	Investment	HE	HDN	521
P095210	NE - Agro-Pastoral Export Promotion Proj	Niger	IDA15	Investment	ARD	SDN	40
P096360	AO - Water Sector Institutional Dvlp	Angola	IDA15	Investment	WAT	SDN	57
P096572	NG-Fadama Development-III SIL (FY08)	Nigeria	IDA15	Investment	ARD	SDN	250
P096648	NG-Commercial Agriculture Development	Nigeria	IDA15	Investment	ARD	SDN	150
P100620	DRC- Forest and Nature Conservation SIL	Congo, Democratic Republic of	IDA15	Investment	ARD	SDN	64
P100735	Orissa Community Tank Management Project	India	IDA15	Investment	ARD	SDN	112
P101392	EMERGENCY ENERGY ASSISTANCE	Kyrgyz Republic	IDA15	Investment	EMT	SDN	11
P105881	SN-Sustainable Mgt of Fish Resources	Senegal	IDA15	Investment	ARD	SDN	4
P106216	Higher Education Quality Improvement	Bangladesh	IDA15	Investment	ED	HDN	81
P106834	RW-1st Comm Living Standards (FY09)	Rwanda	IDA15	Dev Pol Lend	SP	HDN	6
P106855	ET-General Educ Quality Improv. (FY09)	Ethiopia	IDA15	Investment	ED	HDN	50
P107037	RY-WATER SECTOR SUPPORT	Yemen, Republic of	IDA15	Investment	WAT	SDN	90
P110092	NI Greater Managua Water and Sanitation	Nicaragua	IDA15	Investment	WAT	SDN	40
P110126	REGIONAL & MUNICIPAL INFRA DEV	Georgia	IDA15	Investment	UD	SDN	40
P110267	SECOND RURAL WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION	Kyrgyz Republic	IDA15	Investment	WAT	SDN	9
P111545	KE-Cash Transfer for OVC (FY09)	Kenya	IDA15	Investment	SP	HDN	50
P111667	HT Avian Human Influenza Emergency	Haiti	IDA15	Investment	ARD	SDN	2
P111679	CF: Supp to Vulnerable Grps Community Dev	Central African Republic	IDA15	Investment	SDV	SDN	8
P113002	NP Social Safety Net - Food Crisis Respo	Nepal	IDA15	Investment	ARD	SDN	17
P113099	LR-Urban and Rural Infra. Rehab. Project	Liberia	IDA15	Investment	TR	SDN	44
P113134	MG-Emerg. Food Sec. & Reconstr. (FY09)	Madagascar	IDA15	Investment	SP	HDN	40
P114292	HT Emerg Bridge Reconst & Vulnerab Reduc	Haiti	IDA15	Investment	UD	SDN	20
P115261	HT: Emergency School Reconstruction	Haiti	IDA15	Investment	ED	HDN	5
P115486	LIFELINE ROADS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	Armenia	IDA15	Investment	TR	SDN	25
P040712	Water Management Improvement Project	Bangladesh	IDA14	Investment	ARD	SDN	102
P073361	VN -Natural Disaster Risk Mngt Project	Vietnam	IDA14	Investment	ARD	SDN	86
P077287	VN-RRD RWSS	Vietnam	IDA14	Investment	WAT	SDN	46
P078978	COMM & BASIC HEALTH	Tajikistan	IDA14	Investment	HE	HDN	10
P082242	HN Nutrition and Social Protection	Honduras	IDA14	Investment	SP	HDN	20
P084022	SN-Local Authorities Development	Senegal	IDA14	Investment	UD	SDN	80

Program							
P086886	RY-Fisheries Res. Mngmnt & Conservation	Yemen, Republic of	IDA14	Investment	ARD	SDN	25
P088319	HN (CRL) Barrio-Ciudad Project	Honduras	IDA14	Investment	UD	SDN	15
P089761	Sec. Educ. Dev. and Girls Access Project	Yemen, Republic of	IDA14	Investment	ED	HDN	20
P090768	TN IAM WARM	India	IDA14	Investment	ARD	SDN	485
P093461	SUST TOURISM DEVT	Montenegro	IDA14	Investment	WAT	SDN	10
P094278	MR-Health & Nutrition Supt (FY06)	Mauritania	IDA14	Investment	HE	HDN	10
P095593	TP Energy Services Delivery Project	Timor-Leste	IDA14	Investment	EMT	SDN	2.5
P096418	VN Land Administration Project	Vietnam	IDA14	Investment	ARD	SDN	75
P098496	TZ-Sci.&Tech. High Educ. Prog-Ph.1 (FY08)	Tanzania	IDA14	Investment	ED	HDN	100
P099321	MN-Renewable Energy for Rural Access	Mongolia	IDA14	Investment	EMT	SDN	4
P100122	Avian Influenza Emergency ERL (FY06)	Nigeria	IDA14	Investment	ARD	SDN	50
P100935	Avian Flu	Afghanistan	IDA14	Investment	ARD	SDN	8
P101473	ET-Urban WSS SIL FY07)	Ethiopia	IDA14	Investment	WAT	SDN	100
P102262	TZ-Zanzibar Basic Educ. SIL (FY07)	Tanzania	IDA14	Investment	ED	HDN	42
P103343	National Emergency Rural Access Project	Afghanistan	IDA14	Investment	TR	SDN	112
P105116	SOCIAL PROTECTION DEVELOPMENT	Azerbaijan	IDA14	Investment	SP	HDN	27
P106283	NI Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Nicaragua	IDA14	Investment	WAT	SDN	20
P108078	MV Environmental Management Proj	Maldives	IDA14	Investment	ENV	SDN	13
P109961	Second National Water Supply & San.	Azerbaijan	IDA14	Investment	WAT	SDN	260
P110943	TG-Community Dev. Project ERL (FY08)	Togo	IDA14	Investment	SP	HDN	17
P093699	AO-Market Oriented Smallholder Agr	Angola	IDA15	Investment	ARD	SDN	30
P098151	Clean Air and Sustainable Environment	Bangladesh	IDA15	Investment	ENV	SDN	62
P099930	MZ-Health Service Delivery SIL (FY08)	Mozambique	IDA15	Investment	HE	HDN	38
P112761	Bangladesh Food Crisis DSC	Bangladesh	IDA15	Dev Pol	EP	PREM	130
P114111	CAR - Emergency Power Response Project	Central African Republic	IDA15	Investment	EMT	SDN	8
P113156	ETHIOPIA GLOBAL FOOD CRISIS RESPONSE PRO	Ethiopia	IDA15	Investment	ARD	SDN	250
P070063	ZM-Agr Dev Support Program (FY06)	Zambia	IDA14	Investment	ARD	SDN	37
P074086	MG-Irrigation & Watershed Project (FY07)	Madagascar	IDA14	Investment	ARD	SDN	30
P078832	Karnataka Panchayats Strengthening Proj	India	IDA14	Investment	ARD	SDN	120
P082969	GM-CDDP SIL (FY06)	Gambia, The	IDA14	Investment	ARD	SDN	12
P095211	BI-Community and Social Dvpt SIL (FY06)	Burundi	IDA14	Investment	SDV	SDN	40
P096411	NE-Rural & Social Policy Reform I (FY06)	Niger	IDA14	Dev Pol	SP	HDN	50
P101434	NE-Transport Sector Program SIM (FY08)	Niger	IDA14	Investment	TR	SDN	30
P104566	MZ-Water Services & Inst. Support	Mozambique	IDA14	Investment	WAT	SDN	15
P103631	GH-PRSC 6 DPL (FY08)	Ghana	IDA14	Dev Pol	EP	PREM	100