

Sponsors of the Guide

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Date

The Guide was prepared during May and June 2006, and only contains details of relevant facilities that were identified as operational as of June 2006. Future editions of the Guide will capture any additional funds and / or modifications.

Authors

The Guide has been prepared by the ICA Secretariat with the assistance of Cambridge Economic Policy Associates (CEPA), a London based economic and finance advisory firm (www.cepa.co.uk).

Feedback

The authors actively encourage your feedback and updates on the information contained in the Guide – this is vital if the Guide is to maintain its relevance. If you have comments on the contents of this edition or would like to propose additions, please contact the ICA Secretariat – details are provided in the Contacts section at the end of this Guide.

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Introduction

The objective of this Guide is to support project sponsors in preparing infrastructure projects in Africa. It does this by providing, in one place, basic information on the function of facilities designed to help take infrastructure projects to financial closure – so-called “project preparation facilities” – and on how to access technical assistance funding and services.

Rationale

Many special purpose facilities supporting the preparation of infrastructure projects in Africa have been set up by bilateral and multilateral donors to help improve the flow of ‘bankable’ projects. Most facilities are only able to provide support to a specific part of the project preparation lifecycle. It is therefore common for an organisation preparing a project to have to seek funding from several sources. To date, there has been no

single source of information that identifies these facilities, sets out what each of them does, and indicates how their resources and services can be accessed.

Scope

The Guide only considers project preparation facilities which are able to provide support to projects in Africa. The infrastructure sectors considered are energy, water and sanitation, information and communication technology (ICT) and transport. The Guide is not a manual for preparing and developing infrastructure projects. The information provided on each facility is deliberately brief, and should not, therefore, replace direct discussions between the project sponsor and the facility concerned.

Overview of how to use this guide

Steps 1-4

There are four main steps in using this Guide, described in brief below.

STEP 1

Identify the relevant phase of project development that you need help for, and the type of support that might be available

Step 1 provides a description of the types of support provided by the facilities in this Guide, which will help you to decide at which phase of the project development cycle your project is, and what support might be available. The types of support are, for ease of classification, grouped into six phases.

STEP 2

Identify the facility or facilities that can help you once you have decided which type of project development support you need, step 2 will guide you to the facility, or facilities, that can help.

For example, if you have decided that you need help with Phase 1: enabling environment, turn to the section on “Enabling environment” and you will find a list of facilities that can provide help.

STEP 3

Find out more about the facilities that can help you. Step 3 provides information on the facility or facilities that you have chosen to review. It includes, for example, information on application procedures.

STEP 4

Contact relevant individuals

The names and contact details of relevant individuals for each facility.

Worked example

A worked example of how you may benefit from this Guide is provided below for a hypothetical project.

Context

The Project Development Unit (PDU) at the Ministry of Transport has been developing a project to upgrade a series of roads connecting four regional centres in the north of the country. The project has been identified, and the pre-feasibility and the technical feasibility studies, have been completed. In-depth financial and economic feasibility studies, which the PDU does not have the internal resources or capacity to undertake, are required to advance the project.

Using the Guide

- A PDU official is considering bringing in external consultants to undertake the economic and financial feasibility studies. By working through Step 1 of this Guide, he/she places these required activities in the ‘Project feasibility’ phase of project development.
- The official turns to the section entitled ‘Project feasibility’ in Step 2. Details on the facility or facilities that provide support for these activities, and the type of support they provide are provided.
- Noting the names and references of the relevant facilities, the official turns to Step 3 of the Guide, where more detailed information can be found, including application procedure.
- The information about the facility (or facilities) is reviewed and, using Step 4 the names and contacts details of people managing the fund(s) are found.

Unsolicited proposals

The description of the activities under each of the project development phases, have been set out below with the assumption that a public sector sponsor has initiated the development of the infrastructure project.

Government ministries will, however, receive, without prior request, many “unsolicited proposals” for the construction, operation, maintenance, and / or financing of infrastructure projects, that are developed independently by private citizens or companies.

Often, unsolicited proposals request concession rights in sectors with limited, or no internal market competition (e.g. water distribution, toll roads, airports, etc.), as opposed to projects that must compete in licensed markets (e.g. merchant power plants, cellular telecom service, etc.). These proposals require particularly careful review.

The point in a project development process at which an unsolicited project is presented to a government will vary considerably. Some might be at the initial feasibility stage, others may have developed a financing structure, and just need to finalise agreements with finance providers. Officials who receive these unsolicited proposals will need to evaluate and determine whether they provide an appropriate opportunity to improve the delivery of a particular infrastructure service. Officials may not, however, have the resources or the know how to do this, and therefore may require support from project preparation facilities.

STEP 1

Identify the relevant phase of project development that you need help for, and the type of support that might be available.

Step 1: Overview

The first task is to review the six broad phases of project development, to assess the type of support you need.

The second task is to consider the type of funding that may be appropriate to finance the project development activities.

TASK 1: PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES

The six phases of project development are:

- Phase 1: Enabling environment
- Phase 2: Project definition
- Phase 3: Project feasibility
- Phase 4: Project structuring
- Phase 5: Transaction support
- Phase 6: Post-implementation support

Under each phase, a number of activities are described that you are likely to need to consider.

