

Africa

Group 1 Constituency Newsletter | EDS14



www.worldbank.org/eds14

JUNE/JULY 2020

APT RESPONSE TO RACISM: WBG TASK FORCE ON RACISM

The world has seen a renewed call for change in the global response to matters of racial justice and inequity. In the wake of amplified public outcry and unprecedented levels of solidarity and commitment across all races and economic and cultural backgrounds against racism, Global Institutions have neither taken the backseat nor have they shied away from standing in solidarity with the historical and apprentice recipients of racial injustice. They have broadly acknowledged the disproportionate treatment of their staff, clients and partners alike on account of their race. They have also made their stance on racial injustice known by reassuring their partners and stakeholders that they continually seek to remedy this persistent institutional racial divide and embrace diversity through policies and advocacy. While global institutions like the World Bank Group have made commitments to their members to enforce practices aimed at bridging the racial divide, especially within the multicultural ecosystem in which they operate, it is undeniable that deconstructing biased perceptions and prejudicial behavior remains a challenge, and institutional policies on non-discrimination may not serve the purpose for which they are intended.

To demonstrate the World Bank Group's commitment to the reverberating global response on racial injustice, on June 18, President Malpass spoke out against racial injustices, denouncing racial discrimination and social injustice as having no place in any workplace or society. He strongly regretted that the scourge of racial injustice was deep and pernicious, and therefore needed to be confronted and ended. In the same voice, he expressed compassion and shame at the indefensible acts of racial injustice and announced that the WBG would set up a Task Force on Racism. The Task Force would be mandated to work on issues related to challenges of racial injustice within all WBG institutions, projects and countries. Led by Senior Vice President and World Bank Group General Counsel, Sandie Okoro, the Task Force on Racism would work closely with the WBG's Human Resources, Operations, Internal Justice Service, the Diversity and Inclusion Council and offices across the World Bank Group.

Over the years, the WBG has consistently and effectively communicated that it counts its staff as its most significant assets which, from a geographical, educational and professional standpoint, bring innovative and responsive development solutions to its clients. This ensures that WBG staff work in an environment that enables them to deliver their responsibilities effectively. The WBG has engaged on diversity and inclusion by setting a strategy to focus on broad-based communications and staff engagement; globalize diversity and inclusion initiatives; embed diversity and inclusion into its managerial processes; and continue to identify new approaches to inclusion and diversity. To support staff engagement on matters of diversity and inclusion, the WBG has strengthened Employee Business Resource Groups (EBRG) as platforms within which conversations on diversity and inclusion, among other issues, are most relevantly acknowledged and given legitimate conveyance to Management comprised Diversity and Inclusion Councils. These EBRGs include the WBG/IMF Staff African Society, the Caribbean Association of the WBG and IMF (CAWI), the Disability Advocacy and Resource Employee (DARE) group, the Eurasian Staff Association, and GLOBE.



The World Bank Group Headquarters, Washington D.C.

On the anniversary of the official end of slavery in the USA, a day marked on June 19 as Juneteenth, the WBG organized an all-staff event to recognize the historical importance of the day. This gesture and the aforementioned initiatives serve as reaffirming demonstration of the WBG values. The WBG, as are many global institutions, exists in extraordinary times. No time like the present has the need to discuss in

earnest the intersections of prejudice and dismantling of all siloes been more pertinent. The WBG reiterates its commitment to build on the current wave of call to reckoning to tackle injustices, racial injustice, and inequality within the World Bank Group and around the world.

Dear Colleagues,

People are gathering in Washington and around the world this weekend to use their numbers and voices against racism. I want to speak to you, my colleagues, friends, and co-workers, on the horrific events of the last few weeks, though I know I won't be able to find the right or strong enough words. What happened to George Floyd is beyond reprehensible. I hope that justice will be served for him and his family, but it can't make up for his death and the pain for him, his family and those who care about humanity. The scourge of racism is deep and pernicious and requires action to prevent such indefensible acts. I don't know whether we can grow into a society and humankind that is fair, just, and equal, but I know that injustice must be confronted to do so.

I've listened to your powerful messages, blogs and conversations by staff and managers and feel overwhelmed by your emotions and mine, including outrage, fear and shame. It is critical that we listen to each other and find ways to help at this frightening time.

Many of you are worried for your safety and the safety of your family, friends, and loved ones. I urge you to speak with your manager about specific concerns you may have so we can try to address your concerns and learn from your perspective. I appreciate the thoughtful viewpoints we have received thus far. I encourage you to make use of Bank Group resources including those on security, health and mental health.

I'm sure that we can do better as an institution in tackling injustices, racism, inequality, and violence within the World Bank Group and around the world. We—you and I—must fight hard against racial discrimination and social injustice in our workplace and in our work around the world. I want to deepen my understanding of these issues, and as WBG President, I pledge to take action to promote inclusion and stamp out racism within our institution, in our programs, and around the world.



David Malpass
June 6, 2020

PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEBT SERVICE SUSPENSION INITIATIVE (DSSI)

