

**Trust Fund for
Environmentally and Socially
Sustainable Development
(TF-ESSD)
Semi-Annual Report**

May 1, 2004-October 31, 2004

TFESSD
SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
NOVEMBER 2004

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Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development (TFESSD) Annual Report November, 2004

PART 1 – OVERALL PROGRESS

1.1 General Overview

1. This report is an update of the TFESSD portfolio performance for the period May 1 to October 31, 2004. It includes updates from the Environment, Poverty, Social Development and Social Protection Windows, with summaries of all ongoing activities. As agreed with the donors, a more strategic look at the TFESSD, including information on partnerships, knowledge sharing, or other topics requested by the donors, will be done during the next report, prior to the June 2005 consultations.

2. In countries where the TFESSD has been active, the financed activities are promoting cross-sectoral interventions that build capacity for better management of social, poverty and environmental matters. Each window report below as well as the completion reports give examples of how the funded activities have led to policy or program changes in countries to make policies and programs more beneficial to social change, poverty reduction and environmental management. In later years, we are also beginning to see a positive effect from the insistence on the cross sectoral nature of activities. Activities now have the potential of not only strengthening countries' capacity for better management of sectoral issues, e.g. environmental management, but for supporting more sustainable development paths by looking at social, ecological and economic sustainability in a more integrated fashion.

3. Within the Bank, the main impact of the trust fund has been in assisting in linking up the global priorities of the Bank's poverty, social development and environment strategies and policies with country-level strategies, policies and programs. Activities fund innovative analytical and project level work that translate the principles laid out in Bank-wide strategies and policies into practical in-country work. Examples include the work on poverty and environmental linkages and the many poverty and social impact analyses piloted over the last years. In addition, the insistence on cross-sectoral collaboration across poverty, environment and social development (and now social protection in the future), creates a strong incentive for cross-sectoral work within the Bank. For instance the recently approved work in Africa on integrating country social analysis into poverty assessments might not have proceeded in an integrated manner quite so quickly without the presence of the TFESSD. This aspect of the trust fund will be highlighted further in the selection of proposals and in the sector boards' strategic review of ongoing activities.

4. Bank-wide, the new operational policy on development policy lending (OP8.60 approved in July 2004) contains reference to the importance of understanding the poverty and social impacts and the environmental/natural resource management aspects when assessing a country's policy and institutional framework, and supports consultation with

and participation of key stakeholders in preparing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating country programs and operations. These activities were first piloted in the Bank with TFESSD support, and the impacts are now reflected in the new operational policy as well as in Country Assistance Strategies and PRSCs.

5. The active TFESSD portfolio as of October 31, 2004 stood at 144 projects (this includes the 58 new projects that were approved and established in FY05). In addition, 28 projects came to closure during the period May 1 – October 31, 2004. A complete listing of all individual activities approved for TFESSD funding and projections of disbursements and commitments is enclosed in Annex 1. Individual progress reports prepared by Task Managers were sent out separately on November 10, 2004 by CD-Rom.

6. Overall, implementation progress has generally been good (with the exception of a handful of activities which have seen delays due to in-country situations). Extensions of activities continue to be requested and are granted in most cases where there is good justification and a likelihood that activities will regain momentum and continue to be relevant.

1.2 Disbursements and Commitments

7. Cumulative disbursements and commitments as of the end of October 2004 reached \$43.05 million as shown in Table 1 below. This reflects an increase of 15% since the previous reporting period (April 30, 2004), which totaled \$37.4 million. This increase is significantly less than the 29% increase that was reflected in the last reporting period, but is due in part to the new activities which have recently been established and are just beginning implementation; part of the decrease in disbursements and commitments has also been due to the funding constraints experienced by the TFESSD over the past three months, which resulted in delayed replenishment of funds to several activities. However, disbursements and commitments during the reporting period continued to increase in absolute terms across all windows (details can be seen in individual window reports).

8. As of October 31, 2004, cumulative disbursements and commitments for the Africa region totaled \$18.6 million, up from \$17.0 million for the prior period. The region's share percentage of the total cumulative amount to date is 46%, a slight decline from the prior period of 48%. The Poverty Window, with its steady 59% Africa region share continues to lead the other two windows with respect to the Africa region share; the Social and Environment Windows' share stand at around 44%. One of the difficulties in sustaining a level of 50% funding within the Africa region under the social and environment windows has been the lack of absorptive capacity within the regional ESSD departments, as well as in-country implementation bottlenecks. However, we remain committed to this target and are hopeful that with the addition of the new social window co-terminous position in the Africa region that we will move closer to the 50% target for the overall TFESSD.

Table 1
TFESSD: Receipts, Disbursements and Fund Balance by Window
As of October 31, 2004 (US\$ million)

Windows	Receipts/Allocations					Total 3/	Cumulative Disbursed and Committed		Difference (04/30/04 to 10/31/04)	Fund Balance
	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05		As of 04/30/2004	As of 10/31/2004		
Environment	7.572	4.692	7.706	5.644	-1.154	24.461	20.011	21.928	1.917	2.533
Social	2.220	2.600	5.168	5.512	1.044	16.544	11.291	14.140	2.849	2.404
Poverty		1.500	1.766	1.989	0.446	5.701	4.014	4.751	0.737	0.950
WDR 1/		1.000	-1.000							
W.Africa Hub 2/		0.210	-0.210							
Coordination	0.204	0.200	0.180	0.225	0.200	1.009	0.793	0.867	0.074	0.143
Social Protection					1.000	1.000		0.063	0.063	0.937
Other 4/		0.761		0.224	0.319	1.304	0.931	1.304	0.372	
Total	9.997	10.963	13.610	13.594	1.855	50.019	37.040	43.052	6.013	6.967

^{1/} This is part of the Environment Window but received a separate allocation.

^{2/} This has been retrofitted into the Social Window, bringing with it a separate allocation.

^{3/} This is the total amount transferred into TFESSD.

^{4/} Includes currency gain, investment income, and disbursement for administrative fees.

1.3 Fund Balance and Projections

9. The fund balance as of October 31, 2004 was \$6.967 million (Table 1 above), and was significantly below the April 30 balance of \$10.5 million. This fund balance represents funds available for commitment in ongoing Trust Fund accounts at various levels, and includes the \$1.9 million received from Finland at the end of October (noted in para. 10 below). Prior to receipt of the funding from Finland, there was an approximate fund balance of \$5 million; by early October, this amount was almost fully allocated across the 144 ongoing activities. The newly approved FY05 projects received approximately \$2.4 million to allow them to begin implementation, while the balance of \$2.6 million was spread across the 88 ongoing activities from previous years – this amounted to an average of \$30,000 in the ongoing accounts which is the minimum amount needed for task team leaders to proceed with their activities.

10. As shown above, disbursements and commitments for the period between April 30, 2004 and October 31, 2004 reached \$6.0 million. Projected disbursements and commitments for new and ongoing projects between October 31, 2004 and the end of FY05 are expected to reach \$11.1million, of which \$6.47 million is to fund ongoing projects approved prior to June 2004, and the balance of \$4.58 million to support the needs of the new projects that have become active since that date (Table 2 with details in Annex 1). The Government of Finland's FY05 contribution of Euro 1,485,486 (\$1.899 million equivalent) has been received and recorded in the Bank. The Bank has also received notification from the Government of Norway confirming their intent to contribute 80 million Norwegian Kroner for FY05. It is expected in early 2005.

Table 2: Projected FY05 Fund Balance (000)	
Fund Balance at 10/31/04	6,967
Projected Balance at 6/30/05	6,918 1/
Minus:	
FY05	
Ongoing Projects, of which:	6,474
	4,162
	1,277
	1,035
New Project approvals	4,581
	1,027
	2,700
	854
Social	0
Coordination	119.0
Plus:	
Estimated New Receipts 1/	<u>11,125</u>
Projected Fund Balance	6,918
1/ Assumed NKr. 80 million receipts from Norway net of 5% administrative fee and investment income	

1.4 Status of the Approved FY05 Activities

11. At the last donor consultations in June, the Bank and the donors reviewed two sets of proposals recommended for approval by the Bank following the two FY05 Calls for Proposals (46 proposals for the joint Environment, Poverty and Social Development windows, and 11 proposals for the newly opened Social Protection Window).

12. *Proposals from the Environment, Poverty and Social Windows.* The list of projects proposed for funding under the ENV/POV/SD windows was endorsed by the donors with the exception of five proposals.

- #4 Yemen Country Social Analysis
- #7 Northeast of Thailand Sustainable Development
- #36 Catalytic Role of Women in Effecting Sustainable Development in Egypt and Yemen
- #83 Conflict, Social Inclusion, & Poverty in Nepal: Operationalizing the Government's PRSPs
- #84 Sustainable Conflict Recovery: Strengthening CDD Approaches

The Bank addressed the donors' concerns and resubmitted revised proposals which were accepted. In addition, the donors also requested the Bank to consider approving two proposals that were recommended for rejection:

- #3 Human Rights and Services for Poor People (for AFR countries)
- #58 Mainstreaming Risk & Vulnerability in Poverty Reduction Strategies/CASs

After careful review of these two proposals, the Bank agreed to fund the Africa portion of proposal# 3--funding for this proposal will come from a previously approved proposal (#13, Philippines CSA) which was dropped by the East Asia region. On the other hand, the Bank was unable to approve proposal# 58 because it was not a priority for the three sectors in the Africa region. In addition, the work proposed did not meet the criteria of being integrated with the social development, poverty or environment work programs.

13. *Social Protection Window proposals.* The Donors raised concerns regarding the two proposals on Brazil (#20 and #21) and they requested the Bank to reconsider 3 proposals (#3, #6, and #10).

- #3 Building Client Partner & Staff Capacity to Serve OPC
- #6 Youth in Africa: Empirical Study of Living Conditions
- #10 Reducing Child Labor in Sub-Saharan Africa

14. After careful review, the Bank agreed to remove the two proposals from Brazil (#20 and #21) from the list to be funded, and to fund one of the activities that the donor had requested to be funded (#6). An updated list of FY05 approved proposals is attached as Annex 2.

15. In addition to the proposals approved under the FY05 Call for proposals, three new FY05 proposals were approved by the SD Board, funded from savings within the Social Window resulting from the SD Board annual strategic review of activities conducted in March 2004.

16. Total funding for the 59 new FY05 projects amounts to \$12.813 million, of which \$4.6 million is expected to be used in FY05. The distribution of these new projects by window is shown below:

TFESSD Activities Approved in FY05

Window	Number of Projects Approved	Total in USD
Environment	12 ^{a/}	\$3.010 m
Social	25 ^{b/}	\$5.993m
Poverty	12	\$2.810m
Social Protection	10	\$1m

a/ Of the 12 approved proposals under the Environment Window, 11 have been activated and initial preparation has started. Proposal #101: Africa Region Land & Property Rights is in the process of activation.

b/ Although 25 activities were approved under the Social Window, 24 new sub-accounts were set up, with funding for one proposal being incorporated into an existing activity (SD Strategy)

1.5 Issues

17. *Management transition* – The past few months have seen some major changes in the TFESSD management structure and team members. With changes in the composition of the TFESSD portfolio, the increase in the number of windows, and other work-program changes in ESSD, The Vice President of ESSD made the decision in November 2004 to shift responsibility for overall TFESSD coordination from the Environment Department to the Social Development Department. In addition, the previous TFESSD Advisor has recently returned to Norway, and the Bank is in the process of hiring her replacement; however, delays have occurred due to concerns raised by donors. Finally, new window managers have been appointed for the Poverty, Social Development and Social Protection Windows, while the Environment Window is expected to appoint their new manager shortly. Needless to say, these changes have caused some stress in TFESSD management over the past couple of months, but we expect this to be short-lived as the new managers become fully familiar with the program.

18. *Knowledge Sharing* – During the June 2004 consultations, it was generally agreed that there is a need to review and share the lessons learned from the TFESSD activities, including the outcomes and the impacts of the projects across the windows. The donors have requested that the Bank prepare a proposal on how to review the lessons learned for discussion at the December consultations. However, due to the transition in management staff highlighted above, the Bank has not been able to complete this – with the new window managers and a new advisor soon to be on board, the Bank will prepare a proposal for discussion at the June 2005 consultations.

19. *Timing of Donor Contributions* – As shown in Table 1 (Receipts, Disbursements and Fund Balance) and noted in paragraph 10 above, the overall TFESSD account had limited funds available before receipt of the funding from Finland at the end of October, causing the TFESSD windows to limit or delay transfers to sub-accounts. We would like to discuss this issue further during the upcoming consultations, to see if there is any flexibility in the timing of donor contributions, as well as to see how we can better coordinate with the donors to improve the ease of tracking donor contributions from the Bank's side.

1.6 FY06 Call for Proposals

20. As agreed at the June 2004 meeting in Helsinki, the Bank prepared a draft Call for Proposals for FY06, which will be done jointly to cover all four windows (Environment, Poverty, Social Development and Social Protection). The text of the draft Call for Proposals was sent to the donors on November 10, 2004 for review, after taking into account initial donor comments, as well as feedback from the Sector Boards. One issue that emerged in the June consultations is whether to set aside an amount for innovative

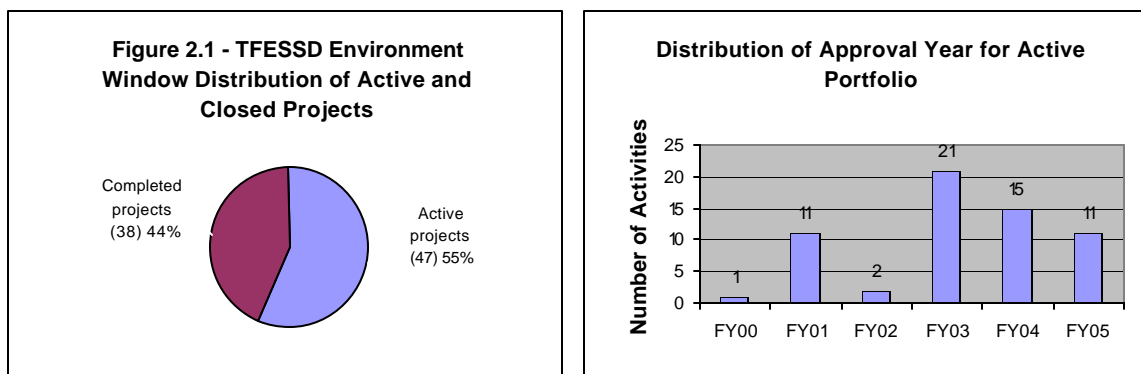
operational research tasks that are still too much “upstream” to be strongly linked to country programs. This issue will be included for discussion along with the draft call for proposals during the December 2004 consultations.

PART 2 – ENVIRONMENT WINDOW REPORT

1. This report covers progress of activities funded under the Environment Window during the period of April to October 2004. The Environment Window report is presented in two sections: the first section summarizes the overall implementation progress of the environment window and the second section summarizes ongoing and recently completed activities. Since the end of the previous reporting period fourteen projects have been completed and three projects have been granted extensions.

2.1. OVERALL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2. As of October 31, 2004, the Environment Window has 47 active projects and 38 completed (see Figure 2.1). The distribution of active projects by year of approval is as follows: 1 from FY00^a; 8 from FY01; 1 from FY02; 13 from FY03; 13 from FY04; and 11 from FY05 (see Figure 2.2). The status and projections of fund utilization under each of these projects is shown in detail in Annex 1 (Overall Portfolio Table), the detailed progress reports will be sent separately in a CD-Rom.



3. Of the 47 active projects, 29 are managed by the six operating regions of the Bank. Of these the Africa region manages eight. Other global/central units manage the rest of the active projects: 8 by the Environment Anchor; 5 by the World Bank Institute (WBI); and 1 each by the Agricultural and Rural Development Anchor (ARD), the Social Development Department (SDV), the Infrastructure Department, the Legal Department and the Development Economics (DEC). Of the regionally managed projects, about ninety percent are handled by ESSD units, with the rest shared between Poverty, Urban Infrastructure, and Legal units.

4. *Dissemination and knowledge sharing.* In light of the fact that projects which were approved in the earlier fiscal years (FY99-FY01) have now matured, tangible impacts and benefits are becoming more evident and have made significant impact in terms of improved local capacity and country dialogues, development of new methodologies and tools for better environmental management. Some projects have also triggered interests among new

^a World Bank fiscal years go from July 1 to June 30. FY00 goes from July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001.

donors to support activities focused on poverty-alleviation based on sustainable environmental management (explained in more detail in the summaries of activities below and in the individual progress and completion reports in the CD-Rom).

5. *Closed Activities.* Since the end of the last reporting period, fourteen projects have closed (see list below) and another five are scheduled to be completed by the end of this calendar year.

- TF024943 – Urban Community Upgrading in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)
- TF024946 – Clean Air Initiative in Sub-Saharan Africa
- TF027771 – Integrated Crop Management for Small Holders
- TF050121 – Support to World Development Report (WDR) 2002-2003
- TF051320 – Inequality & Investment: Land Tenure & Soil Degradation in the Indus Basin
- TF051382 – Forestry, Democratic Republic of Congo
- TF051783 – Devolution and Poverty
- TF051801 – Poverty-Natural Resource Management (NRM) in Uganda
- TF051829 – Farm Restructuring in Eastern and Central Asia (ECA), Social, Eco & Environment Impacts
- TF051830 – Strengthening the Environment Initiative of National Environment Action Plan (NEPAD)
- TF051837 – Yemen: Energy Access for Poverty Reduction
- TF051927 – Vietnam Land Tenure Certification
- TF052578 – Review & Assessment of Environmental Mainstreaming in PRSPs
- TF052579 – Piloting Client Capacity Building for Environmentally & Socially Responsible Procurement

(Completion reports for these projects are included in the CD mailed to the donors and the Reference Group.)

6. *Status of FY05 approved projects.* Of the 12 projects approved and assigned to the Environment Window, 11 have been activated and some have started initial preparation. Proposal #101 (Africa Region Land & Property Rights Business Plan) is being processed for activation. Below is a list of the new activities:

- TF053858 – Implementing Environmental & Social Accountability & Governance in Small & Medium Enterprise (SMEs)
- TF053874 – African Environment Assessment & Management (EA&M) Services
- TF053884 – A Screening Tool for Risks from Climate Change
- TF053885 – Integrating Environmental Issues in Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSs), Country Policies and Program sin East Asia & Pacific (EAP) Region
- TF053892 – South Asia Environment Strategy Implementation
- TF053901 – Support to Participatory Planning in Chinese Cities

- TF053902 – Environmental Governance in Upstream Environmental Analytical Tools (Country Environmental Analysis & Strategic Environmental Assessment)
- TF053903 – Community Empowerment for Cultural Tourism & Heritage Protection in East & Central Asia (ECA)
- TF054302 – Community-based Drought Mgmt for the Sustainable Use of Pastoral Resource in the Arid SSA
- TF054364 –Catalytic Role of Women in Effecting Sustainable Development in Egypt and Yemen
- TF054365 – Good Governance for Sustainable Development

7. *Disbursements and Commitments.* As of the end of FY04, the Environment Window has disbursed \$11.8 million. Since the start of FY05, the Environment Window has disbursed \$1.6 million and committed \$3 million. By the end of October 30, 2004, the Environment Window had an unspent balance of \$1.4 million, which was spread across individual ongoing activities (including newly activated accounts for FY05) to allow them to proceed with implementation.

8. *Implementation Update.* There were no major implementation issues over the past six months. All active projects are progressing satisfactorily and are on track both in terms of implementation and disbursements. Of the 21 projects that were reviewed by the Environment Sector Board Task Force during the May 2004 portfolio review, four (TF024943, TF024946, TF051927 & TF051350) have been completed as scheduled the other seventeen are progressing satisfactorily. A description and summary of progress of the individual activities are presented below. As agreed with the donors in the December 2003 meeting, the order of the individual summaries is presented in the same order as in the Portfolio Table and each project below is assigned the most relevant heading(s) that define priority areas of action set out in the Environment Strategy:

(A) Strengthening Analytical and Advisory Activities (AAA)

1. Methodology and Tool Development
2. Poverty-Environment Linkages
3. Environment in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and Country Assistance Strategy (CASs)
4. Environment in Sectoral Planning and Programs
5. Environmental Governance

(B) Addressing Environmental Priorities Through Project Design

(C) Building Country Capacity for Good Environmental Management

(D) China Package

(E) Others (which do not logically fall in any of the above categories)

2.2 SUMMARY OF ONGOING AND RECENTLY COMPLETED ACTIVITIES

Ongoing Activities

9. **TF023376: Industrial Pollution Prevention and Environmental Priority Setting China (\$1.3 million) {D}** – This Trust Fund covers critical project activities in the overall China Mainstreaming Environmentally Sustainable Development (MESD) program. The original *China Environmental Sector Update*, completed in August 2001, (Published under the title “China Air Land and Water – Environmental Priorities for a New Millennium - Chinese version in October 01) outlined concrete suggestions for how to cope with China’s tremendous challenges in administering air, land and water resources. The report is still very much relevant for the environmental management in China. About half of the TFESSD resources were used for preparing that study. As follow-up to this report, this project has focused on the following sub-projects: (i) Implementation of an *environmental administration study* outlining options for division of labor between central government agencies in China with particular focus on the functions and capacities of the State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA). The report was submitted to the China State Council at the end of December 2002 and served as a centerpiece in the internal government discussions on how to reform the environmental administration system in China at the central level. Not all recommendations have been followed in the ongoing reform program, but the government stresses that the proposals are still relevant and that they also want to enhance the study to environmental administration at the local level within the next CAS program. (ii) The China Water Pollution Prevention Initiative (WPPI) study, whose main objective is to review the performance of ongoing pollution control instruments in China and to recommend alternative—but feasible—pollution control arrangements, by increasingly applying economic, voluntarily and public participation instruments. The Chinese edition of the complete study was published in China in December 2003 following a presentation through an inter-ministerial consultation workshop in Beijing. At present, the Bank in cooperation with an international expert team is finalizing an abridge version which will focus on the policy recommendations for both institutional reform (particularly at local level) and revised instrument application for water pollution control. The report will be completed in March 05. (iii) Development of an Environmental Cost Model (ECM), which quantifies the costs of water and air pollution in China. Based upon international methodology for ECM application, the study developed Chinese logarithms based upon Chinese case studies and Chinese secondary data reviews. Part of the data collection and analysis have been completed during the current reporting period and the study will mainly be completed by the end of FY 05. The study is closely related to the “China: Valuation of Environmental Health Risk & Poverty Environment Linkages (TF052653)” which focuses on the valuation of environmental health risk. The overall China MESD program (which includes both the three referred studies under TF023376 above and TFs 027742, 027747 and 052653) will be finalized during the Summer of 2005 and fulfill its important Bank support functions as specified in the FY03-05 CAS cycle of the World Bank for the P. R. of China.

