

**DESK REVIEW OF DFID'S PRIVATE
SECTOR INFRASTRUCTURE
INVESTMENT FACILITIES**

WSP International Management Consulting
Evaluation Team

DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Evaluation Report EV684

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March 2008

Foreword

I am pleased to introduce this desk review of DFID's support to Private Sector Infrastructure Investment Facilities. It was commissioned by the Evaluation Department to examine how effectively DFID's support to these Facilities has contributed to achieving core DFID objectives of poverty alleviation and economic growth in developing countries. It explores what good practice can be replicated and what lessons can be learned in order to improve DFID's contribution in the future.



Roads, ports, telecommunications, water treatment and other physical infrastructure are obviously vital for economic growth and poverty reduction. However they are expensive and developing countries find it difficult to mobilize sufficient resources to invest in the infrastructure they need. These multi-donor Facilities were created to stimulate increased private investment in developing country infrastructure.

The desk review finds that the evolution, scope and direction of the portfolio is generally consistent with DFID's objectives; that DFID had a substantial role in the creation of most of the Facilities comprising the PSI portfolio; and that some of the Facilities (EAIF, DevCo, CLIFF) have started to attract substantial private sector investment. At the same time, the evaluation points out some areas which require strengthening, such as monitoring and evaluation of impact. DFID is already working with the Facilities to improve M&E. I am pleased to see that the evaluation has also stimulated the preparation of a more explicit strategy for DFID's engagement with this area, as mentioned in the Management Response.

The findings and recommendations stemming from this evaluation will be of interest not only to DFID, but also to other donors that invest in these Facilities as well as those involved with encouraging private sector engagement and infrastructure provision in developing countries.

The evaluation was managed by James Bianco (study leader), and Miguel Laric and was carried out by an independent team of consultants led by Michael Jordan.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the time and energy put in by Harry Hagan, the Chair of this evaluation's Advisory Group, as well as the Advisory Group as a whole, including: Alistair Wray, Peter Roberts, Jane Jamieson, Gavin McGillivray, John Hobbs, Sean Doolan, John Hodges and Brian Baxendale from DFID as well as Timeyin Uwejamomere from WaterAid and Helen Pankhurst from Care International.

Nick York

Deputy Director
Head of Evaluation Department, DFID
March 2008

Preface

This Desk Review has been drafted by a team led by Michael Jordan, supported by Mike Dyson, Smita Biswas, Alexia Santallusia, and Xochitl Benjamin. The Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment was prepared by John Horberry and James Whittle.

Full responsibility for the text of this report rests with the authors. In common with all evaluation reports commissioned by DFID's Evaluation Department, the views contained in this report do not necessarily represent those of DFID, nor of the people consulted.

Executive Summary

S1 The major purpose of this Desk Review (DR) is to establish how effectively DFID's interventions in the Private Sector Infrastructure (PSI) portfolio of Facilities to support Private Participation in Infrastructure (PPI) have contributed to achieving DFID's core objectives. The scope of the DR has been shaped by the relatively short operational life of many of the Facilities, together with limitations on the availability and on the comparability of the basic data. The data cut-off point was typically taken as end June 2007 but qualitative analysis and footnotes on relevant recent events continue through December 2007.

S2 The PSI portfolio of multi-donor Facilities was initiated in response to the evolving appreciation of the role that the private sector can play in developing and operating infrastructure services in developing countries. Although the volume of global PPI investments recovered rapidly from a low in 2003 to reach US\$114 billion in 2006 in nominal terms (Figure 1), this is still substantially lower in real terms or as a proportion of GDP than in the mid 1990s. PPI is also dominated by telecommunications and concentrated in the larger, richer developing countries. There are still many obstacles to increasing access to PPI, particularly in low income countries, and to ensuring that PPI produces economic benefits to host governments and users.

S3 DFID's response to the global infrastructure challenge was set out in White Papers and policy papers published since 1997. These documents clearly state DFID's dual objectives of promoting investment in infrastructure, both as a necessary condition for economic growth and as a direct input to better living standards for the poor. These provide a very broad strategic framework; but with little specific reference to PPI. There is now increasing recognition of the importance of the contribution of increased infrastructure investment and service provision to all the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

S4 The organizational responsibilities for developing and managing DFID's global PPI programmes have changed several times over the past decade. Also, the PSI programme has been subject to increasingly stringent corporate targets on staffing levels. PSI's staffing constraints have however been partially compensated for by the creation of the Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG), a multi-donor consultative body that DFID was instrumental in setting up to promote and participate in PPI. The PIDG Project Management Unit (PMU) acts as a secretariat for six Facilities and provides outsourced capacity for the PSI team.

S5 The PSI portfolio covered by the DR comprises 13 Facilities supported by DFID since 1999. DFID has committed a total funding to them of around US\$377 million (£185 million at 2007 exchange rate), with further financing commitments of US\$387 million from donors and DFIs, and US\$151 million from private financial institutions and NGOs¹. The Facilities vary substantially in size, activity, breadth of country and sector scope, amount and sources of funding plus governance and management structures, but can be broadly categorised into four groups supporting: (1) technical assistance to improve the enabling environment (ESMAP, GPOBA, PPIAF and WSP); (2) project preparation (DevCo, SUF and WSUP); (3) project development (InfraCo and AsPIFF); and (4) project financing (CLIFF, EAIF, and GuarantCo)². The portfolio is relatively young: ten of the 13 Facilities have been set up in the past five years. The diverse composition and relative immaturity of the

¹ This comprises senior debt from Barclays and Standards Banks to EAIF, and shareholders' contributions to WSUP.

² GPOBA Window 3 also provides subsidies which form part of financing for infrastructure projects.

Facilities makes it difficult to reach definite conclusions about the relevance and performance of the PSI portfolio, particularly in terms of development outcomes and impact. Despite this, the DR is timely as the emphasis within the portfolio has been shifting from design and start up, to scale up, better targeting and enhanced development effectiveness.

S6 Following a PPP Conference in London in 1997, the initial focus of DFID's efforts to promote PPI was to participate as a founding partner in PPIAF. Thereafter portfolio progress has been significant and sustained. From 2000 to mid-2007, DFID supported ten new Facilities and two dedicated TA programmes attached to existing sector-focused global partnerships. The six Facilities initiated by PIDG are primarily focused on "downstream" activities - transaction-oriented project preparation and financing - in economic infrastructure. The Non-PIDG Facilities are less homogeneous, but typically engage in a mix of "upstream" (capacity building, policy advisory and best practice), plus project preparation Facilities in "social infrastructure" sectors with a more direct pro-poor focus. While DFID has not published an explicit strategy for PSI, the evolution of the scope and direction of the portfolio is generally consistent with the objectives defined in the White Papers and other corporate policy statements.

S7 DFID has had a substantial role in the creation of most of the Facilities comprising the PSI portfolio. DFID was instrumental in commissioning feasibility, scoping and design studies, notably through PIDG, that led to the development of new Facilities. This resulted in DFID influencing the Facilities' investment policies, countries and sectors targeted, as well as operating procedures. The multi-donor partnership approach has also helped accelerate donor coherence; the "like minded" seven donor PIDG cluster is a unique and expanding model.

S8 DFID was also the leader in providing start-up funding. In six cases, DFID was the sole donor that allowed the Facility to start operations. Overall, DFID committed 51% of the aggregate initial funding. DFID has been successful in bringing in other co-funding partners in the maturing Facilities, primarily through PIDG donors. EAIF is the one Facility so far to have achieved a significant level of private co-financing at Facility level: the original US\$100 million of donor equity provided by DFID and other PIDG donors has been leveraged by US\$265 million of private senior and DFI subordinated debt. EAIF is planning to raise an additional US\$100-150 million of senior debt from private banks.

S9 EAIF, DevCo and CLIFF projects have attracted private sector investment, but there is insufficient evidence available to a desk review to assess how far this private participation can be attributed to the PSI Facilities. The 11 closed large projects to which EAIF has committed US\$304 million loans have secured almost US\$2.5 billion additional debt and US\$855 million equity from private sector sources, plus US\$ 1.74 billion borrowings from DFIs. Eighteen smaller scale CLIFF (India) housing and sanitation projects received US\$8.5 million equivalent in loans from local banks.

S10 The enabling environment Facilities, particularly PPIAF, have helped support PPI sector reform programmes, strengthen regulatory and legal frameworks, facilitate PSI transactions, build consensus for PPI and disseminate best practice.

S11 DFID has contributed to guiding and overseeing the strategies and activities of the PSI Facilities mainly through participation in their Governing Councils. The governance structures allow DFID to exercise a limited degree of ongoing strategic direction and oversight over the Facilities. In the case of the PIDG Facilities, this reflects a conscious choice by DFID, in the light of severe staffing constraints, to delegate these functions to Non-Executive Directors (NEDs) and partially to the PIDG PMU. In the case of those Facilities structured as global partnerships, accountability to DFID and other donors is weakened because of the dominant position of the World Bank/IFC in these arrangements. In the case of the Facilities with broader stakeholder participation, there is no common

model for DFID's interaction with NGOs. The performance of the PIDG and larger World Bank partnerships appears to be better than the smaller, sector specific or technical assistance programmes.

S12 We have analysed the performance of the PSI portfolio in terms of the growth and distribution of their activities based on an analysis of the over 800 interventions, with a total value of US\$580 million, undertaken by the Facilities from their start up dates to June 2007. This shows major variation in the distribution, by number and value of interventions and between different types of Facilities. Over 80% of the number of interventions are for technical assistance to improve the enabling environment for PPI (heavily weighted by PPIAF with 72% of the total); these account for 25% of the aggregate value of funds committed (PPIAF 21%). On the other hand, the 68 "committed" interventions by the project financing Facilities account for 65% of the aggregate value of funds committed but only 5% of the total number.

S13 Although almost all the Facilities have taken longer than planned to become operational, the volume of PSI activity has increased steadily since 2003, reflecting both the increasing number of Facilities, and the expansion of the more successful among them. Most of the external reviews of the PSI Facilities have reached positive conclusions about their relevance and performance. However, several Facilities (eg CLIFF, ESMAP, InfraCo and SUF) have not yet made the progress originally expected, although reasons for this vary. Recent internal performance reports on InfraCo and CLIFF are also encouraging.

S14 The composition of the PSI inventory highlights the strong dichotomy between the broad mandates of the World Bank global partnerships and the more targeted objectives of the (mainly PIDG) transaction-oriented project preparation, development and financing Facilities. Overall, the PSI supported interventions have covered a wide range of sectors and countries, largely because of PPIAF's wide mandate. In the social infrastructure field, nine of the Facilities have undertaken a total of over 200 interventions in the water and sanitation sub-sector.

S15 Interventions by the PSI Facilities are spread across 113 countries, mainly through PPIAF which has worked in 108 countries. All other Facilities, except GPOBA, are concentrated in fewer than 20 countries. The country distribution of PSI interventions is well aligned with the DFID Public Service Agreement (PSA): 59% of the total value is in the 25 PSA priority countries. The top five PSI countries (Nigeria, Uganda, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Tanzania) are all PSA target countries.

S16 There is currently little quantitative evidence available to assess the development impact of the PSI Facilities, principally because very few investment projects resulting from their interventions have yet been completed and thus directly enhanced access or quality of infrastructure services. PPIAF is the longest established Facility and has tracked some direct outputs of its activities, which have included facilitating over 90 completed investment transactions, but has not so far monitored the benefits of those transactions. The information available from seven other Facilities (CLIFF, DevCo, EAIF, GPOBA, GuarantCo, InfraCo and WSUP) suggests that around 50 completed or ongoing interventions are expected to increase access or improve the quality of services to over 6 million people in over 20 countries and to generate fiscal benefits of over US\$3 billion for host governments.³ To provide a more robust basis for assessing development benefits as the portfolio matures, future reviews and evaluations of the more mature Facilities should address ex post verification of expected access, fiscal and investment benefits. Counterfactual evidence should also be collected to inform judgements about attribution.

³ Fiscal benefits include concession or other fees received by governments, increased tax revenues paid by infrastructure operators or reductions in the level of subsidies previously paid by governments.

S17 We attempted to evaluate the cost effectiveness of PSI Facilities in delivering their activities, but have not found it possible to access sufficient data for most of the Facilities to distinguish between operational and administrative costs on a comparable basis. This highlights a number of weaknesses in DFID's operational data on the PSI Facilities and in the PRISM reporting system as applied to the PSI portfolio (see S19 and 20 below).

S18 DFID staff have played a significant leadership role with regard to the design, establishment and ongoing monitoring of the PSI Facilities. The PSI team (and DFID generally) has demonstrated an appetite for risk and a pragmatic ability to innovate. The PSI team has, however, been less actively involved in overseeing the progress, in resolving operational issues of the non-PIDG Facilities and in identifying opportunities for the future development of the portfolio. This reflects the interplay of DFID staffing constraints with the structure and design of multi-donor partnerships.

S19 The PSI team uses a range of information, including direct reports from the Facilities, external reviews and DFID's PRISM system to monitor the various Facilities it manages. The main tracking tool is the PRISM Output to Purpose Review Form. This is based on the individual Facility logframes and in principle incorporates the conclusions and recommendations of external reviews and evaluations and periodic monitoring meetings. On the whole, PRISM provides a comprehensive framework for recording information and assigning an overall rating but it has several weaknesses as a management tool. Most importantly, the reports do not use the potential of logframe methodology to map the causal linkages identifying how each Facility is expected to contribute to the higher level developmental objectives. In addition, the PRISM system does not provide for the consolidation or aggregation of the individual Facility reports into a comprehensive overview of the whole portfolio.

S20 An analysis of the indicators incorporated in the logframes used by DFID highlights a number of weaknesses in the design and use of the present system. The multiplicity of indicators (on average over 20 for each Facility) reduces the usefulness of the PRISM as a management tool to identify the key measures of performance. Approximately 70% of the logframe indicators are quantifiable. More significantly, of these only 50% (or approximately 35% of the total indicators) have been numerically defined.

S21 The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) undertaken in conjunction with the DR addressed three key questions: on management controls; quality control, monitoring and oversight; and the relationship with country environmental systems and priorities. Regarding management controls: although environmental due diligence performance varies according to the type and maturity of the Facility, procedures and management performance generally ensure that environmental issues are addressed and resourced systematically and that World Bank or IFC policies are followed. This applies more to the transaction-oriented Facilities than to more upstream activities. Regarding quality control, monitoring and oversight: the scope of quality control and monitoring varies considerably by type of Facility and output and also by the length of time it has been operating. Regarding the relationship with country environmental systems and priorities: all Facilities work with partner governments to ensure that projects and transactions are consistent with national priorities and policy.

S22 Gender is not being consistently mainstreamed in programming in line with DFID's evolving commitment to gender equality as a central policy objective. The PSI team is currently hosted in the Global Funds and Development Finance Institutions Department (GFDD). The GFDD Business Plan 2007-8 only contains one explicit gender related objective. Furthermore, the Business Plan does not set gender targets. At Facility level, only two (out of nearly 300) indicators embodied in the logframes explicitly mention the collection of sex disaggregated data. Further, only three PSI Facilities have a Gender Policy in place, although most require due diligence to be undertaken to World Bank standards. Facility development impact monitoring systems, however, increasingly present a better position, with regard to gender based analysis and data disaggregation.

S23 The diversity and immaturity of the PSI Facilities and the gaps in the evidence from past Facility reviews makes it difficult to assess the institutional sustainability of the portfolio. Within these limitations, the DR suggests that the older, larger Facilities (PPIAF, and to a lesser extent, EAIF and DevCo) have developed a demonstrable track record of delivery. Most of the PIDG and PIDG affiliated programmes - PPIAF and GPOBA - report substantial and robust pipelines of potential interventions. The prospects of the other Facilities are more problematic. Recently, DFID has begun to address the need to consolidate, scale up or exit some Facilities. The DR conclusions support this ongoing process; in particular the decisions to exit ESMAP, determine the continuation of SUF and clarify the replicability of CLIFF. This effort should be pushed through vigorously in 2008 and the lessons of experience disseminated.

S24 DFID has not published an explicit strategy regarding the continuation or disengagement of support for the Facilities in the Portfolio. In its recent Business Plan, PIDG states that it does not expect to exit any of its current Facilities over the coming three years, but intends to consider its approach to longer term continuity or disengagement in 2009. DFID/PSI has also lately reported its intention to seek support for scale up (directly and through influencing other partners) of high performers and exit from others sooner rather than later. Because of their diversity, there is limited scope for any merger of Facilities. Given the multi-partner, time-bound pilot Facility model, plus the difficulty of getting agreement among donors, opportunities for rationalization occur mainly at the design stage or following the mid-term review. It is thus important that mid-term reviews are timely, independent and include clear reference to assess strategic options of scaling up, merging or disengagement. It is also recognised that efficiency and effectiveness are already acting as drivers for rationalization, particularly in the PIDG group, but also in the World Bank partnerships. Examples of the former include the restructuring of InfraCo to incorporate AsPIFF, commonality of fund manager arrangements for EAIF and GuarantCo and the move to a multiple window TAF. In the World Bank segment, the new sub-national technical assistance programme is to be hosted by PPIAF; the PMUs for ESMAP and WSP have been combined and GPOBA has signalled its intention to exit financing of subsidies and return to its role as a centre of excellence focused on technical assistance. Such changes have been championed by DFID/PSI, which has adopted a selective approach to concentrating funding on Facilities that demonstrate a good record of development effectiveness.

Major Recommendations

S25 Recognizing the limitations of the scope the DR and the diversity of the PSI Facilities, this study suggests a number of ways in which the development effectiveness of DFID's support for global infrastructure could be enhanced, in relation to the strategic management of the PSI portfolio, governance, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and cross-cutting issues.

S26 At a strategic level, the PSI team should vigorously pursue the declared policy of rationalizing the portfolio through consolidating, scaling up or exiting Facilities in light of their performance against key evaluation criteria (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability). To ensure a consistent and coherent approach, DFID/PSI should formulate a strategy on continuity, taking into account the specific performance and prospects of each Facility. It should also examine the innovations needed in Facilities' interventions to address DFID's evolving corporate priorities, eg emphasis on sustainable energy and economic reconstruction in fragile and low income states in support of the growth agenda. To carry out these tasks, the PSI team will need access to greater analytical and research capacity.

S27 To strengthen DFID oversight of the PSI portfolio, particularly the poorer performing non-PIDG Facilities, we recommend that DFID/PSI should define and implement a coherent strategy to strengthen the governance of PSI Facilities. This would involve establishing general policies to

ensure Facilities set up under all governance models satisfy the key principles of corporate governance, namely clarity of roles, transparency in reporting, representative participation and accountability. In addition, DFID should strengthen its representation on governing bodies of the non-PIDG Facilities by appointing qualified professional Representatives and should promote stakeholder participation in all Facilities.

S28 Based on the review of current monitoring and evaluation systems, we recommend that the PSI team should review and improve formats and practices, in particular as follows:

- The number of indicators used in the PRISM logframes should to be reduced substantially to those that directly related to monitoring of core objectives.
- Incorporate a requirement for analysing cost efficiency, including monitoring specific cost efficiency ratios, eg the trend in administrative costs relative to operational costs, as Objectively Verifiable Indicators.
- The PSI team should put in place an up-to-date management tool aggregating basic data and performance across the portfolio, and produce an annual report summarising the performance of the portfolio.
- The PSI team should put in place a formal mechanism to share the findings and recommendations of the Annual Reviews with Facility management and host country stakeholders (as appropriate).
- DFID/PSI should take a lead in encouraging relevant donors of the multi-donor Facilities to harmonize the reporting requirements of their design “Performance Agreements” before the completion of the next reporting cycle.

S29 Future evaluation work on the PSI portfolio should be phased in the light of the substantial volume of review work already scheduled for 2008. The scope and content of full evaluations and early stage or mid-term reviews should be clearly and consistently differentiated. The former should be concentrated on programme design, governance and management structures and resource mobilization. The latter should specifically address issues of development impact and sustainability. Future reviews also need to focus on the specific priority issues raised by the individual Facilities. Thus, reviews of the under-performing Facilities should assess the critical issues of exit/scale up.

S30 As regards cross-cutting issues, the SEA found that all the Facilities have robust environmental due diligence processes in place. These conform to international best practice, address environmental and reputational risk and also seek to incorporate benefit enhancement measures at the project level. However, the SEA makes the following recommendations for consideration:

S31 Facilities should address strategic environmental considerations of all proposed interventions. If these considerations have not been assessed, then the risks to the project outcomes of the consequent uncertainty must be gauged. In some cases, the extent of this uncertainty may be so great as to undermine the viability of the investment.

S32 All Facilities should have an explicit statement of environmental policy contained in their operating manuals.

S33 Facilities should seek to address strategic, long term, national environmental policy and goals, where they are able to do so.

S34 Although the Facilities vary in size and scope, there are certain commonalities and there would be benefit in Facility managers meeting each other to discuss best practice and share lessons learned.

S35 All the Facilities should have a set policy with regard to sub-contracting the due diligence process to a third party, to ensure third party objectivity.

S36 Investigate the potential of technical assistance and policy Facilities to undertake strategic environmental reviews in relation to key infrastructure sectors.

Concluding Remarks

S37 The PSI portfolio supports DFID's broad strategic objectives, in particular in promoting economic growth in target PSA countries through advancing private participation in infrastructure development. The Facilities supporting the enabling environment for PPI, particularly PPIAF, have provided a broad range of activities in over 100 countries and achieved fully or mostly satisfactory results. The project preparation and financing Facilities now contribute to generating significant public and private sector co-financing leverage. The PSI portfolio has also produced positive demonstration effects during a period when infrastructure provision and access was less prominent in the development consensus.

S38 Although start-up has often been longer and more difficult than originally envisaged, the more mature PSI Facilities are generating a substantial track record of interventions with positive outputs. Concrete outcomes and impacts are also emerging, and substantial empirical evidence of these results should become evident over the next 12 to 18 months. Collating and analysing this data at intervention level is essential if the development benefits of the PSI Facilities are to be objectively attributed and independently verified. M&E reporting of the PSI portfolio is improving but needs to be more systematic, timely, aggregative and focused on strategic management issues. Not surprisingly, most of the PIDG Facilities and the two larger global World Bank partnerships (PPIAF and GPOBA) have demonstrated greater coherence and have progressed more rapidly. Looking forward, the ability of the PIDG group of Facilities to leverage private sector sources and achieve financial sustainability will become increasingly important criteria of their performance. The record of the other smaller Facilities is more uneven and their sustainability uncertain, posing ongoing management issues of whether to scale up or exit them. In addition, to respond to the changing challenges in the infrastructure market, the PSI team will need to identify innovative approaches to new issues and promoting infrastructure development in more difficult economic environments: this will be difficult to achieve under current staffing constraints.

DFID GFDD Management Response

The Global Funds and Development Finance Institution Department (GFDD) welcomes the report of the evaluation of the Private Sector Infrastructure Investment Facilities. We believe that the findings and recommendations will help us to deliver and demonstrate better outcomes for the poor through the facilities; more people with better infrastructure services.

The evaluation highlights some of the impressive impacts the facilities have generated. It reports that the facilities are expected to:

- increase access to or improve the quality of infrastructure services for over 6 million people in over 20 countries;
- generate fiscal benefits of over US\$3 billion for host governments, and;
- secure private sector commitments to infrastructure development in some of the poorest countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. For example the Emerging Africa Infrastructure Facility has committed US\$304 million in loans which have secured almost US\$2.5 billion additional debt and US\$855 million equity from private sector sources, plus US\$1.74 billion borrowings from DFI's.

We feel that the main text of the report should also have highlighted some other significant achievements of the portfolio, in particular the level of private sector investment commitments generated at project level through the activities of DevCo. Annex 9 of the Evaluation Report explicitly recognises the US\$3.4 billion PSI commitment from eight completed DevCo projects.

The evaluation recognises the relatively short operating period of many of the Facilities and the often lengthy construction period of infrastructure projects. Impacts, in terms of access to infrastructure and realised fiscal and economic benefits, will emerge more markedly in the medium to long term. We are taking action to improve monitoring and evaluation of the Facilities to capture intermediary and final impacts; significant work has been done by the PIDG in this area during 2007. We will incorporate the recommendations of the evaluation in this on-going work. We will use future Facility reviews to incorporate ex-post verification of impacts as the Facilities mature.

The evaluation acknowledges that DFID has been a leader in the design, establishment and ongoing monitoring of the PSI Facilities. As a result DFID has had a strong influence over the investment policies of countries and sectors targeted, as well as their operating procedures. DFID has demonstrated an appetite for risk and a pragmatic ability to innovate. Current governance arrangements reflect a conscious decision of DFID to delegate responsibility for implementation to qualified professionals, as in the case of the EAIF, InfraCo and GuarantCo Boards of Directors, or to established partners such as WB, IFC and UN-Habitat. Therefore, we do not agree with the evaluation's conclusion that this limits our strategic direction and oversight of the Facilities. The evaluation identifies some specific areas for improvement in DFID's oversight, monitoring and the governance arrangements of the Facilities. GFDD will review the governance and monitoring of all the Facilities against the recommendations of the evaluation, including gender and environmental recommendations, to identify areas for improvement at Facility level. These improvements will be priority actions for those Facilities that form part of the future PSI strategy.

The evaluation found that the PSI Facilities are in line with DFID policies of promoting investment in infrastructure, as a necessary condition for economic growth, to improve the lives of the poor and to achieve the MDGs. The Facility activities are well aligned with DFID's Public Service Agreement with

59% of total value in PSA countries and the top five PSI countries all being PSA target countries. This provides the broad strategic framework for the PSI Facilities.

The evaluation concluded that a more explicit strategy for DFID's PSI work was required to set the developmental context of the portfolio and in particular to shape the future strategy for DFID engagement with the Facilities it has helped to establish. GFDD welcomes the suggestion to develop an explicit strategy for DFID's engagement with the private sector in infrastructure investment. Therefore GFDD will develop a PSI Strategy to set the context for DFID's engagement in the sector and to set out its priorities for future work. This will include an explicit strategy on exit, continuation, and scaling-up of Facilities as well as how DFID will continue to pioneer innovative and new ideas based on periodic market gap analyses of the infrastructure sectors.

The evaluation specifically reviewed the possibility of rationalisation of the portfolio. It concluded that considerable rationalisation was taking place and cited the decision to exit ESMAP and the proposal to establish AsPIFF within InfraCo as examples. It could also have referred to other decisions that have been made to rationalise activities, such as the exit from the PPPUE. Whilst the evaluation supported this ongoing process it did not identify any further areas for rationalisation.

The evaluation recommends that DFID produces an annual report of aggregated basic data and performance across the portfolio. Annual reports were produced in 2005/06 and 2006/07. The evaluation has collated a significant amount of basic data on the portfolio which GFDD will periodically update and use to strengthen our monitoring and reporting and to develop the PSI annual report for 2007/08 and subsequent years.

Global Funds and Development Finance Institution Department (GFDD)
March, 2008.

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Abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank
AsPIFF	Asian Private Infrastructure Financing Facility
AusAid	Australian Aid Agency
CA	Cities Alliance
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
CLIFF	Community-Led Infrastructure Finance Facility
DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the OECD
DGIS	Directorate General for International Co-operation of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs
DevCo	Infrastructure Development Collaboration Partnership
DFI	Development Finance Institutions
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DPSPI	Domestic Private Sector Participation Initiative
DR	Desk Review
EAIF	Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund
EE	Enabling Environment
EIB	European Investment Bank
ESMAP	Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme
E-SME	Energy SME
ESSN	Environmental Screening Summary Note
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FMO	Dutch DFI
GFDD	DFID Global Funds and Development Finance Institutions Department
GPOBA	Global Partnership for Output-Based Aid
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IPP	Independent Power Producer
IUDD	DFID Infrastructure and Urban Development Department
Irish Aid	Irish bilateral aid agency
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NED	Non-Executive Director
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OBA	Output-Based Aid
ODA	Overseas Development Aid
OVI	Objectively Verifiable Indicators

Abbreviations

PD	Project Development
PF	Project Financing
PIDG	Private Infrastructure Development Group
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PP	Project Preparation
PPI	Private Participation in Infrastructure
PPIAF	Public Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPPUE	Public-Private Partnership for the Urban Environment
PRISM	DFID project information and monitoring system
PSA	Public Service Agreement
PSI	Private Sector Infrastructure Department (within DFID)
PPI	Private Participation in Infrastructure
PSP	Private Sector Participation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SECO	Swiss State Secretary for Economic Affairs
SIFMA	EAIF Fund Manager
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
Sida	Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency
SPARC	Indian NGO
SSA	Sub Saharan Africa
SNTA	Sub National Technical Assistance window of PPIAF
SUF	Slum Upgrading Facility
TA	Technical Assistance
TAF	Technical Assistance Facility
TOR	Terms of Reference
TSP	Target Strategy Paper
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
WSP	Water and Sanitation Program
WSUP	Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor

1. INTRODUCTION

The Purpose of the Desk Review

- 1.1 The major purpose of this Desk Review (DR) is to establish how effectively DFID's interventions in the portfolio of Facilities, managed by the PSI team, to support private participation in infrastructure development, have contributed to achieving DFID's core objectives. In addition, the DR is intended to identify the lessons that can be learned from the performance of the PSI portfolio to improve contributions in future. The Terms of Reference for the DR are given in Annex 1.

Scope and Methodology

- 1.2 The DR reviews DFID's involvement in 13 partnership arrangements founded since 1999 to support Private Participation in Infrastructure (PPI), to which DFID has committed funding of about £185 million up to June 2007.⁴ The Facilities covered by the DR comprise a diverse portfolio of programmes which vary substantially in size, scope of mandate and governance and management arrangements. The major features of the portfolio are described later in this Chapter. More detailed profiles of the Facilities are given in Annex 2. The DR also considers the role of the Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG), a multi-donor organization that provides direction and oversight to six of the PSI Facilities in which DFID was a founding member.
- 1.3 The DR assesses the relevance of the mandates of the individual Facilities to DFID's objectives and their effectiveness in delivering on those mandates. It also considers the focus and allocation of resources of the overall PSI portfolio as elements of the strategy of the programme.
- 1.4 Given that most of the PSI Facilities have been subject to external reviews over the past three years, the DR has been based on the analysis and synthesis of existing documents. The main source materials consulted are listed in Annex 3, and include preparatory studies and founding documents, business plans, monitoring reports prepared by Facility managements and DFID and independent assessments. Using this information, we compiled a consolidated data base of over 800 interventions⁵ undertaken by the Facilities and analysed the internal and external systems used to monitor these activities. The documentary evidence has been supplemented by direct or telephone interviews with DFID management and a limited number of key stakeholders. A list of people consulted is given in Annex 4.
- 1.5 The DR also examines whether the design and implementation of the Facilities conform to DFID policies on gender and environment. This DR report presents a summary of the conclusions and recommendations of the SEA, which is being presented to DFID as a

⁴ The DR does not cover PPPUE, from which DFID withdrew funding in 2005, nor the Sub-National Development Technical Assistance Program (PPIAF) for which funding was approved in late 2007.

⁵ In the DR, the term "intervention" is used to indicate specific operations of all Facilities: the term "project" applies only to operations involving the acquisition of fixed assets.

separate document. The gender conclusions and recommendations are contained in the body of this report.

- 1.6 The scope of the DR has been conditioned by limitations on the availability and comparability of the basic data as regards the operations of the Facilities and their results, and to a lesser extent, DFID's specific objectives in supporting each of them.⁶ The quality of the evidence base on individual Facilities varies considerably⁷ but there are general limitations as a result of several factors. First, ten of the 13 Facilities covered by the DR are less than five years old so very few of the interventions have had time to produce concrete outputs, let alone the outcomes and impacts (in terms of increased investment in infrastructure, improved access of services or poverty reduction), to allow a quantifiable assessment of the extent to which they are achieving their expected developmental benefits. Secondly, the diversity of the Facilities and differences in the M&E systems adopted, without a consistent logframe methodology and quantifiable performance indicators to track interventions through the delivery of pre-defined outputs to the achievement of outcomes and outputs, makes it difficult to consolidate performance across the portfolio. As a result, obtaining information on the performance of interventions requires time-consuming ad hoc data collection and analysis. Thirdly, the management resources available for generating and analysing operational management information to most of the Facilities – housed in small PMUs or NGOs – are limited. Fourthly, DFID records regarding the formative period of the PSI portfolio (pre 2002) are frequently inaccessible. Finally, external reviews of the Facilities carried out recently vary in budget, scope and methodology, and were completed under the prevailing data limitations so they do not offer a comprehensive source of empirical evidence to assess the whole portfolio.

Global Context

- 1.7 The PSI portfolio of multi-donor Facilities was initiated and has grown in response to evolving appreciation of the role that the private sector can play in developing and operating infrastructure services in developing countries.
- 1.8 In the early 1990s, there was a growing recognition that infrastructure is a critical determinant of economic growth and living standards. The benefits of improved infrastructure include increased industrial productivity and competitiveness and higher quality of life through better access to clean water and sanitation, efficient energy, transport and communications services.⁸ At the same time, against the background of bankrupt and inefficient public utilities and fiscal strain, many developing country governments allowed private companies to provide or operate infrastructure services previously run by state-owned monopoly enterprises. Private participation in infrastructure (PPI), either through privatization of existing utilities or by investing in and operating new enterprises under long-term concession or lease contracts increased significantly. During this period, investment with private participation in developing

⁶ For example, the Facilities have not reported either costs or benefits on a comparable basis. The *Evidence Base Assessment (EBA)*, carried out by the WSP team, analysed the available information base as of late 2006. The conclusions of the EBA have been validated and updated during this review.

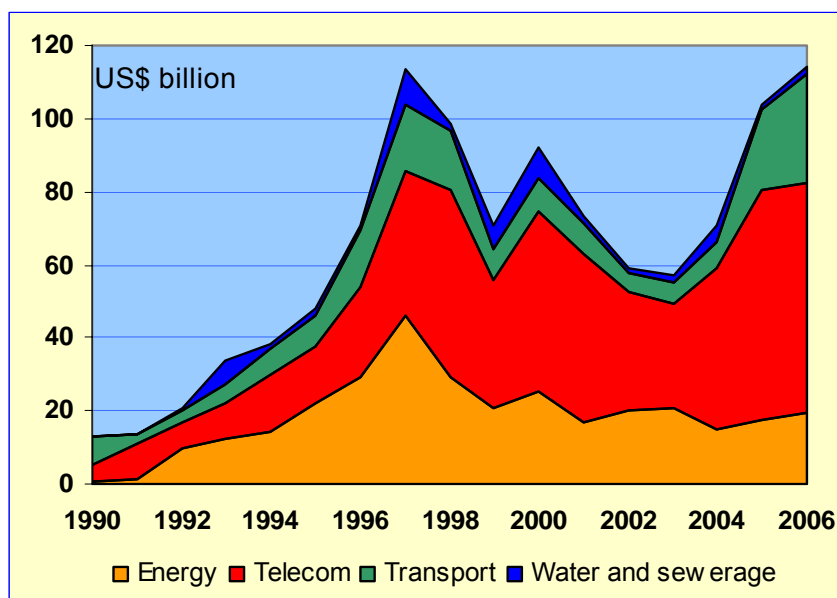
⁷ Documentation on the PIDG-related Facilities is generally more complete and up-to-date.

⁸ For a full discussion, see World Bank, *Infrastructure for Development: World Development Report (1994)*

country infrastructure grew rapidly from US\$18 billion in 1990 to a peak of over US\$114 billion in 1997.⁹

- 1.9 The growth of PPI proved problematic. From the public sector there was substantial resistance to the economic consequences of PPI, particularly where it was associated with tariff increases and/or labour retrenchment. On the other, the appetite of private sector investors/operators for investment in developing country infrastructure was severely impacted by the 1997 Asian crisis and subsequent economic recession in developed countries. As a result, the volume of private investment declined sharply from 1997 to 2003 to a low of US\$53 billion.
- 1.10 More recently, global PPI has recovered rapidly to reach US\$114 billion in 2006 (in nominal terms), but this is still substantially lower in real terms or as a proportion of GDP than in the mid 1990s. Furthermore, PPI has been increasingly concentrated in the ten largest recipient countries¹⁰ which received 62% of global PPI from 1990 to 2006. Investment in telecommunications has accounted for around 60% of PPI over the recent past and the share of transport has increased to over 20%. The challenge of stimulating additional PPI in less favoured sectors and regions remains strong.

Figure 1. Trend in Private Participation in Infrastructure



Source: World Bank/PPIAF, PPI database

⁹ Data from the World Bank, PPI Database

¹⁰ Brazil, China, Argentina, Mexico, India, Malaysia, Russia, Philippines, Indonesia and Turkey.

- 1.11 Nevertheless, as public sector financing for both infrastructure capacity and maintenance has continued to decline, it is widely believed that private sector investors and operators are needed to contribute to meeting the infrastructure gap by freeing public resources for social or other purposes and by providing management expertise. There are still many obstacles to increasing access to PPI, particularly in low income countries, and to ensuring that PPI produces economic benefits to host governments and consumers by strengthening policy and regulatory regimes under which infrastructure services operate.¹¹
- 1.12 Several other significant developments are relevant to this review.
- The Millennium Declaration (2000) focussed attention on improving living standards as the ultimate objective of economic development and defined a framework of targets for reducing poverty and improving health, education and environmental conditions. The MDGs have become the recognized international yardsticks for measuring the economic progress of poor countries. Attaining these targets depends in part on improvement in infrastructure.¹²
 - Donors have made formal commitments (at Monterrey in 2002 and Gleneagles in 2005) to increase aid to poorest countries and to work in partnership toward achieving the MDGs.
 - Donors have placed increasing importance on improving the effectiveness in the way aid is delivered (eg at the Marrakech Roundtable on Managing for Development Results in 2004), and enunciated the Paris Declaration (in March 2005)¹³, incorporating a set of Partnership Commitments based on the principles of partner country ownership of development policies, alignment of donor support to national strategies, harmonisation of donors' actions, managing for results and mutual accountability.
 - A number of major international initiatives to support infrastructure development have been launched, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, including a European Union (EU)/European Investment Bank (EIB) Trust Fund, and the Africa Infrastructure Consortium, supported by the African Development Bank (AfDB) and NEPAD. In addition, China has emerged as a new source of funding for investment in the developing world, particularly Africa, willing to operate in what have previously been considered high risk environments.

Internal Context

- 1.13 DFID's response to the global infrastructure challenge has been articulated in the White Papers and policy papers published since 1997.¹⁴ These papers clearly state DFID's dual objectives of promoting investment in infrastructure assets and improvement in service

¹¹ See Ioannis Kessides, *Reforming Infrastructure: Privatization, Regulation and Competition*, World Bank Policy Research Report, 2004

¹² See Christopher Willoughby, *Infrastructure and the MDG's*, DFID, 2004

¹³ DAC High Level Forum, *Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness*, March 2005.

¹⁴ See White Paper 1, *Eliminating World Poverty: A Challenge for the 21st Century*, 1997; White Paper 2, *Eliminating World Poverty: Making Globalisation Work for the Poor*, 2000; *Making Connections: Infrastructure for Poverty Reduction*, 2002; White Paper 3, *Eliminating World Poverty: Making Governance Work for the Poor*, 2006.

delivery, both as necessary conditions for economic growth (and indirectly for reducing poverty) and as a direct input to better living standards for the poor. They also support the role of private sector participation in infrastructure investment and service delivery.

“In order to improve the availability of, and access to, essential basic infrastructure for poorer people in our partner countries, we will...promote and encourage private sector investment in basic infrastructure and services...to help meet the needs of the poor”

White Paper 1 (1997), Response to Basic Infrastructure

- 1.14 Subsequent policy statements placed differing emphasis on DFID’s multiple investment/growth and service delivery/poverty reduction objectives. They also illustrate an evolving recognition that encouraging PPI requires DFID to promote a broad range of instruments, although partly by retrospective endorsement of actions already taken rather than declarations of intent. Thus White Paper 2 (2000) refers to the importance of improving the environment for private investment in infrastructure (already addressed by DFID participation in PPIAF). *Making Connections* (2002) argued that infrastructure services as well as investment in “hardware” are important and that this called for improvements in accountability, capacity building and the environment and for working with community and not-for-profit institutions (as in CLIFF and WSUP). White Paper 3 (2006) refers to the need to strengthen “partner governments’ capacity to prepare, finance, implement and maintain projects” (as by DevCo and InfraCo).
- 1.15 Taken together these papers embody DFID’s objectives in support of PPI, and against which we can assess the scope and performance of the PSI portfolio of Facilities.
- 1.16 The organizational responsibilities for developing and managing DFID’s global programmes in support of PPI have changed several times over the past decade. In 1999, the Infrastructure and Urban Development Department (IUDD) was set up with a primary objective of helping close the gap in financing infrastructure needs in poorer developing countries and included economics/research and operational engineering capabilities. As part of the corporate-level reorganization in 2002, responsibilities for the PSI Facilities were transferred to a new PSI/CDC Department but the research and analysis staff were integrated in the Investment and Growth Team. In 2004, the PSI/CDC Department was merged into the International Financial Institutions Department (IFID), but in 2006 was again reorganized with PSI work transferred to the newly formed Global Funds and Development Finance Institutions Department (GFDD) which covers DFID’s financial and governance arrangements for a broad range of global funds and multi-lateral development finance institutions. In parallel with these organizational changes, the PSI programme has been subject to increasingly stringent corporate targets for reduction in staffing levels. Currently the PSI programme is managed by one and a half staff, both recent appointments. PSI team institutional memory is therefore restricted. This limited organizational capacity places severe constraints on designing and managing the PSI programme effectively.
- 1.17 PSI’s staffing constraints have been partially compensated for by the 2002 creation, and subsequent development, of the Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG). PIDG is a collaborative arrangement set up by DFID and other European bilateral donors and the

World Bank Group¹⁵ to explore, promote and participate in overseeing new instruments for promoting PPI. PIDG is not a legal entity and does not directly provide funding (which is contributed by the participating donors). PIDG has set up a Programme Management Unit (PMU) reporting to a Governing Council to manage its activities, which include initiating and directing/developing potential new Facilities, and monitoring the performance of the existing PIDG portfolio.¹⁶ The current PIDG Programme Manager was formerly with DFID, and has been heavily involved with the PSI programme since its inception.