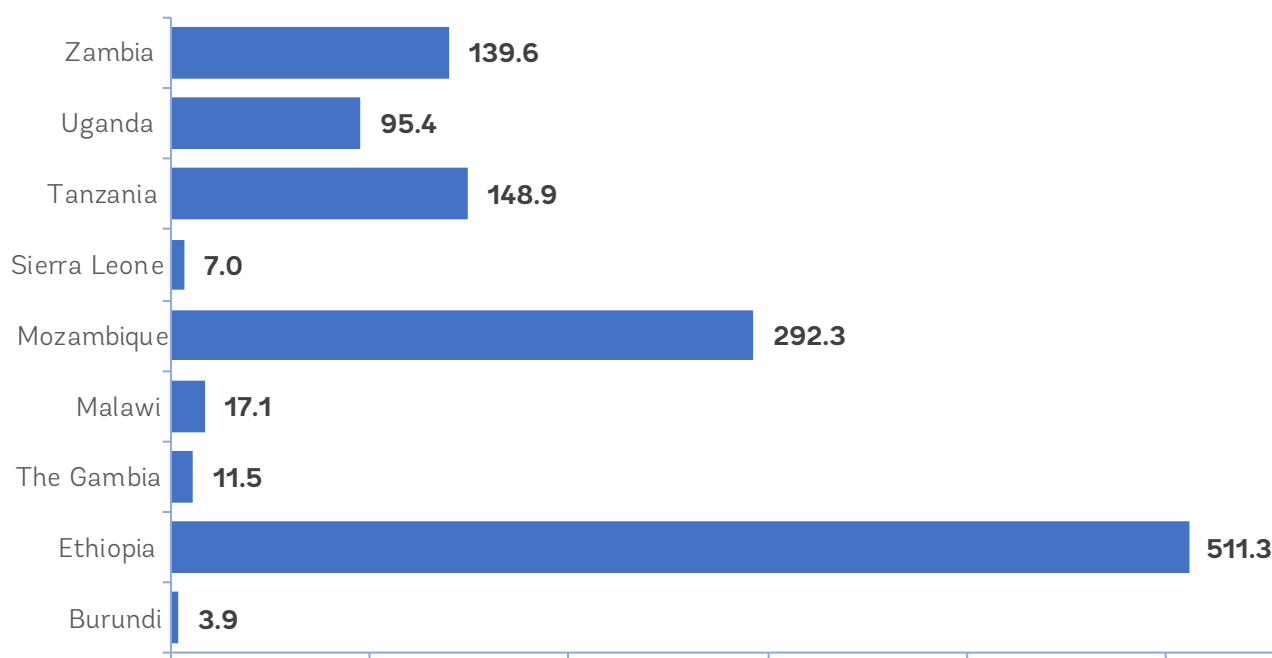
INTRODUCTION

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has wreaked havoc in most economies in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). IMF forecast indicates SSA economies will contract this year by 3.2 percent, a nosedive not seen in the last three decades. Per capita GDP is expected to fall by 5.3 percent, putting millions of people on the cusp of falling back into extreme poverty. Pandemic containment measures had brought large swathes of SSA economies to hibernation, denying governments fiscal resources to finance unexpectedly high health outlays as

pandemic takes precedence. The DSSI will provide urgently needed fiscal space to low-income countries to effectively respond to the pandemic's health, social and economic consequences. Participation in the DSSI is voluntary. DSSI's total savings are estimated at \$11.5 billion. DSSI-eligible countries will repay the suspended debt service in 4 years, with a grace period of 1 year.

PARTICIPATION IN THE DSSI BY THE CONSTITUENCY COUNTRIES

The overriding objectives of the DSSI are to provide urgently need fiscal space to low-income countries so that they effectively respond to the pandemic's health, social and



well as honor their debt obligations. With depressed revenues, the inevitable debt bill endangers the country's efforts to fortify economies and fight poverty. Unfortunately, increasing costs of servicing sovereign debt would threaten the very development outcomes that debt buildup helped bring about.

Most Sub-Saharan African countries have been struggling to strike a balance between responding to the increased COVID-19 related health spending and honoring their statutory obligations, including paying their sovereign debt. Noting the urgency of saving lives in the midst of exponentially spreading COVID-19, the G20 countries have put in place an eight-month COVID-19 Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) thanks to the Bretton Woods Institutions' call. The initiative allows suspensions of debt service owed to official bilateral creditors by 73 IDA countries, of which 15 are from the Constituency while channeling of resources to fight the

economic consequences. Participation in the DSSI is voluntary. As of June 29, nine DSSI-eligible countries from the Constituency, with a total saving of US\$1.2 billion, had formally signed up to participate in the DSSI. The list of constituency countries and their potential savings is indicated below.

Countries could reap several benefits by participating in the DSSI. First, depending on the country's debt profile, DSSI releases additional budgetary resources which could contribute to the country's efforts to combat the virus's spread and consequent social and economic impact. Second, the very decision to participate in the initiative reflects a country's willingness to embrace debt transparency. Debt Transparency is an essential element of IDA's Sustainable Development Financing Policy (SDFP) which came into effect this month and will be rolled to all IDA countries over the next couple of days. Third, depending on the severity and longevity of the crisis, countries could save more resources which could

fund other programs if the duration of the suspension is extended. Last but not least, countries which have subscribed to the DSSI could be eligible to access a US\$10 billion COVID-19 Liquidity Facility (CLF)¹, which aims to provide short-term financing to IDA countries. Constituency countries with limited access to capital markets and narrow space to service their debt obligations are therefore encouraged to participate in the DSSI in order to mobilize additional resources to save lives and livelihoods of their people as they respond to the unfolding pandemic.

EMERGING CHALLENGES

The implementation of the DSSI has not been without challenges. A couple of issues continue to constrain the uptake of the initiative as countries seek clarity before committing their participation. Firstly, there is uncertainty about the participation of lending institutions of non-Paris Club countries. While the G20 term sheet for DSSI refers to official bilateral and multilateral creditors, uncertainty remains regarding the participation of plurilateral creditors. Efforts are underway to provide clarification on this issue.

Secondly, precise terms of participation by the non-Paris club countries are less clear. There have been instances in which eligible countries have been provided with additional requirements such as the limit on access to new financing or clearance of arrears before participating in the initiative. The imposition of additional requirements on borrowing countries is partly attributed to the absence of a common framework among non-Paris creditors. To address this issue, non-Paris creditors have been encouraged to adopt Paris Club Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or clearly articulate their common MoU that will ensure the DSSI implementation is rule-based and transparent.

Thirdly, borrowing countries have a concern about default and cross-default clauses. A couple of countries expressed concern that their participation in DSSI could give rise to an event of default and the possible acceleration of payments on their commercial debts through clause defaults. The Institute for International Finance, private creditors' apex body, has developed a waiver that would allow borrowers to request forbearance from official bilateral creditors, without triggering an event of default. However, concerned countries are advised to examine existing clauses with financial and legal advisors.

Finally, most countries in the Constituency would like to see the participation of bilateral and multilateral creditors in the DSSI. The G20 communique encouraged these creditors

to participate in the DSSI on equal terms. The IFF has released terms of reference for voluntary private sector participation², which could encourage countries to request private sector participation in DSSI. On the participation of the MDBs, IDA and IBRD in particular, the case has so far made that their participation in the DSSI would have no additionality but risk their ability to maintain their current ratings and low cost of funding. So, instead of participating in the DSSI, most MDBs will mobilize additional resources to ensure there is a positive net flow to IDA countries. For example, while reflows over the remainder of 2020 to IDA is US\$2, planned commitments are about US\$33 billion, which is more than 15 times of debt service.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The discussion on the participation of MDBs in DSSI is yet to be finalized but all indications point to their nonparticipation at least for the time being, unless donor countries agree to replenish a trust fund that would compensate for the foregone repayments. Constituency countries should be aware that implementation of the SDFP in FY21 would primarily focus on improving debt transparency, including prudent utilization of the resources freed up from the country's participation in the DSSI. Going forward, the IMF and World Bank will continue to provide support for the implementation of the DSSI in three ways. First, they engage in discussions with a broad base of private-sector creditors on participation in the DSSI and also support dialogue with the IIF on the scope and terms of private sector participation in the initiative. Second, they will clarify major credit rating agencies' position in treating country participation in DSSI. Lastly, they will conduct further analysis on country liquidity needs and debt sustainability and report back around the 2020 Annual Meetings to inform the G20's decision on extending the initiative.