10. **TF023532 World Bank/WWF Alliance for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Use (\$1.2 million) {B}**. The Alliance’s Regional Program works in Africa

and South Asia, as well as in East Asia supporting the three targets of creating new protected areas, increasing effectiveness of protected area management, and encouraging production in independently certified forests. As part of its efforts to reach its goal to significantly reduce the loss and degradation of all forest types, the Alliance has established two Protected Area (PA) targets: (a) 50 million hectares of new forest PAs and (b) 50 million hectares of existing but highly threatened PAs secured under effective management. Over the past 6 months the TFESSD supported the completion of a review of the Alliance's Protected Area (PA) portfolio.

11. **TF024692 South Asia Strategic Program (\$1.650 million) {A.1}**. TFESSD is supporting a two year program of analytical work (AAA) in India on management of solid waste and sanitation/sewage treatment, especially at the municipal level. The long-term objective of this work is to support municipal authorities in improving the environmental quality of the urban areas, with consequent health, environment and economic benefits. The immediate objective is to address specific client problems and to clarify priorities for the Bank in the urban environment area and thus to help develop an operational approach, with particular emphasis on dealing with the environmental and social aspects of delivery of urban services. Work continues satisfactorily, with agreements reached with a number of municipalities on carrying out detailed studies of options and costs, including addressing issues such as recycling, community based collection systems and the role of the informal sector.

12. **TF024693 Land Access and Tenure Security for the Poor (\$315,000) {A.4}**. The activity has, among others, supported the elaboration of a Policy Research Report (PRR) on "Land policies for growth and poverty reduction" that provides the basis for thinking on land policy issues in the Bank and with other donors. This document is now making its way into Bank operations to support national land policies, e.g. in Uganda (\$25 Mn project component), Tanzania, India, and China. It has also resulted in the publication of papers from Uganda, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, India, China, Nicaragua, and Colombia in reputed journals and a special journal issue on land policy in transition economies. Results from the work have also been presented at numerous international fora and workshops and been integrated into material that will help Bank task managers to integrate land issues into analytical and project work. As a result, a collaborative effort of applied research on land tenure in Eastern and Southern Africa has been initiated with the Agricultural University of Norway and inputs have been provided to link the Norwegian support of Hernando deSoto's Institute for Liberty and Democracy to ongoing Bank activities.

13. **TF024817 Environmental Risk Management, First and Second Phase (\$1.050 million) {A.2}**. This activity has five components: 1) HIV/AIDS impacts assessment; 2) community action planning and EA; 3) strategic environmental assessment; 4) climate change impacts mitigation; and 5) environmental knowledge management. Remaining activities have been focused in Component #5 where opportunities for strategic interventions and results are both more evident and more relevant to Bank and client development objectives and operations; they will continue to the end of CY2004. Apart from activities to complete the HIV/AIDS work, all activities in the Environmental Knowledge Management component have been very productive, and responded to the

strategic needs of both the Bank and its clients.

14. **TF024922 Energy-Environment Review (EER) in Egypt and Iran (\$900,000) {A.4}**. The original objective was to assist the Governments of Egypt, Iran, and Algeria in better integrating environmental objectives with energy sector development and investments. The EER's for Egypt and Iran have been very successful. The recommendations for the Egypt EER were included in the country environment analysis (CEA) prepared by the Bank in June 2004, it is being reviewed by the government and discussed in a national workshop scheduled for December 13-17, 2004. The EER report was used prepared by the World Bank Carbon Finance Business unit to energize carbon emission reductions in Egypt and a WB mission indicated that Egypt is prepared to ratify the Kyoto Protocol and the Carbon Finance Unit will commit at least \$50 million of Bank-managed carbon funds to projects in Egypt applying clean technology. The Government of Egypt is preparing the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol and the agreement will be submitted at the Parliamentary session in November 2004. On the EER of Iran, a Bank policy note submitted to the Government of Iran was approved and distributed to different Iranian agencies. Some recommendations of the EER were included in the fourth Five-Year development plan as well as in the forthcoming Iran CAS. The results of the EER were also presented at the 19th World Energy Congress which was held in Sydney Australia last September. As part of the EER follow up, a terms of reference (TOR) was prepared and approved to Iran mainstream environmental concerns in the energy and transport policies, the TOR will be implemented on December 2004. The EER report was also used by the Carbon Finance Business Unit as the basis for considering carbon emission reductions in waste management in Iran.

15. **TF027741 Legal Framework for Public Participation for Municipal and Hospital Waste Management, MNA (\$640,000) {A.4}**. This activity has 3 main components: Component 1: Preparation of Generic Bidding and Contract Documents for Performance Based Management Contracts for Solid Waste Disposal Services. The test case for the Generic Bidding Documents has advanced to the stage of finishing the pre-qualification of private sector bidders. The bidding period is schedule for November 2004 to January 2005. A Bankwide workshop on Generic DBO bidding documents is scheduled for March/April 2005 to disseminate and share lessons learned. Component 2: Mainstreaming Hospital Waste Issues into Health Sector Investment Projects. The Phase 2 work has been completed to the stage of final technical review by WHO and Bank staff. The next stage is editing and preparing for publication in English scheduled for December 2005. Thereafter the Manual of Good Practice will be translated into French and Arabic. Component 3: Public Communication Program to Raise Community and NGO Awareness on Solid Waste Priorities and Treatment Technologies focuses on healthcare waste communication issues, rather than municipal solid waste in general. A competitive RFP process is now complete and a contract has been signed with a consulting firm (Sadat Associates) last September. The planning for the awareness and dissemination workshops is underway, and the logistics and invitations will be completed in early December. The workshops will be held in the Maghreb countries in January 2005 and in the Mashreq countries in February 2005. This activity is expected to be completed by June 30, 2005.

16. **TF027742 Strategic Environmental Assessment Western China Development Plan (\$185,000) {D & A.1}** The project has two main objectives (i) to show how environmental degradation threaten economic growth in the Western Region of China and (ii) how it threatens the ecological system in the Region. Training on the SEA related to the China EIA law (particularly regional EIA) has been completed at the beginning of this reporting period. Consultations between the Chinese Research Academy of Social Sciences (CRAES) and the State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA) have resulted in a resolution with regard to both taking into account relevance for the EIA Law while at the same time utilizing and building upon the original work performed in the interim report of the “*SEIA of the Great Western Development Strategy (GWDS) in China*,” (from early FY03). The revised proposal was presented by the Chinese team to the Bank’s office in Beijing last February 04 and reviewed again in June and October 2004 in Beijing. The School of Environment at the Peoples Normal University (PNU) and the WB worked intensively to prepare the background studies to strengthen the research process. An Environment Anchor support team was established to assist in the analytical capacity review and draw upon extensive Bank methodology in SEA application. A detailed work plan has been agreed upon and is expected to be finalized by April 2005 which builds upon a joint Chinese (mainly from the School of Environment at PNU and partly CRAES) and International (from ENV, IAIA and ECON) expert team.

17. **TF027747 A New Model for Rural Development, China (\$150,000) Strengthening the Poverty-environment Linkage in Rural Development Programs {D}**. The project’s main objective is to develop an operational model for rural development, which also addresses poverty–environment (particularly natural resource management) linkages. The work is mainly “upstream” by developing the model based upon specific poverty-environment linkage research work in a number of local project selection surveys and project evaluation surveys in 6 provinces, 5 counties and 4 townships/counties. The analysis from data collected from nearly 2500 villages show that investments both from above village level and those made by villagers have contributed to the process of poverty in China. An interim report, “Investing in Rural China: Trading China’s Commitments to Modernization,” has been finalized. This report builds upon the environmental and poverty indications in the survey work. The study will be completed in FY05.

18. **TF051310 Preparation of a Toolkit for Country Environmental Analysis (\$690,000) {A.1}**. This project supports the development of a CEA toolkit and guidance material as well as support to piloting in different regions and exchanges of learning from the pilots. Progress in meeting the original objectives through many of the completed and ongoing activities has been extremely satisfactory, details on these activities are described in the individual progress report.

19. **TF051319 Role of Institutions and Governance in the Middle East Region (\$180,000) {A.5}**. This project focuses on the role of institutions and governance in mainstreaming environment in the Middle East. The program focuses on Egypt and Iran and, if feasible later on, Jordan and Yemen. The program’s objectives and approach are consistent with the World Bank’s Environment Strategy for the Middle East and with the

broader Norwegian priority areas such as institutional and legal frameworks for mainstreaming sustainable development. Several activities were implemented including additional ones not originally planned in Egypt, further details on this can be found in the progress report. The program included a practical, hands-on demonstration of equipment used to recycle waste leading to the creation of jobs for young women in two of the poorest areas surrounding Cairo. In Iran, the team is working with Bank operations to develop the capacity building component of a project on environmental management including the strengthening of environmental institutions including compliance with environmental legislation and focusing on transparency and accountability. Two very successful activities took place in September 2004 in Ahwaz (focusing on water related issues and institutions) and in Esfahan (focusing on air quality related issues and institutions). The team is now planning to work with the Institute of Applied Research of the Department of Environment (DOE) to assist in the development of course modules leading to a training program for DOE staff in particular, to be delivered and administered by the Institute itself.

20. **TF051328 Mauritania, Technology Fosters Tradition (\$184,500) {A.4}**. The “Technology Fosters Tradition” (TFT) Initiative in the east of Mauritania supports ecologically and economically sustainable natural resource management in an area used by herders and farmers and characterized by semi-arid land with interspersed wetlands. The objective is to reduce conflicts among the population using the area. The implementation efforts are promising, the Bank in collaboration with GTZ intend to return the new follow on projects in the area by the end of 2004 or early 2005. A new partner, UNEP GRID (Arendal) is interested to join. They are particularly interested in two aspects of the TFT: (i) it represents an extremely applied approach, and the collaboration of different disciplines especially with social scientist.

21. **TF051420 Governance of Natural Resources (\$435,000) {A.5}**. The aim of this project is to build a body of research on the links between natural resources and conflict. During the last six months, the Liberia forest assessment has been completed. It has taken into account the research done in this project particularly linked to the conflict timber while carrying out forest management assessment in order to contribute to the Liberia forestry administration reform. The project team member who returned to Oxford organized the ‘the Bottom Billion’ workshop (discussing conflict, failed states and the poorest of the poor) in Oxford, U.K., at which time he discussed this project’s findings. One setback has been two postponements of the Angola workshop on corporate social responsibility in the oil sector. The stakeholders are consulting to see whether it can still take place. There is one more study being carried out by International Alert on business and conflict issues before the completion of this project in December 2004.

22. **TF051421 Tanzania: Options for Alleviating Poverty through Sustainable Management of Marine and Coastal Areas (\$416,000) {A.4}**. The project is in response to the request of the Government of Tanzania to assess issues and opportunities in coastal and marine areas towards reducing poverty amongst coastal communities through sustainable management of resources. A series of studies were initiated including assessments of legal, institutional, socio-economic, ecological characteristics, cultural characteristics, fishery management methods, sustainable financing of marine protected

areas. All the studies have been completed. A technical editorial team reviewed the findings of all studies and have developed a final report, which has been reviewed by experts both within and outside the Bank. After a Country Team review, the report now awaits incorporation of comments received prior to being formally sent to Government for review and endorsement. The period under review has been satisfactory. Studies on Ecological characteristics of marine protected areas; socio-economic conditions; poverty among coastal communities, sustainable financing for marine protected areas, legal and institutional issues, cultural aspects have all been completed. A technical team of editors reviewed the findings of the studies which amounted to about 1000 pages of material including interview findings. The editors then compiled a report of about 150 pages as a contribution to the Government's policy process on managing marine and coastal areas. The report entitled: *Blueprint 2050: A recommended system for managing the coastal and marine resources of mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar* was reviewed by experts both within the Bank and outside. It was also distributed to the Tanzania Country Team and a final internal review was completed. The next step is to incorporate all comments received and do some technical restructuring before being sent formally to the Government for review and endorsement. After receiving the Government's comments, the report will be sent to a technical editor and graphics editor for lay-out and desk-topping. The first chapter of the report will also be translated into Swahili for wide dissemination. Plans for dissemination include: full color publication; CD which will be an E-book; full color brochure and poster; short publication in Swahili; and national seminar to launch the book. Key outputs: policy contribution; and identification of a program for marine and coastal environmental management.

23. **TF051534 Environmental Assessments and Public Participation in SADC countries (\$425,000) – The Calabash Project {A.5 & C}**. This project grew out of scoping activities under TF024817 (Environmental Risk Management, First and Second Phase), and was approved by TFESSD for financing in September 2002. Its objectives are to identify and expand opportunities for civil society involvement in decision making through environmental assessment (EA) processes, and to define issues, options, approaches and tools for integrating environmental planning, assessment and management into small-scale community driven developments (CDD) in SSA. The Calabash Project is a two-year initiative to increase the capacity of, and opportunity for, civil society to effectively contribute to project decision-making in SADC through meaningful public participation in EA (EA/PP). It is being hosted by the Southern Africa Institute for Environmental Assessment (SAIEA). The project has now moved into a knowledge generation and operationalization phase. Further partnership development has been solidified with the AU, NEPAD, ICMM, IAIA, UNEP, and a GEF-funded Land Degradation Management Plan for Namibia. The next phase of work will focus on knowledge and capacity building entrenchment through the development of a SADC wide handbook on EIA and public participation, as well as an accompanying pilot training course for key stakeholders in the region.

24. **TF051598 Egypt, Poverty and Natural Resources (\$300,000) {A.2 & C}**. The overall objective of the activity is to assess the poverty, environment and health linkages in rural Egypt and to promote the understanding and integration of poverty-natural resources

linkages in development planning, policies and projects in Egypt and in the region of the Middle East and North Africa. This will help to prioritize environmental interventions to increase the opportunities and improve the well being of the poor, especially women and children. The activity suffered from delays in finalizing the contract, however, the contract is now underway and is ready to be signed.

25. **TF051607 Poverty Environment Nexus (\$590,000) {A.2, & D}**. This project builds upon the initial poverty environment nexus (PEN) work initiated in FY02 for Vietnam, Lao PDR and Cambodia by the Environment Unit of the East Asia (EASES) region in cooperation with the Development Economics Research Group (DECRG) where a first understanding of linkages between poverty and environment was established (PEN Phase I). This project (PEN Phase II for FY 03-04) has two main components: (i) further elaboration of poverty environmental linkages to define strong PENs and (ii) integration of environmental modules in poverty reduction strategies in the three countries. The progress from March to October 2004 have been substantive. The largest-scale contract in the PEN program was finalized in July and a comprehensive case study guidelines have been completed (i.e. the entire legal & technical package for implementation in Laos is in place). First PEN inception mission to South LA was completed in June and the second PEN inception mission to North LA was completed in October. In Vietnam, the Chemical Inputs to Agriculture (CITA)–poverty study is almost completed, while contract TORs for all the remaining Vietnam studies have been completed through missions in both June and October 04 (i.e. for land administration and Poverty and industry & poverty studies with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment/MONRE, environmental & poverty study in the Song Cau River basin with the Ministry of Planning and Investment/PMI and Water, Sanitation, Health & Poverty study with the Ministry of Health/MoH). In Cambodia, PEN subjects have been agreed upon with specific partners and contract TORs were completed in October 2004. The PEN study will be completed during the summer of FY05 following incorporation of results from a planned sub-regional conference in May 2004.

26. **TF051771 Environment Watershed Externalities and the Role of Local Institutions (\$118,500) {A.5}**. The project will contribute to strengthening the social, environmental, and governance dimensions in scaling-up community-driven natural resource projects. More specifically, it will improve our collective understanding on the roles local institutions can play in internalizing natural resource externalities in the context of watersheds in India. A Stakeholder workshop was completed as planned. Over 40 participants attended representing policy makers, practitioners and donors from across India. Field work was completed to gather material on externalities from a sample of watershed projects. A draft policy note was completed in early September, peer reviewed and now in the process of SASAR review prior to delivery to Government of India (GOI) in October. In November, meetings will be held with the GOI to discuss the draft report. A paper will be presented on the results at a Watershed Summit in India in late November. A formal delivery workshop (after revising the draft report based on GOI comments) will likely occur in January 2005.

27. **TF051785 Coordinating Environmental Health Interventions in the MENA Region (\$400,000) {B}**. The overall objective of this activity is to determine and reduce

the critical environmental health risks affecting both children under 5 and women in rural areas through coordinated environmental infrastructure and health interventions; and piloting a cross-sectoral action program in two districts in Yemen and Djibouti. In Djibouti, the 3 workshops were organized with the communities, the donor community and with all the stakeholders respectively in May to give an account of the results of phase I. A revolving action plan of the community driven development with an emphasis on environmental health was finalized with the all the stakeholders and some donors pledged to fund some component such as the Saudi Fund and the French Cooperation for rural water supply and USAID for health issues. Other donors are being sought to fund other components. In Yemen, the contract was signed with the consulting firm and work started early October.

28. **TF051786 Poverty Impacts of Payments for Environmental Services (\$237,000) {A.2}**. Work is studying the poverty dimensions of systems of payments for environmental services (PES), based on a series of case studies carried out in conjunction with on-going and planned Bank operations that use this approach. Results of the case studies will feed directly into these operations, and be used to produce guidelines on how to development PES systems in ways that maximize positive impacts on poverty reduction and minimize possible adverse impacts. Fieldwork was completed in Nicaragua, Colombia, and Guatemala. Data analysis is now underway. Progress on the underlying Bank operation in El Salvador is allowing fieldwork to commence there. Contracting of local partners is underway and fieldwork began early October.

29. **TF051800 Environmental Performance Disclosure in China (\$268,000) {A.5 & C}**. This project's aim is to pilot environmental performance disclosure in China and promote adoption of the public disclosure approach in China and in other Bank regions. Two municipalities have formally disclosed the environmental performance ratings to the public. Others are still working on the ratings. The project implementation is behind schedule; the design of the project is still valid; our partners are committed and the collaboration is going as planned. But the speed of local implementation of the project is slow in several cities. The main risk for the coming six months is that a couple of cities may not be able to finish the work in time as required. SEPA has been asked to monitor more closely the progress made by each city. The project is due to close on December 2004, but an extension of one year will most likely be needed.

30. **TF051812 Honduras Eco/cultural tourism development, Environmental and Social Dimensions (\$300,000) {A.1 & A.4}**. This activity seeks to carry out upstream analytical work that addresses cross-sectoral issues in a rural poverty reduction strategy based on natural resource management and eco/cultural tourism development in Honduras. There are four components: (a) Strategic Environmental Analysis (SEA); (b) Sustainable Natural Resource Management and Indigenous Knowledge; (c) Environmental Guidelines; and (d) Economic Analysis. There has been considerable progress in regards to all components. The SEA report is being disseminated and used as a best practice case around the world (Norway, China, Brazil, Argentina, Colombia), and the methodology is being replicated in other countries (Brazil and Argentina). Furthermore, this experience will be presented at the annual International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) meeting in

Prague in 2005. All the final reports have been completed, and a workshop to present and discuss the preliminary results was carried out in July 2004, where the Director of Program Development of the Ministry of Tourism of Brazil and an expert from the Red Sea Sustainable Tourism Initiative attended and gave presentations. The TFESSD funding made it possible to develop a Pilot SEA in Honduras, the first concrete case in Latin America. The Minister and Vice Minister of Tourism of Honduras have fully endorsed this activity, supporting the activity and carrying out efforts to mainstream its concept and findings and recommendations, to other government agencies. The Minister of Tourism has asked the World Bank for future assistance in applying some of the recommendations of the SEA, such as a reform of the wastewater management system. As a result of the Trust Fund, the Government of Honduras will re-orient its National Tourism Plan, introducing environmental and social sustainability considerations and improving its strategies in regards to specific topics, such as maximization of social inclusion in tourism benefits, income generation, human resources in the tourism industry, natural resources management, and cultural heritage preservation.. The Indigenous Knowledge and Sustainable Resource Management component has been completed, with a series of analytical pieces having been written and capacity-building activities carried out. In regards to the economics component, an economic analysis of tourism revenue in high priority areas was designed and carried out in FY03 as an analytical tool.

31. TF052198 Developing Monitoring Indicators & Tools for Tracking Poverty-Environment Issues (\$500,000) {A.1, A.2, A.3 & C} The activity aims to develop and promote the use of appropriate tools for enhancing and monitoring the contribution of PRSPs, CASs and policy/program-based lending operations to improving environmental management in the context of poverty alleviation strategies. first task in developing improved strategies for monitoring poverty-environment issues is to do a detailed inventory of available environmental and socioeconomic information at a regional level. Based on an analysis of these data sets, a number of countries will be selected for the next phase that fulfill selected criteria. There has been a considerable delay in the planned implementation schedule as a result of the change in task management and the project was scaled down by \$150k. The activity is now back on track and is coordinated with DEC and ENV programs on poverty-environmental indicators. This allowed for a considerable reduction in costs – without the need for developing a methodological framework. A first continental overview involving compilation and initial analysis of a comprehensive GIS database of environmental and socioeconomic indicators is due to be completed at the end of October.