Overview of the PSI Portfolio

1.18 The PSI portfolio covered by the DR, comprises 13 Facilities supported by DFID since 1999 (listed in Table 1). DFID has committed a total of around US\$377 million (about £185 million in 2007 exchange rate) funding out of total funding commitments of US\$915 million.¹⁷ DFID's contribution ranges from a high of US\$77 million in PPIAF to US\$5.3 million in TAF.

Table 1. Summary of the PSI Portfolio (by year of start up)

Facility	Year started	Total Funding Approved as of June 2007 (US\$million)			Share of DFID Portfolio
		DFID	Other Sources	Total	
PPIAF	1999	77.4	66.9	144.3	22%
CLIFF	2002	12.2	6.3	18.5	3%
EAIIF (a)	2002	60.0	305.0	365.0	15%
DevCo	2003	31.7	18.0	49.7	8%
GPOBA	2003	51.5	63.6	115.1	14%
SUF	2003	10.0	8.8	18.8	3%
TAF	2003	5.3	10.4	15.7	1%
GuarantCo	2004	25.0	48.0	73.0	7%
WSUP	2004	7.9	0.5	8.4	2%
ESMAP-SME	2005 (b)	12.7	0.0	12.7	3%
InfraCo	2005	10.0	10	20.0	3%
WSP DPSP	2005 (b)	13.0	0	13.0	4%
AsPIFF	2007	60.5	0	60.5	16%
Total		377.2	537.5	914.7	100%
		41%	59%	100%	

Notes: PIDG related Facilities shown in **BOLD** type.
(a) DFID original commitment (US\$100 million) reduced after refinancing of the EAIIF: other donors includes US\$265 million loans from DFI's and private banks.
(b) Refers to start date for program funded by PSI

Source: Financial Statements and Monitoring Reports from individual Facilities

¹⁵ In mid 2007, the PIDG donors are DFID, the Austrian Development Agency (ADA), the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS), the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida), and the World Bank Group. Irish Aid has subsequently agreed to join.

¹⁶ This includes six Facilities in the PSI Portfolio that are the object of the DR: DevCo, EAIIF, GuarantCo, InfraCo, TAF, and AsPIFF. PPIAF and GPOBA are affiliated to PIDG but managed by PMUs directly.

¹⁷ The aggregate sterling value of DFID's commitments, at the time of commitment, is £222 million.

- 1.19 The PSI Facilities vary substantially in their size, scope of activity, breadth of country and regional scope, amount and sources of funding, governance and management structures. They can be broadly categorised¹⁸ as supporting PPI through:
- Four Facilities (PPIAF¹⁹, ESMAP, GPOBA, WSP) mainly assist the development of the enabling environment for PPI, for example, through providing advice to governments on policies and appropriate instruments, capacity building and dissemination of best practice;
 - Three Facilities (DevCo, SUF, WSUP) provide advisory support for project preparation for PPI transactions, for example, by analysing the financial, technical and economic feasibility of transactions;
 - Two Facilities (InfraCo and AsPIFF²⁰) participate in project development by acting as a principal in structuring and trading in potential PPI transactions;
 - Four Facilities (CLIFF, EAIF, GPOBA²¹ and GuarantCo) finance investment in PPI projects, through grants, loans or guarantees.
- 1.20 The organizational arrangements for the PSI also differ. Five of the programs are managed by a PMU housed in a partner donor agency. Six Facilities – all involved in transactional, as opposed to advisory activities – are managed by dedicated legal or operational entities. Four (EAIF, GuarantCo, InfraCo and AsPIFF) are structured as specialized investment vehicles, modelled on private sector venture capital practice. One Facility (DevCo) is administered by IFC staff and the TAF is an internal PIDG development enhancement Facility²². Oversight of most of the Facilities is handled by Governing Councils but donors are also represented by private professionals who act as non-executive directors on the Boards of the Project Financing Facilities (EAIF, GuarantCo, InfraCo). As already noted, PIDG acts as an umbrella structure which, through its Governing Council and PMU, provides governance for the Facilities that the PIDG donors have established. CLIFF and SUF report and are funded via Cities Alliance (CA). In three cases, (CLIFF, SUF, WSUP), additional partners are involved in the operations of the Facility at a local level.

¹⁸ Proposed extension to the mandates of several of the PIDG Facilities, discussed in Chapter 4, would make this categorisation less clear.

¹⁹ PPIAF's mandate includes assistance in preparing "pioneering transactions" but these account for fewer than 5% of its interventions.

²⁰ DFID funding for AsPIFF was approved in June 2007: the Facility is not yet operational and it is currently planned to establish it as a subsidiary of InfraCo, designated InfraCo (Asia).

²¹ GPOBA's Window 3 – for which DFID approved funding in 2006 - provides grant funding for subsidies to infrastructure operators to provide access and services to poor communities and is identified as separate Facilities in this DR.

²² TAF, which supports via technical assistance grants, the intervention activities of other PIDG Facilities, is managed through the PMU and the PIDG Council.

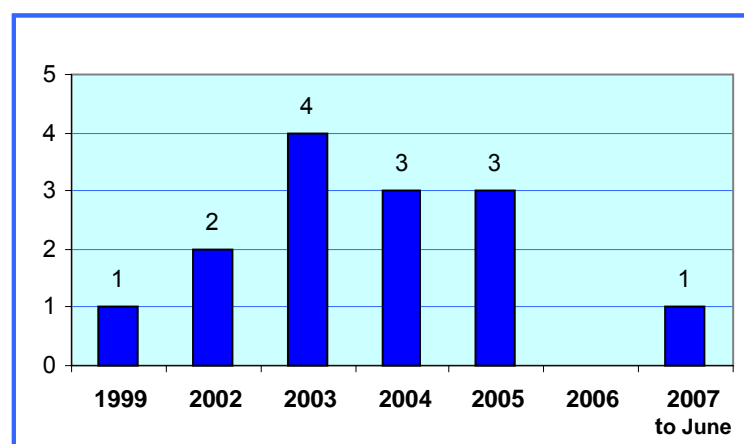
Table 2. Major Activities and Management Arrangements

Major Focus of Activity	Location of Management		
	IFI	PMU in Donor Agency	Independent Entity
Enabling Environment		PPIAF (World Bank) ESMAP (World Bank) GPOBA (World Bank) WSP (World Bank)	
Project Preparation	DevCo (IFC)	SUF (UN Habitat)	WSUP
Project Development			InfraCo AsPIFF
Project Financing			CLIFF EaIF GuarantCo

PIDG Facilities indicated in **BOLD** type; **TAF** is excluded as internal.

- 1.21 The scope of the Facilities ranges from truly global (multi-sector, multi-region) programmes such as PPIAF and GPOBA to specifically targeted Facilities operating in fewer than five countries in one or two specific sub-sectors of infrastructure (eg CLIFF, SUF). In the latter cases, the current operations are intended to serve as pilot tests which, if proven, could be replicated to a broader range of countries. The sector and geographic distribution of the Facilities' activities is discussed in Chapter 2.
- 1.22 DFID's participation with the World Bank and Japan in the setting up of PPIAF in 1999 marked the origin of its specific programme in support of PPI. Subsequently, 11 of the 13 Facilities in the current PSI portfolio were approved between 2002 and 2005, as shown in the following graph. Only one other (AsPIFF) has been added to end June 2007, although DFID has subsequently approved the extension of PPIAF to include the sub-national technical assistance development programme.

Figure 2. Number of PSI Facilities Approved by Year



Source: DFID PRISM Reports

- 1.23 The diverse composition and relative immaturity of the Facilities, principally in terms of development outcomes and impacts, makes it difficult to reach definite and general conclusions about the performance of the PSI portfolio as a whole. In addition, the diversity

of the portfolio poses management challenges to DFID's participation in their strategic development, and in designing and applying appropriate levels of monitoring. These issues are discussed more fully in the following chapters of the DR.

The Structure of the Desk Review

1.24 The Desk Review is structured as follows to address the major questions posed by the ToR:

- Chapter 2 assesses the relevance of the PSI portfolio of Facilities to DFID's overall strategy and objectives;
- Chapter 3 analyses the performance of the Facilities in meeting PSI's objectives, and includes a summary of the Strategic Environmental Assessment and a review of gender policies and practices;
- Chapter 4 reviews the extent to which the results achieved are sustainable and replicable.

2. THE RELEVANCE OF THE PSI PORTFOLIO TO DFID'S OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 This chapter of the DR assesses the relevance of the PSI portfolio to DFID's objectives by considering four major questions :
- Has the growth and composition of the PSI portfolio responded to the changing context for development assistance and DFID's priorities?
 - Has PSI influenced the strategic orientation and initial design of the Facilities it has supported?
 - Has PSI influenced the Facilities' evolving activities?
 - Do the Facilities' mandates conform to DFID's objectives and priorities?
- 2.2 In this context, the DR considers three main roles that DFID/PSI plays in these Facilities:
- In designing and setting up the Facilities;
 - In providing and mobilizing funding for the operations and management of the Facilities;
 - In contributing to formulating the strategic development, and overseeing the operational performance of the Facilities.

Evolution of the PSI Portfolio

- 2.3 As noted in Chapter 1, the initial focus of DFID's efforts to promote PPI was to participate as a founding partner in PPIAF. The creation of PPIAF in 1999 was prompted by the decline in private sector investment flows into developing country infrastructure in the late 1990s (see Figure 1) and the recognition that reversing this trend called for a broad-based approach to creating a conducive enabling environment for PPI, including assisting developing country governments to formulate country-wide and sector-specific strategies for private participation, to develop effective legal and regulatory frameworks and build institutional capacity. PPIAF was set up with a broad mandate to provide technical assistance in these areas as well as to codify and disseminate best practice and to facilitate specific "pioneering transactions". Improvement in the enabling environment was seen as a necessary condition for increasing investment flows and hence of high priority for support by international development agencies. Additional context was provided by a widespread retreat from public sector infrastructure delivery models, including multi- and bi-lateral donors and other DFIs. The sustained demand for PPIAF's assistance since 1999 (see Chapter 3) is testimony to the relevance of this Facility to address many of the key issues that are critical to DFID's objective of supporting PPI.²³ PPIAF was also instrumental in scoping and commissioning a number of pre-feasibility studies to determine the demand for and recommended structure of new partnerships programmes designed to address specific constraints on increased PPI.²⁴

²³ See Jordan & Associates, *PPIAF Strategic Review*, 2004

²⁴ eg In 1999, PwC were commissioned to prepare a pre-feasibility study for an African Private Infrastructure Financing Facility, later renamed EAIF.

- 2.4 From 2000 to mid 2007 DFID participated in supporting the creation of 10 new Facilities and two dedicated TA programmes for infrastructure attached to existing sector-focused global partnerships (ESMAP and WSP). These fall into two generally distinct groups: PIDG and non-PIDG.
- 2.5 The PIDG-initiated group of six Facilities (to which DFID has committed an aggregate of US\$193 million) are primarily focused on “downstream” activities, - transaction-oriented project preparation and financing, - in economic infrastructure (eg telecommunication, energy, transport) or infrastructure-related agro-industrial sectors. (The composition of the Facilities’ interventions is reviewed in detail in Chapter 3.) The PIDG portfolio has evolved sequentially by evaluating and addressing a range of identified “market failures” in infrastructure financing (long-term debt financing, local currency financing) and project structuring. The scope and orientation of the PIDG portfolio mandates are thus closely aligned with DFID’s objectives of increasing the flow of investment into private sector infrastructure. DFID has also supported the development of PIDG as an instrument for donor co-ordination.
- 2.6 Within the PIDG group, the initial emphasis was on identifying transactions in targeted regions to promote economic growth. This remains the primary focus of the PIDG Facilities but they have also responded to increasing concerns for increasing access to infrastructure services and engaging poor people in the benefits of growth. To adapt to the evolving development effectiveness agenda, PIDG has engaged a Development Advisor to define and introduce a more systematic M&E framework. Operating and investment policies have also been adjusted to place greater emphasis on increasing the number of high development intensity projects and targeting assistance to poorer countries (DAC List, columns 1 and 2).
- 2.7 DFID had a primary role in establishing and facilitating the administration of PIDG as a multi-donor consultative structure allowing members to share the cost and knowledge of developing new initiatives and overseeing operating Facilities. This is a flexible “variable geometry” approach to funding new initiatives.²⁵ PIDG represents a concrete model of donor harmonization in line with DFID commitment to the Paris Declaration. The PSI portfolio – PIDG and non-PIDG – has had a substantial positive impact on donor coherence in PPI and the wider infrastructure sector.
- 2.8 The non-PIDG Facilities (with aggregate DFID commitments of US\$183 million) are less homogeneous but typically engage in a mix of “upstream” (capacity building, policy advisory and best practice) and project preparation Facilities in “social infrastructure” sectors with a more direct pro-poor focus. Three (CLIFF, SUF and WSUP) involve partnerships with NGOs or local private sector and other community groups. As such, the rationale and orientation of the non-PIDG Facilities are aligned with DFID’s, including the additional objective of linking with NGOs and the informal sector, introduced in *Making Connections*.
- 2.9 GPOBA has a distinct status from other PIDG-sponsored Facilities. It is a World Bank managed global partnership designed to promote Output-Based Aid (OBA) approaches to attracting private participation in infrastructure. It has its own multi-donor Governing Council, but has become an affiliate member of PIDG. It also carries out a unique mix (within the PSI portfolio) of technical assistance (Window 1 and 2) and subsidy funding (Window 3) activities. (In PIDG, the TAF is now being restructured to become a multi-window operation involving

²⁵ Donor funding for PIDG Facilities is channelled through the PIDG Trust, but individual donor Members opt in to financing specific Facilities.

general technical assistance in support of Facility interventions, capital markets assistance and OBA.) GPOBA's role as the major multilateral promoter of OBA, and PSI support is clearly aligned with DFID's commitment to promoting access to infrastructure by the poor in general and the use of OBA techniques in particular.

- 2.10 There are a number of linkages between the PSI Facilities that produce synergistic benefits. Apart from the role of the PIDG in providing for common research, co-ordination and information-sharing among its constituent and affiliated Facilities (discussed in Chapter 1), the main linkages flow from the sequential connections between upstream advisory or project preparation and development work, and project financing and implementation. Thus, EAIF and GPOBA were initiated and designed based on feasibility studies commissioned and financed through PPIAF. Similarly, TAF was set up to channel technical assistance grants to the PIDG project development and financing Facilities to support project studies, enhance development effectiveness and assist local capacity building. To date the underfinanced InfraCo has been the main beneficiary but other Facilities, including GPOBA, DevCo, EAIF and GuarantCo have also benefited. Several of the World Bank global partnership Facilities, (GPOBA, PPIAF and WSP) have engaged in joint information dissemination activities in Sub-Saharan Africa, although these do not appear to have been the result of their PSI links.
- 2.11 Despite the clear emphasis on environment at the Facility level and DFID's corporate environmental policy (discussed in Chapter 3), the DFID Global Funds and Development Finance Institutions Department (GFDD) Business Plan for 2007/08 makes no specific reference to the environment, nor to the MDGs.
- 2.12 DFID has not published an explicit strategy for exiting from Facilities or devolving them to other partners or the private sector.²⁶ However, as the portfolio has expanded and matured these issues have begun to receive attention and are articulated in post June 2007 internal documentation. In the recent PIDG draft Business Plan²⁷, it is proposed that the PIDG should continue to support those Facilities that are "coming of age" through the next phase of their growth rather than seek an early exit. DFID/PSI has also begun to curtail support to Facilities that are not delivering: a decision to exit ESMAP/SME has been taken.

Conclusion

- 2.13 The creation of PPIAF, with a broad mandate to assist developing country governments in improving the enabling environment for PPI, embodied DFID's first targeted initiative to address the obstacles to increasing private sector contribution to investment in infrastructure and improving service delivery. Subsequently the PSI portfolio has grown through a series of pragmatic decisions to initiate or support Facilities designed to respond to specific market or government failures. While DFID has not published an explicit overall strategy for PSI, the scope and direction of the portfolio is generally consistent with the objectives defined in DFID's policy statements and it continues to evolve to remain relevant to DFID's changing corporate priorities.

²⁶ Most Facilities were established for an initial (pilot) period of 3 years, and continuing grant funded is limited to varying periods.

²⁷ Private Infrastructure Development Group, *Draft Business Plan*, September 2007.

DFID's Role in the Creation of the PSI Facilities

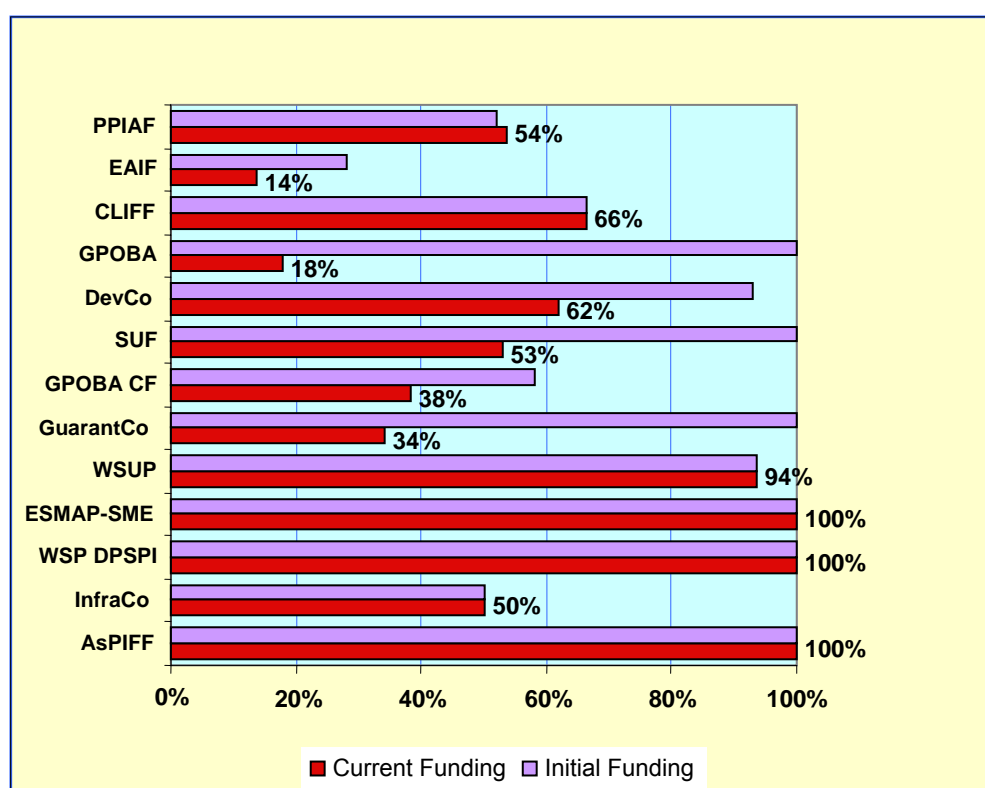
Design of the Facilities

- 2.14 As indicated earlier (Para 2.3), DFID was instrumental in creating most of the Facilities in the PSI portfolio. We have been told that the PSI portfolio grew out of the conclusions of a DFID conference on infrastructure held in 1997 which defined a number of key market and government failures constraining private sector investment. Following this conference, DFID initiated a series of studies to assess the feasibility and scope the design for individual Facilities. DFID had a significant role in the drafting of the PPIAF charter. This was important both in guiding the design of PPIAF itself and in serving as a model for other World Bank global and regional partnership programmes.
- 2.15 Through the PIDG, DFID has been a leading partner in commissioning the feasibility and design studies leading up to the creation of EAIF, GuarantCo, DevCo, InfraCo and AsPIFF. Over the past three years, PIDG has sponsored a series of studies assessing the feasibility and designing the modalities of a Currency Liquidity Facility (CLF) to mitigate the risks associated with foreign currency financing for infrastructure projects that generate revenues in local currencies. This is still under consideration.
- 2.16 The documentary evidence of DFID's role in the creation and design of the non-PIDG Facilities is incomplete and the representatives of current DFID management interviewed had no direct knowledge of the early history of their Facilities. The history appears to have been broadly as follows:
- As discussed earlier, DFID staff were actively involved in the design and concept of PPIAF through the drafting of the PPIAF Charter of July 1999 (revised in July 2000 and May 2001);
 - CLIFF reportedly emerged from a research project funded by the IUDD in DFID, 1999 to 2003, called "Bridging the Finance Gap in Housing and Infrastructure" undertaken by Homeless International;
 - GPOBA seems to have originated in work undertaken by the Private Sector Group in the World Bank;
 - The evidence base for PSI/DFID inputs into the concept/design phase of SUF is fragmented. The causal chain links IUDD, which historically was the main funding department for urban development, through the DFID engagement strategy for UN-HABITAT to a Strategic Financial Review in 2002 wholly funded by DFID. SUF was then subject to a joint Sida/DFID feasibility study, competitively tendered by UN-HABITAT and undertaken by P M Global Infrastructure Inc;
 - WSUP was initiated as a not-for profit venture by executives of private water companies and NGOs active in the sector. There are no documents available relating to the concept and design of WSUP but it appears to be a combination of the partnerships advocacy and DFID willingness to look for PSI opportunities in the water and sanitation sector at the community level.
- 2.17 ESMAP/SME and WSP/DPSPI were both created as dedicated windows attached to established World Bank global partnership programmes to meet specific DFID objectives. The available proposals and Project Memoranda sheds little light on DFID's role in the design of these programmes.

Funding for the Facilities

- 2.18 DFID has made a major contribution to funding the creation of most of the Facilities in the PSI portfolio. It has provided initial funding for all of the Facilities covered²⁸ (except TAF) and in six cases it was the sole donor that allowed the Facility to start operations (SUF, GPOBA subsidy fund, GuarantCo, ESMAP/SME, WSP/DPSPI, AsPIFF²⁹). Overall, DFID has committed 51% of the aggregate initial funding of the 13 Facilities in the portfolio.
- 2.19 Subsequent to DFID's initial investment, nine Facilities have attracted additional donor funding. Interviews with Facility managers and other donors have confirmed that DFID's position as "first mover" made an important contribution to mobilizing additional resources for the programmes. As a result, DFID's share of current total funding of the PSI portfolio has declined to 41% (see Table 1).

Figure 3. Trend in DFID Share of Facilities' Funding (listed by age)



Sources: DFID PRISM reports, Facility financial statements

- 2.20 So far, only PPIAF and EAIF have attracted substantial co-financing at Facility level from outside the PIDG group of donors. EAIF has achieved a significant level of co-financing: the original US\$100 million of equity provided by DFID and other PIDG donors has been leveraged by US\$150 million of senior debt from private banks (Barclays and Standard Bank)

²⁸ In this DR, ESMAP/SME, and WSP/DPSPI are considered as separate Facilities from the ESMAP and WSP global partnerships.

²⁹ AsPIFF is in the process of being established as a subsidiary of InfraCo.

as well as US\$115 million of senior and subordinated debt from DFIs. EAIF is planning to raise an additional US\$100-150 million senior debt from private banks.

- 2.21 The complete listing of Co-Funders (see Annex 5) shows that four of the other 11 Facilities have non-PIDG donors (CLIFF, GPOBA, SUF and WSUP). Three Facilities (CLIFF, EAIF, and WSUP) have private sector funding at Facility level.³⁰ While many of the Facilities are at any early stage of development, DFID has demonstrated a capacity to mobilize funding primarily from PIDG sources.
- 2.22 The Project Financing and Development Facilities have the potential to mobilise additional private co-financing to the transactions they support. To quantify the extent of private co-finance mobilization, we have attempted to identify the proportion of funding from private sources for the investment projects that have reached the stage of financial closure³¹ (or have completed disbursement). As shown in the following table, EAIF and CLIFF (India) have both helped mobilize private sector funding, although for very different types of infrastructure investments. The 11 closed large projects to which EAIF has committed to date US\$304 million loans have secured almost US\$2.5 billion additional debt and US\$855 million equity from private sector sources in addition to US\$1.75 billion from DFIs. Eighteen smaller scale housing and sanitation projects (CLIFF India), completed as of March 2006, were financed in part by US\$8.5 million equivalent from local banks.³²

Table 3. Sources of Co-Financing for PSI Supported Investment Projects³¹

Facility	# Completed Projects	Funding (US\$million)				Total	Co-financing Ratio (B:A)
		Facility (A)	DFI Debt	Private Debt (B)	Private Equity		
EAIF	11	304.0	1,741.0	2,279.0	855.0	5,379.0	8.15
CLIFF India	18	9.3 §		8.5	Δ	17.8	0.92

Note § excludes US\$1.6 million of guarantees provided to banks; Δ excludes government subsidies and contract payments.

Sources: GHK, *Independent Evaluation of CLIFF*, October 2006; PIDG PMU.

- 2.23 These figures suggest that EAIF and CLIFF have both contributed to attracting private sector investment in the projects they support. It is impossible to assess how far this private participation can be attributed to the PSI Facilities rather than other co-financiers or sponsors, without a detailed analysis of the history and market conditions of each project.

³⁰ GuarantCo and InfraCo both have plans to attract external financing: the former by raising private bank debt to leverage its equity base, the latter by floating an investment fund. These plans depend on the Facilities closing transactions in line with their business plans.

³¹ Binding commitments from financiers to cover the total funding requirements of a project.

³² The 3 guarantees signed by GuarantCo (as of June 2007) have supported projects involving total funding of US\$ 374 million, including US\$ 135 million from private banks.

Conclusion

- 2.24 DFID has had a significant role in the creation of most of the Facilities comprising the PSI portfolio. It was instrumental in commissioning feasibility and scoping studies, notably through PIDG, that led to the development of new Facilities. It was also the leader in providing start-up funding. In six cases, DFID was the sole donor that allowed the Facility to start operations. Overall, DFID committed 51% of the aggregate initial funding. DFID has been partially successful in bringing in other co-funding partners in the maturing Facilities, but this has primarily been through the PIDG group of donors. EAIF is the only Facility to have achieved a significant level of private sector co-financing at Facility level: the original US\$100 million of donor equity provided by DFID and other PIDG donors, has been leveraged by US\$165 million of senior and subordinated debt, and EAIF is planning to raise an additional US\$100-150 million senior debt from private banks.
- 2.25 EAIF and CLIFF projects have attracted private sector investment, but it is impossible to assess how far this private participation can be attributed to the PSI Facilities. The 11 closed large projects to which EAIF has committed US\$304 million loans have secured almost US\$2.5 billion additional debt and US\$855 million equity from private sector sources. Eighteen smaller scale CLIFF (India) housing and sanitation projects received US\$8.5 million equivalent from local banks.

Development of the Facilities

- 2.26 DFID has contributed to the development of the Facilities after start up. DFID has been active in developing targeted programmes to promote pro-poor interventions: prioritisation of high development intensity projects in PIDG; various TAF project grants including the new OBA window; support for DevCo in fragile states and for small scale providers; the SME programme managed by ESMAP; the subsidy funding window of GPOBA; the sub-national Facility being launched by PPIAF; and WSP/DPSPI. However, DFID's role in contributing to formulating strategy and in overseeing performance of the Facilities after start up depends on their governance and management structures and processes. It is also dependent on staffing resources and policy.
- 2.27 The governance structures of the PSI Facilities vary widely and are described in detail in Annex 6. The composition of their governing bodies is summarized in Table 3. They can be broadly categorized into three models:
- The Private Corporate Model. The PIDG related project development and financing vehicles (EAIF, GuarantCo, InfraCo/AsPIFF) are governed by Boards of Directors, based on private corporate practice;
 - The World Bank Partnership Model. The Facilities managed by the World Bank Group (ESMAP, GPOBA, PPIAF, WSP and DevCo) are governed by Program Councils based on evolving WB practice in promoting global partnership programs;
 - The Consultative Group Model. The Facilities involving NGOs in management (CLIFF, SUF and WSUP) are governed by consultative bodies with broader membership, with varying degrees of participation.

Table 4. Governance Arrangements of PSI Facilities

Facility	Donors/ Shareholders	Civil Society	Developing Country	Commercial Private Sector
Private Sector Model				
EAIF	(a)			(b)
GuarantCo				(b)
InfraCo/AsPIFF				(b)
Partnership Model				
DevCo				
ESMAP/SME				
GPOBA				
PPIAF				
WSP				
Consultative Model				
CLIFF				
SUF				
WSUP				

(a) representatives of lending donors

(b) includes NEDs nominated by PIDG

Note: TAF is governed by the PIDG Council; DevCo is wholly funded through PIDG and therefore governed through it.

2.28 The diversity of these governance models and the constraints on available documentation make it difficult to assess the effectiveness of current arrangements in conducting the core governance functions, or to identify DFID's role in them. However, we have attempted to assess the governance of the PSI Facilities in relation to the four corporate governance principles developed by the World Bank's Operations Evaluation Department from OECD's Principles of Corporate Governance.³³

- Clarity of roles and responsibilities of the institutions and individuals that govern and manage the Facilities;
- Transparency: the extent to which programmes' decision-making, reporting and evaluation processes are open and made freely available to all stakeholders;
- Fairness: the way authority is exercised in relation to those with a legitimate interest in the program, including shareholders/donors, implementers and beneficiaries; and
- Clear accountability: the extent to which the exercise of decision-making power is defined and exercised along the chain of command, from governing bodies to delivery to beneficiaries.

2.29 In the Facilities operating under the Private Sector Model (EAIF, GuarantCo, InfraCo), responsibilities of the Board and management are generally clearly defined. Reporting on the

³³ World Bank Operations Evaluation Department, *Addressing the Challenges of Globalization: An Independent Evaluation of the World Bank's Approach to Global Programs*, 2004, page 54.

financial performance of the Facilities established under corporate legal structures follow private sector best practice. However, the Facilities have until recently provided little detailed information about specific interventions (relevant to assessing their development impacts) because of concerns about infringing the commercial confidentiality of their clients and potential clients, and the agreement with the PIDG donors do not require them to do so.³⁴ Only InfraCo includes a developing country representative on its Board. DFID (and other donors) roles in the corporate oversight of these Facilities has been delegated to the NEDs appointed by PIDG. This supports the private sector character of these institutions and allow donors to draw on external specialists to serve as NEDs but implies that the Facilities are only indirectly accountable to the donors for their performance.

- 2.30 In the Facilities operating under the World Bank Partnership Model (ESMAP, GPOBA, PPIAF, WSP and DevCo) the founding documents generally provide for a Governing or Program Council to exercise strategic direction and oversight, and to approve commitments for large interventions.³⁵ There is some evidence that the Governing Councils of large multi-donor partnerships are not generally effective in promoting active participation by donors³⁶, and some suggest that they have not been designed to do so. The governance bodies work by consensus and there has been little continuity in the individuals representing most donors, including DFID. As a result, in practice Programme Managers retain a substantial degree of independence. The transparency and quality of the reporting of these Facilities varies, but DFID has difficulty in enforcing improvements in management information when this is deficient, eg as recently in the case of ESMAP. None of these Facilities include developing country representation in their governing bodies.³⁷ Technical assistance Facilities, such as DevCo, GPOBA, PPIAF and TAF, seek “no objection” from donors for larger interventions.
- 2.31 The most serious concern with the governance of this group of Facilities relates to the weakness of the accountability of the Programme Managers (PM) to DFID and other donors. The World Bank typically plays multiple roles in these Facilities: it chairs the governing body, houses and appoints the secretariat, acts as trust fund manager as well as being active as a lender to public sector bodies in the sector. The PMs report to the governing bodies as well as to their line managers in the World Bank organization – a classic example of the “two master” problem. As the World Bank’s Operations Evaluation Department evaluation of global partnership programs concludes: “the lack of an arms-length relationship between management and WB creates potential conflict of interest”.³⁸ Recent experience with the proposed intervention by GPOBA in the Kalangala project in Uganda illustrates the extent to which the influence of World Bank Group interests can override the independence of the decision-making processes on a multi-donor Facility.

³⁴ The PIDG Development Advisor is designing a voluntary procedure for reporting development impacts. EAIF also responded to a specific request to provide additional information on the other sources of funding for projects they support.

³⁵ DevCo reports to the PIDG Governing Council.

³⁶ The Strategic Review of PPIAF recommended more active donor involvement in strategy formulation through an Executive Committee.

³⁷ PPIAF and GPOBA have members from developing countries on their technical advisory panels.

³⁸ World Bank Operations Evaluation Department, *Addressing the Challenges of Globalization: An Independent Evaluation of the World Bank's Approach to Global Programs*, 2004

2.32 The Facilities operating under the Consultative Group Model (CLIFF, SUF and WSUP), have more complex governance structures involving more participants and shared roles between partners at the Facility level and in their countries of operations. The transparency of their reporting is variable but generally of a lower standard than the others. On the other hand, the scope of participation is broader and more clearly responsive to the principles of the Paris Declaration. Most importantly, accountability in these Facilities is not clearly defined, and this weakness appears to have contributed to the still unresolved problems involved in the start up of SUF. DFID's role in the governance of these Facilities (CLIFF, SUF, WSUP) has proven more difficult to assess without more extensive consultation with the broad range of stakeholders involved but appears to have been less direct. DFID is not represented on the Board of WSUP.

Conclusion

2.33 DFID appears to have contributed to guiding and overseeing the strategies and activities of the PSI Facilities mainly through participation in their Governing councils. However, our review indicates that the governance structures of the Facilities limit the extent to which DFID (and other donors) can exercise strategic direction and oversight over the ongoing operations of the portfolio. In the case of the Private Sector Facilities, this reflects a conscious choice by DFID, faced with severe staffing constraints, to delegate these functions to NEDs and partially to the PIDG PMU. In the case of the Partnership Facilities, accountability to DFID and other donors is weakened by the dominant position of the World Bank/IFC in these arrangements. In the case of the Consultative Model Facilities, it may result from the lack of a coherent model for interaction with NGOs and the constraints on PSI staffing.

2.34 Against this background, we recommend that DFID/PSI should define a coherent strategy to strengthen the governance structures of the Facilities in the portfolio. DFID should :

- Establish general policies so as to ensure Facilities set up under all governance models satisfy the key principles of corporate governance: clarity of roles, transparency in reporting, representative participation and accountability;
- Require adequate disclosure of information on Facilities' interventions to enable donors to assess their development benefits;
- More specifically, DFID should promote the appointment of qualified professionals and representatives of stakeholder interests in non-PIDG Facilities;
- The governance structure of GPOBA (Window 3 if retained as the OBA programme moves from pilot to mainstream), which involves the commitment of donor funding for subsidies, should be separated from the technical assistance with a more robust governance structure controlled by the donors. This also has potential implications for the OBA window being set up under the TAF. The functions and composition of the existing Independent Panel of Expert structure should be redefined to act as the equivalent to a Credit Committee for the Window.

Alignment of Facility Mandates to DFID Objectives

2.35 The intended scope of the PSI Facilities' mandates, as defined in their founding documents, DFID grant agreements or operating procedures and summarised in Table 5, vary substantially but all broadly conform to DFID objectives.

Table 5. Eligibility Criteria of PSI Facility Activities

Facility	Eligible Countries	Eligible Sectors	Specific pro-poor criteria
Enabling Environment			
ESMAP/SME	DAC 1 (7 countries) DAC 2 (3 countries) DAC 3 (2 countries)	Energy	SME Programme is specifically targeted as enhancing energy access
GPOBA	All countries eligible, but DFID grant agreements specify > 60% spent in DAC 1, 2; 40% in DAC 3 and 4	Economic Infrastructure Water & Sanitation Healthcare Education	Project criteria require specific pro-poor benefits (eg access)
PPIAF	DAC 1-5	Economic Infrastructure, Water & Sanitation	No specific intervention criteria, but shift of focus towards MDG related.
WSP/DPSPI	No information	Water & Sanitation	Technical assistance aimed at informal and formal small scale providers
Project Preparation			
DevCo	DAC 1, 2, 3.	Economic Infrastructure Water & Sanitation Housing	Enhanced support for small scale providers in Africa and fragile states
SUF	5 Pilot programmes in DAC 1 (Tanzania) DAC 2 (Ghana, Kenya); DAC 3 (2 Indonesia, Sri Lanka	Housing Urban Infrastructure	None specific, but programme focus on low cost housing
WSUP	2 Pilot Programmes in India & Kenya (DAC 2)	Water & Sanitation	Targeted poor communities
Project Development			
InfraCo	Africa and Asia DAC 1, 2	Economic Infrastructure, Water & Sanitation Agro-industrial	DAC 3 countries eligible if specific poverty criteria apply
AsPIFF	Asia DAC 1, 2 ³⁹	Economic Infrastructure, Water & Sanitation Agro-industrial	DAC 3 countries eligible if GNI is equivalent to 1 or 2, and specific poverty criteria apply
Project Financing			
CLIFF	India and Kenya (DAC 2) Philippines (DAC 3)	Water & Sanitation Urban Development	None specific, but programme focus on poor communities
EaIF	Sub-Saharan Africa	Economic Infrastructure, Water & Sanitation Agro-industrial	Operating principles includes benefiting poor as one of three criteria for support
GPOBA (Window 3)	DFID grant agreements specify > 60% spent in DAC 1 and 2, 40% in DAC 3 and 4)	Economic infrastructure Water & Sanitation Healthcare Education	Project criteria require specific pro-poor benefits (eg access)
GuarantCo	All DAC 1 & 2 countries plus 3 if a clear development case can be made	x	Operating principles includes benefiting poor as one of three criteria for support

Note: Economic Infrastructure includes energy production, transmission and distribution; ICT, transport. TAF can operate in DAC columns 1, 2 and 3 but has different investment and operating policies for each window.

³⁹ DAC 3 countries eligible if GNI is equivalent to 1 or 2, and specific poverty criteria apply

- 2.36 PPIAF, the oldest Facility in the portfolio, was established in 1999 as a global Facility to provide assistance to a broad range of eligible countries and sub-sectors, mandated to operate on a demand-driven basis but without specific pro-poor criteria for eligible interventions. Following a strategic review in 2004, PPIAF has begun to target resources toward priority areas as defined by the Program Council, eg sub-Saharan Africa.⁴⁰
- 2.37 The PIDG Facilities, which are focused on helping to prepare (DevCo), develop (InfraCo) or finance (EAIF and GuarantCo) commercially viable and developmentally sound projects, are authorised to operate within an extended definition of infrastructure including agricultural, industrial or mining projects deemed to be infrastructure-related. They are generally restricted to DAC 1 and 2 column countries, but do not have specific pro-poor project eligibility criteria.⁴¹ Separately, the TAF provides technical assistance on a project driven basis through the Facilities; a major aim of this is to enhance development effectiveness and increase local capacity. The PIDG investment Facilities are based on a venture capital model in which private sector managers are contracted to achieve investment targets within allocation criteria defined by the investors (or donors). These targets are now being revised in light of initial pilot experience and cover a mix of conventional, larger and more difficult, often smaller, low carbon interventions in post conflict states. Using this type of structure for development finance purposes implies trade-offs between the goals of demonstrating the ability of the Facility and its managers to build a commercially viable investment portfolio and that of restricting allocation of funding resources to socially desirable projects in targeted sectors or locations. This DFID/PSI management challenge is well recognised and a focus for continued action as the PIDG Facilities scale up and try to become financially self sustaining.
- 2.38 The mandates of the non-PIDG Facilities have a more direct pro-poor orientation. Five of these are focused on sectors where the market failures call for targeted action: slum upgrading and housing (CLIFF, SUF), water and sanitation (WSP/DPSP and WSUP) and small-scale energy (ESMAP/SME). GBOPA is designed to promote performance-based approaches to address the issued of the affordability of privately delivered infrastructure services to the poor.
- 2.39 The extent to which the Facilities have actually delivered on their mandates is assessed in Chapter 3.

Conclusion

- 2.40 PSI Facilities' mandates, as defined in their founding documents, DFID grant agreements or operating procedures vary substantially but all broadly conform to DFID's objectives. The PIDG Facilities, which are focused on helping to prepare, develop or finance commercially viable and developmentally sound projects, are generally restricted to DAC 1 and 2 listed countries, but do not have specific pro-poor project eligibility criteria. The PIDG donors, including the DFID/PSI team, are however actively managing the portfolio to increase development effectiveness through better targeting, cross-subsidy and prioritisation. The mandates of the non-PIDG Facilities have a more direct pro-poor orientation.

⁴⁰ See PPIAF, *Annual Report 2006*, page 6.

⁴¹ The Operating Principles of EAIF, GuarantCo and InfraCo state that all transactions should satisfy at least one of three criteria: 1) underpinning economic growth; 2) benefiting broad based population groups, 3) promoting the interests of poor people.

3. PROGRESS IN MEETING PSI OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The PSI Portfolio is relatively young in the context of the timescale needed to effect major changes in the policy or regulatory environment for private participation in the infrastructure sectors or to plan, prepare, construct and bring into full operation a major infrastructure investment project. It is too soon to assess the eventual development impact of these Facilities based on solid empirical evidence. On the other hand, it is instructive to review the progress made by the Facilities in developing their activities, recognizing the limitations on information available.
- 3.2 This Chapter of the DR assesses the effectiveness and efficiency of the PSI portfolio by considering four major questions:
- To what extent have the Facilities' activities developed in line with PSI objectives?
 - How are the Facilities' activities aligned with host country development priorities?
 - To what extent have the Facilities used their resources efficiently?
 - To what extent do the Facilities' and PSI Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) methodology and procedures provide an adequate basis for measuring the potential development impact of the portfolio?
- 3.3 The Chapter also includes a summary of the SEA and an assessment of PSI Gender policies and practices.

Operating Performance

- 3.4 In the absence of quantified targets to serve as a yardstick for most of the Facilities, we have analysed the performance of the PSI portfolio in terms of the growth and distribution of their activities. The analysis is based on a compilation of the number and value of interventions undertaken by the Facilities from their start up to June 2007⁴²: a complete listing of the 810 interventions with a total value of US\$580 million is given in Annex 7.⁴³
- 3.5 **Range of Activities.** There are major variations in the distribution of the number and value of interventions between the different types of Facilities. As shown in Table 6, over 80% of the number of interventions are for technical assistance related to the Enabling Environment (heavily weighted by PPIAF, 72%) but these account for only 25% of the aggregate value (PPIAF 21.%). On the other hand, the 68 "committed" interventions by the Project Financing Facilities account for 65% of the aggregate value of funds committed by the PSI portfolio but only 5% of the total number. Again, the EAIF predominates in this category, accounting for 51% of total funding committed by all PSI Facilities. The average value of

⁴² The ToR explicitly call for us to "map" the composition and evolution of the PSI interventions.