FINANCIAL RESPONSE AT THE INTERSECTION OF COVID-19 AND FCV STRATEGY

On February 25, 2020, the WBG Board discussed and approved the first-ever fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) Strategy. The objective of the strategy is to enhance the WBG's effectiveness to support countries in addressing the drivers and impact of FCV and strengthening their resilience, especially for the most vulnerable and marginalized populations. This objective is critical to achieving the WBG's twin goals. The strategy sets out a new framework for understanding FCV and a robust set of measures to increase the effectiveness

¹ Repayment terms for CLF could match G20 DSSI terms (i.e. grace period of 1 years and final maturity of 4 years) or be more favorable to ease the fiscal pressure on borrowers, i.e. grace period of 3 years and final maturity of 8 years.

² Terms of Reference for Voluntary Private Sector Participation in the G20/Paris Club Debt Service Suspension Initiative.

of WBG development support to both low- and middle-income countries that are dealing with diverse challenges across the FCV spectrum, including high levels of violence, forced displacement shocks, and sub-national conflict.

By 2030, it is estimated that more than half of the world's extreme poor will live in countries characterized by FCV. Therefore, preventing and mitigating FCV challenges is key to making progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to the international community's broader efforts to promote peace and prosperity. Violent conflicts have increased to the highest levels observed over the past three decades. The world is also facing the largest forced displacement crisis ever recorded. Rising inequality, lack of opportunity, discrimination, and exclusion are fueling grievances and perceptions of injustice. Climate change, demographic change, migration, technological transformations, illicit financial flows, and violent extremism are often interconnected, posing risks that transcend borders. Many countries also suffer from chronically poor governance. These factors can increase vulnerability to shocks and crises and can create regional and global spillovers. They can cause devastating impacts, especially for women, children, youth and people with disabilities, which could be felt for generations. Without swift and effective action, FCV risks could both erode gains made in the fight against poverty and undermine the prospects for further progress.

At the time of preparation and approval of the FCV strategy, there was little or no information about COVID-19. The novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is having an unprecedented impact around the world, both in health and socio-economic terms. According to the FAO, there are 55 countries and territories (home to 135 million acutely food-insecure people) in need of urgent humanitarian food and nutrition assistance, a third of which are FCV countries. Generally, FCVs tend to have limited capacities of handling social, political and health challenges and their consequences. Since COVID-19 does not discriminate countries, FCVs must cope with either their very limited health capacity or socio-economic aspects of the shock. Consequently, these countries are faced with an excruciating trade-off between saving lives or livelihoods or, in a worst-case scenario, saving people die from hunger.

GLOBAL RESPONSE TO THE HEALTH CRISIS

Considering the disruptive nature of the pandemic in FCVs and across the world, there is a need for an effective and coordinated global response. Consequently, In March 2020, the World Bank Group announced a COVID response package in the amount of \$14 billion fast-track financing to assist countries coping with the crisis, in addition to helping countries

beef up health systems capacity. This is followed by an ambitious COVID Phase II response package of up to \$160 billion.

Following the recent Audit Committee discussions of June 15, 2020, on IBRD Sustainable Annual Lending Limit (SALL) level for FY21 and Net Income proposals, the WBG Board has affirmed the need for robust IBRD support to COVID-19 response. The Board agreed with the proposal to deploy a crisis buffer of \$10 billion in FY21 to respond to crisis and enhance recovery effectively. The Board has also expressed its opposition to the proposal to hold the IDA transfer in a surplus account. This is due to the fact that the annual transfer of IBRD resources to IDA is an important principle and a strong sign of solidarity for the World Bank's poorest countries, especially those with FCV characteristics. It is even more important to uphold this principle in these challenging times. The Africa Group I Constituency is in line with this thinking and believes that even a pause of the transfer would send the wrong signal to clients and the international community of the Bank's support for the poorest. It emphasizes the need for financial prudence given deteriorating market and credit conditions and other evolving variables.

MINISTERIAL PLATFORMS: FRAMING THE ROLES OF GOVERNORS

The World Bank Group Council of Governors, which consists of one Governor and one Alternate Governor appointed by each member country, is constituted in accordance with the Bank's Articles of Agreement³ as the highest decision-making body of the World Bank. The Council of Governors' responsibilities include dealing with membership issues, maintenance of the Bank's authorized capital stock, governance matters such as the appointment of Executive Directors, deciding appeal issues of the Bank and approving amendments to the Articles of Agreements. The Africa Group 1 Constituency is represented at the Council of Governors by Governors who either serve their respective governments as Ministers of Finance, Minister of Economic Planning or Development Planning. They delegate select powers to the Executive Directors.⁴ That notwithstanding, their role remains critical to the execution of the mandate of the Office of the Executive Director.

Comprehensive rules guide the Africa Group 1 Constituency, through guidelines and procedures that prescribe representation at the joint World Bank/ International Monetary Fund Development Committee, Small States Forum, International Development Association Borrowers Representatives and Africa Caucus Meetings. This article will focus on the role

³ IBRD Articles of Agreement, IFC Articles of Agreement, IDA Articles of Agreement and MIGA Convention

⁴ IBRD Articles of Agreement, Article V, Section 4(a)



Small States Ministers at the Small States Ministerial Roundtable. World Bank/IMF Annual Meetings October 2019

of the Africa Group 1 Constituency Governors on Development Committee and the Small States Forum.

THE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

The Development Committee, established in October 1974, is the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund is a ministerial-level forum mandated with the transfer of real resources to developing countries. The Development Committee advises and reports to the Boards of Governors of the WBG and the IMF. It is also tasked with the effective and efficient response to the status of development, to promote economic development in the developing countries. Africa Group 1 is duly represented at the Development Committee by a panel of Governors who serve based on a prescribed system of rotation for a period of two years. The Constituency Development Committee Panel comprises five members, whose current composition is chaired by the Governor for the Kingdom of Eswatini. The current Alternate and next Constituency Development Chair for the period of 2020 - 2022 is the Governor for the Republic of South Sudan.

During his two-year tenure as Africa Group 1 Constituency Development Committee Chair, the Governor for Eswatini, Hon. Dr. Tambo Gina has articulated and advocated the

Constituency positions on critical development issues including the need for the WBG to address more robustly, Human Capital Development, Illicit Financial Flows, Regional Integration, Jobs and Economic Transformation, Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in WBG Operations and Sustainable Financing for Development.

As his term as Chair of the Constituency Development Committee Panel draws to a close, on October 2020, the Executive Director, Ms. Anne Kabagambe wishes to thank on behalf of all Governors, the relentless dedication and service of Hon. Dr. Gina to Africa Group I Constituency.

