

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

**June 2003**

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**Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development  
(TFESSD) Semi-Annual Report  
June, 2003**

**PART 1 – OVERALL PROGRESS**

**1.1 General Overview**

The Bank-wide portfolio of TFESSD funded project activities continues to grow as approvals of new proposals outweigh closing projects in numbers. The portfolio of projects disbursing during the reporting period contains 108 separate TF projects. This represents a growing and increasingly diversified contribution to the Bank's overall effort to mainstream environmental, social and poverty related concerns in its dialogue with developing country partners and stakeholder groups.

Implementation progress remains generally satisfactory, with the three Sector Boards committed to a regular process of portfolio reviews and need-based project restructuring. Over-optimism regarding pace of progress and disbursements in projects in their start up phase prevails among Task Managers, calling for greater realism in projections of work plans, outputs and disbursements. There is also an increasing number of requests being made for extensions of projects beyond their originally envisaged closings. Justifications for such extensions need to be carefully reviewed. Realism in projections of implementation progress and disbursements needs to be encouraged and it may be necessary to also consider complementing this with time limits for extensions.

The growth and maturity in the overall TFESSD program calls for more systematic efforts to assess results relative to outcomes sought, to draw out lessons learnt and to identify good practice from each of the three windows. This is important in order to help replicate what works in promoting mainstreaming of environmental, social and poverty related concerns in Bank operations. It is obviously also essential as a way of engaging donor partners in continued funding of the program.

The need for an independent evaluation of the program has been recognized by donor partners and the Bank, and is scheduled for FY04. A key element of this evaluation will involve an assessment of impact on the ultimate mainstreaming objectives that guide the TFESSD. Such an impact will need to be traced through the effects that TFESSD funded project activities have had/are expected to have on policy and institutional reform, integration of environmental, social and poverty related concerns in sectoral and local planning as well as the design of lending operations.

## 1.2 Disbursements and Commitments

Cumulative disbursements and commitments as of the end of April 2003 reached \$22.1 million as shown in Figure 1 below. The increase since the previous reporting period (October 31, 2002) totaled \$5.7 million, an increase of 35%. To date, the average amount per funded activity is \$195,000 for 108 activities in total.

Africa region's share of the total disbursements and commitments continues slightly below target. As of April 30, 2003, the cumulative disbursements and commitments for Africa totaled \$10.1 million equivalent to 46% of the total amount.

**Figure 1: TFEESD Receipts, Disbursements, and Fund Balance by Window as of April 30, 2003 (\$ million)**

Windows	Receipts/Allocations				Cumulative Disbursed and Committed		Difference (10/31 to 4/30)	Fund Balance
	FY01	FY02	FY03	Total 3/	As of 10/31/02	As of 4/30/03		
Environment	7.572	4.692	7.706	19.970	9.867	12.774	2.907	7.160
WDR 1/		1.000	-1.000					
Poverty		1.500	1.766	3.266	1.264	2.104	0.840	1.198
Social	2.220	2.600	5.168	9.988	4.762	6.535	1.773	3.453
W.Africa Hub 2/		0.210	-0.210					
Coordination	0.204	0.200	0.180	0.584	0.479	0.548	0.069	0.036
Other 4/		0.761		0.761		0.132		
Total	9.997	10.964	13.610	34.570	16.372	22.093	5.722	11.848

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

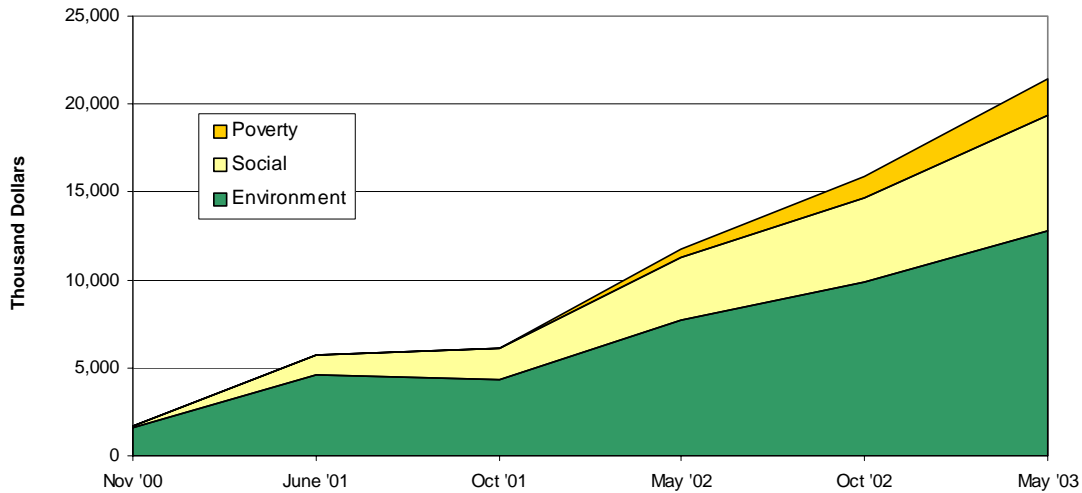
2/ This has been retrofitted into the Social Window, bringing with it a separate allocation.

3/ This is the total amount transferred into TFEESD that includes a prorata share of the uncommitted balance in the parent account.

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

The pace of disbursements and commitments across all windows continues to accelerate. As shown in Figure 2 below, the most significant increase of \$5.7 million occurred in the latest reporting period that ended April 30, 2003. It represents a \$2 million increase over the \$3.7 million reported at the end of October 31, 2002.

**Figure 2: Cumulative Disbursements and Commitments by Window Across Reporting Periods**



### Fund Balance and Projections

As shown in Figure 3 below, the fund balance as of April 30, 2003 is approximately \$11.8 million, of which \$5.1 million represents funds that have already been allocated to projects with the remaining \$6.7 million earmarked for the recently approved round of proposals that totaled \$5.9 million. For a further breakdown of the allocations within each funding window, refer to details in the Portfolio Table provided in Annex 1.

The projected disbursements and commitments for FY04 ongoing projects amounts to \$11.3 million. Assuming an allocation from the donors of \$11.2 million (the FY03 equivalent from the Government of Norway), this would result in a projected fund balance by year end of about \$5 million. This balance would be used to fund the projected requirements of ongoing projects for the first six months of FY05. This balance would increase proportionately as the size of the project portfolio continues to grow.

Fund Balance	11,847
<b>Minus:</b>	
FY04	
Ongoing Projects 1/, of which:	11,152
Environment	6,379
Social	3,573
Poverty	1,200
New Project approvals	5,945
<b>Plus:</b>	
Estimated New Receipts 2/	11,200
Projected Fund Balance	5,950
1/ Net of disbursements and commitments to date.	
2/ Assumed equivalent to FY03 receipts from the Government of Norway.	

### 1.3 New Project Proposals

As agreed during the December 2002 Semi-Annual Consultation meeting, the thematic priorities for this year's Call for Proposals continued to focus on mainstreaming the environment, social, and poverty issues into macro-level policy-making. In addition, high priority areas emerging from the WSSD were added.

This year's Call for Proposals resulted in a response of 81 proposals, of which the three Sector Boards have jointly agreed to recommend 42 proposals with a projected spending of about \$5.9 million for FY04 funding.

The overall quality of proposals received has considerably improved since the last round. This was evidenced by overall better fit with the eligibility criteria (particularly that of "strategic fit"), and a lower share of low scoring proposals. There was a good mix of proposals, including those addressing the high priority areas emerging from the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The response also shows that progress is being made in respect to fostering crosscutting work across TFESSD themes.

A more detailed report on the review and selection process, including a list of the proposals endorsed by the three Sector Boards is presented in Part 5 of this report.

#### **1.4 Status of the Multi-Donor Trust Fund**

On November 25, 2002, the Government of Finland officially joined the multi-donor TFESSD and authorized the transfer of \$1.321 million to the fund. The Government of Norway signed the agreement on December 17, 2002. To date, total donor contributions to the fund have reached \$33.8 million.

## **PART 2 – ENVIRONMENT WINDOW REPORT**

### **2.1 Portfolio Overview**

As of April 30, 2003, the Environment Window has 51 TF-numbered projects that disbursed in FY03 (including two projects that closed during the reporting period). As three of these projects constitute strategic packages that involve more than one distinct activity (subproject), there are actually 58 distinct projects and subprojects supported under this window. Thirty of the 51 numbered projects began in FY03. The status and projections of fund utilization under each of these projects is shown in detail in Annex 1, with detailed progress reports presented in Annex 2.

So far in FY03, two projects have closed. A number of others were scheduled to close but are expected to be granted extensions. Additional requests for extensions will be reviewed and decided upon by June 30, 2003.

Of the 51 projects, 31 are task managed by the six operating regions of the Bank with Africa handling 12 of them; 11 by the Environment Anchor (ENV); 4 in DEC; and 1 each in WBI, the Social Development Anchor, the Agricultural and Rural Development Anchor (ARD), Energy and Water, and IFC. Of the regionally managed projects, half are handled by ESSD units, with the rest shared between Poverty, Urban Infrastructure, and Legal units.

### **2.2 Disbursements and Commitments**

The Environment Window has disbursed and committed \$2.943 million to the 51 numbered projects since October 31, 2002 (date of last report), representing an increase of 38% relative to disbursements in the preceding period. By the end of April 2003, the environment window had an unspent balance of \$7.160 million, which is expected to be committed to meet the FY04 funding requirements for ongoing and new projects.

### **2.3 Strategic Alignment and Focus**

Overview. The Environment Sector Board remains fully committed to aligning the use of TFESSD resources with the objectives and strategic priorities of the Bank's Environment Strategy. To this end, it is completing a broad assessment of how the six regional operations units of the Bank are prioritizing the utilization of TFESSD funds, how ongoing TFESSD funded activities meet these priorities, the extent and nature of complementarity of ongoing TFESSD funded work with other analytical work, and the expected impact of TFESSD funded activities on PRSPs, CASs and other elements of the country dialogue. The preliminary results suggest that:

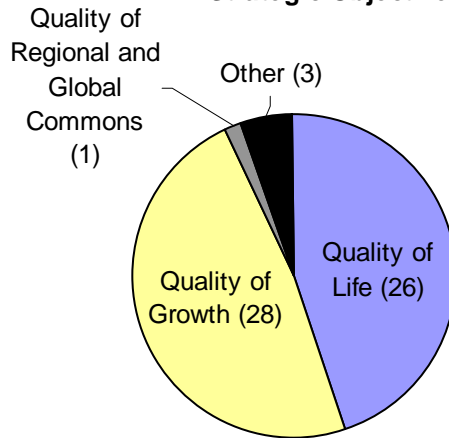
- the initial “bottom-up – demand-driven” approach to allocation of TFESSD resources is giving way to one which matches such demand with a set of regional strategic priorities;
- the extent to which this occurs varies across Regions - where there is a strong commitment to the implementation of a clearly articulated regional environment strategy, there is also a growing realization that the TFESSD resources need to be managed to address the strategic priorities;
- while there is considerable overlap between priorities established by regional environment strategies and the current areas of TFESSD support, there is room for improved alignment through the regular portfolio restructuring process (linked to annual portfolio reviews); more importantly improvements will occur as greater diligence is exercised by regional management in vetting new project proposals; and
- analytical work carried out under TFESSD has/is expected to effectively support the country assistance dialogue in a variety of important ways – for example: the China CAS, the Laos and Cambodia CASs (under preparation), the Bolivia PRSP (under preparation), the Egypt CAS and its poverty assessment, and the PRSP, CAS and reform processes in India and Pakistan.

The Environment Window Portfolio and the Bank’s Environment Strategy. The Bank’s Environment Strategy sets three interrelated objectives: improving people’s quality of life, improving the prospects for and the quality of growth, and protecting the quality of the regional and global environmental commons. All but 3 of the 58 ongoing projects (including subprojects of the Strategic Package) are addressing one or more of these objectives. Breaking them down by primary strategy objective splits the portfolio roughly equal between the “quality of life” and “quality of growth” objectives (Figure 4). This distribution is somewhat arbitrary, since individual projects often have elements of more than one strategy objective, making classification of projects by such primary objectives somewhat subjective. Also, a number of projects while addressing local environmental issues, are expected to indirectly impact regional and global environmental commons.

TFESSD funded project activities are expected to have a lagged impact on the objectives identified under the Environment Strategy, given that they focus on strengthening of “analytical and advisory activities” (see Figure 5). Specifically, such activities will impact the objective via their effects on the policy and institutional reform, sector strategies and investment programs, and the design of lending operations.

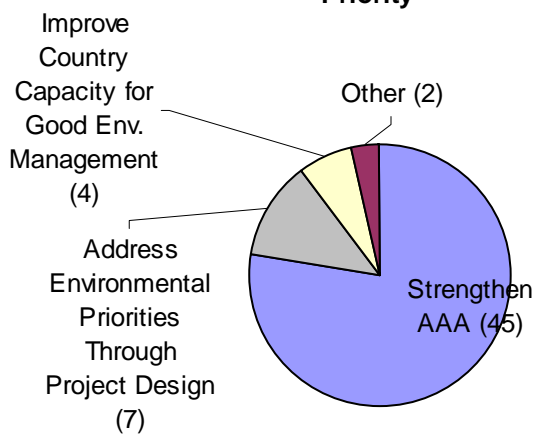
The Bank’s Environment Strategy also identifies three broad areas where the Bank needs to improve its effort in working with client countries on mainstreaming environmental objectives. These priority action areas are: strengthening analytical and advisory activities, addressing environmental priorities through project and program design, and supporting enhanced country capacity for good environmental management (as part of broader efforts to improve the safeguards system).

**Figure 4. Distribution of Portfolio by Primary Strategic Objective**



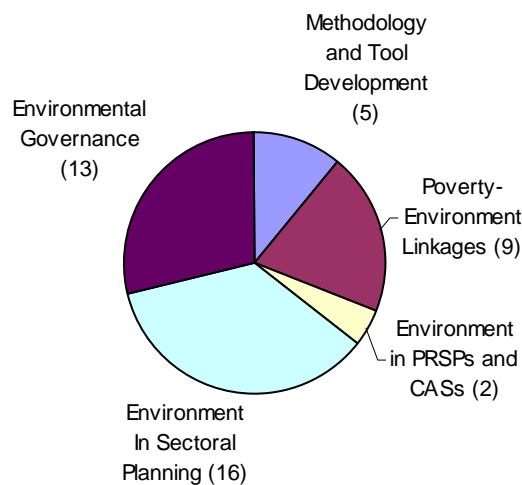
A dominant part (80%) of TFESSD supported environment window projects, by virtue of the nature of the TF’s agreed objectives and focus, address the first of the three priority areas of action, i.e. the strengthening of environment related AAA (Figure 5). A limited number of projects work in a setting that is closer to program and project design, including TF051382 – Forestry in DRC (supporting the design of the national forestry and biodiversity sector development program), TF024943 - Urban Community Upgrading in Sub-Saharan Africa, and TF051496 – Poverty and Natural Resource Use, Vilanculos Sanctuary (involving biodiversity conservation for sustainable development in an IFC/GEF project). An even smaller share of the portfolio involves capacity building for environmental management, including projects such as TF023456-Environmental Assessment Training in Africa, and support for public environmental reporting in Indonesia (TF051929) and in China (TF051800).

**Figure 5. Projects Distributed by Primary Strategy Action Priority**



Finally, TFESSD funded AAA related project activities involve only to a minor extent the development of methodologies and testing of analytical tools in support of environmental mainstreaming (Figure 6). Rather, the emphasis is on application of such methods and tools in identifying country specific poverty-environment linkages (e.g. TF050801 – Poverty-NRM Links in Uganda) and in integrating environmental objectives in PRSPs and CASs as well as in sector plans and programs (e.g., TF024922 – Energy-Environment Reviews in Egypt, Iran and Algeria, or TF024946 – Clean Air Initiative in Sub-Saharan African cities) , and on providing analytical and technical support on country specific environment related governance priorities (e.g., TF051771 Environment Watershed Externalities and the Role of Local Institutions (India).

**Figure 6. Projects Distributed by Subject Matter of AAA**



## 2.4 Actions Taken or Recommended

The Environment Sector Board conducted a review of ongoing TFESSD activities under the Environment Window to assess implementation progress of projects and their relevance to the regional strategies. In general, the TF activities are proceeding as planned and have a good strategic fit and complement ongoing analytical work. However, some projects have experienced start-up and implementation delays due to various factors such as change in administration within the ministry, contracting delays, travel restrictions, etc. and hence disbursement have been slower than originally intended. In particular, three activities (Urban Community Upgrading in SSA; Clean Air Initiative; and Poverty and Natural Resources Use in the Vilanculos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary in Mozambique), lagged in both implementation and disbursement. The Africa Region management is following up with appropriate action measures.

- Urban Community Upgrading in SSA – A thorough review was done by the Sector Board last year, and as a result the project was restructured in October 2002. However, the project has still not disbursed as planned because of delays related to the procurement of several large contracts. The Africa Region has therefore recommended that some planned activities in FY04 be scaled back (related to the final workshop and project coordination), for a savings of \$120,000.
- Clean Air Initiative – After a slow start, the project is now back on track and has completed several key studies and knowledge sharing activities in FY03. The project is expected to fully disburse its remaining budget of \$400,000 over the next one and half years and the Africa Region recommends no revisions at this point.
- Natural Resources Use in the Vilanculos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary in Mozambique – The project has not started due to delays associated with the IFC/GEF project. The Africa Region has recommended that the project be cancelled, for a savings of \$140,000, and resubmitted next year for consideration if the IFC/GEF project gets back on track.

## **2.5 Implementation Update**

For purposes of this update, the Environment Window's portfolio of ongoing projects is presented under a set of headings that define priority areas of action set out in the Environment Strategy: (a) strengthening of analytical and advisory activities, with subheadings covering the main focus of activity, (b) addressing environment priorities in program and project design, and (c) building country capacity for good environmental management, and (d) others (which do not logically fall in any of the previous categories).

### **A. Strengthening Analytical and Advisory Activities (AAA)**

#### **i. Methodology and Tool Development**

##### **TF023501 CAS and Environment Indicators (\$390,000)**

The objective of this project is to develop approaches and analytical input for the preparation of Country Assistance Strategies (CAS) at the World Bank, to assist clients with the development of environment indicators, and to further develop environmental indicators for publication by the World Bank.

Work is nearing completion on i) an analysis of changes in health status in India related to changes in access to environmental infrastructure; ii) an analysis of the environmental determinants of stunting in Ethiopia is nearing completion and iii) an analysis of the use of environmental economics tools in Bank projects that will result in a best practice note for clients, Bank staff, and development partners.

A technical paper on "Generating Public Sector Finance for Sustainable Development" has been published.

##### **TF051310 Preparation of a Toolkit for Country Environmental Analysis (\$690,000)**

Country Environmental Analysis (CEA) is identified by the Environment Strategy as one of the main country-level environmental diagnostic tools. This new 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.

Two Review Papers—one on Bank and international experience with public environmental expenditure reviews and the other on international experience with country level analytic work—are both complete and being published. A third Review Paper on Bank experience with country level analytic work is in its final draft.

Three guidance notes—on CEA timing and demand considerations; on policy analysis; and on institutional capacity assessments—are in various stages of completion. The three Piloting papers for the CEA – for Ethiopia, Pakistan, and Dominican Republic—are underway and the concept note for the Colombia CEA is completed..

#### **TF051350 Poverty, Health, Environment Maps LAC (\$150,000)**

The objective of this project is to help National Statistical Offices and/or Government Units in charge of PRSPs in a few countries (with a focus on Bolivia and Ecuador) to create poverty and health maps for the targeting of social expenditures.

**Bolivia** – The main consultant has been working closely with Bolivian counterparts. The estimations of poverty at the disaggregate level are completed, and the Bolivians (UDAPE, in Ministry of Presidency) are finalizing the report. Elections a few months ago delayed a bit the process, but everything is back on track.

**Ecuador** – The main consultant has almost finalized the poverty map, and a workshop should be held in June 2003 in Ecuador to present/discuss the results. The National Statistical Office chose not to participate closely in the elaboration of the map, but is supporting the project, and its staff will be trained in the methods.

**Other countries** – There is a possibility of doing a bit of work on poor countries in Africa using census data for the analysis of poverty, health, and environmental linkages. This could be done within the budget allocated, in part because we saved on consultant costs by having been able to hire consultants who already know the country and data, as well as the methods. Some preliminary contacts have been established to see what could be done in one or two African countries, with the approval of the relevant sector managers and country directors. As soon as this is firmed up, we will suggest this to the NTF and request formal approval.

#### **TF052198 Developing Monitoring Indicators & Tools for Tracking Poverty-Environment Issues (\$500,000)**

The objective of the project is to develop and disseminate a practical toolkit to help clients and Bank staff identify and track environmental conditions and trends that most affect the livelihoods and quality of life of the poor, and to monitor the impacts of initiatives intended to improve these conditions and trends. This will include incorporating appropriate outcome targets and performance indicators in the important strategic and programmatic instruments that guide the World Bank assistance at country level, such as PRSPs, PRSCs, and CASs. The toolkit will emphasize on the innovative use and analysis of existing datasets rather than the creation of new ones, and will be developed through a process that includes both broad-based integrative studies and specific country-level application and "field testing."

As this project was set up very recently (April 30, 2003), there is no progress to report yet.

**TF024692 South Asia Strategic Program (\$1.650 million)**

**1. Poverty, growth, and the environment** in three Indian states (UP, AP and Karnataka). A key activity in all states is a State Environmental Analysis (SEA), the equivalent in India to ENV's Country Environmental Analysis (CEA). These SEA's are testing and applying tools for baseline and trends assessment of environmental and poverty impacts, GIS overlays of hotspots, environmental expenditure reviews, analytic approaches to priority-setting across issues and actions, and consultative approaches to building consensus. Additional in-depth work is also well underway in UP, and will be started this year in Karnataka.

In addition to the work that is focusing on the state level, new work has included: (a) a national level environmental assessment in Pakistan, (b) a national-level synthesis of the state-level State of Environment reports and Action Plans being produced in India, and (c) inputs to and support for a Regional PRSP Implementation Workshop.

The work on the first round of work in UP and Karnataka, India, is nearing completion, while preparatory work for the second set of activities is nearing completion.

**ii. Poverty-Environment Linkages**

**TF051783 Devolution of Resource Rights, Common Property Resources and Poverty (\$120,000)**

This project seeks to understand the implications of devolution of natural resource rights to local communities through two broad activities: 1) a global review of devolution of resource rights in three sectors – biodiversity and natural resource management, forestry and irrigation and water management; and 2) analytical case studies focused on estimating the impact of devolution in specific case countries.

Work undertaken so far includes: 1) collection of literature on decentralization and devolution related to natural resources; 2) review and assessment of community based biodiversity management and initial review of the forest sector; 3) development of analytical model on participation in joint forest management in India and initial analyses of data ( 80,000 households in India); and 4) addition of a new case on community based wildlife management in 7 conservancies in Namibia and initial analyses of data.

**TF051786 Poverty Impacts of Payments for Environmental Services (\$237,000)**

Work will study 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. The consultant who is a developing country national with a recent PhD has been hired, and is undertaking a review of past work prior to initiating planning of case studies.

**TF051598 Egypt, Poverty and Natural Resources (\$300,000)**

The activity is designed to improve the understanding of the linkages between poverty and water resources in Egypt by assessing the impacts on the incomes of poor small-scale farmers of scarcity and quality of irrigation water, and the contribution of improved water resources management in reducing poverty; the impacts on health of water scarcity and quality, and the role of improved water and sanitation in improving the health of the poor. The main causes of impacts will be assessed in relation to local and national water resources management, and farm and community constraints. An assessment will be undertaken of observed coping strategies of poor farmers. It will provide recommendations for poverty reduction tailored at the farm, community, local and national level and hold workshops and policy seminars for discussions of issues, impacts and causes, constraints and recommendations. As the activity has just started there are no results to report yet.

**TF051837 Yemen Energy Access for Poverty Reduction (\$122,900)**

The task is (1) to provide a comprehensive analysis of poverty-energy linkages through combining methods of economic, financial and poverty and social impact analysis (PSIA) and (2) to carry out stakeholder development and capacity building. It exploits synergies between these two strands and integrates them in a process that leads to identification of policy alternatives and finally to policy decisions. It has been possible to make a good start on the data-gathering work. One set of consultants has completed participatory assessment field work and a second set has started work on a household energy survey.

Travel to Yemen has been suspended since early January and there is an election now pending, which has delayed the project somewhat.

**TF050801 Poverty-NRM links in Uganda (\$396,800)**

This project aims to study the poverty impacts of soil degradation in Uganda, focusing on household behavior, incentives and evidence for physical soil degradation. It will consist of (1) analysis of the existing Uganda Household Survey to identify potential poverty-NRM links, (2) carrying out a detailed household and plot-level survey on socio-economic characteristics, incentives, plot management and physical soil samples, and (3) proposing questions for future household surveys on poverty-NRM links.

To date, the project has held a scoping workshop with Ugandan government departments in January 2003. The concept review meeting on the project was held in March 2003 and subsequently a decision memo was issued. The draft questionnaire design is ready for testing.

**TF051320 Inequality and Investment: Land Tenure and Soil Degradation in the Indus Basin (\$106,000)**

The focus of the study is on soil degradation, investment in soil quality and land inequality. The objective is to identify 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. Since then the paper has been presented in a number of fora both within and outside Pakistan and has been well received by the South Asia Region. Since then we have moved to the next

stage of the study. We are now designing the survey instruments for the new survey which will be fielded this fall.

**TF024817 Environmental Risk Management, First and Second Phase (\$1.050 million)**

*HIV/AIDS impacts assessment* (1 of 5). The HIV/AIDS component was completed with the implementation of the final client consultation held from February 24 to 28 in Durban, South Africa.

*Climate change impacts mitigation* (4 of 5). The Climate Change component with CICERO has been progressing well with vulnerability mapping and household surveys in Southern Africa.

**TF024692 South Asia Strategic Program (\$1.650 million)**

**Poverty and Natural Resource Management Outcomes (3 of 3)**, with particular reference to (a) rural poverty and natural resources management in Madhya Pradesh, India, and (b) forestry policy and land use issues in Bhutan. The first case study is nearing completion, and the Bhutan work will be discussed at a high-level roundtable in Bhutan later this year.

In addition to the work that focused on rural poverty and NRM in Madhya Pradesh, India, new works includes: (a) climate change adaptation in coastal India, and (b) forestry policy and land use issues in Bhutan.

On-the-ground work in various countries on climate change adaptation and vulnerability, and in Bhutan on the macroeconomic and cross-sectoral implications of forestry sector development, are soon to begin.

Some delays in Pakistan have occurred due to travel restrictions and one task in India has been delayed due to changes in counterpart personnel.