⁴³ The criterion for inclusion in the inventory is that an intervention should be based on a "commitment" by the intended beneficiary as well as the approval by the Facility. Given the diversity of the activities included and differences in their operational procedures, the definitions (explained in footnotes to the Annex 7) vary between Facilities, so that the comparison of numbers between different types of Facility must be treated with caution.

transactions range from project financing US\$5.6 million to US\$220,000 for advisory work on the enabling environment. Apart from DevCo, the Project Preparation and Project Development Facilities, most of which have been established recently, have not yet generated a significant volume of activity.

Table 6. Number and Value of Active Interventions by Facilities

	# Interventions	% Total Interventions	Value (US\$million)	% Total Value
Enabling Environment (EE) (a)				
ESMAP-SME	11	1.4%	2.6	0.4%
GPOBA	50	6.2%	10.3	1.8%
PPIAF (b)	585	72.2%	127.4	21.9%
WSP-DPSP	33	4.1%	7.9	1.4%
<i>Subtotal</i>	679	83.8%	148.2	25.5%
Project Preparation (PP)				
DevCo	27	3.3%	32.0	5.5%
WSUP	23	2.8%	3.4	0.6%
<i>Subtotal</i>	50	6.2%	35.4	6.1%
Project Development (PD)				
InfraCo	11	1.4%	16.3	2.8%
Project Financing (PF)				
CLIFF	20	2.5%	9.8	1.7%
EAIF	12	1.5%	297.3	51.2%
GPOBA CF	9	1.1%	30.3	5.2%
GuarantCo	3	0.4%	35.0	6.0%
<i>Subtotal</i>	44	5.4%	372.4	64.1%
TAF	26	3.2%	8.5	1.5%
TOTAL	810	100.0%	580.8	100.0%

Notes: (a) Includes 16 interventions linked to project financing activities:

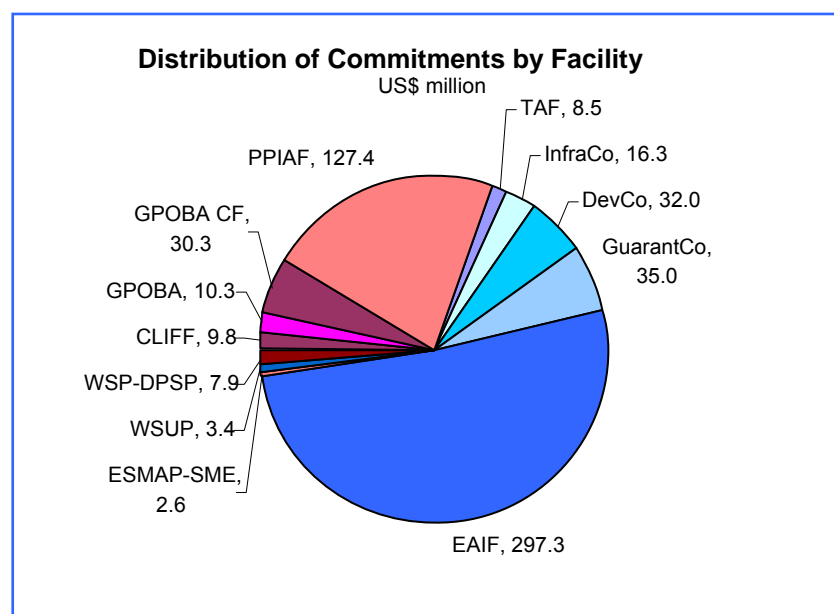
(b) One intervention linked to project financing activities.

AsPIFF and SUF had no active interventions as of end June 2007

Source: See Annex 7

3.6 The PIDG promoted Facilities (highlighted in bold type in Table 6) account for a predominant proportion (67%) of the PSI portfolio commitments. Conversely, the smaller pilot phase Facilities (CLIFF, ESMAP/SME, SUF, WSP, and WSUP) contribute less than 5% to the scale of the PSI portfolio.

Figure 4. Distribution of Commitments by Facility



Source: DFID PRISM reports, Facility financial statements

3.7 **Trend in the Evolution of PSI Interventions.** Although almost all the Facilities have taken longer to become operational than planned, the volume of PSI activity has increased steadily since 2003 reflecting both the increasing number of Facilities, and the expansion of the more successful of them. The aggregate number of interventions has increased from 56 in 2002, when only PPIAF was operational, to 166 in 2006 (and 131 in the first half of 2007). The growth in the number PP, PD and PF interventions is a measure of the diversification of PSI activities into more transactional activities. The value of aggregate commitments increased from US\$12 million in 2002 to US\$149 million in 2006 but at a more uneven rate, mainly because of variations in the size of large project finance transactions. However, several Facilities (CLIFF, ESMAP and SUF) have not yet made the progress expected.

Table 7. Trend in the Number of Interventions by Type of Activity

Type of Facility	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Enabling Environment	5	6	70	71	56	59	71	117	113	96	664
Project Preparation							12	11	24	8	55
Project Development								4	10	9	23
Project Financing						10	4	20	19	15	68
Grand Total	5	6	70	71	56	69	87	152	166	128	810

Source: See Annex 7

3.8 **Regional Distribution of Interventions.** The composition of the PSI inventory highlights the strong dichotomy between the broad mandates of the World Bank global partnerships (particularly PPIAF) and the more targeted objectives of the mainly PIDG transaction-oriented project preparation, development and financing Facilities. Whereas the number of EE interventions are widely spread across all regions (with less than 30%) in SSA, over 85% of Project Development interventions and over 55% of Project Financing interventions are in Africa (90% in value terms). Similarly, less than 60% of EE interventions are in low income countries (DAC column 1 and 2), but over 75% of the project-related interventions.

Table 8. Regional Distribution in Number of Interventions

	AF	EAP	ECA	Global	LAC	MENA	SA	Total
Enabling Environment	191	122	71	77	89	31	83	664
Project Preparation	31	7	1		7	1	8	55
Project Development	20	3						23
Project Financing	38	4	6		3	1	16	68
Total	280	136	78	77	99	33	107	810
Enabling Environment	28.8%	18.4%	10.7%	11.6%	13.4%	4.7%	12.5%	100%
Project Preparation	56.4%	12.7%	1.8%	0.0%	12.7%	1.8%	14.5%	100%
Project Development	87.0%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Project Financing	55.9%	5.9%	8.8%	0.0%	4.4%	1.5%	23.5%	100%
Total	34.6%	16.9%	9.6%	9.5%	12.2%	4.1%	13.1%	100%

Note: AF = Africa; EAP= East Asia & Pacific; ECA= Europe and Central Asia; LAC= Latin America & Caribbean; MENA = Middle East & North Africa; SA = South Asia.

Source: See Annex 7

- 3.9 Interventions by the PSI Facilities are spread across 113 countries, mainly through PPAIF which has worked in 108 countries. All other Facilities except GPOBA are concentrated in fewer than 20 countries (see Annex 8). The country distribution of PSI interventions is well aligned with the 25 benchmark countries defined in the DFID Public Service Agreement (PSA) 2005/2008. The following table indicates that 59% of the total value of all Facility commitments are in the PSA priority countries. The top five PSI countries (Nigeria, Uganda, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Tanzania) are all also PSA target countries. The concentration in PSA countries is more pronounced in the PIDG group of Facilities – 70% of their total commitments by value – reflecting their more targeted country eligibility criteria. The proportion of PSA countries in PPIAF and other World-Bank global partnership Facilities is proportionately less because of the wider scope of their country eligibility criteria.

Table 9. PSI Interventions in PSA Countries

	CLIFF	DevCo	EAIF	ESMAP-SME	GPOBA	GPOBA CF	GuarantCo	InfraCo	PPIAF	TAF	WSP-DPSP	WSUP	All Facilities
AFRICA													
Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	0.9
Ethiopia	-	-	36.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	37.1
Ghana	-	-	12.0	-	-	-	-	5.7	1.1	0.9	-	0.1	19.8
Kenya	0.2	1.3	-	-	0.3	1.2	12.0	-	3.8	-	-	1.1	19.9
Kenya, Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	16.0
Kenya/ Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	0.5
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	1.9
Mozambique	-	0.5	24.5	-	0.2	-	-	-	1.9	1.6	-	0.1	28.7
Nigeria	-	1.5	93.0	-	-	-	-	0.9	3.0	1.1	-	-	99.5
Rwanda	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	0.5	-	-	2.1
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	0.3
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	1.7
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.6
Tanzania	-	2.8	17.5	-	0.4	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	22.0
Uganda	-	6.4	22.0	-	0.9	3.2	-	2.9	1.3	1.6	-	-	38.2
Zambia	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.3	1.2	0.4	-	-	2.0
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC													
Cambodia	-	-	-	0.4	0.8	-	-	-	1.9	-	0.1	-	3.3
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	-	-	-	3.9
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	3.8
Vietnam	-	1.8	-	-	0.4	-	-	3.1	3.5	0.4	0.1	-	9.3
SOUTH ASIA													
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	1.1
Bangladesh	-	1.1	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	1.0	-	0.3	-	2.5
India	9.7	0.5	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	4.4	0.3	2.3	0.7	18.8
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	0.3
Pakistan	-	1.2	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	2.7	-	0.7	-	4.7
Total	9.8	17.1	205.0	0.6	4.2	5.2	28.0	12.8	43.8	7.7	3.5	2.0	339.8
% of grand total	100%	53%	69%	22%	40%	17%	80%	79%	34%	91%	45%	59%	59%
GRAND TOTAL	9.8	32	297.3	2.6	10.3	30.3	35	16.3	127.4	8.5	7.9	3.4	580.8

3.10 **Sectoral Distribution of Interventions.** Overall, the PSI supported interventions have covered a wide range of sectors, though this is heavily influenced by PPIAF's broad mandate. In value terms, over 75% of the Facilities' aggregate commitments have been in economic sectors. This includes investments by the Project Financing Facilities accounting for around 20% in agro-industrial and other sectors that fall within the extended definition of infrastructure incorporated in their investment policies.

Table 10. Sectoral Distribution of Interventions

Sector	# Interventions	% of Total #	Value (US\$million)	As % of Total Value
Economic Sectors				
Agro-industrial	16	2.0%	90.4	15.6%
Electricity	54	6.7%	16.4	2.8%
Energy	82	10.1%	73.3	12.6%
Gas Transmission & Distribution	19	2.3%	26.8	4.6%
Other	4	0.5%	24.7	4.2%
Telecom	71	8.8%	139.1	23.9%
Transport	95	11.7%	75.8	13.1%
Subtotal	341	42.1%	446.5	76.8%
Social Sectors				
Housing	18	2.3%	9.7	1.7%
Solid Waste	9	1.1%	2.1	0.4%
Water	202	24.9%	70.5	12.1%
Subtotal	229	28.3%	82.3	14.2%
Multi-Sector	240	29.6%	52.0	9.0%
TOTAL	810	100%	580.8	100%

Source: See Annex 7

3.11 In the social infrastructure field, nine of the Facilities have undertaken a total of over 200 interventions in the water and sanitation sub-sector, including PPIAF, WSP, WSUP and GPOBA. The Project Financing Facilities have appraised several water related projects, but so far have found it difficult to complete a transaction.

Table 11. Number of Interventions by PSI Facilities in Social Sector

	CLIFF	DevCo	EAIF	ESMAP SME	GPOBA	GPOBA CF	Guarant Co	InfraCo	PPIAF	TAF	WSP-DPSP	WSUP	Total
Housing	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	18
Water Sanitation	6	6	-	-	21	5	-	2	112	3	33	23	211
Total Sector	20	6	-	-	21	5	-	3	113	5	33	23	229
% of All Sectors	100%	22%	0%	0%	42%	56%	0%	27%	19%	19%	100%	100%	

Source: See Annex 7

Conclusion

3.12 Although almost all the Facilities have taken longer to become operational than planned, the volume of PSI activity has increased steadily since 2003 and there is now a demonstrable track record of delivery. There are however major variations in the distribution of active interventions between the different types of Facilities. Over 80% of the interventions are for technical assistance related to the Enabling Environment (heavily weighted by PPIAF). The Project Financing Facilities account for 65% of the aggregate value of funds committed but only 5% of the total number. The sectoral and regional distribution of commitment highlights the strong contrast between the broad mandates of the World Bank global partnerships and the more targeted objectives of the mainly PIDG transaction-oriented Facilities. The country distribution of PSI interventions is well aligned with the 25 benchmark countries defined in the DFID Public Service Agreement (PSA), with 59% of the total value of all commitments in PSA priority countries.

Alignment with Host Country Priorities

- 3.13 Most PSI Facility procedures require that any proposed intervention – financial, technical or advisory – demonstrate full alignment with national development priorities and the underlying poverty reduction strategy in place at the country level. Given the size and nature of PSI infrastructure investment, close consultation with the public sector as policy maker, regulator and consumer is necessary throughout the project cycle to obtain leases, licences and permits and to secure approvals for developer agreements and memoranda of understanding or privatisation mandates.
- 3.14 In the case of the PIDG Facilities, the M&E framework requires that any intervention demonstrate full alignment with host country development priorities. The recent TAF mid-term review undertook a field visit to Ghana and concluded that the InfraCo Tema Independent Power Producer (IPP) project and the two associated TAF grants were all fully aligned. Recent PIDG donor visits to Kenya and Uganda came to similar conclusions.
- 3.15 In addition, the TAF Technical Adviser is specifically mandated to enhance the development effectiveness of PIDG interventions, in particular by ensuring they are coordinated with and do not duplicate other donor/DFI and government initiatives. This often involves document and policy reviews plus contact with donor country offices. TAF grant activities cover about half of the total PIDG interventions to date. In some cases, due to the perceived lack of fit or low levels of prioritisation, initial project concepts proposed by Facilities for TAF support have not progressed.
- 3.16 PPIAF and GPOBA, in common with other World Bank administered partnership commitment procedures, require endorsement or “no objection” to proposed interventions from the World Bank country director in the proposed beneficiary country. For CLIFF, SUF and WSUP, the community delivery model requires close partnership relationships with local and national government plus civil society and private sector service suppliers. Operating procedures from design to delivery reflect this.

Cost Effectiveness

- 3.17 Development aid is a scarce resource. Therefore, generally accepted principles for evaluating aid effectiveness, endorsed by DFID, include efficiency and effectiveness as key criteria for measuring performance of programmes or organizations alongside relevance, impact and sustainability.⁴⁴ The efficiency of management structures is particularly important in evaluations of early-stage programmes.
- 3.18 We have attempted to evaluate the cost effectiveness of PSI Facilities in delivering their activities as this is critical both to assessing whether the Facilities are providing value for money compared with other suppliers, and whether the Facilities have reached an efficient scale of operations. We attempted to analyse the proportions of each Facility costs incurred in delivering its services to beneficiaries or clients (Programme Costs) and in managing the Facility. PPIAF records and reports this ratio in its Annual Reports, although it is not clear how accurately this data reflects fully the cost of all the services provided by the World Bank as host to the PMU. However, we have not been able to access data on the allocation of costs between administrative and operational activities to apply this analysis to most of the Facilities. This highlights a number of gaps in DFID's operational data on the PSI Facilities and on the PRISM reporting system as applied to the PSI portfolio.
- DFID's PRISM system does not provide for the recording of cost data or efficiency ratios;
 - PSI does not systematically collate and analyse data on the costs of the PSI Facilities.
- 3.19 To address these limitations, we recommend that DFID should:
- Incorporate a requirement for analysing the efficiency, including specific cost efficiency ratios, as Objectively Verifiable Indicators.
 - Include consideration of efficiency as a major issue to be included in the ToR for all full and mid-term reviews of PSI Facilities.

Monitoring Development Impact

- 3.20 As noted in Chapter 1, there is little quantitative evidence available to assess the development impact of most of the PSI Facilities, principally because very few investment projects resulting from their interventions have yet been completed.
- 3.21 Despite the DFID policy of reduced head count, PSI department staff have played a leadership role with regard to the design and ongoing monitoring of the PSI Facilities. This is especially true of monitoring and evaluation, where the DFID logframe (planned at the time of Facility design and set-up) has been the main monitoring tool of the Facility in going forward.
- 3.22 DFID was instrumental in encouraging the PIDG PMU to appoint a development advisor and to engage actively in the process of developing the revised "impact" system for PIDG. Previously DFID put in place the first PIDG-wide M&E framework, despite strong resistance from PIDG Facility managers. A similar action has not taken place for the non-PIDG Facilities

⁴⁴ These criteria are endorsed by the DAC, *DAC Evaluation Quality Standards*, 2006 (Standard 2.3).

due to their disparate objectives and activities and the lack of a common secretariat comparable to the PIDG PMU to provide ongoing monitoring information and support. However, DFID has encouraged several Facilities to improve their M&E systems.

Expected Benefits

3.23 Among the individual Facilities, PPIAF is the longest established and for several years has tracked some of the more direct results of its activities, as shown in the following table. PPIAF has not so far monitored the outcomes of the investment transactions it has facilitated.

Table 12. PPIAF: Selected Output and Outcome Indicators

	Number from Inception to June 2007		
	Completed	Pending	Total
Regulatory Institutions established or strengthened	43	13	56
PPI laws & regulations developed	32	15	47
PPI sector reforms supported	47	23	70
Transactions Facilitated	92	26	118

Source: PPIAF PMU data base

3.24 The Strategic Review of PPIAF (2004) assessed the outputs and outcomes of a sample of 32 completed interventions across the range of the Facility's activities. Based on an in-depth analysis of these interventions, drawing on field interviews with beneficiaries in seven countries and PPIAF's data base, the review concluded that 27 (84%) of the interventions had achieved fully or mostly satisfactory outputs and 15 (48%) have attained fully or mostly satisfactory outcomes. In 12 other cases there was insufficient evidence to reach an informed judgement.⁴⁵

3.25 The development impact of PSI interventions will generally be realized over a period of years as investment projects are completed and operators deliver expanded or more efficient service delivery.⁴⁶ We have reviewed the limited information available from seven Facilities (CLIFF, DevCo, EAIF, GPOBA, GuarantCo, and WSUP) on the expected development benefits of around 15 completed and 35 ongoing interventions.⁴⁷ This information (summarised in Annex 9) suggests that these interventions, when completed, are expected to increase access or improve the quality of electricity, housing, water and sanitation, or telecommunications services to over 6 million people in over 20 countries. The majority of these interventions are in countries categorised as Least Developed or Low Income Countries by DAC. Host governments are also expected to derive fiscal benefits (in the form of fees from concessions, increased tax revenues or reduced subsidies) of over US\$3 billion from the 4 PIDG Facilities

⁴⁵ Source: Jordan & Associates, Strategic Review of the Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility, November 2004, Appendix F.

⁴⁶ As noted in the recent *DevCo Quarterly Progress Report*, November 2007: "Even now, several years after the creation of DevCo, it is early to measure actual, realised service improvements".

⁴⁷ Two other Facilities (AsPIFF and SUF) have not started any interventions, and TAF only finances interventions undertaken by other Facilities (in particular, EAIF, GuarantCo and InfraCo).

that monitor these impacts (DevCo, EAIF, GuarantCo and InfraCo).⁴⁸ Thirdly, the total investment (from all sources) associated with the ongoing interventions of these four Facilities is estimated at around US\$7.5 billion. These estimates cannot be taken as indicator of realized benefits, even for the limited number of completed transactions, as the data has not been verified ex post, nor has attribution been tested by counterfactual analysis. To provide a more robust basis for assessing development benefits as the portfolio matures, it will be important to include ex post verification of expected access, fiscal and investment benefits in future reviews and evaluations of the more mature Facilities.

- 3.26 As evident from Annex 10, the number of “completed” interventions within the PSI supported Facilities is very limited. More importantly, there is no available independent empirical data on actual outcomes or impacts related to this short-list of “completed” interventions, in the public domain. In the absence of ex-post impact data, it is not possible to quantify actually realised benefits, except the US\$191 million fiscal benefits (including concession fees, increased tax revenues and reduction of subsidies) attributed to completed DevCo transactions⁴⁹.

Demonstration Effect

- 3.27 Following the 1997 financial crises and the withdrawal of international and regional project developers, infrastructure funds and utilities from developing countries; a major objective of the PSI portfolio has been to demonstrate that a private sector delivery approach to infrastructure investment and service provision is commercially sustainable and hence to attract new entrants or persuade those that had exited developing country markets to rejoin. Providing innovative but viable business models to international and local entrepreneurs was expected to help lower perceptions of risk.
- 3.28 The experience of the PSI portfolio provides evidence to suggest that some demonstration effect is beginning to emerge:
- The increased willingness of private banks and DFIs to help scale up EAIF and GuarantCo operations, plus the possibility of raising an investment fund for InfraCo, are all positive.
 - The InfraCo business model is widely seen as innovative and its progress is being monitored by a wide range of stakeholders and IFC is in the process of creating a similar vehicle to develop infrastructure projects.
 - There is heightened interest in PPI type facilitation and project development in regional banks and institutions – including AfDB, ECOWAS and SADC – and countries like Nigeria (DFID is funding a Nigerian Infrastructure Advisory Facility (NIAF), which was designed through a PPIAF financed study).
 - GPOBA argues that the increased use of OBA will enhance aid effectiveness by better targeting and will reduce corruption through greater transparency based on third party

⁴⁸ Of which US\$191 million relates to five completed transactions and is presumed to have been realized.

⁴⁹ As reported in the Quarterly Progress Report on the Implementation and Status of DevCo Advisory Activities, 1 July 2007 to 30 September 2007.

verification of delivered outputs. OBA also tends to increase accountability by shifting performance risk to the service provider.

- 3.29 The enabling environment Facilities, particularly PPIAF, have also helped build consensus for PPPs in infrastructure and disseminate best practice in policies, regulation and toolkits. Training also widens and deepens the market. This has helped keep the key direct and indirect role of infrastructure in poverty reduction in the development debate during a period when social and other thematic issues received increased attention. The PPI database, despite its limitations, has also proved a major analytical and communication tool; its success sharply contrasts with the lack of anything similar for the public sector.
- 3.30 The PSI portfolio has evolved, including testing of new models and partnerships, particularly involving communities and the informal sector, such as CLIFF, SUF, WSP and WSUP. The diversity of the portfolio has served an experimental purpose. Recently, DFID has begun to address the need to consolidate, scale up or exit some Facilities. This effort should be pushed through vigorously in 2008.

External Reviews of PSI Facilities

- 3.31 Seven PSI Facilities as well as the PIDG/PMU have been subject to external reviews over the past three years.⁵⁰ These reviews have covered all of the PIDG group Facilities, except GuarantCo, plus CLIFF, GPOBA and PPIAF. The major findings and recommendations of these reviews are summarised in Annex 12. DFID has been a major driver and funder of external reviews.
- 3.32 While the size, scope and methodology of these reviews have varied, they generally reflect the early stage of development of the Facilities in that they focus on evaluating performance in terms of the volume and distribution of activities rather than outputs and outcomes, and on confirming the relevance of the Facility's objectives and operating model rather than assessing long-term sustainability. Most of the reviews pointed out that it was too soon to assess development impacts. The reviewers were also mandated to recommend improvements in policies and procedures where appropriate. None of the reviews provide benchmark surveys and, with the exception of PPIAF, most were based on limited field work in beneficiary countries, with the result that analysis of attribution and additionality has been restricted.
- 3.33 Most of the reviews reached positive conclusions about the relevance and performance of the Facilities, although the findings regarding CLIFF are more qualified. In this case, the consultants conclude "it is too early to tell how things will unfold", and "it would be prudent to invest in strengthening their organization, management processes and systems *before* taking in a wider portfolio of interests".⁵¹
- 3.34 Nevertheless, the reviews recommended a range of policy, organizational and procedural changes to improve the performance of the Facilities. While the specific recommendations vary depending on the different circumstances of individual Facilities, there are a number of recurring themes in these reviews. First, even where performance has been judged good,

⁵⁰ In addition, external consultants have been commissioned to help in preparing PRISM reviews of ESMAP: SME and SUF.

⁵¹ GHK, Independent Evaluation of CLIFF, October 2006, pages 51 and 52.

original expectations proved to have been over-optimistic and this often led to funding constraints. Secondly, in several cases (eg DevCo and EAIF) investment policies should be made more explicitly pro-poor. Thirdly, there was widespread need to improve the Facilities' M&E systems, particularly to define and track the expected development benefits.

3.35 On the basis of the reports available, the major recommendations of most reviews have been followed up. In particular, the investment policies of DevCo, InfraCo and EAIF have been made more pro-poor, and the M&E frameworks of most Facilities are being strengthened. However, the diversification of CLIFF's operations in Kenya and Philippines seems contrary to the recommendation to consolidate in India.

DFID Monitoring System

3.36 The PSI Department uses the PRISM system to monitor the various Facilities it manages, in line with DFID's mandatory procedure for all projects or programmes with a value exceeding £1million. For PSI programmes, the review is led by a department staff member (although it can be out-sourced to consultants) in consultation with other stakeholders.

3.37 The main tracking tool is the PRISM Output to Purpose Review Form, based on the individual Facility logframe. On the whole, PRISM provides a comprehensive framework for recording information and assigning an overall rating and risk category but it has several weaknesses as a management tool, as follows:

- The reports do not use the potential of logframe methodology as a management tool by mapping the causal linkages between Facility activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts so as to provide the basis for identifying how each Facility is expected to contribute to the higher level developmental objectives of growth in investment, improved access to services and enhanced living standards.⁵²
- The Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI) incorporated in the reports are not updated in light of implementation experience. Thus, weaknesses in the initial design and choice of indicators, directly translate to weaknesses in monitoring. (Please see next section on Analysis of PSI Logframes.)
- The PRISM system does not provide for the consolidation or aggregation of the individual Facility reports into a comprehensive overview of the whole portfolio. This means that the PSI Department does not have access to portfolio wide data that can usefully be used as a management tool. The PSI manager has currently set up a parallel database to record aggregate information at the portfolio level but this only captures interventions authorised from March 2007 onwards.
- The PRISM Annual Review Forms are not fully up-to-date. There is a backlog of reports, ranging from PPIAF (last completed in January 2006) to SUF and ESMAP-SME (both completed in September 2007). Annex 11 provides a complete listing of the last

⁵² "A management technique that is used to develop the overall design of a program or project...presenting the essential elements of a program or project throughout its cycle. It is a cause and effect model which aims to establish clear objectives and strategies based on a results chain...to relate the program's interventions to their intended outcomes and impacts for beneficiaries", see World Bank Independent Evaluation Group: *Sourcebook for Evaluating Global and Regional Partnership Programs*, 2007.

available PRISM rating and date completed. Without regular, systematic updates, the annual review forms cannot serve as a useful monitoring tool.

- The PRISM Annual Output to Purpose Review form does not require client or Facility level responses to be recorded. This means that final results are not always shared with key stakeholders (particularly the Facility being monitored). Two Facility programme managers stated that while they appreciated that the DFID Reviews were internal documents, it would be more useful if the results were formally shared, to help future improvements.
- The PRISM Annual Output to Purpose Reviews do not systematically identify key recommendations of independent Facility reviews/impact assessments. These exist in parallel to the internal DFID reviews. This is evident from a comparison of the conclusions of the independent reviews and the DFID annual PRISM review (see Annex 13). For example, the latest CLIFF annual PRISM review (of November 2006) gives it a rating of 1 and does not state any real issues except for slow progress in Kenya, whilst the GHK-led external review (of June 2006) states some serious concerns with regard to the CLIFF monitoring system and recommends several measures to improve it.

DFID Reporting on PSI Facilities

3.38 Annex 14 lists the number and types of indicators incorporated in each of the Facility logframes. An analysis of these indicators – summarised in Table 13 – highlights a number of weaknesses in the design and use of the present system.

- The multiplicity of indicators reduces the usefulness of the PRISM as a management tool to identify the key measures of performance which need to be monitored to ensure that each Facility achieves its purposes. With an average of over 20 indicators for each Facility, the sheer number of indicators diffuses rather than concentrates attention on the most significant indicators.
- There is a marked inconsistency in approach taken in logframe preparation. Obviously, there will be a need for different types of indicators based on the Facility's goal and purpose, but one would expect to see a progression or similarity in spread of indicators. For example, the proportion of the indicators intended to measure inputs varies from over 80% for SUF, WSP-DPSPI and WSUP, down to 15% for CLIFF and 14% for TAF. Conversely, the low proportion of output and outcome indicators for these Facilities WSUP (20%), WSP (16%) and SUF (12%) demonstrate the missing links in the causal chain.
- The indicators used for the PIDG Facilities are relatively input-heavy (eg EAIF, InfraCo), which is typical for financial institutions, where management performance is often rewarded on the basis of the volume of business achieved rather than the developmental outcomes and impacts they achieve.
- The indicators used in the PRISM logframes for the older Facilities, such as EAIF, PPIAF and DevCo, do not incorporate the much more dynamic Business Plans and the recently institutionalised PIDG M&E Framework. These parallel monitoring requirements are onerous, not very useful as management tools for DFID and should be made more flexible.
- Only two logframes (PPIAF and TAF) state an explicit linkage between the MDGs and the (super) goal of the relevant Facilities. This is an important gap in allowing for upward reporting within DFID linked to ultimate PSA delivery.

- Contrary to best practice, only approximately 70% of the logframe indicators are quantifiable. More significantly, of these only 50% (or approximately 35% of the total indicators) have actually been qualified in the logframes as can therefore be used as verifiable measures of performance.

Table 13. Type of Performance Indicators Used in PSI Facility PRISM Reports

Facility	Type of Indicator				Total - no. and %
	Input	Output	Outcome	Impact	
AsPIFF	6 29%	1 5%	11 52%	3 14%	21 100%
CLIFF	2 15%	4 31%	7 54%	0 0%	13 100%
DevCo	11 69%	3 19%	0 0%	2 13%	16 100%
EAIF	12 71%	1 6%	3 18%	1 6%	17 100%
ESMAP-SME	36 77%	4 9%	4 9%	3 6%	47 100%
GPOBA	5 50%	2 20%	3 30%	0 0%	10 100%
GPOBA CF	3 21%	4 29%	6 43%	1 7%	14 100%
GuarantCo	4 57%	2 29%	1 14%	0 0%	7 100%
InfraCo	8 73%	2 18%	0 0%	1 9%	11 100%
PPIAF	13 59%	6 27%	2 9%	1 5%	22 100%
SUF	21 84%	0 0%	3 12%	1 4%	25 100%
TAF	1 14%	2 29%	4 57%	0 0%	7 100%
WSP-DPSPI	54 81%	5 7%	6 9%	2 3%	67 100%
WSUP	17 81%	2 10%	2 10%	0 0%	21 100%
Total	193 65%	38 13%	52 17%	15 5%	298 100%

Donor Harmonization of M&E Reporting

- 3.39 Most of the PSI Facilities are funded by several donors. The multi-donor characteristic of the PSI portfolio means that individual Facilities are often required to satisfy the reporting needs of multiple donors.
- 3.40 Discussions with a sample of donors (Sida, SECO and ADA), as well as Facility managers, indicated that DFID has tended to lead on the establishment of the Facilities (both PIDG and non-PIDG) and has circulated its Project Memoranda (incorporating logframes) to donors considering contributing to a particular Facility. This allows for collaboration arrangements to be built into a Funder's Agreement (for PIDG) or similar. However, these joint donor agreements do not contain a common logframe or common monitoring framework. Currently, co-funders in the PIDG and PIDG affiliates such as SECO, ADA and Sida confirmed that they rely on the Facilities' reporting and the bi-annual donor progress meetings for their internal monitoring. However, they acknowledge that they were under internal pressure to move to a more formal monitoring mechanism, eg logframe, which could potentially impose onerous reporting requirements on Facilities, unless harmonised. Ideally, a

single consensus logframe should be developed as basis for implementing and monitoring a new Facility.

Recommendations on M&E

- 3.41 Based on the review of current monitoring format and practices we recommend that the PSI team should review and improve formats and practices, in particular as follows:
- The number of indicators used in the PRISM logframes should to be reduced substantially to those that are directly related to monitoring of core objectives. However, it is important that the indicators cover both output and outcome parameters along the causal chain.
 - The PSI team should put in place an up-to-date management tool aggregating basic data and performance across the portfolio. Suggested parameters could include: total funding utilised (committed and disbursed), co-financing by other donors, geographical spread, sector spread, purpose, etc.
 - The PSI team should put in place a formal mechanism to share the findings and recommendations of the Annual Reviews with the concerned Facility management and host country stakeholders (as appropriate).
 - DFID PSI should take a lead in encouraging relevant donors of the multi-donor Facilities, perhaps through PIDG to jointly harmonize the reporting requirements of their design “Performance Agreements”, in the spirit of the Paris Declaration, before the completion of the next reporting cycle.
- 3.42 Future evaluation work on the PSI portfolio should be phased in the light of the substantial volume of review work already scheduled for 2008. Among the PIDG Facilities, a Mid-Term Review of GuarantCo is underway and a review of EAIF is planned for the second half of the year. In addition, the process of contracting the PIDG PMU will be ongoing. Among the other Facilities, a second strategic review of PPIAF is planned, and SUF and WSUP are also likely to be subject to review.
- 3.43 The scope and content of full evaluations and early stage or mid-term reviews should be clearly and consistently differentiated. The former should be concentrated on program design, governance and management structures and resource mobilization and the latter should specifically address issues of development impact and sustainability. Future reviews also need to focus on the specific priority issues raised by the individual Facilities. Thus, reviews of the under-performing Facilities should assess the critical issues of exit/scale up. On the other hand, the more mature Facilities, including PPIAF, should extend the analysis of outputs to assessment of development outcomes, including empirical analysis of interventions as basis for reaching conclusions on attribution of development benefits and informing future portfolio choices to priority areas such as sustainable energy or assistance to post-conflict states.

Monitoring Environmental Impact

- 3.44 The ToR for the DR called for a free-standing Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to review the PSI Facilities' systems for managing, monitoring and addressing environmental issues.⁵³ The ToR specified that the SEA respond to three key questions:
- Q1. Do Facility procedures and management controls incorporate measures to ensure that environmental issues are addressed and resourced systematically in a way that contributes towards intended Facility outcomes and due diligence?
 - Q2. Are there appropriate quality control, monitoring indicators, processes and baselines and Facility governance oversight?
 - Q3. How do Facility environmental measures relate to country environmental priorities and systems with respect to infrastructure?
- 3.45 Within the constraints of a time limited desk study and the unique characteristics of each Facility, the SEA reached the following main conclusions outlined below (a full text of the SEA has been submitted to DFID separately).
- 3.46 Regarding management controls (Q1): although environmental due diligence performance varies according to the type and maturity of the Facility, there is in general across the PSI portfolio a substantial body of evidence to suggest that Facility procedures and management performance do ensure that environmental issues are addressed and resourced systematically and that World Bank or IFC policies are followed. However, this applies more stringently in the case of formal transactions compared to more upstream activities.
- Facilities within the PIDG portfolio are particularly notable for the emphasis placed on minimising environmental risk at each stage of the transaction process.
 - Facilities which are managed or administered by the WB such as GPOBA, PPIAF and WSP are able to provide a degree of confidence associated with the Bank's stringent internal procedures with respect to the environment and management of donor risk.
- 3.47 Regarding quality control, monitoring and oversight (Q2), the scope of quality control and monitoring varies considerably by type of Facility and output and also by the period of time that the Facility has been established.
- Infrastructure investment funds, such as EAIF that lead to a concrete transaction, can be audited and monitored using standard environmental management procedures and there is evidence to suggest that this is happening in line with best practice. Both DevCo and InfraCo are displaying innovative techniques to overcome and embed good practice in projects after they exit, (though with InfraCo these have yet to be implemented), including environmental clauses in contracts and maintaining some share in the ownership of the project.

⁵³ See *Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment* Linked to DFID PSI Investment Desk Review, Draft 17th December 2007

- At the Facility level, there is also a wide body of evidence to suggest that environmental aspects of a project form an important part of the oversight process.
- However, EE Facilities which support good practice, policy and technical assistance rather than a physical project do not have such systematic procedures. It would require more time and a more rigorous and detailed project level study to adequately investigate the monitoring and oversight processes in these Facilities.
- More information is still required on detailed environmental monitoring indicators and how these feed back into evaluation future Facility development. These are absent from most Facilities.

3.48 Regarding the relationship with country environmental systems and priorities (Q3):

- All Facilities work with partner governments to ensure that projects and transactions are consistent with national priorities and policies.
- There is also some evidence that appropriate monitoring processes are being built into project design and, therefore, integrated into project costs.
- Other Facilities offer potential to mainstream positive environmental benefits through whole sectors though appropriate technical assistance in regulatory and policy interventions – for example PPIAF and WSP; however, there is no evidence to suggest that this is systematically taking place.
- The integration of strategic environmental issues and decision making within the portfolio of Facilities currently appears to be a lost opportunity. PPIAF is actively looking at the link between climate change and infrastructure and how this could be incorporated into the Facility. This may provide some model for future replication.

SEA Major Recommendations

- 3.49 All the Facilities have robust environmental due diligence processes in place. Since these conform to international best practice, these do address environmental and reputational risk and also seek the incorporation of benefit enhancement measures at the project level. However, in many cases there is space for greater value added. For example a number of DevCo projects have included supporting cross-cutting social and environmental support measures in project formulation. If DevCo and other investment Facilities were to include statements of positive intent in their operating manuals and policy, value added services and technologies could be more systematically applied.
- 3.50 Facilities should address strategic environmental considerations, preferably by conforming with national or sub-national environmental policy where this is appropriate. If these considerations have not been assessed or the policies not formulated, then the risks to the project outcomes of the consequent uncertainty must be gauged. In some cases, the extent of this uncertainty may be so great as to undermine the viability of the investment.
- 3.51 All Facilities should have an explicit statement of environmental policy in their operating manuals. Two contrasting examples include SUF, which has a clear statement of positive environmental intent in its operating handbook, with CLIFF, a similar Facility, which has none and does not believe it necessary.
- 3.52 Facilities should seek to address strategic, long term, national environmental policy and goals, where they are able to do so. A positive example of this is ESMAP, which is already looking at

sustainable energy. The PPIAF suggestion for looking at an alternative funding window for projects looking at climate change and infrastructure is an interesting one and one that could be mainstreamed for various different issues.

- 3.53 Although the Facilities vary in size and scope, there are certain commonalities and there would be benefit in Facility managers meeting each other to discuss best practice and share lessons learned.
- 3.54 Sub-contracting the environmental due diligence process to a third party provides objective oversight within a set budget. A set policy for commercial Facilities such as EEIF removes all potential for conflict of interest. This may also be relevant to WB housed Facilities such as WSP and ESMAP in which, although lying within the Bank, safeguards do not apply in practice to activities which are not WB transactions; for example loans and credits.
- 3.55 Policy, technical assistance and regulatory Facilities offer donors a significant opportunity to engage with host country governments for the undertaking of strategic environmental reviews in relation to key sectors. Further investigation could be undertaken to understand the space in which these Facilities operate and the potential that they have in this area. This is especially relevant for Facilities such as PPIAF or TAF.

Monitoring Gender Policies and Practices

The Policy Context - DFID

- 3.56 DFID's Gender Strategy is set out in the Target Strategy Paper "Poverty Elimination and the Empowerment of Women (2000)" and its gender commitments specified in the Public Service Agreements (PSAs) that are aligned with the MDGs. Although DFID's continued commitment to gender equality as a central policy objective is clear, the recent DFID gender evaluation found that gender is not being consistently mainstreamed in programming (DFID, 2006b). It was found that there had been varying degrees of 'policy evaporation', manifest in the lack of gender mainstreaming in the various stages of the project cycle – from the design stage (concept notes, social appraisals, logical frameworks) to implementation and completion phase (inception reports, progress reports, output-to-purpose reviews and project completion reports). A similar finding has been reviewed and recorded with regard to the PSI team. The gender evaluation also found (echoing much of the existing wider literature) that within DFID, there are divergent interpretations of the term 'poverty reduction'. The interpretations of what constitute poverty reduction, vary from staff that tend to place a greater emphasis on economic growth, to those that prefer a broader interpretation of poverty from a multi-dimensional perspective, emphasising social inequality and regarding gender inequality as essential to an understanding of poverty. The implication of this is that the significance of gender equality to poverty reduction and DFID's mandate depends on interpretations of poverty reduction (DFID, 2006b).
- 3.57 As noted in Chapter 1, the DFID policy paper "Making Connections: Infrastructure for Poverty Reduction" (DFID 2002b) provides the policy framework for the PSI team's activities. It acknowledges that "while the evidence is broadly positive, spending on infrastructure has not always contributed to pro-poor growth" (DFID 2002b). Thus, there is a call to learn from past mistakes, although without any explicit commitment to engendering infrastructure investment, except in the context of "addressing gender and livelihoods issues...in planning and evaluation... (to avoid) unanticipated negative consequences for the poor (DFID 2002b)."

- 3.58 The DFID Growth Team Briefing Note 5, “Gender and Growth” (DFID March 2007), explicitly recognises that “Gender inequality hurts economic development and growth” and encourages policies (and actions) that inter-alia “support women being able to take up opportunities for wage labour, making sure labour legislation and regulation doesn’t create barriers for women’s paid labour; and look at barriers to women’s asset ownership.”
- 3.59 Based on the recommendations of the DFID gender evaluation (2006b), DFID has recently developed an internal, organization-wide Gender Action Plan (GAP). This is still an evolving document and currently populated with indicators with no clear methodology in place for how they will be monitored regionally/divisionally. However, one requirement of the DFID-GAP is to appoint “gender champions” (not restricted to women; preferably high powered staff), within each Department. In the case of the Global Funds and Development Finance Institutions Department (GFDD), the Divisional gender champion is the current Head of Department.
- 3.60 The World Bank Group has recently developed a Gender Action Plan (September 2006), recognising that “gender equality is smart economics” and that “economic growth is driven by women.” The plan explicitly singles out economic sectors including private sector development and finance and infrastructure, in which to implement operational gender mainstreaming measures (World Bank, 2006a). In addition, the OECD DAC (GenderNet) literature documents an ongoing effort to revise draft gender guidelines to include guidance on addressing gender in the context of multi-donor infrastructure Facilities (such as those supported by PSI) but these are still being prepared.