32. TF052540 Mainstreaming WB/WWF Forest Alliance Targets in Africa Regional Country Programs (\$600,000) {A.3 & A.4}. The activities funded are consistent with both the World Bank/WWF Alliance for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Use mission and with the Bank's new Forests Operational Policy and Strategy. The Alliance has made progress in all three categories: (a) mainstream into Bank Country Assistance Programs in African countries, where relevant; (b) increase the number of hectares of production forest that are sustainably managed in Africa; and (c) promote progress towards the Alliance's protected area targets in Africa, through activities that establish effective protected area management and increase protected areas in targeted priority areas through activities supported by this trust fund. Over the past six months the

Alliance supported by TFESSD has continued its support to (a) the Cameroon case study on the Impact of Economic Instruments of forest management, (b) broker private-public collaboration on forests bordering Protected Areas as well as (c) facilitate the implementation of the Yaoundé Summit Declaration. Major activities are expected to take place in the Congo Basin, however, with their current political situation there is a risk that activities will be delayed.

33. **TF052552 Adaptation of Agriculture to Climate Change in Africa (\$400,000) {A.3 & C}.** The objectives of this activity are to: (1) build the capacity of eleven national country teams consisting of leaders in various fields (including environmental economics and social policy) to carry out assessments of the vulnerability of agro-ecological systems to climate change including social impacts; (2) ensure that results are incorporated in the development of national policies, CASes and PRSPs through the capacity enhancement of local leaders and regional institutions and the assessment of economic and social impacts, and through various efforts to disseminate new significant findings; (3) establish a sustainable community of practitioners of influential policymakers; and (4) contribute to the knowledge on how to improve agricultural productivity in light of changing climatic conditions. The team has successfully delivered a technical workshop and continued with the country studies project in Cameroon, Kenya and Zimbabwe to collect data on farm income and physical/economic parameters that affect farm income. A Technical Training Workshop on Implementation of the Ricardian Analysis was delivered in Drakensberg, South Africa last May. Preparations were for a training workshop on “Regional Climate, Water and Agro-ecological Systems in Africa,” Zaragoza, Spain, December 13-16, 2004, is underway. A hydrological analyses which will feed into country work to assess future impacts of climate change on agricultural economies in Africa and to integrate country studies into the regional analysis is also underway.

34. **TF052554 Land and Gender Impact and Study (\$180,000) {A.1 & C}.** The objective of the project is to mainstream gender in land administration projects, and country strategy documents. Four country case studies of Bank projects have been selected for a detailed impact assessment: Laos, Bolivia, Azerbaijan and Ghana. Methodology planning workshop was held in April 2004 and field activities of the four case studies have started. Scope and framework for the impact studies was agreed especially regarding surveys to be conducted.

35. **TF052577 Energy, Environment and Population Program (\$160,000) {B & C}.** The Energy, Environment and Population Program (EAP) is a joint effort of governments, oil industry, and indigenous organizations to promote the integration and development of hydrocarbon projects in the sustainable development of the Amazonian region. The main activities included are: a) improvement of the information network to better disseminate information; b) the comparative study on the distribution of oil rents among the central government, provinces, funds, and local communities; and c) preparation of two tripartite meetings for continuing the regional dialogues, evaluating the activities undertaken and disseminating to the general public the conclusions, best practices developed and recommendations reached. The comparative study on the distribution of the oil rent in four

Andean countries is about to be finalized. A workshop was held in Lima, Peru, on August with experts from the Ministries of Energy and Finance from the four countries.

36. **TF052593 World Resources Report (\$1.250 million) {A.2, A.4, & A.5}**. The principle objective of this activity is to prepare and produce the 11th edition of the World Resources Report (WRR) and its associated databases, case studies, educational and online materials, television documentary, and report translations. The theme of WRR 2005 is poverty alleviation, ecosystem management, and governance. A draft outline of report and the initial bibliography have been completed. An agreement with GRID-Arendal to partner on the preparation of the report was also completed. Data section planned and data base update commenced. First draft of Ch. 1 completed and sent out for review. Research and writing commenced for Ch. 2-4.

37. **TF052629 Mapping the Relationships Between Poor Rural Community & Forest Land/Land Use Changes (\$110,000) {A.2 & A.4}**. This project aims to mainstream forestry policy into the strategic level of poverty reduction initiatives in Indonesia to move from concepts through strategy to actual operations, based upon an improved understanding of the dynamics of poverty-forestry links in Indonesia. The project will: (i) formulate an analytical framework with the potential to establish the correlations between poverty and forestry; (ii) undertake primary and secondary data collection at the sub-national (district, community and geographically contiguous areas) level, on forest cover, deforestation, availability and harvest of non-timber forest products, designated forest use category, extent of access to the resource, expenditure poverty, quality-of-life indicators (health, education, etc.), soil capability; (iii) analyze the findings based on the application of the framework; (iv) assess conditions under which a causal relationship can be established; (v) consult with stakeholders at key stages of the study; (vi) select sectors (at the country-level, allowing for variation) for application of the Poverty-Forestry Nexus findings in land-use planning, resource access policy, social forestry, to identify implementation priorities and their delivery mechanisms; (vii) establish the linkage to Millennium Development Goal (MDG) no. 7 on environmental sustainability; and (viii) synthesize the findings in the form of a country PFN report. Overall progress was made in the implementation of the activities funded under the TFESSD. Specifically, the collaboration with the local and international partners to facilitate the implementation of the TFESSD activities has commenced, as well as the research and analytical work on the identified, key areas of interest. In addition, the preparation of some of the activities supporting the development of the poverty-forestry work has been completed. The overall assessment is satisfactory; the problems caused by the delays related to the need for close coordination with other ongoing programs (i.e. INDOPOV; PRSP; Indonesia Forestry Program) for which the activities planned under ESSDTF are relevant, have been dealt with, and should no longer be regarded as problematic.

38. **TF052653 China: Valuation of Environmental Health Risk & Poverty Environment Linkages (\$321,500) {A.2, C & D}**. This project has two main components: (i) the development of a valuation environmental health risk model in China which supports the environmental cost model developed under project TF023376 (paragraph 9 above) and (ii) to support Village-based Integrated Poverty Alleviation plans in Yunnan and Sichuan

provinces (Integrated Guidelines for Poverty Environment Work-IGPEW). In component 1, the main activity is to complete environmental-based mortality (mainly from air pollution) surveys in Shanghai and Chongqing municipalities and to do research (both through surveys and benefit transfers) on water pollution-based morbidity in Chongqing. In component 2, the main activity is to develop operational guidelines for poverty-environment linkages which can be applied in the “Poverty Alleviation Plan for Poorer Western Region” (specifically Sichuan and Yunnan provinces), mainly “downstream” analytical work. Under component 1, the mortality survey has been completed and are now being adapted in the two cities. The water-based morbidity work is still being designed. Substantive progress has been made in identifying and integrating a large team of researchers (in China with Beijing, Shanghai, Chongqing and other locations, in USA/Canada through RFF and in Norway through ECON & CICERO). The entire team has agreed on the objectives and scope of work and implementation plans. Under component 2, the program in Yunnan is under implementation largely with support from DFID. The program in Sichuan is well planned. For both components, the work is expected to be fully completed in FY05.

39. TF052721 The Environmental Millennium Development Goal in ECA (\$250,000) {A.2}. The objective is to develop more robust data and methodologies for mainstreaming the environmental goals within an MDG-driven framework, by linking present indicators to poverty and health, showing what new indicators need to be brought on board, and by analyzing the fiscal impacts of meeting the environment MDG targets. The work will focus on deepening the analysis of measuring the extent to which MDG targets have been met in ECA countries, assessing the major gaps and identifying alternative indicators where they might be more appropriate. Due to the conditional approval status of the proposal until September 2003, activities started later than envisaged. A draft concept note has been prepared and discussed with the Sector Manager, the review meeting is scheduled for November 2003. The decision draft of the MDG report of the first 5 countries has been prepared based on the field work, local expert consultancy reports as well as international database information. It will be sent out for review. The decision draft of the concept note for the second phase was also prepared and will be sent for review in November.

40. TF052779 Africa Strategic Environment and Poverty Program (\$1.225 million) {A.2 & C}. The overall objective of the activities undertaken under the Africa region environment program under TFESSD is to better understand the linkages between environment and poverty through a balance between new and innovative analytical work, and institutional capacity building activities. The study on household energy, environmental health, and poverty has been initiated. A draft report on the analysis of household surveys (LSMS and DHS) in two pilot countries (Ethiopia and Zambia) has been completed in May 2004. In addition, under this activity, a proposal was prepared and approved for funding by ESMAP to undertake indoor air pollution exposure monitoring in Zambia. The study on the linkages between soil fertility (nutrient degradation) and poverty has been initiated. The study on sustainable water resources management and poverty has been initiated. A new study has been approved and added to the program: An Economic

Analysis of Natural Resources Sustainability in Mozambique. It will consist a major chapter of Mozambique's upcoming Country Economic Memorandum (CEM).

41. **TF052820 LCR Strategic Program on Environmental Mainstreaming (\$450,000) {A.4 & B}.** The LCR Region's Environment Strategy emphasizes the importance of mainstreaming environment into other sectors. Assistance from the TFESSD will help project management carry out activities that will help it meet our environment strategy goals, and that will add value and complement existing activities. The three main areas identified for TFESSD support are (1) Health - Environment Linkages; (2) Natural Resource Management linkages with Environment and Forestry; and (3) Environmental Sustainability Indicators and Public Disclosure. The second component (NRM linkages with Env and Forestry) of this activity is almost complete. The team has completed the study "Drivers of Sustainable Rural Growth and Poverty Reduction in Central America," which includes case studies from Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, and made a number of presentations in Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Nicaragua to discuss the main findings and recommendations of the study before CA governments and a number of other academic and nongovernmental actors. In June, the team made a presentation before the Country and Sector Directors, Sector Leaders and other staff to brief them about the main results and recommendations of the study. Recently the team presented findings from the study at an international conference organized by the University of Wisconsin--Madison and the Instituto de Investigación y Desarrollo (NITLAPAN): *La próxima generación de políticas agrarias: Mejorando el acceso a la tierra de los hogares pobres para ampliar la base del crecimiento económico*. The conference was attended by a very distinguished group of Central American researchers and representatives from land agencies from Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua. These studies will serve as a sound analytical base to develop and implement rural development and poverty reduction policies. The next steps will be critical to mainstream the recommendations from the studies.

42. **TF052822 Adaptation Strategies to the Environmental and Socioeconomic Impacts of El Nino for Rural Communities in Ecuador and Peru (\$260,000) {A.1 & C}.** The overall objective of the project is to identify the conditions necessary for improving the adaptive capacity of rural communities in Ecuador and Peru to climatic impacts associated with El Nino events. Reviews of general experiences with seasonal forecasts, past disaster management activities have been completed. A review of the spatial variation in factors contributing to vulnerabilities associated with El Nino events is near completion. The community-based assessments will seek to obtain insights into factors that currently constrain the ability of local communities to address climatic impacts and outline possible remedial actions. Significant progress has been made over this reporting period on elucidating information about institutional networks, potential local partners and vulnerabilities related to El Nino events. This progress will enable the community based assessments to proceed in order to reveal location specific information and capacity building needs and relate these needs to existing institutional structures and scientific research.

43. **TF052912 Diesel Pollution Reduction Strategies for Cities (\$200,000) {A. 1 & C}.** The objective of this program is to enhance the capacity of local stakeholders in

understanding the factors affecting in-use diesel vehicle emissions and to assess affordable policies and measures to reduce diesel vehicle emission and maintain or improve overall accessibility of the transport system. The program seeks to: 1) obtain city-specific data on diesel emissions; 2) develop and enhance capacity of stakeholders; 3) identify and evaluate control options for reducing emissions from in-use vehicle and new vehicles; 4) develop analytical and information tools to assist decision-making involving all relevant sectors and stakeholders; and 5) develop capacity enhancement activities in Bangkok and a dissemination strategy of the methodology and policy conclusions to other cities. Good progress has been made over the last six months in contracting and preparing the PCDD laboratory for the emission tests. The overall test procedures and test cycles were finalized, as was the quality control procedures for measuring, analyzing and presenting data. The vehicle databases were finalized, but there will be some follow up studies to refine the information that does not seem accurate. The survey of bus companies and truck operators has been finalized and the draft report was submitted and final comments are being incorporated into the document. The test protocol for emission tests has been finalized. Unfortunately, only a few tests have been carried out so far as we had to wait for a number of upgrades in the emission laboratory and implement basic QA/QC procedures.

44. **TF052914 Building Local Capacity and Institutions for Managing Natural Resources at an Ecosystem Level (\$300,000) {C}**. The objective of this project is to enable stakeholders involved in NRM/rural development in Africa to identify and develop practical institutional structures and instruments for participatory environmental and natural resource management at an ecosystem scale. Activities include study papers on various institutional models (CDD, CBNRM) for ecosystem management, case applications to be presented in regional workshops, in-country technical assistance for country cases and dissemination of outputs through publications and a website. The background studies and analyses will provide an overview of institutional issues, options and existing experience (through case studies). The project implementation is on track according to the revised schedule. There has been significant progress in implementation. The background report has been prepared, including the conceptual framework, template for case-studies and guidelines for case study presentations. Preparation for the Regional workshop, planned for Mid-November is ongoing. Participating projects have been identified and will begin preparation of case-studies shortly. The activity is fully grounded with collaboration from the AFR GE team and WBIEN. The workshops are intended to facilitate learning and the exchange of knowledge and experience among rural development and environmental management practitioners involved with NRM. Active collaboration with partners and teams is adding impetus to the activity. The task team leader of this project was changed for the second time but continuity is being provided by the project coordinator and the active involvement of the AFR GE team. Active collaboration with WBI has increased the sustainability of capacity building efforts as well as made wider distribution of the results feasible.

45. **TF053858 Implementing Environmental & Social Accountability & Governance in SMEs (\$155,000) {C}**. The objectives of the project are to: (i) strengthen capacity and heighten awareness of the importance of environmental and social accountability and governance structures among SMEs through local intermediaries.

Considering that this project was recently activated, all planned activities are still on track. Of the two selected countries, Russia and Ghana, the latter has indicated that the program does not align with the country's priorities anymore, therefore the program is currently exploring how the African part of the program could be developed, i.e. with Ethiopia.

46. **TF053874 African EA&M Services (\$190,000) {A.2 &C}**. The overall objective of this project is to consolidate and expand the ability of African private-sector, non-profit institutes, associations and NGOs to define and deliver environmental assessment and management services, training and capacity building to their public and private sector development partners in support of environmentally sustainable development and poverty reduction. This activity is the final phase of an already existing project funded under the TFESSD (TF024817) which provides financial support to the Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment (SAIEA) for delivering EA&M guidance, review and training services to the SADC region; implementing targeted donor-funded initiatives; and providing strong leadership within the larger African EA&M Network. This activity was recently activated and will commence in January 2005 and run through to December 2006.

47. **TF053884 Adaptation Screen and Design Tool (\$275,000) {A.1 & B}**. The main objective of this project is to reduce the vulnerabilities of poor people to the impacts of climate variability and change. The activity will raise the awareness of people to the risks of projects arising from climate change, and provide a screening and design tool to screen projects for significant risks or opportunities arising from climate change and advise on an appropriate design to fully incorporate climate considerations. This is in line with the Bank's Environment Strategy to mainstream vulnerability assessment and adaptations. This activity was recently activated and the initial preparation phase has started. The concept of a screening/design tool has been canvassed both within the World Bank and with other potentially interested parties. There is strong support for the basic concept and cooperative arrangements are being discussed. A first draft of the design tool is underway. The first region of emphasis has been identified (India/South Asia).

48. **TF053885 Integrating Environmental Issues in PRSs, Country Policies and Programs in the EAP Region {A.2, A.5}**. The main objective of this project is to encourage use of policies and projects that address poverty alleviation by effectively addressing environmental degradation. This activity is at its very early stages of implementation and the project was recently activated. This project will support primarily four areas: (1) Poverty Reduction Strategies, (2) Public Disclosure Programs, (3) Community Driven Development Projects, and (4) Country Environmental Analysis. Some initial discussions have taken place with key counterparts in all items. At this initial stage, it is likely that items 1 and 3 will be further developed in China among other countries, item 4. in Vietnam and item 2. in several countries of the region. More progress is expected in the remainder of the FY and contractual commitments are likely to start in October 04. This is well timed with the finalization of the region's environment strategy, and it will support its implementation. It is also noteworthy that there is a firm link of this work with other flagship products in the region, such as the EAP Infrastructure Development Study, with which the department is closely involved. The overall progress is satisfactory.

49. **TF053892 South Asia Environment Strategy Implementation (\$600,000) {A.3, A.5, B & C}**. The objective of this project is to promote good governance and accountability for environmental management and improve understanding of how to reduce vulnerability from environmental risks. The program will aim to identify opportunities and enhance local capacity for (i) integrating environmental issues in development policies, programs and projects; (ii) reduce vulnerability of the rural poor to environmental health risks; and (c) reduce vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change. Different activities is anticipated to span over two years (FY05-FY06), however, several major outputs (such as CEA-type studies in Bangladesh, Andhra Pradesh and India-wide will be available by the end of FY05. The project has three main themes/components o f which the Implementation of the South Asia Environmental Strategy has started basically on the Northeast India Environmental Analysis. A reconnaissance mission was undertaken to Delhi, Assam and Meghalaya to discuss and define the scope of the Northeast Study with key decision makers and stakeholders. A draft Concept Note has been prepared and submitted to the Indian Government for input. It is expected that a follow-up mission will be carried out in January/February 2005.

50. **TF053901 Support to Participatory Planning in Chinese Cities (\$250,000) {A.4, A.5, B & C}**. The project aims to support the efforts of both the Government of China and the Bank on strengthening accountability and transparency of urban governance through promoting participatory planning processes that enable inclusion of all citizens in local policy-making processes, and that ensure creation of a sustainable urban environment. The project's main components includes: (i) a study on current planning processes in Chinese cities, emphasizing the value of participation and changing roles of community, social and government organizations; (ii) pilot projects in selected cities that promote participation in planning processes for addressing urban social and environmental issues; and (iii) training activities that disseminate innovative practices in local planning reforms and tools/methodologies of participatory planning. This project will be implemented over a period of two years. Initial discussions have already taken place with key counterparts (Ministry of Construction in China and the east Asia infrastructure sector in the Bank), which have produced a number of constructive ideas in terms of how to better support Bank's operations in China. More progress is expected in the 2-3rd quarter of FY05. Overall progress is satisfactory.

51. **TF053902 Environmental Governance in Upstream Environmental Analytical Tools (CEA & SEA) (\$350,000) {A.1, A.4 & A.5}**. The main objective of the activity is to support the methodological development and practical application of environmental governance and environmental vulnerability analyses in upstream country- and policy-level studies. The ultimate objective is to support client countries to integrate environmental vulnerability issues in macro-policy making, as well as using solid analyses to determine policy reforms to strengthen environmental governance. These objectives will also be supported by a variety of targeted learning and information sharing and dissemination activities. To meet this overall objective, a number of activities are being planned and/or have been initiated. Activities are being planned and designed keeping these objectives in view. Draft guidance note on vulnerability analysis was prepared through the support of a previous TFESSD this will be tested and refined in upcoming CEA and SEA pilots. The

activities have been progressing successfully during the short time that the activity has been active.

52. **TF053903 Community Empowerment for Cultural Tourism and Heritage Protection in ECA {C}**. The main objective of this project is to empower communities in development decision-making through: (i) creating awareness of pro-poor tourism and involving communities in the promotion and development of cultural tourism; (ii) mobilizing citizens for improving neighborhood safety; (iii) training youth for local employment in tourism and related industries; (iv) building the capacity of local government officials and civic groups to engage in consultations that are focused and goal-oriented towards promoting community security, cultural heritage protection, and entrepreneurial initiative on a pilot basis; and (v) introducing short and long-term mechanisms to institutionalize citizen voice in local government decision-making related to or affecting tourism, cultural heritage protection; and neighborhood safety. Considerable progress has been made since project was activated. The task team leader has outlined a project implementation plan that takes into account the work of two tourism specialists that visited Georgia in June 2004. As a result of that work, some of the needed assessments have been made. This has allowed the team to shift some funds to planning and implementation of priority investments identified by the local community and other stakeholders.

53. **TF054302 Community-based Drought Management for the Sustainable Use of Pastoral Resource in the Arid and Semi-Arid Zones in SSA (\$150,000) {C}**. This project will directly address the first pillar of ALive Partnership (African Livestock) devoted to securing the assets of the poor. It will focus on one specific aspect of sustainable natural resource management of major importance for SSA: the community-based drought management for the sustainable use of pastoral resource in the arid and semi-arid zones of Africa. Sustainable use of rangeland resources remains a key issue in Africa and there is strong justification for interventions in political, social, economic and environmental terms. At the center of it, the management of recurrent droughts, both in terms of preparedness and recovery, remains a difficult subject too often ignored by decision-makers and project designers because of its many unsolved issues and a lack of clear directions and operational model. A progress report was not required from the task manager since this project was very recently activated (late October).

54. **TF054364 The Catalytic Role of Women in Effecting Sustainable Development in Egypt (\$100,000) {C}**. A key objective of this project is to build capacity of local communities, particularly rural women, to conserve, rehabilitate, and use their water resources in a sustainable manner. Other objectives include: (i) identifying, together with local communities, NGOs and other stakeholders, the key issues to be addressed in the awareness program, and develop the mechanisms needed for its effective implementation; analyzing the potential and actual impact of the awareness program by using a mix of qualitative and quantitative techniques (e.g. focus groups, participatory appraisal) thereby determining not only their impact in a given context but also their replicability in similar situations and; (ii) disseminating the lessons learned through selected media, including publications and radio and sharing experiences at the community levels. A progress report was not required from the task manager since this project was very recently activated (late October).

55. **TF054365 Good Governance for Sustainable Development (\$200,000) {A.5 & C}** The key objectives of this project are to (i) strengthen and develop longer term partnerships with local training institutes; (ii) promote institutional changes that enhance country capacity to manage its natural resources and improve environmental governance to achieve sustainable development. This activity will aim to familiarize stakeholders with approaches that integrate social, economic and environmental considerations for good governance of resources; promote institutional changes that encourage transparency, accountability, and inclusion; enhance the capacity of decision makers to design and implement sustainable policies in environmental and non-environmental sectors.