SMALL STATES FORUM

There are currently 50 countries classified as small states, 42 of which meet the World Bank Group definition of small states and eight countries which, though do not meet the criteria of small states in population requirements, are classified as such by virtue of experiencing similar unique development challenges to small states. The criteria by which this group is defined is of countries with a population below 1.5 million or less and those with relatively larger populations that share similar challenges. While this diverse group of countries share common characteristics, there is a high variation of challenges among them, in terms of population size, income levels, geography and their development outcomes. Most small states' exposure to natural disasters, climate

change, fragmentation and dispersion, debt sustainability burdens and exogenous shocks qualify them as highly vulnerable. Small States also face challenges of vulnerabilities unique to small populations, limited geographical opportunities such as those faced by island and landlocked countries, lack of diversified assets, limited capacity, and avenues to potential response to financial innovation, opportunities for South-South learning, triangular partnerships and knowledge sharing. The challenge here lies in the inability of some of the small states to overcome their financing constraints and build adequate capacity to be self-sufficient. Most of them are caught in a gap between eligibility for concessional financing and self-sufficiency.

In order to address their development needs, the WBG has created a platform for Ministerial dialogue on addressing small states development needs. This platform, the Small States Forum, is a diverse platform, which caters for its members' peculiarity of falling outside the standard of development model where the natural progression of economies is marked by low-income and IDA-eligible countries becoming middle-income and IBRD states. The WBG has committed to supporting small states' development efforts by engaging them, through the Small States Forum, mainly using IDA resources. IDA has been at the forefront of support to small states, as the leading multilateral provider of development assistance to their economies. It has extended special treatment to IDA only small states in terms of access, financing volumes and concessionality. IDA-eligible small states, by implication, therefore, have access to additional financing from various IDA windows, such as the Crisis Response Window, the Regional Program, and the Private Sector Window.

The Small States Forum, chaired on a rotational basis among the Caribbean, Africa, and the Pacific, defines the issues on which it shall seek WBG support and focus. These issues which evolve over short periods of time, usually renewed at the sitting of every Small State Forum which convenes on the sidelines of the World Bank Group/IMF Annual Meetings, do take into consideration current and most pressing global development challenges they faced. During the period preceding October 2018, the Small States Forum had agreed that the critical areas on which they sought WBG support were namely:

- Enhancing development finance
- Fostering private investment and diversification
- Strengthening client capacity

At the resumption of new chairmanship by Fiji, the Small States Forum reviewed its development challenges in the context of *Blue Economy and Marine Pollution, Adaptation and Resilience* and *Economic and Financial Stability*. Under these thematic areas, small states Ministers stressed the need to bring climate aspects into the ocean agenda and the need to find solutions for pollution.

The WBG has committed to making adaptation and resilience a key priority of its action plan on climate change for both small islands developing states and small landlocked states. The Bank showcased its Blue Economy Action Plan of providing support to the Blue Economy and addressing marine pollution and mobilizing climate finance in small states by presenting Seychelles as the prototype of the world's first blue bond. The World Bank would ramp up its adaptation climate finance to reach \$50 billion over FY21– FY25 from IBRD, IDA, IFC, and mobilized private finance. The resources would be channeled towards projects to bring adaptation and resilience on a par with mitigation on the public side of financing and crowding in private financing such as insurance mechanisms. The WBG is also increasing the range of instruments available to small states such as the catastrophe deferred drawdown options (CAT-DDOs) and mobilizing additional climate finance through green bonds and blue bonds.

The interests of the three Africa Group I Constituency Countries represented under the Small States Forum, namely, Eswatini, Lesotho and Seychelles, cut across all criteria of the small states' vulnerabilities. From economic, cultural, and environmental vulnerabilities to the potential effects of climate change and its associated extreme events, to trade and infrastructure impediments faced by landlocked states or debt sustainability challenges, these pose serious consequences for small states economies.

Both Eswatini and Lesotho face unique challenges as landlocked small states, as does Seychelles as the sole island represented under Africa Group I Constituency. The Governors for these three countries continue to serve as ardent advocates for the Constituency at the Small States Forum. The Constituency attaches great value to the two voices on small landlocked states, those of Hon. Minister Tambo Gina of Eswatini and the former Hon. Minister Tlohelang Aumane of Lesotho. In particular and having been at the forefront of Seychelles' leading industry development, the Africa Group 1 Constituency looks forward to Hon. Loustau-Lallane's continued leadership in voicing the concerns of small island states and advancing the discourse on the WBG support for the blue economy.

CONSTITUENCY COUNTRY PORTFOLIOS

INTRODUCTION

This section shares portfolio profiles of each of the 22 Constituency Countries. The objective of these profiles is to provide a synopsis of the quality of, and lending volume to our Constituency Countries by the World Bank Group. Whilst a detailed list of all active projects of each country cannot be shared, it is hoped that information on the dominant sectors supported under their portfolios and the instruments under which they have been prepared will give a sense of the trends in development support in Constituency Countries. Recent WBG engagement with countries on an exchange on best practice has demonstrated a keenness for countries to explore opportunities for joint regional projects. Subsequent issues of this publication will share elaborate details on specific regional projects and their respective impact in countries that have implemented them and highlight the importance of collaboration in financing development.



THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

Hon. Dr. Thapelo Matsheka, Governor for the Republic of Botswana

The engagement between the Republic of Botswana and the World Bank Group is guided by the Botswana Country Partnership Framework (FY16–20), endorsed by the joint Boards of Executive Directors of the International Development Agency

(IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) in April 2016. The CPF was extended by one year, to FY21. WBG lending to Botswana is on IBRD terms. The country portfolio consists of two active projects and five advisory services and analytics projects worth US\$332 million, of which US\$109.8 million, equivalent to 33.12 percent, has been disbursed. Investment Project Financing (IPF)⁵ is the dominant financing instrument in Botswana's portfolio. The Bank is actively supporting Botswana in water security and integrated transport projects. The advisory services Botswana received from the Bank are on economic diversification and competitiveness and, social protection systems.

⁵ Investment Project Financing (IPF) provides IBRD loan, IDA credit/grant, as well as IBRD and IDA guarantee financing in support of clients for activities that create the physical or social infrastructure necessary to reduce poverty and create sustainable development. IPF focuses on long-term (5–10 years) finance of goods, works, services, and other types of expenditures.



THE REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI

Hon. Minister Dr. Domitien Ndiwokubwayo, Governor for the Republic of Burundi

The engagement between the Republic of Burundi and the World Bank Group is guided by the Burundi Country Partnership Framework (FY19–23) endorsed by the joint Boards of Executive Directors of the International Development Agency (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) Board in July 2019. Burundi is an IDA FCS with a performance-based allocation of US\$700 million for IDA19. The country portfolio consists of 12 active projects worth US\$582 million, of which US\$165.5 million, equivalent to 29.3 percent, has been disbursed. Investment Project Financing is the dominant financing instrument in Burundi's portfolio. The Bank's lending volume to Burundi is in energy, health and other social services which together accounts for 59.3 percent of the portfolio.