PSI and Gender

- 3.61 Adaptation to an increased DFID policy focus on key areas such as gender equality is taking place within the PSI team. Gender disaggregated reporting is now included in new logical frameworks and is mandatory in future M&E reporting. The more recent Facilities, such as AsPIFF and SNTA, have benefited from more detailed social (including gender) appraisals. In addition, DFID has taken a proactive role in supporting the incorporation of gender disaggregation of data (where practicable) in PIDG monitoring and reporting.
- 3.62 The GFDD Business Plan 2007-8, only contains one explicit gender related objective with regard to future research: “Research to inform our view of our portfolio performance...Overview of how gender is dealt with across our programmes.” Furthermore, the Business Plan does not set engendered targets, particularly in the area of recording and measuring achievements, such as in “delivery of services to the poor” or “mobilising private finance for infrastructure for the poor.”
- 3.63 On the other hand, with regard to resources, the PSI team have no access to gender advisors in the UK and support from country office social development/gender advisors is limited only to commenting on specific proposed projects. Recently, in order to overcome this gap and in the spirit of DFID policy of considering gender issues in their work, the PSI team have contracted in the services of gender specialists through the TI-UP Resource Centre (eg for drafting the Social Annex of the AsPIFF Project Memorandum and SNTA Project Memorandum). This seems to be a satisfactory solution in the absence of in-house resources.

Facility Design

- 3.64 An analysis of the logframes for the PSI Facilities and the PIDG, totalling 298 indicators (see Annex 14), across the PSI portfolio, indicates only two indicators on the collection of sex disaggregated data (AsPIFF and CLIFF). This is despite the fact that many of the indicators measure impact on “people” and could have been disaggregated to require impact on “poor men”, “poor women” as well as other vulnerable groups. Even in cases where this data is impractical to collect through household level surveys, estimates can be made from existing secondary data. More importantly however, the need to consider such data collection may lead to changes in project design, based on the differential potential impacts on men and women.

Facility Gender Policy

- 3.65 WSP, ESMAP and WSUP are the only PSI portfolio Facilities to have a Gender Policy in place. Annex 15 summarises the current gender related policy and practice in place (or not), at each Facility. Interestingly, CLIFF (which facilitates access to formal loan funds for housing and infrastructure) maintains that they have mainstreamed gender in their work (they work with over 70% women members) and hence do not require a formal Gender Equality Policy.
- 3.66 However, the majority of the Facilities (eg GPOBA, GuarantCo, InfraCo, EAIF, DevCo) require due diligence to be undertaken to World Bank Standards, which implies gender issues will be considered. However, in practice, this does not go beyond the “do no harm” approach, although within PIDG, there is evidence of awareness raising and slow change (eg the Development Impacts Workshop for PIDG finance Facility project managers, aimed at making PIDG projects more “developmental” including gender aware, held in London on 2 November 2007).

Facility Gender Practice

- 3.67 An analysis of the Facility level development impact monitoring systems presents a slightly improved picture. Within the PIDG group of investment Facilities, namely InfraCo, DevCo, GuarantCo and EAIF, there is an explicit engendered outcome indicator within their M&E system. More importantly, the PIDG PMU have a Development Advisor (since May 2007), to support Facility managers to design more “developmental, including gender aware” interventions. This awareness building is a slow process and results are still emerging.
- 3.68 The WSUP baseline data requirements are very explicitly engendered and their staff are especially sensitised and trained in this area. This translates into project design, aimed at inclusivity and grasping of strategic opportunities for gender transformation.
- 3.69 The World Bank’s recent **Gender Action Plan** provides some valuable experience that could be relevant for the PSI team. The key lessons learnt are summarised in Box 1 (World Bank, 2006a):

Box 1 World Bank Gender Action Plan: Summary of Key Lessons Learnt

The Action Plan builds on the lessons learned from the Bank's recent experience with gender mainstreaming. A comprehensive evaluation of the World Bank's work on gender issues during the 1990s showed that the Bank's success in mainstreaming gender issues in health and education was the result of developing a solid empirical rationale and assigning Bank staff with relevant gender expertise to these sectors. The evaluation also showed, however, that the Bank's incomplete implementation of its gender policy was partly due to the weakness in measuring the sex-disaggregated impact of Bank assistance. In response, this Plan proposes to develop the business case, strengthen staff expertise, and measure the development impacts of gender mainstreaming in the economic sectors. It also incorporates another important lesson from the 2001 gender mainstreaming strategy – namely, that strategic seed financing can be effective in building institutional commitment to incorporating gender into analytical and operational work.

Recommendations on Gender

- 3.70 Given the current minimal level of gender awareness, we believe that it would be counter-productive to require a heavy application of gender equality policies across the PSI portfolio, without increased awareness and consideration of the types of gender issues that arise from the activities of these Facilities.
- 3.71 Thus, it is recommended that initially, greater commitment and buy-in to gender equality issues be developed, both within DFID and the Facilities, before imposing reporting requirements. In addition, we recommend that the gender consciousness agenda be introduced to the Facilities, based on a case by case analysis of the nature of their activities and remit. Our specific recommendations below, are ordered and based on the above approach:
- Provide gender awareness training to PSI staff and Facility managers: This should be aimed at awareness building so that the right questions are raised, rather than at creating gender specialists.
 - Provide the PSI team with easy access to gender Resources: DFID Policy Division is in the process of developing a DFID-wide Gender Learning and Development Strategy. With regard to the PSI team, this should be aimed at providing cutting edge resources and access to networks specialising in infrastructure and gender.
 - Appoint gender champions: As all of the PSI managed Facilities are multi-donor funded, DFID could initiate a “gender champion” scheme for each Facility, requiring a selected donor to champion gender issues within that Facility/group of Facilities, for a specific period, eg one year. This could include providing earmarked resources specifically aimed at gender-related capacity building, within the Facility/group of Facilities, eg PIDG, sharing lessons learnt across Facilities, eg CLIFF, sharing its experiences of mainstreaming gender with the others, etc.
 - Provide the PSI team and the Facilities with access to gender specialists for design and ongoing monitoring of Facilities. In light of the current pressure on DFID head count, this could be provided through the DFID Resource Centres or formal consultant draw-down contracts.
 - Engender Facility Logframe Indicators. Incorporating engendered indicators into logframes gives a clear signal and requires sex disaggregated data collection and

measurement. This could be done by revising existing Facility logframes (with the agreement of Facility managers), as well as in future.

- Review Facility policy and explicitly require gender analysis and sex disaggregated data collection. The *raison d'être* for gender mainstreaming within the infrastructure sector is that men and women have socially imposed, differing roles in society. Thus the aim of undertaking a gender analysis is to ensure that positive impacts from improved infrastructure benefit both men and women equally (and vice-versa). There needs to be a concerted effort to require gender analysis and data collection, if the differential impacts on men and women are truly to be considered and addressed for each specific intervention.

4. THE SUSTAINABILITY OF RESULTS ACHIEVED

- 4.1 The ToR calls for the DR to assess to what extent the results achieved are sustainable and replicable, covering both the sustainability of the products and services offered by the Facilities, and the institutional sustainability of the Facilities themselves. Sustainability when applied to the activities of a programme assesses the extent to which the benefits arising from these activities are likely to continue after the activities have been completed. When the term is applied to an organization it assesses the extent to which it is likely to continue its operational activities over time.
- 4.2 Reviewing the institutional sustainability of the PSI Portfolio presents several difficulties. First, the immaturity of Facilities within the PSI portfolio – only three (PPIAF, EAIF and DevCo) are clearly out of the pilot stage, means that we can only consider potential rather than actual sustainability. Secondly, the diversity of the Facilities mean that the criteria for evaluating the sustainability vary, for example, between technical assistance grant programmes and project financing instruments, as do the options for devolution or disengagement. Multi-donor Facilities have a higher potential resource base to ensure longer life but scale-up may still be difficult to achieve; GPOBA is a case in point. Thirdly, the PSI portfolio is also highly dynamic. Several Facilities are evolving, in particular in the PIDG group of Facilities, as well as with the addition of the Sub-National Development TA window (SNTA) to PPIAF. Where our reporting cut-off of end June 2007 does not fully capture all these developments, we have added comment or footnotes to identify more recent events. As a result of recent initiatives, more of the Facilities will broaden the scope of their activities to cover several of the categories used in our inventory of interventions (enabling environment, project preparation, project development, project financing). Fourthly, the evidence available from past Facility reviews and assessments is partial and often dated. The ToR rarely considered sustainability or replicability issues. Additionality is also often assumed rather than traced through rigorous counterfactual arguments.

Current Prospects for Sustainability

- 4.3 In the light of these limitations, our review of the Facilities, reliant mainly upon the previous external reviews available,⁵⁴ leads to indicative findings rather than firm conclusions.
- 4.4 The older, larger Facilities have developed a track record of delivery; in particular PPIAF, and to a lesser extent, EAIF and DevCo. EAIF is financially self-sustaining and generates a surplus of US\$5.5 million, based on donor equity of US\$100 million; close to the target 6%. For GPOBA the position is promising but initial pilot project disbursements will not be complete before 2009 and funding constraints have curtailed the expansion of Window 3. The external reviews offer little insight into other Facilities. Operating cost and value for money is addressed in the PPIAF review but rarely elsewhere; there is some discussion in the cases of SUF and CLIFF.
- 4.5 Most of the PIDG and PIDG affiliated programmes – PPIAF and GPOBA – report substantial and robust pipelines of potential interventions. The general implication is that they

⁵⁴ The TAF is excluded as it does not deliver services directly but funds other interventions by PIDG Facilities and affiliated programmes.

are resource rather than demand constrained. GuarantCo's first review was postponed until 2008 due to the stagnation evident between 2003 to 2004 but there are indications that with new management and financial strategy, the potential deal flow is improving. Indeed for InfraCo, which is close to, but yet to complete a sale, continuing market momentum requires an expanded capital base plus recycling revenues⁵⁵; there are also strong drives to access user subsidies, via GPOBA or the TAF, which raises issues about the financial sustainability of this model.

- 4.6 The prospects of the other Facilities are more problematic. The evaluation of CLIFF concludes that “the viability of the CLIFF model has yet to be proven, and argues that the stakeholders should consider scaling up in India (CLIFF1), before geographic widening and tailoring the CLIFF1 (India) business model to different markets. The ESMAP/SME programme has not yet demonstrated the level of in-country support to generate a strong pipeline or delivery to date. SUF progress has been poor and the donor funding group is considering exit. In two cases, (WSP and WSUP) no external review was available.
- 4.7 Typically, DFID/PSI is a major or sole initial funder; providing seed capital for other donors or partners to cluster around and build. PPIAF, as the oldest, and probably perceived as the most successful, now has some 15 donors. PIDG has six and is expanding. Smaller recent initiatives, like WSP or ESMAP, are only funded by DFID. Generally the evolution of the PSI portfolio, discussed in Chapter 1, suggests that a positive track record attracts additional donors and additional funding from the founders.
- 4.8 Overall, PPIAF, EAIF and DevCo have demonstrated good prospects for sustainability. CLIFF (India) and GPOBA have had early stage success but scaling up is financially constrained. GuarantCo and InfraCo are poised for take-off, but have yet to establish a track record of completed transactions.

Current Facility Strategies on Continuity

- 4.9 PIDG's current strategy, to be reviewed in 2009, is not to exit any existing vehicle but to grow them from pilot to maturity, and then to increase development effectiveness through progressively targeting high priority sector and country⁵⁶/sub-national activities. EAIF is canvassing non-donor finance to increase the fund size from US\$360 million to US\$500 million.
- 4.10 The plan for GuarantCo is to raise donor equity from US\$73 million to US\$100 million and then to leverage this with private finance to US\$400 million, generate a credit rating to lower costs and increase transaction size. This will require a change in investment policy but improve the prospects for putting GuarantCo on a sustainable footing.
- 4.11 The business plan for InfraCo is based on a similar strategy of building on the existing portfolio, phased injecting some US\$40 million of additional donor equity, renegotiating

⁵⁵ The InfraCo Board is confident that a self sustaining business with an appropriate mix of commercial and “high development intensity” projects can be reached within 2-3 years.

⁵⁶ Increasing DAC columns 1 and 2; address fragile and post-conflict states; “difficult” sectors like water and sanitation, agricultural infrastructure, housing, low carbon or renewable energy; increase use of OBA.

management incentives and restructuring to accommodate the US\$50 million AsPIFF. It anticipates that it will provide the basis for a self-financing business.

- 4.12 DevCo is effectively a tied programme to support IFC's Corporate Advisory Service (CAS) activities in target countries and for small-scale providers of infrastructure services. It has an aggressive business plan in Africa and the IFC appears able to attract additional grant funding, through DevCo/TAF or via regional enterprise baskets. The present intention is to continue operations through 2009, sharpening the focus on assisting poorer more fragile states. TAF is currently planning to operate three windows with an annual spend of around US\$6 to 7 million per year and grant funding is being sought for three years operation.
- 4.13 By contrast, excluding PPIAF and GPOBA, the prospects for sustainability of the non-PIDG Facilities are more fragmented and, in policy terms, less coherent.

DFID Approach to Continuity

- 4.14 Until recently, DFID had no explicit strategic plan regarding the continuation or disengagement of support for the Facilities in the Portfolio.⁵⁷ Recently, DFID/PSI reports its intention to seek to scale up support (direct and through influencing other partners) to high performers and exit from others, sooner rather than later.
- 4.15 Given the importance of providing a consistent and coherent basis for decisions regarding the continuation of a multi-donor Facility or disengagement through devolution or exit, it is recommended that DFID/PSI formulate a strategy on continuity. This would build on current and emerging arrangements. This should take into account an assessment of the specific performance and prospects of each Facility, but would typically relate to one of three basic scenarios, only the second and third of which are likely to apply to the PSI portfolio in the near term:
- The Facility's original objectives have been achieved or are no longer relevant;
 - The original objectives are still relevant, the strategy is still working and there is more to be accomplished;
 - The original objectives are still relevant, but the strategy is not working and sustainability is in doubt.
- 4.16 Depending on the scenario that applies and the type of Facility, different strategic options could be considered, including:
- Redesign the Facility, with the same governance and funding;
 - Continue country or local-level activities without scaling up;
 - Refocus the Facility towards specific high priority regions or beneficiaries;
 - Seek alternative financing arrangements, including cost-sharing by beneficiaries;
 - Restructure the Facility, by spinning off from, or migrating to a new host organization;

⁵⁷ The PPIAF Charter (clause 8) provided that the Facility was established for an initial fixed period of 3 years.

- Phase out funding for the Facility.

4.17 In assessing the options for continuity/disengagement for the Facilities, particularly those that will continue to depend on grant funding, it is important to take into account donor and stakeholder intentions regarding their intended life expectancy, and in particular where the reinvention of a Facility is justified or desirable. Those involved in the governance and management of a Facility may well have a vested interest in extending its life.

Potential for Rationalization of Facilities

4.18 The Terms of Reference (EQ1.2), require that the DR “examine any potential scope improving efficiency and effectiveness by rationalising the number of Facilities” and to provide recommendations on such. This reflects DFID corporate policy to focus on fewer, more programmatic interventions that generate higher development impact through partnerships that deliver critical mass. The current portfolio of some 13 Facilities – on half of which DFID spent less than £1 million in 2006/07 – is highly diverse and, following successive internal restructuring, is now administered by a small PSI team within the GFDD. Its rationale and performance, both individually and as a portfolio, is not well understood within DFID.

4.19 The diversity of the portfolio (size/sector/product/structure/maturity/multi-partnership), makes it very difficult to consolidate some of the smaller Facilities into less, larger ones. Given the multi-partner, time-bound pilot Facility model plus the difficulty of getting agreement among donors, opportunities for rationalization occur mainly at the design stage or following the mid-term review in years 2 and 3. As a primary mover and early funder of many of the Facilities, DFID continues to have a strong influence on their focus, operations and governance. It is important that mid-term reviews are timely, independent and address strategic questions of scaling up, merging or disengagement.

4.20 In addition, both PIDG and non-PIDG Facilities have typically been targeted to address specific constraints to increasing private investment in infrastructure or enhancing service access and therefore deliver specialised technical, financial or advisory support. Such activities are not easily combined across a range of Facilities, unlike a pool of funds for a single institution or programme. Different donors also have different sectors or geographic or client priorities; agreement to major change would require extensive consultation with donors, Facility management, beneficiaries and other stakeholders.

4.21 The scope for rationalization differs between the PIDG and the World Bank and Consultative Partnership model Facilities even if the pressures to achieve greater efficiency and effectiveness are common.

PIDG Group Facilities

4.22 The PIDG group has a greater coherence in operating procedures and governance structures and some consolidation is already taking place. For example, it has been agreed with the PIDG Council that the latest Facility, AsPIFF, will become a regional subsidiary called InfraCo (Asia) rather than a stand alone organization, while the previous InfraCo Limited will be restructured into InfraCo (Africa). The revitalised GuarantCo is now managed by the same fund manager as the EAIF and greater coordination should result.

- 4.23 The project driven, private sector delivery model of the PIDG Facilities is both supported and balanced by the grant-funded advisory activities of the TAF. The latter works across the Facilities both to accelerate projects and enhance development effectiveness. The TAF is now moving to operate three windows, namely technical assistance, capital markets development and OBA. The decision to create an OBA window reflects a demand within PIDG Facilities to more timely and improved access to OBA subsidies.
- 4.24 More generally, the PIDG group is now in a process of consolidation and scale up, the intent being to increasingly mobilize private and DFI sources of funds. EAIIF is already self sufficient and it is the intention of GuarantCo, following an equity top up, to grow by leveraging and gaining a credit rating. Following conditional re-financing, InfraCo is also aiming to be self-sustaining and raise its own investment fund. Only DevCo and the TAF will remain donor grant dependent by the nature of their technical assistance activities.

World Bank Partnerships

- 4.25 Some consolidation is also evident among the World Bank Partnership Facilities. The new Sub National Technical Assistance programme, initially jointly funded by DFID and the World Bank Group, will be operated through PPIAF. GPOBA has also recently signalled its intention to move from pilot to mainstream status; raising sufficient grant funds to clear the backlog of approved applications for subsidy funding, but then reverting to a centre of excellence role. The above changes in the TAF are in part a response to this.
- 4.26 The World Bank has moved to simplify and consolidate the oversight of its many trust funds and global partnerships. In 2006 it combined the PMUs for the ESMAP and WSP partnerships, but with apparently mixed results. Based on poor performance, the PSI team have recently taken the decision to curtail support for the ESMAP Facility.

Consultative Partnerships

- 4.27 The mixed performance of the Consultative Partnership group of Facilities indicates the need for a critical assessment of DFID's future support for several of them. SUF and CLIFF have financial and oversight arrangements through the Washington DC-based Cities Alliance. WSUP is tripartite, an innovative partnership in a difficult sector, based in London, which is still at the pilot stage. SUF has proved very difficult to implement and active consideration is being given within DFID and other donors to withdrawal.

Conclusions on Rationalization

- 4.28 Because of their diversity, there is limited scope to merge PSI Facilities. The main rationalisation windows are at design, mid term review and end of pilot stage. All three points require robust and independent analysis; consistent strategic consideration should be given to issues of development impact, scaling up/replicability and exit policy.
- 4.29 The scale and complexity of the PSI Facilities should be reviewed in the context of comparable DFID country programmes; the current annual PSI budget of circa £35 million is the equivalent of a small/medium bilateral country programme like Nepal or Zambia. Risk management and oversight requirements however are very different. Partnership arrangements with other donors and institutions such as the World Bank are complex to manage. The infrastructure challenge is also calling for greater attention to the renewed DFID emphasis on growth and a move into more difficult sectors and fragile or post states. Climate change adds

another dimension to which PSI in infrastructure may be expected to respond. To meet these challenges requires more innovation and risk taking. The PSI team needs more structured access to analytical and research capacity to facilitate this. The successful model of the PIDG PMU could be applied to the non-PIDG Facilities.

- 4.30 Through both efficiency and effectiveness drivers, considerable rationalisation is already taking place. The PSI team has begun to adopt a more proactive management of the portfolio with the aim of scaling up successes, restructuring or exiting poor performers. Our conclusions and recommendations support this ongoing process. A series of forthcoming reviews presents major opportunities to review additional potential for rationalization, including the continuation of SUF, and the replicability and appropriate scale up of CLIFF and WSUP.

ANNEX 1: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR DESK REVIEW

PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORK FOR DESK REVIEW (based on extract from overall TOR)

Objectives

The overall evaluation objectives are to establish:

1. How effectively DFID's support to these facilities has contributed to achieving core DFID objectives.
2. What good practice can be replicated and what lessons can be learned in order to improve DFID's contribution in the future.

The purpose of this desk review is to synthesise and critically analyse existing information and reviews on the processes and outputs of PSI and the facilities and projects it supports, to respond to the above objectives and to point out any gaps where further evaluation work may be required.

Background

DFID's role in the facilities (managed by PSI) is to act as a partner in the facilities, jointly with other donors, largely in a steering capacity. DFID has three primary roles to be evaluated:

1. Funding internal facility management and operations and general work programme as an active contributing member of the donor steering group.
2. Membership of the facility's donor steering group where the work programme is discussed and approved and Facility strategy is amended and set.
3. In addition, PSI can provide additional funds for specific activities, themes or consultants, termed 'targeted funds' in this evaluation.

The desk review will cover the role of PSI as well as more fundamental questions about the number of facilities and the effect upon the efficiency of DFID expenditure should also be considered.

Evaluation questions and suggested approaches

EQ1. Have DFID interventions (through PSI) been consistent with DFID's corporate strategy and objectives? <Relevance, Framework Level

1. Assess PSI's oversight (design, influence and management) of the facilities. (L1, L2) Analysis of initial design should consider whether DFID corporate priorities such as gender and environmental protection were integrated within Facility mandates. **<Relevance, Cross-cutting issues>**
2. Assess the coherence of strategies, roles and mandates across DFID, PSI, and the Facilities. (L1) The inter-relationship with the public sector in developing countries should also be included in the analysis (*comment on how well the facilities are integrated, based on the information available*). The evaluators will also examine any potential scope for improving efficiency and effectiveness by rationalising the number of facilities, and will provide recommendations to DFID and its partners. (L1) **<Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency>**

3. Assess PSI's inputs, including funding, membership of steering groups and use of funds targeted for specific interventions and/or sectors (L3) **<Effectiveness, Efficiency, Sustainability>** (mapping of sectoral and geographical coverage, trends over time, recommendations)

4. Assess existing monitoring activity, and comment on the appropriateness of the indicators currently in use, to provide sufficient baseline information for future rigorous evaluation of impact. **<Cross Cutting Issue>** Summarise lessons from and build on work currently being done by Smita Biswas for PIDG and other similar M&E systems. Comments should be made on individual indicators and data collection/analysis systems, including whether they are harmonised with DFID's own M&E and with other donors, aligned with country systems and finally relevant international systems including MDG's. Make recommendations for improving M&E systems (this section should also incorporate indicators to ensure that impact can be effectively measured in future, see EQ2/8 below) and further baseline work, if needed. This should also include comments on how well the proposed evaluation framework worked in this desk study, and recommendations for revisions if needed.

5. Conduct a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of DFID's Private Sector Infrastructure Portfolio, covering all funds, facilities and demonstration projects being conducted by PSI. (separate TORS - currently being revised by environment advisers) **<Cross Cutting Issue>**

6. Conduct a gender assessment of the portfolio and make recommendations for improvement both at the level of DFID/PSI and the facilities. **<Cross Cutting Issue>**

EQ2. To what extent have PSI and DFID preliminary objectives of increased private participation in infrastructure (in terms of more funding and more and higher quality infrastructure provision and access) been achieved, and has this been effective in delivering better services (and, insofar as it may be possible to assess, development outcomes) for the poor? < Results-driven Effectiveness > AND EQ4. Insofar as there is sufficient evidence to make a judgement, what has the result of DFID expenditure been in terms of development outcomes? <Impact>

The review should synthesise what is known and what benefits are predicted and by when.

7. Match DFID objectives and funding to facility project results and assess the value and achievement of objectives insofar as possible. (L5, L6, L7) This will include tabulation of data from investment appraisals of projects from different facilities and an overall assessment of these. **<Effectiveness, Efficiency, Sustainability>**

8. Assess the impact that DFID (through the facilities) has had in terms of **levels of investment and in terms of leveraging additional money (and, insofar as this is possible, development outcomes i.e. the welfare of end users)**. (L6, L7) This should be based on a synthesis of review data and that provided by the facilities, as above, with some triangulation and critical analysis. This will concentrate on **expected** benefits although if there are cases of actual benefits being recorded these should be collected and synthesised. **<Impact>**

EQ5. To what extent are results sustainable and replicable, leading to long term infrastructure improvements? <Sustainability>

9. The desk review should comment on this area, synthesising information from existing reviews. (Level 8) This should include not only commenting on the financial and institutional sustainability of the facilities themselves, but also on the potential sustainability of products and services offered by the facilities. This includes institutional integration into partner country, regional and international institutions. **What good practice can be replicated and what lessons can be learnt?**

Outputs

A review covering the above points, which should include clear, targeted recommendations and a detailed analysis of key information gaps.

Methods

The main method will be a critical desk-based review and synthesis of lessons from existing documents, particularly facility reviews. This will be supplemented by direct and/or phone interviews of a limited number of key stakeholders (facility managers and board members, donors, finance institutions, NGOs and others). It is important to be able to crosscheck information and synthesise a variety of opinions although it is recognised that as a desk-based review this will be of limited coverage.

Timing

First draft due 12th November. Final draft due 17 Dec.

ANNEX 2: PROFILES OF PSI FACILITIES

Facility	Operational Start Date	Mandate					Structure	Management	Funding (as of June 07)
		Activities	Form of Financing	Eligible Countries	Eligible Sectors	Eligible Beneficiaries			
AsPIFF	2008 2Q planned	Project Development Project Financing	Equity and Loans	DAC 1 or 2 countries; column 3 nations can be covered if the target region has GNI levels equivalent to those in 1 or 2 or so called "Category A" poverty elimination criteria are demonstrated	Energy ICT Transport Water & Sanitation Agro-Industrial	Private corporates, PPPs, SMEs	Subsidiary of InfraCo(InfraCo of Asia)	Contracted to InfraCo Management Services	DFID
CLIFF	2002	Enabling Environment Project Financing (80)%	Loans	India (CLIFF 1) ; Kenya (CLIFF2); Philippines (CLIFF3)	Housing Water & Sanitation	Community Groups and NGOs	Pilot programme in India(CLIFF 1)), followed by Kenya and Philippines. CLIFF Council via Cities Alliance	Homeless International Funding is routed via Cities Alliance Trust Fund	DFID, SIDA, Norad
DevCo	01 July 2003	Project Preparation - Grant advisory support	Grant	DAC columns 1, 2 & 3 countries Special provisions for post conflict countries	Energy ICT Transport Water & Sanitation Agro-Industrial	Public sector, Private corporates, PPP, SMEs	No formal structure, reports to PIDG Governing Council	IFC	DFID IFC
EAIF	01 January 2002	Project Financing [EAIF Board has approved creation of Project Development Facility]	Foreign Currency Loans (may receive equity as part payment)	All countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, excluding Mauritius	Energy ICT Transport Water & Sanitation Agro-Industrial	Private corporates, PPP, SMEs, but has approved loan to public entity (Ethiopian Airlines)	Mauritian registered company. Reports to PIDG Council	Contracted to SIFMA/ Frontier Markets Fund Managers	Equity from PIDG members (DFID, Sida, SECO and DGIS) Subordinated debt (DBSA, KfW) Senior debt (Barclays, Standard Bank, KfW)

Facility	Operational Start Date	Mandate					Structure	Management	Funding (as of June 07)
		Activities	Form of Financing	Eligible Countries	Eligible Sectors	Eligible Beneficiaries			
GPOBA	01/01/2003 (Windows 1 & 2) 1/3/05 (Window 3)	Enabling Environment (Windows 1 & 2) Project Financing (Window 3)	Grant	GPOBA can operate in any country eligible for World Bank funding DFID grant agreements specify that 60% should be in DAC Part 1, columns 1 and 2 countries	Energy ICT Transport Water & Sanitation Health Education	Public sector, Private corporates, PPP, SMEs, NGOs	WB Global Partnership	PMU in World Bank	<u>Windows 1 & 2</u> DFID, IFC, DGIS, AusAid, Sida <u>Window 3</u> DFID
GuarantCo	01/12/2003 but restructured 1/09/06	Project Financing - Guarantees Local currency	- Guarantees	DAC columns 1, 2 & 3 countries, provided project meets development criteria	Energy ICT Transport Water & Sanitation Agro-Industrial	Public sector, Private corporates, PPP, SMEs, NGOs	Mauritian registered company. Reports to PIDG Council	Contracted to SIFMA/ Frontier Markets Fund Managers	DFID, FMO, Sida, SECO
InfraCo	01 May 2005	Project Development	Does not provide financing but may take equity as carried interest	DAC columns 1, 2 & 3 countries in Africa and Asia, provided project meets development criteria	Energy ICT Transport Water & Sanitation Agro-Industrial Tourism	Private sector entities	UK registered company. Reports to PIDG Council	Contracted to InfraCo Management Services	DFID, DGIS [ADA and SECO have agreed to provide additional funding, and Sida, guarantees]
PPIAF	01 July 1999	Enabling Environment (95%) Also Project Preparation and Best Practice	Grant	Any country eligible for World Bank funding	Energy ICT Transport Water & Sanitation	Public sector (re PPI), PPPs, SMEs, NGOs	WB Global Partnership. Reports to Governing Council	PMU in World Bank	DFID and 14 other donors (see Annex 5)
SUF	01 November 2006	Enabling Environment Project Preparation	Grants	DAC columns 1, 2 & 3 countries	Housing Urban Infrastructure	Urban poor accessed through local governments, community organizations and NGOs	UN -HABITAT PMU. SUF Council	Contracted to consultants Funding is routed via Cities Alliance Trust Fund	DFID, SIDA, Norad

Facility	Operational Start Date	Mandate					Structure	Management	Funding (as of June 07)
		Activities	Form of Financing	Eligible Countries	Eligible Sectors	Eligible Beneficiaries			
WSP/DPSP	01 March 2005	Enabling Environment (capacity building, best practice)	Grants	IDA eligible countries	Water & Sanitation	SMEs, NGOs	Dedicated program within Global Partnership	World Bank PMU	DFID
WSUP	01 April 2005	Project Preparation Project Financing (pilots)	Grants	DAC columns 1, 2 & 3 countries	Water & Sanitation	Private sector, NGOs, community organisations and local governments	UK registered not-for-profit company	WSUP Secretariat DFID grant agreement with Care International who represents DFID	DFID Parallel funding from KfW/BMZ

Note: information on operations are contained in Annex 7, and on governance arrangements in Annex 6.

ANNEX 3: REFERENCE MATERIAL

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ANNEX 4: KEY CONTACTS

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ANNEX 5: CO-FUNDING PARTNERS IN PSI FACILITIES

	Funders year started	PPIAF 1999	CLIFF 2002	EAIF 2002	DevCo 2003	GPOBA 2003	SUF 2003	TAF 2003	GuarantCo 2004	WSUP 2004	WSP/ DPSP 2004	ESMAP SME 2005	InfraCo 2005	AsPiff 2007
Multilateral														
	Asian Development Bank	1												
	EU	1												
	IFC				1	1								
	UNDP	1												
	World Bank	1						1						
Bilateral public sector														
PIDG														
	DFID	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Austria				1									
	Netherlands (DGIS)	1		1	1	1							1	
	Switzerland	1		1					1					
	Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Non-PIDG														
	Australia					1								
	Canada	1												
	France	1												
	Germany	1		1										
	Italy	1												
	Japan	1												
	Netherlands (FMO)			1					1					
	Norway	1					1							
	South Africa (DBSA)			1										
	USA	1												
Private sector / NGOs														
	Homeless International		1											
	Barclays Bank			1										
	Standard Bank			1										
	WSUP									8				
	Total	15	3	9	5	5	3	3	4	9	1	1	2	1

NB ESMAP and WSP Facilities are specific programs managed by Global programs in which there are other funders.

WSUP is a non-for-profit company owned by 4 NGOs, 3 corporations and 1 university which funds the administrative support but not funding for the Facility.

Shaded cells indicate PIDG Facilities

ANNEX 6: GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES OF PSI FACILITIES

Facility	Name of Governing Body	Description	Functions	Membership	Chairman	Frequency of Meetings	Intervention Approval Process
AsPIFF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CLIFF	CLIFF Board	Sub-group of the Cities Alliance Consultative Group composed of nominated representatives of funders of the CLIFF with advisors with knowledge and experience of community financing and developing countries.	1) Review and approve criteria for loans, guarantees resources; 2) Review and approve the annual CLIFF Business Plan; 3) Review and approve selection and actions of local CLIFF Advisory Groups/Boards 4) Establish monitoring and evaluation framework for CLIFF and its delivery; 5) Review and action on monitoring reports	Representatives of the Cities Alliance including the World Bank, DFID, and other relevant stakeholders, including Homeless International	Chair rotates approximately every 2 to 2.5 years between DFID and Sida	twice a year (April/May and October/November)	Independent Technical Advisory Group, now called Financial Services Group; endorsed by HI Board
DevCo	Programme Council	Represents PIDG Governing Council and IFC CAS	Approve indicative work plans and review progress with the Partnership	1 representative from each Donor (IFC, DFID, ADA, DGIS, Sida)	IFC	Once a year	Core fund interventions - approved by Program Manager; Non core fund interventions (only for projects over \$75k) - circulated to donors and approved on a "no objection" basis
EAIF	Board of Directors		Oversees operation of the Fund, loan commitment and provides strategic direction; in line with the private sector model	12 directors: -7 appointed by equity holders; -5 appointed by lenders;	Independent: Keith Palmer resigned and Tim Parker was appointed in October 2007	Minimum of four times a year	Board Approval plus notification (for info only) to PIDG PMU; if Board has any concerns, it can share them with the PIDG donors for their views, prior to taking a final decision
ESMAP/SME	Consultative Group		Review progress and workplan for the coming year	Composed of donors (14) and experts from the regions receiving ESMAP assistance. (for details of donors see http://esmap.org/about/index.asp?id=4)	Vice President of the World Bank	At least once a year	
GPOBA	Program Council	One representative from each donor	1) Considering and defining GPOBA policies and strategies; 2) Approving an Indicative Annual Work Plan and financial plan; 3) Reviewing GPOBA performance;	1 rep. from DFID, DGIS, SIDA, IFC and AusAid	World Bank Group Representative	Once a year	Program Manager Independent Panel of Experts (3 persons) review proposals
GuarantCo	Board of Directors			5 Directors: -Irving Kuczynski (Board pres); -Claes de Neergaard; -Andrew Bainbridge; -2 Mauritian residents (B. Fok Chow, M Beeharry).	Independent (Irving Kuczynski, ex IFC)	Minimum of four times a year	Board Approval plus notification (for info only) to PIDG PMU; if Board has any concerns, it can share them with the PIDG donors for their views, prior to taking a final decision

Facility	Name of Governing Body	Description	Functions	Membership	Chairman	Frequency of Meetings	Intervention Approval Process
Infraco	Board of Directors		Oversees operation of the Facility, project development commitments / sales and provides strategic direction; in line with the private sector model	4 NEDs: -Chair, Ex Rothschilds and DFID Adviser (Keith Palmer); -Enterpreneur (Valentine Chitalu), -Roger Witcomb (Actis), -NM Rothschild & Sons (Peter Bird)	Indepeccent (Keith Palmer)	Minimum of four times a year	Board Approval plus notification (for info only) to PIDG PMU; if Board has any concerns, it can share them with the PIDG donors for their views, prior to taking a final decision
PIDG	Governing Council	Formed by the donor members; minimum of \$ 10 million contribution. Oversight of 6 PIDG Facilities and PIDG Trust.	1) Review and approve criteria acitivities proposed by a donor; 2)Review the need for further donors to join PIDG and approve and coordinate marketing efforts; 3) Election of the Chairmain and Vice-chairman among the donors; 4) Review and approval of amendments to the constitution; 5) Review and approval of any draft PIDG admin budget issued by the Principal Trustee	At least one representative from each donor: ADA, DFID,DGIS, SECO, Sida, and the World Bank. PPIAF is an honorary Member	Changes every year	Twice a year (April/May and October/Novem ber)	Donor Decisions on funding of PIDG Facilities made independently after consultation
PPIAF	Program Council	Composed of representatives of the official donors contributing resources to PPIAF,	1) Defining programmme policies and priorities; 2) Approving the annual work plan and financial plan; 3) Reviewing PPIAF performance; 4) Overseeing the TAP and PMU	Representatives of : Asian Development Bank Canada France Germany Italy Japan Netherlands Norway Sweden Switzerland UK-DFID USAID World Bank additional observers (total of 20-25 members)	World Bank (IFC) Representative	Once a year	Technical Advisory Panel - independent review and evaluation

Facility	Name of Governing Body	Description	Functions	Membership	Chairman	Frequency of Meetings	Intervention Approval Process
SUF	Consultative Group		Oversee and guide the pilot programme	-2 donor members nominated by Consultative Group of Citi Alliance; -2 donor members nominated by Executive Director; -1 representative of international NGO community; -1 rep. of United Cities and local govts; -1 rep. of private sector investors (nominated by PIDG); -1 rep for each donor that channels > \$1million directly to SUF during one year	Executive Director of UN-HABITAT	Twice a year	Programme Manager
TAF	Governing Council-Steering Group	Governing Council that appoints a Steering Group from among its members to oversee the workings of the TAF on its behalf	Define and direct the strategy	Same as PIDG	Same as PIDG	Same as PIDG	Interventions - approved by Technical Adviser ; on discretionary basis for interventions under \$ 75k; for grants over \$75k - circulated to donors and approved on a "no objection" basis
WSP DPSPI	Water and Sanitation Program Council	WSPC provides overall guidance to and supervision of the WSP	1) Approve strategy, business plan and changes in funding; 2) Ensure the continued quality and relevance of the WSP thematic focus and activities; 3) Approve workplans; 4) Assist WSP management to secure financing matched to approved business plans; 5) Invite any "participant observers" necessary to conduct business; 6) Amend the charter when needed; 7) Select the Program Council members who are not representatives of donors and of the World Bank and of the UNDP; 8) Appoint temporary sub-committees	- Donors; - 1 country-level member, representing the National Advisory Committees; - 1 member from a WSP strategic partner organization; - 1 internationally-recognized water supply and sanitation sector expert; - 1 representative of UNDP; - The World Bank's Vice President responsible for water supply and sanitation; - The World Bank's Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Board Chair.	The World Bank's Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Board Chair	Once a year (June) in a rotating place	

Facility	Name of Governing Body	Description	Functions	Membership	Chairman	Frequency of Meetings	Intervention Approval Process
WSUP	Board of Directors	representatives of members and independent directors. It is appointed by the members for the regular management of the organisation. Each member of the Alliance is entitled to appoint one Director, and the Board of Directors shall aim to appoint by unanimous resolution a minimum of two persons as Independent Directors.	n/a	-1 director per member of Alliance: CARE International UK WaterAid WWF WFP Halcrow Group RWE Thames Water Unilever Cranfield University -min. 2 independent directors; -2 independent observers (IWA, UNDP)	n/a	as necessary	

ANNEX 7: INVENTORY OF INTERVENTIONS BY FACILITIES

Facility	INTERVENTIONS										
	Intervention name*	Year approved	Region	Country	DAC ODC Recipient	Sector	Activity*	Form of Financing	Committed (signed)	Disbursed	Project status
								Equity (E), Grant (G), Guarantee (GU) or Loan (L)	Value (million USD)	Amount disbursed to 30 June 2007	As on 30 June 2007*
CLIFF	Kambi Moto	2005	AF	Kenya	2	Housing	PF	L	0.003	0.000	Cancelled
CLIFF	Toi Market Toilets	2006	AF	Kenya	2	Water, S & S	PF	L	0.005	0.005	Fully disbursed
CLIFF	Soweto Kahawa	2005	AF	Kenya	2	Housing	PF	L	0.010	0.010	Fully disbursed
CLIFF	Gitaturu Housing (P1)	2006	AF	Kenya	2	Housing	PF	L	0.018	0.016	On-going
CLIFF	Ghetto Land Development	2006	AF	Kenya	2	Other	PF	L	0.024	0.024	Fully disbursed
CLIFF	Toi Market Land Development	2005	AF	Kenya	2	Housing	PF	L	0.100	0.100	Fully disbursed
CLIFF	Tiruppur Sanitation (P 1)	2006	SA	India	2	Water, S & S	PF	L	0.03	0.03	Fully disbursed
CLIFF	Jollyboard	2006	SA	India	2	Housing	PF	L	0.13	0.13	Fully disbursed
CLIFF	MDSP Phase 2	2007	SA	India	2	Water, S & S	PF	L	0.13	0.13	Fully disbursed
CLIFF	Pimpri-Chinchwad Sanitation	2006	SA	India	2	Water, S & S	PF	L	0.14	0.14	Fully disbursed
CLIFF	Pune Sanitation (P 4)	2005	SA	India	2	Water, S & S	PF	L	0.18	0.18	Fully disbursed
CLIFF	Sunnuduguddu (P 1)	2005	SA	India	2	Housing	PF	L	0.45	0.45	Fully disbursed
CLIFF	Hadapsar 1 & 2	2005	SA	India	2	Housing	PF	L	0.51	0.51	Fully disbursed
CLIFF	Oshiwara 1	2005	SA	India	2	Housing	PF	L	0.78	0.78	Fully disbursed
CLIFF	Rajiv-Indira Surodaya	2004	SA	India	2	Housing	PF	L	0.80	0.80	Fully disbursed
CLIFF	Milan Nagar	2005	SA	India	2	Housing	PF	L	0.96	0.96	Fully disbursed
CLIFF	Bharat Janata	2005	SA	India	2	Housing	PF	L	1.08	1.08	Fully disbursed
CLIFF	Solapur Bidi	2005	SA	India	2	Housing	PF	L	1.10	1.10	Fully disbursed
CLIFF	MSDP (Phase 1)	2004	SA	India	2	Water, S & S	PF	L	1.50	1.50	Fully disbursed
CLIFF	Oshiwara 2	2007	SA	India	2	Housing	PF	L	1.90	1.90	Fully disbursed
DevCo	RwandAir Express	2006	AF	Rwanda	1	Transport - Airports	PP	G	0.10		On-going
DevCo	EASSY Cable	2006	AF	Multiple		Telecom	PP	G	0.47		On-going
DevCo	Moatize (P1)	2004	AF	Mozambique	1	Other	PP	G	0.50	0.50	Fully disbursed
DevCo	Toamasina Port	2004	AF	Madagascar	1	Transport - Ports	PP	G	0.60	0.60	Fully disbursed
DevCo	Airport Privatisation	2004	AF	Madagascar	1	Transport - Airports	PP	G	0.80		On-going
DevCo	Kenya/Uganda Railways	2005	AF	Multiple		Transport - Rail	PP	G	0.90	0.90	Fully disbursed
DevCo	Telkom Kenya	2006	AF	Kenya	2	Telecom	PP	G	1.25		On-going
DevCo	Liberia IPP	2007	AF	Liberia	1	Energy	PP	G	1.26		On-going
DevCo	Madagascar IPPs	2004	AF	Madagascar	1	Energy	PP	G	1.38		On-going
DevCo	Nigeria Airports	2004	AF	Nigeria	2	Transport - Airports	PP	G	1.50	1.50	Fully disbursed
DevCo	Jirama Utilities	2006	AF	Madagascar	1	Multi-Sector	PP	G	1.65		On-going
DevCo	Madagascar Electricity	2006	AF	Madagascar	1	Electricity	PP	G	2.75		On-going
DevCo	SSIP Window: Tanzania Water	2006	AF	Tanzania	1	Water, S & S	PP	G	2.75		On-going
DevCo	SSIP Window: Uganda Water	2006	AF	Uganda	1	Water, S & S	PP	G	3.20		On-going
DevCo	SSIP Window: Uganda Electricity	2006	AF	Uganda	1	Electricity	PP	G	3.20		On-going
DevCo	Philippines Rural Electricity (1)	2004	EAP	Philippines	3	Electricity	PP	G	0.19	0.19	Fully disbursed
DevCo	Cebu Philippines Water	2005	EAP	Philippines	3	Water, S & S	PP	G	0.47		On-going
DevCo	Philippines Rural Electricity (2)	2005	EAP	Philippines	3	Electricity	PP	G	0.54	0.54	Fully disbursed
DevCo	Poly Air	2004	EAP	Samoa	1	Transport - Airports	PP	G	0.75	0.75	Fully disbursed
DevCo	Manila Light Rail	2004	EAP	Philippines	3	Transport - Rail	PP	G	1.18		On-going
DevCo	Vietnam IPP	2006	EAP	Vietnam	2	Energy	PP	G	1.75		On-going
DevCo	Albania Power	2007	ECA	Albania	3	Energy	PP	G	1.00		On-going
DevCo	Cairo Waste Water	2007	MENA	Egypt	3	Water, S & S	PP	G	1.00		On-going