Recently Closed Activities

56. **TF024943 Urban Community Upgrading in SSA (\$1.32 million) {B}**. This project has distilled operationally relevant lessons of urban upgrading programs in the region and have generated data on urban poverty and the current situations in slum areas. It has supported studies that facilitated the preparation of large-scale programmatic upgrading interventions, and facilitated knowledge sharing and capacity building in the area of upgrading among African practitioners and policymakers using existing networks of practice. The TFESSD funding enabled the team to produce a number of country assessments, impact studies and a retrospective paper which were disseminated through relevant websites. The team hopes to publish and disseminate the findings of this work in the future. In the case of the country-based activities, they have all been related to on-going or future World Bank operations. An Adressage Manual was published in French and English. This initiative continues beyond the TFESSD activity in that the urban upgrading team is working in close collaboration with the World Bank Institute to add upgrading content to the urban and local government training courses, among other things.

57. **TF024946 Clean Air Initiative in Sub-Saharan African Cities (\$580,000) {A.4}**. The Clean Air Initiative in Sub-Saharan Africa (CAI-SSA) was established by the World Bank to tackle the growing problems of urban air pollution generated by motorized transport in major African cities. The Program is built on a large public/private partnership including African Authorities, NGO's, environmental agencies, the oil industry, and donors. So far, five in depth studies on air pollution have been carried out (Dakar, Ouagadougou, Abidjan, Cotonou, and Douala) and actions plans were prepared on each of these cities. The major effort of the CAI-SSA has been to eliminate lead from gasoline in SSA by end of 2005. To date, significant progress have been made in the process of lead phase-out. *According to the conclusions of a report commissioned by the Clean Air Initiative in preparation for the regional conference held in Nairobi, May 5-7, 2004, more than 50% of gasoline sold today in SSA is lead free.* Following the conference, plans were initiated to prepare the third Steering Committee (SC) meeting of the Clean Air Initiative, which will held at the end of October 2004 in Brussels, Belgium, at the offices of the European Commission. In preparation for the meeting, the Clean Air Management Team coordinated with its various partners (World Bank, USEPA, IPIECA, UNEP, AFRICACLEAN) and with members of the World Bank Air Quality Thematic Group (AQ TG). It was advised that, given the progress achieved in the elimination of leaded gasoline, the work program of the Clean Air Initiative focus first on the actions required to complete

the phase-out of leaded gasoline in the entire region by December 2005, as stated in the Dakar Declaration of June 2001, and subsequently, on other programs likely to improve air quality in the cities of SSA. The SC meeting is expected to conclude on an agreed work program comprising the activities and projects to be executed under the leadership of the partner institutions. About 35 African representatives of 15 key SSA countries have been invited to participate in the 3rd Steering Committee meeting. Some of these countries were selected on the basis of either their needs for assistance in beginning or continuing to implement their elimination of leaded gasoline by 2005, or for their short term critical needs and willingness to implement an Air Quality Management (AQM) project in one major city. Other countries were selected precisely because they have already significantly progressed in their phasing-out of leaded gasoline or are in the process of implementing AQM projects for a major city, thereby able to provide beneficial experience for others.

58. **TF027771 Integrated Crop Management for Small Holders (\$304,000) {A.1 & C}**. The development objective was to mainstream integrated crop management practices in the national R&D system. In Uganda the result is very clearly positive and has a high likelihood of being sustained. NARO has adopted the methodology for farmer involvement, has already funded work to expand the approach in the district level research centers, and the WB supported NAADS project will adopt some of the approaches used in the project. In Cambodia the situation is not as clear, however, positive impact has been achieved in capacity building of MAAF staff and in integrating the ICM approach to the Rubber research institute's work.

59. **TF050121 Support to WDR 2002/2003 (\$984,000) {D}**. This project achieved its objective to provide a clear view of the relationship between economic growth and sustainable development (both in social and environmental terms) with an emphasis on poverty reduction, using illustrative examples and cross-regional/ cross-country comparisons through publications, website development, dissemination and consultations with governments, communities, civil society, private sectors and academics because through the help of the TFESSD funding. Some of the significant outputs of this activity were: publication and launching of the WDR 2003 which provided a framework, based on institutional analysis, to facilitate further dialogue on controversial issues and has illustrated that this can be used to design new strategies and programs for sustainable development. The messages of the WDR 2003, which was well received were delivered at the Johannesburg Earth Summit and WB/IMF Annual Meetings in 2002. The final report and all other background documents were posted on the Bank's website in English and Chinese version.

60. **TF051320 Inequality and Investment: Land Tenure and Soil Degradation in the Indus Basin (\$156,000) {A.2}**. The focus of the study is on soil degradation, investment in soil quality, and land inequality. This project has identified the links between natural resource use, sustainable growth and poverty. The first paper on land tenure and non-contractible investment using the existing survey data was completed in November 2002. Since then, this paper has been presented in a number of fora both within and outside Pakistan and has been well received by the South Asia Region. A second paper on land inequality and land tenure which looks at productivity controlling for soil degradation and

soil quality is ready and dissemination will begin in January 2004. The second round of data collection has also begun. Survey instruments are ready, contracts have been issued, and the village census is underway. Data collection was completed on April 30 2004. The project has fully achieved their objectives and the funds were used extremely well.

61. **TF051382 Forestry DRC (\$295,000) {A.3, B & C}**. This project has facilitated the implementation of the new legal framework in line with the PRSP objectives. It has increased the knowledge base through contribution to a formal piece of ESW. It has assisted in the design of economic reforms to optimize forest contribution to poverty alleviation. It has helped start a national forest land-use planning process, that will secure the rights of local people, promote biodiversity conservation and community-based management. Most project-supported activities have been proceeding in a timely manner. The forest component of the Economic Recovery Credit is being implemented satisfactorily. A draft document for the national forest sector program is ready. Key fiscal reforms have been adopted. The draft Forest Sector Review (ESW) has been reviewed in June, 2004 and will be co-authored with several government and non-government partners. This project has played a catalytic role for the overall development of the sector, and is now being followed upon by other initiatives that will support further analytical work, consultations and implementation in the field. Project developments have been successful. The activities supported by this project are expected to significantly help the country capture the full forest potential towards achieving PRSP objectives. This project also played a catalytic role in understanding the importance of the forest sector for poverty alleviation, to forge consensus among government and non-government actors, and to make decisions and implement reforms that will generate direct benefits to the poor and to people living in the forest. This project also paved the way for further donor support to the sector with a focus on poverty alleviation based on sustainable management of natural resources and the environment.

62. **TF051783 Devolution of Resource Rights, Common Property Resources and Poverty (\$225,000) {A.2 & C}** This project sought to understand the implications of devolution of natural resource rights to local communities through two broad activities: (i) a global review of devolution of resource rights in three sectors—biodiversity and natural resource management, forestry and irrigation and water management; and (ii) analytical case studies focused on estimating the impact of devolution in specific case countries. Initially, plans were for one analytical case study on joint forest management in India. This was expanded in the last quarter to cover a second case study based on community wildlife management in Namibia. Project staff have partnered with the East Asia Rural Development staff to commence a study on irrigation user groups in the Philippines. Most of the project objectives were achieved, and the team is very pleased with the progress, particularly since it has enable them to effectively disseminate their findings. The team was not able to achieve all of their objectives because the Philippines' work was behind schedule. The first part of the Philippines study (survey of user groups) was completed and is already informing operational activity. The analyses on the household data is expected to be completed within the next 2-3 months. The findings from this study will feed into new operations related to land use and wildlife management in Namibia and influence sector

work in India. The Philippines' study is part of a larger review of irrigation activities that will influence operations and policy dialogue in that country.

63. **TF051801 Poverty-NRM links in Uganda (\$396,000) {A.2 & C}**. This project studied the poverty impacts of soil degradation in Uganda, focusing on household behavior, incentives and evidence for physical soil degradation. The team analyzed the existing Uganda Household Survey to identify potential poverty-NRM links, they carried out detailed household and plot-level survey on socio-economic characteristics, incentives, plot management and physical soil samples, and (iii) proposed questions for future household surveys on poverty-NRM links. Development outcomes will include establishment of baseline data on poverty and soil degradation, enhancing the capacity of Ugandan institutions, and the application of analytical results to ongoing programs in Uganda such as the updating of the Poverty Eradication Action Plan, the activities of the Poverty Monitoring and Analysis Unit in Dept. of Finance, the workplans of the Plan for Modernization of Agriculture, and the revisions to the Land Act. Other outcomes await final data availability, econometric analysis of the data, and final report preparation.

64. **TF051829 The Social, Economic, & Environmental Impacts of Farm Restructuring in ECA (\$97,600) {A.5}**. This study compared the economic, poverty and social impacts of land reform in four ECA countries with different reform paths and outcomes: Azerbaijan, Bulgaria (funded by Bank Budget and Trust Funds), Kazakhstan, and Moldova. The team combined analysis of rural data from recent household budget surveys, analysis of land legislation and policy (including family law as it relates to disparities in gender access), and in-depth quantitative and qualitative work at 3-4 sites in each country to examine the following questions: What has been the effect of farm restructuring on poverty, income distribution and agricultural growth? Who were the winners and losers, and why? To what extent are the formal social services such as health, education, and child care, and informal benefits such as cash grants, in-kind services of labor, fuel, food; and farm inputs for household plots still provided, and to what extent has an institutional vacuum resulted in cessation or deterioration of services? Qualitative and quantitative data collection has been satisfactorily completed in all the countries; analysis of the questionnaire and qualitative has been completed and the draft report is nearing completion

65. **TF051830 Strengthening the Environmental Initiative of NEPAD (\$246,900) {C}**. The project was designed to support NEPAD's efforts to build a participatory process to facilitate civil society participation in the preparation and implementation of the new NEPAD environment action plan, and strengthen the linkages between environmental management and poverty reduction in NEPAD's work. The TFESSD supported four main activities: (i) Civil Society Consultations; (ii) Integration of Environmental Considerations into NEPAD Programs and Activities; (iii) Workshop on Poverty and Environment, and (iv) provided technical support to NEPAD secretariat on environment to develop and implement the NEPAD Environmental Action Plan. The results of the project are being used to design a new capacity building project to support the implementation of the Environment Action Plan, which is being jointly developed and funded by the World Bank, UNEP, and UNDP. As part of our business plan to scale up our support to NEPAD, the TTL (Aziz Bouzahr)

for this work was relocated to the World Bank office in Pretoria to support the next phase of collaboration with NEPAD in the environment area. We expect to identify joint ESW in the area of climate change, sustainable tourism development, and environmental impact assessment as well as joint investment projects.

66. **TF051837 Yemen Energy Access for Poverty Reduction (\$122,900){A.2}**. This project provided a comprehensive analysis of poverty-energy linkages through combining methods of economic, financial and poverty and social impact analysis (PSIA) and carried out stakeholder development and capacity building. The TFESSD funded a participatory assessment, a household energy survey and economic and financial analysis (stakeholder analysis). The participatory assessment has been completed and the survey results have been presented in a seminar with report writing in process. The household survey has been delayed. The economic and social analysis is now planned to be funded from ESMAP as the cost of the household survey component was greater than anticipated. The study remains highly relevant to Yemen. As the size of petroleum subsidies have grown they are now a very great burden on the budget. Total petroleum subsidies (incl. LPG) were YR 97 billion in 2003 (Diesel subsidies were 44% of total) This compares to YR 154 for Govt. development spending & YR 737 billion total Govt. spending. Removal of subsidies is a critical issue that the Government is grappling with. The study is very relevant to analysis of the impact on the poor of potential removal of subsidies. The draft final report of the study "Energy Access in Yemen" is underway. A final mission of dissemination is planned for December 2004–January 2005 and is planned to coincide with a broader discussion with government on energy policy.

67. **TF051927 Vietnam Land Tenure Certificate (\$249,100) {A.5}**. The objective of this project was to help implement one target of the CPRGS (PRSP in Vietnam) and POA2 (National Plan of Action for the advancement of Women in Vietnam 2001-2005) that is to ensure all Land Tenure Certificates (LTC) will have both names of husband and wife by the year 2005. The main activities were: (i) selection of 20 sample sites in 20 provinces; (ii) conduct national and local information campaign; (iii) changing/providing LTC with the names of both husband and wife in 20 selected sites; (iv) a result survey; (v) workshop and (vi) preparation of guidelines for providing/changing LTC with names of both husband and wife nationwide. The development objectives were achieved and will be very likely sustained because the newly approved Land Law has included a provision stating that LTCs, provided to households, should bear names of the husband and wife. The guidelines, based on the lessons learned from the project, will be issued by MONRE to implement the issuance of LTCs with both names of husband and wife nationwide. MONRE, as well as land administration staff in 20 selected provinces and districts, who have gained experience and commitment through project activities implementation, would facilitate further implementation process easier and more effectively. In addition, some of the project products such as video clips, handbooks, leaflets, reports or newspapers articles would be useful in further dissemination campaign to increase awareness of the people on the importance of getting gender equity in land access. As a result of this, many donors have been interested in assisting the government to realize the issue, including funding for the cost of issuance of new LTCs.

68. **TF052578 Mainstreaming Environment in PRSPs (\$60,000) {A.3}** This project disseminated reviews of all interim and full Poverty Reduction Strategies, their Joint Staff Assessments (by World Bank and IMF staff), and any Progress Reports with respect to PRSPs. The review was conducted from (i) a general environmental perspective, in which 17 aspects are rated; and (ii) a specific Millennium Development perspective, which assesses in qualitative terms the integration of environmental sustainability, as defined by Goal #7, its targets and indicators. Dissemination of about 1,200 copies of the EDP continues. The extended review including PRSCs has been completed. A new EDP has been drafted, peer reviewed, and comments incorporated. In the extended sample of 48 full PRSPs, 10 fell below the mark of 1.5. Inclusion of MDG7 indicators and baselines remain weak. JSAs continue to vary. PRSP Progress Reports show some improvement over time per country and some correlation across the sample between good mainstreaming in the PRSP and in the PR. PRCSs vary considerably, as expected, given their diverse nature. Some good practice is beginning to emerge. Other donors are beginning to undertake country-specific reviews of mainstreaming of environment in PRSPs. The manuscript for the next Environment Department Paper on mainstreaming environment in PRSPs and PRSCs is expected to be finalized very soon.

69. **TF052579 Piloting Client Capacity Building for Environmentally and Socially Responsible (\$80,000) {C}**. The objective of this project to develop and pilot a training course designed to enhance knowledge on environmental and social considerations to take into account during procurement decisions was fully achieved.. The course was developed in collaboration with a European training institute specialized in sustainable procurement (ICLEI European Secretariat) and two UN agencies (UNEP-DTIE and IAPSO). An in-country pilot training session took place in Accra, Ghana in June 2004 in cooperation with the Ghana Ministry of Finance (MOF) who expressed interest in a course on this topic. The course was well received by the participants (selected by the Ghana MOF) and daily attendance averaged 37 individuals over the three-day training period. The draft materials were further revised following the June training to take into consideration the feedback of participants identified in the evaluation form, which was distributed on the last day of the training. The evaluations submitted by the participants indicate that the lessons learned during the training sessions were considered valuable for work-related projects, shared among colleagues, and influenced decision-making during the two-month time period following the training session. A follow-up evaluation in a year's time would best indicate the long-term influence of the course lessons and the worthiness of distributing course materials to each class participant at their workplace.

PART 3 – SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT

1. This report covers achievements of the TFESSD Social Window during the period May 1 – October 31, 2004. It is divided into two sections: Part I summarizes overall progress of the window while Part II provides summary accounts of progress in ongoing activities and activities which closed over the past year, grouped by major themes. We have not included summary accounts of the 24 new activities financed under the recent FY05 call for proposals since these activities have only recently begun implementation – however, individual activity updates have been submitted by Task Team Leaders (TTLs) and are included on the CD-Rom that is being forwarded separately for donor reference.

2. The major themes under which the progress reports are grouped have been expanded to reflect the range of activities that were financed under the FY05 call for proposals, and are now: (a) Community-Driven Development; (b) Social Inclusion and Diversity in Decision-making; (c) Poverty, Social Impact and Empowerment; (d) Innovations for Improved Governance and Social Accountability; (e) Country/Macro Level Social Analysis; and (f) Global and Regional Social Development Strategies and Initiatives

3. The Social Window had a total of 58 ongoing activities as of October 31, 2004. In addition, seven activities closed between April 1 and Oct. 31, 2004 (noted in para. 8 below). The ongoing activities consist of: (a) 1 activity originally funded in FY00-02; (b) 14 activities approved in FY03; (d) 19 activities approved in FY04; and (c) 24 activities set up in FY05.

3.1 OVERALL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

A. Progress towards agreed objectives

4. *Activities funded under the Social Window have generally progressed well over the past six months.* The window continues to expand both in scope and breadth of topics, and the activities are increasingly more strategic and better managed. This can generally be attributed to the criteria of the joint calls for proposals which have resulted in more realistic, competitive proposals, better aligned with TFESSD and country priorities.

5. The focus of the social window has evolved from the early years of mainstreaming social development at the project level to doing more at the programmatic and policy levels, including developing the SD Strategy. TFESSD priorities in the last two years have resulted in an increased number of activities focused on empowerment of communities, promoting social inclusion and diversity, and improving governance and social accountability. Work has been done on scaling up CDD and reviewing the impacts of CDD, as well as supporting and promoting social accountability and participatory monitoring in PRSP and PRSC processes. In addition, activities funded under the FY05 call proposals include pilots on Country Social Analysis, which are being done upstream as inputs into the PRSP or Country Assistance Strategy.

6. As mentioned in our previous report, while it is early to speak about broad impacts of most activities, many Social Window activities have started to significantly influence ways of doing business in countries and at the Bank, both at the macro and micro levels. The Africa Region has indicated that regional lending on CDD over the past four years reached a level of \$2.2 billion, and countries are looking to scale up CDD activities—this outcome was supported in part by the activities conducted under TFESSD funding. Activities on PSIA and social accountability have influenced Bank projects and programs, including the recently approved operational policy on development policy lending (OP8.60). For example, the work done under the PSIA for Cambodia will be used in subsequent project preparation, while results of research conducted in China on development of Farmers' Associations are expected to feed into the work of a government task force, drafting a new legal framework for farmer and other rural associations. In Benin social accountability is being integrated into the PRSC, while in Ethiopia, TFESSD-funded work on social accountability is supporting a comprehensive program of social accountability from the community to central government. In ECA, the TFESSD is funding several activities which are helping to build capacity for community empowerment, and strengthen the interface between communities and local governments and improve local governance (Central Asia, Albania and Kyrgyz Republic). In LAC, indigenous groups are being included in discussion of country policies, and national census offices in Colombia, Peru and Argentina are working to improve the collection of data on afro-descendants and indigenous peoples.

7. *Knowledge and Dissemination:* This takes place within each activity, with most activities holding workshops and disseminating final papers and reports to stakeholders and other interested Bank and in-country staff and clients. Funding from one of the activities under the Social Window (TF024909) is being used towards updating the overall TFESSD website, which is ongoing. Discussions are ongoing with the World Bank's information technology group on how best to post all the documentation that results from each activity, in a way that it can be easily accessible on the web.

8. *Closed Activities:* Seven activities closed between April 1 and October 31:

- TF024909 – Africa Regional CDD
- TF051178 – Africa Social and Poverty Impact of Transport
- TF051811 – CDD Scaling Up Action Research Plan
- TF051665 – Youth Empowerment
- TF051838 – Albania: Improving the Environment for Civic Engagement in Poverty Reduction
- TF052138 – Cambodia PSIA
- TF053272 – International Conference on Local Development

Completion reports for these activities are included with the detailed progress reports.

9. *New Activities from the FY05 Call:* 22 of the new proposals that were approved for funding in FY05 have been assigned to the Social Window, while 3 new activities were approved under the SD Board Strategic Review conducted in March 2004. Of these 25

new activities, 24 new sub-accounts have been established, while one proposal (the SD Strategy) was incorporated into an existing TF account. The new accounts include:

- TF053787 - Strengthening Bottom-up Local Governance in Georgia and Moldova
- TF053792 - Chad: Promoting Citizen Empowerment
- TF053796 - Community Empowerment and Social Accountability in Uganda's Health Sector
- TF053857 – Participatory Country Assessments for Civic Engagement - Ghana and Sierra Leone
- TF053859 - Yemen Country Social Analysis
- TF053863 - MNA Co-terminous Position
- TF053870 - Capacity Building and Piloting of Social Accountability Initiatives for CDD in South Asia
- TF053871 - Knowledge Sharing on Integrative Country Social Analysis
- TF053881 - Ecuador: Governance through Social Accountability
- TF053889 - Participatory Budgeting Knowledge & Action Support Centers
- TF053890 - Information Campaigns to Improve Public Services in India
- TF053891 - Guatemala: Capacity for Inclusive Governance
- TF053919 - AFR Conflict and Development Capacity Building Program
- TF053926 - Enhancing Social Accountability in Kenya
- TF053968 - Kenya Country Social Analysis
- TF053969 - Niger Delta Conflict Analysis & Management
- TF053970 - Village Level Justice and Dispute Resolution
- TF053982 - Change Governance in AFR
- TF054103 - Africa Municipal Radio Program
- TF054117 - Morocco Country Social Analysis
- TF054126 - Campaign to Improve Participation of Women in CDD Programs in Indonesia
- TF054202 - Civil Society Capacity Building in Zambia and Malawi
- TF054238 - Sustainable Conflict Recovery: Strengthening CDD Approaches
- TF054260 - Human Rights and Basic Services

B. Key issues

10. *Management transition:* The previous window manager (cofinanced by the TFESSD) has recently taken up another position in the Social Development Department and his replacement is in the process of being hired. With SDV assuming overall management of the TFESSD from ENV and a new window manager coming on board, this is a period of transition that we are working through as smoothly as possible.

11. *Implementation:* There were no major implementation problems over the past six months, with the exception of two projects which were rated unsatisfactory: (i) the project on *Diagnostic Tools for Measuring Social Cohesion in Conflict Affected Communities in Sri Lanka* has suffered delays due to the deterioration of the political situation, and a decision will be taken by end-December on whether to continue the activity; (ii) the *Africa Local*

Level Institutions and Macro Impact activity has been delayed due to unavailability of consultants, leading to delays in delivery of outputs and simplification of the project objectives. This activity is due to end Dec. 2004. Other activities in the Social Window are well on track in terms of their implementation. A few activities have requested additional funding to allow them to take into account additional demand or to broaden the scope of their activities, and these will be reviewed by the SD Board in early 2005 in the context of their annual strategic progress review of social window activities.