THE STATE OF ERITREA

Hon. Minister Berhane Habtemariam, Governor for the State of Eritrea

The State of Eritrea began its re-engagement process with the WBG in December 2018. The WBG and the Government of Eritrea are currently actively engaged in discussions to begin preparation of the country's Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA)⁶, Country Engagement Note (CEN)⁷, and to explore arrears clearance options. While Eritrea is classified as an IDA country, with indicative performance-based allocation for IDA19 yet to be determined, it is a non-accrual status country. There are neither active nor any pipeline projects in its portfolio. Eritrea has not received any IDA resources since the Board approved a policy on non- concessional borrowing in July 2006. The Bank is actively working to support the State of Eritrea through Trust Funds.

⁶ The Debt Sustainability Analysis is a tool that is used as part of a framework developed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to help guide countries and donors in mobilizing critical financing for low-income countries, while reducing the chances of an excessive build-up of debt.

⁷ In limited circumstances, the WBG may prepare a CEN instead of a CPF. CENs are appropriate for countries where the World Bank Group is unable to define detailed objectives, develop a program, or engage at significant scale in the medium term. A CEN may be appropriate in countries where the WBG is re-engaging after a long absence, in countries affected by conflict or fragility, or other situations that prevent the development of a medium-term program.



THE KINGDOM OF ESWATINI

Hon. Minister Dr. Tambo Gina, Governor for the Kingdom of Eswatini

The engagement between the Kingdom of Eswatini and the World Bank Group is guided by the Eswatini Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) FY15-18 endorsed by the joint Boards of Executive Directors of the International Development Agency (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) Board in October 2014 and extended to FY19-20 in 2019. A Country Systematic Diagnostic and new Country Partnership Strategy are currently under preparation. WBG lending to Eswatini is on IBRD terms with the envelope for FY19-20 capped at US\$70 million. The country portfolio consists of four active projects worth US\$76 million, of which US\$4.41 million, equivalent to 3.71 percent, has been disbursed. Investment project financing is the dominant financing instrument in the Eswatini portfolio. The Bank is actively supporting Eswatini in energy, health (including support for COVID) and water supply.



THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA

Hon. Minister Ahmed Shide, Governor for the Federal Democratic Republic of

The engagement between Ethiopia and the World Bank Group is guided by the Country Partnership Framework (FY2017-21), endorsed by the joint Boards of Executive Directors of the International Development Agency (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) in May 2017. Ethiopia is an IDA recipient country with a total allocation of US\$10.27 billion. Its portfolio consists of 33 projects worth US\$ 10.464.2 billion, of which US\$6.06 billion, equivalent to 60.1% has been disbursed. The Ethiopia portfolio is extremely diversified, but principally delivered through an Investment Project Financing (IPF) instrument, representing 71 percent while Program for Results (PFR)⁸ accounts for 22.5 percent, and Development Policy Financing (DPF)⁹ 6.5 percent. The Bank is actively supporting Ethiopia in health, education and basic services sectors. It also has a large volume of lending in agriculture, livestock, fisheries and climate change themes and sectors and lesser, though significant, volumes in macroeconomic support, financial, energy and transport sectors.

⁸ Program-for-Results links disbursement of funds directly to the delivery of defined results, helping countries improve the design and implementation of their own development programs and achieve lasting results by strengthening institutions and building capacity.

⁹ DPF provides direct budget support to governments for policy and institutional reforms aimed at achieving a set of specific development results. These operations provide rapid financial assistance to allow countries to deal with actual or anticipated development financing requirements.



THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA

Hon. Minister Mambury Njie, Governor for the Republic of The Gambia

The Gambia's current relationship with the World Bank Group is guided by the Country Engagement Note (CEN) for the period of FY18-21, endorsed by the Board on June 12, 2018. The Gambia is an IDA recipient and Fragile and Conflict-affected State (FCS) with an allocation of US\$120-125 million. The approved CEN includes an additional Turnaround Resources¹⁰ for FY19 amounting to US\$77 million. The country portfolio consists of seven active projects worth US\$234 million, of which US\$43 million, equivalent to 18 percent, has been disbursed. Investment project financing is the dominant financing instrument in Gambia's portfolio. Most of the Bank's investment in the Gambia is in the energy sector, which accounts for 36 percent of the portfolio.



THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Hon. Minister Ukur Yatani, Governor for the Republic of Kenya

The engagement between the Republic of Kenya and the World Bank Group is guided by the Kenya Country Partnership Framework (FY21-26) endorsed by the joint Boards of Executive Directors of the International Development Agency (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) in June 2020. Kenya is a blend country, with access to both IDA and IBRD resources. The country portfolio consists of 27 active projects with a total allocation of US\$5,396.31 million, of which US\$3,106.83 million, equivalent to 58.96 percent, has been disbursed. Investment Project Financing is the dominant financing instrument under Kenya's portfolio. The Bank's largest lending volumes to Kenya is in climate resilience, water security and agriculture sectors.



THE KINGDOM OF LESOTHO

Hon. Minister Selibe Mochoboroane, Governor for the Kingdom of Lesotho

The engagement between the Kingdom of Lesotho and the World Bank Group is guided by the Lesotho Country Partnership Framework (FY17-20) endorsed by the joint Boards of Executive Directors of the International Development Agency (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) in June 2016. The process of formulating a new Country Partnership Strategy is underway. Lesotho is an IDA country with an active portfolio of nine active projects with an allocation of US\$295.3 million, of which \$96.13 million, equivalent to 32.92 percent, has been disbursed. The predominant financing instrument used is Investment Project Financing (IPF). The Bank's largest lending volume in Lesotho is in the Agriculture, Energy and Water sectors.

¹⁰ The definition of a turn-around situation builds on concepts used to define eligibility for exceptional support under the Post Conflict and Re-Engaging regimes. For the purpose of the exceptional regime: A "turn-around" situation is a critical juncture in a country's development trajectory providing a significant opportunity for building stability and resilience marked by: (i) the cessation of an ongoing conflict (e.g., interstate warfare, civil war or other cycles of violence that significantly disrupt a country's development prospects); or (ii) the commitment to a major change in the policy environment following: a prolonged period of disengagement from Bank lending; or a major shift in a country's policy priorities addressing critical elements of fragility.



THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

Hon. Minister Samuel D. Tweah Jr., Governor for the Republic of Liberia

The Republic of Liberia's engagement with the World Bank Group is guided by the Country Partnership Framework (CPF) (FY2019-FY2024), endorsed by the joint Boards of Executive Directors of the International Development Agency (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) on November 27, 2018. The country portfolio consists of 16 active projects worth US\$603 million, of which US\$274 million, equivalent to 47 percent, has been disbursed. The dominant financing instrument in Liberia's portfolio is investment project financing. Most of the Bank's investments in Liberia is in the road, energy and health sectors.



THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

Hon. Minister Felix Lafiel Mlusu, Governor for the Republic of Malawi

The engagement between the Republic of Malawi and the World Bank Group is guided by the Malawi Country Assistance Strategy (FY13-16) endorsed by the joint Boards of Executive Directors of the International Development Agency (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) on January 2013. The process of formulating a new Country Partnership Strategy is being finalized. Malawi is an IDA country with an active portfolio of 15 projects amounting to US\$1.618 billion, of which \$501 million, equivalent to 31.09 percent, has been disbursed. The predominant instrument used is Investment Project Financing (IPF) with only one DFP valued at US\$70 million making up 4.32 percent of the financing. The Bank is actively supporting Malawi on Public Administration, Education, Health and Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry Sectors.



THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

Hon. Minister Adriano Afonso Maleiane, Governor for the Republic of Mozambique

The engagement between the Republic of Mozambique and the World Bank Group is guided by on the Mozambique Country Partnership Framework (FY17-21), endorsed by the joint Boards of Executive Directors of the International Development Agency (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) in March 2017. The Mozambique portfolio comprises 22 active projects with an overall net commitment of approximately US\$2.2 billion, as well as 29 recipient executed trust-funded activities with a total allocation of US\$268 million, of which US\$704. 26 million, an equivalent of 32.41 percent has been disbursed. Investment Project Financing is the dominant financing instrument for Mozambique. The Bank is actively supporting Mozambique in national urban development and decentralization, energy and agriculture projects.



THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

Hon. Minister Ipumbu Shiimi, Governor for the Republic of Namibia

Namibia does not currently have a lending program with the World Bank. However, the World Bank continues to support Namibia through Trust Funds and Advisory Services. There are two analytical activities the Republic of Namibia has engaged the Bank on: (i) Integrated Land and Water Management in support of Namibia's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Partnership Plan and (ii) Namibia National Electrification Program. The Bank has sourced a US\$15.0 million grant from the Global Public Good fund (GPG) to support Nampower's battery storage interventions and has completed the Namibia Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) which will form the basis of a new CPF.



THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

Hon. Minister Dr. Uzziel Ndagijimana, Governor for the Republic of Rwanda

The engagement between the Bank and the Republic of Rwanda is guided by the Rwanda Country Partnership Strategy (FY21-26) endorsed by the joint Boards of Executive Directors of the International Development Agency (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) in July 2020. Rwanda is an IDA recipient country with an indicative IDA allocation of US\$912 million for IDA19. The current country portfolio consists of 14 active projects with a net allocation of US\$1,479.25 million, of which US\$ 668.85, equivalent to 48.8 percent, has been disbursed. Investment Project Financing is the most dominant financing instrument in Rwanda. The Bank is actively supporting Rwanda in human capital development, economic diversification, energy, health and other social services in its portfolio composition.



THE REPUBLIC OF SEYCHELLES

Hon. Minister Maurice Jean Leonard Loustau-Lalanne, Governor for the Republic of Seychelles

The engagement between the Republic of Seychelles and the World Bank Group is guided by the Seychelles Country Partnership Framework (FY18-23) endorsed the joint Boards of Executive Directors of the International Development Agency (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) in June 2018. The WBG lending to Seychelles is on IBRD terms with a net allocation of US\$22 million. The country portfolio consists of two active projects worth US\$22 million, of which US\$7 million, equivalent to 15 percent, has been disbursed. Investment Project Financing is the dominant financing instrument in the Seychelles portfolio. The Bank is actively supporting Seychelles in climate risk resilience and the development of the blue economy.



THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE

Hon. Minister Jacob Jusu Saffa, Governor for the Republic of Sierra Leone

The engagement between the United Republic of Sierra Leone and the World Bank Group is guided by the Sierra Leone Country Partnership Framework (FY21–26) endorsed by the joint Boards of Executive Directors of the International Development Agency (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) in April 2020. Sierra Leone is an active IDA-only country with a performance-based allocation of US\$2.4 billion for IDA19. Its portfolio includes 14 active projects amounting to US\$488.5 million, of which \$131.16 million, equivalent to 27.17 percent, has been disbursed. Investment Project Financing (IPF) is the most used financing instrument for Sierra Leone. The Bank is actively supporting Sierra Leone in energy, education, financial management and services sectors.



THE REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

Hon. Minister Dr. Abdirahman Dualeh Beileh, Governor for the Republic of Somalia

The engagement between the Republic of Somalia and the World Bank Group is guided by the Somalia Country Partnership Framework (FY19–22) endorsed by the joint Boards of Executive Directors of the International Development Agency (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) in August 2018. Somalia is a newly active IDA-only country with a performance-based allocation of US\$2.4 million for IDA19. Its portfolio includes ten active projects with a net allocation of US\$959.2 million, of which \$486.64 million, equivalent to 53.64 percent, has been disbursed. Investment Project Financing and Development Policy Financing are dominant financing instruments under the Somalia portfolio. The Bank is actively supporting Somalia on re-engagement and government reforms and also, crisis recovery.



THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

Hon. Minister Salvatore Garang Mabiordit, Governor for the Republic of South Sudan

The engagement between the Republic of South Sudan and the World Bank Group is guided by the Country's Engagement Note (FY18–FY19) endorsed by the joint Boards of Executive Directors of the International Development Agency (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) on January 16, 2018. South Sudan is an IDA recipient country whose portfolio consists of two active projects with a net allocation of US\$ 145.4 million, of which US\$99.87 million, equivalent to 69.28 percent has been disbursed. The Bank is actively supporting South Sudan in public financial management, health services and safety net projects.



THE REPUBLIC OF SUDAN

Hon. Minister Dr. Hiba Mohamed Ali, ad interim Governor for the Republic of Sudan

The Republic of Sudan currently does not have an active program with the World Bank Group while it pursues its re-engagement process with the International Financial Institutions.



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Hon. Minister Dr. Phillip Mpango, Governor for the United Republic of Tanzania

The engagement between the United Republic of Tanzania and the World Bank Group is guided by the Tanzania Country Partnership Framework (FY18–22) endorsed by the Board in March 2018. Tanzania is an active IDA-only country with a performance-based allocation of US\$2.4 billion for IDA19. Its portfolio includes 18 active projects amounting to US\$4.5 billion, of which \$2.0 billion, equivalent to 46.0 percent, has been disbursed. The share of Investment Project Financing (IPF) and Program for Results (PforR) is, respectively, 71.0 percent and 29.0 percent of the active portfolio. The Bank is actively supporting Tanzania in transport (including digital development), urban development and education, which, respectively, accounts for 23.6 percent, 21.8 percent and 18.5 percent of the portfolio.