INTERVENTIONS											
								Form of Financing	Committed (signed)	Disbursed	Project status
Facility	Intervention name*	Year approved	Region	Country	DAC ODC Recipient	Sector	Activity*	Equity (E), Grant (G), Guarantee (GU) or Loan (L)	Value (million USD)	Amount disbursed to 30 June 2007	As on 30 June 2007*
DevCo	Pakistan N-5 Highway	2006	SA	Pakistan	2	Transport - Roads	PP	G	0.40		On-going
DevCo	Bangalore Water Concession, India	2004	SA	India	2	Water, S & S	PP	G	0.50	0.00	Cancelled
DevCo	Lahore Water	2004	SA	Pakistan	2	Water, S & S	PP	G	0.80	0.00	On-going
DevCo	Bangladesh IPP	2006	SA	Bangladesh	1	Energy	PP	G	1.10		On-going
EAIIF	MTN Nigeria Communications	2003	AF	Nigeria	2	Telecom	PF	L	10.00	5.00	On-going
EAIIF	Tema Port Mooring Buoy	2005	AF	Ghana	2	Transport - Ports	PF	L	12.00	9.40	On-going
EAIIF	Mnazi Bay Gas to Power	2007	AF	Tanzania	1	Gas T & D	PF	L	17.50	0.00	On-going
EAIIF	Eleme Petrochemicals Ltd.	2007	AF	Nigeria	2	Agro-industrial	PF	L	20.00	12.00	On-going
EAIIF	Bidco Palm Oil	2006	AF	Uganda	1	Agro-industrial	PF	L	22.00	0.00	On-going
EAIIF	Moma Mineral Sands	2003	AF	Mozambique	1	Other	PF	L	24.50	16.80	On-going
EAIIF	Obajana Cement	2005	AF	Nigeria	2	Agro-industrial	PF	L	28.00		On-going
EAIIF	Mobile Systems Expansion	2003	AF	Multiple		Telecom	PF	L	30.00	30.00	Fully disbursed
EAIIF	Celtel Africa Telecom	2003	AF	Multiple		Telecom	PF	L	30.00	0.96	On-going
EAIIF	AES-Sonel	2003	AF	Cameroon	2	Energy	PF	L	32.30	30.50	On-going
EAIIF	Celtel Nigeria Telecom	2007	AF	Nigeria	2	Telecom	PF	L	35.00	10.80	On-going
EAIIF	Ethiopian Airlines Fleet Renewal	2006	AF	Ethiopia	1	Transport - Airports	PF	L	36.00	0.00	On-going
ESMAP-SME	Lighting Africa	2007	AF	Multiple		Electricity	EE	G	0.12	0.00	On-going
ESMAP-SME	Strengthening Small-Scale Offgrid Energy Suppliers	2007	AF	Zambia	1	Energy	EE	G	0.16	0.00	On-going
ESMAP-SME	Capacity Building among Small-Scale Off-Grid Energy Suppliers	2006	AF	Cameroon	2	Energy	EE	G	0.26	0.26	Fully disbursed
ESMAP-SME	Capacity Building on Small-Scale Off-Grid Energy Suppliers	2006	EAP	Mongolia	2	Energy	EE	G	0.38	0.67	On-going
ESMAP-SME	SMEs in Decentralized Energy Services in Cambodia Program	2006	EAP	Cambodia	1	Energy	EE	G	0.41	0.25	On-going
ESMAP-SME	ESMAP Global	2006	Global	Global		Energy	EE	G	0.51	0.40	On-going
ESMAP-SME	Strengthening Small-Scale Offgrid Energy Suppliers	2006	LAC	Bolivia	3	Energy	EE	G	0.02	0.00	On-going
ESMAP-SME	TA for improved small-scale energy supply	2006	LAC	Nicaragua	2	Energy	EE	G	0.13	0.057	On-going
ESMAP-SME	Off-grid Rural Electrification SME Program	2007	LAC	Bolivia	3	Electricity	EE	G	0.16	0.00	On-going
ESMAP-SME	Dissemination of improved stoves and introduction of briquettes	2006	LAC	Haiti	1	Energy	EE	G	0.17	0.11	On-going
ESMAP-SME	Small and Medium Enterprises for Energy Services Delivery	2006	LAC	Peru	3	Energy	EE	G	0.24	0.13	On-going
GPOBA	1) Improving Health Services	2003	AF	Uganda	1	other	EE	G	0.03	0.02	On-going
GPOBA	4) Comparison Two Health Projects	2005	AF	Rwanda	1	other	EE	G	0.03	0.02	On-going
GPOBA	5) Health Project	2004	AF	DR Congo	1	other	EE	G	0.05	0.05	Fully disbursed
GPOBA	11) Extension of Water & Sanitation in Kisumu	2006	AF	Kenya	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.07	0.00	On-going
GPOBA	Uganda NWSC	2007	AF	Uganda	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.07	0.01	On-going
GPOBA	Urban electrification	2003	AF	Mozambique	1	Electricity	EE	G	0.16	0.15	On-going
GPOBA	On-site Sanitation Project	2005	AF	Senegal	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.18	0.08	On-going
GPOBA	Micro-finance for Small Water Schemes	2007	AF	Kenya	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.26	0.13	On-going
GPOBA	Electricity	2004	AF	Uganda	1	Electricity	EE	G	0.40	0.09	On-going
GPOBA	Water in Small Towns and Rural Growth Centers	2006	AF	Uganda	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.41	0.33	On-going
GPOBA	Tanzania Water and Sanitation	2005	AF	Tanzania	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.43	0.09	On-going
GPOBA	Road Network Management and Maintenance	2004	AF	Multiple		Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.60	0.48	On-going
GPOBA	9) Water and Sanitation	2007	EAP	Laos	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.04	0.00	On-going
GPOBA	1) Rural ICT Development	2005	EAP	Multiple		Telecom	EE	G	0.05	0.04	On-going

INTERVENTIONS											
Facility	Intervention name*	Year approved	Region	Country	DAC ODC Recipient	Sector	Activity*	Form of Financing Equity (E), Grant (G), Guarantee (GU) or Loan (L)	Committed (signed) Value (million USD)	Disbursed Amount disbursed to 30 June 2007	Project status As on 30 June 2007*
GPOBA	Surabaya Water	2007	EAP	Indonesia	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.14	0.00	On-going
GPOBA	Multi-sector Project	2003	EAP	Bangladesh	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.17	0.06	On-going
GPOBA	OBA Pilot Project of Universal Access	2006	EAP	Mongolia	2	Telecom	EE	G	0.21	0.16	On-going
GPOBA	Expansion of Water Services	2006	EAP	Indonesia	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.27	0.26	On-going
GPOBA	Energy Project	2004	EAP	Philippines	3	Energy	EE	G	0.30	0.29	On-going
GPOBA	SPUG-Energy Sector	2004	EAP	Philippines	3	Energy	EE	G	0.35	0.35	Fully disbursed
GPOBA	Extending Telecommunication in Rural Indonesia	2007	EAP	Indonesia	3	Telecom	EE	G	0.37	0.18	On-going
GPOBA	Rural Telecommunications Access	2006	EAP	Cambodia	1	Telecom	EE	G	0.40	0.12	On-going
GPOBA	Water and Sanitation Project	2003	EAP	Cambodia	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.43	0.06	On-going
GPOBA	2) Gas & Heat Supply for Poor	2005	ECA	Armenia	3	Energy	EE	G	0.07	0.07	Fully disbursed
GPOBA	Yevevan Water	2005	ECA	Armenia	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.30	0.08	On-going
GPOBA	7) Regulation of Urban Services	2006	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.01	0.00	On-going
GPOBA	8) Meetings with Donors	0	global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.01	0.01	Fully disbursed
GPOBA	2) OBA Incumbency	2003	global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.02	0.02	Fully disbursed
GPOBA	3) Cost and Risk of OBA	0	global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.03	0.02	Fully disbursed
GPOBA	6) Communications and Knowledge Mgmt	0	global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.04	0.04	Fully disbursed
GPOBA	9) OBA Roadshow	2004	global	Global		Water, S & S	EE	G	0.06	0.06	Fully disbursed
GPOBA	6) Regulateel Study on ICT OBAs	2006	global	Global		Telecom	EE	G	0.07	0.02	On-going
GPOBA	7) Dissemination and Outreach	0	global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.13	0.12	On-going
GPOBA	Monitoring and Evaluation of OBA Projects	2006	global	Global		Energy	EE	G	0.17	0.12	On-going
GPOBA	8) Rural Electrification	2007	LAC	Guatemala	3	Electricity	EE	G	0.08	0.02	On-going
GPOBA	Millennium Challenge Proj - Water & Sewerage in Peri-Urban	2006	LAC	Peru	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.10	0.03	On-going
GPOBA	Haiti Water Supply and Sanitation	2005	LAC	Haiti	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.10	0.08	On-going
GPOBA	Telecommunications	2004	LAC	Guatemala	3	Telecom	EE	G	0.13	0.13	Fully disbursed
GPOBA	Expansion of Water and Sanitation Services in Low Income Areas	2006	LAC	Honduras	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.16	0.09	On-going
GPOBA	Energy and ICT Project	2003	LAC	Bolivia	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.30	0.30	On-going
GPOBA	Expansion of Water Services	2006	LAC	Brazil	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.39	0.21	On-going
GPOBA	PERZA Electricity	2004	LAC	Nicaragua	2	Electricity	EE	G	0.40	0.40	Fully disbursed
GPOBA	Decentralized Electricity for Universal Access	2007	LAC	Bolivia	3	Electricity	EE	G	0.42	0.12	On-going
GPOBA	Upgrading of Sanitation in East Alexandria Project	2006	MENA	Egypt	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.07	0.00	On-going
GPOBA	5) Gas Connection for Poor Households	2007	MENA	Egypt	3	Gas T & D	EE	G	0.07	0.07	Fully disbursed
GPOBA	Egypt Sanitation Project, Gharbeya	2005	MENA	Egypt	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.28	0.12	On-going
GPOBA	3) Urban Water and Sanitation	2006	MENA	Morocco	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.45	0.32	On-going
GPOBA	10) Rural Water Supply	2005	MENA	Morocco	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.47	0.43	On-going
GPOBA	Punjab Water	2005	SA	Pakistan	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.12	0.02	Fully disbursed
GPOBA	Ho Chi Minh City Targeted Service	0	SA	Vietnam	2	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.44	0.20	On-going
GPOBA CF	Community Water	2006	AF	Kenya	2	Water, S & S	PF	G	1.15	0.00	On-going
GPOBA CF	Small Towns Water	2006	AF	Uganda	1	Water, S & S	PF	G	3.20	0.37	On-going
GPOBA CF	Universal Access to Telecommunication	2006	EAP	Mongolia	2	Telecom	PF	G	0.26	0.17	On-going
GPOBA CF	Gas & Heat Supply for Poor	2005	ECA	Armenia	3	Energy	PF	G	3.10	0.20	On-going
GPOBA CF	OBA Water	2006	LAC	Honduras	3	Water, S & S	PF	G	4.44	0.00	On-going
GPOBA CF	Natural Gas Connection for the Poor	2006	LAC	Colombia	3	Gas T & D	PF	G	5.09	0.95	On-going
GPOBA CF	SHS Energy	2003	LAC	Bolivia	3	Energy	PF	G	5.18	0.00	On-going
GPOBA CF	Urban Water and Sanitation Access Pilots	2006	MENA	Morocco	3	Water, S & S	PF	G	7.00	0.00	On-going
GPOBA CF	Naandi Water	2007	SA	India	2	Water, S & S	PF	G	0.85	0.00	On-going
GuarantCo	Chad Celtel	2006	AF	Chad	1	Telecom	PF	Gu	7.00		On-going
GuarantCo	Kenya Celtel	2006	AF	Kenya	2	Telecom	PF	Gu	12.00		On-going
GuarantCo	Safal Roofing, Kenya & Tanzania	2007	AF	Kenya, Tanzania		Agro-industrial	PF	Gu	16.00		On-going

INTERVENTIONS											
								Form of Financing	Committed (signed)	Disbursed	Project status
Facility	Intervention name*	Year approved	Region	Country	DAC ODC Recipient	Sector	Activity*	Equity (E), Grant (G), Guarantee (GU) or Loan (L)	Value (million USD)	Amount disbursed to 30 June 2007	As on 30 June 2007*
InfraCo	Chiansi Irrigation	2006	AF	Zambia	1	Agro-industrial	PD	G	0.25		On-going
InfraCo	KIS Renewables	2006	AF	Uganda	1	Energy	PD	G	0.60		On-going
InfraCo	Nfrasi Housing	2007	AF	Ghana	2	Housing	PD	G	0.90	0.04	On-going
InfraCo	ABA Power	2006	AF	Nigeria	2	Energy	PD	G	0.92		On-going
InfraCo	Kampala Sanitation (NWSC)	2006	AF	Uganda	1	Water, S & S	PD	G	1.00		On-going
InfraCo	Kalangala Infrastructure, Uganda	2005	AF	Uganda	1	Multi-Sector	PD	G	1.26		On-going
InfraCo	Cape Verde Wind Power	2007	AF	Cape Verde	1	Energy	PD	G	1.50		On-going
InfraCo	Sanandrano Water	2007	AF	Madagascar	1	Water, S & S	PD	G	2.00		On-going
InfraCo	Kpone Power	2005	AF	Ghana	2	Energy	PD	G	4.76	0.95	On-going
InfraCo	Antara Cold Storage	2007	EAP	Vietnam	1	Agro-industrial	PD	G	1.10		On-going
InfraCo	Ninh Thuan Wind Power	2007	EAP	Vietnam	1	Energy	PD	G	2.00		On-going
PPIAF	KENYA:Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) Forum	2007	AF	Kenya	2	Multi-sector	EE	G	0.01		On-going
PPIAF	Assessing infra asset base and alternatives	2005	AF	Senegal	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.02		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:Energy Summit	2003	AF	Multiple		Energy	EE	G	0.03		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PPPs workshop	2006	AF	Zambia	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.03		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:Making Water Everybody's Business: Training African Journalists to Improve Reporting on Water Issues	2000	AF	Multiple		Water, S & S	EE	G	0.04		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	UGANDA:Strategic Options for Rural Electrification in UGANDA	2000	AF	Uganda	1	Electricity	EE	G	0.04		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:Southern Africa: PPP Workshop	2007	AF	Multiple		Multi-sector	EE	G	0.05		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:Increasing the Capacity of African Researchers in the Field of Utility Regulation	2000	AF	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.05		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	NIGERIA:Private Sector Participation in Infrastructure Development in Nigeria	2004	AF	Nigeria	2	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.05		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:AFUR Workshop on Strengthening Regulatory Governance	2007	AF	Multiple		Multi-sector	EE	G	0.06		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	LESOTHO:Lesotho Country Framework Report (CFR) Conference	2004	AF	Lesotho	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.06		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:Private Sector Participation in liquefied natural gas (LNG) Import Terminals in Sub-Saharan Africa	2001	AF	Multiple		Gas T & D	EE	G	0.06		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:Telecommunications Guidebook	2001	AF	Multiple		Telecom	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	CONGO:Private Participation in Water Utility Management	2003	AF	Congo	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	SOUTH AFRICA:Building Consensus for Power Sector Reform in SOUTH AFRICA	2000	AF	South Africa	4	Electricity	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	RWANDA:Conference on Investment Financing for Basic and Critical Infrastructure	2004	AF	Rwanda	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	MOZAMBIQUE:Public Private Partnership (PPP) Capacity Building	2007	AF	Mozambique	1	Energy	EE	G	0.07		On-going
PPIAF	Restructuring the Uganda electricity dis. Concession	2006	AF	Uganda	1	Electricity	PF	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	ETHIOPIA:Workshop on Private Sector Participation in the Water Sector	2002	AF	Ethiopia	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	ETHIOPIA:Workshop on PPI in Transport and Roads	2002	AF	Ethiopia	1	Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Financing Small water supply projects	2005	AF	Kenya	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Developing guidelines for appraising PPPs	2005	AF	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	ECOWAS BP dvpt for the West Africa Power Pool organization	2006	AF	Multiple		Energy	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:ECOWAS: PPP Blueprint for the Implementation of Priority West Africa Power Pool (WAPP) Projects	2007	AF	Multiple		Energy	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Enhancing the framework for delegated contract mgt	2006	AF	Senegal	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	KENYA:Workshop on Power Sector Reform	2002	AF	Kenya	2	Electricity	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:Seminars on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Arrangements for Infrastructure Development	2004	AF	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	SENEGAL: Involvement of Small Scale Service Providers in the Maintenance of Rural Water Infrastructure	2007	AF	Senegal	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed

Facility	Intervention name*	Year Approved	Region	INTERVENTIONS				Form of Financing	Committed (signed)	Disbursed	Project status
				Country	DAC ODC Recipient	Sector	Activity*	Equity (E), Grant (G), Guarantee (GU) or Loan (L)	Value (million USD)	Amount disbursed to 30 June 2007	As on 30 June 2007*
PPIAF	Infra consortium for Africa Secretariat	2006	AF	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) Secretariat: Review of Donor Financing Instruments for Infrastructure	2007	AF	Multiple		Multi-sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	KENYA:Training Workshop for members of the water Services regulatory board	2004	AF	Kenya	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Framework for electricity sector	2006	AF	Zambia	1	Electricity	EE	G	0.07		On-going
PPIAF	PPPs in property dvpt	2006	AF	Ghana	2	Housing	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Africa Forum of utility regulators	2006	AF	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:The Role of China in Sub-Saharan Africa,s Infrastructure Development	2007	AF	Multiple		Multi-sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	NIGERIA:Strengthening of the Kaduna State Water Board	2000	AF	Nigeria	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Final design of the Nigeria Infra advisory facility	2006	AF	Nigeria	2	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Financial adviser for Lake Kivu gas project	2006	AF	Rwanda	1	Gas T & D	PF	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:ECOWAS: Establishment of a Clearing House Function in the Power Sector	2002	AF	Multiple		Electricity	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA: Regional Seminar on Strategic Options for Infrastructure Regulation	2002	AF	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Regional power initiative	2005	AF	Multiple		Energy	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PPP framework for Maputo	2006	AF	Mozambique	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GUINEA:Review of Regulatory Framework for Transport and Utilities	2000	AF	Guinea	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	UGANDA:Privatizing and Restructuring the Railway Sector in UGANDA	2000	AF	Uganda	1	Transport - Rail	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GUINEA:CFR update and Consensus Building	2001	AF	Guinea	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:African Forum for Utility Regulation(Phase II)	2001	AF	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:Expanding Opportunities for Private Investment in Transport in the SOUTHERN AFRICA REGION	2001	AF	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:Promoting Effective Utility Regulation:African Forum for Utility Regulation (AFUR)	2001	AF	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	TANZANIA:Privatization of Tanzania Electric Supply Company Ltd. (TANESCO)	2002	AF	Tanzania	1	Electricity	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	KENYA:High-level Conference on Private Sector Participation (PSP) in the Infrastructure Sectors.	2003	AF	Kenya	2	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Disseminating the country framework report	2005	AF	Angola	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Examining impact and factors that determine the success of PPI- I	2005	AF	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Regulatory harmonization in ECOWAS	2005	AF	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Examining impact and factors that determine the success of PPI- II	2005	AF	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Local currency financing for infra in Africa	2005	AF	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Africa Business Roundtable: NEPAD infra Inv. Facility	2006	AF	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GUINEA-BISSAU:Development of Institutional and Legal Framework for Infrastructure PPPs	2007	AF	Guinea-Bissau	1	Multi-sector	EE	G	0.08		On-going
PPIAF	LIBERIA:Telecom Sector Licensing Study and Industry Consultation	2007	AF	Liberia	1	Telecom	EE	G	0.08		On-going
PPIAF	MOZAMBIQUE:Case Study on Management Model in Urban Water Sector	2007	AF	Mozambique	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.08		On-going
PPIAF	AFRICA:Mtwara Corridor Supplemental Funding for Transportation	2007	AF	Multiple		Multi-sector	EE	G	0.08		On-going
PPIAF	SIERRA LEONE:Telecommunications sector policy and regulatory reform	2007	AF	Sierra Leone	1	Telecom	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Generation project	2005	AF	South Africa	4	Energy	PF	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Legal advice for the Lake Kivu Gas project	2006	AF	Rwanda	1	Gas T & D	PF	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:Training of Regulatory Agencies on Financial Regulation.	2002	AF	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.10		Fully disbursed

INTERVENTIONS											
								Form of Financing	Committed (signed)	Disbursed	Project status
Facility	Intervention name*	Year approved	Region	Country	DAC ODC Recipient	Sector	Activity*	Equity (E), Grant (G), Guarantee (GU) or Loan (L)	Value (million USD)	Amount disbursed to 30 June 2007	As on 30 June 2007*
PPIAF	CONGO:Infrastructure Development and Private Sector Participation Workshops	2004	AF	Congo	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.12		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	MAURITIUS:Willingness to pay (WTP) Study for the Water and Sanitation sector	2003	AF	Mauritius	4	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.13		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:Training of West African Regulators	2004	AF	Multiple		Electricity	EE	G	0.13		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:Survey of Private Partner Project Bankability Information Requirements	2007	AF	Multiple		Multi-sector	EE	G	0.13		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:Training of East African Regulatory Agencies	2003	AF	Multiple		Electricity	EE	G	0.14		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	MALAWI:Developing a Public Communication Strategy for Urban Water Sector Reform	2007	AF	Malawi	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.15		On-going
PPIAF	Workshop on Mobilizing resources from the domestic financial markets for water utilities	2006	AF	Multiple		Water, S & S	EE	G	0.15		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Support for analysis of national privatization program	2005	AF	Tanzania	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.16		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Implementation of PPPs in road sector	2006	AF	Tanzania	1	Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.16		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:Unlocking the Constraints to a Sustainable Eastern African Energy Market	2007	AF	Multiple		Energy	EE	G	0.16		On-going
PPIAF	PPP in River transport	2005	AF	Mali	1	Transport	EE	G	0.18		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	SIERRA LEONE:Private Sector Participation Options for the Power Sector	2002	AF	Sierra Leone	1	Electricity	EE	G	0.19		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	SOUTH AFRICA:Private-sector participation option Study for King Shaka International airport	2003	AF	South Africa	4	Transport - Airports	EE	G	0.19		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	SWAZILAND:Private Sector Participation in the Railways Sector	2003	AF	Swaziland	3	Transport - Rail	PF	G	0.19		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:SADC Investment Conference in the Telecommunications Sector	2002	AF	Multiple		Telecom	EE	G	0.19		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	MALAWI:Urban Water	2000	AF	Malawi	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.19		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:AFUR 1st Annual Meeting and Workshop	2004	AF	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.20		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	SUDAN:Support to Telecom Regulatory Institutions in Sudan (North)	2007	AF	Sudan	1	Telecom	EE	G	0.20		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	SUDAN:Support to Telecom Regulatory Institutions in Sudan (South)	2007	AF	Sudan	1	Telecom	EE	G	0.20		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:African Forum of Utility Regulators: Launch and Workshop (IV)	2003	AF	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.20		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PSP in urban transport	2005	AF	Guinea	1	transport	EE	G	0.20		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	ZAMBIA:Building Consensus among Water Sector stakeholders in Lusaka	2003	AF	Zambia	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.20		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE:Telecommunications Reform	2000	AF	Sao Tome & Principe	1	Telecom	EE	G	0.20		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	MALAWI:Harmonization of the Institutional and Regulatory Framework	2001	AF	Malawi	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.20		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PPI assesement	2005	AF	Sudan	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.20		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Establishment of Central Africa Broadband network	2006	AF	Multiple		Telecom	EE	G	0.21		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	MALAWI:Developing a Private Sector Participation Strategy in Infrastructure Sectors in the Nacala Development Corridor	2002	AF	Malawi	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.21		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	CONGO:Private Sector Participation in Solid Waste Management in Kinshasa	2002	AF	Congo	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.21		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Transaction mgt advisory support for KPLC	2005	AF	Kenya	2	Energy	PF	G	0.22		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PB mgt and maintenance of roads	2006	AF	Mozambique	1	Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.22		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:African Forum for Utility Regulation (Phase III)	2002	AF	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.23		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	KENYA:Private Sector Participation (PSP) Options for the Water Supply and Sewerage Operation in Kisumu	2002	AF	Kenya	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.23		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:African Infrastructure Development Company (DEVCO)	2002	AF	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.23		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	TANZANIA:Improving Airport Management in TANZANIA Through Greater Involvement of the Private Sector	2000	AF	Tanzania	1	Transport - Airports	EE	G	0.23		Fully disbursed

INTERVENTIONS											
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PPIAF	Developing buss systems in the Accra met. Area	2005	AF	Ghana	2	Transport	EE	G	0.23		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	MALI:Strengthening and Improving the Regulatory Framework of the Electricity and Water Sectors	2003	AF	Mali	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.24		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	NIGERIA:Assessing Private Sector Participation in Urban and Small Towns Water Supply	2007	AF	Nigeria	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.25		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GHANA:Improving Urban Transport through Private Operators in Accra	2003	AF	Ghana	2	Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.25		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	ETHIOPIA:Private Sector Participation in Urban Transport through Private Operators in Addis Ababa	2003	AF	Ethiopia	1	Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.25		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	SENEGAL:Institutional and Regulatory Arrangements for the Dakar-Diannadio Toll Road	2007	AF	Senegal	1	Transport	EE	G	0.25		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:Infrastructure Funds for Africa	2007	AF	Multiple		Multi-sector	EE	G	0.26		On-going
PPIAF	MADAGASCAR:Private Sector Participation in the Port of Tolagnaro	2003	AF	Madagascar	1	Transport - Ports	EE	G	0.26		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PSP in Airports	2005	AF	Malawi	1	Transport	EE	G	0.27		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	NIGERIA:Expansion of Private Sector Involvement in Water Utilities in Ogun State.	2001	AF	Nigeria	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.27		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PPPs in irrigation	2006	AF	Ethiopia	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.27		On-going
PPIAF	Legal and regulatory framework for PPPs	2006	AF	Malawi	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.27		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	ZAMBIA:Options for Private Sector Participation in the Provision of Water and Sewerage Services in Lusaka	2001	AF	Zambia	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.27		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Information and communications infra development in Africa	2005	AF	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.27		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	NIGER:Economic and Financial Model for Multi-Sector Regulator	2004	AF	Niger	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.27		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Anaysis of a railway concessining strategy and IM	2005	AF	Swaziland	3	Transport - Rail	EE	G	0.28		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	BURKINA FASO:Assessment of the Regulatory Regime for PSP in Infrastructure Sectors	2002	AF	Burkina Faso	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.28		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:Harmonization of Telecommunication Policies in ECOWAS	2001	AF	Multiple		Telecom	EE	G	0.28		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	CAMEROON:Electricity Regulation Capacity Building and Economic - Financial Model	2007	AF	Cameroon	2	Energy	EE	G	0.28		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GHANA:Private Sector Participation (PSP) in the Roads Sector	2003	AF	Ghana	2	Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.29		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	MALAWI:Mtwara Corridor PPI Project Development	2007	AF	Malawi	1	Multi-sector	EE	G	0.29		On-going
PPIAF	GHANA:Small Private Water and Sanitation Providers in Rural Areas	2001	AF	Ghana	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.30		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PSP in National water and sanitation program	2005	AF	Madagascar	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.30		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Strategic options and framework for toll bridge concession	2006	AF	Cameroon	2	Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.30		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	ZAMBIA:Institutional Capacity Building for NaWASCO.	2001	AF	Zambia	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.30		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Country Frame Report.	1999	AF	Cote d'Ivoire	2	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.30		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	ZAMBIA:Private Sector Participation (PSP) strategy for Solid Waste Management Practices	2004	AF	Zambia	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.31		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	MOZAMBIQUE:Mtwara Corridor PPI Project Development	2007	AF	Mozambique	1	Multi-sector	EE	G	0.31		On-going
PPIAF	PPPs unit	2006	AF	Kenya	2	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.31		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GAMBIA:Assessment of the Regulatory Regime for PSP in Main Infrastructure Sectors	2002	AF	Gambia	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.31		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	MADAGASCAR:Transport PPP Feasibility Study for Multimodal Logistics Platform at Antananarivo	2007	AF	Madagascar	1	Transport	EE	G	0.32		On-going
PPIAF	AFRICA:Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA): Advanced Training in PPI Project Appraisal.	2007	AF	Multiple		Multi-sector	EE	G	0.32		On-going
PPIAF	UGANDA:Public Private Partnerships (PPP) Unit Feasibility Study	2007	AF	Uganda	1	Multi-sector	EE	G	0.33		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	KENYA:Private Sector Participation in Kenya Airports Management	2004	AF	Kenya	2	Transport - Airports	EE	G	0.33		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:ECOWAS:Harmonization of the telecommunication regulatory framework	2004	AF	Multiple		Telecom	EE	G	0.33		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Upgrade CBG power and water infra in Boke region	2005	AF	Guinea	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.33		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GABON:Infrastructure Framework Report	2004	AF	Gabon	4	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.33		Fully disbursed

Facility	INTERVENTIONS										
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PPIAF	UGANDA:Multi-Sectoral Transport Regulatory Agency	2003	AF	Uganda	1	Transport	EE	G	0.34		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	TANZANIA:Redrafting of the Telecom Industry Regulatory Bill	2001	AF	Tanzania	1	Telecom	EE	G	0.34		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	TANZANIA:Private Sector Participation in Rural Telecommunication.	2002	AF	Tanzania	1	Telecom	EE	G	0.35		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	SOUTH AFRICA:Assessment of Competition and Regulation in Network Utilities	2007	AF	South Africa	4	Multi-sector	EE	G	0.35		On-going
PPIAF	MADAGASCAR:Improving the Regulatory Regime to Increase Private Participation in Telecommunications.	2003	AF	Madagascar	1	Telecom	EE	G	0.36		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	BOTSWANA:Establish Multi-Sector Regulator	2004	AF	Botswana	4	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.36		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	NIGERIA:Privatization of the Lagos State Water Corporation	2000	AF	Nigeria	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.37		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Create EE for improved access to ICT in rural and remote areas	2006	AF	Malawi	1	Telecom	EE	G	0.37		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:Private Sector Participation Option Study on Tanzania Zambia Railways Authority (Tazara)	2003	AF	Multiple		Transport - Rail	EE	G	0.37		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	MAURITIUS:Institutional Strengthening of the Utility Regulatory Authority (URA)	2003	AF	Mauritius	4	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.38		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	NIGERIA:Feasibility Study for Establishing a Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) Resource Center	2007	AF	Nigeria	2	Multi-sector	EE	G	0.39		On-going
PPIAF	ETHIOPIA:Regulatory and Institutional Reform in the Solid Waste Sector	2003	AF	Ethiopia	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.39		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	KENYA:Institutional Framework for the Privatization of the Railway Corporation	2002	AF	Kenya	2	Transport - Rail	EE	G	0.39		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	RWANDA:Country Framework Report (CFR)	2002	AF	Rwanda	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.40		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	UGANDA:Country Framework Report	2000	AF	Uganda	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.40		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	LESOTHO:Country Framework Report	2002	AF	Lesotho	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.40		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	SENEGAL:Country Framework Report	2000	AF	Senegal	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.41		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Design of a framework for PPPs in municipal service provision	2006	AF	Mozambique	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.42		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	KENYA:Strategy for Privatizing the Water Supply and Sewerage in Mombasa and the Coastal Region	2001	AF	Kenya	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.44		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:Conference on PPI, Economic Growth and the Poor	2004	AF	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.45		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Regulatory stenghening and CB for the regulator	2006	AF	Cape Verde	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.46		On-going
PPIAF	NIGERIA:Regulatory Framework for the Introducing Private Participation in the Lagos State Water Utilities	2001	AF	Nigeria	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.46		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Support for municipal PPPs	2006	AF	South Africa	4	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.46		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	KENYA:Options for Privatizing Water Supply and Sewerage Operation in Nairobi	2001	AF	Kenya	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.49		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PPI project appraisal and institutional dvpt	2005	AF	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.49		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	NIGERIA:Strategy for Market Restructuring and Private Participation in the Transmission and Distribution of Downstream Gas	2001	AF	Nigeria	2	Gas T & D	EE	G	0.50		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Pilot PSP strategy and framework for water	2006	AF	Congo	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.51		On-going
PPIAF	KENYA:Restructuring and Privatization of the Power Sector	2001	AF	Kenya	2	Electricity	EE	G	0.52		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	SOUTH AFRICA:Introduction of Natural Gas into Low-income Areas	2001	AF	South Africa	4	Gas T & D	EE	G	0.53		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	KENYA:Road Concessions	2000	AF	Kenya	2	Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.54		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	ECOWAS Project dvpt and implementation unit	2006	AF	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.58		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	NIGERIA:Private Sector Participation Options for the Port Sector	2001	AF	Nigeria	2	Transport - Ports	EE	G	0.60		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Energy and Water sector reform	2005	AF	Madagascar	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.60		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	MOZAMBIQUE:Private Sector Participation in Energy Sector	2001	AF	Mozambique	1	Energy	EE	G	0.70		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	ANGOLA:Country Framework Report	2002	AF	Angola	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.70		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFRICA:Financial Feasibility Study - Inga 3 Hydroelectricity Facility and Related Transmission Corridor	2007	AF	Multiple		Energy	EE	G	0.75		On-going

INTERVENTIONS											
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PPIAF	AFRICA:Financing of Private Infrastructure in AFRICA: A New Approach (APIFF now EAIFF)	2000	AF	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.78		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	RWANDA:Financial and Legal Advice for the Government for the Kivu Methane Project	2007	AF	Rwanda	1	Multi-sector	PF	G	0.84		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AICD	2006	AF	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	1.00		On-going
PPIAF	AFRICA:Expanding the Provision of Lighting Services to the Poor	2007	AF	Multiple		Energy	EE	G	1.00		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	CHINA:Introducing Competition and Reforming Regulation of Railways in CHINA	2000	EAP	China	3	Transport - Rail	EE	G	0.03		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	EAST TIMOR:Study on the Commercialization of Electricidade de Timor-Leste (EdTL)	2007	EAP	East Timor	1	Energy	EE	G	0.04		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	VIETNAM:Development of Transmission and Single Buyer Licenses for Competitive Generation Market	2007	EAP	Vietnam	2	Energy	EE	G	0.05		On-going
PPIAF	PHILIPPINES:Review of Private Sector Participation (PSP) Experience in Urban Water Supply	2007	EAP	Philippines	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.05		On-going
PPIAF	VIETNAM:Hanoi Water Leakage Reduction Study	2007	EAP	Vietnam	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.05		On-going
PPIAF	Cross-Border Infra in a market economy	2006	EAP	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.06		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	MONGOLIA:Dissemination of the Mongolia Infrastructure Study	2007	EAP	Mongolia	2	Multi-sector	EE	G	0.06		on-going
PPIAF	Survey of Civil Society for EAP infra flagship study	2005	EAP	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.06		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	CHINA:Regulatory Reform in Universal Telecommunications Service	2000	EAP	China	3	Telecom	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PPP decree in uirban water supply	2005	EAP	Vietnam	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PHILIPPINES:Privatization of Rural Telecommunications Facilities	2002	EAP	Philippines	3	Telecom	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	THAILAND:Framework for Directed Subsidies in the Water and Wastewater Sectors	2002	EAP	Thailand	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	CB and training for PB contracting	2006	EAP	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	VIETNAM:Corporate Rural Electrification	2000	EAP	Vietnam	2	Electricity	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	LAOS:Power Sector Reform Workshop	2002	EAP	Laos	1	Electricity	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PHILIPPINES:Development of a Solid Waste Services Subsidy Framework	2007	EAP	Philippines	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.07		On-going
PPIAF	PHILIPPINES:Organizing a Contracts Administration Unit for the Local Government Design-Build-Lease contracts for private participation in the water industry	2002	EAP	Philippines	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	CAMBODIA:Acheivement of Public Potable Water Supply and Sanitation Millenium Development Goals through Socio-Economic Development	2004	EAP	Cambodia	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	CAMBODIA:Private Versus Public Provision of Water in CAMBODIA: What Are the Results?	2000	EAP	Cambodia	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	INDONESIA:Feasibility of the Umbulan Water Source for Surabaya and Adjacent Towns	2003	EAP	Indonesia	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Building consensus on Next Steps for Power sector reform	2006	EAP	China	3	Energy	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	VIETNAM:Public Private Partnership (PPP) in District Town Water Supplies in Binh Dinh Province	2007	EAP	Vietnam	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.07		On-going
PPIAF	VIETNAM:Hanoi Water Company Non-Revenue Water (NRW) Reduction Study	2007	EAP	Vietnam	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.07		On-going
PPIAF	Feasibility of PB Maintenance contracts in road projects	2005	EAP	Indonesia	3	Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	EAST ASIA PACIFIC:Establish a Regional Utility Regulatory Network	2003	EAP	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Legal framework for rural water supply and sanitation enterprises	2005	EAP	Vietnam	2	Water, S & S	PF	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PHILIPPINES:Communication Strategy for Rural Power	2002	EAP	Philippines	3	Electricity	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PSP in Geothermal energy	2006	EAP	Indonesia	3	Energy	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed

INTERVENTIONS											
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PPIAF	PHILIPPINES:Assistance to Energy Regulatory Commission on market abuse in the Wholesale Electricity Spot Market	2007	EAP	Philippines	3	Energy	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	THAILAND:Water Sector Reform	2000	EAP	Thailand	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	CAMBODIA:Out Put Based Aid (OBA) in Water Supply Project	2002	EAP	Cambodia	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	EAST ASIA PACIFIC:APEC Privatization Forum: Vietnam Workshop	2002	EAP	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Formulation of training course on PBC	2005	EAP	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Reduction of Non-revenue water through PBCs with private sector	2005	EAP	Vietnam	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	CAMBODIA:Provision of Two On-Site Power Regulation Training Courses for the Electricity Authority of Cambodia	2007	EAP	Cambodia	1	Energy	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	THAILAND:Strengthening of the Ministry of Finance,s Privatization Group	2000	EAP	Thailand	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	INDONESIA:Regulatory Framework for Water Supply Concessions in Pekanbaru.	2001	EAP	Indonesia	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	EAST ASIA PACIFIC:A Regional Approach to Infrastructure Regulation in the PACIFIC ISLANDS	2001	EAP	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	VIETNAM:Assisting Contract Negotiations for the Phu My 2-2 BOT Power Project	2001	EAP	Vietnam	2	Electricity	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PHILIPPINES:Facilitate Private Sector Involvement in Metro Manila.s Solid Waste Management (SWM) Sector	2002	EAP	Philippines	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PHILIPPINES:Output Based Aid (OBA) Scheme for a Water Supply Project	2002	EAP	Philippines	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	CHINA:Private Sector Involvement in the Delivery of Piped Water Supplies Services in Rural Areas	2004	EAP	China	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	EAST ASIA PACIFIC:Conference on Strategies for Implementing Infrastructure Reform	2004	EAP	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PHILIPPINES:Preparation and Execution of Power Supply Agreements for PSP in Power Generation	2004	EAP	Philippines	3	Electricity	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Promoting PSP in rural electrification	2005	EAP	Philippines	3	Electricity	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Establishment of electricity regulator	2005	EAP	Vietnam	2	Electricity	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Assistance in implementing PPP	2006	EAP	Indonesia	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Pilot studies for solid waste and mgt	2006	EAP	Vietnam	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	INDONESIA:Geothermal Power Development	2007	EAP	Indonesia	3	Energy	EE	G	0.08		On-going
PPIAF	LAOS:Promotion of Options for Institutional Arrangements and Regulations for Private Sector Delivery of Transport Services	2004	EAP	Laos	1	Transport	EE	G	0.11		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	VIETNAM: Country Framework Report	1999	EAP	Vietnam	2	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.11		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	CHINA:Options for Private Participation in Water and Electricity in Yunnan Province	2003	EAP	China	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.12		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	CAMBODIA:Review policy options on World Trade Organisation (WTO) Accession in Telecommunications	2004	EAP	Cambodia	1	Telecom	EE	G	0.13		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PHILIPPINES: Country Framework report	1999	EAP	Philippines	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.14		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	CHINA:Maintenance of Rural Roads under the Mechanism of Community-Based Micro-enterprises	2007	EAP	China	3	Transport	EE	G	0.16		On-going
PPIAF	THAILAND:Rural water supply pilot demonstration project in Thailand (Stage 1)	2007	EAP	Thailand	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.16		On-going
PPIAF	Framework for PSP and Social impact in power sector	2005	EAP	Mongolia	2	Energy	EE	G	0.17		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Supporting the establishment of a Forum of infra regulators	2005	EAP	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.18		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	LAOS:Implementation of a National Water Tariff Policy and Development of Management Models for the Water and Sanitation Sector	2003	EAP	Laos	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.18		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	EAST ASIA PACIFIC:Conference to support the development of an East Asia and Pacific Utility Regulation Forum	2004	EAP	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.19		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	THAILAND:Modernization of Radio Frequency Management in Thailand	2001	EAP	Thailand	3	Telecom	EE	G	0.20		Fully disbursed

