The World Bank Monthly Operational Summary

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Entries for Projects in the Pipeline are organized by region, country and economic sector. Entries preceded by (N) denote new listings; (R) indicates a revision or update from the previous month’s listing. The portions of the entry that differ appear in italic type. A sample entry is included in the User’s Guide, which begins on the next page.

Sector Definitions

Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry
Education
Energy and Mining
Finance
Health and Other Social Services
Industry and Trade
Information and Communications
Public Administration, Law, and Justice
Transportation
Water, Sanitation, and Flood Protection

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GUIDE TO THE WORLD BANK MONTHLY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

The World Bank Monthly Operational Summary reports on the status of projects in the World Bank’s pipeline from the time the operation is identified to the signing of the Loan, Credit, or Grant Agreement. It is a detailed accounting of the projects included in the country lending programs that are actively being prepared for implementation. The lending programs reflect the Bank’s strategy for each member country as set out in the Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) papers and notes presented to the Board of Executive Directors of the World Bank. On average, it takes about 13 months for the Bank to process a project from concept document to approval. After a financing agreement is signed or a project removed from the program, the project entry is dropped from this Summary.

Each issue of the Summary contains a list of projects being reported for the first time and a list of projects for which financing agreements have been signed or that have been dropped from the current program.

By becoming familiar with the Bank’s project cycle, which is summarized in the following paragraphs, consultants or suppliers of goods and works can gauge when the timing is right to pursue business opportunities with Bank borrowers. Each entry in the Monthly Operational Summary shows what point in the cycle a particular project has reached.

Project Cycle

During IDENTIFICATION, the client government and the Bank identify a specific operation as being likely to support the country’s development strategy and the Bank’s CAS.

During PREPARATION, the client government identifies and discusses the technical and institutional alternatives for achieving the objectives of a project. Preparation usually requires feasibility studies followed by more detailed studies of the alternatives that promise to yield the most satisfactory results. An environmental assessment is usually carried out during this phase. (See below for more information on environmental assessment.)

In the preparation stage of the project cycle, clients often supplement their own efforts by hiring consultants to carry out a major part of the work. Contractors and suppliers of equipment and goods need to start making contacts with country officials during this stage.

During APPRAISAL, the Bank conducts a comprehensive review of all aspects of the project (technical, institutional, economic, and financial), laying the foundation for implementing the project and evaluating it when completed. Conducted by Bank staff, project appraisal may be supplemented by individual experts. The preparation of the Project Appraisal Document concludes this stage.

During NEGOTIATIONS, discussions are held with the client government, and the agreements reached are written into the loan documents. Upon completion of negotiations, the project is presented to the Executive Directors for approval. After approval, the financing agreement is signed.

Project IMPLEMENTATION normally starts within a few months after the project financing agreement is signed. Countries, through their implementing agencies, have full responsibility for executing of World Bank-financed projects, including hiring consultants and procuring goods and works. Contractors and suppliers, therefore, should contact appropriate officials of the implementing agency to express their interest in specific projects and obtain information on what goods and services will be needed and when and how to submit bids and proposals.

During implementation, consultants are often used to provide technical assistance and other project implementation support. Unlike contracts for goods and works, those for consulting services are not usually advertised. Therefore, consultants in particular should contact the responsible implementing agency early in the project preparation period to express their interest. Contracts for consulting services, as well as some for goods and works, may also be procured prior to loan/credit/grant approval. This is known as advance contracting.

The information contained in The World Bank Monthly Operational Summary is intended to enable companies to assess their interest in supplying Bank-financed projects. Further information should be requested from the country’s project implementing agency. The likelihood of a timely response is greater if the queries are brief and to the point. When possible, travel to the country and direct contact with relevant agency officials is recommended.

Firms should contact the World Bank only if they are unable to obtain a response to their queries from the implementing agency. General information about business opportunities under Bank loans, credits, and grants may be obtained from the World Bank’s Procurement Policy and Services Group’s website at http://www.worldbank.org/procure (click on bidding and consulting opportunities).