12. *Window Replenishments:* Lack of available funds in the overall TFESSD account has caused some challenges in managing the social window, particularly over the last three months (Aug-Oct). With the FY05 activities being established and beginning implementation, and funding needed for ongoing work from previous years, we have had to limit or delay transfers to the sub-accounts while awaiting replenishment to the overall window. This has caused some activities to delay implementation as they could not make commitments to proceed with work until funding was received.

C. Expenditures: Disbursements and Commitments

13. Social Window expenditures have been commendable to date (see Table 1). As of October 31, 2004, the Social Window has disbursed or committed \$14.1 million (89%) of the total \$ 15.9 million received to date. Activities approved prior to FY03 have disbursed or committed 99% of total receipts (one activity remains open from this group, which will close end-June 2005). For activities that began in FY03, 89% of total receipts have been either disbursed or committed to date, while activities that began in FY04 activities show 82% of total receipts either disbursed or committed to date.

Table 1: Disbursements and Commitments

Social Window	Sum of Grant Amounts	Cumulative Disbursements as of 10/31/04	Commitments as of 10/31/04	Cumulative Disbursements / Commitments as of 10/31/04	Receipts	% of receipts disbursed / committed
Activities approved prior to FY03	7,010,246	6,662,900	5,938	6,668,838	6,735,328	99%
Activities approved in FY03	6,917,299	4,077,884	612,817	4,690,701	5,281,399	89%
Activities approved in FY04	5,968,800	1,877,458	623,554	2,501,012	3,044,100	82%
Activities approved in FY05	5,493,000	139,961	139,108	279,069	800,000	35%
Total	25,389,345	12,758,204	1,381,416	14,139,620	15,860,827	89%

3.2 PROGRESS REPORT ON ACTIVITIES

A. Community-Driven Development

14. CDD is a means of empowerment, where communities control their own development by taking key decisions on the delivery of services that directly affects their livelihood. CDD frameworks link participation, community management of resources, good governance and decentralization as being necessary to promote inclusion, cohesion and accountability.

15. **MAINSTREAMING SUPPORT TO REGIONAL CDD EFFORTS IN AFRICA (TF024909, \$1.685 M)** - This activity, which was funded in FY01, closed on June 30, 2004. It has been rated as satisfactory, with the task manager noting that over the past four years, the AFR CDD steering committee has played a role in advocacy, research and development, dissemination, training and quality enhancement, supported in part by TFESSD funding. Key activities have included CDD capacity building and learning support to Bank teams, managers and client stakeholders, facilitation of dialogue between the Bank and key client stakeholders, support of work on scaling-up CDD, and financing of monitoring and evaluation initiatives for CDD. Several toolkits have been developed which were used in the capacity building training sessions, including a CDD review and action planning toolkit for PRSP teams; a toolkit on environmental safeguards for CDD; and a toolkit on strategic communication for CDD. As a result of the efforts made, supported in part by this TF, over the last four years the Africa region has lent \$2.2 billion for CDD, with an additional \$400 million going towards changing the enabling environment. Progressive decentralization of the state and recent revival of local governance has been one of the most significant facets of state restructuring in Africa. Most countries are currently engaged in or have achieved some political, administrative and fiscal decentralization, although the region still has a long way to go.

16. **SCALING-UP CDD (TF051811, \$100,000)** - This FY03 activity, which closed on September 30, 2004, has been rated as highly satisfactory. The original objective was to develop, test and finalize a common analytical framework for scaling up CDD and field test the framework in approximately 20 programs. At the close of the project, several outputs have been completed: the analytical framework for scaling up CDD; seven detailed country case studies covering Mexico, India, Indonesia, Zambia, Uganda, Benin and Burkina Faso; a synthesis paper of the case studies; and a draft step-by-step guide for scaling up CDD. The total number of field tests were scaled down to seven due to resource constraints, but the case studies completed were found to be sufficient to validate the framework. The scaling up framework has been discussed at several venues, including a meeting of African policy makers and CDD project managers in November 2003, the International Conference on Local Development held in Washington D.C. in June 2004, and the African Union and AfDB Conference on Governance in October 2004. Outputs are also being posted on the Bank's CDD website and the materials will be integrated into the development of online tools for CDD design. The Scaling-Up Framework has been published within the Bank, and the Africa region plans to edit and publish the case studies over the upcoming months.

17. **PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN AFRICA (TF024911, \$210,000)** – This FY02 activity was successfully completed and closed on March 31, 2004. The objective was to review the impact of support to producer organizations in two agricultural services projects in Senegal and Burkina Faso. A completion report was submitted by the task manager during the last reporting period, together with copies of the case studies and papers which have been prepared. The research indicated that rural producer organizations (RPOs) are reaching out to the vast majority of rural families in both countries, and at least two-thirds of rural households are members of an RPO. Although RPO members and beneficiaries tend to be slightly better off than non-members and non-beneficiaries, the study discloses that the vast majority of the members and beneficiaries belong to the category of poor or very poor in their village, and that there is no elite capture in both countries. These results are being used in the design of subsequent Bank and non-Bank projects to alleviate rural poverty.

18. **CDD IN CONFLICT CONTEXTS (TF051772, \$380,000)** - This activity, funded in FY03, is designed to review past and current experiences in the role and impact of using CDD approaches in conflict-affected countries with the intention of building knowledge of successful application, tools, practices, and institutional arrangements and establishing a network of practitioners. Significant progress has been made by virtue of its increasing focus on operational application of lessons learned from expanded knowledge sharing. Over the past six months there has been continued momentum in support to regions, collecting, documenting and disseminating knowledge, design of a second multi-country workshop (Asia) to be held in November, development of informational material and continued expansion of partnerships with external institutions. The interest in using CDD approaches in conflict environments continues to grow and is reflected in demand for tools and materials prepared under the trust fund.

19. **INVESTING IN SOCIAL CAPITAL THROUGH CDD (TF051253, \$650,000)** – This FY03 activity develops and tests innovative ways to learn how CDD investments work with existing local social capital and potentially change that social capital. To offer practical guidance to CDD teams, the activity has developed a Social Capital Implementation Framework (SCIF), that disaggregates social capital into five dimensions (Groups/Networks, Trust/Solidarity, Collective Action/ Cooperation, Social Cohesion/Inclusion, Information/ Communication). This Framework was presented at the Local Development Conference in June, and was very well received in one of the largest breakout sessions of the conference. This activity received a replenishment of \$100,000 for use in Africa, which is being used to support work on Sierra Leone to develop social capital aspects of an innovative operation that combines CDD, decentralization, and efforts to evaluate CDD social capital impacts using the Framework. The resulting activity has received support from the country team, being included in Sierra Leone's CAS and gathering extensive support from other donors. Outputs from other individual countries have come together: a report on a baseline survey in the Philippines, an impact evaluation and pilot project component in Albania, and a report and conference focused on CDD and social capital in St. Lucia. In addition, field work began in October in the Philippines and Thailand.

20. **REVIEW OF CDD IMPACTS IN EAST ASIA & PACIFIC REGION (TF051845, \$515,000)** – This FY03 activity is designed to systematically review CDD project monitoring and evaluation systems in EAP, and to assess the effectiveness of the projects against their objectives of reaching the poor, improving governance and investing money productively; a further objective is to test several hypotheses about ways that CDD contributes to development. The findings to date from this activity were presented at a regional workshop in June, which focused on the themes of monitoring and evaluation and supervision. There was broad consensus regarding the importance of M&E in CDD operations and it was agreed that this activity will work closely to complement the planned regional CDD evaluation flagship. Meanwhile, work is continuing on the development of M&E tools and instruments. The economic analysis guide and tools are being field tested in Indonesia, and will be followed by field data collection from September 2004 to January 2005.
21. **EAP SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT URBAN FRINGE (TF052785, \$730,000)** - This activity, approved in FY04, aims to assess regional demographic and urbanization trends, economic, financial, institutional and social dimensions, and carry out case studies in selected countries and is being closely coordinated with other regional flagship products, including the EAP Infrastructure Development Study. Two products are near completion, namely a review of urban environment and social policy instruments and a review of urban-related fiscal and financial instruments and their impacts on urban environmental and social issues. These will serve as a basis for detailed terms of reference for studies to be undertaken in the countries and regionally.
22. **CONFERENCE ON LOCAL DEVELOPMENT (TF053272, \$100,000)** – This FY04 activity, which closed on Oct. 31, 2004 was highly satisfactory. The Conference on Local Development, held from June 14-16, 2004, brought together over 500 participants from 88 countries, representing social funds and other CDD programs, local, state and national governments, civil society, donor agencies, scholars, and others. The conference focus was the discussion of a conceptual framework for supporting local development in a way that integrates lessons from CDD and social fund approaches, as well as from decentralization/public sector reform strategies. A discussion paper on local development was presented during the conference, which outlined the conceptual framework for a more integrated approach to local development that taps into synergies between local government, sectoral agencies and community driven approaches. The global knowledge shared at the conference, from conceptual papers to case studies to operational tools, has been captured on a website (<http://www1.worldbank.org/sp/ldconference>), and is being published and developed into a CD-based "virtual learning environment" on Local Development. Feedback from participants was highly positive. Immediate next steps include a decision by the African Development Bank, in collaboration with KfW and the World Bank, to host a follow up conference in Tunisia in 2005 for the Africa region and for the Local Development agenda to form the core of the Eastern Europe/Central Asia social fund network meeting to be held in Macedonia end of 2004.
23. Two new projects were approved in FY05 and have recently begun implementation. Activity summaries are included in the CD-Rom:

- TF054238 – Sustainable Conflict Recovery: Strengthening CDD Approaches
- TF054126 – Campaign to Improve Participation of Women in CDD Programs in Indonesia

B. Social Inclusion and Diversity in Decision-making

24. The activities discussed below aim at developing diversity and inclusiveness in the decision-making process and mainstreaming or providing catalytic learning that can feed into operations and Bank strategies in their respective regions.

25. **GENDER AND CONFLICT IN MINDANAO (TF051773, \$497,600)** - The objective of this FY03 activity is to have gender issues fully integrated into the ARMM Social Fund Project and other projects in the region of Mindanao. To date, four desk reviews on gender and conflict have been completed, three of which are in the process of final editing and printing (Women and Post Conflict Society; The Role of the Bank in Gender and Conflict; and Addressing Gender in Post Conflict Situation in the Philippines). Reviews of the pilot livelihood and food sufficiency program have been completed. A workshop for gender trainers on gender mainstreaming in conflict affected and post-conflict areas took place in July in the Philippines, and the Gender and Peace Training Specialist, hired through this activity, has been collaborating with the Bangsamoro Development Agency to improve effectiveness of the ongoing gender and conflict program in Mindanao. In addition, a contract has been signed for a documentary film that will address gender and conflict within the ARMM Social Funds Project.

26. **SOUTH ASIA LOCAL LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS (TF024111, \$630,000)** - This activity, funded in FY01, closed on March 31, 2004 and a completion report was submitted during the last reporting period. The objective of the activity was to develop and pilot development audit materials for use in project implementation in India and Nepal. The overall assessment of the activity is rated as satisfactory, and outputs include: (i) development of audit modules and workbooks which were piloted in two India projects; (ii) a background report on International Experiences with Decentralization; and (iii) two research reports on India and Nepal. The India country decentralization team is discussing how to apply the findings of the research report in the work of its different sectors. The deteriorating security situation in Nepal, however, has hampered efforts there to move forward on work involving local governments and other local organizations.

27. **AFRICA LOCAL LEVEL INSTITUTIONS AND MACRO IMPACT (TF051948, \$144,000)** – Progress on this FY03 activity, which is slated to close end-December 2004, has been unsatisfactory due to delays in delivery of outputs by consultants hired under this activity. The LLI Workshop, originally planned for February 2004, has been delayed and discussions are ongoing to reschedule it for Nov. or Dec. 2004. The objectives of the activity have been simplified to discuss issues and guidelines on how to incorporate LLI/Social Capital into the design and implementation of CDD programs; the planned objective to incorporate LLIs in macro-economic poverty frameworks is being cancelled.

28. **SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN TAJIKISTAN (TF052551, \$160,700)** - The objective of this study, approved in FY04, is to understand the implications of resource allocation on social cohesion and poverty within Tajikistan. Two missions to Tajikistan took place in June and Aug/Sept. 2004 during which the local research team was trained, local consultants were hired, and fieldwork completed in all selected regions. Data analysis has begun and will be used towards preparation of the initial draft of the report.
29. **INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND POVERTY IN LATIN AMERICA (TF052596, \$160,000)** - This FY04 activity is proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner. It entails conducting a decade retrospective on trends in poverty and social indicators in the five Latin American countries with the largest indigenous populations: Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico and Peru. The results of the in-country analysis on indigenous peoples and poverty were presented to the UN Permanent Forum On Indigenous Peoples in mid-May. Work has begun on the second phase of the activity, and several best practice options for improving the delivery of human capital services (education, health and social services) have been identified, which are being researched and will be prepared as case studies. The project team is in the process of finalizing the in-country studies, and four thematic chapters (methodology, estimates of the indigenous population, literature review, and policy review) have been written to complement the in-country analysis.
30. **RACE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION IN POPULATION INFORMATION GATHERING (TF052597, \$305,000)** - Implementation of this FY04 activity continues to move smoothly, with much progress over the reporting period. The project has continued to engage with the national census offices and civil society in Latin America to improve census and national household surveys in Colombia, Peru and Argentina. The activity has also generated dialogue and coordination with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) which is financing the implementation of national censuses in several countries in LAC, and has worked with several local Latin American institutions which have assisted in implementation.
31. **INTANGIBLE BENEFITS IN TANZANIA SOCIAL ACTION FUND (TF052781, \$179,500)** - The objective of this FY04 activity is to understand the intangible benefits that arise from participatory processes within the context of the Tanzania Social Action Fund. The research concept for this study has been peer reviewed, and the proposed approach to conducting the study agreed upon. The first round of fieldwork took place in June, based on which the research tools are being further refined. Research will continue in three phases between September and February 2005, after which a final report will be prepared and a workshop held to discuss the findings, with a view to integrating relevant aspects into the Tanzania country program.
32. **ADDRESSING VULNERABILITY AND EXCLUSION AMONG CONFLICT INDUCED DISPLACEMENT IN THE SOUTH CAUCASUS (TF052874, \$220,000)** - This FY04 activity, which serves to analyze two core aspects of vulnerability (high unemployment rates and weak social capital) has been progressing satisfactorily. A preparation mission to the three countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia) was completed in July and a conceptual

framework note has been prepared. Research instruments have been drafted and fieldwork is scheduled to start in October in all three countries.

33. **GLIA ON HIV/AIDS AND REFUGEES (TF053609, \$200,000)** – The objective of this activity, which was set up in FY04, was to help design inclusive pro-poor policies and programs to combat HIV/AIDS in the Great Lakes Region, through the preparation of a social assessment of IDP and refugee communities and those behavioral practices which can lead to increasing the transmission of HIV/AIDS within these communities as well as host communities. The findings of the Social and Gender Assessment will help (i) provide a mechanism for stakeholder consultation that involves the national governments, the GLIA Secretariat, donors, NGOs and local communities, and (ii) design pro-poor policies and programs to combat HIV/AIDS in the Region. The Social and Gender Assessment provided critical information on social, poverty and gender dimensions of transmission and exposure to HIV/AIDS among the IDP, refugee and host communities with respect to opportunities and constraints to prevention, care and treatment. The study was completed in July 2004 and the three country draft reports submitted in October 2004. The results of this assessment have also been beneficial to other programs – they have fed into the development of the IDP Policy for Northern Uganda; leaders in Tanzania are developing a plan to fight HIV/AIDS based on the workshop report; and UNHCR staff in Tanzanian refugee camps have been trained in qualitative research methodology.

34. Four new activities under this theme were approved in FY05 and have recently begun implementation. Activity summaries are included in the CD-Rom:

- TF053919 – Africa Conflict and Development Capacity Building Program
- TF053969 – Niger Delta Conflict Analysis and Management
- TF053970 – Village Level Justice and Dispute Resolution
- TF054103 – Africa Municipal Radio Program

C. Poverty, Social Impact, and Empowerment

35. This cluster of activities deals with poverty and social impacts and empowerment, both of which are rapidly expanding lines of business for the SD and PREM. Much of this work is innovative and is likely to lead to important new lessons for Bank operations and sector strategies.

36. **AFRICA – SOCIAL AND POVERTY IMPACT OF THE TRANSPORT SECTOR (TF051178, \$300,000)** – This FY03 activity, which closed on October 31, 2004 was satisfactorily completed. The objectives were to improve the social and poverty impact of the transport sector in Africa by developing a social and poverty impact analysis methodology. Outputs from this activity include (i) a review of the Africa Region transport portfolio, which was completed and disseminated within the Bank as well as to social units of Transport Ministries in Africa; (ii) two in-depth country studies (Kenya and Ethiopia) to test methodology, train social scientists and provide a dissemination forum for results; (iii) preparation of an electronic toolkit which will be posted on the website this fall; and (iv) five case studies prepared and disseminated on Transport-Poverty Observatories; Local

Participation and Road Construction; Potential of GIS for Planning and Decision-Making; Transport and HIV/AIDS Prevention; and Institutionalizing the Social and Poverty Dimensions of Transport. The impact of this activity has been shown in increasing demand generated both from clients and Bank staff for SD support to transport investments, suggesting that the multi-year effort supported by the grant resulted in a change in awareness of the importance of looking at the social and poverty impacts of such investments. In addition, the project placed significant emphasis on enhancing in-country capacity to carry out social and poverty analysis.

37. **POVERTY, SOCIAL CAPITAL, AND EMPOWERMENT (TF024691, \$700,000)** – This activity, funded in FY01, originally consisted of two components, the first of which was to consolidate and disseminate work conducted earlier on social capital and local level institutions; while the second was to facilitate learning among the regions on emerging issues. New work was agreed with TFESSD management this summer, where some of the funding under this activity (approx. \$25,000) would be used towards helping improve the knowledge function and presentation of the overall TFESSD website, including the social window component. As a result, the closing date for this activity has been extended to June 30, 2005. Most of the activities under the first two components have been completed or are well under way. Summary findings from the five CDD scaling up studies were disseminated at ESSD Week in March 2004 as well as at the International Conference on Local Development held in June 2004. The CDD and Decentralization database has been developed and the discussion paper is in draft and will be finalized for publication later this fiscal year. Work on participatory budgeting in the context of decentralization and social accountability is expected to begin shortly. The TFESSD Website is in the process of being updated.

38. **CAPACITY BUILDING NETWORK FOR COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT (TF051322, \$420,000)** – This FY03 project, whose overall objective is to enhance the effectiveness of community-based initiatives by facilitating enhanced quality of and access to relevant capacity building and knowledge exchange on community empowerment in Central Asia, has been highly satisfactory and additional funding was allocated to it by the SD Board during the strategic review of activities conducted earlier this year. Noticeable progress has been made in knowledge management and sharing, community networking, public awareness activities and building capacity of local governments and CBOs working together on CDD initiatives. A Community Empowerment Network (CEN) annual conference was held in Kazakhstan in May 2004 to review the work undertaken by the four CENs (Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan), the regional web portal and e-newsletter which was launched in December 2003 is being maintained; monthly CDD newsletters are being circulated in Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan; and a series of training programs were organized in Uzbekistan between May-June 2004 on community development through resource mobilization.

39. **YOUTH EMPOWERMENT (TF051665, \$147,000)** – This FY03 activity, which closed on October 31, 2004, was highly satisfactory. The main objectives were to (i) raise awareness among policy makers in Ecuador and Peru of issues and challenges facing youth; (ii) enhance accountability of institutions by promoting dialogue among youth and leaders;

and (iii) develop a policy and programmatic plan of action for youth development. A total of 13 studies have been completed (6 for Ecuador and 7 for Peru), youth strategies incorporating information from the studies have been completed for both countries and validated by workshops held in October. The results of the studies are being shared with the respective governments, NGOs and the donor communities working with youth in these countries, and the Ecuador Situational Analysis can also be found in Spanish under the publications section of the country website (www.bancomundial.org.ec). One of the outcomes of this activity is renewed interest in working with youth in some government quarters and among several NGOs. Donors such as GTZ are also turning their attention to this agenda.

40. CAMBODIA POVERTY AND SOCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS OF LAND REFORMS (TF052138, \$100,000) – This FY03 activity, which closed on June 30, 2004, was highly satisfactory. The main objective was to determine the poverty and social impacts of Cambodia’s land reform policies (i.e. implementation of land distribution, titling and dispute resolution mechanisms under ‘Social Land Concessions’). The activity began with a series of in-country workshops and meetings with NGOs and other civil society organizations, donors and government stakeholders on land issues. Research activities were carried out by local institutions in coordination with Oxfam and GTZ. The results of this activity, which were discussed at a National Workshop in May 2004, clearly documented the need for additional policies and legislation to be put in place before the program can be implemented and before any sustainable benefits from land distribution can be achieved. These recommendations have been well received and are expected to be used in subsequent project preparation.

41. EMPOWERING CHINA’S SMALL FARM HOUSEHOLDS THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF FARMERS’ ASSOCIATIONS (TF052550, \$315,000) - This activity was set up in FY04 to investigate the creation and functioning of farmers’ associations. Substantial progress has been made over the reporting period, with all major research tasks completed. A draft report has been prepared and reviewed within the Bank. The results of the research and pilot activity are scheduled for dissemination at a high-level policy conference in mid-2005. This activity will feed into the work of a task force established under the National People’s Congress, which is working on a new legal framework for farmer and other rural associations, expected to be proposed by the third quarter of 2005, with the law becoming effective in January 2006.