**iii) Environment in PRSPs and CASs**

**TF051309 Environmental Mainstreaming in PRSPs and Integration of MDGs in PRSPs (\$57,000)**

This activity systematically reviews 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 is conducted from (i) a general environmental perspective, in which 17 aspects are rated; and (ii) a specific Millennium Development Goal perspective, which assesses in qualitative terms the integration of environmental sustainability, as defined by Goal #7, its targets and indicators. The review has proceeded largely according to plan, although the consultant contract had to be reduced by 30 days (16%) due to competing commitments.

Draft versions of the MDG review paper have been peer reviewed and later disseminated widely within the Bank. A dozen commenters' inputs have been worked into the April 2003 version. The significant number of comments received on the MDG paper has also taken more time than envisaged to accommodate. On the other hand, it has provided for a more comprehensive paper. At the suggestion of the ENV Director, a final round of reviews involving key Country Directors will take place in April before publishing the report.

Country-by-country reviews of new PRSPs continue, and are disseminated to Country Directors and team members on an ongoing basis.

**TF051607 Poverty Environment Nexus (\$590,000)**

This project builds upon the initial poverty environment nexus (PEN) work initiated in FY 02 for Vietnam, Lao PDR and Cambodia by EASES in cooperation with 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 in order to define strong PENs and (ii) integration of environmental modules in poverty reduction strategies in the three countries. Main progress in this period is comprehensive conceptual development of the PEN concept where consensus on approaching PEN work are developed between the various institutions and personnel (in both the Bank and in the three countries).

The most important progress in this report period is the integration into relevant poverty reduction process in the three countries (e.g., PRSP in LA, CPRGS environmental issue review in VN and initial PRSC invitations in VN and CH). In addition, a better and more relevant PEN understanding have been achieved in an expanded PEN study team; agreements on establishing PEN review groups in the three countries have been made; progress on prioritized PEN case studies (including linkage to Bank's operation program); a comprehensive PEN mission to the sub-region (Nov – Dec 02); several other sub-regional PEN mission out from the Bangkok office and presentations of the PEN study in critical forum (e.g., PEN workshop in Hanoi and ESSD presentations at HQ).

**iv) Environment in Sectoral Planning and Programs**

**TF023863 Coastal and Marine Mgmt/Secondment H.O.Ibrekk (\$650,000)**

Preparation of an Environmental Strategy for the Seas of East Asia was finalized, and the secondment finished in June 2002. The balance of funds were allocated to completing the work on an East Asia/Pacific Strategy for Integrated Coastal Management for the region. This is being carried out by a junior consultant and involves an evaluation framework to review investments in EAP in coastal and marine resources management, the impact of these projects in terms of sustainable development objectives and lessons learned which may help guide design of new interventions in the region by the Bank and other donors in ICM. The completion report for this activity is included in Annex II.

**TF024693 Land Access and Tenure Security for the Poor (\$315,000)**

This activity has continued to make an impact on thinking regarding land, in particular in Africa and Asia. The draft Policy Research Report was disseminated at a two-day seminar at the World Bank, that included 50 representatives from other institutions. Papers on Uganda, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, and China have been published in the Bank's working paper series and discussed during in-country workshops which generated lively debate and recommendations for follow-up activity. The papers generated with TFESSD resources have also provided a key input into a 4-day (12 hour) distance-learning course that was organized jointly with WBI and delivered to a large

audience (more than 50 participants per country), including high-level policy makers and parliamentarians in Ghana, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda, and South Africa. Based on the positive feedback received, WBI is considering to repeat this activity in other regions (South-East Asia, West Africa, and possibly Latin America).

### **TF027741 Legal Framework for Public Participation for Municipal and Hospital Waste Management, MNA (\$640,000)**

This project has three components:

- 1. Preparation of Generic Non-Standard Bidding and Contract Documents for Performance Based Management Contracts for Solid Waste Disposal Services.**  
The Phase I work is now essentially complete, apart from a training activity that will be carried out in the near future, once the pilot country is selected for the Phase II. Phase II is planned to start before September 2003, and will involve appropriate support and piloting of application of the generic documents to one selected country, most likely Tunisia, Lebanon or Morocco.
- 2. Mainstreaming Hospital Waste Issues into Health Sector Investment Projects.**  
The draft Manual of Good Practices with annexes (regulations, model training program and training modules) was finished in March 2003. Previous Bank supervision missions were carried out to visit with the WHO team in Amman, and extensive e-mail and phone follow-up is continuing. Field visits to Morocco and Jordan (rural areas ) were carried out in the past 6 month period.
- 3. Public Communication Program to Raise Community and NGO Awareness on Solid Waste Priorities and Treatment Technologies.** This activity is fully coordinated with the recently approved regional solid waste management project in METAP Maghreb and Mashreq countries for which the Bank received a 5 million euro grant under the SMAP/EC program. This component will focus only on healthcare waste communication issues, rather than municipal solid waste in general, as the latter is covered by the above SMAP/EC regional project. The ToRs are now in draft form, a long list of consultants is ready in response to an expression of interest and the Request for Proposal will be launched in June 2003.

### **TF051770 Environmental Income and the Poor (\$47,000)**

The objective of the proposed work is to synthesize existing data on environmental income for poor people in order to (1) enhance the manner in which data on environmental income among the poor is gathered in poverty assessments, broadly speaking; (2) enhance the manner in which natural resources interventions are targeted in order for them to contribute particularly to the livelihoods of the very poorest; and (3) to contribute to the policy debate on the role of environmental income as a safety net during periods of crisis, and as a contribution to long-term poverty reduction.

After agreement on the ToRs in late January, the contract with the NORAGRIC team carrying out the major part of this study was issued on February 11, 2003. An Inception Report was delivered in March 2003. It has been peer reviewed—although not to the extent desired—and comments have been communicated back to the team at NORAGRIC. In the TM's assessment, the Inception Report provides a satisfactory basis

for the completion of the full report by end of May, 2003. A workshop with the NORAGRIC team and relevant Bank staff will be held in June, 2003.

**TF024922 Energy-Environment Review (EER) in Egypt, Iran and Algeria (\$900,000)**

The objective is to assist the Government of Egypt, the Government of Iran, and the Government of Algeria in better integrating energy sector development and investments with the country's environmental objectives.

- 1. Egypt.** A detailed energy-environment review has been conducted. A cost-benefit analysis methodology has been developed and applied; policy priorities change dramatically when opportunity costs of energy and damage costs are included. The proposed Action Plan has been drafted and forms part of the project Final Report issued in April 2003. Several policy options have been identified as cost-effective without the inclusion of damage costs (e.g., fuel switching to natural gas and energy efficiency); many other options are cost-effective if damage costs are included. Integrating the environment into modernization is a key objective in Egypt and the proposed Action Plan aims to be a central part of this process.
- 2. Iran.** The Project has made considerable progress in this reporting period. Data gathering has continued as has work on the greenhouse gas issue, hydropower, the formulation of policies and procedures to recommend, and on cost-benefit analysis of recommended measures. An additional workshop was held on economic valuation of environmental impacts and measures.
- 3. Algeria.** The project may not to conduct the EER in Algeria because the Ministry of Energy is still not fully committed.

Both the governments of Egypt and Iran have requested additional assistance to follow up on the major recommendations of the study which is to establish a unit for the EER. The Government of Iran has already established within the Department of Environment a full staffed office for the EER. Given donor approval, perhaps the resources to be allocated to Algeria could serve better in helping the Governments of Egypt and Iran start the implementation process of the EER follow up. In September 2003, we will work with both Egypt and Iran on concrete implementation steps for the implementation follow up.

**TF024946 Clean Air Initiative in Sub-Saharan African Cities (\$800,000)**

The Clean Air Initiative in Sub-Saharan African Cities promotes the adoption of urban air management strategies based on the reduction of pollution from motorized transport as well as raising awareness about its dangers and preventative measures. Within the Program, the elimination of lead from gasoline has become the key priority. Several studies and papers have been presented in conferences and other venues in the reporting period. Seminars organized in Dakar, Cotonou, and Nairobi resulted in the adoption of a sub-regional Action Plans that stipulate a reduction of the level of lead in

gasoline to 0.15 g/l in 2002 and phase-out completely by 2005. The second Steering Committee Meeting was held on March 13-14, 2003, at which the Committee endorsed the proposed 2003-2006 (Phase II) workplan.

**TF023562 Africa Water Resources Management Initiative (\$1.1 million)**

The AWRMI is a multi-donor program supporting governments in their efforts to better manage water resources across all water using sectors, including the environment. This is a long-term, highly political process with many tracks and many players, which demands a range of responses. Given these complexities, it is difficult to specify particular outputs for a given period, and all the more difficult to attribute achievements to specific sources of funding. With this understanding, an overall assessment of AWRMI activities is presented here that shows satisfactory performance and the achievement of most D.O. level outcomes as envisaged. Of particular significance are those outcomes related to the development of national and transboundary WRM policies and strategies, including the support provided to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Water Sector Coordination Unit, which promotes water management, transboundary cooperation and capacity building within and among its member states. This has included: the development of two projects which target sustainable management of transboundary groundwater resources and control of aquatic weeds; and supporting the move of the water sector from Lesotho to the SADC Secretariat in Botswana. A report on multi-country cooperation on the Zambezi River Basin has been completed.

**TF024747 Community Based Forest Ecosystem Management (\$60,000)**

The objective of this project is to support a community-based development and natural resource management strategy that integrates improved rural livelihoods with ecosystem conservation. This will be achieved by developing or identifying a set of models, institutional arrangements, methods, tools and strategies to enable target communities in the Pu Luong-Cuc Phuong limestone range, Vietnam, to achieve more sustainable and equitable management of forest resources and human well-being in a multi-stakeholder environment. The completion report for this activity is included in Annex 2.

**TF051328 Mauritania, Technology Fosters Tradition (\$184,500)**

The “Technology Fosters Tradition” (TFT) Initiative in the east of Mauritania aims at the ecologically and economically sustainable natural resource management in an area used by herders and farmers, characterized by semi-arid land with interspersed wetlands. The objective is to reduce conflicts among the population using the area. While the preparation phase is finished, the actual field work has not yet begun. A “Concept Note” of nine pages (in English, French and Arabic) has been circulated among peer reviewers and will be updated in accordance with suggestions received. The TM has traveled the target area in November 2002 to familiarize the partners – GTZ and World Bank projects – on site with the Initiative and gain first-hand impression of the terrain. The TM agreed in March 2003 with the partners in Nouakchott (capital of Mauritania) on criteria for site selection and administrative logistics. Consultant contracts are being written with (a) one international consultant in charge of coordination; (b) one

local consultant in Aioun Al Atrouss (regional capital in the target area) for local coordination and follow-up; (c) one Bank summer intern to review literature and summarize the scientific issues involved in the Initiative.

**TF051421 Tanzania: Options for Alleviating Poverty through Sustainable Management of Marine and Coastal Areas (\$416,000)**

The project will assess best practice and identify feasible options for improved governance of the coastal and marine resources in selected areas by developing long-term strategic plans; carry out economic valuation of coastal and marine resources in a locally, nationally and globally significant “hot spots” along the Tanzanian coastline; assess socio-economic trends in coastal areas and poverty-environment linkages; and identify the elements to be incorporated within a long-term program for sound governance of marine and coastal areas. In this reporting period, a desk study to characterize ongoing initiatives supported by government or bilateral partners was completed. Consultative meetings with partners in government, non-governmental agencies took place. Consulting teams were recruited for three studies: (i) sustainable financing; (ii) socio-economic study; (iii) legislative study. The teams comprise both international consultants and local consultants and are supported by a government counterpart – one for mainland Tanzania and one for Zanzibar and Pemba. The time of the government counterparts is the contribution to the project by government. All three studies were initiated with a launch meeting attended by government and non-government stakeholders who discussed study approach, outputs, time frame and linkage with ongoing interventions.

**TF051812 Honduras Eco/cultural tourism development, Environmental and Social Dimensions (\$300,000)**

This activity seeks to design and 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: (1) Pilot Country Environment Analysis (CEA); (2) Sustainable Natural Resource Management and Indigenous Knowledge; (3) Environmental Zoning and Planning; and (4) Economic Analysis. During this FY, the Economic Analysis has been contracted and is currently in process and there are three consultancies that have been contracted related to the Sustainable Natural Resource Management and Indigenous Knowledge component. The TORs for the CEA are currently being developed and will be contracted in FY04.

**China Package**

**TF023376 Industrial Pollution Prevention and Environmental Priority Setting China (\$1.3 million)**

The main activity is to develop an Environmental Cost Model which quantifies the costs of water and air pollution in China. In this reporting period, the Chinese and international project teams completed phase I of the work (December 2002), outlining the results in a comprehensive project report which includes review basic algorithms of both air and water pollution, economic costs of water and air pollution and the first version of valuation software for Chinese environmental pollution costs (including a structure covering all SEPA-administrated air and water monitoring stations in China). An ECM-

workshop was arranged at SEPA HQ in December 2002 to review this report and discuss and agree phase II plans. A detailed working and contracting plan for last part of FY03 and FY 04 are completed (covering both national and international experts as well as linkages to other ECM initiatives in China). In order to meet technical challenges in Phase II, an understanding has been reached that ENV will support the health impact estimations by drawing upon their own studies in China on Environmental Risks to Child Health and that ENV in cooperation with the Resources for the Future (RFF) will support the willingness to pay (WTP) surveys based upon recent RFF findings.

### **China Package**

#### **TF027747 A New Model for Rural Development, China (\$150,000)**

##### **Strengthening the Poverty-environment Linkage in Rural Development Programs.**

This activity underwrites research which is intended to lead to improved designs for rural development projects in China to achieve a better fit between rural development and sustainable natural resources management. The first phase (development and pilot-scale application of field research methodologies) has been completed and the report has been reviewed, amended and accepted by the Bank. Following a long period of discussion regarding next steps, a proposal for Phase II has been received, reviewed and accepted and the Chinese Center for Agricultural Policy (CCAP) has been commissioned to commence the second phase. Field work on Phase II has already commenced and it is expected that the work will be completed by the end of the summer of calendar 2003. This work, depending on the findings and conclusions, may lead into a third and final stage in FY04-05.

### **China Package**

**Other/Water Pollution Prevention Initiative (WPPI).** Main activity is to develop a strategy for water pollution control in the 10<sup>th</sup> but also the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (FYP) period (i.e., the period up to 2010) by reviewing the water pollution control performance in the 9<sup>th</sup> FYP period (1996-2000) and by drawing upon relevant international experiences. The overall report has been drafted and integration of relevant international experiences in the report text has started. Developing a commonly accepted project methodology by Chinese, international and Bank experts has been cumbersome and is taking longer than expected so implementation progress plan versus actual is slightly delayed. The English version will be completed in the 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter of FY 03 (which also includes the comprehensive review of international experiences which was drafted in October & November 02).

#### **TF024692 South Asia Strategic Program (\$1.650 million)**

**Environment and health** (2 of 3) with a particular emphasis on rural indoor air pollution in India. Recent work on this issue has been on the cutting edge worldwide; the tools developed are still being refined for use across the region to better estimate environmental health impacts and to better analyze the cost-effectiveness of suggested solutions.

In addition to the work that has focused on indoor air pollution in India, new working has included: (a) cross-border arsenic groundwater contamination in Bangladesh and India, (b) an initial stock-taking of fluoride, the second most pervasive naturally

occurring groundwater contaminant in India, (c) assistance to South Asian countries to develop Action Programs to achieve the environmental health aspects of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as well as (d) additional out-reach oriented work on indoor air pollution in India and Pakistan.

Broad mainstreaming of explicit environmental health objectives in water supply and sanitation projects has been achieved, in recognition of the importance of such projects to achieving the MDGs. Work on arsenic health impacts has led to a close collaboration with health agencies in Bangladesh and additional primary data collection as part of the upcoming Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey. Work related to fluoride contamination and related health impacts has not yet begun.

**TF024945 MELISSA (Managing Environment Locally in SSA) (\$750,000)**

This program seeks to develop the local urban environmental agenda. It was originally focused on promoting Local Environmental Action Plans in Africa, but has changed to focus more on the brown environmental agenda items and an ecosystems approach to urban planning and management. Capacity development and knowledge management are major goals. Activities implemented during this reporting period included: Continued dialogue between MELISSA and local governments and municipalities on urban planning issues; regular MELISSA website updates; development of an environmental approach to urban planning and management in collaboration with NIBR; and training workshops in Burkina Faso and Zambia. This project will close at the end of FY03.

**v) Environmental Governance**

**TF024817 Environmental Risk Management, First and Second Phase (\$1.050 million)**

*E.R.M. knowledge networking* (5 of 5). Finally the environmental knowledge management component included a multi-country and multi-donor strategic brainstorming meeting held at the Gobabeb Desert Research station in Namibia, and the establishment of a West African Association for Environmental Impacts Assessment held in Cotonou, Benin in October 2002

**TF051319 Role of Institutions and Governance in the Middle East Region (\$180,000)**

This project focuses on the role of institutions and governance in mainstreaming environment in the Middle East. The program will focus first on Egypt and Iran and, if feasible later on, Jordan and Yemen. Initial consultation took place with the Minister of Environment in Egypt.

Unfortunately, personnel changes in the Ministry early this year required us to identify new counterparts. Because of events in the Middle East, we have begun productive discussions with them via videoconferences and conference calls, planning to launch the program in the field as soon as conditions permit.

**TF051420 Governance of Natural Resources (\$435,000)**

The aim of this project is to build a body of research on the links between natural resources and conflict. The project has been working towards contributing to the G8

Summit in June 2003. An important achievement was the successful Launch Workshop on Governance of Natural Resource Revenues on December 9 and 10, 2002 in Paris. The workshop included the participation of Mr. Michel Camdessus, Ambassador Robert Fowler of Canada, and Ambassador Jan Erik Leikvang and Ms. Elisabeth Schwabe-Hansen of Norway,. At the workshop, government, UN, NGO and private sector officials were briefed on the commissioned papers and discussed perspectives on these issues. It was agreed to formulate policy recommendations for the consideration of G8/G24 government representatives. This occasion is now being planned for May in Paris.

**TF051422 Benchmarking and Good Practice for Dam Licensing (\$50,000)**

This is the first stage of a project to develop a set of good practice examples and guiding material to assist country dialogue where new or improved guidelines and legislation relevant to licensing for water resources development is involved. It involves assessment of a range of case studies to identify essential elements of good practice and the development of detailed ToR for the subsequent production of guidance and training material. Consultants have been identified (one from Norway and one from New Zealand) and activities are starting in October 2002. Consultants (one from Norway and one from New Zealand) produced a draft report on March 17, 2003. The report is currently being reviewed by external reviewers. The final report should be available by May 15, 2003. Activities started one month later than scheduled due to administrative problems in transferring funds among Bank units.

**TF051534 Environmental Assessments and Public Participation in SADC countries (\$425,000)**

The objective of this project is to define the issues and options for integrating environmental assessment and environmental management in community driven developments in Sub-Saharan Africa. Focus will be on civil society involvement in the decision making processes, and building local capacity for sustainable community development. Key elements are: (i) analysis of EA policies and legislation in southern Africa, with reference to the rights of interested and affected parties; (ii) assessment of the current role of civil society in development planning in southern Africa; (iii) survey to test attitudes amongst various categories of decision-makers towards civil society participation; (iv) communication of findings through reports, presentations etc in the region and internationally; (v) support to a community driven EA program for training of trainers; and implementation of a pilot training program.

The contracting process for the Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessments (SAIEA) as project implementer has now been completed, but the project has not reached full implementation because of delays in staffing/secondment from CIDA Canada.

**TF051771 Environment Watershed Externalities and the Role of Local Institutions (\$118,500)**

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. The project consists of a technical study, consultations, a national-level workshop, and a dissemination program. The concept note for the project has been finalized and will be reviewed by May 10, 2003. An Advisory Committee consisting of key government agencies will be constituted to provide guidance to the study team. The study team consultants (international and local) have also been identified and contracts will be signed shortly. The main fieldwork is scheduled for the summer of 2003. Co-financing from the Bank Netherlands Water Partnership Program has also been secured to help finance the national level workshop.

**TF051829 The Social, Economic, & Environmental Impacts of Farm Restructuring in ECA (\$100,000)**

This study compares 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. It will combine 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? Currently, the Concept Note is being revised, and first stage of data collection and background papers for the case studies will be complete by end June.

**TF051927 Vietnam Land Tenure Certificate (\$250,000)**

The objective is to help implementation of 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. Currently, the project is selecting consultant organizations for conducting two activities that are planned for this FY, namely (1) selection of 20 project sites in 20 provinces and (2) national information campaign. Due to late start, the activities have been rescheduled and the revised plan was approved.

**China Package**

*Dealing with the “horizontal-vertical” problem at Provincial and county levels.* This activity is now complete. Review comments on the draft final report of the environmental administration study “A Review of Chinese Environmental Protection Administration” were sent to the consultants in October, 2002 and the report was edited and finalized to reflect these comments. The report was used to underwrite SEPA’s submissions to a committee of the State Council overseeing the next round of State level administrative reform. As a follow-up to the report, EASES was requested by the Minister of Environment to prepare a policy note on administrative reform, also for submission to the State Council as a direct reflection of the World Bank’s view. This report was prepared by staff of EASES in collaboration with the two international

environmental lawyers who had advised the Chinese study team preparing the environmental administration study, and was completed and submitted to the government on December 18, 2002. Completion of the policy note provides a logical place for bringing the work under this category to a close.

**TF027742 Strategic Environmental Assessment Western China Development Plan (\$185,000)**

*Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment.* As reported in October 2002, the report of the first phase of this two – phased program of research on Strategic (or “Sectoral”) Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) in China had just been completed. Since that time, the report has been reviewed, the comments have been sent back to the consultants and the report has been finalized, effectively completing Phase I. At about the same time, a major development took place within China that has prompted a change in the work plan. In December, 2002, the National Peoples Congress agreed to amend China’s environmental assessment law to institutionalize the concept of sectoral environmental assessment, effective September, 2003. This announcement effectively pre-empted the second stage of the work program and SEPA has requested a change in course so that the second phase could be used to more directly contribute SEIA institutional strengthening in China. In particular, SEPA has requested EASES, in collaboration with WBIEN, to develop a national training program on SEIA for staff of the State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA) as well as provincial and county environmental protection bureaus. Preliminary research work has already been done by WBIEN in collaboration with SEPA, the Hong Kong Environmental Protection Department (HKEPD), and the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA). Subject to mutual agreement of the parties, it is proposed that some of the funds presently allocated for Stage II of the SEIA study be reallocated to underwrite developmental work associated with the national SEIA training program.

**TF024817 Environmental Risk Management, First and Second Phase (\$1.050 million)**

*Community Action Planning and Environmental Assessment (EA)* (2 of 5). The CAP and EA component which was started in the first program phase, has now been developed and funded as a separate much larger project activity which will promote participation of civil society in EAs and decision making in the SADC region.

*Strategic environmental assessment* (3 of 5). The Strategic environmental assessment component was further developed in close collaboration with ENV, and preparations have been underway for two SEA training workshops for the Nile Basin Initiative, the first now planned for September 2003.

**TF051830 Strengthening the Environmental Initiative of NEPAD (\$250,000)**

The project is designed to support NEPAD’s efforts to (1) build a participatory process to facilitate civil society participation in the preparation and implementation of the new NEPAD environment action plan, and (2) strengthen the linkages between environmental management and poverty reduction in NEPAD’s work.

The project was launched in December (when the Environmental Advisor of NEPAD attended the Poverty and Environment Program Conference in New York) and there has

been good progress in achieving the project objectives over the past five months. Recent activities include (a) a two-day workshop in January 2003 in Bamako on poverty and environment that was organized by UNEP and the NEPAD Secretariat and attended by forty senior environmental officials; (b) hiring of a NEPAD Coordinator at IUCN to coordinate the participation program; (c) IUCN facilitation of civil society participation at seven of the ten background workshops for preparation of the NEPAD environment action plan; and (d) launching of a discussion forum to facilitate regular civil society input into the environmental agenda of NEPAD; and (e) a two-day workshop in April 2003 in Johannesburg on food security and climate change.

## **B. Addressing Environmental Priorities Through Project Design**

### **TF051382 Forestry DRC (\$300,000)**

The project aims to facilitate the implementation of DRC's new forest and biodiversity strategy and legal framework in line with the I-PRSP objectives. It will support the design of the national forest and biodiversity sector development program. The project focuses on economic reforms and community forestry to optimize forest contribution to poverty reduction, as well as on management of protected areas and buffer zones with participation of local populations. Consultant services to date helped complete the forestry component of the Economic Recovery Credit (making provision for community forests and direct redistribution of 40% of forest revenues) and initiate the preparation of the national capacity building sector program (including the protected area component). Further project support will follow upon these initial achievements with a focus on economic reforms towards PRSP objectives.

### **TF051457 Capacity Building by Indigenous Forest Communities (\$158,500)**

The objective of this TF is to speed up the process of indigenous forest community enterprise and management capacity building through horizontal exchanges and self determined training across countries and regions. The team expects to carry out the first workshop for Central America region by June 2003.

### **TF051785 Coordinating Environmental Health Interventions in the MENA Region (\$400,000)**

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 1) coordinated environmental infrastructure and health interventions and 2) piloting a cross-sectoral action program in two districts in Yemen and Djibouti. The project has been launched in Djibouti where a mission including two World Bank staff members and an international consultant took place from February 21 to March 5, 2003. The mission (i) selected two sites (one in rural areas, one in peri-urban areas) in which to conduct the project with the help of the public and civil society; (ii) finalized the institutional set-up by identifying counterparts and securing their commitment for the two-year project; (iii) tailored the methodology to Djibouti context; and (iv) identified local consultants that could perform the epidemiological, institutional and socio-economic assessments (baseline studies). ToRs for the three local consultants have been

prepared. Their selection and recruitment should take place no later than mid-April. The activity in Yemen will start when travel to this country is allowed.

#### **TF024943 Urban Community Upgrading in Sub-Saharan Africa (\$2.650 million)**

The premise of this project is that the highest priority environmental issue for Africa's rapidly growing urban population is the amelioration of severe deficiencies in basic environmental infrastructure and services for the poor (water, sanitation, solid waste, drainage). These efforts must be linked to improvements in economic and social infrastructure, access to property rights and other forms of capital, and progress in local governance. The restructured program has three components: (1) research and analytical work to generate knowledge on upgrading and urban poverty and identify lessons learned, (2) grants for facilitating scaling-up programs/efforts, and (3) knowledge sharing and capacity building.

Country Assessment Reports have been finalized and disseminated through several relevant websites and the regional issues paper on lessons learned has been completed. Several papers have been prepared and presented in international conferences by national professionals supported by the program or by the Bank team. First phase of activities leading to urban upgrading scaling-up programs have been completed in two countries. The Slum Upgrading Impact Assessments in Dakar and Nairobi will examine poverty, environment and service delivery in low-income settlements in two cities through household surveys and qualitative case studies. The procurement process for selection of consultants is underway.