Business opportunities arising from World Bank projects after they have been approved, including invitations to bid and to submit proposals on Bank projects and notices of contract awards, appear twice a month in UN Development Business and are available via the internet at UN Development Business Online at <www.devbusiness.com>.

Environmental Categories

The type, timing, and scope of environmental analysis to be performed by Bank clients are confirmed when a given project is identified. Projects are assigned one of the following categories, depending on the nature, magnitude, and sensitivity of environmental issues:

Category A: The project may have adverse and significant environmental impacts. Full environmental assessment is normally required.

Category B: The project may have specific environmental issues. Partial environmental assessment is normally required.

Category C: Likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. Beyond screening, no further EA action is required.

Category FI: Involves investment of Bank funds through a financial intermediary, in subprojects that have adverse environmental impacts. An environmental framework may be required.

Category U: No category given.
A typical summary entry looks like this:

**Viet Nam**

(R) Payment Systems and Bank Modernization:

The project will establish a computerized payments system in order to improve efficiency and modernize the banking sector. Technical assistance to strengthen the institutional capacity of participating commercial banks will also be provided. Preappraisal mission completed.

Environmental Assessment Category C. Project: P123456. US$ 50.0 (IDA). Consultants will be required for project management and commercial bank institutional studies.

Project Management Unit, Payment System and Bank Modernization Project, State Bank of Viet Nam, 49 Ly Thai To, Viet Nam, Fax: (84-4) 258-385, Contact Mr. Nguyen Van Binh

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

In addition to projects financed by the World Bank, the World Bank Monthly Operational Summary reports on projects financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The GEF provides grants and concessional funding to recipient countries for projects and programs that protect the global environment and promote sustainable economic growth.

The facility, set up as a pilot program in 1991, was restructured and replenished with over US$ 2 billion in 1994, and replenished with another US$ 4 billion in 1998, to cover the agreed incremental costs of activities that benefit the global environment in four focal areas: climate change, biological diversity, international waters, and stratospheric ozone. Activities concerning land degradation, primarily desertification and deforestation, as they relate to the four focal areas, are also eligible for funding. Both the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity have designated the GEF as their funding mechanism on an interim basis.

GEF projects and programs are managed through three implementing agencies: the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), and the World Bank. The GEF Secretariat, which is functionally independent from the three implementing agencies, reports to and services the Council and Assembly of the GEF.

The GEF is striving for universal participation, and currently 168 countries are participants. Countries may be eligible for GEF funds if (a) they are eligible for financial assistance through the financial mechanism of either the Climate Change Convention or the Convention on Biological Diversity; or (b) they are eligible to borrow from the World Bank (IBRD and/or IDA) or receive technical assistance grants from UNDP through a Country Programme. A country must be a party to the Climate Change Convention or the Convention of Biological Diversity to receive funds from the GEF in the relevant focal area.

GEF projects must be country-driven, incorporate consultation with local communities, and, where appropriate, involve nongovernmental organizations in project implementation.

For additional information on the GEF, contact the GEF secretariat or visit its website: www.gefweb.org

The GEF Secretariat

1818 H St. NW
Washington DC 20433, USA
Tel: (1-202) 473-0508
Fax: (1-202) 522-3240, 522-3245
E-mail: Secretariat@TheGEF.org
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- Democratic Republic of Congo: Human Development Systems Strengthening (Cr. H9360-ZR)
- Ethiopia: Statistics for Results Facility
- Guinea: Power Sector Recovery Project (Cr. 54990-GN, Cr. H9690-GN)
- Mozambique: Water Resources Development Flood Response Additional Financing
- Nigeria: Nigeria Electricity and Gas Improvement Additional Financing
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**East Asia and Pacific Region**
- China: Jiaozuo Safe and Green Transport Development in Transforming Economy (Ln. 83700-CN)
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- Brazil: Water, Sanitation and Flood Protection: Fortaleza Sustainable Urban Development Project
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- Dominican Republic: Health and Other Social Services: DO-Health Sector (HS) Reform API3
- Ecuador: Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry: Ecuador Sustainable Family Farming Modernization Project
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Guarantee Operations