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PPIAF	PHILIPPINES:Study on the Collection of User Charges for Solid Waste Management Services	2004	EAP	Philippines	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.20		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PHILIPPINES:Water and Sewerage Legislation	2000	EAP	Philippines	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.22		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	VANUATU:Strengthening the Regulatory Framework in the Utilities Sector and develop a Multi-Sector Regulatory Body.	2004	EAP	Vanuatu	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.23		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	THAILAND:Expansion of Rural Water Infrastructure	2002	EAP	Thailand	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.23		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	INDONESIA:Capacity and Knowledge Development for Small-Scale Water Providers	2004	EAP	Indonesia	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.23		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	CAMBODIA:Strengthening the Regulatory Regime in Telecommunications	2001	EAP	Cambodia	1	Telecom	EE	G	0.25		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Institutional dvpt of the Thailand Nat. Telecom commission	2005	EAP	Thailand	3	Telecom	EE	G	0.25		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	VIETNAM:Private Sector Participatin in Urban Transport through Private Operators in Hanoi	2003	EAP	Vietnam	2	Transport	EE	G	0.25		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Dvpt of Inv. policy for local dvpt funds	2006	EAP	Vietnam	2	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.25		On-going
PPIAF	EAST ASIA PACIFIC:Promoting Private Sector Investment in Railways in the Region	2003	EAP	Multiple		Transport - Rail	EE	G	0.25		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	MONGOLIA:Exploring Options for Management Contracting-out in Water Supply and Sanitation Services for Ger areas in Ulaanbaatar	2007	EAP	Mongolia	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.26		On-going
PPIAF	MONGOLIA:Framework for Universal Access to telecommunication services	2004	EAP	Mongolia	2	Telecom	EE	G	0.26		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	LAOS: Strengthening the Telecommunications Regulatory Regime	2003	EAP	Laos	1	Telecom	EE	G	0.27		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	MONGOLIA:Strengthening Telecommunications Regulation in MONGOLIA	2001	EAP	Mongolia	2	Telecom	EE	G	0.27		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Implementing price cap regulation in Telecom sector	2005	EAP	China	3	Telecom	EE	G	0.28		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	CHINA:Rural Telecommunications Infrastructure Development	2007	EAP	China	3	Telecom	EE	G	0.29		On-going
PPIAF	INDONESIA:Benchmarking of Water Utilities	2002	EAP	Indonesia	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.29		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	CHINA:Regulatory and Institutional Reform in Telecommunications Sector	2001	EAP	China	3	Telecom	EE	G	0.30		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	THAILAND:Capacity Building for the Thai National Telecommunications Commission	2000	EAP	Thailand	3	Telecom	EE	G	0.30		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Reform of reg. env. For PSP in Chongqing	2006	EAP	China	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.30		On-going
PPIAF	Financing plan and local currency credit rating	2006	EAP	Indonesia	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.30		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	EAST ASIA PACIFIC:Infrastructure Service Provision and Financing: Key Challenges and Policy Implications	2004	EAP	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.31		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PHILIPPINES:Implementation Strategy for the Electricity Regulatory Commission (ERC)	2002	EAP	Philippines	3	Electricity	EE	G	0.32		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Bus system in capital	2005	EAP	Vietnam	2	Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.35		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Inra study	2006	EAP	Mongolia	2	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.35		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	CAMBODIA:Legal, Institutional, and Procedural Framework for Transactions for Private Participation in Infrastructure	2003	EAP	Cambodia	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.37		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	INDONESIA:Feasibility Study for a Nationwide Telecommunications Backbone Network	2007	EAP	Indonesia	3	Telecom	EE	G	0.37		On-going
PPIAF	CHINA:Options for PSP in Water and Sanitation Services in Chongqing	2001	EAP	China	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.38		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	CAMBODIA:Preparation of Private Power Policy Framework	2002	EAP	Cambodia	1	Electricity	EE	G	0.39		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	VIETNAM:Establishing a Legal and Regulatory Framework for Downstream Gas	2001	EAP	Vietnam	2	Gas T & D	EE	G	0.40		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	EAST ASIA PACIFIC:Framework for Financing Merchant Power Plants (MPPs) in Asia	2002	EAP	Multiple		Electricity	EE	G	0.40		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	LAOS:Involvement of Private Sector In Small Town Water Supply	2004	EAP	Laos	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.40		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	VIETNAM:Pilot Private Sector Participation (PSP) in water sector	2002	EAP	Vietnam	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.41		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	INDONESIA:Determination of Appropriate Institutional Arrangements for Toll Road Development.	2002	EAP	Indonesia	3	Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.42		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Infra risk mgt	2006	EAP	Indonesia	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.45		Fully disbursed

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PPIAF	PHILIPPINES:Strengthening Public-Private Partnership to Meet Infrastructure Challenge	2004	EAP	Philippines	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.45		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	EAST ASIA PACIFIC:Conference on Private Participation in Infrastructure and the Poor with Focus on Asia	2002	EAP	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.46		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	CAMBODIA:Country Framework Report	2000	EAP	Cambodia	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.48		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	VIETNAM:Review of Multi-modal Transport Regulation	2004	EAP	Vietnam	2	Transport	EE	G	0.49		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Preparing the EE for PPPs in Water sector	2005	EAP	Indonesia	3	Water, S & S	PF	G	0.49		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	VIETNAM:Development of Power Market and Competitive Tender Framework for Thermal Independent Power Producers (IPPs)	2007	EAP	Vietnam	2	Energy	EE	G	0.49		On-going
PPIAF	EAST TIMOR:Review of the Structure of the Power Sector	2004	EAP	East Timor	1	Electricity	EE	G	0.50		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	CHINA:Regulatory Framework for Natural Gas Reform	2000	EAP	China	3	Gas T & D	EE	G	0.57		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	CHINA:Privatization Strategy for Competitive Electricity Generation at the Provincial Level	2001	EAP	China	3	Electricity	EE	G	0.62		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	THAILAND:Restructuring and Private Sector Participation in Railway Sector	2001	EAP	Thailand	3	Transport - Rail	EE	G	0.63		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	CHINA:Promoting Private Investment in CHINA's Infrastructure	2000	EAP	China	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.68		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Advisory support for the Nam Theun II Power project	2005	EAP	Laos	1	Energy	PF	G	0.79		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Video on lessons learnt for power distribution	2006	ECA	Armenia	3	Energy	EE	G	0.01		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	ROMANIA:Structural and Regulatory Review of Gas, Electricity, Transport, and Telecommunications	2000	ECA	Romania		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.05		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA:Review and Good Practice Guidance for Transport PPP Projects	2007	ECA	Multiple		Transport	EE	G	0.05		On-going
PPIAF	Lessons Learnt from privatization of power dist.	2005	ECA	Armenia	3	Energy	EE	G	0.06		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	BULGARIA:Structural and Regulatory Assessment of the Transportation, Telecommunications, Electricity, and Gas Sectors	2000	ECA	Bulgaria		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.06		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA:Formulation of Financing Structures for PPP in Infrastructure	2004	ECA	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	ARMENIA:Road Show for Concessioning of Railways	2007	ECA	Armenia	3	Transport	PF	G	0.07		On-going
PPIAF	KAZAKHSTAN:Reform of the Telecommunications Sector and Accession to the World Trade Organization	2003	ECA	Kazakhstan	3	Telecom	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	ARMENIA:Establishing a Multi-sector Regulatory Agency Phase I	2001	ECA	Armenia	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA:Comprehensive Energy Action Plan - Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC)	2007	ECA	Multiple		Energy	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	SLOVAKIA:Regulatory Arrangements for Infrastructure	2000	ECA	Slovakia		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA:Promoting Private Investment in Transport and Telecommunications	2001	ECA	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	ALBANIA:Communication Program for Private Participation in Municipal Water and Wastewater	2003	ECA	Albania	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	BULGARIA:Drafting of Legislation to Establish a Water Regulator	2003	ECA	Bulgaria		Water, S & S	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	KYRGYZ REPUBLIC:Conference on Public Private Partnership in the Energy Sector	2004	ECA	Kyrgyz Republic	2	Energy	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	TAJIKISTAN:Management of Legal and Regulatory Framework of the Pamir Private Power Project	2004	ECA	Tajikistan	2	Electricity	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	TURKEY:Reform and Privatization Transition Plan	2004	ECA	Turkey	4	Electricity	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PSP options for second-generation road inv.	2005	ECA	Croatia	4	Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Advisory support for PPPs	2005	ECA	Slovakia		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Rikoti Tunnel	2006	ECA	Georgia	3	Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Advisory services for the dvpt of a PPP strategy	2006	ECA	Russia		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	ARMENIA:Concessioning of Armenian Railways	2007	ECA	Armenia	3	Transport	EE	G	0.08		On-going
PPIAF	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA:Energy Sector Study Stakeholder Consultation and Review	2007	ECA	Bosnia & Herzegovina	3	Energy	EE	G	0.08		On-going
PPIAF	UKRAINE:Privatization Strategy for Electricity Generation	2001	ECA	Ukraine	3	Electricity	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed

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Facility	Intervention name*	Year approved	Region	Country	DAC ODC Recipient	Sector	Activity*	Form of Financing Equity (E), Grant (G), Guarantee (GU) or Loan (L)	Committed (signed) Value (million USD)	Disbursed Amount disbursed to 30 June 2007	Project status As on 30 June 2007*
PPIAF	Design of competitive wholesale Energy market	2005	ECA	Bulgaria		Energy	EE	G	0.15		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	HUNGARY: Liberalization of the Electricity Market	2000	ECA	Hungary		Electricity	EE	G	0.15		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA: Establishing Central Asia Electricity Regulators Forum	2004	ECA	Multiple		Electricity	EE	G	0.15		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	KOSOVO: Private Sector Participation in Water Supply and Sanitation in Gjakove-Rahovec	2001	ECA	Kosovo		Water, S & S	EE	G	0.16		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Strategy for PP infra restructuring in railways	2005	ECA	Croatia	4	Transport - Rail	EE	G	0.17		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Viability options for PSP in the highway sector	2006	ECA	Kosovo		Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.17		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Supporting implementation of electricity reform	2005	ECA	Turkey	4	Electricity	EE	G	0.17		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	CROATIA: Legal Reform of Concession Arrangements	2000	ECA	Croatia	4	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.18		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Models on PPPs for local infra finance	2005	ECA	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.18		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	CAREC members regulation forum	2005	ECA	Multiple		Electricity	EE	G	0.19		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	UKRAINE: Restructuring, Regulatory and Private Sector Participation Strategies for Kievdenergo	2002	ECA	Ukraine	3	Electricity	EE	G	0.21		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	BULGARIA: Strengthening Regulatory Framework for New Gas Distribution Networks	2002	ECA	Bulgaria		Gas T & D	EE	G	0.23		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Railway reform	2006	ECA	Georgia	3	Transport - Rail	EE	G	0.23		On-going
PPIAF	TAJIKISTAN: Private Sector Participation in Water Supply	2001	ECA	Tajikistan	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.24		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Framework for PSP in road sector	2005	ECA	Albania	3	Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.25		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	LATVIA: Establishment of a Multi-Sector Regulatory Commission	2000	ECA	Latvia		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.25		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PPPs to enhance PSP in the Port of Ploce	2006	ECA	Croatia	4	Transport - Ports	EE	G	0.25		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Facilitating private inv. In Mini Hydro power plants	2006	ECA	FYR Macedonia	3	Energy	EE	G	0.25		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Framework for PPPs in Hydropower plants	2006	ECA	FYR Macedonia	3	Energy	EE	G	0.25		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Assisting the CAREC members regularizing forum	2006	ECA	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.25		On-going
PPIAF	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: Framework and Capacity to Manage Private Participation in Corridor Vc	2007	ECA	Bosnia & Herzegovina	3	Transport	EE	G	0.26		On-going
PPIAF	MACEDONIA: Strategy and Action Plan for Reforms in Communal Services	2007	ECA	FYR Macedonia	3	Multi-sector	EE	G	0.27		On-going
PPIAF	Building capacity to implement options for PSP in infra	2005	ECA	Tajikistan	2	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.28		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO: Building Regulatory Capacity in Support of Private Participation in Solid Waste Management in the City of Belgrade	2003	ECA	Serbia & Montenegro	3	Water, S & S	PF	G	0.29		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	LITHUANIA: Private Sector Participation in Water and Wastewater Service Provisions	2002	ECA	Lithuania		Water, S & S	EE	G	0.29		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Framework to support PSP in gas	2006	ECA	Multiple		Gas T & D	EE	G	0.30		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	TURKEY: Strengthening and Harmonization of Policy, Institutional, Legal Framework for Second Generation PPP Projects	2007	ECA	Turkey	4	Multi-sector	EE	G	0.33		On-going
PPIAF	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO: Designing infrastructure access regime, tariff framework and network statement for Rail sector	2007	ECA	FYR Macedonia	3	Transport	EE	G	0.33		On-going
PPIAF	UKRAINE: Advisory Services for Implementing Wholesale Electricity Market (WEM) Reforms	2004	ECA	Ukraine	3	Electricity	EE	G	0.34		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	BULGARIA: Water and Sewerage Regulatory Framework	2001	ECA	Bulgaria		Water, S & S	EE	G	0.35		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Strategy for PSP in railways	2005	ECA	Armenia	3	Transport - Rail	EE	G	0.35		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Establishing a framework for PSP in the road sector	2005	ECA	Georgia	3	Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.35		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	ARMENIA: Design of Universal Services Fund (USF) for the Telecom Sector	2007	ECA	Armenia	3	Telecom	EE	G	0.35		On-going
PPIAF	UZBEKISTAN: Private Sector Participation in the Water Sector	2001	ECA	Uzbekistan	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.36		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	ARMENIA: Establishing a multi-sector regulatory agency Phase II	2002	ECA	Armenia	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.36		Fully disbursed

Facility	INTERVENTIONS										
	Intervention name*	Year approved	Region	Country	DAC ODC Recipient	Sector	Activity*	Form of Financing Equity (E), Grant (G), Guarantee (GU) or Loan (L)	Committed (signed) Value (million USD)	Disbursed Amount disbursed to 30 June 2007	Project status As on 30 June 2007*
PPIAF	PSP in Small-Scale Energy Generation	2005	ECA	Belarus	3	Energy	EE	G	0.36		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	KAZAKHSTAN:Privatization Strategy for Water Supply Systems in Northeastern Kazakhstan	2001	ECA	Kazakhstan	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.36		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	ARMENIA:Capacity Building of the Utilities Regulatory Commission	2004	ECA	Armenia	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.40		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GEORGIA:Harmonization of the Legislation and Technical Support to the National Energy Regulatory Commission	2004	ECA	Georgia	3	Energy	EE	G	0.43		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AZERBAIJAN:Restructuring and Regulating the Electricity and Natural Gas Industry Phase I	2000	ECA	Azerbaijan	3	Energy	EE	G	0.44		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	RUSSIA:Universal Access to Telecommunications*Strategy and Pilot for Russia	2003	ECA	Russia		Telecom	EE	G	0.44		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	KAZAKHSTAN:Private Sector Options in Water for Small and Medium Sized Cities.	2002	ECA	Kazakhstan	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.46		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	ARMENIA:Transaction Advisory Services (TAS) for Railways Concession	2007	ECA	Armenia	3	Transport	PF	G	0.47		On-going
PPIAF	Promotion of PSP in Water supply	2005	ECA	Albania	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.47		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GEORGIA:Private Participation in Georgia's Water and Wastewater Sector	2003	ECA	Georgia	3	Water, S & S	PF	G	0.47		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA:South Caucasus Rural Telecommunications Strategy	2003	ECA	Multiple		Telecom	PF	G	0.47		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AZERBAIJAN:Electricity and Natural Gas Restructuring and Regulatory Reform Phase II	2001	ECA	Azerbaijan	3	Gas T & D	EE	G	0.49		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	TURKEY:Power Sector Reform	2001	ECA	Turkey	4	Electricity	EE	G	0.50		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AZERBAIJAN:Private Sector Involvement in the Provision of Water and Wastewater Services in Greater Baku	2002	ECA	Azerbaijan	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.68		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AZERBAIJAN:implementing the Regulatory Framework in Electricity, Natural Gas, and Water	2003	ECA	Azerbaijan	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.86		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	User Survey of the Public Private Infra database	2005	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.01		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Literature and Activity Survey on Private Involvement in Infrastructure and the Poor	2000	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.02		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Framework for Public Support to Private Infrastructure	2002	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.03		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Analysis of Infrastructure Demand by Low- Income Households	2000	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.04		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:The Experience of Rail Concessions:Lessons for Policymakers	2001	Global	Global		Transport - Rail	EE	G	0.04		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	International assessment of emerging lessons in regulatory transparency	2005	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.05		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Certification Program for Infrastructure Regulation	2002	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.06		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Financial Modeling of Regulatory Policy for Water and Electricity Distribution Services	2002	Global	Global		Electricity	EE	G	0.06		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL: Study on Contingent Liability Management	2007	Global	Global		Multi-sector	EE	G	0.06		On-going
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Improving the Delivery of Infrastructure Services through Output-Based Aid	2001	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.06		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Searchable web-based, multilingual tool for accessing decisions of national communications regulators, pilot	2006	Global	Global		Telecom	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). Colloquium on Legislative and Regulatory Issues in Connection with Public Private Partnerships	2001	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Port Reform Toolkit	2001	Global	Global		Transport - Ports	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Private Transactions in Water and Sanitation:A Pro-Poor Approach	2001	Global	Global		Water, S & S	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Transport CD as a Learning Instrument for Regulators	2003	Global	Global		Transport	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Risk Management Tools for Clean Infrastructure Projects	2004	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed

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PPIAF	GLOBAL:Establishing Information for Infrastructure Business: India Pilot	2000	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Private sector Involvement in Telecenter Operations: Review of Best Practice	2000	Global	Global		Telecom	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Strategy for Cross-border Infrastructure Investment in Landlocked Developing Countries	2003	Global	Global		Transport	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:The Impact of Privatization on Labor-Experience of Three Developing Countries	2001	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Emerging Lessons in Consensus Building and Stakeholder Communications in Public Private Infrastructure (PPI)	2003	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Mapping Initiative for Private Providers of Infrastructure	2004	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Overview of the Emergence of Local / Regional Investors and Operators in Infrastructure Provision	2004	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Pilot phase for a web-based learning tool for legal and contractual structuring of PPPs	2006	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Local Capital Market Development and Private Involvement in Infrastructure	2000	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Port Reform Toolkit	2000	Global	Global		Transport - Ports	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Telecommunications Liberalization-Best Practice in Universal Service Obligation and Fiscal Impact	2000	Global	Global		Telecom	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Web-Based Multilingual Database of Communications Regulatory Decisions - Feasibility Study	2004	Global	Global		Telecom	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Second Int. conference on financing municipalities and sub.govts	2005	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Mobilizing urban finance in a responsibl fiscal framework	2005	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Issues mapping exercise of Private provision of infra services	2005	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Energy project stress reduction strategies and insts	2005	Global	Global		Energy	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Guidance note on risk mitigation instruments	2006	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Model methodology for geothermal risk mitigation instruments	2006	Global	Global		Energy	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Road transport finance study	2006	Global	Global		Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Land-Related Private Finance in Urban	2007	Global	Global		Multi-sector	EE	G	0.08		On-going
PPIAF	Mini Infra Apex Programme	2005	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.11		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Private Infrastructure for Development: Confronting Political and Regulatory Risks	2000	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.15		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Dvpt of policy framework for mgt of unsolicited proposals	2006	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.16		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Implementing (Public-Private Partnerships) PPP transactions for long term contracts in the water sector	2003	Global	Global		Water, S & S	EE	G	0.24		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	BP manual on PSP in airport ownership	2005	Global	Global		Transport - Airports	EE	G	0.25		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Developing a core Body of Knowledge for Regulatory Professionals	2003	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.28		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Building a partnership for the PPI database-Y2	2006	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.30		On-going
PPIAF	Building a partnership for the PPI database-Y1	2006	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.30		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Training for Senior Policy Makers, Journalists, and Advocacy Groups	2004	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.32		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Developing country investors and operators in infra-Phase II	2006	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.34		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Survey and Mapping os SPSPs	2005	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.34		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Research of Reg. requirements of different forms of utility service delivery	2006	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.37		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Central Asia - South Asia Regional Electricity Trade (CASA-1000): Design of Institutional, Financial, Risk Mitigation and Legal Framework	2007	Global	Global		Energy	EE	G	0.38		On-going

INTERVENTIONS											
								Form of Financing	Committed (signed)	Disbursed	Project status
Facility	Intervention name*	Year approved	Region	Country	DAC ODC Recipient	Sector	Activity*	Equity (E), Grant (G), Guarantee (GU) or Loan (L)	Value (million USD)	Amount disbursed to 30 June 2007	As on 30 June 2007*
PPIAF	Improving urban water supply and sanitation in LDCs	2006	Global	Global		Water, S & S	EE	G	0.39		On-going
PPIAF	Mechanisms to mitigate regulatory risk in Private infra inv.	2005	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.40		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Workbook for Private Infrastructure and the Poor	2001	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.42		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Improving the regulation of water and sanitation	2005	Global	Global		Water, S & S	EE	G	0.43		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Update of the Toolkit for PPPs in Highways	2007	Global	Global		Transport	EE	G	0.44		On-going
PPIAF	GLOBAL:How to Hire Expert Advice on Private Sector Involvement in Infrastructure: A Toolkit for Policymakers	2000	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.47		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Infrastructure for Development: Private Solutions and the Poor	2000	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.49		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Emerging Lessons in Private Provision of Rural Infrastructure Services	2001	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.50		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Measuring the Impact of the Private Provision of Infrastructure Services	2004	Global	Global		Electricity	EE	G	0.50		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Market Based Approaches in Private Sector Provision of Bus Services: A Toolkit	2004	Global	Global		Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.53		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Toolkit for Water and Sanitation Reform	2003	Global	Global		Water, S & S	EE	G	0.55		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Labor Toolkit for Private Participation in Infrastructure	2001	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.57		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GLOBAL:Public-Private Options for Developing, Operating, and Maintaining Highways: A Toolkit for Policymakers	2000	Global	Global		Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.63		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Research in determine the role of centralized PPP units in facilitating PPPs	2006	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.72		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Financing plan and credit rating of Public infra entities	2005	Global	Global		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.80		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Policy note on infra strategy	2006	LAC	El Salvador	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.01		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Impact on Infra Dvpt on Ec. Performance	2006	LAC	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.02		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN:Organization of Caribbean Regulators (OCUR)	2000	LAC	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.03		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Flagship report on infra	2006	LAC	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.03		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Financing the drafting of the concession law	2006	LAC	Guatemala	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.03		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Financing options for the water sector	2005	LAC	Mexico	4	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.04		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN:Improving the Capacity to Implement Water Sector Reform in LATIN AMERICA	2001	LAC	Multiple		Water, S & S	EE	G	0.05		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	COLOMBIA:Improving the Regulation of the Water and Sanitation Sector.	2001	LAC	Colombia	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.06		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN:Workshop on Water Sector in Central America.	2003	LAC	Multiple		Water, S & S	EE	G	0.06		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Conceptual framework for PPPs in irrigation	2006	LAC	Brazil	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.06		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PERU:Technical Assistance to Prepare National Ports Law	2002	LAC	Peru	3	Transport - Ports	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Drafting the reg. framework for telecoms	2006	LAC	Costa Rica	4	Telecom	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN:LAC Regional: Workshop for Utility and Transport Regulators in Latin America	2003	LAC	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Inv. packing and the attractiveness of infra	2005	LAC	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PPPs for water supply and sanitation	2005	LAC	Mexico	4	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	MEXICO:Tapping Financial Remittances for Infrastructure Development- The Case of MEXICO	2000	LAC	Mexico	4	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	NICARAGUA:Increasing Access to Electricity in Rural Areas: Private-Public Solutions for NICARAGUA	2000	LAC	Nicaragua	2	Electricity	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PARAGUAY:Transforming Telecommunications in PARAGUAY	2000	LAC	Paraguay	3	Telecom	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN:Moving the Infrastructure Reform Agenda Forward in LATIN AMERICA	2001	LAC	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN:Private Infrastructure Investment in Andean Community Border Areas	2001	LAC	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN:Regional Telecommunications Regulator for the Caribbean	2001	LAC	Multiple		Telecom	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed

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PPIAF	PARAGUAY:Regulatory Framework for Toll Road Concessions	2001	LAC	Paraguay	3	Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PARAGUAY:Strategic Options for the Public Water Utility, CORPOSANA	2001	LAC	Paraguay	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	BOLIVIA:Bolivia Gas Market Impact	2003	LAC	Bolivia	3	Gas T & D	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PERU:Develop a new regulatory model to improve tariff structure for the Water and Sanitation Sector - SUNASS	2003	LAC	Peru	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	BRAZIL:Evaluating Regulatory Governance	2004	LAC	Brazil	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	DOMINICA: Amendment of Electricity Act	2004	LAC	Dominica	4	Electricity	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	DOMINICA:Regulatory Reform for the Electricity Sector	2004	LAC	Dominica	4	Electricity	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Stratetig framework for ports and airports	2005	LAC	Colombia	3	transport	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GUATEMALA:Funding Guatemala Credit Enhancement Facility	2007	LAC	Guatemala	3	Multi-sector	EE	G	0.08		On-going
PPIAF	PERU: Country Framework report	1999	LAC	Peru	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.10		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Design of a new transport authority in Recife	2006	LAC	Brazil	3	transport	EE	G	0.10		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	ARGENTINA:Building Consensus for Water Reform in Tucuman, ARGENTINA	2000	LAC	Argentina	4	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.11		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	COLOMBIA:Road Concessions	2000	LAC	Colombia	3	Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.12		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Port modernization program	2006	LAC	Colombia	3	Transport - Ports	EE	G	0.13		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Regulatel TA	2006	LAC	Multiple		Telecom	EE	G	0.17		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Strategy to establishn new service providers in water	2006	LAC	Paraguay	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.18		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PPPs in urban transport for Cuenca and Quito	2006	LAC	Ecuador	3	transport	EE	G	0.18		On-going
PPIAF	GUATEMALA:Strategy for telecommunications infrastructure and services to rural areas	2004	LAC	Guatemala	3	Telecom	EE	G	0.19		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Implementing road maintenance fund	2005	LAC	Haiti	1	Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.20		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	MEXICO: Country Framework Report	1999	LAC	Mexico	4	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.20		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	BRAZIL:Regulatory Options for the Power Sector	2004	LAC	Brazil	3	Energy	EE	G	0.23		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Review of solid waste mgt	2005	LAC	Multiple		Water, S & S	EE	G	0.25		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	BRAZIL:Development of an Information System for Highway and Railway Concessions Regulation	2004	LAC	Brazil	3	Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.25		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	COLOMBIA:Developing Financial Derivatives for Colombia's Wholesale Electricity Market	2001	LAC	Colombia	3	Electricity	EE	G	0.27		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:Country Framework Report	2000	LAC	Dominican Republic	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.28		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	EL SALVADOR:Program for Independent Owner-Operators in Infrastructure	2001	LAC	El Salvador	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.28		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN:Regulatel: Universal Access for Telecommunication Services in Latin America and the Caribbean Region	2004	LAC	Multiple		Telecom	EE	G	0.30		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	MEXICO:Banobras Realignment Strategy	2007	LAC	Mexico	4	Multi-sector	EE	G	0.31		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	HAITI:Modernization of the Legal and Regulatory Framework in Telecommunications	2007	LAC	Haiti	1	Telecom	EE	G	0.32		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PERU:Provision of Telecommunications Services to Rural and Peri-urban Areas	2003	LAC	Peru	3	Telecom	EE	G	0.32		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Improving Bus Transport	2006	LAC	Panama	2	Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.32		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	BRAZIL:Strategic Options for PPI in Gas Distribution, Roads, and Light Rail in the state of Pernambuco	2002	LAC	Brazil	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.32		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Regional electricity sector diagnostic and framework analysis	2006	LAC	Multiple		Electricity	EE	G	0.34		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	BOLIVIA:Strategy for Private Involvement in Infrastructure	2000	LAC	Bolivia	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.35		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN:Lessons from Latin American Concessions	2001	LAC	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.35		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Regulatory impact assessment	2005	LAC	Jamaica	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.36		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN:Phase II of Support to ADERASA	2007	LAC	Multiple		Water, S & S	EE	G	0.36		On-going
PPIAF	COSTA RICA:Promotion of Local Private Participation in Infrastructure	2004	LAC	Costa Rica	4	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.37		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Design an Enabling network for rural electrification	2005	LAC	Peru	3	Electricity	EE	G	0.38		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Infra strategy report	2005	LAC	El Salvador	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.39		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GUYANA:Water and Sewerage Modernization Program	2000	LAC	Guyana	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.40		Fully disbursed

INTERVENTIONS											
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Facility	Intervention name*	Year Approved	Region	Country	DAC ODC Recipient	Sector	Activity*	Equity (E), Grant (G), Guarantee (GU) or Loan (L)	Value (million USD)	Amount disbursed to 30 June 2007	As on 30 June 2007*
PPIAF	ARGENTINA:Review of Concession Contracts	2000	LAC	Argentina	4	Transport	EE	G	0.41		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	HONDURAS:Improving the Access, Quality, and Efficiency of Infrastructure in HONDURAS (CFR)	2000	LAC	Honduras	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.43		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	BRAZIL:Energy Sector: Improve Electricity Regulation and Market and System Operations	2002	LAC	Brazil	3	Electricity	EE	G	0.47		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	GUATEMALA:Concessions Strategies for Ports and Airports	2003	LAC	Guatemala	3	Transport - Ports	EE	G	0.47		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN:Regional Initiative to Build Capacity Among Water and Sewerage Regulators (ADERASA)	2003	LAC	Multiple		Water, S & S	EE	G	0.52		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	HONDURAS:Reform of the Water and Sanitation Sector	2004	LAC	Honduras	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.57		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PERU:Building the Tariff Setting Capacity of OSITRAN	2000	LAC	Peru	3	Transport	EE	G	0.61		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Preparing a management contract for Electricite d'Haiti	2005	LAC	Haiti	1	Electricity	EE	G	0.74		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	ALGERIA:Telecom Sector Investors Conference	2001	MENA	Algeria	3	Telecom	EE	G	0.04		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Seminar on Electricity market liberalization	2006	MENA	Morocco	3	Electricity	EE	G	0.05		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	ALGERIA:Telecommunications Reform	2000	MENA	Algeria	3	Telecom	EE	G	0.06		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA:Seminar on competition and regulation of infrastructure sectors in the region	2004	MENA	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.06		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	MOROCCO:Introducing Competition in Baggage Handling at Major Airports	2001	MENA	Morocco	3	Transport - Airports	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	ALGERIA:Seminar on Private Involvement in Infrastructure Using Concession Contracts	2000	MENA	Algeria	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA:Region Wide Workshop on Enhancing PSP in the Water and Energy Sectors	2003	MENA	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	JORDAN:Building Capacity of the Electricity Regulatory Commission in Tariff Design	2004	MENA	Jordan	3	Electricity	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	LEBANON:First Generation Gas Transmission and Distribution Law	2003	MENA	Lebanon	4	Gas T & D	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	DJIBOUTI:Options for Institutional Restructuring in the Electricity and Water and Sanitation Sectors	2004	MENA	Djibouti	1	Electricity	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	YEMEN:Diagnostic Study for the Establishment of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the Road Sector	2007	MENA	Yemen	1	Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	YEMEN:Domestic Gas Market Development Workshop	2007	MENA	Yemen	1	Energy	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	ALGERIA:Building Consensus for Energy Reform	2000	MENA	Algeria	3	Energy	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	EGYPT:Public-Private Partnership in Irrigation Infrastructure in the West Delta Region	2004	MENA	Egypt	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Dvpt of reg. and inst. Arrangements for PSP in irrigation in West delta	2006	MENA	Egypt	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Options for PPPs in irrigation	2006	MENA	Egypt	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PSP in electricity generation	2006	MENA	Iraq	3	Electricity	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	EGYPT:Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Conceptual Framework for a Water Treatment Plant in the New Cairo Area	2007	MENA	Egypt	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Performance-Based Maintenance contracts in roads	2006	MENA	Egypt	3	Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.20		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	YEMEN:Identification of a suitable contractual arrangements for water and sanitation in Yemen	2007	MENA	Yemen	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.23		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	WEST BANK AND GAZA:Reforms in Telecom Regulation	2004	MENA	West Bank & Gaza	3	Telecom	EE	G	0.25		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA:Roundtable on Water, Sanitation and Power in the Middle East and Northern Africa (MENA)	2004	MENA	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.28		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Transition strategy for a competitive elect. Market	2006	MENA	Jordan	3	Electricity	EE	G	0.33		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	EGYPT:Capacity Building and Implementation Support for Performance Based Road Maintenance Contracts	2007	MENA	Egypt	3	Transport	EE	G	0.37		Fully disbursed

	INTERVENTIONS											
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									Equity (E), Grant (G), Guarantee (GU) or Loan (L)	Value (million USD)	Amount disbursed to 30 June 2007	As on 30 June 2007*
PPIAF	Electricity, water and sanitation dist. Sector restructuring	2005	MENA	Morocco	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.44		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	JORDAN:Private Participation and Regulatory Reform in the Water and Sanitation Sector	2001	MENA	Jordan	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.60		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	NCAER workshop on PPPs and regulation	2006	SA	India	2	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.01		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	SOUTH ASIA:Stakeholders Workshop for the Water Utility Partnership (WUP)	2000	SA	Multiple		Water, S & S	EE	G	0.02		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	Documentary Showcasing reform dvpts in telecom	2006	SA	Afghanistan	1	Telecom	EE	G	0.03		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	Examining the av. And aff., of infra services	2005	SA	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.04		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	INDIA:Guidance for Empanelment of Advisors for Developing and Implementing PPP Program	2007	SA	India	2	Multi-sector	EE	G	0.04		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	Documenting the performance of mgt contracts	2006	SA	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.05		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	Review of inst. And regulatory regime and dvpt of framework for introducing competition in the gas sector	2006	SA	Pakistan	2	Gas T & D	EE	G	0.05		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	INDIA:Poverty and Infrastructure Mapping	2007	SA	India	2	Multi-sector	EE	G	0.05		On-going	
PPIAF	INDIA:Private Involvement in Water Supply and Sanitation	2000	SA	India	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.06		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	SOUTH ASIA:Strengthening Regulation and Infrastructure Finance in SOUTH ASIA	2001	SA	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.06		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	SOUTH ASIA:Strengthening Infrastructure and Regulation Financing in SOUTH ASIA (Phase II)	2002	SA	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.06		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	SOUTH ASIA:Public Opinion Research to Better Understand Private Sector Interests and Perceptions for Investing in Infrastructure	2007	SA	Multiple		Multi-sector	EE	G	0.06		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	INDIA:Developing Institutions to Promote Regulatory Capacity Building (CUTS)	2007	SA	India	2	Multi-sector	EE	G	0.06		On-going	
PPIAF	SRI LANKA:Legal framework for Private Sector Participation (PSP) in the Water and Sanitation Sector	2003	SA	Sri Lanka	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.06		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	AFGHANISTAN:Design and Implementation of Public-Private Partnerships for Urban Sanitation Services in Kabul City, Afghanistan	2007	SA	Afghanistan	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.06		On-going	
PPIAF	Developing Performance stds for the regulation of Public and Private Generation licenses by NEPRA	2006	SA	Pakistan	2	Electricity	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	BANGLADESH:Remote Area Power Supply Systems (RAPSS)	2004	SA	Bangladesh	1	Electricity	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	INDIA: International Conference on Meeting India's Infrastructure Needs with Public-Private Partnerships : International Experience and Perspective [Feb 5-6, 2007]	2007	SA	India	2	Multi-sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	Designing key elements of water and sanitation reform	2005	SA	India	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	BANGLADESH:The Role of the Private Sector in Managing Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure.	2000	SA	Bangladesh	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	INDIA:Consumer Network Study for Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission (KERC)	2002	SA	India	2	Electricity	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	NEPAL:Institutional Arrangements for Water Sector	2001	SA	Nepal	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	INDIA:West Bengal; Options for Private Sector Participation in Infrastructure	2002	SA	India	2	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	PSP in urban water	2005	SA	Afghanistan	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	SOUTH ASIA:South Asia Forum for Infrastructure Regulation (SAFIR), Consensus Building on Regulatory Reviews	2002	SA	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	SRI LANKA: Drafting of Legislation to Create a Multi-Sector Regulatory Body	2002	SA	Sri Lanka	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	Worhsop for infra policy	2006	SA	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.07		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	NEPAL:Improving Access to Rural Telecommunications in NEPAL	2000	SA	Nepal	1	Telecom	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	NEPAL:Report on the State of Private Involvement in Infrastructure	2001	SA	Nepal	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	Supporting the Electricity Sector mgt contracts	2005	SA	Bangladesh	1	Electricity	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed	
PPIAF	Preparing Infra regulatory conclave and position papers for CII	2005	SA	India	2	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed	

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PPIAF	Building consensus on PSP in infra delivery	2005	SA	Pakistan	2	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Developing frameworks for Port sector	2006	SA	India	2	Transport - Ports	EE	G	0.08		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	INDIA:Assessment of Alternate Models for Capturing Land Value Appreciation from Transport Infrastructure Projects	2007	SA	India	2	Transport	EE	G	0.08		On-going
PPIAF	INDIA: Country Framework report	1999	SA	India	2	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.10		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	NEPAL:Telecommunications Sector Reform	2001	SA	Nepal	1	Telecom	EE	G	0.12		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	SOUTH ASIA:Investment Potential for Tertiary Infrastructure in South Asia	2000	SA	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.14		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	SRI LANKA:Development of Nation-wide Communications Backbone Network through Public-Private Partnerships	2007	SA	Sri Lanka	3	Telecom	EE	G	0.15		On-going
PPIAF	INDIA:Tariff Approaches for Electricity Reform in Uttar Pradesh	2000	SA	India	2	Electricity	EE	G	0.15		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	INDIA:Formulation of Business Plan & Public-Private Partnerships Strategy for Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Ltd. (MSETCL)	2007	SA	India	2	Energy	EE	G	0.17		On-going
PPIAF	PPP for improving water supply and sanitation in Gujarat	2006	SA	India	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.18		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	INDIA:Power Sector Reform in Orissa:Lessons for Other States in India	2000	SA	India	2	Electricity	EE	G	0.20		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	SOUTH ASIA:Capacity Building Support to South Asia Forum for Infrastructure Regulation (SAFIR)	2007	SA	Multiple		Multi-sector	EE	G	0.20		On-going
PPIAF	SOUTH ASIA:Constraints to Financing Investment by Small and Medium-Size Enterprise in South Asia	2000	SA	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.24		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	SOUTH ASIA:South Asia Forum for Infrastructure Regulation (SAFIR, II Phase)	2000	SA	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.24		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Facilitating PPPs in infra	2006	SA	India	2	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.27		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	BHUTAN:Strengthening of Policy, Regulatory, and Institutional Environment to Promote Private Investment in Telecommunications Sector.	2001	SA	Bhutan	1	Telecom	EE	G	0.29		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PAKISTAN:Developing an Appropriate Tariff Regulatory Regime for The Natural Gas Regulatory Authority (NGRA)	2002	SA	Pakistan	2	Gas T & D	EE	G	0.29		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	SOUTH ASIA:South Asia Forum for Infrastructure Regulation (SAFIR) Capacity Enhancement Program	2003	SA	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.30		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	INDIA:India River Basin Hydropower Development Optimization Study	2007	SA	India	2	Energy	EE	G	0.32		On-going
PPIAF	BANGLADESH:Strengthening the Regulatory Framework of the Bangladesh Telecommunications Regulatory Commission (BTRC)	2003	SA	Bangladesh	1	Telecom	EE	G	0.34		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PAKISTAN:Design and Implementation of Rural Telecom Public Private Partnerships (PPP) Project	2007	SA	Pakistan	2	Telecom	EE	G	0.35		On-going
PPIAF	Financing of PPPs	2006	SA	India	2	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.36		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PAKISTAN:Business Plan and Strategy for Infrastructure Project Financing Facility (IPFF)	2007	SA	Pakistan	2	Multi-sector	EE	G	0.36		On-going
PPIAF	INDIA:Privatization of State Highways in Chhattisgarh	2003	SA	India	2	Transport - Roads	EE	G	0.37		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	SOUTH ASIA:Pre-Feasibility Study for an Asia Private Infrastructure Financing Facility (AsPIFF)	2003	SA	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.38		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	INDIA:Public-Private Partnership in Infrastructure Services Provision in Tamil Nadu	2004	SA	India	2	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.39		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	SOUTH ASIA:South Asia Forum for Infrastructure Regulation (SAFIR)	2000	SA	Multiple		Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.40		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	BANGLADESH:Country Framework Report	2001	SA	Bangladesh	1	Multi-Sector	EE	G	0.40		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	PAKISTAN:Gas Transmission Development Strategy and Framework for Private Sector Participation.	2003	SA	Pakistan	2	Gas T & D	EE	G	0.40		Fully disbursed