#### **TF051608 Environmental Quality and Vulnerable Populations in Shanghai (\$154,000)**

This involves an assessment of the environmental and social implications of suburbanization in Shanghai, for a program of engagement with the municipal and district governments to promote the incorporation of managed suburban development into local and metropolitan environmental infrastructure programs. Such strategies for environmental management need to be significantly improved if Shanghai is to be spared the problems of haphazard growth, inequitable delivery of infrastructure services, and diseconomies in service provision which particularly hurts the poor, including migrants. The activity include a survey of vulnerable populations, and will conclude with an international workshop on managing suburban growth. The inception phase of the activity was recently successfully completed by a consulting team, with very active engagement of local representatives.

Approximately 40% of the fieldwork has been completed. All demographic and economic statistics for all towns, townships and street committees have been obtained. Satellite imagery for 1987, 1995 and 2002 (showing built-up and agricultural land uses) has been analyzed. GIS-based analysis is underway. The social survey of migrant and other vulnerable populations has been designed. Domestic survey specialists have been retained. Requests for statutory approvals of the survey have been submitted to the Shanghai Statistical Bureau and Shanghai Development and Reform Commission. The survey is to be conducted in May to coincide with the Consultant's next mission.

Activities are proceeding as planned, although with some delays due to: (1) widespread changes in the leadership and senior management of the Shanghai Municipal

Government in January and February of 2003, including restructuring of some agencies involved in the project; and (2) delays in the start of the latest mission by the Consultant due to SARS concerns and travel insurance uncertainties.

**TF023532 World Bank/WWF Alliance for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Use (\$1.2 million)**

The Alliance's Regional Program works in Africa and South Asia, as well as in China supporting the three targets of creating new protected areas, increasing effectiveness of protected area management, and encouraging production in independently certified forests. Overall achievements include: helping client countries to implement Protected Area commitments, (Congo Basin, and the Terai Arc region/ India and Nepal); engaging governments, industry and other stakeholders to create a enabling environment for sustainable forest management (SFM) and conservation (Congo Basin, Tunisia); and efforts to help strengthen law enforcement to lay the foundations for SFM (Central Africa, China). In addition, the Alliance has continued its Learning and Capacity Building work to improve the enabling conditions for sustainable forest management, and developed several tools to assist this process.

**TF051496 Poverty and Natural Resource Use, Vilanculos Sanctuary (\$157,000)**

The work is undertaken in the context of a proposed IFC/GEF-supported project that aims to support sustainable development and biodiversity conservation in the Vilanculos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary (VCWS), in Mozambique. The project is based on a partnership between a private sector tourism development company and the local community and involves the channeling of a proportion of the revenue that will be generated by the development of an eco-tourism facility in the sanctuary into conservation and community development activities. A work plan for the project has been developed and several consultants have been identified..

The project has not moved into full implementation due to delays associated with the IFC/GEF project

**C. Building Country Capacity for Good Environmental Management**

**TF051800 Environmental Performance Disclosure in China (\$268,000)**

This project aims is to establish pilot environmental performance disclosure programs in China and promote adoption of the public disclosure approach in China and in other Bank regions. A detailed project implementation plan has been made and agreed between different parties, and consultant contracts are under preparation.

**TF051929 PROPER Program in Indonesia (\$103,000)**

Indonesia was the first developing country to introduce a public environmental reporting initiative, the Program for Pollution Control, Evaluation and Rating (PROPER). During the economic/political crisis in Indonesia (1998), PROPER became dormant. The objectives of this activity are to re-start PROPER and make it fully operational in the newly-decentralized government structure of Indonesia.

Funding was not ready for the consultant (the original designer of PROPER) to proceed in January, and we have had to wait for his next window of available time. The project will now begin in May 2003 on an accelerated schedule that will produce final results in August 2003, only one month later than the original schedule.

**TF027771 Integrated Crop Management for Smallholders (ICM) (\$354,000)**

During this reporting period, a unique database containing map-based land use arrangements of farmers was developed in Uganda. Participatory methodology for technology generation was expanded to another 2 districts (in total 4 so far) and two farmer contests carried out for best practice identification. Multi-stakeholder steering group on ICM has been set up in two districts and strengthened by capacity building. This model is being developed for another 4 districts. In Cambodia the following results were obtained: a training course in farm economics developed and used in training MAFF staff; database to compile socio-economic constraints in rice-based farming systems developed to explore diversification; results on cover crops in rubber-based systems obtained and developed into extension materials. Trials are on-going for non-till rice system.

**TF023456 Environmental Assessment Training in Africa (\$180,000)**

The aim of this program has been to build capacity for environmental assessment and management in client countries in Africa. A pilot project using SAIEA (Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment) for Bank EA and Safeguards review work was implemented. This was part of a Bank effort to test out the possibility of devolving certain responsibilities for Bank work to African institutions where we have had a capacity strengthening program. Capacity building support was given to various local and national training events through the CLEIAA network based in Ghana. The Sub-regional CLEIAA Nodes meeting held during the last reporting period resulted in an extension of the EA capacity building nodes system to the Indian Ocean states. A multi-country meeting was held in Mauritius in April and led to the establishment of the Indian Ocean Association for Impacts Assessment. Because of this project there are now in existence several new institutions and professional associations offering training and working on the strengthening of EA and environmental management capacity in Africa. The project has significantly contributed to the building of an Africa region wide system for professional EA capacity building and communication. The completion report for this project has been received, and this TF will be closed by the end of FY 03.

**D. Other**

**TF050613 Environment Strategy Dissemination Support (\$260,000)**

The project planned to share lessons learned and the valuable material developed relating to the Environment Strategy broadly and to inform and keep engaged our clients and partners in knowledge sharing and communication; and to raise awareness of development-environment and poverty-environment issues at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg. During this period, two Environment Strategy Papers (Nos. 5 and 6), and a new Environment Strategy Note (No. 5) were produced and

widely disseminated to internal and external audiences. Environment Strategy Summaries, Brochures, Environment Strategy Papers 1-6, and Environment Strategy Notes 1-5 were reproduced and widely distributed during various events (e.g., ESSD week and the Kiev Ministerial Conference). They were also disseminated to Bank field offices for knowledge sharing with clients. Finally, Preparations have been made to disseminate the newly prepared Environment Strategy Implementation Report.

**TF050121 Support to WDR 2002/2003 (\$1 million)**

Dissemination of and consultation on the messages of the WDR continues in both developed and developing countries. The feedback from developing countries has been unusually positive. Two team members are currently disseminating in Morocco and Madagascar and a trip to Thailand, China, and Vietnam is planned for May-June. Within the Bank the team continues to work with WBI, ESSD, and Bank Regions and Networks on priority follow up activities.

From Fall 2002 through March 24, 2003 the remaining \$174,000 in the TF was not available for disbursement due to a disagreement on use of funds for staff travel. As a result, staff travel to disseminate the WDR in developing countries was significantly cut back until alternate sources of funds could be mobilized. Since the third week in March travel to LDCs was restricted. Finally, the trip to Thailand, China, and Vietnam is not confirmed due to SARS.

## PART 3 – SOCIAL WINDOW REPORT

### 3.1 Portfolio Overview

1. This progress report covers achievements during the period November 2002 to April 2003, and is divided into two sections: Part I summarizes overall progress and implementation issues of the Social Window; Part II provides a summary account of progress in each of the activities, grouped by major theme<sup>1</sup>: (i) Community-Driven Development; (ii) Social Inclusion and Diversity in Decision-making; (iii) Poverty, Social Impact, and Empowerment; (iv) Innovations for Improved Governance and Social Accountability; and (v) Global and Regional Social Development Strategies and Initiatives. Detailed activity reports are submitted separately.
2. The Social Window currently has a total of 30 ongoing activities (counting the 9 individual country CDD activities in AFR as one project). These consist of: (a) 10 activities originally funded in FY00; (b) the West Africa Hub Secondment, which was retrofitted to the Social Window; (c) 19 activities approved for FY03.

### 3.2 Overall Progress

3. ***Improved Implementation.*** Implementation has proceeded very well this past year. This can be largely attributed to the strategic review and reallocations, undertaken a year ago by the Social Development Board, that evaluated both the strategic fit with priorities of the SD family and implementation/disbursement progress of on-going activities, restructured several activities, and adjusted the level of funding of others to make timely implementation more realistic. Most of the affected projects emerged from this process leaner and more capable of being implemented within the assigned time frame. A second annual review was just undertaken (April 2003) that focused much more strongly on implementation and disbursement progress than the first review, which had a stronger emphasis on strategic fit. As a result of the latest review, the SD Board has taken decisions on three projects that will further strengthen the implementation oversight of Social Window activities. The annual review is emerging as the Board's most important tool for reviewing and monitoring progress of window activities and for strategic management of the Social Window.
4. ***SD Strategy Development.*** Over the past year, the Social Development Family within the Bank has been heavily focused on developing regional and global (Bankwide) social development (SD) strategies. The Bank is moving towards scaling up SD work in

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<sup>1</sup> The Social Window themes have been reclassified compared to previous semi-annual reports to reflect the expanding range of activities that are being financed under the window, as a result of the last two calls for proposals.

several areas, including social analysis, participation and civic engagement, community-driven development, and conflict prevention and reconstruction, and bringing a stronger SD focus to its continuum of projects, programs and policies. The Bank has been quite effective at mainstreaming SD at the project level, but needs to do more at the programmatic and policy levels. Scaling up the impact of SD interventions requires actions in operations, research and public advocacy. Several of the activities funded under the TFESSD Social Window support these efforts through research and piloting of activities, as well as building the capacity of clients and in-country Bank staff to influence programmatic and policy priorities and processes of clients.

5. ***Second Annual Strategic Review.*** In March 2003, the SD Board conducted a strategic review of ten social window activities that were due to be completed in calendar year 2003. The review indicated that while most activities were progressing well, a handful continued to experience some implementation and disbursement bottlenecks. The SD Board agreed that some funding from three activities would be reallocated to new or other ongoing activities (further details noted in the section below on Actions Taken or Recommended).

6. ***Closed Activities.*** Two activities closed during the period under review (Strategic Planning and Implementation of PIED, and West Africa Hub), following successful implementation.<sup>2</sup>

7. ***New Activities from FY03 Call.*** Thirteen of the new proposals that were recently approved for funding in FY03 have been assigned to the Social Window (in addition to the six approved in the earlier FY03 call for proposals). All of these new projects are now under implementation. The thirteen are:

- Scaling up CDD
- CDD in Conflict Contexts
- Investing in Social Capital through CDD
- Gender and Conflict in Mindanao
- Review of CDD Impacts in East Asia & Pacific
- Promotion of Social and Public Accountability in Africa
- Participatory Monitoring and Social Accountability in Armenia
- Support for Social Accountability in Gambia PRS
- Improving the Environment for Social Accountability in Albania/Honduras
- Localization of the PRSP in rural areas and stakeholder capacity building in Chad
- Local level institutions and macro impact (AFR)
- Systematizing local analysis and evaluation of PRSP/PRSC reforms (AFR)
- Mainstreaming social development, CDD and Gender in West Bank & Gaza

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<sup>2</sup> A completion report for Strategic Planning and Implementation of PIED is being forwarded as part of the annex of progress reports. We are awaiting the completion report for the West Africa Hub.

8. **Key Issues.** The majority of the activities are proceeding with no major implementation issues. In a few cases where there have been problems with implementation and disbursement, the SD Board has taken action. One area of concern remains trying to sustain a level of 50% of funding within the Africa region. For a variety of reasons, including another restructuring of the Africa Region Social and Environment Group (AFTES), as well as in-countries implementation bottlenecks, it has been difficult to maintain this level of funding. However, the SD Board is committed to this target and is doing its best to support the region and help move activities along.

### 3.3 Disbursements and Commitments

9. Social Window expenditures have been commendable to date. As of April 30, 2003, the Social Window has disbursed or committed \$6.5 m. (84%) from the total of \$8.2 m. received to date. Of this amount, the total expenditures/commitments spent on Africa were approximately \$2.6 m (40% of current expenditures/commitments). Africa cumulative disbursements and commitments were slightly below total window average, at 81%. With the strategic review of activities conducted by the SD Board and reallocation of funds from three activities, it is anticipated that with the funding adjustments, all ongoing projects with closing dates of June 30, 2003 will have fully committed their total allocated funding by June 30, 2003.

Social Window	Sum of Grant Amounts	Cumulative Disbursements	FY03 Disbursements	FY03 Commitments	FY03 Disbursements and Commitments	Cumulative Disbursements and Commitments	% of grant amount disbursed / committed	Receipts	Reflows	% of receipts disbursed / committed
Activities Approved prior to FY03	6945870	4536385	1435902	747362	2183264	5283747	76%	-6207743	394997	91%
- of which Africa	3451493	2032402	432487	233428	665915	2265830	66%	-2677943	16000	85%
New Activities (approved in FY03)	6470400	675199	668917	589106	1258024	1264305	20%	-2011180	20000	63%
- of which Africa	1924000	208951	208951	130665	339617	339617	18%	-580000	20000	61%
Total	13416270	5211584	2104819	1336469	3441288	6548052	49%	-8218923	414997	84%
- of which Africa	5375493	2241353	641438	364094	1005532	2605447	48%	-3257943	36000	81%

### 3.4 Actions Taken or Recommended

10. **Annual Strategic Review.** As previously agreed with the donor, the SD Board undertook its annual strategic reviews of the activities in its portfolio. This review covered ten social window activities due to close in calendar year 2003 (see Attachment to this section), and was based on the following weighted criteria:

- Continued Operational Relevance (15%)

- Spillover Effects - influences or develops cutting edge tools or processes; resulting positive externalities (10%)
- Sustainability of interventions - builds local capacity in targeted countries on the specific theme; cost sharing (25%)
- Implementation Progress (25%)
- Disbursement Progress (25%)

Each activity was assessed and rated against the criteria on a 0-4 scale. Depending on the total score various actions were recommended (ranging from no action required, to reducing the grant amount and reallocating resources). Most activities had a good fit with the criteria and required no action. However, three activities (Africa CDD; Mainstreaming CDD in MNA; and SDV Poverty, Social Capital & Empowerment), lagged on both implementation and disbursement, and the Board recommended the reallocation of approximately \$800,000 as follows:

- Africa CDD – the grant amount should be reduced by 70%, and \$600,000 held within the Social Window, pending submission by early June of a significantly restructured activity and new log frame from the Africa CDD Steering committee, to be approved by the SD Board and cleared by the donors.
- Mainstreaming CDD in MNA – allow funding to complete publication of the case studies and payment of consultants. The balance of the uncommitted funds (roughly \$110,000) will be held within the Social Window, pending submission of a new proposal from the MNA management team, to be approved by the SD Board and cleared by the donors.
- SDV Poverty, Social Capital & Empowerment – shift \$100,000 to the FY03 activity ‘Investing in Social Capital through CDD’ to accommodate work in additional projects, as had earlier been requested by the Board.

### **3.5 Implementation Update**

#### **A. *Community-Driven Development***

Community Driven Development (CDD) is an approach used in several types of Bank operations: communities control their own development by taking key decisions on the delivery of services that directly affect their livelihoods. CDD is a means of empowerment<sup>3</sup> that requires both strong political commitment from governments at all levels and good program design. It has emerged as an important approach within the context of the Bank’s strategies for poverty reduction, and new Bank lending to projects that incorporate CDD approaches has been between US \$1.5 - 2 billion per annum for the past three fiscal years (2000-2003).

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<sup>3</sup> CDD is one component of Empowerment (“Empowerment and Poverty Reduction: A Sourcebook”, The World Bank, June 2002)

When the Social Window was first established, CDD was identified as the strategic focus of the window, and over half of the funds (\$4.7 million) were allocated to multi-year CDD activities. While the window's strategic focus has since broadened significantly to focus more strongly on the range of issues emerging as priorities in the global and regional SD strategies, a significant proportion of the Social Window activities continue to focus on community driven development, especially issues related to knowledge sharing and information dissemination on lessons and good practice, and scaling up and sustainability.

## **12. AFRICA CDD (\$3 MILLION)**

### **(a) Mainstreaming Support to Regional CDD Efforts in Africa (TF024882, \$1.785 m)**

**Status:** Implementation of AFR Regional CDD Support remains fairly dynamic in some areas, although, generally implementation and disbursement of funds have lagged significantly within some of the sub-activities. The primary objective of this activity has been the promotion, consolidation and sharing of CDD-related knowledge and capacity among the Bank and client stakeholders toward mainstreaming and scaling up CDD. A key outcome of this objective has been the recognition by the region and its clients of the operational relevance of CDD in the promotion of development priorities related to participation, accountability, empowerment and decentralization, as well as the mainstreaming of the CDD approach and the integration of its various elements into the Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), as well as into investment operations.

Initiatives that have been funded, designed and launched over the reporting period revolve primarily around monitoring and evaluation, learning and capacity building, and consolidation of CDD good practice. Progress is being made on all fronts as summarized below.

*Monitoring and evaluation (M&E):* Several regional and country-based M&E programs which were funded in the past year, aimed at providing broadly applicable tools and methodologies for Local Government Authorities (LGA) capacity assessment, participatory M&E, community based baseline research, national M&E systems for CDD, etc., have reached completion over the past six months. The methodology for conducting participatory M&E that was earlier developed and tested has now been piloted in Niger, Benin and Cameroon. The LGA scorecard methodology is now integrated in a CDD operation in Nigeria; and an extensive analysis of CDD M&E capacity and information availability within Zambia has been conducted. In addition, work on harmonizing M&E at the project and country levels is ongoing in several countries, including Chad, Angola and Madagascar.

*Review and consolidation of the CDD Portfolio:* In an effort to take stock of current and planned CDD activities, and to identify priorities for support, a review was

conducted of the regional CDD portfolio for FY03. The results of the review indicate that CDD is integrated in 16 of the regional Country Assistance Strategies (CAS), and that 33 of 69 investment operations (48%) have CDD elements.

*Knowledge sharing, learning and capacity building:* Training activities during this period have focused on both distance learning and face-to-face training. A distance learning course aimed at CDD practitioners and policy makers, facilitated by previously trained trainers for 5 Anglophone countries, was held in December 2002. A similar program for Francophone countries is planned for April and July 2003. Using selected modules and trainers, face-to-face training activities to support a country's CDD agenda have been held (e.g. in Uganda in December 2002). In addition, the Village Level Participatory Toolkit was evaluated in several countries and has been updated and put on the Web.

**Implementation Issues:** Implementation and disbursement progress within this fund has been slow for a variety of reasons. The design of the program required bottom up participation from country teams and this resulted in long delays. A strategy for scaling up and mainstreaming the regional CDD agenda was only recently presented to the regional management team (March 2003).

**Next Steps:** Due to the delays in implementation and disbursement under this activity, the SD Board, in its strategic review, recommended that 70% of the uncommitted funding (\$600,000) be held within the Social Window, earmarked for the AFR region. The AFR CDD Steering Committee will submit a new proposal for these funds by mid-June, to be approved by the SD Board, in consultation with the donors. Meanwhile, several of the sub-activities under this fund will be brought to completion by June 30, 2002 as originally scheduled.

**(b) Scaling-up CDD (TF051811, \$300,000)**

**Status:** Scaling-up CDD has become a top institutional priority within the Bank in the past year, and efforts to advance this goal were launched in August 2002. The primary objectives of the program are (i) to further develop, test, and finalize a common analytical framework for scaling up CDD; and (ii) to field test and apply the framework to a diverse portfolio of approximately 20 ongoing and past CDD programs, in order to test the framework, as well as to assist with the improvement of the ongoing programs. This activity is being funded from several different sources of funding, with TFESSD funds going towards research and preparation of the six case studies.

To date, a concept paper and action plan on scaling up CDD has been prepared and widely reviewed within the Bank, and six projects were selected as pilots for scaling up, namely: Indonesia KDP-2, India Kerala Water Supply, Mexico Municipal Development, Benin Bourghou Pilot, Zambia Social Investment Fund, and Uganda NUSAF & Local Government. A training workshop was held in December 2002 focusing on the concept paper and the action research tools. Work is ongoing in the six countries to review the programs and projects over the last decade, and to prepare the

case studies. This work is likely to be completed in May, and a workshop is planned for June 2003 to review the results of the research and case studies.

**Implementation Issues:** None.

**Next Steps.** Continue work on the case studies and make arrangements for the June 23-25 workshop.

**(c) Africa Traditional Energy (TF024910, \$500,000)**

**Status.** The Africa Traditional Energy Program has continued to strengthen partnerships between the Bank, African research institutions, and NGOs on rural energy issues. The Gender and Energy Initiative was successfully completed and presented at the 2002 WSSD Conference in South Africa in September 2002, culminating in publication and distribution of a booklet on *Gender: The Missing Link to Energy for Sustainable Development*. The Knowledge Networks on Sustainable Energy in Africa (KNSEA) initiative is ongoing. To date 18 issues of the monthly newsletter *EnergyAfrika* have been published and electronically disseminated, together with a weekly electronic *Newsflash* that has been ongoing for over a year. This information sharing vehicle has facilitated networking, and brought some private sector operators closer to research institutions, thereby creating opportunities for the replicability of best practices. The Energy and Sustainable Development Initiative, which is intended to provide insights into developing a new energy growth strategy for Africa, has produced a report *A New Sustainable Energy Path for African Development: Think Bigger, Act Faster*. A wood energy information systems workshop was held last year to enable researchers from about 20 African countries to carry out a diagnosis of national capabilities for the collection, presentation and dissemination of wood energy information and statistical data to improve planning, institutional synergies and assessment of the sustainability of the demand and supply of traditional energy sources.

**Implementation Issues.** None.

**Next Steps.** A second KNSEA workshop is being planned by end-June 2003, and participatory consultations in support of the finalization of the Africa Energy Unit's Strategy document will continue. This activity will end June 30, 2003 and a completion report will be submitted to the donors next fall.

**(d) Producer Organizations and Poverty Reduction in Africa (TF024911, \$190,000)**

**Status.** Overall, implementation is proceeding satisfactorily. The objective of this activity, which takes place in Burkina Faso and Senegal, is to draw lessons and disseminate information on the two agricultural services projects and their impact on the development of rural institutions and on rural incomes. The first phase of the study, consisting of village-level case studies, was completed in May 2002. Phase 2 of the study (the survey of villages) was completed in Senegal in August 2002 and the data is

currently being analyzed. In Burkina Faso, the survey was slightly delayed due to administrative issues, and began end-November 2002, with the fieldwork being completed mid-February. The university students are now analyzing the data, but further delays may occur due to errors in data coding, which may require having to recode the data.

**Implementation Issues:** Delays took place in Burkina Faso due to administrative issues, which required renegotiation of the University contract. Further delays are likely, as noted above, due to a problem with coding of the data, causing a delay in submission of the final report. As a result of these delays, the project is requesting an extension of its closing date from June 30, 2003 to January 31, 2004.

**Next Steps.** Finalize the reports from Senegal and Burkina Faso, and organize a workshop in West Africa in December 2003 to present the results to stakeholders and researchers from both countries.

**(e) West Africa Hub Secondment (TF050546, \$210,493)**

**Status:** This activity which was retrofitted into the Social Window since the staff member spent about 50% of his time on CDD activities, closed on December 20, 2002. The community-based natural resources management specialist had been based in Abidjan, to support the definition of national strategies (including policy reforms and investments) in the area of natural resource management in West African countries. During the reporting period, activities have included the preparation of a workshop in Ouagadougou for consultants and government representatives to improve their skills in social and environmental assessments, and preparations for mission support to a project in Mali.

**Implementation Issues.** None.

**Next Steps.** None – project has closed.

**13. Support of CDD in Post-Soviet Countries (TF024746, \$860,000)**

**Status.** Implementation of this activity has been fairly dynamic over the past six months. The focus is on integrating CDD into the region's activities by providing (i) support for in-country CDD activities through the provision of small grants; (ii) analytic support; and (iii) a forum to address and discuss CDD issues. The small grants program covering CDD activities was expanded from Armenia and Albania to five more countries (Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan) late last year, and an in-depth assessment of grant activities is currently being undertaken. In addition, three pilots were launched early this year: (i) Anticorruption and local budget transparency, focusing on the reform of the local treasury; (ii) an information technology pilot in support of the Macedonia Community & Culture Project; and (iii) a Youth and CDD assessment managed by a local youth organization in Moldova.

A short-term strategy for scaling up CDD in Central Asia is currently being designed, based on the study *Context for CDD in Central Asia* prepared in July 2002. Studies on *CDD and Decentralization*, and *CDD in Rural Areas* are underway and expected to be completed in May. The series of brown bag lunches to disseminate ideas and discussion on CDD-related themes is still ongoing.

**Implementation Issues.** None. After restructuring of the grant process late last year, the speed of implementation and disbursements greatly improved. Based on this progress and the planned scheduled of activities, the SD Board agreed that the funding of this activity would be reduced by \$100,000, instead of the \$224,000 originally proposed.

**Next Steps.** Complete and evaluate grant activities, and finalize ongoing studies. This activity will end as scheduled on June 30, 2003 and a completion report will be submitted to the donors next fall.

#### **14. Mainstreaming CDD in Middle East and North Africa (MNA) (TF024968, \$424,000)**

**Status.** Progress on this activity has been slow. Activities for the period under review include the editing of case studies for CDD in MNA, which was completed but is now awaiting finalization, as well as drafting of a comparative study on Scaling up CDD in Tunisia.

**Implementation Issues.** The overall rating for this activity has been listed as unsatisfactory and there has been limited staff time and administrative budget to oversee activities. Dissemination of best practices and design of a toolkit for CDD has been delayed; incorporation of CDD in new projects has been limited both due to a sluggish pipeline as well as by challenges faced in trying to change viewpoints of traditional sectoral thinking and local administrative agencies, and the security situation in the Gulf region over the past few months has limited travel to the area.

**Next Steps.** The case studies will be finalized and published by June 30, 2003. Due to the delays in implementation and disbursement under this activity, the SD Board in its strategic review recommended that the balance of the funding not committed under this activity (approx. \$100,000) be held within the Social Window, earmarked for the MNA region. MNA ESSD management will submit a new proposal for these funds, to be approved by the SD Board, in consultation with the donors.

#### **15. CDD in Conflict Contexts (TF051772, \$330,000)**

**Status.** This activity, which took effect in January 2003, is designed to improve the understanding of the contribution of CDD to reconciliation, reconstruction and development in post-conflict settings. In the past three months, the essential foundation has been laid within the Bank for the roll out of activities envisaged in FY04. This includes extensive work program discussions with the Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction (CPR) Unit in SDV, the World Bank Institute, the Africa Region, and

several key thematic groups including the LAC Urban Crime and Violence group, and the ECA CDD working group. The project has also been discussed in such fora as the Bank's ESSD Week and the CDD Steering Committee. Joint work programming between CPR and CDD anchors is likely to result in a joint staff appointment in FY04 to oversee the evolving work plan.

Partnerships outside the Bank have been secured through CPR consultations at the DAC Meetings. A collaborative program has been established with the Chr. Michelsen Institute in Bergen, Norway, who will be producing a concept paper for the global initiative and a framework for the first regional practitioner workshop for Lusophone Africa and East Timor, planned to take place in Mozambique in September 2003.