By covering some of the risks that the market is not able to bear or adequately evaluate, the Bank’s guarantee can attract new sources of finance, reduce financing costs, and extend maturities. The guarantee can be especially valuable for countries with limited market access and where activities traditionally undertaken and financed by the government are being shifted to the private sector but where the government remains as a regulator or provider of inputs and a buyer of outputs. The Bank’s participation as guarantor can also facilitate the transparency of these transactions.

Since the guarantee is intended to be a catalytic instrument, the Bank offers only partial guarantees, and risks are clearly shared between the Bank and private lenders. The Bank’s objective is to cover risks that it is well-positioned to bear given its credit, its experience with developing countries, and its special relationships with governments. The risk-sharing may be for specific risks (the partial risk guarantee) or for part of the financing (the partial credit guarantee).

A partial risk guarantee covers risks arising from nonperformance of sovereign contractual obligations or from force majeure aspects in a project. A partial credit guarantee and a policy-based guarantee typically extend maturities beyond what private creditors could otherwise provide, for example, by guaranteeing late-dated repayments.
For more information on the Bank’s guarantee program and to obtain a copy of the pamphlet “The World Bank Guarantees: Leveraging Private Finance for Emerging Markets” (available in English, French, Portuguese and Spanish), please contact the Finance Economics and Urban Department (FEU) Tel: (202) 458-8111; Fax: (202) 522-0761, or visit www.worldbank.org/guarantees.

**Africa**

**Cote d’Ivoire**  
*Energy and Mining*

**Foxtrot Gas Field Expansion (Private Sector):** The objective is to improve the availability of natural gas for power generation in an environmentally sound manner. IDA PRG US$ 60 million. Board Approval completed on 18 June 2013.

**Mauritania**  
*Energy and Mining*

**Gas to Power PRG (Private Sector):** The objective is to increase the electricity supply through development of gas infrastructure. IDA PRG US$ 80 million. The Board Approval scheduled for FY14.

**Nigeria**  
*Energy and Mining*

**Nigeria Power Sector IPP Guarantees Project (Private Sector):** The objective is to support power sector development and privatization of distribution and power generation companies. A series of IDA PRGs US$ 1 billion. Board Approval scheduled for FY14.

**Tanzania**  
*Energy and Mining*

**Singida Wind power (Private Sector):** The objective is to improve the environment for private sector investments in climate-friendly wind generation capacity. IDA PRG of US$ 100 million. Board Approval scheduled for FY14.

**Ruhudji Hydropower Project (Private Sector):** The objective is to improve the environment for private sector investment in power sector, thereby increasing electricity supply. IDA PRG of US$ 200 million. Board Approval scheduled for FY15.

**Europe and Central Asia**

**Croatia**  
*Financial Sector*

**Croatia PCG (Private Sector):** The objective is to support the Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development (HBOR) to improve long-term financing terms. PCG EU€ 200 million. Board Approval completed on 27 June 2013.

**Kosovo**  
*Energy and Mining*

**New Kosovo Power Plant (NKPP) IPP (Private Sector):** The objective is to support a private sector independent power producer and lignite mine development company. IDA PRG of US$ 54 million. Board Approval scheduled for FY15.
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<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
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<td>AfDB</td>
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<td>APL</td>
<td>Adaptable Program Loan</td>
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<td>BADEA</td>
<td>Banque Arabe de Développement Économique en Afrique</td>
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<td>BOAD</td>
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<td>European Investment Bank</td>
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<td>FAO/CP</td>
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