INTERVENTIONS												
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PPIAF	Review of Framework for Solid Waste mgt in Punjab	2006	SA	Pakistan	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	G	0.40		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Developing the Port of Male through PPP	2006	SA	Maldives	1	Transport - Ports	EE	G	G	0.42		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	SRI LANKA:Review of the Privatisation of Infrastructure Enterprises	2000	SA	Sri Lanka	3	Multi-Sector	EE	G	G	0.43		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	AFGHANISTAN:Strengthening Telecommunications Regulation	2003	SA	Afghanistan	1	Telecom	EE	G	G	0.47		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Reforms in urban water	2006	SA	Afghanistan	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	G	0.50		On-going
PPIAF	INDIA:Water Sector Policy; Regulatory and Institutional Reforms Initiative	2001	SA	India	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	G	0.52		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	INDIA:Development of a Pilot Private Sector Participation Model for Distribution of Drinking Water	2004	SA	India	2	Water, S & S	PF	G	G	0.69		Fully disbursed
PPIAF	Punjab water supply reforms	2005	SA	Pakistan	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	G	0.70		Fully disbursed
TAF	Tanzania Power Sector	2005	AF	Tanzania	1	Energy	PF	G	G	0.02	0.02	Fully disbursed
TAF	Regional Infra. Finance	2007	AF	Kenya	2	Multi-sector	PF	G	G	0.04		On-going
TAF	Technical Assistance Prog	2006	AF	Ghana	2	Multi-sector	PD	G	G	0.05		On-going
TAF	Nigeria Fertiliser I	2005	AF	Nigeria	2	Agro-industrial	PD	G	G	0.05	0.05	Fully disbursed
TAF	CelTel Chad	2007	AF	Chad	1	Telecom	PF	G	G	0.05		On-going
TAF	Kakira Rural Development (P2)	2005	AF	Uganda	1	Agro-industrial	PF	G	G	0.07	0.07	Fully disbursed
TAF	Kakira Rural Development (P1)	2004	AF	Uganda	1	Agro-industrial	PF	G	G	0.07	0.07	Fully disbursed
TAF	Elemo Petrochemicals	2007	AF	Nigeria	2	Agro-industrial	PF	G	G	0.07		On-going
TAF	Airport Privatisation	2004	AF	Madagascar	1	Transport - Airports	PP	G	G	0.08		On-going
TAF	Beira Corridor	2005	AF	Mozambique	1	Agro-industrial	PD	G	G	0.12	0.12	Fully disbursed
TAF	Biomass IPP	2007	AF	Uganda	1	Energy	PF	G	G	0.14	0.16	On-going
TAF	Toamasina Port	2004	AF	Madagascar	1	Transport - Ports	PP	G	G	0.32	0.32	Fully disbursed
TAF	Tema/Kpone Power	2006	AF	Ghana	2	Energy	PD	G	G	0.35	0.35	Fully disbursed
TAF	Kalangala Infrastructure	2007	AF	Uganda	1	Multi-sector	PD	G	G	0.35	0.75	Fully disbursed
TAF	Bidco Palm Oil	2006	AF	Uganda	1	Agro-industrial	PD	G	G	0.38		On-going
TAF	Chiansi Irrigation	2007	AF	Zambia	1	Agro-industrial	PD	G	G	0.40		On-going
TAF	Beira Land Development	2007	AF	Mozambique	1	Other	PD	G	G	0.42		On-going
TAF	Sunyani Housing	2006	AF	Ghana	2	Housing	PD	G	G	0.47		On-going
TAF	Kibuye Power (Lake Kivu)	2007	AF	Rwanda	1	Energy	PF	G	G	0.50		On-going
TAF	Kampala Sanitation	2006	AF	Uganda	1	Water, S & S	PD	G	G	0.62		On-going
TAF	ABA Power	2006	AF	Nigeria	2	Energy	PD	G	G	0.95	0.95	Fully disbursed
TAF	Kenya/Uganda Railways	2006	AF	Kenya/ Uganda	1	Transport - Rail	PP	G	G	1.00	1.00	Fully disbursed
TAF	Moatize (P1)	2006	AF	Mozambique	1	Agro-industrial	PP	G	G	1.03	0.00	On-going
TAF	Colombo Waste Water	2007	EAP	Sri Lanka	3	Water, S & S	G	G	G	0.25		On-going
TAF	Antara Cold Storage	2007	EAP	Vietnam	2	Agro-industrial	PD	G	G	0.40	0.00	On-going
TAF	Bangalore Water Concession	2005	SA	India	2	Water, S & S	PP	G	G	0.30	0.00	Cancelled
WSP-DPSP	FRUGAL (Forming Rural Utility Groups and Leases)	2005	AF	Multiple		Water, S & S	EE	G	G	0.08	0.08	Fully disbursed
WSP-DPSP	Supporting Policy and Regulatory Development	2005	AF	Multiple		Water, S & S	EE	G	G	0.12	0.07	On-going
WSP-DPSP	Hygiene Promotion in Africa	2005	AF	Multiple		Water, S & S	EE	G	G	0.20	0.76	On-going
WSP-DPSP	Supporting the supply side of the urban market improving the efficiency and effectiveness of local private providers	2005	AF	Multiple		Water, S & S	EE	G	G	0.27	0.27	Fully disbursed
WSP-DPSP	Promoting Accountability and Strengthening Consumer voice	2005	AF	Multiple		Water, S & S	EE	G	G	0.30	0.24	On-going
WSP-DPSP	Knowledge Development in Sanitation in Africa	2005	AF	Multiple		Water, S & S	EE	G	G	0.32	0.21	On-going
WSP-DPSP	Supporting the supply side of the urban water mkt promoting pro-poor utility reform	2005	AF	Multiple		Water, S & S	EE	G	G	0.41	0.41	Fully disbursed
WSP-DPSP	Leveraging Market-based Resources for the WSS Sector	2005	AF	Multiple		Water, S & S	EE	G	G	0.57	0.42	On-going
WSP-DPSP	Cambodia: SMPP Capacity Building	2005	EAP	Cambodia	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	G	0.01	0.01	Fully disbursed
WSP-DPSP	Strengthening Domestic Private Sector Participation	2005	EAP	Cambodia	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	G	0.09	0.09	Fully disbursed
WSP-DPSP	Building a national handwashing initiative	2005	EAP	Vietnam	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	G	0.12	0.10	On-going

INTERVENTIONS												
								Form of Financing	Committed (signed)	Disbursed	Project status	
Facility	Intervention name*	Year approved	Region	Country	DAC ODC Recipient	Sector	Activity*	Equity (E), Grant (G), Guarantee (GU) or Loan (L)	Value (million USD)	Amount disbursed to 30 June 2007	As on 30 June 2007*	
WSP-DPSP	Support for increasing the access of Small Public Utilities	2006	EAP	Philippines	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.34	0.12	On-going	
WSP-DPSP	Handwashing project start up activities	2007	Global	Global		Water, S & S	EE	G	0.03	0.03	Fully disbursed	
WSP-DPSP	Development Marketplace Learning and Supervision	2006	Global	Global		Water, S & S	EE	G	0.05	0.05	Fully disbursed	
WSP-DPSP	DPSP - Global	2005	Global	Global		Water, S & S	EE	G	0.16	0.15	On-going	
WSP-DPSP	Promotion of water and sanitation domestic private sec. part. in Nicaragua	2005	LAC	Nicaragua	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.19	0.19	Fully disbursed	
WSP-DPSP	Promotion of domestic private sector participation on a small scale in Peru	2005	LAC	Peru	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.27	0.27	Fully disbursed	
WSP-DPSP	Small scale local operators' participation in the provision of services of water	2005	LAC	Bolivia	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.33	0.12	On-going	
WSP-DPSP	Alternative pro-poor sanitation solutions in Peru	2005	LAC	Peru	3	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.36	0.13	On-going	
WSP-DPSP	Assessment of existing experiences for domestic private sector	2005	LAC	Multiple		Water, S & S	EE	G	0.37	0.37	Fully disbursed	
WSP-DPSP	UWSS Reform Frameworks-Options for Institutional Reform	2005	SA	India	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.03	0.03	Fully disbursed	
WSP-DPSP	Reform Communications for UWSS in South Asia	2005	SA	India	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.05	0.04	On-going	
WSP-DPSP	Support LG's & SMEs for improved W&S Services	2005	SA	Pakistan	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.05	0.05	Fully disbursed	
WSP-DPSP	Fiscal & Financial Environment for Reform	2005	SA	India	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.05	0.05	Fully disbursed	
WSP-DPSP	UWSS Reform-Demand Responsive Reform Implem.	2005	SA	India	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.08	0.05	On-going	
WSP-DPSP	Institutionalizing Performance Improvements	2005	SA	Bangladesh	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.10	0.05	On-going	
WSP-DPSP	Develop M&E Systems: SA14 - Assistance to City District Governments in establishing benchmarking systems(WASAs in Punjab)	2005	SA	Pakistan	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.10	0.10	Fully disbursed	
WSP-DPSP	Enabling Environment and Incentives	2005	SA	India	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.12	0.11	On-going	
WSP-DPSP	Dev. test instrument for estab.consumer baseline&monitoring consumer feedback	2005	SA	India	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.20	0.11	On-going	
WSP-DPSP	Utility Reform: SA17 - Support to policy dialogue and lessons sharing	2005	SA	Bangladesh	1	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.21	0.12	On-going	
WSP-DPSP	Karachi - KWSB Institutional Reforms and Consumer and Accountability Mechanism for improved WSS Services	2005	SA	Pakistan	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.58	0.49	On-going	
WSP-DPSP	Reform-Develop Monitoring&Accountability Tools for Service Delivery Improvements	2005	SA	India	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	0.74	0.16	On-going	
WSP-DPSP	Assist.GoGin promo PPPin WSS-DPSP Activity	2005	SA	India	2	Water, S & S	EE	G	1.00	0.10	On-going	
WSUP	Madagascar Country Desk Study	2007	AF	Madagascar	1	Water, S & S	PP	G	0.001	0.001	Fully disbursed	
WSUP	Dakar	2006	AF	Senegal	1	Water, S & S	PP	G	0.003	0.003	Fully disbursed	
WSUP	Harare	2007	AF	Zimbabwe	1	Water, S & S	PP	G	0.005	0.001	On-going	
WSUP	Kenya Country Desk Study	2007	AF	Kenya	2	Water, S & S	PP	G	0.005	0.005	Fully disbursed	
WSUP	Iringa	2006	AF	Tanzania	1	Water, S & S	PP	G	0.006	0.006	Fully disbursed	
WSUP	Lusaka	2006	AF	Zambia	1	Water, S & S	PP	G	0.050	0.050	Fully disbursed	
WSUP	Maputo	2005	AF	Mozambique	1	Water, S & S	PP	G	0.056	0.056	Fully disbursed	
WSUP	Kumasi	2007	AF	Ghana	2	Water, S & S	PP	G	0.100	0.006	On-going	
WSUP	Bamako	2006	AF	Mali	1	Water, S & S	PP	G	0.104	0.004	On-going	
WSUP	Gatwekera	2006	AF	Kenya	2	Water, S & S	PP	G	0.108	0.028	On-going	
WSUP	Antananarivo	2005	AF	Madagascar	1	Water, S & S	PP	G	1.008	0.308	On-going	
WSUP	Mirera-Karagita (Naivasha)	2005	AF	Kenya	2	Water, S & S	PP	G	1.020	0.320	On-going	
WSUP	Aceh	2005	EAP	Indonesia	3	Water, S & S	PP	G	0.003	0.003	Cancelled	
WSUP	Peru Country Desk Study	2005	LAC	Peru	3	Water, S & S	PP	G	0.004	0.004	Fully disbursed	
WSUP	Zacatecoluca	2006	LAC	El Salvador	3	Water, S & S	PP	G	0.005	0.005	Fully disbursed	
WSUP	Brazil Country Desk Study	2005	LAC	Brazil	3	Water, S & S	PP	G	0.006	0.006	Fully disbursed	
WSUP	Sao Paulo	2006	LAC	Brazil	3	Water, S & S	PP	G	0.011	0.001	On-going	
WSUP	Parana	2006	LAC	Brazil	3	Water, S & S	PP	G	0.051	0.014	On-going	
WSUP	Managua	2006	LAC	Nicaragua	2	Water, S & S	PP	G	0.051	0.051	Fully disbursed	
WSUP	Rio	2006	LAC	Brazil	3	Water, S & S	PP	G	0.054	0.054	Fully disbursed	
WSUP	Kolkata	2006	SA	India	2	Water, S & S	PP	G	0.001	0.001	Fully disbursed	
WSUP	Dhaka	2007	SA	Bangladesh	1	Water, S & S	PP	G	0.047	0.047	Fully disbursed	
WSUP	Bangalore	2005	SA	India	2	Water, S & S	PP	G	0.737	0.337	On-going	

NOTES

Intervention committed

CLIFF	CLIFF support approved
DevCo	MOU signed
EIAF	Credit Committee Approved
GPOBA GF	Grants committed
GuarantCo	Credit Committee Approved
InfraCo	JDA signed
Other	Project approved
PPIAF	Project approved

Fiscal Year

CLIFF	31-Mar
DevCo	30-Jun
EIAF	31-Dec
ESMAP	30-Jun
GPOBA	30-Jun
GuarantCo	30-Jun
InfraCo	30-Jun
PPIAF	30-Jun
TAF	30-Jun
WSP	30-Jun
WSUP	30-Jun

DAC List

1	Least Developed Country
2	Other Low Income Country (p/c GNI of <\$825 in 2004)
3	Lower Middle Income Country (p/c \$826-3,255 in 2004)
4	Upper Middle Income Country (p/c \$3,256-10,065 in 2004)
Blank	Global or regional interventions or countries not included in the list

Sector

Water, S & S	Water & Sanitation & Sewerage
Gas T & D	Gas Transmission & Distribution

Type of Activity

EE	Enabling Environment
PP	Project Preparation
PD	Project Development
PF	Project Financing

ANNEX 8: COUNTRY DISTRIBUTION OF PSI INTERVENTIONS

Facilities' Interventions by region and by country

	CLIFF	DevCo	EAIF	ESMAP-SME	GPOBA	GPOBA CF	GuarantCo	InfraCo	PPIAF	TAF	WSP-DPSP	WSUP	Total Interventions (all Facilities)
AFRICA													
Angola									2				2
Botswana									1				1
Burkina Faso									1				1
Cameroon			1	1					2				4
Cape Verde								1	1				2
Chad							1			1			2
Congo					1				4				5
Cote d'Ivoire									1				1
Ethiopia			1						5				6
Gabon									1				1
Gambia									1				1
Ghana			1					2	5	3		1	12
Guinea									4				4
Guinea-Bissau									1				1
Kenya	6	1			2	1	1		14	1		3	29
Kenya, Tanzania							1						1
Kenya/ Uganda										1			1
Lesotho									2				2
Liberia		1							1				2
Madagascar		5						1	5	2		2	15
Malawi									8				8
Mali									2			1	3
Mauritius									2				2
Mozambique		1	1		1				7	3		1	14
Multiple		2	2	1	1				52		8		66
Niger									1				1
Nigeria		1	4					1	10	3			19
Rwanda		1			1				5	1			8
Sao Tome and Principe									1				1
Senegal					1				5			1	7
Sierra Leone									2				2
South Africa									6				6
Sudan									3				3
Swaziland									2				2
Tanzania		1	1		1				6	1		1	11
Uganda		2	1	1	4	1		3	6	6			23
Zambia				1				1	6	1		1	10
Zimbabwe												1	1
# interventions	6	15	12	3	12	2	3	9	175	23	8	12	280
# countries	1	9	8	3	8	2	3	6	34	11	1	9	38
Value (US\$ million)	0.2	22.3	297.3	0.5	2.7	4.4	35.0	13.2	41.4	7.5	2.3	2.5	429.2
EAP													
Cambodia				1	2				9		2		14
China									14				14
East Timor									2				2
Indonesia					3				13			1	17
Laos					1				6				7
Mongolia				1	1	1			6				9
Multiple					1				14				15
Philippines		4			2				15		1		22
Samoa		1											1
Thailand									9				9
Vanuatu									1				1
Vietnam		1			1			2	19	1	1		25
# interventions	0	6	0	2	11	1	0	2	108	1	4	1	136
# countries	0	3	0	2	7	1	0	1	11	1	3	1	12
Value (US\$ million)	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.8	3.0	0.3	0.0	3.1	22.7	0.4	0.6	0.0	35.7
ECA													
Albania		1							3				4
Armenia					2	1			10				13
Azerbaijan									4				4
Belarus									1				1
Bosnia									2				2
Bulgaria									5				5
Croatia									4				4
FYR Macedonia									4				4
Georgia									5				5
Hungary									1				1
Kazakhstan									3				3
Kosovo									2				2
Kyrgyz Republic									1				1
Latvia									1				1
Lithuania									1				1
Multiple									10				10
Romania									1				1
Russia									2				2
Serbia and Montenegro									1				1
Slovakia									2				2
Tajikistan									3				3
Turkey									4				4
Ukraine									3				3
Uzbekistan									1				1
# interventions	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	74	0	0	0	78
# countries	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	24	0	0	0	24
Value (US\$ million)	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2

Annex 8: Country Distribution of PSI Interventions

Facilities' Interventions by region and by country

	CLIFF	DevCo	EAIF	ESMAP-SME	GPOBA	GPOBA CF	GuarantCo	InfraCo	PPIAF	TAF	WSP-DPSP	WSUP	Total Interventions (all Facilities)
GLOBAL													
Global				1	9				64		3		77
# interventions	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	64	0	3	0	77
# countries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Value (US\$ million)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	15.0
LAC													
Argentina									2				2
Bolivia				2	2	1			2		1		8
Brazil					1				7			4	12
Colombia						1			5				6
Costa Rica									2				2
Dominica									2				2
Dominican Republic									1				1
Ecuador									1				1
El Salvador									3			1	4
Guatemala					2				4				6
Guyana									1				1
Haiti				1	1				3				5
Honduras					1	1			2				4
Jamaica									1				1
Mexico									5				5
Multiple									17		1		18
Nicaragua				1	1				1		1	1	5
Panama									1				1
Paraguay									4				4
Peru				1	1				6		2	1	11
# interventions	0	0	0	5	9	3	0	0	70	0	5	7	99
# countries	0	0	0	4	7	3	0	0	20	0	4	4	20
Value (US\$ million)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.1	14.7	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	1.5	0.2	33.7
MENA													
Algeria									4				4
Djibouti									1				1
Egypt		1			3				6				10
Iraq									1				1
Jordan									3				3
Lebanon									1				1
Morocco					2	1			3				6
Multiple									3				3
West Bank and Gaza									1				1
YEMEN									3				3
# interventions	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	26	0	0	0	33
# countries	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Value (US\$ million)	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	7.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3
SA													
Afghanistan									5				5
Bangladesh		1			1				5		2	1	10
Bhutan									1				1
India	14	1				1			24	1	8	2	51
Maldives									1				1
Multiple									15				15
Nepal									4				4
Pakistan		2			1				9		3		15
Sri Lanka									4	1			5
# interventions	14	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	68	2	13	3	107
# countries	1	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	9	2	3	2	9
Value (US\$ million)	9.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.6	3.3	0.8	31.6
GRAND TOTAL													
# interventions	20	27	12	11	50	9	3	11	585	26	33	23	810
# regions	2	5	1	3	6	6	1	2	6	3	4	4	6
# countries	2	17	8	9	27	9	3	7	108	14	11	16	113
Value (US\$ million)	9.8	32.0	297.3	2.6	10.3	30.3	35.0	16.3	127.4	8.5	7.9	3.4	580.8

ANNEX 9: EXPECTED DEVELOPMENT BENEFITS

Facility	Expected Benefits			
	Basis	Increased Access	Fiscal Impact	Investment
CLIFF	Expected Benefits for 17 fully disbursed interventions and 2 on-going, at June 2007	Families housed: India 415,000 Kenya 1,896	n/a	Total project costs: £25.3 million (US\$47.7 million) for all portfolio
DevCo	Expected Benefits for 8 completed mandates, as of September 2007	Significant improvements in water and electricity, or new connections, to 160,000 people	Estimated US\$2.0 billion fiscal impact (US\$102 per \$1 DevCo funding); US\$191 million in respect of 5 implemented transactions, and believed to have been realized.	US\$3.4 billion
GPOBA	Expected Benefits for 14 on-going interventions, as of October 2007	Families benefiting from access/improvement to service (1.55 million)	n/a	n/a
EAIF	Expected Benefits from 11 interventions, of which 6 are on-going and 5 are completed, as of September 2007	1.1 million additional people served with phone connections in 12 Sub-Saharan African countries; 1.4m (non-poor) cell phone subscribers in Nigeria; 13,200 additional Celtel subscribers in Nigeria; Electricity coverage to an additional 60,500 households in Tanzania.	Up-front fees to government US\$457.4m Avoided subsidies by government US\$18.26m/year	Total EAIF loans to 11 interventions: US\$304m; Total project cost of 11 interventions: US\$5,379m; Total DFI debt raised for 11 interventions (other than from EAIF): US\$1,741m Total private debt raised for 11 interventions (non DFI): US\$2,479m Total private equity raised for 11 interventions: US\$855m
GuarantCo	3 interventions, of which 2 on-going and 1 completed, as of September 2007	No numbers available.	US\$5.8m plus ongoing increased tax revenue for the government	Total GuarantCo guarantees to 3 interventions: US\$35m; Total value of 3 interventions: US\$374m; Total private debt raised (due to GuarantCo and other guarantees) US\$135m.

Facility	Expected Benefits			
	Basis	Increased Access	Fiscal Impact	Investment
InfraCo	Expected Benefits of 7 interventions with a signed JDA in place, as of September 2007	352 small scale farmers in Zambia; population of Bugala Island (22,000 people), Uganda; fishing community of Mekong River Delta Region (exact numbers not yet available).	Avoided subsidies by government US\$508m	Domestic PSI US\$20m; FDI US\$704m and Euro 51m; DFI Equity US\$10m.
WSUP	Expected benefits from current and planned projects	People benefiting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 35.000 by Dec. 2007 (3 projects) ▪ 500.000 by Dec. 2008 with full implementation at Naivasha, Tana, and Maputo, and possibly Bangalore and pilot implementation at Gatwekera, Lusaka, Greater Rio, Dhaka) ▪ Target: 4 million by 2015 	n/a	n/a

Sources:

CLIFF: India Monitoring Report September 2007, Kenya Monitoring Report Sept. 2007

WSUP: WSUP Half Yearly Report to DFID, 2007

GPOBA: GPOBA Portfolio May through November 2007

DevCo: DevCo M&E Indicator Summary Table to 30 June 2007, and Quarterly Progress Report, November 2007.

EAIIF, GuarantCo & InfraCo: PIDG Project M&E Sheets, PIDG PMU

ANNEX 10: EXPECTED BENEFITS OF COMPLETED INTERVENTIONS

Facility Name	Name of Completed Intervention	Amount & Start Date	End Date	Expected Benefit of Intervention (Unverified)	Status of Intervention
EAIF ⁵⁸	MSI Expansion Africa	US\$30m (2004)	Fully prepaid – June 2006	The EAIF loan was reported as helping secure total private sector investment of US\$160 million; this intervention was expected to lead to an expansion of cellular services in 12 countries of sub-Saharan Africa, to areas previously under/unserved (especially in rural areas), bringing about 70% increased phone connections to 1.1 million people in 12 sub-Saharan African countries.	All of the loan was disbursed in 2004 and then fully prepaid within two years, in June 2006. There is no continuing EAIF involvement or ex-post impact assessment available.
EAIF	MTN Nigeria	US\$10m (2003)	Fully prepaid – March 2006	The project - expected to involve PSI of US\$200 million - is aimed at expanding cellular services in Nigeria, to areas previously under/unserved. The plan is aimed at reaching an additional 1.4m subscribers over 2 years; most of these are not expected to be below the poverty line. In addition, licence fees and tax levies are to be generated (as applicable), eg US\$144m paid in 2003.	Through the strength of its mobile phone performance, MTN sought to re-finance on more favourable terms and full prepayment resulted. EAIF have no ongoing active involvement or monitoring; no impact data available.
EAIF	Tema Port Offshore Mooring Buoy, Ghana	US\$12m (2005)	Fully prepaid – October 2006	The project is expected to involve PSI of US\$58m. The Facilities at Tema Port represent a major bottleneck to Tema Oil Refinery's (TOR's) operations. The project is expected to allow a reliable supply of products to TOR and improved planning resulting from the reliable supply, will help to avoid "stock-outs" and related social unrest in Ghana. Over the concession period, it is projected that the private operator will pay the Government approximately US\$10million in income tax. Also, this project is expected to save forex (estimated at US\$7.26m/annum for 10 years), in reduced demurrage bills, port dues and SGS inspection costs.	Loan fully disbursed and fully prepaid to EAIF as the sponsor Trafigura, proved difficult to work with and EAIF, FMO and Barclays all withdrew. There is no EAIF continuing involvement or reporting.

⁵⁸ In the case of EAIF, "completed" projects are those that have been disbursed and have led to the physical infrastructure in question being fully built, or the loan being prematurely repaid.

Facility Name	Name of Completed Intervention	Amount & Start Date	End Date	Expected Benefit of Intervention (Unverified)	Status of Intervention
EAIF	Moma Titanium Mineral Sands, Mozambique	US\$24.5m (2004) and US\$12m (2007)	Repayment on-going	The total value of the project is expected to involve PSI of US\$477m; the EAIF loan is explicitly expected to fund new infrastructure in this poorly served region, totalling US\$35m of investment, leading to significant time savings to the local population, arising from new/improved support infrastructure to aid communication eg roads, jetty and airstrip; increased productivity arising from improved access to water and electricity due to new power transmission, grid supply and water and sanitation infrastructure. The mine is expected to generate 425 long term jobs, of which 400 should go to local people; it is expected to generate hard currency export revenues from titanium exports of US\$97m/year (total exports in 2007 projected to be US\$2.1 billion) or total exports of US\$2.1 billion, over the project life.	Construction completed, including that of surrounding infrastructure; titanium-dioxide begun to be mined since April 2007 but no sales revenues realised as yet.
EAIF	AES-Sonel, Cameroon	US\$30m (2003) and US\$5.5m (2006)	Repayment on-going	The total value of the project is expected to involve PSI of US\$554m AES Sonel is a rare, privatised monopoly utility in Africa; it is expected to lead to significant improvements in the reliability of electricity supply and reduced load shedding; the new plant would allow AES-Sonel to reduce load shedding during the dry season (Nov – June), when river water flows and hence its hydroelectric capacity are considerably reduced. This is particularly relevant given the recent history of droughts and associated heavy load shedding, in Cameroon. It is also expected to generate US\$72m in up-front taxes to the government plus ongoing VAT, fuel taxes, duty etc.	Over 75% of the loan has already been disbursed. It was used to help fund new generation capacity; other debt was raised from IFC and EIB and the forex financing provided by EAIF was rolled into the new arrangement in August 2006. The new plant commenced operations in September 2004. No impact assessment has been undertaken to date. This would probably require a country visit and more detailed knowledge and counterfactuals

Facility Name	Name of Completed Intervention	Amount & Start Date	End Date	Expected Benefit of Intervention (Unverified)	Status of Intervention
GuarantCo ⁵⁹	Celtel Kenya	US\$10m guarantee (Dec 2005)	Bond prepaid in July 2007 and guarantee cancelled.	The refinancing was sought in order to allow the company to repay around US\$120m worth of shareholder loans and to finance capital investments with local currency, aimed at improving its network and improve service quality. Substantial tax revenue expected to be generated for the Government of Kenya.	Since the bond was repaid in January 2007, GuarantCo has had no further involvement; evidence on outcomes and impacts would require the cooperation of Celtel (or its current owners) and possibly field work in Kenya.
DevCo ^{60 61}	Moatize Coal	US\$320,000 (2004)	2004	US\$130m realised private sector investment mobilized and an additional US\$2,400m PSI expected; US\$910m of fiscal benefits expected for the Government of Mozambique, of which US\$123m of fiscal benefits have already been realised.	Completed project
DevCo	Madagascar Port	US\$600,000 (2003)	2004	US\$48m of private sector investment expected to be mobilised with an additional US\$15m of PSI already mobilised; US\$20m realised fiscal benefit with an additional US\$96m of fiscal benefits expected.	Completed project
DevCo	Polynesian Air	US\$725,000 (2004)	2004	US\$8m realised fiscal benefit with an additional US\$32m of fiscal benefits expected.	Completed project
DevCo	SPUG 1	US\$190,000 (2004)	2005	100,000 people expected to benefit from improved power connections; US\$28million of private sector investment to be mobilised; US\$53m of fiscal benefits expected.	No realised benefits to date; deal completed.
DevCo	Kenya-Uganda Railways	US\$790,000 (2002)	2005	US\$10m realised investment mobilised and another US\$390m of PSI expected to be generated; US\$30m realised fiscal benefit with an additional US\$375m of fiscal benefits expected.	Completed project

⁵⁹ In the case of GuarantCo, “completed” projects are those where the guarantee has been cancelled.

⁶⁰ In the case of DevCo, “completed” projects are those where the transaction has been completed and either/both fiscal and investment benefits realised.

⁶¹ None of the DevCo “realised” figures have been externally verified and have been provided by the DevCo Programme Manager.

ANNEX 11: EXTERNAL EVALUATIONS AND PRISM REPORTS

Facility	Scope/Title of Latest Review	Author of Latest Review	Facility Start Date	Latest Facility Review Date	Date of Latest PRISM Rating	Latest Rating Score
AsPIFF	No Review	n/a	2007	n/a	None too soon	n/a
CLIFF	Draft Final Report: Independent Evaluation of the Community-led Infrastructure Finance Facility	Cities Alliance/GHK	2002	Jun-06	Nov-06	1
Devco	Midterm Review 2005	Dianne Rudo	2003	May-05	Jul-06	2
EAlF	Review of the EAlF; next review scheduled for 2008	Dianne Rudo & Claes Lindahl	2002	Nov-04	Aug-06	2
ESMAP SME	Annual Review (Output to Purpose Review)	ECA	2005	Sep-07	Sep-07	4
GPOBA	Review of GPOBA	Ernst & Young	2003	Sep-07	Jun-06	2
GPOBA CF	No discrete review, although partially covered in GPOBA Review	Ernst & Young	2004	Sep-07	Jun-06	2
GuarantCo	No review to date; scheduled for 2008	n/a	2004	n/a	Mar-07	3
Infraco	InfraCo Midterm Review June 2007	TCI Infrastructure (Africa) limited	2005	Jun-07	May-06	2
PIDG	Review of PIDG and PMU	Dianne Rudo	2002	Oct-06	Not required	n/a
PPIAF	PPIAF Independent Strategic Review	Michael Jordan & Associates	1999	2005	Jan-06	2
SUF	SUF Annual Review (Output to Purpose Review)	Ashwajit Singh	2003	Sep-07	Sep-07	3
TAF	Mid Term Review of the Technical Assistance Facility	Michael Dyson	2003	Oct-07	Not required	n/a
WSP DPSPi	No Review	n/a	2005	n/a	Jun-06	2
WSUP	No Review	n/a	2004	n/a	Nov-06	3

Note: The PRISM system contains 5 grades of rating progress: 1 - likely to be completely achieved; 2 - largely achieved; 3 - partly achieved; 4 - likely to be achieved to a very limited extent; and 5 - unlikely to be achieved at all. There is also an X grade - too soon to judge.

ANNEX 12: MAJOR FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS OF EXTERNAL REVIEWS

PSI EXTERNAL REVIEWS: MAJOR FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS					
Facility: Reviews	Date	Scope	Major Findings	Recommendations	Follow Up to Date
CLIFF: Independent Evaluation (GHK)	Oct-06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess progress (in terms of relevance, efficacy & efficiency) in achieving CLIFF objectives; Provide guidance on how to improve this progress; Develop mechanisms and baseline indicators to measure future progress and impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive progress in terms of financing, precedent-setting, and institutional change, but many activities still incomplete so difficult to draw definite conclusions. Proactive in accessing and leveraging bank and other finance (guarantees have played a role in this); however, viability of CLIFF model still unproven as funds are locked up in incomplete projects, delaying the revolving the capital fund and undermining scalability and sustainability. Has contributed to securing short term financing, but has not yet leveraged long term commercial funds, though this reflects over-optimistic targets rather than poor performance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move beyond the pilot and go to scale. Current partners to expand their scale of provisioning and new entrants to join. Strengthen HI and partner organizations in terms of governance, planning and management, especially M&E functions. Scaling up in Mumbai, India to be treated as a priority; if diversifying geographically dilutes efforts to scale up in India, then diversification to be resisted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The redevelopment of Dharavi slum in Mumbai, -- a major focus of the Indian Alliance's work since March 2007 has involved changes, involving the necessity to go to scale. Nirman (CLIFF India partner) plans to develop governance and management systems, including further building of capacity within NSDF and Mahila Milan. Homeless International and Cities Alliance have developed a new format for monitoring reports (June 2007), incorporated in the latest CLIFF business plan. CLIFF activities expanded in Kenya and Philippines, as recommended in latest (Nov 2006) DFID PRISM review.
DevCo: Mid-Term Review (Diane Rudo)	May -05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the progress to date Assess the likely current and future level of demand Recommend on future funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good results to date; 50% increase in IFC mandates gained in targeted poorer countries Well designed and efficiently organized Initial achievements impressive; on track to meet logframe objectives Strong demand but inherent risks on non-completion remain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance pro-poor impact by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proactive, early stage deal structuring Plan for post mandate government client support Improve post mandate M and E Increase co-ordination with PPIAF and other PIDG Facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partial successes, with increased use of TAF grants for supply chain and capacity building Introduction of small scale service providers and post-conflict states windows IFC have introduced systematic M&E reporting on access, investment and fiscal benefits Additional donor funding secured

Facility: Reviews	Date	Scope	Major Findings	Recommendations	Follow Up to Date
EAIF: Mid-Term Review (D. Rudo & C. Lindahl)	Nov-04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Success against objectives (efficiency / impact) • Reconfirm relevance of original arguments • Recommend improvements in structure and operating procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful start up in difficult market conditions • Too soon to judge financial and development impact • Over optimistic expectations • Value added depends on both incremental investments and market demonstration effect • Be more pro-poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change investment and pricing policy to be more pro-poor • Broader definition of infrastructure, clients and allowable re-financing • Need for patience and for donors to avoid operational interference • PIDG to develop M&E indicators for EAIF • PIDG focus on portfolio synergies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment policy changed but pricing retained for sustainability • Agro industry and commercialised public sector clients allowed • M & E framework being revised and implemented; PIDG development adviser appointed
GPOBA: Independent Evaluation (Ernst & Young)	Nov-07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate performance against objectives • Assess impact in delivering services • Confirm appropriate structure & procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OBA concept has become more widely known • Demand for GPOBA funding, particularly Window 3 has been strong and exceeds available funding • Estimated that 800,000 poor people to benefits from 10 active Window 3 projects but insufficient data to assess poverty impact • Programme administration and governance needs to be reviewed to adapt to its changing mission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GPOBA and donors need to assess risks of funding constraints • Reinvalidate Window 1 & 2 activities to contribute to mainstreaming of OBA • Consider how to manage project pipeline to meet funding constraints • Develop program-wide M&E framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank proposing to refocus GPOBA PMU as centre of excellence while transferring Window 3 operations to mainstream WB financing operations. • M&E framework being developed
InfraCo: Mid-Term Review (TCI)	June-07	<p>Performance of InfraCo – objectives, impact, operating, financial and management procedures (relevance/efficiency/effectiveness)</p> <p>Potential for scaling up – project pipeline and market, risk mitigation (sustainability)</p>	<p>Highly positive – met targets for signed developer agreements (but no completed sales as yet)</p> <p>Impact on innovative approaches and potential for replication</p> <p>“Credible” number of high development value projects</p> <p>InfraCo business model“ proven” but constrained by lack of equity</p>	<p>Scale up from pilot</p> <p>Create investment fund</p> <p>Broaden access to OBA and other grant funds to enhance development impact</p> <p>Renegotiate management team incentives</p> <p>Restructure into InfraCo Africa and Asia</p>	<p>PIDG have agreed further funding subject to conditions</p> <p>Renegotiations with management team advanced</p> <p>Board pursuing investment fund with non-donor sources</p> <p>InfraCo Asia to be operational Q2 2008</p> <p>Additional executive support to Board in place</p>

Facility: Reviews	Date	Scope	Major Findings	Recommendations	Follow Up to Date
PPIAF: Strategic Review (Jordan & Associates)	Nov-04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconfirm relevance of objectives Evaluate performance (efficiency/impact) Identify improvements in operations (effectiveness) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustained demand for services and record of delivery (outputs) Operating model is cost effective Room for improvement in governance and processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen strategic direction of program Increase stakeholder involvement Track outcomes as well as outputs Enhance PPIAF identity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium-term strategic framework developed Developing country representatives appointed to TAP MIS being modified Communications officer appointed; Gridlines re-launched
TAF: Mid-Term Review (Michael Dyson)	Oct -07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess performance against objectives(efficiency) Review development impact (impact) Determine future funding needs (sustainability) Recommend changes in organization, role, finance and management (effectiveness) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAF grants dominated by InfraCo Substantial contribution to growth PIDG Facilities Project driven, Facility delivered operating model cost effective Underperformance on effectiveness and capacity building Minimum outcomes data as yet Strong demand for advisory and TA grant outputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain flexibility but improve targeting – type of activities, sectors, countries, post transaction support Enhance and integrate TAF M&E framework Retain central Facility but move to multiple windows, with standard Facility co-financing Mobilise and commit funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report approved by PIDG November 2007 TAF operating procedures and investment policy to be revised M&E systems being implemented More programmatic approach to TA being considered OBA window started
PIDG and PMU; Mid-Term Review (Diane Rudo)	Nov - 06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the effectiveness of PIDG organization and operations Assess PIDG governance and management Assess results of PIDG Facilities in terms of overall cost effectiveness Review the performance of the PMU against TOR and recommend changes to improve efficiency and effectiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIDG is well structured and successful, at the Facility and portfolio level Results include EAF mobilisation of \$ 265 million and 13 “successful” transactions. Too soon to evaluate development impact Future strategic issues for PIDG include itself as an institution and the expansion/ sustainability of its Facilities PMU are cost effective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance and better integrate M&E reporting of development impact Document institutional history Update PIDG Constitution and handbook Update PMU TOR Develop strategic view of PIDG and portfolio Improve communications and refresh website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development adviser appointed and process under way Study initiated Updates in progress PIDG Business Plan for 2007 – 2009 adopted in November 2007 Communications and IT advisers appointed

ANNEX 13: COMPARISON OF RECOMMENDATIONS ON M&E FROM EXTERNAL EVALUATIONS AND PRISM

No.	Facility	Summary M&E Related Recommendations from External Reviews	Specific Facility Follow Up Action since External Review Date	Summary M&E Recommendations from Latest PRISM Reports	Specific Facility Follow Up Action since PRISM Review
1	AsPIFF	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	CLIFF	Pg 48 "M&E activities require enhancement including development of a vision for M&E, what it should address and how it should be undertaken. An expanded CLIFF requires competent professional M&E. This will necessitate changes to the structure of M&E and to the vision of the purpose and accountability of M&E. The M&E function needs to be separated from the internal staffing of key partners, needs to report to the Board and executive of the facility, and needs to transform its vision of the function of M&E from 'doing what is in the contract' to being a useful and valued contributor of information, insight and advice to management decision making while also addressing external accountability and transparency requirements and expectations."	CLIFF, Homeless International and Cities Alliance have collaborated to draw up a Business Plan format and Monitoring format for future monitoring, at a joint meeting in Washington DC in December 2006. These revised formats are based on the M&E related recommendations in the GHK review report. They have been drawn up with the aim of meeting the reporting and information needs of all the stakeholders involved (especially the donors ie DFID, SIDA and Cities Alliance) and are completed and updated every six months, to reflect any changes in reporting needs from donors. The latest CLIFF Monitoring Report prepared for the CLIFF Advisory Group (6 months to September 2007) has been prepared in the new format. Informal feedback from all the donors confirm that they find the revised monitoring reports much more helpful.	No specific M&E related recommendations.	N/A
3	Devco	Pg 11: "More work should be done in terms of disseminating lessons learned, monitoring the impact and in supporting the clients to maintain sustainability. CAS recognizes the need for, but has not put in place yet a post-evaluation process, for the completed mandates. Now that there has been one DevCo support transaction completed and others to follow this year, this should be done. Many of these projects represent "firsts" and disseminating "lessons learned" could support other initiatives as well as provide the demonstration effect" desired. In addition, at this early stage, the development and poverty alleviation impacts are prospective. Tracking the development impact would be beneficial, not only in determining DevCo's effectiveness but to improve future project development."	The IFC have put in place a development impact monitoring system since late 2005, which will record predicted, actual and realised impacts; due to the relatively short timeframe involved, no realised impacts have been recorded to date, although DevCo have put in place suitable contract clauses to allow access for impact assessments, to be undertaken at least 3 years after deal closure (on a sample basis).	No specific M&E related recommendations.	N/A

Annex 13: Comparison of Recommendations on M&E from External Evaluations and PRISM

No.	Facility	Summary M&E Related Recommendations from External Reviews	Specific Facility Follow Up Action since External Review Date	Summary M&E Recommendations from Latest PRISM Reports	Specific Facility Follow Up Action since PRISM Review
4	EAIF	A critical aspect of EAIF from a developmental perspective is that the Fund 'adds value' to the existing market. This additionality or value added is critical in judging the performance of EAIF as a developmental project, and should be subject to PIDG's monitoring of its performance. PIDG should establish verifiable indicators for this, and they should be monitored by PIDG parallel to the financial performance through EAIF and/or independent assessments. This is not the case or attempted now.	A revised M&E framework to record development impact has been developed and put in place; all EAIF project M&E sheets have been completed in the new format.	In the short term, EAIF should apply as soon as possible the PIDG indicator framework recently agreed by PIDG donors. In the medium term, PIDG should refine its indicator framework to include a few indicators that link infrastructure directly with economic growth i.e. GDP or Total Factor Productivity. This should be informed in part by the forthcoming DFID evaluation of the PIDG programme.	Both short and medium term recommendations have been followed up, acted upon and put in place, through the ongoing implementation of the PIDG-wide development impact M&E system. M&E sheets have been completed for all EAIF projects and there is firm commitment from the Board to continue doing this for all new projects and periodically selecting a sample of projects for a more elaborate evaluation.
5	ESMAP SME	Same as latest PRISM report - see column 5	See column 6	<p>1) Accountability: The country projects seem by and large to be well conceived and ought to make a significant contribution to the promotion of SME involvement in energy delivery in the countries concerned. However, if the programme is to be extended to June 2009, improved accountability to DFID would be very much in order. Reports should include measures of outputs (difficulties with outcome measures are acknowledged, but some output measures should be possible in some cases).</p> <p>2) Networking and sharing of experience: The ESMAP SME Programme is set to break new ground in an area that is crucial for significantly improving access to modern energy services, especially by poor, remote communities. One of the main claims that is made is that the programme will create not just a body of knowledge and experience but a community of practitioners inside and outside the World Bank. There is very little evidence of this networking to date.</p>	<p>1) Accountability: ESMAP will be providing quarterly reports to DFID commencing January 2007. These reports will summarise the previous quarter's activities, outline the planned work for the following quarter and include a short narrative of outputs, impacts and prospects. Any new sub-project proposals or significant activities will be sent to DFID for their information and any comments as and when they arise.</p> <p>2) Networking and sharing of experience: As the ESMAP SME projects begin to yield results, they are committed to enhanced dissemination of results, expanded linkage to relevant programs and development partners and continued cross-regional learning through the specific support to a World Bank Group Thematic Group on SMEs in water, sanitation and energy.</p>

Annex 13: Comparison of Recommendations on M&E from External Evaluations and PRISM

No.	Facility	Summary M&E Related Recommendations from External Reviews	Specific Facility Follow Up Action since External Review Date	Summary M&E Recommendations from Latest PRISM Reports	Specific Facility Follow Up Action since PRISM Review
6	GPOBA	1) Develop a programme-wide monitoring and evaluation framework and start applying it to Window 3 projects in the next few months 2) Strengthen project reports to include full discussion and analysis of project risks and how they are to be addressed.	1) The external reviewers noted that framework design is already underway by GPOBA and 2) that they understand that GPOBA is already planning to address the issue of strengthening project reports.	No specific M&E related recommendations.	N/A
7	GPOBA CF	See above	See above	See above	See above
8	GuarantCo	N/A	N/A	1) DFID to do a submission to extend the end date of GuarantCo to March 2009 and revise the current logframe. This is because the project has faced many delays since 2003, which means the whole implementation timing is out of sync with the DFID reporting cycle for this project. An extension to March 2009 should be adequate to monitor and evaluate GuarantCo's progress. The logframe, particularly output OVs are not realistic and should be revised to take into account the realities of completing finance transactions in developing countries; and 2) GuarantCo, through the PIDG PMU, should report better on the development impacts (direct, indirect and potential) of GuarantCo transactions and other activities.	1) Revised logframe still being developed by DFID - not provided to consultants; 2) Revised PIDG development impact M&E system in place and M&E sheets completed for all completed and ongoing GuarantCo projects by individual project managers, in close collaboration with the PIDG Development Advsiior.
9	Infraco	see PIDG recommendations below	see PIDG level follow-up below	No specific M&E related recommendations.	N/A

Annex 13: Comparison of Recommendations on M&E from External Evaluations and PRISM

No.	Facility	Summary M&E Related Recommendations from External Reviews	Specific Facility Follow Up Action since External Review Date	Summary M&E Recommendations from Latest PRISM Reports	Specific Facility Follow Up Action since PRISM Review
10	PIDG	Pg 45: "but, the reporting of development impact of the investments needs more discussion." Pg 54: "The PMU should co-ordinate further discussion with the PIDG members on the monitoring of the development impact of the investments."	The PIDG PMU have contracted in the services of a Development Impact Advisor since May 2007, to design, implement and monitor an ongoing programme to monitor and evaluate development impacts of PIDG interventions (including social and poverty reduction impacts) – both at facility level (aggregation of individual projects) and at PIDG Program level (aggregation of the 4 investment facilities). The consultant has drafted a comprehensive M&E indicator table for both the facilities and the PIDG program as a whole. This has been drafted following consultations with the PIDG finance facility managers and M&E Departments of the WB, IFC and FMO. It has been approved by all the PIDG donors and completed for all of the projects of DevCo, InfraCo, GuarantCo and EAIF. There is also a firm commitment from each of the PIDG Facilities' Management that these indicators will be updated periodically, to reflect changes in project progress.	N/A	N/A
11	PPIAF	PPIAF should introduce Operating Guidelines defining the procedures for carrying out advisory assignments, strengthen poverty reduction analysis and re-design the PATS reporting system so that it acts as a more effective monitoring tool.	No specific follow-up to these recommendations till 2007 - see column 6.	Project management activities need to give greater attention to project outcomes, in particular to implementation, consultation and follow up. PPIAF should re-design the PATS reporting system so that it acts as a more effective monitoring tool.	PPIAF's program council (through the PMU) has just (Sept 2007) commissioned a consultant to make proposals, as appropriate, for the enhancement of the PMU's existing monitoring systems and performance indicators being used. The revisions are aimed at relooking at PPIAF's Monitoring Indicators. To monitor the emerging impact of its technical assistance activities, PPIAF currently uses five simple indicators – Number of transactions facilitated, number of sector strategies supported, laws drafted and passed, institutions created or strengthened and number of participants attending training. The PPIAF PMU has now requested the consultant to review the data on these indicators and put them in perspective in terms of how they relate to what could have been targets for such indicators.