**Implementation Issues.** None.

**Next Steps.** Complete the concept paper for the global initiative, develop material and prepare the first regional practitioner workshop to be held in September 2003.

#### **16. Investing in Social Capital through CDD (TF051253, \$450,000)**

**Status.** This project, which began in January 2003, seeks to gather evidence about how CDD projects impact social capital, to translate that evidence into suggestions about promising approaches to enhance social capital through CDD, and to disseminate those findings to operational staff. To gather information about CDD and social capital, the project works to incorporate measures of social capital into monitoring and evaluation systems of Bank operations. The project has begun to collect social capital information through four projects. In the Philippines, local consultants will soon field a baseline survey to track the social capital impact of the country's flagship poverty reduction project. In Sierra Leone, the project will support efforts to include social capital in the project's monitoring system. In Albania, the project has initiated a pilot initiative to use participatory methods that track social capital impact and will analyze existing household data to evaluate the social capital impact of a well-established CDD operation. In St. Lucia, it supports an ex-post household survey to gather evidence about the project's social capital impact.

**Implementation Issues.** Currently, there are no significant implementation issues. However, two additional projects wanted to be included but the grant allocation was insufficient until the SD Board recently decided to reallocate an additional \$100,000 to this activity.

**Next Steps.** Continue applying social capital tools in the above four projects, after which the experience and insights gained from these activities will be shared. In light of the demand by the regions for inclusion of two additional projects under this activity, the SD Board has agreed to reallocate \$100,000 to this project from the ongoing

Poverty, Social Capital and Empowerment Activity (TF024691), which is due to close June 30, 2003. The revised allocation for this activity will now be \$550,000.

#### **17. Review of CDD Impacts in East Asia & Pacific Region (TF051845, \$515,000)**

**Status.** This activity, which began in January 2003, is conducting a review of CDD projects within the EAP region to assess their impacts. Final agreement has been reached on the first three stages of the program: (i) a review of the East Asia CDD portfolio to assess evaluation instruments (ii) a workshop of the regional management's CDD group to review results of the portfolio review and agree on a governance structure for the NTF study; and (iii) evaluation retrofits in selected CDD projects.

The portfolio review has been completed and covers approximately 45 operations in East Asia, with a total portfolio value of \$4.5 billion. A final report is expected by end-June. The review of project monitoring and evaluation instruments has begun.

**Implementation Issues.** None

**Next Steps.** Continue fieldwork on assessment of CDD project monitoring and evaluation systems and finalize report.

##### *B. Social Inclusion and Diversity in Decision-making*

The theme of social inclusion in decision-making is linked to empowerment and participation. It is widely recognized that the most vulnerable groups of society—usually the poorest, women, and minorities—are often overlooked or deliberately bypassed when key decisions that affect their livelihoods are made. This affects both the quality of decision-making, and sustainability of development initiatives. Exclusion can increase inequality by creating assets that disproportionately benefit the non-poor. Inclusive decision-making is therefore very important to the Bank's poverty reduction mission. 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.

#### **18. Gender and Conflict in Mindanao (TF051773, \$498,000)**

**Status.** The objectives of this activity, which began in January 2003, are to: (i) develop an operational framework to mainstream gender awareness and approaches in post-conflict situations and include gender sensitive approaches in improving sustainable peace and development; (ii) prepare an appropriate training program; and (iii) field test the framework within the context of Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) Social Fund Project for wider application in the Bank projects within the Philippines and eventually within the EAP region.

There are three phases to the project: Phase 1, a desk review of gender and conflict work within and outside the Bank, is underway; Phase 2 is an in-country assessment of impact of conflict in Mindanao and development of an operational

framework and training program; and Phase 3 is training and mainstreaming of the framework.

**Implementation Issues.** None.

**Next Steps.** Continue work under phase 1 and complete the draft report, which is expected by June 30, 2003.

#### **19. South Asia Local Level Organizations (TF024111, \$630,000)**

**Status.** This activity is proceeding satisfactorily. Following completion of data collection in Nepal and India, the national study teams and their advisors are currently intensively engaged in the process of initiating analysis and write up. Cleaning data has been a major activity in India due to the national research organization's team leader's lack of experience in managing such large and complex data sets. The work in Nepal has been far smoother. The work has entered a very intensive and critical stage, with delivery dates of the draft reports to peer reviewers set for mid-May and final delivery of the reports scheduled for the end of June.

**Implementation Issues.** The work is six months behind the original timetable for reasons detailed in previous supervision reports. Discussions with Directors of the Nepalese and Indian research organizations have been held in each country on two occasions resulting in agreed timetables for action. In each country the national research teams proved unable to meet the commitments they gave. This has resulted in the international advisors and task manager assuming much larger roles than was originally anticipated in relation to editing background chapters, leading the analysis and writing up the analytic chapters. We are now working to a very tight time frame. The quality of the database in Nepal is such that analysis and write up should be completed on time. Continuing problems with the Indian team leader's inability to respond to questions, particularly those relating to the database could hamper delivery of that report.

**Next Steps.** Complete and deliver final reports by June 30, 2003. This activity - was expected to end on June 30, 2003 but due to the delays in India, the task manager has requested an extension of six months, to December 1, 2003.

#### **20. Strategic Planning for Public Involvement in Environment Decision-making (TF023497, \$320,000)**

**Status.** This activity, which closed on March 31, 2003, was designed to improve Environmental Assessment (EA) effectiveness and impact by building Bank staff and client country capacity for public involvement in the Environmental Assessment (EA) process, consisted of three components—*Training, Legal Analysis, and Piloting.*

Implementation of this activity was very successful and this was reflected by very positive feedback from participating staff and clients throughout implementation. A

completion report has been submitted by the task team and is being forwarded separately to the donors. A summary of activities and outputs follows:

(i) *Training and Capacity Building* of Bank and in-country clients and staff has included the development of a legal training video on ‘Operating Successfully in a Multidisciplinary Team Project’, as well as several training workshops held at Bank headquarters, and in Africa and East Asia. Training impact assessments conducted on individual sessions revealed overall satisfaction with the training and recommended that more of these sessions be offered.

(ii) *Legal Analysis* – legal compendia were prepared for Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America, which examine pertinent legislation at the international, regional, and national levels, as well as the state of public involvement in the EA process in each country examined (including national constitutional laws and civil rights). They look also at how the legislation translated into country experience with public involvement in selected countries. In addition, six case study countries (Algeria, India, Kenya, Pakistan, Tanzania, and Uganda) were examined to compare access to information and public participation in the EA process in Bank-financed projects. A draft summary of the case studies has been prepared, and the reports on each country will assist the Bank in devising a strategy and framework for legal reform to improve public involvement in Bank-financed projects. On completion, the Bank will publish them.

(iii) *Piloting* – The project initially proposed to provide technical assistance as needed on public consultation throughout the EA PC process for projects in Zambia and Nigeria, but due to various in-country constraints it was only possible to give initial input into PC planning and strategy development (as well as a training and subsequent training assessment in Nigeria). Therefore, an additional study examining the consultation process in three sensitive and complex projects was conducted (Chad Export Project, the Zambia Copperbelt Environment Project, and the Cambodia Land Management and Administration Project). A paper summarizing these findings, “Consultations in Sensitive Projects,” has been drafted and is expected to be finalized later in 2003.

In addition, outputs beyond the original plan include the undertaking of a portfolio review of public consultations in the EA process for the third Environment Assessment Review, and publication of a paper on “*Public Consultation in Environmental Assessments 1997-2000: Findings from the Third EA Review*”. Also, a report has been drafted on “*Improving the Impact of Environmental Assessments Public Consultations*” which is expected to be published as an EA Sourcebook Update.

**Key Findings and Lessons.** Some of the key findings from this activity include the following:

- **Projects that strategically plan for public consultations are more likely to contribute positively to project design and implementation than those that involve the public on an add-on basis, as evidenced by QAG highly rated projects on public consultations.**
- An analysis of legislation from SSA and LAC countries, as well as from India and Pakistan, showed that the majority of the countries provided public involvement (access to information and public participation) legislation. But the modalities of implementing public involvement were largely lacking. Although there appeared to be no apparent link between the quality of the public consultations and enabling environment created by laws on access to information and public consultations/participation in the EA process, task managers reported that when an enabling environment existed they used the laws to their advantage and persuaded governments that the requirement for conducting public consultations was a country and not Bank requirement.
- Planning for public involvement in high-risk projects, especially as they relate to the EA process, requires more resources, time, and careful planning to meet the needs of the ultimate beneficiaries and at the same time protect the integrity and reputation of the institution. The challenges these projects pose are different from the typical Bank projects, especially with regard to the timing and budgetary resource allocations. The participation strategy has to accommodate the challenges that render a project a corporate risk, such as political sensitivity or religious sensitivity, and the numerous safeguards that have to be addressed in the project.
- With shrinking budgets, promoting effective public involvement in development decision-making will not be attained by a single project. To allow aggregation of benefits, projects in a given country should have similar objectives in promoting public involvement (such as capacity building).

The project met its overall aims and objectives, and the impact of this work has already been seen in Bank projects, such as in the Fadama II project where consultation enabled project reforms to accommodate for various beneficiary needs according to gender and pastoralism. The project receives an overall rating of highly satisfactory.

## **21. Africa Local Level Institutions and Macro Impact (TF051948, \$144,000)**

**Status.** This activity, which began in January, seeks to refine an operational tool on local level institutions/social capital that has been field tested in four African countries. Consultants have been identified and are in the process of being hired to undertake a review of the four country LLI reports. This LLI review, which will be the main working workshop document, will identify common issues for discussion and lay the base for preparation of LLI as a social development policy tool. The reports are expected by end-June, 2003. Initial planning for workshop preparation is also underway, and funds will be allocated as soon as the final decision of venue (either Niger or Burkina Faso) is made.

**Implementation Issues.** None.

**Next Steps.** Complete reviews of the four LLI reports, and draft and finalize review report. Continue planning and organize of first workshop.

**22. Sustaining Cultural Heritage in Africa (TF023593, \$250,000)**

**Status.** After a very slow start, this program made significant progress in 2001 and in much of 2002 due to restructuring and efforts to build a more strategic and country-owned approach. To this effect a pan-African consultative meeting was held in Kimberley, South Africa in November 2001, which provided new insights into the status of cultural heritage conservation needs in Africa, as well as suggestions for the way forward. Publication of the proceedings from this conference has been delayed, but will shortly be available for distribution. The Nordic World Heritage Office (NWHO) in Oslo supported the development of a case study in Ghana, but development of a pilot project in Ghana was terminated due to a decision to scale back the overall program. Another case study was developed for Eritrea, where a pilot project is ongoing, and is being managed in connection with a local LIL project.

**Implementation Issues.** There are no significant implementation issues.

**Next Steps.** Complete the Eritrea pilot and publish the Kimberley workshop summary proceedings. This activity will end as scheduled on June 30, 2003 and a completion report will be submitted to the donors next fall.

**23. Indigenous Peoples and Sustainable Development in Latin America (TF024404, \$739,000)**

**Status.** Implementation of this activity has been highly satisfactory to date. The main objective of this project is to create the conditions necessary to strengthen the self-management capacity of indigenous peoples and promote poverty alleviation. Implementation of this program continues to proceed well. Key activities conducted over the review period include:

*Empowerment:* (a) the financing of six capacity building activities for micro-enterprise projects focusing on indigenous women and youth in Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Guatemala and Honduras, and (b) the preparation of an IDF proposal for the Guatemalan Ombudsman of Indigenous Women (approved in principle by the IDF Committee).

*Social Inclusion:* (a) support of indigenous consultants in the preparation and supervision of Bank projects in Ecuador, Guatemala and Honduras to ensure the inclusion of indigenous peoples' concerns, (b) the piloting of the participatory M&E system in several regional projects, incorporating indicators of poverty, social capital and cultural identity; (c) the update of a volume on Indigenous Peoples and Constitutional

Rights in Latin America, and (d) a comparative study of social capital in indigenous women micro-credit organizations in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru.

*Knowledge Management:* (a) Participation of the Guatemalan Indigenous Consultant and her work on the “Social Inclusion in Latin America: The Untold Stories” panel held in ESSD week 2003, and (b) preparation of an activity’s website.

**Implementation Issues.** None, although there has been minor redesign in activities under the empowerment theme. Capacity building activities planned for Mexico and Brazil have been eliminated, and the activities in the Andean and Central American region have been increased from three to five.

**Next Steps.** Complete all activities by end-June 2003, when this activity is scheduled to end. A completion report will be submitted to the donors next fall

### ***C. Poverty, Social Impact, and Empowerment***

This cluster of activities deals with poverty and social impact analysis (PSIA), and empowerment, both of which are rapidly expanding lines of business for the SD and PREM. It includes a wide variety of activities ranging from social impacts in the transport sector, to work with youth on empowerment, community empowerment networks, and PSIA in Cambodia. Much of this work is quite innovative and is likely to lead to important new lessons for Bank operations and sector strategies.

## **24. Africa – Social - and Poverty Impact of-the Transport Sector (TF051178 -, \$300,000)**

**Status:** The objective of this activity is to improve the social and poverty impact of the transport sector in Africa by developing a social and poverty impact analysis methodology that will incorporate these aspects. Implementation of this program is proceeding well. The main activities carried out during the period under review include:

- Completion of a written review of 80 projects (1990-2005) in the sector for poverty/social issues using the methodology.
- Design and completion of two regional training events for social scientists and transport authorities focusing on analyzing the social dimensions of transport.
- Participation in supervision and appraisal teams for AFTTR programs in Lesotho, Cape Verde and Burkina Faso.
- Dissemination of the results of the study and methodology within the Bank and at several international fora.
- Networking with other institutions and NGOs to disseminate best practices and methodology

**Implementation Issues.** Due to timing with the project teams and the time needed for preparation (translation of materials, relevant contacts initiated, etc.) the third regional training, planned for Senegal, has been delayed to September 2003. The electronic toolkit

is being revised and efforts are being made to incorporate relevant documentation and findings from the training already held.

**Next Steps.** Continue organization of training materials and workshop.

**25. Poverty, Social Capital, and Empowerment (TF024691, \$700,000)**

**Status.** *CDD Learning and Knowledge Management:* The Learning consultant continues to work on knowledge sharing and dissemination of CDD lessons and good practices. The internal Bank CDD website has been revamped and CDD external website was successfully launched, as well as a training site, drawing on and capturing knowledge from a range of CDD KM and social capital learning events which have been held.

*CDD and Decentralization:* The PREM note on *Partnerships between Elected Local Governments and Community Based Organizations* based on the paper commissioned by the same name, is awaiting clearance and publication by the PREM network. The CDD Discussion Paper series has finally been developed and cleared and this paper will be issued as the first in the new series.

A consultant was hired in October 2002 who is currently working on developing a data base which will be used to analyze the links between CDD and decentralization, the forms of local government which are best associated with downwards accountability to communities, participatory local planning, and CDD. This work is expected to feed into a discussion papers and other analytical work that are extending into FY04. It is also informing operational support on CDD scaling-up and sustainable institutions arrangements.

**Implementation Issues.** Implementation and disbursement of this activity slowed over the period under review, due in part to overlap with two activities funded separately in FY03 (for the SD Strategy and Investing in Social Capital through CDD). The SD Board, in its strategic review, recommended that the uncommitted balance be reduced by 50%, and that the balance of \$100,000 be shifted to the FY03 activity 'Investing in Social Capital through CDD' to accommodate work in addition countries, as had been previously requested by Board members.

**Next Steps.** Complete ongoing activities over the next fiscal year, and disseminate lessons to task teams.

**26. Capacity Building Network for Community Empowerment (TF051322, \$420,000)**

**Status:** The implementation of this activity started in December 2002, when Memoranda of Understanding were signed with four partner institutions in Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan. The National Community Empowerment Networks (CENs) started to design and implement their National Action

Plans in January 2003. In each of the countries, multi-stakeholder Steering Groups were formed consisting of representatives from donor organizations, international and local NGOs, CBOs, PRSP and CDF Secretariats (central government representatives), local government, and private sector. In each country, the partners have started a stock-taking/mapping exercise in order to analyze and map the existing community empowerment initiatives, institutions, trainers, donors, available materials and networks. This information will be captured in databases, that will be made available to other organizations through Web-based platforms. Some of the countries have already started providing training and organizing conferences for NGOs, CBOs, local government and donor representatives to share the results of the situational analysis and mapping exercises, and involve more stakeholders in the initiative.

In addition, public awareness campaigns are underway through the use of bulletins, newsletters (in two or three local languages, to be disseminated among the communities), existing websites, round table discussions, donor forums, local government training workshops, and national CDD conferences. To keep the momentum going, to promote the exchange of ideas and experiences between our partners and the experts from different organizations, a CEN e-mail list has been established, where all of the Network members can address important issues, share knowledge, resources, and get answers to their questions. In addition, regional videoconferences with the CENs are being held monthly.

**Implementation Issues.** None.

**Next Steps.** Continue working actively with CEN and other partners.

## **27. Youth Empowerment (TF051665, \$147,000)**

**Status:** This activity is proceeding satisfactorily. The main objectives are to: (a) raise awareness of issues and challenges facing youth among policy makers in these two Andean countries, (b) enhance accountability of institutions and give voice to youth by promoting a dialogue among youth and leaders, policymakers and the private sector with the purpose of developing programs that are more inclusive and responsive to their needs, and (c) develop a policy and programmatic plan of action for youth development. The project will achieve this through the following components: (a) analytical work and joint learning, (b) participatory process, and (c) broad-based dissemination of final proposal. The analytical component comprises a situational analysis of youth, an assessment of government and main NGO programs and the development of a cost-effectiveness rationale for investing in youth.

At the moment, the situational analysis for Peru has been completed and a consultant is being hired to carry out a similar study for Ecuador. The joint learning and participatory component is being implemented using the “Development Marketplace” mechanism. A call for proposals has been made through Peru’s civil society website <http://www.ventanacivil.org.pe/>, for the joint implementation of the program assessments and the participatory process for both countries. Review of proposals is

ongoing, and the selection of the first proposals will be made by May 15. This competitive exercise is designed to encourage young people to present proposals by creating alliances with local organizations so that they can be actors and authors of the analysis to be carried out. A request for proposals has been done for the cost-effectiveness analysis study both in Peru and in Ecuador.

**Implementation Issues.** Commitment and disbursements of funds have been slow in the initial months, as the project team has been designing the implementation plan, identifying key organizations and consultants, and drafting TORs. It is expected that most of the funding will be committed by mid-May when the selection of the organizations that will conduct the joint implementation of the program assessment and the participatory process will be made.

**Next Steps.** Proposal selection to be completed by mid-May, and funds allocated to selected activities for developing and implementation of program assessments and participatory process. Continue analytical work and joint learning.

**28. Cambodia Poverty and Social Impact Analysis of Land Reforms (TF052138, \$100,000)**

**Status:** Funding for this proposal was approved in September 2002, but activation of the account took place in April 2003, due to delays caused by a change in task manager as well as the fact that field work in pre-election months in Cambodia was not possible. Arrangements for fieldwork will be made during and in the framework of a supervision mission to the LMAP project in May 2003. Due to the sensitivity of the PSIA topic, actual fieldwork will start after the elections, in August 2003. Activities are expected to be completed in March 2004.

The activities planned for the PSIA work remain: (a) conduct preparatory stakeholder workshop; (b) primary and secondary data and information collection including focus group interviews with major stakeholder groups, survey work in a representative sample of land reform affected communities, information collection on support services in/around agriculture; (c) data and information analysis; (d) conduct a PSIA results dissemination workshop; and (e) write and disseminate final report.

**Implementation Issues.** The main obstacle to timely implementation of fieldwork is the elections that will take place in July. Funding will be committed and disbursed starting in FY04.

**Next Steps.** Review secondary literature and plan activities in Cambodia.

***D. Innovations for Improved Governance and Social Accountability***

Tools, instruments, and methodologies for improved governance and social accountability in the public sector are important and relatively new areas for the Social Development Family of the World Bank. Innovations such as participatory budgeting, citizen report cards, and community scorecards, and independent budget analysis are used

as important inputs into public expenditure management. These tools are increasingly being used in the context of the PRSP process to bring voice to the needs and aspirations of traditionally underserved or excluded communities. Participatory monitoring of the PRSP reforms has emerged as one of these tools. This group of activities includes a number of such innovations in Africa, Eastern Europe, and Latin America, and have a strong focus on building capacity of in-country stakeholders. Most of these activities were approved under the FY03 call and have just begun implementation.

## **29. Promoting Social and Public Accountability in Africa (TF051836, \$450,000)**

**Status.** This activity, which began in December 2002, aims to enhance the capacity of both government and civil society groups (including citizens) to develop, implement and scale up social and public accountability mechanisms (like the *citizen's report card* and *community scorecard process*) in different contexts such as PRSP implementation, CDD, decentralization, etc. The project intends to focus on 6 African countries over a 3-year period.

On the whole, the progress of the project has been highly satisfactory. To date, orientation and methodological workshops for a variety of stakeholders (government, CSOs, donors, etc.) have been organized in 3 countries – Ghana (Feb 2003), Uganda (Feb 2003) and Malawi (April 2003). These workshops have provided a variety of national stakeholders the impetus to launch pilots of social and public accountability mechanisms. These pilot initiatives include expenditure tracking of the District Assembly Common Fund, and training in social audits in Ghana, and the piloting of a *Kampala Citizen's Report Card* by the Uganda Management Institute, and the introduction of a citizen report card module in the *National Service Delivery Survey* in Uganda. The enthusiasm and demand for such pilots has been tremendous and the project has been able to link up with international technical institutions and resource persons to support them.

Overall, the project has enabled and facilitated the training of about 110 national practitioners from almost 45 organizations in Ghana, Uganda and Malawi on the framework of social and public accountability in general, and the tools of the citizen report card and community scorecard in particular. Further, through an institutional contract with the Public Affairs Center in India, a direct link for South-South exchange has been established for sharing technical knowledge on the report card methodology for piloting agencies.

**Implementation Issues.** The project is finding that greater effort is required to take the piloting process further in each country, and so there is scope for re-structuring the proposal to cater to piloting in only 4 countries instead of 6. This would allow the pilots to be done more intensively and with a larger financial envelope in the four countries based on the demand that they are able to mobilize. Then the project will focus on orientation and methodology workshops *without* piloting in the remaining 2 countries, which will be accompanied by regional learning events – for the Africa region as a whole, and Francophone Africa separately. It is believed that this restructuring would

yield more concrete results and help achieve the project objectives and goals more effectively.

**Next Steps.** Continue organization of training workshops and social and accountability pilot initiatives.

### **30. Enhancing Accountability of Institutions (TF051594, \$159,800)**

**Status and Implementation Update:** The Capacity Building Program on Social Accountability in the PRSP Context in LAC seeks to build the capacity of government, civil society and other development actors to design monitoring and evaluation systems (such as *citizen report cards, community scorecards, the use of independent budget analysis, and participatory budgeting*) in countries developing PRSPs and national development processes enhancing sustainable development. The project focuses on 3 Latin American PRSP countries –Nicaragua, Honduras, and Bolivia – as well as Guyana over a two-year period.

Activities to date have mainly focused on the identification of needs in terms of civil society capacity to monitor and evaluate and on the accessibility and ‘friendliness’ of current information systems in the region. Preparation is ongoing towards organizing four Regional Workshops, which will take place between April and June. The first of these, a regional PRSP workshop on M&E, was held in Costa Rica in the last week of April. Work is also in progress on developing case studies, identifying best practices, and developing knowledge product materials.

**Implementation Issues.** None.

**Next Steps.** Organize and complete the remaining three workshops that will be held during the months of May and June.

### **31. Participatory Monitoring and Social Accountability in Armenia (TF051835, \$175,000)**

**Status.** This project, which began in December 2002, aims at developing capacity and piloting participatory monitoring and social accountability approaches in different contexts in Armenia (PRSP monitoring, piloting on local government/community level). During the period under review, preparatory steps to start in-country activities have been carried out. The project concept has benefited from detailed guidance and suggestions of an Armenia country team review meeting. A first mission to Armenia took place in April. The mission made contact with a broad spectrum of potential partner organizations, and established a steering/core group of interested institutions both from Government and Civil Society. It obtained the endorsement of Government and the steering/core group on the strategic directions of the pilot initiative, agreement on an operational plan for activities to be carried out over the next six months, and hired a local consultant on a competitive basis.

**Implementation Issues.** Project start-up was slightly delayed due in part to the recent Presidential elections in February/March, which led to a delay in the first mission. The operational planning carried out in April led to a slightly different scheduling of phases and activities. The phases “capacity development” and “piloting” will not be carried out sequentially, but concomitantly. This will lead to some compensation of the current delay.

**Next Steps.** Plan and organize the first learning workshop, scheduled for September 2003.

**32. Support for Social Accountability in the Gambia Poverty Reduction Strategy (TF051839, \$210,000)**

**Status.** The project, which began in December 2002, aims to promote accountability, transparency and effectiveness in the implementation of The Gambia’s Strategy for Poverty Alleviation (SPA-II – the name for their PRSP). It intends to do this by deepening citizen participation in the monitoring and evaluation of key elements of the SPA-II, through stakeholder training in appropriate methodologies. A 5-day orientation and methodological workshop was conducted with almost 40 stakeholder representatives in March 2003. It provided training in SPP, a participatory planning and monitoring methodology, and introduced the community scorecard process, a community-based monitoring tool that combines elements of citizen report cards and social audits. The participants blended these two processes to come up with an adapted community scorecard process, and developed an action plan for piloting the community scorecards for the health and education sectors over the next three months.

**Implementation Issues.** None, although the primary methodology has been changed; Instead of the citizen report card, the project will focus on the community scorecard process as the primary tool for participatory monitoring, since the demand is less for a formal survey tool, and more for a grassroots monitoring initiative that leads to immediate community empowerment and accountability

**Next Steps.** Begin piloting of the community scorecard process.

**33. Improving the Environment for Social Accountability in Albania & Honduras (TF051838, \$172,000)**

**Status.** This project, which began in December 2002, builds on previous efforts to promote enabling environments for civic engagement through analytical work. It focuses on the enhancement of a diagnostic tool for assessing legal frameworks relevant to participation of civil society in national development agendas. It aims at: (1) field testing and refining the ARVIN assessment tool in Albania and Honduras; (2) developing a national agenda for legal and policy reforms in a participatory manner; and (3) promoting learning and knowledge sharing among stakeholders in PRSP countries. Preparatory work for the assessments in both pilot countries has begun; a pre-assessment mission for Albania will take place in May 2003. Highlights for the Albania assessment

include hiring a legal consultant, developing an action plan and working group with the Bank country team, launching a stakeholder analysis, conducting research on the analytical work and tools of other donors, and developing the TOR for a partner organization. A revised scope of the study has been negotiated with the Honduras country team.