42. BENIN: STRENGTHENING PARTICIPATORY MONITORING OF PRSP IMPLEMENTATION (TF052671, \$245,000) - The main objective of this FY04 activity is to raise public awareness and pilot ways to strengthen the capacity of local level stakeholders to participate in the monitoring related to PRSP implementation in Benin. Progress has been satisfactory during the reporting period, with the new institutional framework for the PRSP process in Benin now clarified and functional. Capacity building activities for local stakeholders have taken place in the area of participatory monitoring and PRSP dissemination. A first round of piloting of the participatory monitoring approach in the education sector started in October.

43. **RWANDA & SUDAN: ENHANCING CAPACITY FOR POVERTY REDUCTION INITIATIVES IN RWANDA (TF052610, \$60,000)** - This FY04 activity was originally designed to focus on both Rwanda and the Sudan. Due to the difficulties of proceeding in the Sudan, the task manager submitted a change in project design, requesting that the balance of the Sudanese funding (approx. \$20,000) be used towards development and capacity enhancement in Rwanda. This request was approved by the TFESSD Social Window Manager. Progress during the reporting period has been highly satisfactory. A series of nine training of trainer programs was carried out in Rwanda in August/September 2004. These resulted in preparation of community development plans and proposals. The action component (to be led by UNDP), includes financial support for the implementation and follow up of action plans, and is expected to take place from late October to January 2005.

44. **THE IMPACT OF INCREASING SOCIO-ECONOMIC DISPARITIES ON CONFLICT POTENTIAL IN CENTRAL ASIA (TF052598, \$150,000)** – This study, funded in FY04, examines the interaction of poverty and inequality with other risk factors in contributing to conflict at the community level and results will be used towards preparation of guidelines for designing CDD projects in Central Asia. Fieldwork has been completed in three countries (Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic), country summary reports have been received and preliminary data analysis completed. The report is currently under preparation and should be finalized in December. It will include additional data from a quantitative study on conflict prevention and cooperation currently underway in Central Asia.

45. **DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS FOR MEASURING SOCIAL COHESION IN CONFLICT AFFECTED COMMUNITIES IN SRI LANKA (TF052870, \$155,000)** - This FY04 activity focuses on the following objectives: (i) the establishment and support of an inter-university consortium on applied social science; (ii) support of district level NGO consortia in the NE to conduct a review of NGO community development and social mobilization strategies and to invest in district-level forums for review of public policy issues; (iii) support of women's CBOs and NGOs to conduct a gender assessment of the conflict area. Progress has been slow over the past few months for reasons noted below. The university faculty developed a framework for collaboration on a baseline survey, and related educational activities linking their universities together. A three-day workshop was held in May to review the strategy for the social capital study and finalize arrangements for the establishment of the Applied Social Science Centers (three of the universities have already completed the formal procedure to establish such a center within their universities). However, between July and August no progress has occurred due to deterioration of the political situation, causing several of the key faculty to take sabbaticals. The task manager has therefore proposed that if the consortium can begin work on the baseline survey and take it forward significantly by the end of December (as he is hopeful will happen), this activity continue to move ahead, despite the delays. If no progress is made, the activity will be shut down at the end of the calendar year.

46. Three new activities under this theme were approved in FY05 and have recently begun implementation. Activity summaries are included in the CD-Rom:

- TF053792 - Chad: Promoting Citizen Empowerment
- TF053796 - Community Empowerment and Social Accountability in Uganda's Health Sector
- TF054260 - Human Rights and Basic Services

D. Innovations for Improved Governance and Social Accountability

47. Tools, instruments, and methodologies for improved governance and social accountability in the public sector are important and a growing area for the Social Development Group. This group of activities includes a number of innovative tools and methodologies, which have a strong focus on building capacity of in-country stakeholders.

48. **PROMOTING SOCIAL AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY IN AFRICA (TF051835, \$450,000)** – This FY03 activity aims to catalyze the intensity of social and public accountability mechanisms at the country level and to engage civil society, citizens and the government more effectively in monitoring of poverty reduction policies and expenditures. Work has been ongoing in a highly satisfactory manner. Over the past six months, the project has expanded its capacity building activities from Uganda to three new countries (Togo, Chad and Ethiopia). Four social accountability pilots are now underway and two more are under discussion that may request co-funding over the coming months. The conceptual work and review of experience serves to complement and reinforce the in-country capacity building and piloting. The impact of this project is starting to be seen more clearly both in Bank-supported projects and PRSCs as well as on the level of participants of capacity building activities and partner organizations, where participants serve as national trainers or help implement activities funded by other donors.

49. **ENHANCING ACCOUNTABILITY OF INSTITUTIONS IN LAC (TF051594, \$159,800)** – This FY03 activity aims to strengthen civil society capacity for monitoring and evaluation in Latin American PRSP countries (Bolivia, Honduras and Nicaragua) and to implement social accountability pilots in these countries. Work over the past six months has proceeded satisfactorily with implementation of three social accountability pilots underway. A technical support mission is planned for November 2004. Despite some delays, it is expected that the pilot reports and final project report will be completed by the project closing date of December 31, 2004.

50. **PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY IN ARMENIA (TF051836, \$150,000)** – This FY03 activity is aimed at building capacity and piloting participatory monitoring and social accountability approaches in Armenia. The SD Board reduced funding for this activity by \$25,000 earlier this year, and the project design was modified slightly to take the funding cut into account. Over the past six months, work has been ongoing towards preparation of a second round of piloting by teams in schools and health centers of the Syunik region, and preparation for a sub-project including capacity building and piloting of budget tracking and performance monitoring in secondary schools in the Shirak region, which began in October. In addition, work has begun on a paper to document the participation experience in Armenia's PRSP process. The TTL has flagged

the need for additional resources to support PRSP monitoring activities; this request will be reviewed by the SD Board at its annual strategic review of window activities next Spring.

51. SUPPORT FOR SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE GAMBIA POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY (TF051839, \$210,000) – This FY03 activity aims to promote accountability, transparency and effectiveness in the implementation of Gambia’s PRSP. Progress has been satisfactory and a mid-term review workshop was held in April 2004 to discuss lessons learned from the data gathering exercise in selected health and education facilities. This was followed by a workshop in September to prepare the synthesis report and develop an outline for processing and writing the community scorecard report, which was scheduled for launch in October.

52. IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT IN ALBANIA AND HONDURAS (TF051838, \$150,300) – This FY03 activity, which closed on June 30, 2004, was rated satisfactory by the task manager. The objective was to promote the role of civil society in national development agendas through participatory diagnostic work to improve the environment for civic engagement, using the ARVIN framework in Armenia and Honduras. The work in Armenia was completed, but the Honduras assessment suffered unavoidable delays and had to be cancelled. The Albania country assessment, which contributed to the refinement of the ARVIN assessment tool, will be published in FY05. The assessment presents key findings on the impact of the existing legal and regulatory framework, including the 2001 not-for-profit organizations law, and sets out recommendations for improving its provisions and applications. Other outcomes include the expansion and consolidation of the community of practice engaged in law reform for improved civic engagement; and a learning module prepared on the enabling environment for civic engagement distributed among Bank staff and civil society groups. Knowledge from this activity has been included on the website for the Civic Engagement topic page (www.developmentgateway.org/civic) and it is expected that the assessment report will inform the upcoming Albania CAS.

53. CHAD PRSP IN RURAL AREAS AND STAKEHOLDER CAPACITY BUILDING (TF051861, \$300,000) - The objective of this FY03 activity, which is proceeding satisfactorily, is to bring the voice and participation of rural communities, civil society groups, and government institutions working in rural areas, into the development of the national poverty reduction strategy. During the reporting period, members of the National Steering Committee were briefed on monitoring and evaluation in PRSPs, and two workshops were held, one on social accountability methods, and the other on design of tools for participatory M&E. One of the outcomes of the latter workshop, held in September 2004, was the development of a draft concept and implementation plan for the local level participatory monitoring component.

54. STRENGTHENING LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN ECA (TF052580, \$410,000) – This FY04 activity, focused in Albania and the Kyrgyz Republic, aims to strengthen local government accountability and empower citizens to participate in public decision making through the use of mechanisms to increase citizen participation in budget monitoring, formulation and execution. During the reporting period, the first round

of the participatory budget cycle was completed in Albania. Activities included an awareness and outreach campaign, organization of a Participatory Institutional Rapid Assessment; regional meetings, and approval of participatory budget proposals by the relevant municipal councils. Work in the Kyrgyz Republic included an outreach campaign, public meetings and budget hearings. Methodologies were developed for two capacity building activities, together with an M&E strategy and a baseline assessment of local government capacity.

55. CHAD: DEVELOPMENT AND DELIVERY OF ACCOUNTABILITY AND PARTICIPATION TRAINING MODULES (TF052539, \$150,000) - The planned activities under this project, funded in FY03, were to strengthen the capacity of civil society and stakeholders and to promote social accountability. Progress has been satisfactory and the project will close end-December 2004. Consultations and participation training have been completed, and will contribute to the development of the Regional Development Plan of the Chad-Cameroon Pipeline Project area. An evaluation of the consultation process and training has been completed by the members of the Ad Hoc Group working on social accountability, which has been fully satisfactory.

56. AFRICA: POTENTIAL FOR CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT IN LICUS COUNTRIES (TF052753, \$155,600) – This FY04 activity is based on the piloting of the civil society assessment tool (CSAT) in three LICUS countries (Guinea Bissau and Angola funded by the TFESSD, and Togo funded by the Bank). The focus for the CSAT is being adapted in each country to the different needs and country settings, and has been refined to include the conflict perspective. The pilot in Guinea Bissau has been completed and a synthesis report has been drafted which provides a conceptual framework of civil society engagement, guidance for participatory data collection and analysis, and practical advice to country teams. Dissemination of results will take place in November. The Angola pilot is in its final phase and is expected to be completed by mid-November.

57. LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND EMPOWERMENT (INDIA) (TF052915, \$440,000) - The objective of this activity, set up in FY04, is to establish a mechanism between local, central and state level government in India to enhance local government negotiating power in the context of decentralization and civic participation, to foster better service delivery and implementation of poverty alleviation strategies at the local level. There was a slight delay in this activity due to change in task management, but work is now proceeding satisfactorily. Partnership agreements have been signed with the Institute of Social Sciences (ISS) in Delhi and with United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) in Barcelona and work programs agreed on. ISS has begun developing outreach, legal aid and database systems, as well as regional conventions and thematic-focused workshops.

58 Nine new activities under this theme were approved in FY05 and have recently begun implementation. Activity summaries are included in the CD-Rom:

- TF053982 - Change Governance in AFR
- TF053787 - Strengthening Bottom-up Local Governance in Georgia and Moldova

- TF053870 - Capacity Building and Piloting of Social Accountability Initiatives for CDD in South Asia
- TF053881 - Ecuador: Governance through Social Accountability
- TF053889 - Participatory Budgeting Knowledge & Action Support Centers
- TF053890 - Information Campaigns to Improve Public Services in India
- TF053891 - Guatemala: Capacity for Inclusive Governance
- TF053926 - Enhancing Social Accountability in Kenya
- TF054202 - Civil Society Capacity Building in Zambia and Malawi

E. Country/Macro Level Social Analysis

59 This new theme was added to include projects following the last call for proposals. Country/macro level social analysis is analytical and diagnostic work on the broader systemic issues arising at the regional, country, or sub-national levels from the underlying social, political, institutional and historical context, within which policies, development programs and projects operate. Country/Macro Social Analysis is done upstream as inputs into a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper or Country Assistance Strategy, or to support policy formulation and sector strategies. The following projects were approved under the FY05 call for proposals and have just begun implementation - updates from the TTLs are included in the CD-Rom:

- TF053857 – Participatory Country Assessments for Civic Engagement - Ghana and Sierra Leone
- TF053859 - Yemen Country Social Analysis
- TF053871 - Knowledge Sharing on Integrative Country Social Analysis
- TF053968 - Kenya Country Social Analysis
- TF054117 - Morocco Country Social Analysis

F. Global and Regional Social Development Strategies and Initiatives

60. The Social Development Anchor and the regional SD teams are currently undertaking a major initiative to develop the global SD and regional strategies. This work is critical for the SD Family because it helps to define the strategic thrust of the family— themes and business processes, building on significant internal and external dialogue, and provides a road map for effective integration of SD issues into Bank operations and corporate priorities. This cluster also includes other initiatives to mainstream social development into country and regional portfolios.

61. **SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (TF051589, \$1.5 MILLION)** - The SD Strategy, which sets the Bank's direction on social development, was originally funded in FY03 and has received an additional \$500,000 in the FY05 allocation from the TFESSD. Since the draft document was presented to the Committee on Development Effectiveness (CODE) in December 2003, there have been three major categories of activities: (i) more than 25 consultations have taken place globally with civil society groups, academic institutions and development partners; (ii) each of the regions have produced detailed implementation plans and projected resource use which have been incorporated into a overall SD Implementation

Plan; and (iii) operational research has started to explore the central issues behind the SD operational principles of inclusion, cohesion and accountability. Recently, the revised draft Strategy was endorsed by Bank management and will be discussed by CODE end-November 2004.

62. MAINSTREAMING SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE WEST BANK AND GAZA (TF052023, \$294,000) - This FY03 activity examines socio-political structures at the grassroots level in four communities in the West Bank and Gaza, and relates them to questions of material well-being and governance. Funding for this activity was reduced by the SD Board during the strategic review conducted in March 2004, due to slow implementation and disbursement of funds. Over the reporting period, work has been satisfactory, with the first of a series of four community studies drafted. Field research for two other studies is ongoing, and findings from the initial research have already informed current Bank projects. Final outputs are expected to be a series of four thematic papers, namely, *Concepts of the Marginalized; Dynamics of Exclusion; Empowerment and Community-Driven Development; and Rule of Law versus Local Conflict Resolution*. The TTL has indicated that he will be requesting reinstatement of the previously withdrawn funding in the next SD Sector Board review.

63. AFRICA SD STRATEGIC ANALYSIS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY REFORMS (TF052655, \$905,000) – This FY04 activity is proceeding very well. Work focuses on country-level upstream social analysis; poverty and social analysis of macro and sectoral reforms; social accountability mechanisms in PRSCs and private sector interventions; and exploring the root causes of social issues (e.g. behaviors that lead to HIV/AIDS, conflict and violence). Social risk analyses for Sudan and Liberia are being completed, while social/conflict risk analysis for Uganda has been initiated; progress on PSIA has been excellent, with results of analytical work beginning to be used in policy dialogue in Tanzania and Ghana and inform operations in DRC; and work on social accountability mechanisms has been undertaken in Ethiopia. In addition, analytical work is ongoing on young men, gender and risky behavior, focusing on HIV/AIDS and conflict, and a preparatory portfolio review is underway in preparation for designing a youth strategy for AFR. Of note is that the Uganda CAS includes a pillar on peace and security, which is a direct result of the conflict risk analysis that was undertaken.

64. AFRICA COTERMINOUS POSITIONS (TF052767, \$558,000) - This activity began in FY04 and funds two coterminous positions to assist the Africa Region in furthering its new social development and environment strategies. Work under the environmental coterminous position was successfully completed in March 2004, with EA Awareness and Training Programs conducted in Ethiopia for civil society and the private sector, as well as training of trainers in Environment Governance in Nigeria. The staff member hired under the SD coterminous position began work in May 2004 and is focusing on the social analysis work program, identifying demands and opportunities from country teams and providing support as needed.

65. **SUPPORTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MNA SD STRATEGY (TF053243, \$558,000)** - This activity was set up in FY04, after approval by the donors. The objective is to support the implementation of the MNA SD Strategy within the region, which has recently been finalized and approved by regional management. Activities will include country social analysis (CSAs on Morocco and Yemen were approved for separate TFESSD funding in FY05), capacity building for PSIA in key sectors, preparation of background papers on key social issues (youth, HIV/AIDS, CDD, conflict), consolidation of the existing knowledge networks of SD practitioners, and dissemination of the SD Strategy. To date, the strategy has been translated into French for wider dissemination, and discussed at a two-day stakeholders workshop in Morocco. CDD training took place in April 2004 in Jordan for Iraqi practitioners. Updates on country social analysis for Yemen and Morocco have been given separately under TF053859 and TF054117.

66. **MNA COTERMINOUS POSITION (TF053863, \$318,000)** - This coterminous position was approved by the donors in late FY03 (funded out of savings from the SD Board strategic review and reallocation), and set up in early FY05 after the advertisement and selection process was completed. A staff member (Knut Opsal) was hired in August 2004 and will assist in activities that support the implementation of the MNA SD Strategy. His work program is in the process of being finalized but he will be providing support to country level operations and will also assist on GEF projects in MNA, CDD, World Bank-ADB harmonization efforts and Country Social Analysis.

PART 4 – POVERTY WINDOW REPORT

1. This progress report covers achievements of the Poverty Window of the Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development during the period May-October 2004. It is divided into two sections. Part I summarizes overall progress of activities under the window, financial management, and actions taken. Part II summarizes progress for each activity, listed by TF number.

2. The Poverty sub-window, which was launched in November 2001, has funded 54 activities so far. Twenty four of these are completed and 30 ongoing. Of these, 54 activities, 20 were selected through a call for proposals held in FY02, specifically for the poverty sub-window (1 is still ongoing); 10 activities were selected in FY03 through two calls for proposals joint with the social and environmental windows (7 are ongoing); 12 through the FY04 call for proposals (9 are ongoing); and 12 were selected through the FY05 call. Of these 54 activities, 41 are managed by regional staff and the rest by network/research staff.

Table 1: TFESSD Poverty Window activities as of October 31, 2004

<i>Call/year</i>	<i>Activities approved</i>	<i>Activities ongoing</i>	<i>Closed activities</i>	<i>Activities in Africa (ongoing)</i>
FY02 (poverty)	20	1	19	1
FY03 (joint)	10	7	3	6
FY04 (joint)	12	9	3	6
FY05 (joint)	12	12	0	4
<i>Total</i>	54	30	25	17

4.1 OVERALL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

A. Progress Toward Agreed Objectives

3. *Most activities funded under the Poverty sub-window are progressing satisfactorily.* As was the case at the time of the last report, activities are being undertaken and are feeding into the country dialogue and the development of Bank assistance.

4. As the earlier activities (those launched in FY02) come to closure, we begin to see results, in terms not just of reports and studies being completed and disseminated, but of capacity improvements and richer dialogue on the ground and feedback into Bank programs. For example, in TF050435 (Empowerment of Civil Society for Monitoring and Evaluating PRSPs in LAC), civil society in Bolivia, Honduras, and Nicaragua has gained greater awareness of the PRSP process and their role in monitoring and evaluation of outcomes. TF050543 (Measuring and Learning About Empowerment and Social Inclusion in Bank –assisted CDD Projects) helped to carry out a “with/without” impact study in Nepal to assess the contribution of the CDD Nepal Rural Water Supply and Sanitation project (RWSS I) to enhance empowerment and social inclusion of those groups. This had

a major impact on the design of RWSS II. In TF0 52780 (Kazakhstan: Local Capacity Development in Poverty Analysis), a team of local researchers developed the capacity to undertake distribution analysis of the population's access to social and physical infrastructure services.

B. Financial Management

5. Because of the different starting dates of activities in the portfolio, it makes sense to look at the use of funds by fiscal year of approval.^a As of October 31, 2004, FY02-approved activities that were still open had used 92 percent of the funds approved (up from 87 percent as of April 30, 2004); FY03-approved activities had used 80 percent of the funds approved (up from 60 percent six months ago); FY04 activities had used 82 percent of the funds approved (up from 41%). FY05 activities had used 42% of the funds approved. Overall, 77 percent of the funds approved under the Poverty window have been used. Of the total amount used so far, 61 percent has gone to activities in Africa.

C. Actions Taken or Recommended

6. *Delays continue to be present*, which is not uncommon for activities that require the involvement of counterparts and a substantial amount of data collection. Although activities take longer than planned, extra time is often used to build stronger ownership. Extensions continue to be requested, and are granted wherever there is a good justification and work is progressing. We do not favor granting extensions beyond a year of the original closing date, but are implementing this "rule" flexibly to make sure that no opportunities are lost because of it, for example for final dissemination of results. Since the last report, extensions were requested by the Task Managers of nine trust funds, and have been granted:

- TF050439, Guyana PSIA: from June 30, 2004 to December 31, 2004 (six months);
- TF051323, Poverty and Environmental Management: from June 30, 2005 to February 28, 2006 (eight months);
- TF51946 PSIA Central Africa: from December 31, 2004 to June 30, 2005 (six months);
- TF051976: Ethiopia Empowering Civil Society: from March 31, 2005 to June 30, 2005 (three months);
- TF052553: Survey Based Work Linking Poverty and Environment in Serb & Mont.: from April 20, 2005 to August 30, 2005 (four months);
- TF052651, Zambia poverty and vulnerability analysis: from August 31, 2004 to March 31, 2005 (six months);
- TF052652, Azerbaijan Poverty-Environment Mapping: from October 30, 2004 to April 30, 2005 (six months);

^a By "use" we mean commitments and disbursements.

- TF052873: Lao PDR Education and Health Service Delivery, from December 31, 2004 to June 30, 2005 (six months);
- TF052966: Urban Poverty in Mongolia from June 30, 2005 to December 31, 2005 (six months).

7. *Closures.* Over this period, seven TFs were closed, and all except one of the FY02-approved activities have finished.

Table 2: TFESSD Poverty Window Activities that closed over the reporting period

<i>TF number</i>	<i>Activity name</i>	<i>Closing date</i>	<i>Compl Report?</i>
TF050436	East Timor: Enhancing the Poverty Impact of Public Spending	2/28/04	Yes
TF050420	Public Expenditures and Poverty in Ethiopia	6/30/04	Yes
TF050435	Empowerment of Civil Society for Monitoring and Evaluation of PRSPs in LAC		Yes
TF050543	Measuring and Learning about Empowerment and Social Inclusion as Key Social Development Outcomes in Bank-assisted CDD Projects	6/30/04	Yes
TF052654	Moving Out of Poverty: Growth & Freedom from the Bottom Up	6/30/04	Yes
TF051314	Social Dimensions of Energy Utility Privatization in Eastern Europe	10/31/04	Yes
TF052780	Kazakhstan: Local Capacity Development in Poverty Analysis	8/31/04	Yes

8. As in the last reporting cycle, Poverty Window Task Managers were asked to add information on activities over the last six months to forms containing the same information for the previous reporting periods. This facilitates both reporting by task managers and review by the window manager and others, as it is easier to check progress against plans when all the information is in one place. The detailed reports prepared by the Task Managers are being provided separately, as an Annex to the main report.