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Hon. Minister Matia Kasajja, Governor for the Republic of Uganda

The engagement between Uganda and the World Bank Group is guided by the Country Partnership Framework (FY16–21). It is an active IDA-only country, whose portfolio consists of 17 projects with a total allocation of US\$3.62 billion, of which, US\$1.5 billion, equivalent to 41 percent, has been disbursed. Investment Project Financing is the most dominant financing instrument for Uganda. The Bank is actively supporting Uganda in competitiveness and enterprise development, climate resilience, economic crisis recovery, infrastructure development and water and energy sectors.



THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

Hon. Minister Bwalya Kanyanta Emmanuel Ngandu, Governor for the Republic of Zambia

The engagement between Zambia and the World Bank Group is guided by the Country Partnership Strategy (FY19-23) endorsed by the Board of Executive Directors in February 2019. Zambia is an IDA recipient country with an indicative IDA allocation of US\$ 645 million for IDA19. The current country portfolio consists of 11 active projects worth US\$1147.10 million. Zambia has disbursed US\$373.25 million of its IDA commitments, equivalent to 33.0 percent of its commitments. Zambia currently uses Investment Project Financing for all its projects. The Bank is actively supporting Zambia in education (with an emphasis on girls education), energy, mining, environmental remediation and improvement, and other social services in its portfolio composition.



THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

Hon. Minister Prof. Mthuli Ncube, Governor for the Republic of Zimbabwe

The Republic of Zimbabwe currently does not have an active program with the World Bank Group while it pursues its re-engagement process with the International Financial Institutions.

TABLE 1. FY20 APPROVED PROJECTS

COUNTRY	DATE OF APPROVAL	PROJECT TITLE	SOURCE OF FUNDING	AMOUNT (IN USD\$)	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE
Burundi	2/28/2020	Solar Energy in Local Communities	IPF	100	To expand access to energy services for households, enterprises, schools and health centers in rural areas of Burundi.
Burundi	9/5/2019	Investing in Early Years and Fertility in Burundi (NKURIZA)	IPF	30	To increase the coverage of community-based nutrition interventions among women of reproductive age and children under-two and increase the utilization of family planning services in targeted areas.
Burundi	2/28/2020	Burundi Integrated Community Development Project	IPF	60	To improve nutrition, access to basic services and economic opportunities.
Burundi	4/10/2020	Burundi COVID19 Preparedness and Response Project	IPF	5	To prevent, detect and respond to the threat posed by COVID-19 and strengthen national systems for public health preparedness.
Eswatini	10/10/2019	Kingdom of Eswatini: Water Supply and Sanitation Access Project	IPF	45	To increase access to improved water supply and sanitation services in targeted areas of Eswatini.
Eswatini	6/22/2020	Health System Strengthening for Human Capital Development in Eswatini	IPF	20	To improve the coverage and quality of key reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH), nutrition and noncommunicable disease (NCD) services (hypertension and diabetes) in Eswatini.
Eswatini	4/20/2020	Eswatini COVID-19 Emergency Response Project	IPF	6	To prevent, detect and respond to the threat posed by COVID-19 and strengthen national systems for public health preparedness.
Ethiopia	3/19/2020	Second Ethiopia Growth and Competitiveness Programmatic Development Policy Financing	DPF	750	To boost economic transformation in Ethiopia by increasing private sector participation and promoting good governance practices, including moving towards a sustainable financing model for Ethiopia's development.

COUNTRY	DATE OF APPROVAL	PROJECT TITLE	SOURCE OF FUNDING	AMOUNT (IN USD\$)	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE
Ethiopia	6/8/2020	COVID-19 Supplemental Financing to the Second Ethiopia Growth and Competitiveness Programmatic Development Policy Financing	DPF	250	To boost economic transformation in Ethiopia by increasing private sector participation and promoting good governance practices, including moving towards a sustainable financing model for Ethiopia's development.
Ethiopia	4/2/2020	Ethiopia COVID-19 Emergency Response	IPF	82.6	To prevent, detect and respond to the threat posed by COVID-19 and strengthen national systems for public health preparedness.
Gambia, The	6/4/2020	Gambia Fiscal Management Development Project	IPF	35	To increase fiscal space and improve the effectiveness of public resources management.
Gambia, The	4/2/2020	The Gambia COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Project	IPF	10	To prevent, detect and respond to the threat posed by COVID-19 and strengthen national systems for public health preparedness.
Kenya	3/10/2020	Marine Fisheries and Socio-Economic Development Project	IPF	100	To improve Management of priority fisheries and agriculture and increase access to complementary livelihood activities in coastal communities.
Kenya	4/2/2020	Kenya COVID-19 Emergency Response Project	IPF	50	To respond quickly with technical and policy advice and scaled up financing of COVID-19.
Lesotho	1/30/2020	Lesotho Renewable Energy & Energy Access Project	IPF	40	To increase access to electricity in rural and peri-urban areas of Lesotho.
Lesotho	5/9/2020	Lesotho COVID-19 Emergency Preparedness and Response Project	IPF	7.5	To prevent, detect and respond to the threat posed by COVID-19 and strengthen national systems for public health preparedness.
Liberia	7/16/2019	Public Financial Management Reforms for Institutional Strengthening	IPF	19	To improve domestic revenue mobilization (DRM) systems and strengthen financial control and accountability in public finances.

COUNTRY	DATE OF APPROVAL	PROJECT TITLE	SOURCE OF FUNDING	AMOUNT (IN USD\$)	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE
Liberia	3/17/2020	Liberia First Inclusive Growth Development Policy Operation	DPF	40	To support the Government of Liberia in achieving sustainable and inclusive economic growth.
Liberia	5/21/2020	Institutional Foundations to Improve Services For Health	IPF	54	To improve health service delivery to women, children, and adolescents in Liberia.
Liberia	4/9/2020	Liberia COVID-19 Emergency Response Project	IPF	7.5	To prevent, detect and respond to the threat posed by COVID-19 and strengthen national systems for public health preparedness.
Malawi	4/30/2020	Malawi Governance to Enable Service Delivery Project	IPF	100	To strengthen Local Authorities' institutional performance, responsiveness to citizens and Management of resources for service delivery.
Malawi	6/19/2020	Malawi Watershed Services Improvement Project	IPF	157	To increase the adoption of sustainable landscape management practices and improve watershed services in targeted watersheds.
Malawi	12/10/2019	Social Support for Resilient Livelihoods Project	IPF	125	To improve resilience among the poor and vulnerable population and strengthen the national platform for safety nets in Malawi. A zero allocation Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) has also been included.
Malawi	4/14/2020	Malawi COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health Systems Preparedness Project	IPF	7	To prevent, detect and respond to the threat posed by COVID-19 and strengthen national systems for public health preparedness.
Mozambique	6/26/2020	Mozambique Urban Development and Decentralization Project	IPF	117	To strengthen institutional performance and deliver improved infrastructure and services in participating local entities.
Mozambique	2/14/2020	Harnessing the Demographic Dividend	IPF	75	To support the Government of Mozambique (GoM) in increasing empowerment, access to education, and employment opportunities for targeted youth.