**Implementation Issues.** No major issues, although there have been minor changes in design. With respect to the Albania study, the country management unit indicated a preference for a focus on the broad theme of the enabling environment for civic engagement with respect to the National Social and Economic Development Strategy, rather than on CDD and social accountability specifically as was originally intended. In the case of Honduras, due to delays in obtaining written endorsement of the proposal from Honduras Country Director, the project has experienced a slight delay, although this will not affect the overall development of the project. At the same time the Honduras country management unit has determined that this project can be best applied as a contribution to the Good Governance and Empowerment section of the PRSC, and to analyze the environment for civic engagement in relation to governance, decentralization and service delivery. This has entailed a shift from the original focus on the legal dimensions of the enabling environment for civic engagement.

**Next Steps.** Complete the May pre-mission to Albania to launch the joint assessment of the country's legal framework for civic engagement, to be followed by the actual assessment mission which will include a multi-stakeholder workshop and is tentatively scheduled for June. On Honduras, project staff will consult with sector and task team leaders to draft specific TOR to begin project implementation.

**34. Chad PRSP in Rural Areas and Stakeholder Capacity Building (TF051861, \$300,000)**

**Status.** The objective of this activity, which began in January 2003, is to bring the voice and participation of rural communities, as well as civil society groups and government institutions working in rural areas, into the development of the national poverty reduction strategy. Recent activities include completion of a workshop of steering committee members to develop the terms of reference for the local committees; hiring of two consultants to write the communication action plan; and hiring of a consultant to write the synthesis of the full PRSP document, which will be translated into local languages.

**Implementation Issues.** This activity is tied to the Chad PRSP, which has not yet been adopted by the Chad government. Delays in adoption by the government would lead to delays in the activity.

**Next Steps.** Select focal points from the rural communities, plan workshops, and prepare materials for joint learning.

**35. Systematizing Local Analysis and Evaluation of PRSP/PRSC Reforms (TF052051, \$150,000)**

**Status.** This activity seeks to refine an SD operational tool, designed to develop participatory monitoring and evaluation between rural, local communities and national governments. It became effective in late March 2003, as it was necessary to wait for the new Kenya government to indicate its willingness to proceed. The government has now indicated not only their willingness to proceed, but also their “keen interest and excitement” in this participatory M&E pilot. During a visit with the government planned for May 8-9, it is expected that arrangements will be made for the first program workshop to proceed in June 2003. Once that agreement is reached, disbursement arrangements will proceed.

**Implementation Issues.** None.

**Next Steps.** Reach agreement on the pilot with the Kenya government, and begin organization of workshop planned to take place in June.

***E. Global and Regional Social Development Strategies and Initiatives***

The Social Development Anchor and the regional SD teams are currently undertaking a major initiative to develop the global SD and regional strategies. These activities are being financed under a special \$1 million allocation that was approved under the TFESSD for the Social Development Strategy. This work is critical for the Social Development 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 a related initiative to mainstream social development into the country portfolio and poverty reduction strategies for West Bank and Gaza.

**36. Social Development Strategy (TF051589, \$1 Million)**

**Status:** The goal of this TF, which was approved in early October 2002, is to mainstream the social development agenda into Bank lending and advisory services. The final tangible products will be a Bank-wide social development strategy paper and corresponding regional social development strategies, as well as in-depth background papers on special social development topics that will help Bank colleagues and clients to understand the importance of pairing social development with economic development for achieving sustainable poverty reduction goals.

Work is ongoing in the regions and the SDV anchor. AFTES has held a retreat to define SD product lines in Africa and staffing strategy, has assembled a team and expects to have some of the draft outputs by end of June, 2003. EASES has held a regional retreat to consolidate a regional SD strategy based on country-specific inputs. MNA is also expected to produce some preliminary draft strategy outputs by the end of the fiscal year. ECSSD is printing and disseminating their completed strategy, and have held a

retreat focusing on what they have accomplished and where they are going with their strategy in the future. LCSEO has drafted a Regional SD Strategy and has established a cross-sectoral Regional Advisory Committee. They have also prepared an external website for disseminating information in English and Spanish on the Regional SD Strategy and other SDV activities, and have translated into English a book on *Social Development in Latin America Issues for Public Policy* (now published). Additionally, LCSEO recently held a workshop in Washington (April 23) on "Challenges of Social Development in Latin America" with the IDB and UN Economic Commission in Latin America and the Caribbean, and are preparing two sub-regional workshops where the Regional SDV Strategy will be discussed in Fortaleza, Brazil (May 15 and 16) and in San Jose Costa Rica (May 22 and 23). Work on the South Asia strategy is ongoing.

The SDV Anchor has undertaken background work to inform the SD strategy, including that on corruption; SD and foreign direct investment; SD in-country assistance strategy work; and indicators for measuring and monitoring SD. Background paper findings have been interesting, but in two cases they have warranted further research, which has delayed their publication.

**Implementation Issues.** The process of preparing the strategy and background papers is as critical as the final output, because of the deep consensus building required in order to proceed. There have been delays in the Bank-wide strategy, which is closely linked to the progress of the regional SD strategies, some of which have been delayed for various reasons. Also, the country directors' retreat, a key consultations and consensus-building event, was delayed for 4-5 months until June or July of 2003. As a result of these delays, the task manager is requesting an extension of one year (through October 31, 2004) to allow all activities to be completed.

**Next Steps.** Continue drafting of background papers, strategy documents (both regional and global) and consultations with key internal and external stakeholders.

**37. Mainstreaming Social Development in the West Bank and Gaza (TF052023, \$450,000)**

**Status.** The overall objective of this initiative, which began in March 2003, is the integration of social development, gender, and community empowerment dimensions in the country portfolio and pro-poor strategies for sustainable rural and peri-urban growth, particularly: (a) upstream analysis to identify effective local poverty reduction interventions; (b) identification and implementation of small quick-impact community projects that will generate knowledge; (c) identifying strategies and instruments to scale up rural and peri-urban poverty reduction initiatives in WBG; (d) field testing and refinement of operational tools and techniques; (e) presentation of this knowledge in a form accessible and useful to local communities and civil society organizations; (f) incorporation of social development, CDD and gender strategy into the country portfolio and country strategy.

The selection process of a consultant is well under way, and is expected to be completed before the end of FY03. The project will be implemented according to the revised implementation plan starting FY04.

**Implementation Issues.** Due to the outbreak of a war in Iraq and the subsequent emergency situation on the ground (including the travel ban and movement restrictions to/within the West Bank and Gaza), it was unable to launch this project as initially planned within FY03. The overall situation on the ground has improved since then, creating a permissible environment for the implementation of this project.

**Next Steps.** Select a consultant, after which implementation of the activity will begin.

**SD BOARD REVIEW OF SOCIAL WINDOW PROJECTS ENDING IN CY03 (DONE IN MARCH 2003)**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Total Weighted Points (out of 20)</b>	<b>Summary Assessment</b>	<b>Secretariat Recommendations</b>	<b>Board Decision</b>
Africa Traditional Energy	<b>15.75</b>	Good fit with most criteria, modest fit with spillover effects; disbursement and implementation on track	No Action required	<b>No Action Required</b>
LCR Indigenous Peoples	<b>16.25</b>	Good fit with all criteria, esp. operational relevance and spillover effects; disbursement and implementation on track	No Action required	<b>No Action Required</b>
ECA CDD Support	<b>15.75</b>	Good fit with most criteria, moderate fit with spillover effects; disbursement and implementation on track	No Action required	<b>No Action Required</b>
MNA Mainstreaming CDD	<b>6.25</b>	Modest fit on op. relevance and spillover effects, minimal sustainability (no update received from TM); stalled implementation and disbursement (56% committed/ disbursed)	No Additional Transfers (balance of \$16,700 still available). Steen (on behalf of SD Board) to hold \$170,000 in social window pool pending new submission from MNA management	<b>Allow additional funding for publication costs (approx. \$60,000). Hold balance (approx. \$110,000) in Social Window pending Board approval of new submission to be made by MNA management</b>
WBI Capacity Building Network for CDD	<b>16.25</b>	Moderate/Good fit with all criteria; disbursement and implementation on track	No Action required	<b>No Action Required</b>
Africa CDD	<b>12.00</b>	Good op. relevance and sustainability of ops; moderate spillover effects and implementation progress; slow disbursements (55% committed / disbursed)). Uncommitted funding of \$830,000.	Reduce by 70%. Move \$600,000 to general window to fund new AFR activities	<b>AFR to significantly restructure the activity and submit new logframe for \$600,000 by early June, for SD Board approval and donor clearance</b>
Africa Producers Organizations	<b>12.50</b>	Modest fit on op. relevance and spillover effects, good sustainability (capacity building) disbursements on track but implementation delayed - 7 month project extension requested to accommodate final workshop )	Since balance of \$40,000 already committed to universities, and project extension request was approved, no action to be taken as amounts are small and delays related to fieldwork.	<b>No Action Required</b>
SAR Local Level Institutions	<b>15.75</b>	Good fit with all criteria, esp. operational relevance; disbursement and implementation on track	No Action required	<b>No Action Required</b>
SDV Social Capital	<b>12.50</b>	Good fit with op. relevance, spillover effects and sustainability; slow on implementation and disbursement (72% disbursed / committed). Balance of \$200,000.	Reduce by 50%. Shift \$100,000 to FY03 activity on 'Investing in Social Capital through CDD' to accommodate work in additional regions, as previously requested by Board.	<b>\$100,000 to be moved to activity on 'Investing in Social Capital through CDD'</b>
LCR Youth Empowerment and Social Inclusion	<b>14.50</b>	Good fit with most criteria, esp. operational relevance; implementation on track but disbursement slow starting out	New Activity which closes end Dec. 03. No action at this time, but monitor disbursement progress	<b>No Action Required - TFESSD Social Window secretariat to monitor implementation and disbursement progress</b>
Ratings range from 0-4				

TFESSD SOCIAL WINDOW  
**REVIEW OF PROGRESS OF FUNDED ACTIVITIES**  
CRITERIA FOR FY03 EVALUATION

**Background.** In the December 2002 semi-annual consultations of the TFESSD, the Bank agreed to conduct an annual strategic review of each of the windows, with a view to reallocation and scaling back funding as deemed appropriate.

Our agreed stocktaking exercise is therefore rather important, and we would like to propose to the SD Board some criteria for evaluating activity progress and deciding on allocations and reallocations. Consistent with donor intentions, each window of the TF is becoming increasingly multi-sectoral. Several cross-cutting themes are funded under the Social Window, making it difficult to base future reviews solely on strategic fit with Social Development priorities and strategies.

Five broad criteria for evaluation are being proposed:

- 1. Implementation Progress**
- 2. Disbursement Progress**
- 3. Continued Operational Relevance**
- 4. Spillover Effects**
- 5. Sustainability of Interventions**

- **16 to 20 points:** project proceeds as programmed. No actions taken.
- **13 to 15 points:** project scaled back; undisbursed grant balance reduced by 50%.
- **10 to 12 points:** scale back total undisbursed grant balance by 70%, close activity at the end of this fiscal year and reallocate unspent resources.
- **9 points or less:** close activity by the end of the current fiscal year with no additional allocations and reallocate resources.

Options for reallocation:

- **Within region**, for activities which score between 13 and 15
- **To common pool of resources for Bankwide proposals**, for activities scoring 12 or below.

## Evaluation Criteria

1. **Implementation Progress in Relation to Proposal Objectives. (25%)**
  - 0 **No movement or very slow movement**
  - 1 **Slow**; significantly behind schedule and will not be completed on time.
  - 2 **Moderate**; somewhat/slightly behind schedule, and not likely to be completed on time.
  - 3 **On track**; likely to be completed by on time.
  - 4 **Ahead of schedule**; will be completed ahead of original schedule.
  
2. **Disbursement Progress (25%)**
  - 0 **Very slow**; most funds not likely to be utilized by activity closing date.
  - 1 **Slow**; substantial amount of the funds likely to be unspent by activity closing date.
  - 2 **Moderate**; some funds likely to be unspent by activity closing date.
  - 3 **Good/on track**; most of funds likely to be utilized by activity closing date.
  - 4 **Very Good**; funds likely to be utilized by activity closing date.
  
3. **Continued Operational Relevance (15%)**

*Operational relevance will be judged on the following criteria: (i) links to formal ESW, (ii) links to CAS, (iii) country team endorsement, (iv) endorsed by regional management*

  - 0 No obvious operational links
  - 1 Clearly fulfills at least one of the above operational relevance criteria
  - 2 Clear fulfills at least two of the above operational relevance criteria
  - 3 Clearly fulfills at least three of the above operational relevance criteria
  - 4 Clearly fulfills at least four of the above operational relevance criteria
  
4. **Spillover Effects: Influences or develops cutting edge tools or processes (macro or micro); resulting positive externalities (10%):**
  - 0 Not at all
  - 1 Minimally
  - 2 Somewhat
  - 3 Moderately
  - 4 Significantly
  
5. **Sustainability of Interventions: Effectively builds local capacity in targeted countries on the specific theme; cost-sharing—BB or by client (25%):**
  - 0 No capacity building or cost-sharing
  - 1 Minimal capacity building or cost-sharing
  - 2 Moderate capacity building or cost-sharing
  - 3 Significant Capacity Building or cost-sharing
  - 4 Major Capacity Building or cost-sharing

## **PART 4 - POVERTY WINDOW REPORT**

### **4.1 Portfolio Overview**

1. This progress report covers progress in implementing activities funded under the Poverty sub-window of the Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development during the period November 2002-April 2003.
2. The Poverty sub-window, which was launched in November 2001, covers 30 activities, 29 ongoing and one completed. Of these 30 activities, 20 were selected through a Call for Proposals held in Fiscal Year (FY) 2002 specifically for the poverty sub-window (19 are still ongoing). The remaining 10 activities were selected in FY03 through two calls for proposals joint with the social and environmental windows (all ongoing). Of the 29 ongoing activities, 24 are managed by regional staff and five by network/research staff. Fifteen activities are in the Africa region.
3. This report is divided into two sections. The first summarizes overall progress and implementation issues experienced in the poverty sub-window; this time, activities are grouped as much as possible by broad topic. The second section reports briefly on progress in each of the activities, grouped by broad thematic focus: capacity building for poverty analysis, monitoring, and evaluation; developing and testing successful poverty alleviation programs; poverty and social impact analysis studies; and empowerment. The detailed reports prepared by the Task Managers are being provided separately (as an Annex to the main report).

### **4.2 Overall Progress**

4. Most activities funded under the Poverty sub-window are progressing satisfactorily. As was the case at the time of the last report, activities planned on analysis, capacity building, knowledge sharing, and policy dialogue are being undertaken in almost all cases. The detailed activity reports in the second part of this report testify to the richness and breadth of the activities undertaken. Activities came to closure in three cases (Kyrgyz, Malawi, and Pakistan poverty and social impact analyses) and the corresponding trust funds were closed.
5. There are a couple of activities where progress has not been made: Poverty Alleviation and Rural Accessibility Planning project in Yemen (due to the security situation in the country); work on public expenditures and poverty in Ethiopia (due to competing demands on the task manager's time); and work on a rural strategy in Jamaica. One of the new proposals approved in FY03 (Poverty and Social Impact Assessment of the Proposed Privatization of ADMARC and Withdrawal from Rural Markets in Malawi) could not begin due to the serious drought affecting the country, and a TF was never opened.
6. Delays are a common issue, in part due to country conditions and in part to constraints within the Bank. Extensions have been granted to the two TFs that were due to close in June 2002; to four out of five TFs that were to close on December 30, 2002; and to all of the five TFs that were to close on June 30, 2003. The issue of overoptimism

in the preparation of work plans and schedules is present also in the batch of proposals approved in the second half of FY03: of the seven trust funds approved in the second FY03 call and opened in early 2003, only two had had any financial activity as of end-April 2003. The lesson to be drawn is that window managers need to factor in a certain amount of delays with respect to disbursements, activities, and outputs planned by Task Managers. It is also worth considering whether to put a definite cap on extensions (for example no more than one and for no more than a year beyond the original closing date).

## **4.2 Disbursements and Commitments**

7. As mentioned, of the 29 ongoing activities, 19 were approved in FY02 and 10 in FY03, three at the beginning of the fiscal year and seven in the second half. Because of the different starting dates of these activities, it makes sense to look at the use of funds by fiscal year of approval.<sup>4</sup> FY02-approved activities have used 68 percent of the funds approved; FY03-approved activities have used 10 percent of the funds approved, which is a little less than expected (respectively, 27 percent for the three activities approved earlier and 4 percent for the seven activities approved later). Overall, 42.5 percent of the funds approved under the Poverty window have been used.<sup>5</sup> Of the total amount used so far, 57 percent has gone to activities in Africa.<sup>6</sup>

## **4.3 Actions Taken or Recommended**

8. Extensions ranging from two to six months were requested for six trust funds, and have been granted.

9. There are some savings from closed trust funds and/or trust funds that are planning to use less than the originally granted amount. These savings are being reallocated within the poverty window, with the following criteria: first, to any ongoing activity in the same region that justifiably needs additional funds to complete planned activities or to expand them in ways that exploit synergies; second, to any follow-up activity in the same region that has emerged as reasonable during the course of ongoing activities and has been approved by the Poverty Reduction Board; third, to activities in other regions meeting these criteria. Any reallocations made will be covered in the next report.

10. Progress will be monitored regularly, with the next review planned for October 2003.

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<sup>4</sup> By "use" we mean commitments and disbursements.

<sup>5</sup> Note that this does not mean that large unused balances are sitting in TF accounts. We do not make transfers unless there is a need. Available balances (undisbursed and uncommitted) in individual TFs amounted to less than 30 percent of transferred amounts, which is lower than in November 2002 and appears reasonable.

<sup>6</sup> This breaks down to 73 percent for FY02-approved activities and 5 percent for FY03-approved activities. FY03 activities in Africa account for 59 percent of the amounts granted, but they were mostly approved in the second half of the FY, so they have not yet used much money.

## **4.4 Implementation Update**

### **Capacity Building for Poverty Analysis, Monitoring, and Evaluation**

#### **TF50435 Empowerment of Civil Society for Monitoring and Evaluation PRSP in LAC**

This program seeks to strengthen the capacity of civil society actors – especially of the poor and excluded – to take an active role in their communities in the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRS). To achieve this goal, the following activities have been held in Bolivia, Honduras and Nicaragua with grassroots organizations, technical NGOs, and government officials: (i) regional training of trainers programs held in September 2002 in Nicaragua and April 2003 in Costa Rica; (ii) a series of national and local training workshops with NGO, governmental and community actors; (iii) a follow-up program supporting further regional trainings, exchanges among the training participants and a “coaching system” to support local processes; and iv) a program evaluation. Representatives from civil society and the government are participating in the training activities; and in all three countries the trainers are members of national bodies with PRSP oversight functions. (Rated Satisfactory by the Task Manager)

#### **TF050417 Malawi Poverty Alleviation and Sustainability Review**

The project aims to undertake a systematic review of the experience of the first five years of the Malawi Social Action Fund to determine the extent to which it has been successful and to understand the reasons for both its successes and failures. A draft desk review was prepared and submitted to IDA by the three research institutions (Centre for Social Research, Malawi, the National Institute for Urban and Regional Research in Norway and the Institute of Development Studies, UK). Although it had much information, the desk review needed a bit more work and is now under revision. The research team held a meeting with stakeholders in Malawi during August 2002, where community, NGO, and government representatives attended to give feedback to the researchers. Workshop participants were able to provide feedback to the authors of the desk study on the priority areas for in-depth study during the second phase. A detailed work-plan was prepared in December 2002, which included field work, data analysis, and report write-up. Instruments for a community survey were developed and tested, and have now been used to collect data in 120 sites where MASAF I sub-projects were implemented. Data from project documentation were also assembled. The drought and food shortage during 2002 made it impossible for researchers to go around villages asking questions to hungry people, so the field work was postponed until the food situation in the rural areas improved, but the floods caused a further delay. Some key respondent interviews are now planned as writing of the final draft report commences in May 2003. An extension to December 31, 2003 was granted. (Rated Satisfactory)

#### **TF050450 Public Expenditures and Service Delivery in Nigeria**

The main objective of this project is to undertake policy analysis on public service delivery in Nigeria to understand how budgeted allocations translate into actual service delivery, and to begin a process of exploring innovative institutional solutions to the crisis of public accountability in the country. It is increasingly acknowledged that there are weak links in the chain from public spending to actual outcomes in making basic

services available to poor people. This issue is of particular importance in Nigeria, where the recently-elected democratic government is eager to use windfall oil revenues to deliver so-called “democracy dividends” to the people through increased expenditures on basic services. The scope of the work was redefined in the spring of 2002 after consultations to take into account weak local capacity and political instability. In line with the revised proposal, the project has undertaken a survey of primary health care service delivery in Nigeria, to provide evidence on how effective public sector institutions are in translating budgeted resources into better services for the poor. The survey was undertaken during June-August 2002, with data collected in 30 local governments in Lagos and Kogi states, 252 health facilities, and interviews of over 750 health workers. The compilation of the database and all related documentation was completed in November 2002.

The team is working in close partnership with the national agency responsible for primary health care policy so that the resulting evidence may be fruitfully used to inform policies to improve basic health services. In order to build local capacity for evidence-based policy analysis and enhance country ownership of the results, the analysis is being spearheaded by local consultants and will result in a report prepared by them. This collaborative process of analysis has been very challenging, at times frustrating, and has taken much longer than originally expected. The framework of analysis was not agreed upon until November 2002, and the first draft report submitted by the consultants in January 2003 was of very poor quality and revealed that much greater efforts and more time would be required to effectively engage the consultants to produce a useful report. After extensive comments and inputs from the Nigerian government agency and the Bank’s research team, the consultants produced a second draft in April 2003. This is a substantial improvement on the first, and shows significant promise to be developed into a solid analytical report. by June 2003. The Bank’s research team has been simultaneously analyzing the data collected and we find the survey to be very useful, with many interesting results and patterns emerging that are significantly useful for policy purposes. The final report will be submitted to the Nigerian government agency and the Nigeria Country Management Unit at the World Bank. Dissemination strategies that are most useful for policy dialogue in the country will be determined by the Country Management Unit, given high levels of political uncertainty in the country. The TF will close on June 30, 2003, as planned. (Rated Satisfactory)

#### **TF050418 Enhancing Poverty Analysis and Monitoring in Central Asia - Improved Links between Producers and Users of Data**

The grant aims to fund activities to improve data user-producer links in three countries in Central Asia and the South Caucasus by making household survey data available and supporting researchers using the data. The trust fund was planned for 3 countries. In Kyrgyz Republic, activities started early and completed successfully. In Kazakhstan, a workshop was held in Almaty on December 10, 2002, in which 12 researchers presented their draft papers and received feedback from their peers and international experts. Of these, nine researchers have already submitted their final papers, and two final drafts are on their way; one researcher dropped out for health reasons. The third country originally identified, Uzbekistan, would not agree to make the data available and was dropped. Azerbaijan was identified as a possible replacement; after long discussion, the government formally agreed to share the Household Budget Survey data with

independent researchers chosen under this project. A Call for Proposals was issued, and 12 out of 23 proposals were selected for further support under supervision of international consultants. At least 10 of the planned 12 research papers on different aspects of poverty are expected to be produced by local experts by June 2003, and then reviewed by the Government and international specialists. The TF will close at the end of August 2003. (Rated Satisfactory)

#### **TF050419 Improving Poverty Monitoring and Analysis in Lao PDR**

Substantial progress has been achieved on all three planned components. On the first component, providing a benchmark for poverty monitoring, the report on the Lao PDR poverty profile, based on a consensus methodology, was endorsed by the Lao National Statistical Center (NSC) and distributed as joint government-Bank paper. This component is completed. The second component aimed to help the government develop poverty indicators for the Poverty Reduction Strategy. A comparative analysis using the new households survey, LECS III, will be conducted once these data are ready for analysis in the fall of 2003 (field work has been completed). Therefore, an extension of the closing date from June 2003 to December 2003 has been granted. On the third component, district and province level poverty indicators, a consultant presented a draft poverty map report. This was reviewed by a specialist and found not meeting best practice, so it was decided to revisit the analysis. The consultancy has been offered to a candidate but his response is outstanding. (Rated Satisfactory)

#### **TF050436 East Timor: Enhancing the Poverty Impact of Public Spending**

Timor-Leste (formerly East Timor) became the first new nation of this century on May 20, 2002. On the eve of independence the government presented its vision for the year 2020, distilled after extensive consultations with the people, and its National Development Plan which outlines the country's growth and poverty strategy for the first five year period. To inform the poverty strategy, the Bank has worked jointly with the Timorese and other donors on a poverty assessment, supported by this Trust Fund. The poverty assessment looks at who benefits from public spending in education, health, various development programs (such as shelter kits, distribution of food, distribution of cattle and hand tools) and from public infrastructure (water supply and power). The study also looks at differences in income levels across regions and analyzes who would benefit from/be hurt by a rice tariff. Analysis has been completed on three topics: (i) who benefits from different programs; (ii) the regional dimensions of poverty; (iii) the potential impact of the rice tariff. The Report was disseminated widely at a series of workshops and seminars held on January 13-24, 2003. Dissemination activities have been completed, and the final Poverty Assessment Report will be the main document at the Timor-Leste Development Partners Meeting in early June 2003. Ministries of Health and Education in particular focused heavily on the messages on public spending and they are reallocating expenditures towards lower-level services. (Rated Satisfactory)

#### **TF050420 Public Expenditures and Poverty in Ethiopia**

The objective of the study is to better understand how public expenditures contribute to reducing poverty in the region-state of Oromiya (with 23 million people, the most populous of Ethiopia's region-states). Work progressed satisfactorily at first. Information on budgets and expenditures has been updated with data from the last two fiscal years; detailed information on activities funded through the budget in the key sectors of

education, health, agriculture, and water has been collected; and preliminary information on the use of and satisfaction with services has been collected through two field visits. The field visits served to pilot and refine the questionnaire and participatory tools to be used in a broader field study. Monitoring what happens at the level of the administrative units called *woreda* is particularly important in light of the process of decentralizing substantial spending authority to them. Regional authorities have participate in the collection of information and drawing from the early results of the field work. Activities have suffered delays in the last six months, due to competing commitments of the task manager (including managing the overall poverty window). Work has now been resumed. (Rated Unsatisfactory)

**TF050437 Participatory Mechanisms for Enhancing Accountability of Public Expenditures, Resources and Services in Nigeria**

Funds from the Norwegian Trust Fund support the design and implementation of a community-based tracking system and scorecard in the context of two projects in Nigeria. The first phase of the activity involved elaborating a framework to be used to design the community-based tracking system. To this end, a workshop on Methodology Design for Community-Based Monitoring and Evaluation took place on June 11-14, 2002 in Abuja, Nigeria. The main output of the workshop was a basic framework to be tailored to individual social fund in the pilot states. Since the last progress report, further consultations were held with General Managers of the social fund in the six pilot states to elaborate specific modalities for implementing the framework outlined during the June workshop. An initial exercise to implement the framework has been conducted in eight communities (chosen among the poorest) by the local NGO partner, Food Basket Foundation International. Additional funds were received from the Japanese Social Development Fund and are being used in combination with the TF ESSD funds to develop a proposal to be submitted to the JSDF for scaling up the framework and methodology to the six pilot states of the social fund. The steps so far have contributed to an improvement in the capacity of the concerned communities and increased their participation and ability to identify and express their needs to development agencies and government (funding proposals that they had submitted and had been rejected were revised and approved). The exercise will be repeated in an additional set of communities, to also begin to pilot the approach for linking this data to local and national monitoring systems. The results of the exercise so far have been documented and will be used in developing a full-fledged proposal to scale up the approach in the six pilot states. (Rated Satisfactory)

**TF050441 Capacity building for setting development targets, estimating costs, and setting priorities in PRSPs (Africa, LAC, South Asia)**

There are two components in this project, both related to SimSIP, an Excel-based tool that helps policy makers set targets, estimate costs, and set priorities for poverty reduction strategies. The first component consists of finalizing Excel-based SimSIP tools and adapting them to various regions, writing a manual for each tool, and making these available, among others through the web. Updated versions of several simulators have been prepared, among others for SimSIP debt, poverty, and evaluation. Additional simulators are under preparation.