4.2. DETAILED PROGRESS REPORT ON ONGOING ACTIVITIES

A. Progress Report on Activities

9. The Trust fund financed activities can be summarized under five broad categories:
- Capacity building for poverty analysis and monitoring and evaluation
 - Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA)
 - Support to PRS process
 - Empowerment
 - Developing and testing successful poverty alleviation programs

Capacity Building for Poverty Analysis, Monitoring, and Evaluation

10. A number of activities under the Poverty window aim to strengthen in-country capacity for poverty analysis, monitoring, and evaluation. This is generally done in the

context of the preparation and implementation of poverty reduction strategies, and sometimes in the context of projects. An important feature of this work, as well as the work on Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA), which is summarized separately but is germane in terms of objectives and methodologies, is that in most cases the first step requires generating and assembling the data needed for the analysis -- fiscal data, data on services provided, and data on the use and impact of these services on households. In many cases, the TFESSD has funded the collection of some new household data through both household surveys and participatory mechanisms. Currently there are seven ongoing activities financed under this component, five of them in African countries.

Poverty and Social Impact Analysis Studies

11. Currently there are seven studies, out of which five in Africa, funded by the TFESSD that look at reforms in five sectors: fiscal policy, including indirect tax reform; agriculture; rural development and land restructuring; provision of public services, in particular education, health and infrastructure; and public enterprise restructuring. Work on reforms in these sectors is focused on fiscal reforms and agricultural sector reforms.

Support to the PRS process

12. There are two ongoing activities, one conducting analytical work in Ivory Coast informing the PRSP team about the impact of the crisis and the implications for poverty reduction. Good governance for poverty reductions strategies is promoted by activities in Bolivia, Nicaragua and Honduras aiming at the implementation of social accountability mechanisms, and the promotion of inclusive governance.

Empowerment

13. Four ongoing TFs focus on empowerment: two on upstream action research activities to define and measure empowerment (Nepal with TF 053900 following up on the activities under TF050543 (now closed) and activities supporting the Moving Out of Poverty Study, TF053886, following up on TF056540 (now closed). Three activities focus on downstream training and capacity building activities, a multi-country , cross regional study, measuring the impact of empowerment, and two activities on Empowerment of CS in LAC and Ethiopia.

Developing and testing successful poverty alleviation programs

14. In a couple of cases, the TF is financing innovative work to pilot new and cross-sectoral approaches to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Eight activities are funded in this area, out of which three have started very recently in Africa. Ongoing activities range from evaluating the Village Fund in Thailand and health service delivery in Lao PDR to aiming at better understanding urban poverty in Mongolia and improving environmental management and poverty in India.

B. Summaries of all ongoing and closed projects in the reporting period

15. TF050420-Public Expenditures and Poverty in Ethiopia (closed)

The study aimed to understand better how public expenditures help the poor in the Ethiopian region-state of Oromiya , by looking at the chain from expenditures to activities and outputs, to outcomes. In particular, it aimed to: (i) collect budget and expenditure data (inputs) and data on public sector activities (outputs) in four key sectors (agriculture, education, health, water supply), alongside data on households' access to, use of, and satisfaction with public services, as well as consumption/income levels (outcome data); (ii) study the relationship between inputs, outputs, outcomes and draw lessons for public expenditures and public policy. The first part of the work, the collection of data, was carried out. The second part of the work, was not carried out in its entirety, but several results were achieved. First, awareness of issues related to budget and expenditure planning, tracking, and management was raised with officials of the Oromiya regional government. Second, a rich database was put together and is available for further work. Third, the team interacted with other World Bank teams at various stages and provided inputs into work on public expenditures and the Millennium Development Goals.

16. TF050435 - Empowerment of Civil Society for Monitoring and Evaluating PRSPs in LAC (closed)

The program seeks to strengthen the capacity of civil society actors, especially the poor and excluded, to take an active role in the communities in monitoring and evaluating the PRS. There has been good progress in achieving the development objectives. Government and CSO representatives from Bolivia, Honduras, and Nicaragua participated in a series of south-south exchanges to Ghana and India on civic participation and social accountability. A regional workshop on capacity building for participatory M&E was held in May 2004. A stock taking exercise of the activities organized under the Capacity Building Initiative on Social Accountability (CBISA) between September 2002 and May 2004 was conducted, assessing the main outcomes of the initiative, its current challenges, and major lessons learned. The main objectives achieved in this work are: enhanced knowledge on participatory monitoring and evaluation in the PRS; involvement of a broad range of actors in actively using their own and newly acquired knowledge for peer learning, facilitating cross-country and south-south cooperation; increased responsiveness of PRS to the needs of civil society.

17. TF050436-East Timor: Enhancing the Poverty Impact of Public Spending (closed)

The main development objective was to promote, through analytical work and dissemination activities, a better understanding of who benefits from public spending in Timor Leste (mainly in education, health and various development programs) and how public spending could be rendered more pro-poor. The scale of work supported through this TF grant was relatively modest and in relation to the size of the grant, the main development objective was largely achieved. The Ministries of Health and Education were very receptive of the findings indicating that reallocation of spending to lower levels of service has greater benefit for the poor and are reallocating expenditures accordingly. Analytical work was completed on beneficiaries of different programs, the regional

dimensions of poverty; and on rice tariff analysis. The workshop/dissemination activities have been completed, and the final Poverty Assessment Report was presented as the main document at the Timor-Leste Development Partners Meeting in early June 2003. The report has also been translated into Portuguese, Bahasa Indonesian, and Tetun. Complementary work was undertaken to strengthen capacity in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in the preparation of its Sector Expenditure Program.

18. TF050439 Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA) : Guyana Country Case Study

Preparations have been made for conducting phase II of the poverty and social impact assessment, which will examine the reforms in the bauxite and sugar sectors in Guyana. The trust fund supports the quantitative data collection and data analysis as well as the qualitative work. The trust fund has also supported technical guidance to the Government as it created the new monitoring and evaluation unit for the PRSP and began to elaborate a work program. The survey of 1300 households in sugar and non-sugar communities has been completed. The preliminary findings will guide the design of the qualitative work currently under preparation for implementation between October 2004 and February 2005. To allow for the completion of the report on the baseline quantitative survey of households dependent on sugar, and the report analyzing the impact of the reform in the sugar sector based on qualitative methods, an extension has been granted for six month until December 31, 2004.

19. TF050543 Nepal – Measuring and Learning about Empowerment and Social Inclusion (closed)

The first phase of the Measuring Empowerment and Social Inclusion (MESI) study for Nepal has successfully developed a multi-disciplinary methodology for measurement of two important but difficult to assess dimensions of pro-poor development empowerment, and social inclusion. The study has (i) provided empirical documentation of statistically significant differences in empowerment and inclusion levels of different gender groups and castes; (ii) carried out statistical analysis to uncover the factors influencing empowerment and social inclusion levels and, (iii) carried out a “with/without” impact study to assess the contribution of the CDD Nepal Rural Water Supply and Sanitation project (RWSS I) to improving empowerment and social inclusion of those groups, and had a major impact on the design of RWSS II. The development objectives of the activity were achieved and the study has made a substantial contribution to the development of the M&E methodology that is currently being used to measure and analyze empowerment in Indonesia, Mexico, Brazil, Ethiopia, Honduras and Nepal.

20. TF051314 Fiscal, social, environmental productivity outcomes of electricity reforms in ECA (ESW) (closed)

The objective of this study is to assess fiscal, social, environmental and productivity outcomes of electricity reforms in six ECA countries. The study examines household coping mechanisms, with particular attention to substitution patterns, and affordability of these services for the poor. A report has been completed and will be published as World Bank Working Paper No. 40 titled “Power’s Promise: Electricity Sector Reforms in Europe and Central Asia”, analyzing the different dimensions of power sector reform in seven economies in Europe and Central Asia. The paper has been translated into Russian and is

disseminated together with a CD that includes three other studies on energy sector reform in ECA (in both English and Russian languages).

21. TF051323 Poverty and Environmental Management

In India, a project seeks to help Bank operations and our clients look at pilot approaches to improve environmental management through distilling the lessons from cross-country experiences in the management of environment hygiene and vector control, and designing a pilot project for applying these lessons in India. Two case studies have been finalized and the series of ISEC studies on Bangalore is currently being completed. The studies have been discussed and disseminated in workshops. The finalization of country case studies is a little behind schedule because there are several authors involved. The project has been re-scheduled with an extension of 8 months to allow the team to complete work on the case studies and prepare them for dissemination, with a summary of distilled "best practices" from all the countries' experience. The preliminary findings of the studies have fed into a health sector loan for the state of Karnataka.

22. TF051784 Measuring Empowerment

The Bank has launched a multi-regional, cross-sectoral study on measuring empowerment, that is expected to cover Bolivia, Peru, Indonesia, Nepal, and Ethiopia. The specific objectives are: to begin assessing the effect of investment in empowerment on both empowerment outcomes and development; and to develop indicators and instruments which can be used for tracking and evaluating these investments and their outcomes. Adverse political circumstances have led to the replacement of Bolivia by a case study in Honduras. Qualitative work and data collection is completed in all countries except for Ethiopia where data collection should be completed by early October, and a final report is expected in December 2004. Other country teams are expected to deliver final drafts by end November. Delays in meeting the original deadline of September 30, 2004 are mainly due to two reasons: (i) Some country teams experienced substantial delays in the data collection phase, i.e. widespread teacher strikes in Honduras, and (ii) some reports need their analysis fine-tuned so that there is sufficient common information on which to base a cross-country report.

23. TF051799 Poverty and Social Impact Analysis of rural reforms in Zambia

This project helps to fund PSIA specific research in Zambia, specifically the issues of land reform/titling; removal/reduction of fertilizer subsidy; and the delivery of rural infrastructure. A final draft of the analysis has been completed and a green cover CEM, which includes a summary of the findings, has been delivered to Government. An in depth analysis of the institutional arrangements and policy framework for the fertilizer subsidy is completed. The findings of the PSIA/CEM are currently being prepared for dissemination to stakeholders.

24. TF051946 Poverty and Social Impact Analysis in West and Central Africa

The objective of the project is to work with teams of local researchers in 4 to 6 West African countries in order to contribute to the PRSP/PRSC process by assessing who benefits from select public services; selecting one or two topics for PSIA type of work; and organizing dissemination events in each of the countries at the end of the work. In the last

few months, a workshop on using PSIA simulation tools was held in Washington, local researchers discussed preliminary results of PSIA work on indirect tax reform, and work on specific PSIA questions (especially in relation to cash crops) has started. The core work program has been progressing less rapidly than expected in large part because it is decentralized to local researchers and some contracts got delayed. An extension has been granted for six months.

25. TF051975 Revisiting the Role of Agriculture in Reducing Poverty in Africa

The study seeks to revisit the role of agriculture in reducing poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa through in depth analysis of four case study countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, and Tanzania). The drop out of the Uganda case study has caused some delays and it has taken a bit more time than anticipated to identify a consultant for the Tanzania case study. It has been agreed that FAO will undertake the Tanzania case study. A synthesis report will subsequently be prepared and the project will be completed in September 2005. The three other case studies are progressing well and in-country workshops will be held in early spring, followed by an international conference in Washington DC in early summer 2005. An extension of the closing date until September 2005 has been granted (original date (12/30/04).

26. TF051976 Ethiopia Empowering Civil Society

In Ethiopia, work is ongoing to support the authorities' Civil Society Capacity Building/Empowerment Program through learning and knowledge sharing. The grant supports a study of (i) citizens' organizational associations in Ethiopia; (ii) an analysis of the effective empowerment of citizens in Ethiopia; (iii) consensus building and applied learning on empowering citizens; and (iv) an evaluation of the enabling environment for civil society capacity building/empowerment. Two major studies have been completed. The Civil Society Capacity Building Office strategy and work program was finalized. Following the June mission a draft report was distributed in August 2004. Finally, regional planning of civil society capacity building programs were held in four major regions of Ethiopia. The team is requesting a six months extension of the project to deepen activities aimed at consensus building and applied learning on empowering citizens. Outputs would include a national workshop and two to three dissemination notes on lessons learned.

27. TF051977 Tanzania Poverty and Social Impact Analysis of Agricultural Taxation

The TF aims at a systematic analysis of intended and unintended consequences of changes in agricultural taxation in Tanzania and associated local level expenditure on the well-being of different social groups. There has been good progress. The PSIA was completed and presented in September 2004 consultations with multi-stakeholders in Tanzania. The Study Team is extremely pleased with the outcome of the work, specifically: (i) the quality of the final report; (ii) the partnership achieved with the Government in producing all the outputs, which will enhance the chance of policy reforms proposed in the report; and (iii) the quality of the dialogue and consensus achieved in the multi-stakeholder consultations held in Moshi and Mwanza on cotton and coffee reforms.

28. TF052553 Survey Based Work Linking Poverty and Environment in Serbia & Montenegro

The project supports a household survey as part of the process of Monitoring and Evaluation of the PRSP. The survey was conducted in April and May 2004. The first set of results were produced in September 2004. The survey team is carrying out consistency checks with the welfare aggregate and poverty indicators and has started to produce environmentally sensitive indicators based on the survey. A local expert on poverty has been identified to work further on data analysis and on the development of a framework to link poverty with the environment. Survey data collection has been completed with full ownership of the client side and the reports are expected to feed into the first PRSP update and inform sectoral reform efforts. A four month extension has been granted to allow completion of a follow-up survey one year after the baseline survey which had been delayed.

29. TF052651 Zambia Poverty and Vulnerability Analysis

The Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment (PVA) for Zambia seeks to update a 1994 assessment, capturing the nature and evolution of poverty in Zambia, along a social risk management framework reflective of MDGs and of elements of the current PRSP. There are several components including: poverty measurement and analysis; the participatory study of urban poverty; an analysis of climate vulnerability; vulnerability and management of water resources; and a study of rural poverty and vulnerability. There has been progress in all components although the poverty profile and regional mapping work has proceeded slowly due to delays in data availability. An extension has been granted for 7 months.

30. TF052652 Azerbaijan Poverty-Environment Mapping

The project aims at (i) identifying spatial distribution of poverty and forest resources in Azerbaijan at the economic zone level; (ii) identifying geographical areas with strong links between deforestation and poverty; and (iii) building capacity of local researchers to mainstream poverty and environmental issues in analysis of sectoral reforms. During the period the poverty mapping work was finalized and regionally disaggregated poverty maps were produced, a simple deforestation model was developed; and results were summarized in a final report. As a result two of the three major outputs have been achieved: Spatial distribution identified of poverty and forest resources in Azerbaijan at the economic zone level; and geographical areas identified with strong links between deforestation and poverty. However, the findings still need to be widely disseminated and training based on the updated results needs to be conducted. This was not possible so far as more recent digital forestry and boundary maps could not be accessed and an extension has been granted for six months.

31. TF052654 Moving Out of Poverty Growth & Freedom from the Bottom Up

(closed) Moving out of poverty is a global study in 10-15 countries to learn retrospectively from those who were once poor but have moved out of poverty and stayed out of poverty in different political, social, and economic environments. Initial grant was given as seed money to further develop the study methodology. The five country pilots have been completed and reports received. A workshop was held using other financing. The study team has worked with external experts to finalize the study methodology based on the pilot

and workshop experience. The study methodology has been established after a series of international research methodology workshops, the five country pilots and inputs from across disciplines. The overall assessment of achievements under this activity is very positive.

32. TFO52699 PSIA of Tea Factory Privatization in Rwanda

The objective of the proposed activity is to conduct PSIA of the privatization of tea factories in Rwanda. The design of the quantitative survey of tea growers has been completed. Survey instruments have also been completed and pre-tested. The survey is expected to be undertaken in November. As a result of the work so far, there has been increased awareness of stakeholders on the potential poverty and social impacts of reform. In addition the PSIA has provided opportunities for coordination across a variety of Ministries, the Private Sector Federation, organization of tea growers, and the tea marketing board. Activities are generally proceeding according to schedule.

33. TF052780 Kazakhstan Local Capacity Development in Poverty Analysis

(closed) The objective of the activity is the further development of local capacity in monitoring poverty and the analysis of poverty-related issues in Kazakhstan by improving the quality and breadth of data available; and promoting local use of data and understanding of how data can be used to inform policy choice. The activities supported by this grant allowed the achievement of these objectives. The National Statistics Agency (NSA) has been trained in the international methodology of computing the consumption aggregate which will enhance the robustness of their poverty monitoring system. A poverty map prepared jointly with NSA has been completed. The research team of local researchers has developed the capacity to undertake distribution analysis on the population's access to social and physical infrastructure services. Dissemination activities were delayed but will be completed as part of the Poverty Assessment Program. The main objectives of the project have been achieved. It is expected to have a long term benefits in terms of an improved understanding of poverty in Kazakhstan.

34. TF052871 Poverty Reduction in Post-Conflict Ivory Coast

The objective is to help conduct analytical and survey work to inform the Cote D'Ivoire PRSP team about the impact of the crisis and what needs to be done to reduce poverty. Analytical work using existing survey data has been conducted, but the work is delayed because of the political situation. The PRSP unit is now moving ahead with plans for preparation of the full PRSP and a household survey in parts of the country, including conflict affected regions. The TF will provide cofinancing as initially agreed. Work on the questionnaire and sampling methodology is under way and the survey is expected to hit the ground in December 2004. Separate work on the impact of the conflict on vulnerable groups is planned for Abidjan.

35. TF052872 Thailand Village Fund Evaluation

The National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) of Thailand approved the Village Fund Evaluation in February 2004. The National Statistical Office agreed to (i) fielding a special Village Fund module together with the Socio-Economic Survey (SES) 2004, the national household survey; (ii) revisiting for Quarter 2 and Quarter 3 the same

households in rural areas as for the SES 2002, creating a panel of 8,000 households; and (iii) entering the additional information from the hardcopies of the questionnaires for the SES 2002. The Village Fund Evaluation is still in the data collection phase. Collaboration with NESDB and NSO has been assured. The Village Fund module was created jointly with NSDB. To date 48% of the data collection and 38% of the data entering has been completed.

36. TF052873 Lao PDR Education and Health Service Delivery

After initial delays, there has been good progress in implementing this activity aimed at improving education and health service delivery. The Lao government confirmed its approval in conducting a public expenditure tracking survey (PETS) in Health and Education. A 12 person team from the country took part in a PETS training course. The National Statistical Centre signed an agreement on the poverty assessment project with the Bank, ADB, and SIDA. The LECS III household survey was released to the WB in September and the analysis of the data has started. An extension of six months was granted because of delays encountered due to lack of the government's agreement to release the data.

37. TF052913 East Africa Poverty and Data Initiative

This project supports the Poverty and Data Analysis Initiative (PADI) in East Africa. Activities are on schedule. The regional PADI network has been established and national chapters are guiding national –level activities. A launch workshop was held in May 2004. Two regional events were held in Dar es Sallaam and Mombasa (February and May 2004 respectively). Senior government policy makers, representatives of the government statistical agencies, and researchers of Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Uganda are participating in regional events. Kenya has officially launched the national chapters of PADI and established steering committees to guide and oversee implementation of the national work program. A PADI website has been established and a call for proposals for the evaluation of government activities has been prepared.

38. TF052965 Groundnut Sector Liberalization in Senegal

The project supports PSIA of groundnut sector liberalization in Senegal. Good progress has been made and three preliminary outputs are now finalized: two background papers (institutional analysis and CGE simulations) plus a new survey of groundnut producers including detailed modules on perceptions of privatization. The full draft report is expected in November 2004, with the first phase of in-country dissemination starting in November and December.

39. TF052966 Urban Poverty in Mongolia

The project seeks to understand better urban-rural linkages and the living conditions and challenges of recent migrants to Ulan Batur. Following initial delays in starting the project, recently progress has been made in securing partnerships with other donors (including with UNDP and ADB) to scale up the effort and complement the participatory assessment in the capital city with findings from other big cities and rural areas. A November 2004 mission with ADB is planned to prepare for the launching of the Participatory Assessment. The analysis of LSMS data on urban areas, rural urban differences and data for ger areas

(UNDP survey) is planned through March 2005, as LSMS data initially planned to be released in June has not been released yet. Qualified consultants who have knowledge of participatory work in Mongolia have been contacted. Efforts will be directed at developing a comprehensive participatory survey which will result in high quality research and analysis. An extension for six months was granted due to the delay in ADB's internal processes and the delayed release of LSMS data.

40. TF053878 Poverty Monitoring Systems

The project, jointly funded by DFID and Bank Budget, aims at developing practical guidance tools and country examples for the design and implementation of PRS monitoring systems. It is proceeding on schedule and initial outputs are promising: The first phase-14 country studies presenting existing institutional arrangements for PRS monitoring systems- is almost completed; The second phase - drawing lessons and developing methodological tools - is just starting. Consultants have been identified, TORs prepared, and the contracts will soon be submitted for funding under this TF. The planning of final phase - consultations and dissemination - is just beginning. Because the first phase of the project was mainly financed from other sources due to the timeline of activities, the team would like to broaden activities in the second and third phase by reallocating some of the funds (detailed proposal in TL update)

41. TF053879 Impact Evaluation of Tanzania Social Action Fund I

The project supports impact evaluation of the Tanzanian Social Action Fund (TASAF) I. This will provide baseline evaluation which can be used in the design and implementation of TASAF II. It also will build the capacity of the project teams to undertake the same activities at the end of TASAF II. The project recently started and no updates are available yet.

42. TF053880 Integrating Social Dimensions into Poverty Analysis in Africa

The project aims at integrating social dimensions into poverty analysis in Africa. Apart from informing the policy dialogue at the country level, the work to be carried under this activity will serve as a key input into the broader Africa Region Poverty Reduction Strategy to be prepared by the Bank by the end of FY05. The project recently started and no updates are available yet.