COUNTRY	DATE OF APPROVAL	PROJECT TITLE	SOURCE OF FUNDING	AMOUNT (IN USD\$)	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE
Mozambique	9/30/2019	Mozambique: Cyclone Idai & Kenneth Emergency Recovery and Resilience Project	IPF	130	To support the recovery of public and private infrastructure and livelihoods while strengthening climate resilience in the areas most affected by Cyclones Idai and Kenneth.
Rwanda	7/30/2019	Rwanda Quality Basic Education for Human Capital Development Project	IPF	200	To improve teacher competency and student retention and learning in basic education.
Rwanda	8/29/2019	Third Rwanda Energy Sector Development Policy Operation	DPF	225	To enable fiscally sustainable expansion of electricity services in Rwanda.
Rwanda	4/7/2020	Rwanda COVID-19 Emergency Response Project	IPF	14.25	To prevent, detect and respond to the threat posed by COVID-19 and strengthen national systems for public health preparedness.
Rwanda	5/1/2020	Rwanda Energy Supplemental DPO	DPF	100	To enable fiscally sustainable expansion of electricity services in Rwanda.
Rwanda	7/5/2017	Rwanda Priority Skills for Growth (PSG)	PforR	270	To expand opportunities for the acquisition of quality, market-relevant skills in selected economic sectors, including Energy, Transport and Logistics, and Manufacturing.
Seychelles	6/25/2020	COVID-19 Crisis Response Emergency Development Policy Financing	DPF	15	To support of the Republic of Seychelles' response to the economic and social fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic.
Sierra Leone	6/29/2020	Sierra Leone Free Education Project	IPF	50	To improve Management of the education system, teaching practices, and learning conditions.
Sierra Leone	6/17/2020	Third Productivity and Transparency Support Grant	DPF	100	To achieve sustainable and inclusive economic development by creating the conditions for increased productivity.
Sierra Leone	4/2/2020	Sierra Leone COVID-19 Emergency Preparedness and Response Project	IPF	7.5	To prevent, detect and respond to the threat posed by COVID-19 and strengthen national systems for public health preparedness.

COUNTRY	DATE OF APPROVAL	PROJECT TITLE	SOURCE OF FUNDING	AMOUNT (IN USD\$)	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE
Somalia	7/1/2019	Somalia - Water for Agro-pastoral Productivity and Resilience	IPF	42	To develop water and agricultural services among agro-pastoralist communities in dry-land areas of Somalia.
Somalia	3/7/2019	Somalia Capacity Advancement, Livelihoods and Entrepreneurship, through Digital Uplift Project (SCALED-UP)	IPF	18	To support progress toward increased access to basic digital financial and government services targeting entrepreneurship and employment, particularly for women.
Somalia	12/9/2019	Somalia Urban Resilience Project II	IPF	50	To strengthen public service delivery capacity of local governments and increase access to urban infrastructure and services in selected areas.
Somalia	6/30/2020	Somali Integrated Statistics and Economic Planning Capacity Building	IPF	25	To strengthen the national statistical system in the collection, processing and dissemination of poverty and selected macro-economic data to inform development policy and poverty reduction activities.
Somalia	8/8/2019	Shock Responsive Safety Net for Human Capital Project	IPF	65	To provide cash transfers to targeted poor and vulnerable households and establish the key building blocks of a national shock-responsive safety net system.
Somalia	2/27/2020	Somalia Reengagement and Reform Development Policy Financing	DPF	458.7011	To facilitate Somalia's full re-engagement with the World Bank Group and support Somalia's economic recovery through policy reforms that strengthen fiscal Management and promote inclusive private sector-led growth.
Somalia	5/15/2020	Somalia Crisis Recovery Project	IPF	137.5	To support the recovery of livelihoods and infrastructure in flood and drought-affected areas and strengthen capacity for disaster preparedness nationwide.

COUNTRY	DATE OF APPROVAL	PROJECT TITLE	SOURCE OF FUNDING	AMOUNT (IN USD\$)	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE
Somalia	6/11/2020	Somalia Recurrent Cost & Reform Financing Project - Phase 3	IPF	68	To support the Federal Government of Somalia and Eligible Federal Member States (FMS) to strengthen resource management systems, the inter-governmental fiscal framework, and service delivery systems in health and education.
Somalia	6/23/2020	Somalia Re-engagement and Reform Supplemental Development Policy Financing	DPF	55	To help the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) close an unexpected financing gap caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, flooding, and infestation of locusts.
Somalia	6/29/2020	Shock Responsive Safety Net for Locust Response Project	IPF	40	To protect food security and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable households affected by the locust outbreak. The proposed project is under the Emergency Locust Response Program (ELRP) and forms the second phase of the Multiphase Programmatic Approach.
South Sudan	4/28/2020	South Sudan Safety Net Project (SSSNP)	IPF	40	To provide temporary income opportunities to selected poor and vulnerable households and to strengthen safety net delivery tools in the Republic of South Sudan.
Tanzania	9/12/2019	Tanzania Productive Social Safety Net Project II	IPF	450	To improve access to income-earning opportunities and socio-economic services for targeted poor households while enhancing and protecting the human capital of their children.
Tanzania	3/31/2020	Tanzania Secondary Education Quality Improvement Project (SEQUIP)	IPF	500	To increase access to secondary education, provide responsive learning environments for girls and improve completion of quality secondary education for girls and boys.
Uganda	4/23/2020	Uganda Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for Climate-Smart Development Project	IPF	148.2	To improve sustainable Management of forests and protected areas and increase benefits to communities from forests in target landscapes.

COUNTRY	DATE OF APPROVAL	PROJECT TITLE	SOURCE OF FUNDING	AMOUNT (IN USD\$)	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE
Uganda	6/29/2020	Uganda COVID-19 Economic Crisis and Recovery Development Policy Financing	DPF	300	To strengthen the COVID-19 crisis response and help protect the most vulnerable and to foster economic recovery and debt transparency.
Zimbabwe	7/16/2019	Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project	IPF	72	To address the early and medium-term resilient disaster recovery needs of cyclone-affected people.

Africa



WORLD BANK GROUP

THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA

IFC International
Finance Corporation

MIGA Multilateral Investment
Guarantee Agency