The second component consists of dissemination and training. We had multi-country workshops in Peru for Latin America in April 2002, Panama for Central America in June 2002, Tanzania in January 2003, and Senegal in March 2003. We also had country workshops in Kenya and in Uganda in January-February 2003. We have also been continuing the work to apply SimSIP modules more systematically to several countries, including Paraguay, Rwanda, and Senegal. The team is requesting a further three-month extension, to September 30, 2003, to be able to translate manuals and simulators into French. This seems worthwhile and has been granted.

Networking and exchange of experiences is being achieved because several countries are participating in the sub-regional workshop (e.g. in Africa over the period under review, in Latin America and South Asia before). The objective of increasing the ability of trainees to use SimSIP is being achieved, although we need to wait some more time to see how many trainees will actually use the tools. The objective of increasing the realism of targets in PRSPs will have to be assessed later on. (Rated Satisfactory)

#### **TF051928 Broad-based Rural Growth in Jamaica**

Activities have not yet started and a report was not submitted. (Rated Unsatisfactory)

#### **TF051975 Revisiting the Role of Agriculture in Reducing Poverty in Africa**

This study seeks to revisit the role of agriculture in reducing poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa through in-depth analysis of four case study countries. It will identify the key determinants of agricultural development and the conditions under which it has the most poverty reducing effect using household and farm level data. Based on countries' need to strengthen the rural component of their poverty reduction strategies, expressed interest by the World Bank country team and counterparts, and the availability of appropriate micro-data, four case study countries have been selected: Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Uganda. Four international consultants to lead each of the case study countries have also been selected: Bart Minten (Madagascar), Johan Mistiaen and Lionel Demery (Kenya), Stefan Dercon (Ethiopia), and Stephen Younger (Uganda). Local counterparts are being selected in consultation with the international consultants. To permit sufficient time for consultation with the local counterpart and the country teams, the preparatory methodology workshop originally scheduled for June 2003 has been postponed to later in the summer. As a result, disbursements during FY03 will be lower than anticipated. Delivery of the final reports is now not expected until December 2004. This postponement is a result of the need to secure the involvement of internationally renowned specialists in the study. (Rated Highly Satisfactory)

#### **Developing and testing successful poverty alleviation programs**

##### **TF050544 Poverty Alleviation and Rural Accessibility Planning in Yemen**

Activities under this project have not moved as planned. The original task manager shifted to the Afghanistan program and a new one took over after a hiatus. Agreement was reached with the ILO, who will be implementing activities on the ground, but security issues in Yemen have delayed planned work. No report was submitted and closure will be considered. (Unsatisfactory)

#### **TF050440 Empowerment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa through Disease Control**

The objective of this activity is to investigate the extension of the Community-Directed Treatment (Com-DT) approach, so successful against riverblindness, to other diseases, namely lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis), schistosomiasis, and vitamin A deficiency, using small pilot programs. Since the March 2002 report, the team held meetings with the African Programme for Onchocerciasis Control (APOC) and the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR), which APOC uses as its research arm, to undertake the multi-country study, which is now well underway. Proposals have been reviewed and agreed upon by TDR, and nine national teams have started work. The first general meeting of the teams and TDR has just been completed in Limbe, Cameroon. The first study in Uganda has been completed; the investigators have submitted their final report to TDR on time, for review during the next meeting of the TDR Steering Committee on Implementation Research in July. In the Multi-country study, all nine teams have prepared full research proposals drawing on the standard protocols developed at the Limbe, Cameroon meeting. All nine teams have also secured the required national clearances. A sub-group of TDR's Steering Committee on Implementation Research met to discuss and evaluate these proposals. Six were approved with minor adjustments and revisions were recommended for three proposals, one of which is also to receive capacity-building support. (Rated Highly Satisfactory)

#### **TF051323 Poverty and Environmental Management in India**

This project seeks to increase the effectiveness of World Bank operations and our clients to improve health outcomes through better environmental management, by (a) distilling the lessons from cross-country experiences in the management of environmental hygiene and vector control, and (b) designing a pilot project for applying these lessons in India. In particular, we focus on issues of environmental management (drainage, waste management and water management) essential for controlling malaria and gastrointestinal diseases. In poor developing countries, these diseases are the main causes of child mortality and adult morbidity, and their control is key to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The project is being conducted in partnership with the Institute for Social and Economic Change in Bangalore, India. An initial workshop is planned for May 2003. (Rated Satisfactory)

## **Poverty and Social Impact Analysis Studies**

### **TF050502 Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA): Madagascar**

This project aims to contribute to implementation of pro-poor policy reform in agriculture (rice policy, input pricing), decentralization (transfer system), budget allocations and macro policies (growth strategy and bottlenecks). Before July 2002 implementation was impossible due to the severe crisis which had caused a complete breakdown of the Government administration and had made travel to and within the country impossible. Since the end of the political crisis, implementation has fully commenced. The team asked that the original funding amount, which had been cut due to the crisis, be reinstated; this was done. The first step of the poverty and social analysis consisted of cleaning the newest household survey (2001) and deriving household welfare aggregates to identify poor households and their characteristics. This work has now been completed together with our partner institutions INSTAT (the national statistical institute), FOFIVA (the agricultural research institute), Cornell and Oxford universities. The TF financed travel from INSTAT staff to Cornell and an Oxford-based researcher to work with local partners for several months. A highly visible public dissemination campaign of the results of the poverty work carried out to date was conducted, including presentation and distribution of two policy notes on poverty characteristics in 2001 and changes in poverty between 1999 and 2001. One of the main results of the analysis is that the period from 1999 to 2001 saw rapid economic growth but that the pattern of growth was not pro-poor as inequality increased.

A study is underway (and early results ready) on the distributional impact of three potentially important policy changes in agriculture (subsidizing fertilizer, changing the import tariff on rice, and reducing the price margin from farm to retail by investing strategically into road infrastructure). Early results and methodology were discussed at a poverty conference in Madagascar. Complementary work on the spatial impact of rice price changes is far advanced and draft results have been disseminated to a large audience at the same conference. The team has also started a number of activities to assess the past, current, and possible future distribution of public expenditures, including the compilation of past public investment data as well as to start tracking surveys to determine leakage in the social sectors. The team proposes to drop the planned analysis of the design of safety nets since another donor funded an in-depth study on this. (Rated Satisfactory)

### **TF050438 Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA): Chad**

The main objective of this project is to evaluate the impact of cotton sector reform in Chad on different groups engaged in the sector. The analysis of the cotton sector reform is on track. The first phase of the ex-ante qualitative analysis has been completed. The results of the analysis were used to design the household survey, which is now planned to go to the field at the end of April 2003 (later than originally planned because farmers had not been paid and might not have been willing to participate in the survey). The survey will contain detailed plot level data on cotton production, soil quality of cotton plots, input use, etc. The survey will also contain non-plot level information on production for other crops grown in the area. The survey will be implemented by the statistical office with input from the Ministry of Agriculture, extension agency, from which enumerators will be chosen. A draft of the scenario study for privatization has been completed. The

Government of Chad reviewed it and has requested some revisions. The cotton farmers' forum is now scheduled for July 2003. Work has begun on the second phase of the ex-ante qualitative analysis based on the scenarios identified for privatization. There has been continued dialogue with the Technical Monitoring Committee of the Reforms; Director Generals of the following Ministries: Agriculture, Planning, Finance, Commerce and Industry; ONDR (national agency charged with extension and capacity building in the agriculture and rural sector); Technical Agency for the Reform of the Cotton Sector; the Permanent Secretary of Privatization; the World Bank, IMF, AfDB, and French cooperation, as well as farmers organizations. This continues to improve awareness of issues surrounding the reform, as well as promote increased dialogue.  
(Rated Satisfactory)

#### **TF050439 Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA): Guyana**

Two main activities have been conducted. First, a participatory workshop to design the monitoring system has been held. About 60 people were in attendance and the workshop produced a strategy for a monitoring system. This component will be supported under the Bank's lending (Poverty Reduction Support Credits (PRSC) I and II). The Government will implement a participatory monitoring and evaluation system based on the ideas that emerged from the participatory workshop.

Second, on poverty and social impact, a review of the possible impacts from the restructuring of the sugar, bauxite and water sectors, was carried out (phase 1 of the work). The desk study was supplemented by a simulation analysis using the T-21 model. The model developed under this section, the T-21 of the Millennium Institute, has been discussed within the Bank and may be further adapted to other countries. The proposed reforms of the water sector and sugar and bauxite industries involve modernization and restructuring strategies, and in the case of bauxite, shifting the industry from the public sector to private sector ownership and operation. Higher levels of efficiency and strengthened management along with new investment are expected to lead to improved profitability and increased Government revenue. Financial sustainability for the water sector will reduce current Government transfers to the sector (about 0.5% of GDP in 2001) and focus new spending on achieving universal access to water supply and ensuring affordability in the context of full cost recovery by carefully targeting subsidies to the poorest consumers. Similarly, Government spending to cover operating losses for the bauxite industry and subsidies for services in the bauxite company (1.5% of GDP in 2001) will be eliminated through LINMINE's privatization. In sugar, sizeable variation in costs across the sugar company's production facilities has meant that some sugar is sold at prices below marginal cost of production. The analysis of the sugar industry estimated the cost of maintaining non-profitable estates at roughly 2% of GDP. If the reforms are successfully implemented, the reallocation of funds now going to subsidies to pro-poor spending will make a significant contribution to poverty reduction. In the process of carrying out these reforms, there may be some potentially adverse impacts on specific groups in the population in the short-term and/or indirect impacts that will need to be examined more carefully and mitigated wherever possible. Of particular concern are possible employment cutbacks in inefficient areas of the sugar and bauxite industries.

The trust fund will support a baseline survey for the sugar and bauxite sectors, with data collection and preparation done by a local firm, and additional resources have been

identified to fund the data analysis and the qualitative work. The focus of the new fieldwork was informed by phase I of the poverty and social impact assessment of the major PRSP reforms, which was primarily a desk study. The trust fund has also supported technical guidance to the Government of Guyana as they created the new monitoring and evaluation unit for the PRSP in the Office of the President, and began to elaborate a work program. (Rated Satisfactory)

**TF050421 Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA): Kyrgyz (CLOSED)**

The main objective of this project is to assess the impact of the 2000 and 2001 electricity price increases on the poor and extreme poor in Kyrgyz and develop a qualitative understanding of the broader issues of power sector reform. It is linked to the World Bank's Consolidated Structural Adjustment Credit (CSAC) program, which supports the Government's efforts of putting the electricity sector on a financially sustainable basis with concern to increased effectiveness of related social protection measures. The study was launched in March 2002, when in-depth discussions were held with all major stakeholders. The second step was to collect data and analyze it. The analysis was completed in March 2003 and reviewed internally in the Bank and by the main Government counterparts. The final version of the report will be circulated to the client and within the Bank in May 2003. A workshop was held in February 2003 to discuss the report with the Government. A second workshop, on a broader set of reform issues including urgent institutional reform matters, will be held in May 2003 with a broader participations of the stakeholders as a part of the CSAC consultations. Unfortunately, the team was unable to merge the household income and expenditure data with data from the electricity utility. Therefore, they were unable to analyze the differences in price responses between poor and non-poor households. Data household records from the utility were collected for Bishkek and were analyzed as far as possible. DFID's planned household energy survey was delayed to the summer of 2003 and will therefore not come in time for this study. The TF closed on March 31, 2003. (Rated Satisfactory)

**TF050421 Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA): Malawi (CLOSED)**

The main objective of this project is to improve the analytical base for the pro-poor growth and agricultural reforms being pursued in Malawi. The work relating to the study of agricultural marketing reforms in Malawi was completed satisfactorily. The local counterpart team conducted qualitative fieldwork in ten research sites and compiled a draft summary report. The quantitative analysis was carried out on two broad fronts (i) an analysis of the impact of ADMARC (the state agricultural marketing board) markets on household profits, productivity and consumption using 1997/98 data and (ii) panel data analysis. This work, which was disseminated in Malawi in early 2003, is feeding into the design of the next Bank Structural Adjustment Credit. The involvement of local counterparts in both the qualitative (Wadonda Consultants) and quantitative work (Centre for Social Research) has helped build some capacity for PSIA work in Malawi. The main result achieved has been a better understanding of the current role of ADMARC in rural livelihoods and a contribution to the debate on ADMARC restructuring/privatization. A possible second-phase PSIA on broader food security issues is being considered. (Rated Satisfactory)

**TF050611 Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA): Mongolia**

The objective of this project is to assess the overall poverty and social impacts of reforms in the energy and cashmere sectors in Mongolia. Over the last five months progress has been made in widening stakeholder participation in the study. A first-of-its-kind workshop to discuss the draft cashmere study was organized in association with the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The workshop was attended by all major stakeholders in the sector including herders, traders, possessors, government agencies and donors (ADB, GTZ, UNDP and USAID). The government agreed to send final comments on the paper once a final draft based on comments from the workshop was made available to them. An important outcome of the workshop was that different stakeholders present agreed that there was an urgent need to focus on removing key institutional barriers standing in the way of the development of the cashmere industry and there was broad agreement on the need to review the usefulness of the export tax. Based on the cashmere report and comments from the workshop, two consultants have been identified who are working with research groups in Mongolia to design and implement focus group surveys to assess the impacts of proposed reforms on different stakeholder groups. Two quarters of the energy and cashmere Living Standards Measurement Survey modules have been collected and consultants have begun to analyze results in order to provide some input into the design of the focus group questionnaires. (Rated Satisfactory)

**TF050423 Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA): Pakistan (CLOSED)**

The original proposal had two components: (1) devolution; (2) energy tariff reform. In FY03, the Bank initiated parallel AAA on decentralization to improve services delivery. To avoid duplication, TF-financed PSIA interim report focused primarily on energy tariff reforms, in close coordination with energy sector staff. Political uncertainties and security issues arising from geo-political events delayed the household survey field work in summer 2002. Research instruments have been prepared and the survey scheduled to begin in November 2002, after the excitement of national elections settled down. However, country conditions remain insecure and are preventing the research team from returning for the next phase of fieldwork. Rather than asking for an extension under uncertain conditions, the task team closed the project and returned undisbursed funds to the parent TF. Preliminary stakeholder and institutional analysis of energy tariff reforms has been carried out and an interim report was prepared and presented at the Bank/Fund/DFID workshop in October 2002 and was finalized in December 2002. (Rated Satisfactory)

**TF051313 Social Dimensions of Multiple Rate Increases in Georgia**

The objective of this study is to assess impact of water, gas and electricity tariff increases and improved payment enforcement on household welfare. Specifically, the study will examine household coping mechanisms, with particular attention to substitution patterns, and accessibility and affordability of these services for the poor. Since the last report, progress was made in the collection of secondary data (both from USAID and from AES/Telasi, the private electricity provider; the USAID-sponsored data made it unnecessary to carry out the planned energy survey in Georgia). Data from the Georgia Household Budget Survey was merged with AES/Telasi billing, payment and consumption records. An initial draft of the report has been made available in April. The analysis in the report is less sophisticated than expected; the report will now be presented at a workshop planned for June 2003. An extension of the closing date has been requested to accommodate the workshop and other remaining activities. Historical data

on water quality are being collected. This data will allow us to analyze the effect water quality has on household payment patterns. It may also allow us establish a link between water-borne health problems and water quality. (Rated Satisfactory)

#### **TF051314 Social Dimensions of Energy Utility Privatization in Eastern Europe and Central Asia**

The legacy of central planning left the power sectors in many of the former soviet economies with unsustainable fiscal situation, crumbling networks, and poor service quality. One of the first steps in transition economies following the adoption of energy reforms is tariff adjustment to align it more the average cost levels. In ECA countries, electricity is among the most heavily used fuel; therefore, effect of price changes can bring about more hardships in economies trying to stand alone after the Soviet break up. The objective of this study is to comprehensively 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. Finally, we provide a brief overview of the preconditions of reforms, its objectives and implementation, and the stakeholders associated with the process. For this purpose, we have collected and studied the data on fiscal and efficiency sections and analyzed household budget surveys to comment on social and environmental outcomes. Our goal is to weave a story together of reform outcomes for each country and also note the broad patterns among countries. Finally, we plan to draw tentative conclusions on attributes of success and failures and conditions and circumstances associated with them. The summary aims to be policy relevant to those countries currently implementing reforms and those that are in the process of embarking on them.

The first step of the work (July-October 2002) involved literature review, concept design and discussions of the project concept with the Bank and non-Bank specialists. A multi-disciplinary team was assembled including specialists from the energy group and the poverty reduction group. An initial draft of the paper will be ready for comment/review in May 2003. We also held two conference presentations and are planning a few more. As our study is data-intensive and includes information that is not readily available, we have used the services of local consultants wherever possible to provide us with background and data. This is especially true for fiscal information; fiscal impact data on the energy reforms have been very difficult to gather from both Bank and outside sources. An extension to December 2003 has been requested. (Rated Highly Satisfactory)

#### **TF051799 PSIA of Rural Reforms in Zambia**

More than 50% of the Zambian people live in rural areas, and 80% of the rural dwellers derive their income from agriculture. Of rural dwellers, more than 83% live in poverty. The Government of Zambia (GRZ), through its 2002 PRSP, committed to the development of the agricultural sector as the main engine of growth and poverty reduction in the future. Because of the concentration of the poor in rural areas and the emphasis on agriculture development as one of the key pillars of the PRSP, undertaking PSIA of the proposed key PRSP rural development policies would be beneficial in informing the policy dialogue with the government on these issues. Consultations with

stakeholders—civil society, NGOs, and bilateral donors in Lusaka—in September 2002 confirmed that rural development policies were indeed central to poverty in Zambia and that their poverty and social impact assessment could inform the policy dialogue. The three issues selected for PSIA were: land reform/ titling; removal/ reduction of fertilizer subsidy; and delivery of rural infrastructure. The TF funds the PSIA-specific research, dissemination of findings, and in-country capacity building for PSIA. The study is also expected to provide input to the Zambia Country Economic Memorandum (CEM), which in turn informs the Country Assistance Strategy. A draft report was prepared and capacity building has been carried out. The draft report analyzed the potential impact of the reforms focusing on (i) small-holder productivity and incomes; (ii) access for farmers (small-scale, commercial, foreign investors); (iii) access for women, ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups; (iv) potential for equitable distribution within the current institutional framework; (v) potential change in welfare given different reform scenarios; (vi) the viability of the current policy proposals to adequately address the existing problems. (Rated Satisfactory)

#### **TF051946 PSIA in Central and West Africa**

The objective of this project is to work with teams of local researchers (for capacity building and in-depth country knowledge) in four to six West African countries in order to contribute to the PRSP/PRSC process through three activities. First, the project will provide an assessment of who benefits from public services in the areas of education, health, and basic infrastructure, given what services are today and in the case of small changes. Work has already been done in this area using recent surveys. Second, the project will select in each country one or two topics for PSIA-type work. A first meeting was held in Senegal at the end of March to launch the work, organized jointly with WBI to save funds. We will have for all countries: a) work on indirect tax reform; and b) work on the liberalization of one sector – cotton or groundnut, depending on the country. Third, the project will organize dissemination events in each of the country at the end of the work, in collaboration with the Government units in charge of the PRSP/PRSC. This has not yet started; we need first to do the empirical work and capacity building component. (Rated Satisfactory)

#### **TF051977 Social and Poverty Impact Analysis of Agricultural Taxation**

1.1 The main objective of this activity is to carry out 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. The findings will inform upcoming PRSCs supported by the Bank. Since the start in March 2003, numerous discussions have taken place with the Tanzania Country Team to discuss the nature of the agriculture reforms so that the PSIA can be designed accordingly. A final decision from the Country Team has not been forthcoming, thus delaying the PSIA. (Rated Satisfactory)

### **Empowerment**

#### **TF050543 Measuring and Learning about Empowerment and Social Inclusion as Key Social Development Outcomes in Bank-assisted CDD projects in Nepal**

The study seeks to develop and test ways to track changes in levels of empowerment and social inclusion achieved through project interventions, specifically in the Nepal Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (RWSS II). Progress to date includes the following activities. A review paper on Concepts and Measurement of Gender Empowerment was completed and will be published by the Bank. A conceptual framework paper defining and distinguishing between empowerment and social inclusion has been completed. The team participated in a workshop with team members from the Multi-Regional study for Measuring Empowerment (see report on TF051874); a draft of the analytic framework has been prepared. Identification of locally appropriate indicators and variables has begun. The research design and activities to be carried out have been worked out in much greater detail with close attention to the scheduling and structure of the RWSS project and with attention insuring the rigor of the statistical analysis. The team is currently in the final stages of hiring the consultants that will conduct the research; the baseline survey and qualitative studies are scheduled to begin in August, 2003.

A significant change in the design has come about partly as a result of the review commissioned by the study last year (“Measuring Women’s Empowerment as a Variable in International Development”). The review found that there has been very little attempt to capture the dynamic nature of the empowerment process and almost no studies involving a rigorous before/after/with/without research design. With the encouragement of the Multi-Regional study team, the Nepal study team has undertaken to use this approach and get results that are statistically robust.

There have been some additions and the research design has become somewhat more complex in order to contribute more significantly to the Multi-Regional Measuring Empowerment study. This means that the project will require further funding; it is expected that the current funding from this TF will cover approximately half of the required costs and that the TF will close before the expected project completion date. The schedule of the RWSS II project cycle envisages that the activities will not be complete until approximately June 2005. In order to carry out the follow-up survey and provide ample time for data analysis and the write-up of results, it will be necessary to extend the project timeframe. An extension to June 30, 2004 has been requested and seems justified. (Rated Satisfactory)

#### **TF50501 Indigenous Municipality Strategy: An Aymara Proposal of Empowerment**

The main objective of this project is to support the networking and empowerment activities of Aymara-led municipalities in the contiguous highland areas of Bolivia, Perú and Chile. This entails: i) building a space to support the recovery of the Aymara identity; ii) strengthening institutional capacity of Aymara communities; iii) strengthening their management capacities for designing and promoting rural development strategies. A series of three seminars was completed (one in each country). Thus, training, knowledge sharing on other external cooperation agents, and exploration of some development alternatives for the Aymaras-led municipalities in Bolivia, Peru and Chile altiplanos, were achieved. A follow-up meeting was held in Iquique on January 2003, in order to monitor progress and plan further activities.

The pace of activities slowed during March-October 2002 due to the appearance of new conflicts among the Chilean participants, and between the Chilean Association and Peruvian and Bolivian Associations of Municipalities. Luckily, corrective measures to lower the level of conflict among the parties involved have proved to be successful, and stakeholders have agreed on focusing work on the diagnosis and creation of a regional strategy of ethno-tourism development. The attitude of stakeholders is still participative and they have cooperated in the activities. Nevertheless, activities are being carried out at a slower pace than expected; partial outcomes have been reached, but not with the scope and impact wished. Key activities include: studies for the creation of an Aymara tourism corridor; and sharing of experiences among the communities involved and with other indigenous communities from Argentina;

A 60-day extension of closing date from June 30, 2003 has been requested in order to permit the completion of the action plan. The extension would permit the finalization of technical studies that are under way, and the organization of a closing seminar to be carried out in the north of Chile. (Rated Satisfactory)

#### **TF051784 Measuring Empowerment**

Within many World Bank operations there exists significant experience of investing in empowerment. So far, however, there is little evidence of a consistent framework with which to measure empowerment or assess its impact on development outcomes. For this reason 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 of the study are (a) to begin to assess the effect of investment in empowerment on both empowerment outcomes and development outcomes, and (b) to develop indicators and instruments which can be used for tracking and evaluating these investment and their outcomes. The study team is currently in the process of developing the analytic framework and the methodology for the study. There may be one change to expected methodology. Discussion with country teams and examination of project specific contexts is leading the research group involved in this study to question the reality of using common instruments. Three of the country teams have identified consultants and are in the process of contracting them. Adverse political circumstances in Bolivia may lead to substitution of another country for the second LAC case. (Rated Satisfactory)

#### **TF051976 Empowering Civil Society in Ethiopia**

The main objective of this activity is to support the Government of Ethiopia's Civil Society Capacity Building/Empowerment Program through learning and knowledge sharing. In close collaboration with the Government and multiple stakeholders, the grant will be used to identify, analyze, and build the capacity of civil society to participate in national democratic decentralization and poverty reduction processes. Specifically, the grant will support: (a) a study of citizens' organizational associations in Ethiopia; (b) an analysis of the effective empowerment of citizens in Ethiopia; (c) consensus building and applied learning on empowering citizens; (d) an evaluation of the enabling environment for civil society capacity building/empowerment. Progress since inception in early 2003 has been as follows: (1) a launching mission to Ethiopia was carried out on 18-28 February 2003; and (2) the scope of trust fund activities was defined in-depth (with some changes in output from the original proposal), terms of reference for activity components

were prepared, consultants identified, and contracting of the first consultant initiated.  
(Rated Highly Satisfactory)

## **PART 5 – NEW PROPOSALS FOR FY04/05**

As agreed between the donors and the three Sector Boards, the new proposals for FY04 funding should address one or more of the following themes:

- 1) Activities which integrate key poverty, environmental and social, issues in macro-level, multi-sectoral, and sectoral policy making, in particular:
  - (i) Country-based upstream analysis feeding into PRSPs, CASs, PRSCs, etc. e.g. on “pro-poor” policies, “pro-poor” growth, incidence of public spending on the poorest, inequalities and redistribution, and poverty-environment linkages,
  - (ii) downstream policy impact analysis of the same issues and instruments, and
  - (iii) analysis of the relations between the local and central levels, including participation, communication, and financial management,
  - (iii) information sharing and learning activities that empower key stakeholders at the national and local levels to influence and monitor policymaking, governance, CDD, implementation, and progress towards development outcomes;
  - (v) learning activities that build national capacity for macro-level, multi-sectoral, and sectoral analytical work and for micro-level impact analysis.
  