43. TF053883 Malawi Food Vulnerability and Governance

The objective is to reduce poverty and household vulnerability to extreme food shocks, by increasing transparency and accountability in management of food policy and public expenditures in agriculture, and adopting a sound policy framework. This will be achieved by increasing the Government's and other stakeholders' (Parliament, CSOs, donors) understanding of sources of vulnerability and the role of public policy, by carrying out joint technical analysis. Activities will start in October 2004.

44. TF053886 Moving out of Poverty

This TF continues activities financed under TF 052645 that closed in this period. The implementation of this current phase of the study is progressing well: (i) the conceptual framework and methodology for the study have been finalized; (ii) partnerships have been

established with the Government of Uganda, and several institutes and universities for Ethiopia (Oxford University, International Food Policy Institute; University of Addis Ababa; ; (iii) specialists are being identified to lead country studies and train local researchers and; (iv) specialists are engaged in finalizing the data collection instruments. A training workshop for lead researchers from participating African countries will be held in January 2005.

45. TF053899 Reducing Poverty and Vulnerability of Pastoralists of East Africa

The project will support four broad sets of activities: (i) to deepen understanding of pastoral livelihood systems through cleaning and analysis of household-level panel data collected between 1995 and 2004 under the Bank-financed Kenya Arid Lands Resource Management Project; (ii) to strengthening linkages between stakeholders; (iii) to share information among stakeholders from Tanzania, Kenya, and Ethiopia through a major policy conference bringing together experts on a broad range of pastoral issues; and (iv) to disseminate findings through publication of a volume that synthesizes the latest knowledge on the livelihood issues facing pastoralists and possible strategies. The activities have just started. Looking ahead, the main risk is that the household level data set is so weak that cleaning it up could exceed the available budget, in which case the activity would be dropped.

46. TF053900 Nepal: Empowerment and Social Inclusion

The first phase of the Measuring Empowerment and Social Inclusion (MESI) study for Nepal has successfully developed a multi-disciplinary methodology for measurement of two important but difficult to assess dimensions of pro-poor development, empowerment, and social inclusion. The “with/without” analysis has been completed along with a separate analysis that documents the gender, caste and ethnicity based variation in levels of empowerment and social inclusion in 60 villages and identifies the most powerful factors in improving these levels. As the project is still using GENFUND resources, disbursements are not expected before FY06.

47. TF053904 Social and Poverty Impacts of Land Consolidation Policies in Vietnam

This project will support Government in formulating appropriate land policies taking into account their potential social and poverty impacts. The study will take stock on existing experiences and examine impacts of Government’s land consolidation policies on equity, gender considerations, poverty, growth and vulnerability. It will identify the potential winners and losers and will suggest possibilities to smoothen the process and mitigate negative impacts.

48. TF053905 Madagascar - Service Delivery, Governance, and Local Accountability Monitoring Program

The main objective of the trust fund is to strengthen local institutional accountability by providing national and local decision makers with information and analysis on service delivery and governance issues. The activities are at an early stage and remain on schedule. The sampling, questionnaire design and selection of survey teams is ongoing and the methodology and first version of questionnaires for the longer-term monitoring of local service providers and institutions in selected communes have been prepared. The commune survey is planned to be conducted in November-December 2004.

49. **TF053918 Good Governance for Poverty Reduction Strategies**

The project will help to promote inclusive governance in three PRSP countries, Bolivia, Nicaragua, and Honduras through the implementation of social accountability mechanisms in the context of Bank operations, capacity building, and knowledge sharing. Currently, there are no delays. Initial steps for the implementation of the activities in the areas of monitoring and evaluation, capacity building, access to information, and strengthening of mechanisms for inclusion of participation have been taken and specific country needs as well as partners for implementation have been identified. Activities are under way to prepare for FY05 deliveries including the implementation of Citizen Report Cards in Bolivia, Nicaragua and Honduras and work on strengthening *Comisiones de Transparencia* in the three countries.

PART 5 – SOCIAL PROTECTION WINDOW REPORT

1. This section of the progress report covers achievements of the Social Protection (SP) Window of the Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development (TFESSD) during the period May 2004 – October 2004. The SP Window was launched in March, 2004 with a call for proposals; the call put a priority on activities that:

- Increase the understanding and knowledge of the extent and impact of the vulnerabilities of children, youth, and disabled persons on human development, poverty reduction, and social inclusion;
- Improve the understanding and knowledge of effective public action on how to redress these vulnerabilities: what policies and services are effective, how they are best organized, and how much they cost; and to integrate issues related to target groups into macro level, multi-sectoral, and sectoral policy making;
- Build stakeholder capacity for macro-level, multi-sectoral, and sectoral analytical work and for micro-level impact analysis related to children, youth, and disabled persons.

5.1 OVERALL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

A. Progress Toward Objectives: SP Window Activities

2. A list of initial proposals was included in the last progress report, as well as a description of the process used to prioritize and select those that would be funded. In total 25 proposals accounting for \$3.4 million were received; as a result of our evaluation, 11 projects were submitted to the donors for approval (9 for approval without conditions, 2 for conditional approval). The donors raised concerns about two proposals and asked the SP team to reconsider financing 3 other proposals. Following internal discussion and consultations with management regarding regional priorities, there was agreement to drop the two proposals questioned by the donors and to finance 1 out of the 3 proposals the donors asked the Bank to reconsider (i.e. “Youth in Africa: Poverty and Labor Market Opportunities”). In total \$991.5 thousand was allocated for activities under the SP Window. (See Chapter 1)

B. Administrative and Financial Arrangements

3. *New Activities from the FY05 Call.* 10 activities were ultimately approved and all are currently underway. All task managers have opened their trusts funds, initial allocations have been made, and work has commenced: in total, 26 percent of the SP window allocation (FY05+FY06) has been transferred into individual TFs thus far, and an estimated 24 percent of these funds have been committed and/or disbursed. (see Annex

tables) SP Window trust fund managers anticipate spending just under \$780,000 in FY05. Note that all (new) SP window activities are all in early phases and all are proceeding satisfactorily. These are listed below.

- TF053971 – Rwanda: Preparation of a Social Protection Strategy
- TF053967 -- Orphans and Vulnerable Children Toolkit Testing
- TF054110 -- Discrimination Against Orphans in Benin
- TF054203 -- Youth in Africa: Poverty and Labor Market Activities
- TF053965 -- Orphanhood and Living Arrangements in Tanzania
- TF053966 -- Senegal: Improving Support to Vulnerable Groups Within the PRSP
- TF054191 -- Benin: Protection of Vulnerable Children with Specific Emphasis on HIV/AIDS
- TF054118 -- Disability Among Children and Poverty in the Cote d'Ivoire
- TF053964 -- Disability and Social Protection in Turkey and Armenia
- TF053963 -- Support for Mainstreaming Disability at the World Bank

4. Individual activity updates have been submitted by Task Team Leaders (TTLs) and are included on the CD-Rom that is being forwarded separately for donor reference. Eight out of 10 SP Window activities are specifically targeted to Africa, and one out of the two additional activities (**TF053963** -- “Support to Mainstreaming Disability”) covers work in Africa as well as other regions. We anticipate that an estimated 55 percent of FY05 SP Window spending will go to support priority work in Africa.

5.2 PROGRESS REPORT ON ACTIVITIES

A. Thematic Focus

5. There was a strong response to the FY05 call for proposals from those working on disability in the Bank as well as Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) in Africa. The team was encouraged by the breadth of the disability work: three proposals were approved for work in specific countries– i.e. disability in Turkey and Armenia (**TF053964**, \$80,000), mainstreaming support for disability in Senegal’s PRSP (**TF053966**, \$20,000), and exploring links between childhood disabilities and poverty in Cote d’Ivoire (**TF054118**, \$75,000). The work in the two ECA countries will contribute to a region-wide study that looks at ways to mainstream persons with disabilities and disability issues in countries in the ECA region. For Senegal, funds will be used to (i) review the current status of the institutional and legal framework in support of the disabled and (ii) identify specific remedies to increase accessibility by the disabled to basic social services. The outcome of the work will provide inputs into Senegal’s new PRSP. As will the TFESSD supported activity for Cote d’Ivoire, which looks at disability in the context of the recent conflict, and identifies links between poverty and living conditions of children. Working in collaboration with NGOs, the study will use survey and census data to quantify the extent of childhood disabilities and assess the impact of disability on MDG-related outcomes.

6. Funds were also approved for a cross-regional activity to promote and support additional demand-driven proposals to help mainstream work on disability at the country

level (**TF053963**, \$417,000). The goal is to expand the capacity of the World Bank and country counterparts to mainstream disability into projects, programs, policies and activities and thus deepen poverty reduction efforts. Funds will be allocated by the Bank's disability team to staff who would like to include disability as a part of more general Bank activities i.e. sectoral lending, ESW, ongoing country dialogue. Two grants have been approved already to (1) develop better qualitative instruments to measure disabilities in very low income countries and (2) support quality improvements and minimum standards for disability access.

7. OVCs are a growing concern in Africa, particularly for countries in southern Africa with high HIV/AIDS prevalence. Africa SP Bank staff have been working with colleagues in other sectors to develop an OVC toolkit to help operational staff include interventions and support for OVCs in mainstream lending activities, also in strategic discussions with country counterparts. Funds have been provided for supplementary support to field test the tool kit and facilitate capacity building and dissemination activities in Africa (**TF053967**, \$75,000). In addition, proposals were approved for analytic work on OVCs in Tanzania (**TF053965**, \$67,750) and Benin (**TF054110**, \$25,000). The work in Tanzania will produce several empirical studies related to orphanhood, living arrangements, and human capital development using a unique panel data set spanning a period of 10 years from the Kagera region of Tanzania (characterized by high prevalence rates and a mature AIDS epidemic). Two studies will assess the impact on orphanhood on health and schooling outcomes, while the a third study explores living arrangements and the role of different coping strategies. The Benin work focuses in particular on differential rates of school attendance for orphans versus non-orphans, with the aim of providing a more informed basis for developing strategies aimed to reduce discrimination towards orphans and other children in difficult circumstances. This activity is complemented by an innovative study of legal issues and protection for orphaned children in Benin (**TF054191**, \$70,000), particularly those affected by HIV/AIDs, also approved in the FY05 Call. The activity aims to identify lacunae and identify potential legal policy instruments for the protection of vulnerable children, and in particular AIDs orphans in Africa. It is led by staff in the Bank's Legal Department, working closely with the HIV/AIDS team in Africa and country teams, and entails social and legal research and analysis, stakeholder consultations, and organization of a regional colloquium.

8. Two additional activities were approved for more general work on vulnerability in Africa – a study of poverty and labor markets across Africa (**TF054203**, \$100,000), with particular focus on youth and new job entrants, and a project on social protection in Rwanda (**TF053971**, \$60,000). The youth labor markets study will fill an important gap in our knowledge about youth and employment in Africa, including links between work, schooling and family welfare. It will examine the contribution of youth to family income and labor supply, and their changing role in the wake of AIDS-induced mortality among adults. Funds were also approved to assist Rwanda in preparing a social protection strategy that aims to better assist the most vulnerable groups, also to achieve a better balance in addressing the competing needs of various vulnerable and destitute groups the country. The Rwanda project also will take stock of what progress has been made since the conflicts in

the early 1990s and what remains to be done to respond to the needs of vulnerable children and youth, particularly those who were most affected by the conflict.

9. The SP Window would like to have had more proposals for activities that address vulnerability of children and youth more generally, including work on labor markets in transition countries, and general living conditions.

OVERALL PORTFOLIO TABLE (SENT SEPARATELY ON EXCEL WORKSHEET)

STATUS OF PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL IN JUNE 2004

FY05 TFESSD ENV-SOC-POV APPROVED PROPOSALS

As of October 31, 2004 - Near Final

Prop No.	TF No.	Activity Name	Task Manager	Amount Requested	Approved Amount	FY05	FY06	FY07	Window Assignment
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List A: PROPOSALS APPROVED

3	TF054260	Human Rights & Services for Poor People	V. Gauri	210.0	100.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	SOC
4	TF053859	Yemen Country Social Analysis	M. Brhane	125.0	115.0	80.0	35.0	0.0	SOC
5	TF053968	Kenya Country Social & Vulnerability Analysis	P. Francis	199.7	150.0	150.0	0.0	0.0	SOC
6	TF053900	Measuring Empowerment & Social Inclusion (MESI)	L. Bennett	250.0	220.0	60.0	60.0	100.0	POV
7	TF054265	Northeast of Thailand Sustainable Devt	K. Richter	80.0	75.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	POV
9	TF053904	Social & Poverty Impacts of Land Consolidation Policies in Vietnam	D. T. Nguyen	140.0	125.0	125.0	0.0	0.0	POV
10	TF053792	Promoting Citizen Empowerment & Social Accountability in Rural Communities in Chad	L. M'Baipor	150.0	135.0	135.0	0.0	0.0	SOC
11	TF053871	Knowledge Sharing & Capacity Bldg on Integrative CSA	A. Dani	120.0	110.0	50.0	60.0	0.0	SOC
15	TF053982	Change-Governance in AFR; Programmatic Mainstreaming of the CDD Approach by Countries & Ctry teams	J. de Regt	718.0	150.0	150.00	0.00	0.00	SOC
17	TF053919	AFR Region: Conflict & Devt Cap Bldg Program	S. Bradley	230.0	200.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	SOC
19	TF053891	Capacity Strengthening for Decentralization, Local Governance & Inclusion in Guatemala	W. Reuben	499.3	400.0	150.0	150.0	100.0	SOC
20	TF053970	Village Level Justice & Dispute Resolution	G. Brown	430.0	350.0	200.0	100.0	50.0	SOC
23	TF054103	Africa Municipal Digital Radio Program: Good Municipal Governance and Anti-Corruption Component (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Ghana)	M. Gonzalez de Asis	95.4	85.0	85.0	0.0	0.0	SOC
28	TF053905	Madagascar, Service Delivery, Governance & Local Accountability Monitoring Program	B. Bidani	165.0	150.0	135.0	15.0	0.0	POV
29	TF053969	Niger Delta Conflict Analysis & Mgmt. Program	P. Francis	204.0	150.0	150.0	0.0	0.0	SOC
34	TF053899	Improving the Effectiveness of Action to Reduce Poverty & Vulnerability of Pastoralists	F. Kilby	187.6	100.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	POV
36	TF054364	Catalytic Role of Women in Effecting Sustainable Devt in Egypt & Yemen	S. Arif	189.0	100.0	50.00	50.00	0.00	ENV
37	TF053901	Support to Participatory Planning in Chinese Cities	K. Fang	374.0	250.0	90.0	160.0	0.0	ENV
47	TF053787	Strengthening Bottom-Up Local Governance in Georgia & Moldova	S. Faiez	427.8	300.0	90.0	90.0	120.0	SOC

Prop No.	TF No.	Activity Name	Task Manager	Amount Requested	Approved Amount	FY05	FY06	FY07	Window Assignment
49	TF053881	Strengthening Governance in Ecuador: Support to Transparency, Fiscal Literacy & Social Auditing	W. Reuben	200.0	175.0	175.0	0.0	0.0	SOC
52	TF054126	Campaign to Improve the Participation of Women & Marginalized Grps in CDD Programs in Indonesia & Cambodia	V. Bottini	525.0	425.0	150.0	275.0	0.0	SOC
53	TF053886	Moving Out of Poverty: Understanding Growth & Freedom from the Bottom Up	D. Narayan	1134.0	425.0	225.0	100.0	100.0	POV
55	TF051589	SD Strategy: Implementing for Results	R. Chase	1000.0	500.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	SOC
56	TF053884	A Screening Tool for Risks from Climate Change	I. Noble	494.3	275.0	100.00	100.00	75.00	ENV
59	TF053796	Enhancing Community Empowerment & Soc Accountability in Uganda's Health Sector Using Citizen Report Cards at the Community Level (CRCCL)	R. Forster	390.0	350.0	170.0	180.0	0.0	SOC
62	TF054202	Civil Society Capacity Bldg in Zambia and Malawi	T. Sallah	160.0	125.0	100.00	25.00	0.00	SOC
67	TF053879	Impact of Evaluation of Tanzania Social Action Fund 1	L. Fox	530.0	430.0	220.0	210.0	0.0	POV
69	TF054365	Good Governance for Sust Devt	L. Likar	200.0	200.0	50.00	150.00	0.00	ENV
71	TF053890	Grassroots Info Campaigns on Public Services--Empowering the Poor to Hold Govt Accountable	S. Khemani	260.0	230.0	130.0	100.0	0.0	SOC
72	TF053903	Community Empowerment for Cultural Tourism & Heritage Protection in ECA	J. Bernstein	350.0	290.0	80.0	210.0	0.0	ENV
77	TF053918	Good Governance for Poverty Reduction Strategies	R. Senderowitsch	196.9	170.0	60.0	70.0	40.0	POV
83	TF054275	Conflict, Social Inclusion, & Poverty in Nepal: Operationalizing the Govt's PRSP	E. Glinskaya	75.0	75.0	60.0	15.0	0.0	POV
84	TF054238	Sustainable Conflict Recovery: Strengthening CDD Approaches	D. Owen	340.0	315.0	140.0	175.0	0.0	SOC
85	TF053889	Participatory Budgeting Knowledge & Action Support Centers	R. Forster	600.0	450.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	SOC
86	TF053902	Environmental Governance in Upstream Strategic Environmental Analytical Tools at the Country (CEA) and Policy-level (SEA)	K. Ahmed	745.0	350.0	150.0	100.0	100.0	ENV
88	TF053857	Participatory Country Assessments for Civic Engagement in Ghana and Sierra Leone	J. Thindwa	334.8	250.0	125.0	125.0	0.0	SOC
90	TF053870	Capacity Bldg & Piloting of Soc Accountability Initiatives for CDD in So. Asia	P. Shah	425.0	385.0	210.0	175.0	0.0	SOC
93	TF053883	Malawi Food Vulnerability & Governance	A. Nucifora	355.0	155.0	75.0	80.0	0.0	POV
94	TF053878	Poverty Monitoring Systems: Analysis of Institutional Arrangements	A. Coudouel	205.0	185.0	135.0	50.0	0.0	POV

Prop No.	TF No.	Activity Name	Task Manager	Amount Requested	Approved Amount	FY05	FY06	FY07	Wind Assignment
95	TF053858	Implementing Environmental & Social Accountability & Governance in SMEs	D. Petkoski	170.0	155.0	90.0	65.0	0.0	ENV
96	TF053880	Integrating Social Dimensions into Poverty Analysis in Africa	M. Correia	930.0	700.0	400.0	300.0	0.0	POV
98	TF053874	African EA&M Services for Africans	J. Boyle	500.0	190.0	48.00	142.00	0.00	ENV
112	TF053885	Integrating Environmental Issues in PRSs, Country Policies & Programs in the EAP Region	D. Biller	450.0	300.0	150.00	150.00	0.00	ENV
113	TF053892	Implementation of the South Asia Env. Strat, now focused on three major components: (a) Integrating environment in country/state PRS', policies & programs in the SAR region. (b) Reducing vulnerability of the rural poor to environmental health risks. (c) Vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. (d) Urban environment	K. Lvovsky	1100.0					ENV
				400.0	300.0	150.0	150.0	0.0	
				500.0	200.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	
				150.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	
				350.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
A List TOTAL					10970.0	6123.0	4012.0	835.0	

List B: CONDITIONAL APPROVALS (revised proposal needed)									
101		Africa Region Land & Property Rights Business Plan (FY05-06)	R. van den Brink	220.0	150.0	100.00	50.00	0.00	ENV
104	TF054302	Alive: A Partnership for Livestock Devt for Poverty Reduction & Eco Growth in SSA	F. Le Gall	1400.0	150.0	100.00	50.00	0.00	ENV
B List TOTAL					300.0	200.0	100.0	0.0	
A & B LIST OVERALL TOTAL					11270.0	6323.0	4112.0	835.0	

PROPOSALS APPROVED BY THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD FROM SOC WINDOW SAVINGS

12	TF054117	Morocco Country Social Analysis	B. Souhlal	110.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	SOC
n.a.	TF053926	Enhancing Soc Accountability in Kenya	N. Githagui	150.0	125.0	100.0	25.0	0.0	SOC
n.a.	TF053863	MNA Co-terminous Position	B. Souhlal	318.0	318.0	118.0	100.0	100.0	SOC
TOTAL					543.0	318.0	125.0	100.0	

APPROVED PROPOSALS THAT WILL NOT PROCEED DUE TO CHANGED CIRCUMSTANCES

13		Philippines CSA	B. Bhatnagar	150.0	135.0	90.0	45.0	0.0	SOC
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FY05 TFESSD SOCIAL PROTECTION WINDOW APPROVED PROPOSALS

As of September 29, 2004 -- FINAL

Prop No.	TF No.	Activity Name	Task Manager	Amount Requested	Approved Amount	FY05	FY06	FY07	Window Assignment
1	TF053971	Rwanda - Social Protection Strategy	Menahem Prywes	100.0	60.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	SP
4	TF053967	Orphans & Vulnerable Children Toolkit Testing	Maurizia Tovo	75.0	75.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	SP
5	TF054110	Discrimination of Orphans in Benin	Maurizia Tovo	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	SP
6	TF054203	Youth in Africa: Poverty and Labor Market Opportunities	Marito Garcia/ Jean Fares	105.0	100.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	SP
7	TF053965	Orphanhood and Living Arrangements in Tanzania	Kathleen Beegle	67.8	67.8	67.8	0.0	0.0	SP
8	TF053966	Senegal - Support for the Disabled within PRSP	Julie van Domelen	130.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	SP
11	TF054191	Benin - Protection of Vulnerable Children with Specific Emphasis on HIV/AIDS	David Freestone/ Hanneke van Tilburg	133.0	70.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	SP
13	TF054118	Disability Among Children and Poverty in Cote d'Ivoire	J. Kah Le Guil/ Quentin Wodon (AFTPM)	75.0	75.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	SP
17	TF053964	Disability in Turkey and Armenia	Jeanine Braithwaite (ECSDH)	119.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	SP
18	TF053963	Support to Mainstreaming of Disability at the WB	J. Heumann/P. Dudzik	600.0	417.0	217.0	200.0	0.0	SP
A List TOTAL					989.8	769.8	220.0	0.0	

INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS REPORTS (SENT SEPARATELY ON CD-ROM)