Annex 13: Comparison of Recommendations on M&E from External Evaluations and PRISM

No.	Facility	Summary M&E Related Recommendations from External Reviews	Specific Facility Follow Up Action since External Review Date	Summary M&E Recommendations from Latest PRISM Reports	Specific Facility Follow Up Action since PRISM Review
12	SUF	Same as latest PRISM report - see column 5	See column 6	1) Amend logframe to reflect changes in the timing of activities due to delays in implementation and overall project time frame; 2) Sharpen OVIs to reflect achievement of outputs like private sector involvement, linkages, deepening of capital markets etc; 3) Finalise M&E framework and indicators in next 3 months; and 4) Improve reporting arrangements between SUF-PMU (UN-Habitat) and DFID.	Due to the recent review date (July 2007) and upcoming SUF six monthly monitoring meeting in Mumbai in October 2007, no information with regard to follow up could be obtained.
13	TAF	Pg 39 "A new TAF monitoring and evaluation framework needs to be urgently put in place to reflect the new arrangements and increased development emphasis. This is an extension to the work programme already being undertaken by the Development Adviser. TAF reporting and project application forms should also reflect the above changes."	The PIDG PMU have committed that once the TAF review report is formally accepted at the PIDG Donor Meeting in Vienna on 6-7 Nov 2007, it will commission the PIDG Development Advisor to develop a TAF specific M&E Framework, tailored to assess TA facilities.	N/A	N/A
14	WSP DPSPI	N/A	N/A	1) WSP's objectives, plans, monitoring and reporting should be reviewed at a time that suits their global and annual cycle of work, and that of other donors. 2) The OVIs section of the DFID logframe should be strengthened and ideally harmonised with WSPs Business Plan and other donors' objectives. 3) A Monitoring and Evaluation consultant is being commissioned by WSP. It is recommended that the consultant liaise with DFID (WEMT and EvD) on methodologies and measurement. 4) WSP should extend use of "country maps" (examples for Ethiopia and Uganda were provided). These usefully illustrate wider links by mapping different types of WSP activities by country over time against both sector investments (WB, other regional development banks, EUWF etc) and also the progress on sector reforms	The WSP Logframe has been revised 1) This is the regular practice at the moment. It is part of the WSP Council terms of reference. 2) The OVIs section of the DFID logframe should be strengthened and ideally harmonised with WSPs Business Plan and other donors' objectives. 3) This is a continuous improvement process. After two sets of consultants were hired (and fired) to provide support on M&E, the results have been rather modest and WSP management decided to change implementation approach. A staff position for M&E jointly for WSP and ESMAP has been posted. In the interim, an M&E specialist has been hired on a short term basis. 4) The "country maps" are just one of the methodologies in use by WSP to push the envelope on M&E methodologies. Although they are useful for retrospective reviews, their usefulness for more up-to-date reviews of impacts and their ability to guide in better designing activities and programs is limited. At the last WSP Council meeting, they introduced the concept of "storylines" as a better methodology- which is currently being tested.

Annex 13: Comparison of Recommendations on M&E from External Evaluations and PRISM

No.	Facility	Summary M&E Related Recommendations from External Reviews	Specific Facility Follow Up Action since External Review Date	Summary M&E Recommendations from Latest PRISM Reports	Specific Facility Follow Up Action since PRISM Review
15	WSUP	N/A	N/A	<p>1) Reporting by WSUP and monitoring by DFID should be improved. WSUP to improve reporting format and content of Biannual reports to include (i) progress data against the agreed project document (logframe goal, purpose, outputs and activities – OVs); (ii) workplan with key milestones to the end of DFID funding inputs; and (iii) roles of other partners. 2. Biannual meetings should be held following the production of each biannual report to discuss issues and challenges arising. DFID to write to WUSP secretariat to clarify reporting requirements and to provide timely feedback to these reports.</p>	<p>Reporting for half year report to end March 07 was in DFID format and was well received by DFID. 2007-08 operational plan produced with full set of key performance indicators to March 2008. Matrix now produced showing partner inputs by project to be included in half year report to end Sep 07. Meeting was held with DFID to go over March 07 report and another update meeting held in October 2007. DFID provided feedback after March 07 report. In terms of internal project monitoring and evaluation, WSUP management shared a very comprehensive M&E system, designed to adequately capture baseline data, ongoing monitoring of project progress and aimed at capturing adequate data to facilitate future evaluations.</p>

ANNEX 14: ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS USED IN PRISM REVIEWS

Original Logframes							
Facility:	Objectives	Indicators (OVIs)	Analysis				
			Input	Output	Outcome	Impact	
AsPIFF	Goal: To improve the livelihoods of poor men and women in selected lower-income countries and regions of South and East Asia through increased economic growth and improved access to infrastructure services.	1. Improved economic growth in target countries.				1	
		2. Increased access to infrastructure services in target countries.			1		
	Purpose: To increase provision of infrastructure services in these countries by facilitating private sector participation in infrastructure projects, which benefit poor men and women.	1. Increased infrastructure services provided to poor men and women. (Note exact indicators will be developed at project identification stage and consolidated in programme reporting, but would include indicators such as:			1		
		- Increased numbers of connections and people served.			1		
		- Decrease in rate of power outages.			1		
		- Improvements in water quality.			1		
		- Reduced time and cost of transport.			1		
		- Improved access to markets and level of inclusion of poor and vulnerable groups.)			1		
		2. Increased employment opportunities facilitated through investment in infrastructure (developed at project identification stage and consolidated in programme reporting).			1	1	
		3. AsPIFF leverages in additional private capital to infrastructure projects.	1				
	Outputs: Enhanced provision of greenfield infrastructure services (quality and quantity). Increased numbers of the poor men and women able to access and use infrastructure services.	Number, value, type and location of pro-poor infrastructure projects are increased through AsPIFF.		1			
		1. Expansion of infrastructure services to poor men and women (exact indicators to be developed at project identification stage but would include indicators such as increase numbers of water, energy, transport, communication connections and people served).			1		
		2. Improved quality of infrastructure services (exact indicators to be developed at project identification stage but would include indicators such as decrease in rate of power outages, improvements in water quality, reduced time and cost of transport, improved access to markets).			1		
		3. Services provided to whole communities, including vulnerable groups are sustainable and affordable.			1		
		Increased infrastructure related employment.	Number of jobs created through AsPIFF supported projects (direct and indirect).				1
		Activities	3 activities identified	5			
		Subtotal	6	1	11	3	
		Total No. of Indicators - Subtotal		21			
		% by Indicator Type - Subtotal	29%	5%	52%	14%	

Original Logframes						
Facility:	Objectives	Indicators (OVIs)	Analysis			
			Input	Output	Outcome	Impact
CLIFF	Goal: Reductions in urban poverty by increasing poor urban communities' access to commercial and public sector finance for urban regeneration programmes.	1. Creation of a sustainable in-country financing facility: Physical infrastructure and housing improvements directly attributable to CLIFF. 2. Creation of new partnerships between communities, municipalities and funding institutions (including local banks) Social welfare improvements -skills, training, local content, especially benefiting women. 3. Knowledge-sharing, dissemination events etc.			1	
					1	
				1		
	Purpose: Develop a financing vehicle to assist organisations of the urban poor to access commercial and public sector finance to undertake successful community-driven infrastructure, housing and urban services initiatives in partnership with Municipalities and the private sector.	EOPS: effective operational mechanism in place to ensure that organisations of the urban poor can access strategic financial assistance with the support of the CLIFF, together with relevant technical support in order to manage and mitigate critical risks associated with scaling up. Mechanism in place by second year and fully operational local CLIFF by sixth year.		1		
	Outputs: An operational mechanism for extending loans, guarantees and grants to organisations of the urban poor undertaking urban regeneration initiatives. The demonstration project will be extended to a second country if further funds become available.	Appropriate management and governance structure developed. A Code of Practice and Operational Manual produced for the administration, delivery and management of financial and technical services at country level.		1		
	Increased local market financing of community-driven infrastructure and housing initiatives.	Increased refinancing achieved as a result of use of loans, guarantees and technical assistance through the CLIFF mechanism.			1	
	Where applicable, improved use of state subsidies by Municipalities supporting community-driven urban development initiatives.	Increased contributions by Municipal authorities received by implementing organisations and higher level of previously unreleased state subsidies incorporated.			1	
	The methodology and institutional mechanism developed, disseminated and shared with other local authorities, communities and interested parties.	Increase in number of local authorities and other interested parties registering interest. Presentations and dialogue on the approach at three international conferences including participation from CA, HI, city authorities and financial institutions.			1	
	Improved infrastructure and housing for the urban poor living in participating cities.	Increased number of households benefiting from improved infrastructure and housing as a result of the project.			1	
	Improved policy, regulatory and legislative environment.	Evidence of beneficial changes in policy, regulation and legislation. Evidence of influence of CLIFF on local/national decision makers			1	
	In country CLIFF organisations established.	Establishment of in-country CLIFF1 organisation in India by 4 th year. Establishment of in country CLIFF2 organisation in second country tested, subject to receiving additional funding.		1		
	Activities	5 activities identified	2			
		Subtotal	2	4	7	0
	Total No. of Indicators - Subtotal		13			
	% by Indicator Type - Subtotal	15%	31%	54%	0%	

Original Logframes						
Facility:	Objectives	Indicators (OVIs)	Analysis			
			Input	Output	Outcome	Impact
DevCo	Supergoal: The elimination of poverty.	Progress on achievement of the MDGs				1
	Goal: Improved infrastructure services leading to economic growth and enhanced access for the poor.	Country specific evidence of relationship between infrastructure and growth, country specific evidence that the poor have improved access to infrastructure services following private sector involvement.				1
	Purpose: To extend IFC approaches to facilitating transactions in order to overcome constraints to private sector investment in infrastructure provision in the poorer developing countries.	1. Number of transactions closed + in process in poorer developing countries.		1		
		2. Obligations related to quality and coverage contractually agreed in transaction documents.		1		
	Outputs: Completed advisory mandates which lead to improved quality and level of access to infrastructure services in the countries, regions or municipalities in which the projects reside.	1. 10 mandates signed during 3 years.	1			
		2. 3 PSP transactions successfully completed by June 2006		1		
		3. 2 more transactions in process in June 2006, and expected to be completed within a year.	1			
	Activities	9 activities identified	9			
		Subtotal	11	3	0	2
		Total No. of Indicators - Subtotal		16		
	% by Indicator Type - Subtotal	69%	19%	0%	13%	
EAIF	Goal: Improvement in infrastructure services leading to economic growth and increased access for the poor.	Country Specific evidence of the link between infrastructure provision and economic growth.				1
	Purpose: To increase the level of international and domestic commercial investment in the provision infrastructure.	1. Year on year increase in number of commercial banks active in infrastructure financing in SSA.			1	
		2. Year on year increase in number of deal closures.		1		
		3. Increased proportion of commercial bank funds in project financings.	1			
		4. Increased total of private sector debt flows.			1	
		5. Increased proportion of total funding provided by local banks.			1	
	Outputs: Increased willingness of international banks to participate in African projects.	1. Target debt/equity leverage of APIFF donor funds.	1			
		2. Measuring of non-APIFF banking involvement in projects.	1			
	Activities	6 activities identified	9			
		Subtotal	12	1	3	1
	Total No. of Indicators - Subtotal		17			
	% by Indicator Type - Subtotal	71%	6%	18%	6%	

Original Logframes						
Facility:	Objectives	Indicators (OVIs)	Analysis			
			Input	Output	Outcome	Impact
ESMAP-SME	Goal: Engage the local private sector in providing access to sustainable and affordable energy services for the direct and indirect benefit of the poorer in rural, small towns and peri-urban areas, mostly in IDA countries.	1. % of poor people, communities and enterprises in small towns, and peri urban areas in each country with sustainable access to affordable modern energy services.				1
		2. Increased number of SMEs in energy service or multi-service delivery in each country, starting in year 2.				1
		3. % of people in the lower quartile of income distribution with access to electricity in served areas.			1	
		4. Increased connection of infrastructure providing social services in served areas.			1	
		5. Progress on the achievement of the MDGs.				1
	Purpose: Build-up local government and entrepreneurs' capacity to develop and implement effective regulatory frameworks and business models aligned with users' expectations (particularly poorer users), and validate the business model of each country through pilot projects.	1. By end of programme: - % of energy investments in each country with local private participation - Increase in the number of SME private energy or multi-services providers - Increase in the number of decentralized governments capable of contracting SMEs for the delivery of decentralized energy services.			1	
		2. Existence of a local procedure to deal with small concessions within three months, by the end of year 1.		1		
		3. Existence of pro-poor subsidisation model by the end of year 1.		1		
		4. Effective endorsement by the local population concerned of the draft concession documentation for the pilot projects by year 2.		1		
	Outputs: Revised local regulation for energy and infrastructure services SME development.	1. Volume of private sector financing in energy rises above historical trends in countries of focused activity; proportion of local commercial financing; number of energy sector SMEs.			1	
	Formulation of a participative national policy for access in isolated areas spelling out the role of SMEs.	2. Number of proposals by local SMEs increases by 20% p.a. after year 1.	1			
	Reaching consensus between users, government, entrepreneurs and financial institutions on business model(s).	3. Delivery of one workshop involving users every year in each country.		1		
		4. Organizing a virtual group with donors active in the country to coordinate action for SME development in the energy and infrastructure sector.	1			
	Activities	18 activities identified	34			
	Subtotal	36	4	4	3	
	Total No. of Indicators - Subtotal		47			
	% by Indicator Type - Subtotal	77%	9%	9%	6%	

Original Logframes						
Facility:	Objectives	Indicators (OVIs)	Analysis			
			Input	Output	Outcome	Impact
GPOBA	Goal: Provides increased access to reliable basic services to the poor in developing countries.	1. Number of new households who have access to water, energy or telecommunication services.			1	
	Increased Private Sector involvement in the provision of infrastructure services.	2. Number of new Public Private Partnerships.			1	
		3. Value of new private investments (US\$).			1	
	Purpose: To demonstrate, document and disseminate methods of improving and supporting the sustainable delivery of basic services to those least able to afford them.					
	Outputs: Pilot projects demonstrating successful approaches to OBA project design and implementation.	1. 5 projects implemented by March 2007.		1		
	Major dissemination workshop in the Autumn of 2006 (note this may include satellite event).	2. Workshop report, including customer/client feedback.		1		
	Activities	5 activities identified	5			
		Subtotal	5	2	3	0
	Total No. of Indicators - Subtotal		10			
	% by Indicator Type - Subtotal	50%	20%	30%	0%	

Original Logframes						
Facility:	Objectives	Indicators (OVIs)	Analysis			
			Input	Output	Outcome	Impact
GPOBA CF	Supergoal: Reduce poverty through increasing access by the poor to reliable basic services.	1. Progress on achieving the MDGs.				1
		2. No. of poor people with access to basic services.			1	
		3. Cost paid by the poor for services received.			1	
		4. Standard indicators of service quality.			1	
	Goal: Increase the effectiveness of public and aid funding of basic service delivery to the poor.	1. No. of poor people with access to basic services of a defined quality.			1	
		2. Cost in aid and government funding of delivering these services – and reduction in same over time, per unit of service.	1			
	Purpose: Design and implement output-based approaches to support the sustainable delivery of basic services to the poor.	1. Improved affordability of services for targeted sub-groups on an on-going basis. Improved services to the poor and improvements in the targeting of donor funds to support services to the poor.			1	
		Identify best practice for OBA, and disseminate information and guidance thereon.	2 + 3. No. of countries and entities adopting OBA approaches to the delivery of public services; numbers of poor people reached by these services; and their cost.		1	
	Encourage adoption of OBA approaches by developing country governments, donors and IFIs.					
	Outputs: 1. Detailed M&E system established by GPOBA to track Challenge Fund programme outputs (direct + indirect).	1. Plan for M&E system acceptable to Programme Council put under way by December 2004.	1			
	OBA dissemination + replication strategy.	2. GPOBA dissemination + replication strategy acceptable to Programme Council produced by December 2004.		1		
	Projects designed and funded by GPOBA Challenge Fund demonstrating successful approaches to OBA project design and implementation.	5-10 projects for which subsidy payments funded through GPOBA Challenge Fund by March 2007. Reduced subsidy requirements for connecting new consumers and operating networks under OBA projects supported by GPOBA. Improvements in quality of service for 5-10 projects by June 2007. Mobilization of private sector financing for service delivery in 15 projects by June 2007.		1		
	GPOBA Challenge Fund supported by wider range of donors, and implementing projects sourced from entities outside the World Bank Group.	4. Commitments of funding by new donors to GPOBA Challenge Fund. System in place by March 2005 to invite applications from third parties for GPOBA support. At least 3 Challenge Fund projects sourced from entities other than World Bank underway by end of 2005.	1			
	Documents and other materials illustrating good practice in OBA disseminated widely.	5. Documents and other materials demonstrating good practice produced, annually from June 2004. Targeted Workshops, seminars and training courses put under way.		1		
	Follow up to dissemination and replication activities.	6. No. of countries and entities adopting OBA approaches to the delivery of public services; numbers of poor people reached by these services; and their cost.			1	
	Activities	No activities identified	0			
	Subtotal	3	4	6	1	
	Total No. of Indicators - Subtotal		14			
	% by Indicator Type - Subtotal	21%	29%	43%	7%	

Original Logframes						
Facility:	Objectives	Indicators (OVIs)	Analysis			
			Input	Output	Outcome	Impact
GuarantCo	Goal: Improved infrastructure services leading to economic growth and enhanced access for the poor.					
	Purpose: To facilitate local currency capital provision through local financial institutions for pro-poor infrastructure projects.	1. Private placements of infrastructure bonds, utilising GuarantCo support, within one year of the commencement of GuarantCo's operations.		1		
		2. Active local bank participation in the guaranteeing and placing of GuarantCo guaranteed paper in all transactions.	1			
		3. Implementation of infrastructure solutions that are either directly or indirectly pro poor.		1		
	Outputs: 1 Increased availability of long term local currency finance.	1. Increase in proportion of local financial contribution from near zero to up to 50% in GuarantCo supported transactions.	1			
	Increased number of bond issues by infrastructure entities.	2. GuarantCo support of 10 transactions within four years.	1			
	Increased robustness of PSP projects.	3. Observed 20% decrease in the proportion of projects defaulting.	1			
	Increased representation of infrastructure paper in the portfolios of local institutional investors.	4. Observed increase in proportion of infrastructure within the portfolios of institutional investors in target countries.			1	
	Activities	No activities identified	0			
		Subtotal	4	2	1	0
	Total No. of Indicators - Subtotal		7			
	% by Indicator Type - Subtotal	57%	29%	14%	0%	
InfraCo	Supergoal: The elimination of poverty.	Progress on achievement of the MDGs.				
	Goal: Improved infrastructure services leading to economic growth and enhanced access for the poor.	1. Country specific evidence of relationship between infrastructure and growth, 2. Country specific evidence that the poor have improved access to infrastructure services following private sector involvement.				1
	Purpose: To trial the approach of developing and supporting a private sector development company as a means of increasing private investment in the infrastructure of developing countries.	Interest shown by potential investors in funding resulting projects and success in closing transactions.				
	Outputs: Infrastructure projects developed and successfully sold on to private investors.	1. By end 2005 - at least one InfraCo/Government exclusive agreement.		1		
		2. By end 2006 – 2 signed projects with investors, 3 further studies underway, 6 exclusivity agreements in the pipeline.	1			
		3. By end 2007 – 4 projects sold, 4 further projects being worked on, 2 further exclusivity agreements in the pipeline.		1		
	Activities	7 activities identified	7			
		Subtotal	8	2	0	1
	Total No. of Indicators - Subtotal		11			
	% by Indicator Type - Subtotal	73%	18%	0%	9%	

Original Logframes						
Facility:	Objectives	Indicators (OVIs)	Analysis			
			Input	Output	Outcome	Impact
PPIAF	Goal: MDG 7, targets 1 –3: Improved infrastructure services for the poor.	1. Country specific evidence of: Growth in numbers having access to infrastructure services.			1	
	MDG 8, target 1: Governments' capacity increased to introduce PPI where appropriate, in an open, rule based and non-discriminatory way.	2. Growth in value of infrastructure stock. Growth in PPI (FDI, domestic investment, number of companies involved in service delivery and number of people employed in infrastructure sectors).				1
		3. Stakeholder perceptions of enabling environment.			1	
	Purpose: To strengthen government capacity to harness private sector involvement in infrastructure in a way that contributes to growth and poverty reduction, and to facilitate an appropriate private sector response.					
	Outputs: New transactions facilitated (projects, studies etc).	1. Number of new transactions facilitated.		1		
	Advice given on new laws and regulations.	2. Number of new laws and regulations drafted.		1		
	Advice on sector reform programmes.	3. Number of sector reform programs supported.		1		
	Advice and assistance with institutional capacity development.	4. Number of Institutions created/strengthened.		1		
	Training courses and conferences facilitated.	5. Number of training courses, conferences and attendees.		1		
		6. Number, type, quality and use of best practice guides, toolkits and similar products.		1		
	Activities	12 activities identified	13			
		Subtotal	13	6	2	1
		Total No. of Indicators - Subtotal		22		
	% by Indicator Type - Subtotal	59%	27%	9%	5%	

Original Logframes						
Facility:	Objectives	Indicators (OVIs)	Analysis			
			Input	Output	Outcome	Impact
SUF	<p>Goal: To contribute to the elimination of poverty in urban areas with particular reference to MDG7 Target 11.</p> <p>Purpose: To pilot a new multi-donor approach geared to leveraging-in additional funding for slum upgrading and municipal development.</p>					
		1. Project submitted to potential donors and adopted by at least one.	1			
		2. At least one donor provides financial support to the project facility.	1			
		3. Project acts as catalyst to leverage-in funds from other donor facilities.	1			
		4. Additional private sector capital mobilized for slum upgrading and municipal development.	1			
		5. Improvement in quality of life of slum dwellers.			1	
	Outputs: Improved linkages and collaboration between all stake holders for slum upgrading.	1. Regular programme of meetings between stakeholders established.	1			
	Upgrading programmes developed under full consultative approach.	2. Proposals for upgrading presented to Project Team by stakeholder groups.	1			
	Increased investment opportunities marketed and funding mobilised for slum upgrading and municipal development.	3. Additional levels of support provided at project level by funding facilities.	1			
	Capacity and capabilities of local authority improved.	4. Increased leadership demonstrated by local authority.	1			
	Capacity and capabilities of local NGOs / CBOs improved.	5. Scale-up of activities in project area.	1			
	Increased level of investment in project area by private sector.	6. Increase level of private sector investment.			1	
	Deepening of local capital markets.	7. Greater range, and uptake of financial instruments available to the urban poor for housing.			1	
	Significant improvement in lives of slum dwellers in project area.	8. Increase in the proportion of people with access to improved basic services.				1
Activities	12 activities identified	12				
	Subtotal	21	0	3	1	
	Total No. of Indicators - Subtotal		25			

Original Logframes						
			Analysis			
Facility:	Objectives	Indicators (OVIs)	Input	Output	Outcome	Impact
TAF	Goal: MDG 7, targets 1 –3: Improved infrastructure services for the poor.	1. Country/project specific evidence of: Growth in numbers having access to infrastructure services.			1	
	MDG 8, target 1: Governments' capacity increased to introduce PPI where appropriate, in an open, rule based and non-discriminatory way.	2. Growth in value of infrastructure stock.			1	
		3. Growth in PPI (FDI, domestic investment, number of companies involved in service delivery and number of people employed in infrastructure sectors).			1	
		4. Stakeholder perceptions of enabling environment.			1	
	Purpose: Provide technical assistance for capacity development in the public and private sectors around project developed under PIDG facilities.					
	Outputs: Advice and assistance with institutional capacity development.	1. Number of PIDG projects assisted.	1			
	Training courses and conferences facilitated.	2. Number of Institutions created/strengthened.		1		
		3. Number of training courses and attendees.		1		
	Activities	No activities identified	0			
		Subtotal	1	2	4	0
		Total No. of Indicators - Subtotal		7		
		% by Indicator Type - Subtotal	14%	29%	57%	0%

Original Logframes						
Facility:	Objectives	Indicators (OVIs)	Analysis			
			Input	Output	Outcome	Impact
WSP-DPSP	Goal: Increase sustained access to improved water and sanitation services to improve the health, environmental and economic circumstances of poor people.	% of people with access to improved water and sanitation services. % of poor people with access to water and sanitation services.				1
	Purpose: Support client countries to leverage increased financial and technical inputs from the domestic private sector in the delivery of water and sanitation services for the poor to achieve the MDGs.	Volume of private sector financing in water and sanitation increases in regions of focused activity.				1
	Outputs: Developing an enabling environment: 1. Effective policy and regulatory environments developed to establish appropriate operating context for domestic private sector activity in delivering services to the poor.	1. Revised policies and regulations adopted in client countries and local governments.		1		
	Domestic capital financing mechanisms facilitated to improve access to finance for water and sanitation service delivery to the poor.	2. Funding secured by SMPPs for extending services.			1	
	Capacity of institutions and stakeholders involved in water and sanitation developed in relation to local private sector opportunities.	3. No. of utilities accessing market-based finance.			1	
	Performance of local private sector measured and standard indicators developed and tested.	4. Volume of SMPP arrangements developed with municipalities and local governments.		1		
	Enhancing the marketplace: Efficiency and effectiveness of small and medium private providers (SMPPs) enhanced by developing and testing workable strategies and supporting instruments with SMPPs and other stakeholders.	5. Service standards consistently met or surpassed by SMPPs.			1	
	Interfacing between SMPPs and utilities and transitioning processes are supported and enable stakeholders to develop effective relationships.	6. No. SMPPs increases			1	
	Capacity of communities, including the poor, developed to improve accountability of providers and responsible agencies.	7. No. HHs served by SMPPs increases in unserved and underserved areas.			1	
	Roll out, co-ordination and dissemination: Opportunities to roll out models and implement strategies are identified and developed to leverage World Bank (& other agency) support for pro-poor domestic private activity in rural and urban areas and small towns.	8. Users report improved quality of service.			1	
	Global activities in pro-poor domestic private activity are coordinated and lessons disseminated.	9. Numbers of consumer groups formed and active.		1		
		10. No. of engagements, negotiations, transactions completed and underway.	1			
		11. No. of commitments with agencies to take forward SMPP strategies or take into account SMPPs in investment programs.		1		
		12. Global and regional workshops held and program products disseminated.		1		
Activities	36 activities identified	53				
	Subtotal	54	5	6	2	
	Total No. of Indicators - Subtotal		67			
	% by Indicator Type - Subtotal	81%	7%	9%	3%	

Original Logframes						
Facility:	Objectives	Indicators (OVIs)	Analysis			
			Input	Output	Outcome	Impact
WSUP	Goal: To contribute to the elimination of poverty through the provision of safe water and basic sanitation.					
	Purpose: The provision of sustainable, equitable, and affordable water and sanitation services to approximately 3.5 million poor people in urban/peri-urban areas by 2015.	Country-specific evidence of tri-sector partnerships managing water and sanitation projects, and evidence that these have improved access to water and sanitation for poor people.				
	Outputs: Significant improvement in the lives of the urban poor in project areas.	1. Increase in the proportion of people with access to improved water and sanitation services.			1	
	Capacity of local service authority and designated service provider increased in project areas.	2. Increased leadership demonstrated by local authorities. Proportion of WSUP projects handed over to local authorities.	1			
	Increased level of investment in water and sanitation services in project areas by the private sector.	3. Volume of private sector investment.			1	
	Capacity of regulators to regulate water provision increased in project areas.	4. a) Revised policies and regulations adopted in client countries and local governments.		1		
		4 b) Number of capacity building training sessions undertaken.	1			
	Increased engagement of local private sector in the provision of water and sanitation services.	5. Number of engagement, negotiations, transaction completed and underway.	1			
	Capacity and capabilities of local NGOs/CBOs improved.	6. Engagement of NGOs and CBOs in WSUP activities and in scaling up the WSUP model in project areas.	1			
	Improved linkages and collaboration between all stakeholders for slum upgrading.	7. Regular programme of meetings between stakeholders established.	1			
	Improved knowledge and best practice on tri-sector partnerships in water & sanitation.	8. Participation in global and regional and local workshops and programme products disseminated.		1		
	Activities	12 activities identified	12			
		Subtotal	17	2	2	0
	Total No. of Indicators - Subtotal		21			
	% by Indicator Type - Subtotal	81%	10%	10%	0%	
AGGREGATE TOTAL			193	38	52	15
Total No. of Indicators - Aggregate			298			
% by Indicator Type - Aggregate			65%	13%	17%	5%

ANNEX 15: PSI FACILITIES GENDER POLICY AND PRACTICE

Facility Name	Gender Policy and Practice
Public Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no specific gender equality policy in place, at either Facility or project level and (as per correspondence with the Program Manager), this issue has not come up in any substantive manner in previous donor discussions, including with DFID. • The PPIAF Charter commits to environmental and social responsibility. Monitoring documents indicate regular but not consistent referral to specialist advice. Interviews however revealed that upstream activities do not fall under World Bank environmental safeguards unless attached to a World Bank operation.
Global Partnership on Output Based Aid (GPOBA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no explicit gender equality policy at Facility level. However, GPOBA Guidelines require a Social Safeguard Screening to be undertaken at every stage of the project cycle following World Bank Safeguard Policies and Guidelines. These do not specifically require a gender analysis, although impact on gender is a key issue for consideration.
Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund (EAIF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the Facility level, the Investment Policies of EAIF in relation to social and economic impact do not contain any specific reference or commitment to gender equality, except as "A poorly designed Investee Company" to which they might be precluded from lending/supporting, has the following criterion listed "where relevant, create or fail to address barriers relating to gender, age or disability." In addition, there is a more general statement on the need for projects to have "a positive impact on different groups affected by the Client Company". • At the project level, EAIF contract FMO to carry out environmental and social due diligence on every proposed transaction in accordance with IFC Performance Standards and the Equator Principles. Whilst gender equality is not specifically referred to in the Performance Standards, it may be argued that it is implicitly addressed. For example one of the objectives of Performance Standards 2 and 8. • As part of PIDG, EAIF recently, (June 2006), adopted a new Monitoring & Evaluation reporting framework, initiated by DFID. There is no mention of gender equity or environment within the indicators. • Since then, the PIDG M&E system was further revised and put in place in July 2007. This contains one gender specific outcome indicator.
GuarantCo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the Facility level, the Investment Policies of GuarantCo in relation to social and economic impact do not contain any specific reference or commitment to gender equality, except as "A poorly designed Investee Company" to which they might be precluded from lending/supporting has the following criterion listed "where relevant, create or fail to address barriers relating to gender, age or disability." In addition, there is a more general statement on the need for projects to have "a positive impact on different groups affected by the Client Company". • At the project level, GuarantCo contract FMO to carry out social and environmental due diligence on every proposed transaction in accordance with IFC Performance Standards and the Equator Principles. Performance standards are as for EAIF. • As part of PIDG, GuarantCo recently, (June 2006), adopted a new Monitoring & Evaluation reporting framework, initiated by DFID. There is no mention of gender equity or environment within the indicators. • Since then, the PIDG M&E system was further revised and put in place in July 2007. This contains one gender specific outcome indicator.
InfraCo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the Facility level, the Operational Policies and Guidelines of InfraCo do not contain any specific reference or commitment to gender equality. However, section 2.4 of the Guidelines, entitled "Community and Environmental Impact" require that "The Company will include in its due diligence for each Opportunity an analysis of the social and ecological impacts on the environment. In particular, the Company will follow, as a minimum, the environmental and social due diligence procedures applied by FMO... InfraCo shall seek to ensure that, post-sale, the private sector party that controls the project continues to comply with environmental and social standards no less stringent than those to which InfraCo itself was subject." • As part of PIDG, InfraCo recently, (June 2006), adopted a new Monitoring & Evaluation reporting framework, initiated by DFID. There is no mention of gender equity or environment within the indicators. • Since then, the PIDG M&E system was further revised and put in place in July 2007. This contains one gender specific outcome indicator.

Facility Name	Gender Policy and Practice
Infrastructure Development Collaboration Partnership Fund (DevCo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no policy at Facility level with regard to gender equality, but DevCo has access to the World Bank Group's in-house gender advisory group. Projects developed by DevCo often recruit a specialised consultant or firm to undertake a social assessment and to inform project design and implementation. These are undertaken only if they are a requirement of the project funder and therefore comply with the social assessment guidelines of the specific funding entity. • Review of a sample Social Assessment report⁶² for a proposed relocation along a railway line, of a DevCo supported project, undertaken following World Bank guidelines, showed no evidence of gender considerations, gender disaggregated data collection or gender analysis being undertaken, other than recognition that single women comprise a vulnerable group. • As part of PIDG, DevCo recently, (June 2006), adopted a new Monitoring & Evaluation reporting framework, initiated by DFID. There is no mention of gender equity or environment within the indicators. • Since then, the PIDG M&E system was further revised and put in place in July 2007. This contains one gender specific outcome indicator.
Technical Assistance Facility (TAF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The TAF Statement of Policies and Procedures does not contain any explicit gender equality policy, but according to information provided by the TAF Technical Advisor, when evaluating a project for funding, gender issues are considered in terms of "the potential to improve access by women to infrastructure services and housing, as well as mitigate any negative impacts that the project may have, based on gender."
Community-Led Infrastructure Finance Facility (CLIFF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are at the forefront of slum based community development and also tend to feature in saving and loan associations. Normal World Bank social and environmental safeguards exist. The link between improved housing/sanitation and environment as a public good is also direct. • The current CLIFF Guidelines do not contain a gender equality policy or require any gender analysis to be undertaken at any stage of the funding cycle. CLIFF loan criteria do not mention an environment/social due diligence process but do focus on MDG 7.
Slum Upgrading Facility (SUF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no evidence as gender being drivers of Facility design or operation other than at a tactical level. The Handbook methodology stresses the positive opportunity offered by early environment/social (including gender) impact analysis. • At the project level, gender effectively defines an entry point, as most of the associations or primary beneficiary communities are female led households or groups. The current SUF Guidelines do not contain a gender equality policy or require any gender analysis to be undertaken at any stage of the project cycle. • SUF is housed and managed by UN-HABITAT, who have a specific Gender Unit and there is evidence (through correspondence with the SUF manager) that they are available to provide gender support to SUF.

⁶² The World Bank/International Finance Corporation, Relocation Action Plan for Improving the Safety along Kenya Railway Line, Final Report, April 2005

Facility Name	Gender Policy and Practice
Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor (WSUP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The WSUP Strategy document contains evidence of an explicit gender equality policy at both Facility and project level. At the project level, the document entitled WSUP Business Procedures: WBP130: Incorporating Social Dimensions into WSUP Projects, contains evidence of the need to undertake gender analysis at every stage of the project cycle and collect gender disaggregated data. The application of the above is reflected in existing project appraisal documentation. WSUP also has access to significant gender expertise, as evidenced by the fact that it is a partnership involving NGOs such as CARE and WaterAid.
Water and Sanitation Programme - Domestic Private Sector Participation Initiative (DPSPI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the WSP Charter does not contain any explicit gender equality policy, there is existing evidence within the draft Strategy for the Program that WSP has an explicit commitment to gender equality in the activities it finances. The WSP annual business plan and project experience sheets provide robust evidence of gender considerations being mainstreamed into WSP funded projects. However, there is no evidence of any requirement for gender assessment/screening to be conducted at any specific project cycle stages of WSP funded projects. The worldwide WSP staff profiles provide evidence of significant, available, in-house gender expertise, compounded by the fact that 42% of the WSP project management team in the DFID funded Domestic Private Sector Participation Initiative are women.
Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) – Energy SME (E-SME) Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1998, ESMAP adopted Gender Mainstreaming for its project activities as a key policy objective. This is evident in the criteria for project selection. ESMAP's latest business plans define gender equality as a key principle. The website contains evidence of tools, products and criteria to support innovative gender equality measures within projects. The project descriptions of ESMAP funded initiatives contain strong evidence of a gender focus. There is a read across to the new E-SME Facility.
AsPIFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although still in the design stage, the Project Memorandum explicitly states the following, which will get translated into Operating Policy: <i>“A social appraisal will be required in accordance with the recently updated IFC Environmental and Social Sustainability Performance Standards, for potential AsPIFF projects. On grounds of equity as well as in keeping with DFID’s Gender Equality Policy, the social appraisal will also include a gender analysis. The main aim of undertaking a gender analysis will be to ensure that positive impacts from improved infrastructure benefit men and women equally insofar as is possible and relevant.”</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific logframe indicators are yet to be agreed, but should require gender disaggregated data.

DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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