- 2) Following up on the WSSD, high priority areas:
  - (i) Vulnerability due to climate change; impact of climatic change to agriculture; relationship between chemicals, persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and quality of life (in context of the new WSSD target);
  - (ii) issues of conflict, crime and violence, especially related to HIV/AIDS, natural resource management, marginalized or excluded groups, and frameworks and methodologies for needs assessments in post conflict settings;
  - (iii) integration of human rights principles into local service delivery and natural resource management in rural and urban space including role of local government, CBOs, and other local institutions.

The Call for Proposals was sent out on February 28, 2003 to the Environment, Social Development, and Poverty sector families in the Bank. It was also posted on the Bank’s internal website as well as on the newly created TFESSD external website. The deadline for submission was set at April 25, 2003 to give enough time to managers and task managers across the Bank to collaborate and come up with good proposals. In addition, members of all three Sector Boards encouraged their regional colleagues to develop proposals that encourage cross-boundary collaboration, with good strategic fit. This process has promoted a lot of interaction among task managers across the Bank.

All 81 proposals received were reviewed by four reviewers selected from the Environment, Social, and Poverty families and the Africa Region.. The review process, including the criteria and their relative weights, was similar to the one followed in the evaluation of proposals from the previous round.

<b>Criterion</b>	<b>Weight</b>
Strategic fit	40%
Fit with Bankwide and Regional strategies	20%
Realism, doability, and evidence of Bank Budget	15%
Promoting cross-family & cross-network collaboration in the Bank	5%
Promoting collaboration with UN & Norwegian & Finnish partners	5%
Contributing to capacity building in client countries	15%

Each proposal was rated between “0” and “3” corresponding to the range between “no fit” and “very good.” The reviewers’ scoresheets were tallied and each proposal was given a weighted average which allowed proposals to be ranked. A variance analysis was also done to look at the degree of dissent among the reviewers’ scores.

The Environment and Social Development Sector Board heads and the Poverty Window Manager reviewed all proposals and met to discuss the list of proposals ranked according to reviewers’ ratings. The Sector Board heads and Window Managers proposed some changes, taking into account sector board priorities, opportunities for collaboration, and other sources of funding available.

Based on the ratings given by the four reviewers and the outcome of the meeting between the Sector Board heads and the Poverty window manager, a categorized list of the TFESSD proposals was presented to the three Sector Boards for discussion. The list was divided into three categories, i.e., Approved Proposals, Conditionally Approved Proposals, and Rejected Proposals. The proposed grant amount for the Approved and Conditionally Approved projects was, in general, 10 percent below requested amounts to correct for a tendency to inflate budgets. Also, staff costs and travel were cut wherever they had been included, and foreign consultants/workshops were generally reduced by more than 10 percent to reflect the donor’s preference for local consultants and in-country activities.

On May 27, 2003, the Environment, Social, and Poverty Boards met jointly to discuss the suggested list. Each regional sector board member was given a chance to bring in their regional perspectives and priorities. Some of the concerns raised at the meeting were:

- Without enough information on overall available funding, it was difficult for sector board members to encourage their colleagues to submit proposals of a given scope.
- It would be useful to have a prior discussion among each Sector Board before the joint discussion to review sector priorities.
- It would be useful to have the regions review and prioritize regional submissions to assist the Sector Boards in their discussions.

The three Sector Boards have agreed to endorse 42 new proposals for FY04 funding. **List A, Approved Proposals** includes 16 proposals with a projected FY04 spending of \$1.9 million which were recommended for approval. **List B, Conditionally Approved Proposals** includes 26 proposals, with a projected FY04 spending of \$4.0 million that were conditionally approved subject to submission of a revised proposal. Window

managers gave the respective Task Managers detailed feedback. The projected total funds required in FY04 for the 42 new proposals is about \$5.9 million, of which approximately \$2.4 million will be for Africa. **List C, Rejected Proposals**, includes proposals that did not meet the criteria, were technically weak, and/or had other sources of funding, and are therefore not recommended for funding at this time.

If all 42 new proposals are approved by the donors, TFESSD we will have a total of 150 ongoing projects in FY04 with total expenditures estimated during that year of \$17.1 million.

Attached is the list of the new proposals which was presented to the three Sector Boards on May 27, 2003. They have been grouped into Lists A, B, and C.

**FY04 TFESSD PROPOSALS**  
**Grant Amount ('000)**

<b>Prop No.</b>	<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Approved</b>	<b>FY04</b>	<b>FY05</b>	<b>FY06</b>	<b>Recommendations and Comments</b>
<b>A. APPROVED PROPOSALS</b>							
8	Evaluating Gender Impacts & Practice in Bank Land Administration Projects	200.0	180.0	135.0	45.0	0.0	Approve
14	Adaptation Strategies to the Environmental & Socio-Economic Impacts of El Nino for Rural Communities in Ecuador and Peru	292.5	260.0	160.0	100.0	0.0	Approve
21	Strengthen Local Governance & Accountability in ECA	450.0	410.0	200.0	210.0	0.0	Approve
25	Energy, Environment & Population Program	180.0	160.0	100.0	60.0	0.0	Approve
26	Indigenous People & Poverty in Latin America	90.0	160.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	Approve
27	Race & Social Inclusion in Population Info Gathering	339.0	305.0	135.0	170.0	0.0	Approve
34	Addressing Vulnerability & Exclusion among Conflict Induced Displacement in the South Caucasus	260.0	220.0	100.0	120.0	0.0	Approve
35	Empowering China's Small Farm Households through the Devt of Farmers' Association	354.0	315.0	165.0	150.0	0.0	Approve
38	Survey Based Work Linking Poverty & Env in Montenegro & Serbia	59.1	60.0	35.0	25.0	0.0	Approve
47	Diesel Pollution Reduction Strategies for Cities	350.0	200.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	Approve
49	Azerbaijan: Poverty-Environment Mapping	150.0	136.0	120.0	16.0		Approve
63	Raising Awareness & Strengthening Participatory Monitoring of PRSP Implementation in Benin	285.0	245.0	120.0	125.0	0.0	Approve
65	Diagnostic Tools for Measuring Social Cohesion in Conflict-Affected Communities in Sri-Lanka	175.0	155.0	155.0	0.0	0.0	Approve
69	Devt & Delivery of Accountability & Participation Training Modules for CDD	350.0	150.0	150	0	0	Approve
71	Building Local Capacity & Institutions for Decentralized Natural Resources Management	420.0	300.0	100	200	0	Approve
80	Intangible Benefits: TASAF	210.2	179.5	60	50	69.5	Approve
	<b>Total Approved (unconditional)</b>	<b>4164.8</b>	<b>3435.5</b>	<b>1915.0</b>	<b>1451.0</b>	<b>69.5</b>	
<b>CONDITIONAL APPROVALS</b> <b>(see comments and name of contact person)</b>							
2	Social Dimensions of Regional Differences in Tajikistan	160.7	160.7	107.9	52.8	0.0	Show clearer links with other proposed/ongoing work

**FY04 TFESSD PROPOSALS**  
**Grant Amount ('000)**

Prop No.	Activity Name	Amount Requested	Total Approved	FY04	FY05	FY06	Recommendations and Comments
							in Tajikistan (Steen)
4	GLIA on HIV/AIDS and Refugees	244.0	200.0	150.0	50.0	0.0	Review workshops and ambitious scope, and int'l staff travel costs. (Steen)
5	Review & Assessment of Environmental Mainstreaming in PRSPs - Second Phase	63.7	60.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	Revise to reflect outreach knowledge sharing. (Kristalina)
9	LCR Strategic Program on Environmental Mainstreaming	500.0	430.0	200.0	230.0	0.0	Approve with reductions (Kristalina)
10	Impact Evaluation of the Village Fund in Thailand	100.0	65.0	50.0	15.0	0.0	Link to SIF evaluation (Giovanna)
11	Poverty, Education & Health Service Delivery in Lao PDR	150.0	140.0	100.0	40.0	0.0	Cover social accountability; improve logframe indicators (Giovanna)
13	The Impact of Increasing Socio-economic Disparities on Conflict Potential in Central Asia	200.0	150.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	Check whether withdrawn; if not, approve (Giovanna)
17	Strengthening Urban CDD in EAP	430.0	310.0	180.0	130.0	0.0	Ensure synergies with Urban Fringe proposal (Steen)
20	East Africa Poverty & Data Analysis Initiative	982.5	370.0	125.0	125.0	120.0	Broaden w/ Soc/Env content. Significant reductions in workshops/consult budget (Giovanna)
22	Knowledge & Learning Program on "Regional climate, water & agriculture: Impacts on & Adaptation of Agro-Ecological System in Africa	515.0	400.0	180.0	100.0	120.0	Revise budget given reduction (Kristalina)
39	Mainstreaming WB/WWF Forest Alliance targets in Africa Regional Country Programs	800.0	600.0	250.0	250.0	100.0	Revise; FY04 reductions (Kristalina)
48	EAP Sustainable Devt on the Urban Fringe	930.0	420.0	120.0	200.0	100.0	Integrate more social aspects (Steen)
50	Urban Poverty in Mongolia	150.0	140.0	90.0	50.0	0.0	Revise to include coverage of environmental concerns (Giovanna)
54	Zambia: Poverty & Vulnerability Assessment	196.6	180.0	140.0	40.0		Include social and environmental aspects (Giovanna)
55	Poverty & Social Impact Analysis of Tea Factory Privatization in Rwanda	340.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	Revise to incorporate PSIA User's Guide methodology (Giovanna)

**FY04 TFESSD PROPOSALS**  
**Grant Amount ('000)**

<b>Prop No.</b>	<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Approved</b>	<b>FY04</b>	<b>FY05</b>	<b>FY06</b>	<b>Recommendations and Comments</b>
56	Mapping the Relationship between Poor Rural Communities and Forest Land/Land Use	120.0	110.0	110.0	0.0	0.0	Conditional on explaining why not using PROFOR (Kristalina)
57	World Resources Report: Advancing Global Action on Env, Devt & Poverty	1500.0	1000.0	300.0	400.0	300.0	Revise budget FY04-06 (Kristalina)
61	Technical Assistance for an Environmental Performance Disclosure Program in Ghana	170.0	150.0	90.0	60.0	0.0	Revise. Link to accountability work in Ghana and to broader Info disclosure work in Bank (Steen)
66	Valuation of Environmental Health Risk: Sub-project of a Strategic Program Mainstreaming Environmentally Sustainable Devt in China	280.0	250.0	150.0	100.0	0.0	Beef up social techniques (Kristalina)
68	Africa Social Devt: Moving to Strategic Analysis & Implementation of Policy Reforms	1340.0	905.0	300.0	440.0	165.0	Co terminous pulled out and packaged with AFR Env. (Steen)
70	Africa Strategic Env & Poverty Program	1500.0	1120.0	400	450	270	Approve with 50% reduction in FY04. Added 100K in FY04 for Access to justice work (Kristalina)
73	Local Governance & Empowerment	490.0	440.0	140	150	150	Approve with shift of cost to FY04
76	Groundnut Sector Liberalization in Senegal	206.0	120.0	120	0	0	Revise to incorporate PSIA User's Guide methodology (Giovanna)
78	Investing in the Rural Poor & their Organizations by Enhancing Capacity through Research & Action for Poverty Reduction Initiatives in Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Sudan	120.0	60.0	60	0	0	Reduce FY04 by 60K. Needs better coordination with related proposals, esp. Ethiopia civil society cap. building work (Steen)
79	Environmental MDG in ECA	400.0	250.0	100	150	0	Revise proposal to exclude all staff costs including travel (about 120K)
81	Moving Out of Poverty: Growth & Freedom from the Bottom-up	1000.0	50.0	50.0			Topic worth funding. Seed money provided to work on methodology; resubmit conditional on revised methodology, endorsement by POV and SOC boards, possibly co-financing

**FY04 TFESSD PROPOSALS**  
**Grant Amount ('000)**

Prop No.	Activity Name	Amount Requested	Total Approved	FY04	FY05	FY06	Recommendations and Comments
							by Research Committee (Giovanna)
82	Africa Region Coterminous Environment and Social Development	558.0	558.0	258.0	150.0	150.0	Combine two requests into strategic proposal for discussion in Oslo (Kristalina)
	<b>Total Conditional</b>	<b>13446.5</b>	<b>8738.7</b>	<b>4030.9</b>	<b>3232.8</b>	<b>1475.0</b>	
	<b>Total Cumulative</b>	<b>17611.3</b>	<b>12174.2</b>	<b>5945.9</b>	<b>4683.8</b>	<b>1544.5</b>	

**REJECTED PROPOSALS**

1	Compensation & Resettlement Policy for the Project Affected People - Vietnam	210.0	210.0	50.0	160.0		Reject
3	Guatemala Judicial Reform	35.0	35.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	Reject
6	Egypt: Impact Monitoring of CDD project	171.0	171.0	50.0	50.0	71.0	Reject
7	Capacity Enhancement in PSIA	275.0	275.0	90.0	90.0	95.0	Reject
12	Poverty & Environment Linkage: from Policy to Implementation	71.5	71.5	71.5	0.0	0.0	Reject. Perhaps resubmit next year. Coordinate with other proposal for same country
15	Capacity Building of Civil Society in MNA Region	360.0	360.0	210.0	150.0	0.0	Reject
16	The Urban Poor & Transport, a study in Wuhan, China	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	Reject
18	Strengthening the Human Devt Agenda in PRSPs	200.0	200.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	Reject
19	Support Devt of Social Security Law in Vietnam	544.5	544.5	174.4	182.4	187.7	Reject
23	CDD Capacity Bldg through KM & Information Dissemination	330.0	330.0	183.0	147.0	0.0	Reject
24	Central America Indigenous Peoples Sustainable Devt	700.0	700.0	272.5	347.5	80.0	Reject
28	Sustainable Livelihoods & Biodiversity Conservation on the Ha Tien Plain, Vietnam	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	Reject
29	Environmental Opportunities Facility	1500.0	1500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	Reject
30	Corporate Citizen Facility	1500.0	1500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	Reject
31	Sustainable Financial Markets Facility	1500.0	1500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	Reject
32	Kenya Honeycare	67.0	67.0	67.0	0.0	0.0	Reject
33	Vietnam: from Land to Credit Markets	110.0	110.0	110.0	0.0	0.0	Reject
36	Support for Strategic Outreach	90.0	90.0	60.0	30.0	0.0	Reject

**FY04 TFESSD PROPOSALS**  
**Grant Amount ('000)**

<b>Prop No.</b>	<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Approved</b>	<b>FY04</b>	<b>FY05</b>	<b>FY06</b>	<b>Recommendations and Comments</b>
37	Promoting Pro-poor and social sust trade policies in Zambia, Moz and Malawi	225.3	225.3	225.3	0.0	0.0	Reject
40	Social Capital & its Relevance to CDD in the South Caucasus	400.0	400.0	240.0	110.0	50.0	Reject
41	On-line Training Course in Valuation of Natural Resources	35.0	35.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	Reject
42	Scaling Up Community-Based Initiative in Central Asia	360.0	360.0	140.0	135.0	85.0	Reject
43	Strengthening Village-Level Capacity for Sustainable Poverty Reduction in Western China	240.0	240.0	98.0	142.0	0.0	Reject
44	Piloting Client Capacity Bldg for Environmentally & Socially Responsible Procurement	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	Reject
45	Leadership & Institutional Innovation in Selected States in India	160.0	160.0	160.0	0.0	0.0	Reject
46	Devt & Delivery of Accountability & Participation Training Modules for CDD	796.8	796.8	596.8	200.0	0.0	Reject.
51	Parks, People and (S. Faiez)	188.0	188.0	133.0	55.0	0.0	Reject
52	Comprehensive Protected Areas System Devt & Costing	69.0	69.0	69.0	0.0	0.0	Reject
53	Potential for Civil Society Engagement in Low Income Countries under Stress	168.2	168.2	168.2	0.0	0.0	Reject
58	Understanding the Impacts of User Groups in NRM - Case Study on Irrigation User Groups	106.0	106.0	106.0	0.0	0.0	Reject
59	Training & Action Research to Improve Mental Health Conditions for Women in West Bank & Gaza	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	Reject
60	Transport Sector Reform in Albania	198.0	198.0	198.0	0.0	0.0	Reject
62	Ensuring Sustainability of Forest & Livelihoods by Improving Governance & Controlling Illegal Logging for Economies in Transition	400.0	400.0	200.0	200.0	0.0	Reject
64	Access to Basic Services through Registration in Egypt	335.0	335.0	230.0	105.0	0.0	Reject
67	Kazakhstan: Developing Local Capacity Bldg in Poverty Analysis	159.0	159.0	123.0	28.0	8.0	Reject
72	Access to Information, Participation, & Justice in Africa Advocates Coalition Devt & Env (ACODE)	350.0	350.0	215	135	0	Reject. Integrated into #70, Africa strategic package
74	Environmental information & Knowledge Sharing System	210.0	210.0	210	0	0	Reject

**FY04 TFESSD PROPOSALS**  
**Grant Amount ('000)**

<b>Prop No.</b>	<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Approved</b>	<b>FY04</b>	<b>FY05</b>	<b>FY06</b>	<b>Recommendations and Comments</b>
75	Poverty Reduction in Post-Conflict Ivory Coast	250.0	250.0	250	0	0	Reject
77	Household Surveys and M&E for PRSPs in Africa NSOs	100.0	100.0	100	0	0	Reject
	<b>Total Rejected</b>	<b>12744.3</b>	<b>12744.3</b>	<b>6850.7</b>	<b>3816.9</b>	<b>2076.7</b>	

**PART 6 – ANNEXES**

**Annex 1— Overall Portfolio Table**

**Annex 2—Progress Reports (to be distributed separately)**

Annex 1—Overall Portfolio Table

**2. Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development**

**Overall Portfolio Table (TF050887)**

(US\$000)

<i>Contributions Received (US\$)</i>	<i>FY</i>	<i>Date</i>
3,083,295.71	00	Dec. 99
2,419,512.00	01	Jul. 00
4,493,711.00	01	Dec. 00
5,663,970.24	02	Sept. 01
292,015.00	02	Feb. 02
4,762,174.43	02	Mar. 02
210,493.40	02	Mar. 02
2,647,889.10	03	Dec.17
1,321,538.72	03	Jan.7
8,830,085.99	03	Feb.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,724,685.59</b>	

**Program Coordination**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>FY</i>	<i>Trust Fund No.</i>	<i>Managing Unit/Name of the Manager</i>	<i>Task Team Leader</i>	<i>Original Closing Date</i>	<i>Current Closing Date</i>	<i>Original Indicative Funding (US\$000)</i>	<i>Current Indicative Funding (US\$000)</i>		<b>As of April 30, 2003</b>			<b>Projections</b>			
										<i>Cumulative Disb. up to &amp; incl. FY02</i>	<i>Planned for FY03 (Oct 02)</i>	<i>Disburse + Commit FY 03</i>	<i>Total Funds Received by Projects</i>	<i>Avail Balance</i>	<i>FY04</i>	<i>FY05</i>
TF-ESSD Program Coordination (a) Secondment of Ms. Mona Gleditsch, Senior Environmental Specialist, TFESSD Coordinator	00	TF024327	ENV K.Georgieva	L.Vidaeus	6/30/2003	6/30/2006	600	600		403.45	200.00	144.49	584.18	36.23		

## Environment Window Activities

As of April 30, 2003																
														Projections		
Activity	FY	Trust Fund No.	Managing Unit/Name of the Manager	Task Team Leader	Original Closing Date	Current Closing Date	Original Indicative Funding (US\$000)	Current Indicative Funding (US\$000)		Cumulative Disb. up to & incl. FY02	Planned for FY03 (Oct 02)	Disburse + Commit FY03	Total Funds Received by Projects	Avail Balance	FY04	FY05
Environment Window		TF024369	ENV K.Georgieva	M. Gleditsch	12/31/1999									0.8		
WB/WWF Alliance for Forestry	99	TF023532	ENV K.Georgieva	C. Peter		12/31/2005	1150	1200		700.1	356.7	236.1	1200.0	263.8	30.0	
CAS and Environment Indicators	99	TF023501	ENV K.Georgieva	K. Hamilton	6/30/2002	12/31/2003	440	390		294.4	0.0	95.0	390.0	0.6	0.0	
Industrial Pollution Prevention Initiative and Environmental Priority Setting with China SEPA	99	TF023376	EASEN Z. Ecevit	R. Crooks	6/30/2002	12/31/2003	800	1300		751.1	124.5	270.5	1300.0	278.4	0.0	
Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Western Region Dev. Plan, China (CY2000-6)	00	TF027742	EASES Z. Ecevit	R. Crooks	6/30/2003	6/30/2004	250	185		26.9	16.0	124.0	185.0	34.1	0.0	
A New Model for Rural Development, China	00	TF027747	EASES Z. Ecevit	R. Crooks	12/31/2003	6/30/2004	200	150		7.5	50.0	132.5	150.0	10.0	0.0	
Africa Water Resources Management Initiative	99	TF023562	AFTU1 (?)	D. Grey	6/30/2003	11/30/2003	1100	1100		814.8	190.0	143.7	1100.0	141.5	0.0	
Env. Assessment Training	99	TF023456	AFTES R. Scobey	J. Boyle		6/30/2003	180	180		139.9	0.0	35.9	180.0	4.2	0.0	
Africa Environmental Risk Management Phase I & II	00	TF024817	AFTES R. Scobey	J. Boyle		6/30/2004	750.0	1050.0		346.8	225.0	309.5	715.0	58.7	225.0	
(a) Capacity building in strategic environment Assessments, Madagascar.			AFTES R. Scobey	J. Boyle												
(b) Reducing Climate Change Impacts and Vulnerability in Southern Africa.			AFTES R. Scobey	J. Boyle												

## Environment Window Activities

As of April 30, 2003															Projections	
Activity	FY	Trust Fund No.	Managing Unit/Name of the Manager	Task Team Leader	Original Closing Date	Current Closing Date	Original Indicative Funding (US\$000)	Current Indicative Funding (US\$000)		Cumulative Disb. up to & incl. FY02	Planned for FY03 (Oct 02)	Disburse + Commit FY03	Total Funds Received by Projects	Avail Balance	FY04	FY05
(c) Environmental Knowledge Management and Capacity Building in Africa.			AFTES R. Scobey	J. Boyle												
(d) Bringing Environmental Assessment to the grassroots level in Sub-Saharan Africa.			AFTES R. Scobey	J. Boyle												
(e) Integrating AIDS/HIV Impact Assessment (AIA) into EA in WB activities in SSA			AFTES R. Scobey	J. Boyle												
Africa : Urban Poverty and Community Based Environmental Upgrading	00	TF024942	AFTU1 (?)	C. Farvacque-Vitkovic	12/31/1999											
(a) Urban Community Upgrading in SSA		TF024943	AFTU1 (?)	C. Farvacque-Vitkovic		12/31/2003	3000	2650		513.3	175.0	262.9	1340.0	563.8	495.0	
(b) Managing the Environment Locally in SSA (MELISSA)		TF024945	AFTES R. Scobey	J. Boyle		12/31/2003	750	750		115.3	122.0	126.4	256.0	14.3	150.0	
(c) Clean Air Initiative in SSAfrican Cities		TF024946	AFTES R. Scobey	P. Bultynck		12/31/2003	800	800		174.2	240.0	210.9	454.0	69.0	300.0	
MNA Energy-Environment Reviews, Algeria, Egypt	00	TF024922	MNSRE D. Koehn	S. Arif		3/30/2005	900	900		114.4	262.4	525.8	700.0	59.8	200.0	240
MNA Legal Framework & Public Participation for Municipal & Hospital Waste Mgt	00	TF027741	MNSRE D. Koehn	A. Rotman		6/30/2004	640	640		167.9	300.0	132.5	340.0	39.6	240.0	
South Asia Strategic Program Phase I & II	00	TF024692	SASEN R.Ackermann	C. Brandon		12/31/2004	1000	1650		281.8	450	634.3	1150.0	233.9	450.0	
(a) National wealth, Rural Livelihoods and Demographic Change.			SASEN R.Ackermann	C. Brandon												
(b) Environmental Health.			SASEN R.Ackermann	C. Brandon												

## Environment Window Activities

As of April 30, 2003															Projections	
Activity	FY	Trust Fund No.	Managing Unit/Name of the Manager	Task Team Leader	Original Closing Date	Current Closing Date	Original Indicative Funding (US\$000)	Current Indicative Funding (US\$000)		Cumulative Disb. up to & incl. FY02	Planned for FY03 (Oct 02)	Disburse + Commit FY03	Total Funds Received by Projects	Avail Balance	FY04	FY05
(c ) Tradeoffs between Poverty, Growth and the Environment			SASEN R.Ackermann	C. Brandon												
Integrated Crop management for Small holders	00	TF027771	RDV K. Cleaver	E. Pehu		6/30/2004	354	354		65.9	150.0	83.3	210.0	60.8	144.0	
Community-based mechanisms to enhance land access and tenure security for the poor	00	TF024693	DECRG P.Collier	K. Deininger		3/30/2004	315	315		81.6	80.0	130.5	315.0	102.9	83.3	
Support to WDR 2002-2003	01	TF050121	DECWD	Z. Shalizi		6/30/2003	1000	1000		678.4	195.2	183.6	1000.0	138.0	0.0	
Environment Strategy Dissemination Support	02	TF050613	ENV K.Georgieva	M. Lovei		6/30/2003	80	260		69.8	260.0	179.7	260.0	10.5	0.0	
Environment in PRSPs	03	TF051309	ENV K.Georgieva	J. Bojo		6/30/2003	57	57		0.0	0.0	42.6	57.0	14.4	0.0	
Preparation of Toolkit for CEA	03	TF051310	ENV K.Georgieva	M. Lovei		6/30/2004	690	690		0.0	100.0	450.4	620.0	169.6	70.0	
Institutions & Governance in the MNA Region	03	TF051319	WBIEN M. de Nevers	A. Bianchi		4/30/2004	180	180		0.0	80.0	11.3	80.0	68.7	80.0	
Inequality & Investment: Land Tenure and Soil Degradation in the Indus Basin	03	TF051320	DECRG G. Feder	G. Mansuri		6/30/2004	106	106		0.0	20.0	39.3	40.0	0.7	66.0	
Mauritania, Technology Fosters Tradition	03	TF051328	LEGAF E. Adu	H.W. Wabnitz		4/30/2005	184.5	184.5		0.0	80.3	8.5	15.0	6.5	80.0	
Poverty, Health, & Environment maps,LAC	03	TF051350	LCSPP N. Hicks	Q. Wodon	6/30/2003	3/31/2004	150	150		0.0	100.0	71.0	125.0	54.0	25.0	
Forestry DRC	03	TF051382	AFTR2 J. Baah-Dwomoh	L. Debroux		6/30/2004	300	300		0.0	94.0	0.0	120.0	120.0	97.0	
Governance of Natural Resources	03	TF051420	SDVCP/DECR G I. Bannon/ P. Collier	K. Kuroda		6/30/2004	435	435		0.0	5.0	240.3	375.0	134.7	60.0	

## Environment Window Activities

As of April 30, 2003																
														Projections		
Activity	FY	Trust Fund No.	Managing Unit/Name of the Manager	Task Team Leader	Original Closing Date	Current Closing Date	Original Indicative Funding (US\$000)	Current Indicative Funding (US\$000)		Cumulative Disb. up to & incl. FY02	Planned for FY03 (Oct 02)	Disburse + Commit FY03	Total Funds Received by Projects	Avail Balance	FY04	FY05
Marine & Coastal Resources Management, Tanzania	03	TF051421	AFTES R. Scobey	I. Hewawasam		6/30/2004	416	416		0.0	150.0	106.0	145.0	39.0	271.0	
Dam Licensing, Benchmarking & Good Practice	03	TF051422	ENV K.Georgieva	A. Palmieri		6/30/2003	50	50		0.0	50.0	20.0	50.0	30.0	0.0	
Capacity Building by Indigenous Forest Communities	03	TF051457	LCSEO S. Davis	J. Martinez		3/30/2004	158.5	158.5		0.0	100.0	21.8	90.0	68.2	48.5	
Poverty & Natural Resources Use in the Vilanculos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary in Mozambique	03	TF051496	IFC L. C. Boorstin	D. Vorhies		12/31/2004	157.0	157.0		0.0	83.0	10.7	15.0	4.3	4.3	
The Potential Role of EA in Promoting Participation in Decision Making in SADC	03	TF051534	AFTES R. Scobey	J. Boyle		12/31/2004	425	425		0.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	0.0	200.0	
Egypt: Poverty & Natural Resources	03	TF051598	MNSRE S. Darghouth	M. L. Lajaunie		10/30/2004	300	300		0.0	30.0	0.7	20.0	19.3	200.0	
Poverty Environment Nexus: A Strategic Approach for Cambodia, Lao PDR & Vietnam	03	TF051607	EASES T. Serra	J. Nygard		6/30/2004	590	590		0.0	279.2	48.0	55.0	7.0	354.7	156.0
Environmental Quality & Vulnerable Populations in Shanghai	03	TF051608	EASUR K. Varma	M. Andersson		6/30/2003	154	154		0.0	154.0	154.0	154.0	0.0	0.0	
Environmental Income	03	TF051770	ENV K.Georgieva	J. Bojo	6/30/2003	12/30/2003	47	47		0.0	47	36.6	37.1	0.5	9.9	
Watershed Externalities & Local Institutions in India	03	TF051771	SASRD C. Bernard	M. Bapna		12/31/2004	118.5	118.5		0.0	20	0.0	10.0	10.0	80.0	
Devolution and Poverty	03	TF051783	ENV K.Georgieva	K. Hamilton		2/1/2004	120	120		0.0	55.0	54.8	65.0	10.2	55.0	
Coordinating Environment & Health Interventions in MENA	03	TF051785	MNSRE S. Darghouth	M. L. Lajaunie		3/31/2005	400	400		0.0	50.5	45.0	57.5	12.5	200.0	

## Environment Window Activities

As of April 30, 2003																
														Projections		
Activity	FY	Trust Fund No.	Managing Unit/Name of the Manager	Task Team Leader	Original Closing Date	Current Closing Date	Original Indicative Funding (US\$000)	Current Indicative Funding (US\$000)		Cumulative Disb. up to & incl. FY02	Planned for FY03 (Oct 02)	Disburse + Commit FY03	Total Funds Received by Projects	Avail Balance	FY04	FY05
Poverty Impacts of Payments for Environmental Services	03	TF051786	ENV K.Georgieva	S. Pagiola		6/30/2004	237	237		0.0	43.4	21.1	36.0	14.9	193.6	
Environmental Performance Disclosure in China	03	TF051800	DECRG P. Collier	H. Wang		12/31/2004	268	268		0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	120.0	
Poverty-NRM Uganda	03	TF051801	ENV K.Georgieva	K. Hamilton		6/30/2004	396.8	396.8		0.0	368.0	368.1	368.1	0.0	28.7	
Honduras:Eco/Cultural Tourism Development, Environmental & Social Dimensions	03	TF051812	LCSES J. Redwood	M. V. Pena		6/30/2004	300	300		0.0	71.9	70.1	80.0	9.9	220.0	
Farm Restructuring in ECA, Social, Economic & Environmental Impacts	03	TF051829	ECSSD A. Marc	N. Dudwick		9/30/2004	100	100		0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	90.0	
Strengthening the Environmental Initiative of NEPAD	03	TF051830	AFTES R. Scobey	R. Scobey		5/31/2004	250	250		0.0	100.0	65.0	100.0	35.0	150.0	
Yemen: Energy Access for Poverty Reduction	03	TF051837	EWDDR J. Saghir	R. Spencer		6/30/2004	122.9	122.9		0.0	24.0	0.0	70.0	70.0	52.9	
Vietnam Land Tenure Certificate	03	TF051927	EASES S. Shen	H. Pham		6/30/2004	250	250		0.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	200.0	
Indonesia: TA for the PROPER Program	03	TF051929	EASES T. Serra	T. Walton		9/30/2003	103	103		0.0	20.0	103.0	103.0	0.0	0.0	
Developing Monitoring Indicators & Tools for Tracking Poverty-Environment Issues	03	TF052198	AFTES R. Scobey	A. Kiss	6/30/2005	6/30/2005	500	500		0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	9.0	350.0	
<b>Total</b>							<b>5854.5</b>	<b>6447.4</b>		<b>5344.2</b>		<b>6005.3</b>	<b>14376.7</b>	<b>3028.0</b>	<b>5624.0</b>	

## Completed Environment Window Projects

<i>Activity</i>	<i>FY</i>	<i>Trust Fund No.</i>	<i>Managing Unit/Name of the Manager</i>	<i>Task Team Leader</i>	<i>Indicative Funding (US\$000)</i>	<i>Cumulative Disb. up to &amp; Inc. FY03</i>
Forest Policy Implementation	99	TF023457	RDV K. Cleaver	O. Knudssen	250	0.00
Environment Institutions Development Initiative	99	TF023953	EASEN Z. Ecevit	G. Dore	320	0.00
Coastal Zone Management	99	TF023443	AFTES R. Scobey	I. Hewawasam	200	0.00
Africa Regional Consultation on the WBG Environment Strategy	00	TF023997	ENV K.Georgieva	M. Lovei	160	0.00
Secondment of Mr. Hakon Kryvi	99	TF023783	EASEN Z. Ecevit	R. Crooks	135	0.00
LAC/SA Environment Strategy Consultations	99	TF023999	ENV K.Georgieva	M. Lovei	300	0.00
World Commission on Dams Follow-Up	01	TF050202	ENV K.Georgieva	A. Palmieri	23.5	0.00
Conference on Financing the Environmental Dimension of Sustainable Development	02	TF050917	ENV K.Georgieva	S. Pagiola	30	0.00
Capetown Parliamentary Conference in Preparation for World Summit on Sustainable Development	02	TF050077	WBIEN M.de Nevers	A. Bianchi		0.00
Coastal and Marine Management Secondment of H.O.Ibrekk	99	TF023863	ENV K.Georgieva	M. Hatzios	(475) 650	7.04
Community Based Forest Ecosystem Management, Vietnam	00	TF024747	EASES Z. Ecevit	T. Whitten	60	6.93
<b>Total Completed</b>						13.97
<b>Total Env Window</b>						<b>6,019.3</b>

## Social Window Activities

As of April 30, 2003															Projections	
Activity	FY	Trust Fund No.	Managing Unit/Name of the Manager	Task Team Leader	Original Closing Date	Current Closing Date	Original Indicative Funding (US\$000)	Current Indicative Funding (US\$000)		Cumulative Disb. up to & incl. FY02	Planned for FY03 (Oct 02)	Disburse + Commit FY03	Total Funds Received by Projects	Avail Balance	FY04	FY05
Social Window	00	TF024368	SDV S. Jorgensen	K. Mclean			0	0		0.0	0	0.0	830.6	830.6	-	
Social Development CDD Coordination	02	TF051226	SDV J. Edstrom	J. Edstrom	6/30/2004		500	500		6.3	131.2	92.5	200.0	101.3	120.00	
Sustaining Cultural Heritage and Development in Africa	00	TF023593	AFTES R. Scobey	A. Dalfelt	6/30/2003		300	250		116.5	70.0	78.8	250.0	54.7	-	
Africa Traditional Energy	01	TF024910	AFTES R. Scobey	B. Utria	6/30/2003		900	500		376.6	84.7	52.9	500.0	70.5	-	
Africa Producers Association and Poverty Reduction	01	TF024911	AFTES R. Scobey	M. Collion	6/30/2003	1/31/2004	190	210		119.3	21.4	49.3	210.0	41.4	41.38	
Africa Regional CDD	01	TF024882	AFTES R. Scobey	J. De Regt			3000	3000		0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	34.0	-	
Africa Regional CDD	01	TF024909	AFTES R. Scobey	J. De Regt	6/30/2003		1905	1905		382.6	294.5	276.4	689.9	30.9	400.00	
CDD Cameroon	02	TF050142	AFTES R. Scobey	J. De Regt	6/30/2003		45	45		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	
CDD Chad	02	TF050143	AFTES R. Scobey	J. De Regt	6/30/2003		170	170		36.5	35.0	9.2	50.0	4.4	-	
CDD Madagascar	02	TF050144	AFTES R. Scobey	J. De Regt	6/30/2003		90	90		54.7	35.0	13.0	90.0	22.3	50.00	
CDD Niger	02	TF050146	AFTES R. Scobey	J. De Regt	6/30/2003		241	241		152.1	80.9	0.1	171.0	18.8	-	
CDD Nigeria	02	TF050147	AFTES R. Scobey	J. De Regt	6/30/2003		160	160		45.7	5.1	5.0	60.0	9.3	20.00	
CDD Zambia	02	TF050148	AFTES R. Scobey	J. De Regt	6/30/2003		80	80		2.4	20.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	5.00	
CDD Lesotho	02	TF050149	AFTES R. Scobey	J. De Regt	6/30/2003		60	60		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	
CDD Ethiopia	03	TF051559	AFTES R. Scobey	J. De Regt	12/31/2003		50	50		0.0	50.0	0.0	30.0	30.0	30.00	
AFR Transportation	03	TF051178	AFTES R. Scobey	J. De Regt	6/30/2004		300	300		0.0	80.0	157.3	200.0	42.7	100.00	
<b>Africa Total</b>										<b>674</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>1327</b>	<b>192.4</b>	<b>766.38</b>	

## Social Window Activities

As of April 30, 2003															Projections	
Activity	FY	Trust Fund No.	Managing Unit/Name of the Manager	Task Team Leader	Original Closing Date	Current Closing Date	Original Indicative Funding (US\$000)	Current Indicative Funding (US\$000)		Cumulative Disb. up to & incl. FY02	Planned for FY03 (Oct 02)	Disburse + Commit FY03	Total Funds Received by Projects	Avail Balance	FY04	FY05
Indigenous Peoples and Sustainable Development in Latin America	01	TF024404	LCSEO S. Davis	J. Uquillas-Rodas	6/30/2003		900	739		223.4	162.0	0.0	223.4	0.0	-	
Mainstreaming Community Driven Development in MENA	01	TF024968	MNSRE P. Aklilu	C. Esperanza del Castillo	6/30/2003		742	424		160.7	192.0	76.6	254.0	16.7	-	
Poverty, Social Capital and Empowerment	01	TF024691	SDV S. Jorgensen	J. Edstrom	6/30/2003	6/30/2004	645	545		296.0	93.0	217.6	541.0	27.3	60.00	
Support of CDD in Post-Soviet Countries	01	TF024746	ECSSD A. Marc	M. Woodward	6/30/2003		960	860		181.0	365.0	630.9	860.0	48.1	-	
South Asia Inclusion (merged with TF24411)		TF024506	SASES R. Ackermann	R. Alsop						-5.6		5.6	0.0	0.0	-	
South Asia Local Organizations (merged with TF024506 Social Asia Inclusivity)	01	TF024411	SASES R. Ackermann	R. Alsop	6/30/2003	12/31/2003	780	630		228.3	140.6	312.3	630.0	89.4	54	
EAP Poverty & Social Analysis of Cambodia Social Sector	03	TF052138	EASRD M. Wilson	W. Zakout	6/30/2004		100	100		0.0	50.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	100	
LCR Enhancing Accountability of Institutions through enabling citizen participation in M&E	03	TF051594	SDV S. Jorgensen	W. Reuben	6/30/2004		160	160		0.0	100.0	55.1	96.0	40.9	71	
LCR Youth Empowerment and Social Inclusion	03	TF051665	LCSES J. Redwood	Maria Donoso Clark	12/31/2002		147	147		0.0	80.0	5.0	14.7	9.7	28	
SDV Social Development Strategy	03	TF051589	SDV S. Jorgensen	Susan Jacobs	10/30/2003		1000	1000		0.0	1000.0	319.8	545.0	225.2	450	
Capacity Building Network for Community Empowerment	03	TF051322	WBI Roumeen Islam	G. Febres	6/30/2003	6/30/2004	420	420		0.0	175.0	148.8	175.0	26.2	245	

## Social Window Activities

As of April 30, 2003															Projections	
Activity	FY	Trust Fund No.	Managing Unit/Name of the Manager	Task Team Leader	Original Closing Date	Current Closing Date	Original Indicative Funding (US\$000)	Current Indicative Funding (US\$000)		Cumulative Disb. up to & incl. FY02	Planned for FY03 (Oct 02)	Disburse + Commit FY03	Total Funds Received by Projects	Avail Balance	FY04	FY05
Investing in Social Capital Through CDD Projects	03	TF051253	SDV S. Jorgensen	R. Chase	6/30/2005		450	550		0.0		169.7	195.0	25.3	310	
CDD in Conflict Contexts	03	TF051772	SDV S. Jorgensen	D. Owen	6/30/2005		330	330		0.0		62.5	85.0	22.5	160	
Gender and Conflict in Mindanao	03	TF051773	EASES C. Fisiy	M. Judd	12/31/2005		497.6	497.6		0.0		24.2	35.0	10.8	180	
CDD Scaling Up Action Research Program	03	TF051811	AFTES R. Scobey	J. De Regt	12/30/2004		100.0	100.0		0.0		47.4	50.0	2.6	50	
Promoting Social & Public Accountability in Africa	03	TF051835	SDV S. Jorgensen	P. Shah	12/31/2005		450	450		0.0		56.6	110.0	53.4	210	
Armenia: Participatory Monitoring & Social Accountability	03	TF051836	SDV S. Jorgensen	R. Forster	6/30/2004		175	175		0.0		1.8	10.0	8.2	145	
Albania & Honduras: Improving the Environment for Civic Engagement in Poverty Reduction	03	TF051838	SDV S. Jorgensen	J. Thindwa	6/30/2004		172	172		0.0		27.0	30.0	3.0	115	
Gambia PRS: Support for Social Accountability & Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	03	TF051839	SDV S. Jorgensen	J. Thindwa	6/30/2004		210	210		0.0		11.0	40.0	29.0	170	
Review of CDD Impacts in the East Asia Region	03	TF051845	EASES C. Fisiy	S. Guggenheim	6/30/2005		515	515		0.0		54.7	100.0	45.3	200	
Chad: Localization on the PRSP in Rural Areas & Stakeholder Capacity Building	03	TF051861	AFTES R. Scobey	L. M' Baipor	12/31/2005		300	300		0.0		11.5	36.0	24.5	215	
Africa: Local Level Institutions & Macro Impact	03	TF051948	AFTES R. Scobey	P. Donnelly-Roark	12/30/2004		144	144		0.0		0.0	12.0	12.0	102	

## Social Window Activities

As of April 30, 2003															Projections	
Activity	FY	Trust Fund No.	Managing Unit/Name of the Manager	Task Team Leader	Original Closing Date	Current Closing Date	Original Indicative Funding (US\$000)	Current Indicative Funding (US\$000)		Cumulative Disb. up to & incl. FY02	Planned for FY03 (Oct 02)	Disburse + Commit FY03	Total Funds Received by Projects	Avail Balance	FY04	FY05
LLIs and Participatory M&E of PRSP/PRSCs in Kenya	03	TF052051	AFTES R. Scobey	P. Donnelly- Roark	5/31/2005		150	150		0.0		0.0	7.5	7.5	105	
Mainstreaming Social Devt in West Bank & Gaza	03	TF052023	MNC04 N. Roberts	K. Itaya WBI	6/15/2006		450	450		0.0		0.0	10.0	10.0	206	
Cambodia PSIA of Land Reforms	03	TF052138	EASRD M. Wilson	W. Zakout	6/30/2004		100	100		0.0		0.0	10.0	10.0	100	
<b>TOTALS</b>										<b>2,376.5</b>		<b>2,972.4</b>	<b>7,397.4</b>	<b>2,048.5</b>	<b>4,042.3</b>	

## Completed Social Window Projects

<i>Activity</i>	<i>FY</i>	<i>Trust Fund No.</i>	<i>Managing Unit/Name of the Manager</i>	<i>Task Team Leader</i>	<i>Indicative Funding (US\$000)</i>	<i>Cumulative Disb. up to FY03</i>
Local Level Institutions in Indonesia	01	TF024402	EASES Z. Ecevit	S. Guggenheim	240	0.0
Impact of SF Projects on Social Capital	01	TF024691	DEC	V. Rao	55	0.0
Public Disclosure in East Asia	01	TF024808	EASES Z. Ecevit	G. Brown	74	0.0
West Africa Hub Secondment	00	TF050546	AFTR2 J.Baah-Dwomoh	J.P. Chausse	210.5	147.4
Strategic Planning and Implementation of PIED	00	TF023497	LEGOP D. Freestone	N. Rukubwa- Ngaiza	320	296.8
<b>TOTAL COMPLETED</b>						<b>0.0</b>
<b>TOTAL SOCIAL WIN.</b>						<b>2,972.4</b>
<b>Totals without Hub</b>						<b>2,825.0</b>

## Poverty Window Activities

Activity	FY	Trust Fund No.	Managing Unit/Name of the Manager	Task Team Leader	Original Closing Date	Current Closing Date	Original Indicative Funding (US\$000)	Current Indicative Funding (US\$000)		As of April 30, 2003				Projections		
										Cumulative Disb. up to & incl. FY02	Planned for FY03 (Oct 02)	Disburse + Commit FY 03	Total Funds Received by Projects	Avail Balance	FY04	FY05
Poverty Window	02	TF050407	PRMPR J. Page	G. Prennushi												
Empowerment of Civil Society for Monitoring and Evaluation PRSP in LAC	02	TF050435	LCRVP D. de Ferranti	(K. Bain) R. Senderowitsch	12/30/2003	12/30/2003	98.7	98.7		0.0	67.1	76.7	83.0	6.3		
Malawi Poverty Alleviation and Sustainability Review	02	TF050417	AFTH1 D.B. Mutumbuka	N.M. Lenneiyee	6/30/2003	12/31/2003	327.4	327.4		90.0	237.4*	237.0	327.0	0.0		
Public Expenditures and Service Delivery in Nigeria	02	TF050450	DECRG P. Collier	S. Khemani	6/30/2003	6/30/2003	185	165.0		40.3	25.0	106.9	150.0	2.8		
Enhancing Poverty Analysis and Monitoring in Central Asia-Improved Links between Producers and Users of Data	02	TF050418	ECSPE P.K. Mitra	R. A. Shaban	12/30/2002	8/31/2003	135.0	135.0		23.1	85.0*	37.8	90.0	29.1		
Improving Poverty Monitoring and Analysis in Lao PDR	02	TF050419	EASPR H. Kharas	K. Richter	6/30/2002	12/31/2003	50.0	50.0		0.0	30.0	16.2	50.0	33.8		
East Timor: Enhancing the Poverty Impact of Public Spending	02	TF050436	EASPR H. Kharas	B. Bidani	12/30/2002	12/31/2003	42.0	42.0		0.0	26.0	13.5	42.0	28.5		
Public Expenditures and Poverty in Ethiopia	02	TF050420	AFTM2 F. Kilby	G. Prennushi	6/30/2003	12/31/2003	106.0	106.0		5.7	78.9*	16.8	60.0	37.5		
Participatory Mechanisms for Enhancing Accountability of Public Expenditures, Resources and Services	02	TF050437	PRMPR J. Page	K. Ezemenari	12/30/2003	12/30/2003	77.6	77.6		34.5	43.1	17.9	77.6	25.2		

## Poverty Window Activities

Activity	FY	Trust Fund No.	Managing Unit/Name of the Manager	Task Team Leader	Original Closing Date	Current Closing Date	Original Indicative Funding (US\$000)	Current Indicative Funding (US\$000)		As of April 30, 2003					Projections	
										Cumulative Disb. up to & incl. FY02	Planned for FY03 (Oct 02)	Disburse + Commit FY 03	Total Funds Received by Projects	Avail Balance	FY04	FY05
Capacity building for setting development targets, estimating costs, and setting priorities in PRSPs	02	TF050441	LCSPN N. Hicks	Q. Wodon	6/30/2002	9/30/2003	75.1	125.1		36.4	95.1*	68.9	125.1	19.8		
Poverty Alleviation and Rural Accessibility Planning	02	TF050544	MNSIF E. Forestier	(T. Wolden) (A.Schliessler) R. Al-Assar	12/30/2003	12/30/2003	186.00	186.00		0.0	0.0*	186.0	186.0	0.0		
Empowerment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa through Disease Control	02	TF050440	AFTF3 B. Benton	B. Benton	12/31/2003	12/31/2003	250.00	250.00		95.3	150.0	0.0	160.0	64.7		
Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA): Madagascar Country Case Study	02	TF050502	AFTM1 P.H. Le Houerou	J. Hentschel	12/30/2003	12/30/2003	106.00	106.00		6.9	52.0*	71.0	106.0	28.0		
Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA): Chad Country Case Study	02	TF050438	AFTM3 C.A. Mills	(E. Huybens) C. Richaud	12/30/2003	12/30/2003	130.50	130.50		10.3	35.0	114.6	130.5	5.6		
Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA): Guyana Country Case Study	02	TF050439	LCSPN N. Hicks	(J. L. Baker) N. Hicks	12/31/2003	12/31/2003	122.00	122.00		16.4	102.0*	11.0	122.0	94.6		
Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA): Mongolia Country Case Study	02	TF050611	EASPR H. Kharas	V. Songwe	12/30/2003	12/30/2003	150.00	150.00		27.0	110.0*	70.9	107.0	9.1		

## Poverty Window Activities

Activity	FY	Trust Fund No.	Managing Unit/Name of the Manager	Task Team Leader	Original Closing Date	Current Closing Date	Original Indicative Funding (US\$000)	Current Indicative Funding (US\$000)		As of April 30, 2003					Projections	
										Cumulative Disb. up to & incl. FY02	Planned for FY03 (Oct 02)	Disburse + Commit FY 03	Total Funds Received by Projects	Avail Balance	FY04	FY05
Measuring and Learning about Empowerment and Social Inclusion as Key Social Development Outcomes in Bank-assisted CDD projects	02	TF050543	SDV S. Jorgensen	L. Bennett	12/30/2003	12/30/2003	150.00	150.00		20.0	130.0*	6.0	70.0	44.0		
Indigenous Municipality Strategy: An Aymara Proposal of Empowerment	02	TF050501	LCC7C M. Alexander	S. Cesilini	6/30/2003	6/30/2003	45.00	45.00		16.9	16.9	17.1	45.0	11.0		
Social Dimensions of Multiple Rate Increases in Georgia	03	TF051313	ECSSD L.Tuck	J.Lampietti	6/30/2003	6/30/2003	101.10	101.10		0.0	48.0	73.2	60.0	-13.2		
Social Dimensions of Energy Utility Privatization in Eastern Europe and Central Asia	03	TF051314	ECSSD L.Tuck	J.Lampietti	6/30/2003	6/30/2003	111.00	111.00		0.0	11.9	78.7	80.0	1.3		
Poverty and Environmental Management	03	TF051323	DECRG P. Collier	M.Das Gupta	6/30/2005	6/30/2005	335.00	335.00		0.0	148.0	128.6	150.0	21.4	114.0	73.0
Measuring Empowerment	03	TF051784	PRMPR S. Shetty	R. Alsop	3/1/2005	3/1/2005	315.00	315.00		0.0		29.8	30.0	0.3		
Poverty & Social Impact Analysis of Rural Reforms in Zambia	03	TF051799	AFTP1 P. Le Houerou	A. Adugna	9/30/2003	9/30/2003	183.50	183.50		0.0		59.4	68.0	8.6		
Broad Based Rural Growth in Jamaica	03	TF051928	LCSE M. Cackler	N. Piccioni	8/30/2003	8/30/2003	50.50	50.50		0.0		0.0	5.0	5.0		
PSIA in West & Central Africa	03	TF051946	AFTPM P. Donovan	Q. Wodon	12/31/2004	12/31/2004	248.00	248.00		0.0		22.1	62.0	39.9		
Revisiting the Role of Agriculture in Reducing Poverty in Africa	03	TF051975	AFTP2 F. Kilby	L. Christiaensen	12/30/2004	12/30/2004	235	235		0.0		0.0	48.0	48.0		

## Poverty Window Activities

Activity	FY	Trust Fund No.	Managing Unit/Name of the Manager	Task Team Leader	Original Closing Date	Current Closing Date	Original Indicative Funding (US\$000)	Current Indicative Funding (US\$000)		As of April 30, 2003					Projections	
										Cumulative Disb. up to & incl. FY02	Planned for FY03 (Oct 02)	Disburse + Commit FY 03	Total Funds Received by Projects	Avail Balance	FY04	FY05
Ethiopia: Empowering Civil Society	03	TF051976	AFTES R. Scobey	M. Correia	5/31/2004	5/31/2004	295	295		0.0		0.0	7.5	7.5		
Tanzania: Poverty & Social Impact Analysis of Agricultural Taxation	03	TF051977	AFTES R. Scobey	M. Correia	12/31/2004	12/31/2004	125	125		0.0		0.0	24.0	24.0		
<b>Totals</b>							<b>4136.29</b>	<b>4,041.2</b>		<b>486.6</b>		<b>1,946.3</b>	<b>3,198.2</b>	<b>765.3</b>	<b>114.0</b>	

## Completed Poverty Window Projects

<i>Activity</i>	<i>FY</i>	<i>Trust Fund No.</i>	<i>Managing Unit/Name of the Manager</i>	<i>Task Team Leader</i>	<i>Indicative Funding (US\$000)</i>	<i>Cumulative Disb. up to FY03</i>
Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA): Pakistan Country Case Study	02	TF050423	SDV S. Jorgensen	A. Dani	122	35.7
Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA): Kyrgyz Country Case Study	02	TF050421	ECSPE P.K. Mitra	P. Rodriguez	0.00	78.1
Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA): Malawi Country Case Study	02	TF050422	AFTM1 P.H. Le Houerou	H. Zaman	124	107.3
<b>Total</b>						<b>221.1</b>