It is important to note that project preparation activities do not always, in practice, follow sequentially from one phase to the next.

Phase 1: Enabling environment

The enabling environment refers to the relevant policies, laws, regulations and institutions which allow and support the development of infrastructure projects. Activities within this phase include:

- Designing enabling legislation – the draft-ing of specific legal instruments which enable the development of projects. This may, for example, include laws governing Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) and / or Concession agreements, or legislation enabling restructuring of state owned utilities, in sectors such as electricity and water and sanitation.

- Designing regulatory approaches – approaches / methodologies to regulating infrastructure industries may need to be developed, or reviewed, and possibly changed, if they appear to be deficient in supporting sustainable infrastructure development.

- Project related institutional reforms – you may encounter overlaps in the authority of, and / or contradictions between, institutions that influence project development. This may, for example, include inconsistencies in the mandates of national and regional authorities, and a lack of consensus between different national ministries, or governments in trans-national projects. These overlaps, and / or inconsistencies, need to be resolved before projects can proceed.

- Capacity building – you, and other stakeholders helping with the development of the project, may require specialised training. Learning key lessons from the experience of other regions in developing specific types of projects may also be helpful.

- Consensus building – building consensus within government and with the wider stakeholder community is key to a project’s success. The activities in this component may range from internal workshops to public hearings. The outputs may include, for example, changes to national sector development strategies.

Phase 2: Project definition

Project definition refers to the early stage concept design work and is needed before the full feasibility phase, as it defines the project’s parameters. Relevant activities within this phase include:

- Identification of desired outputs – you may require assistance in either scoping the desired outcomes of the project, for example, in terms of project specific outputs, or in assessing the wider economic benefits.

- **Prioritisation vs. other projects** – every infrastructure project will compete with other government initiatives for resources; you will need to assess how the timing and funding of your project relates to others. You will need to develop project options and carry out an initial screening of these options. If government policy is, for example, to extend electricity to rural areas, the project options may range from household based renewable solutions, to a large scale transmission and distribution network expansion.
- **Identification of project partners** – you may require assistance in deciding at this early stage who should be promoting the project. Will the project be entirely public or should, for example, you consider private sector participation?
- **Action planning** – help in detailing and prioritising the complex tasks associated with project development. Critically, you may want assistance in identifying a project champion who can present the project to senior government officials and stakeholders, and will be responsible for taking the project forward.
- **Pre-feasibility studies** – once one, or more, project options have been identified and selected, you will need to carry out / commission pre-feasibility studies. These studies are high level examinations of the rationale for the project and will consider, amongst other things, the technical and financial challenges of implementation, expected project outcomes and impacts.

Phase 3: Project feasibility

If the pre-feasibility study suggests that the project should go ahead, then more detailed studies need to be undertaken as detailed below:

- **Organisational / administrative** – help with assessing the organisational and administrative support required to sponsor a project.
- **Financial / financial modelling** – support to design, build and operate the often complex financial modelling associated with infrastructure projects.
- **Economic** – support to assess the project's impact on the local/national/regional economy. You will also need to carry out detailed economic evaluations of the different project options. These evaluations will be used, for example, to determine the level of subsidy that would be needed

for the provision of a particular infrastructure service (e.g. through willingness / ability to pay surveys).

- **Social** – infrastructure projects are likely to have considerable social impacts, which need to be examined and understood. For example, the project's potential impact on issues such as employment and / or possible displacement of populations, need to be understood.
- **Technical / engineering** – support may be required to assess the technical and engineering aspects of the project, for example, in terms of optimising project design and location.
- **Environmental** – infrastructure projects will have environmental impacts. Projects can affect the environment in a number of ways, such as climate change, biodiversity and / or land degradation.

Phase 4: Project structuring

Creating the appropriate technical and commercial structure for a project will be critical for attracting finance and the right mix of finance e.g. from public and / or potentially private sources. These activities build on the work in phase 3 and are described below:

- **Public / private options assessment** – you will need to assess the optimal mix of public and private participation. Options for private participation include concessions, leases and management contracts.
- **Project finance** – the development of financing options can be a complex exercise, including assessing the possibility and cost of sourcing finance from national / regional budgets and, if deemed appropriate, from the market (i.e. loans from banks and equity from investors). Consideration will need to be given to the availability and terms of finance, project revenue streams, as well as to the possibility of acquiring insurance or guarantee products that may reduce project risks and lower costs.
- **Legal structuring** - legal advice will be required. Initial drafts of any agreements, such as Implementation Agreements and Concession Agreements, will need to be written and discussed with relevant stakeholders. Employment, and other laws, will need to be reviewed to ensure compliance with existing legislation, and to highlight

any gaps or inefficiencies that may need to be addressed.

- **Technical / engineering** – ongoing support may be required to assess the technical and engineering aspects of the project structure – changes will impact on financing options.

Phase 5: Transaction support

This phase is concerned with moving a project from the planning stages to implementation. Detailed work is undertaken to translate plans into tangible agreements and to procure goods and services. These activities are described below:

- **Project financing (ongoing)** – once a project financing option has been chosen, you will need to ensure that the best terms and conditions are obtained – whether government or market based. This will include agreements on the conditions governing the provision of finance and repayment schedules, cost of finance, tenure and subordination.
- **Legal structuring (ongoing)** – you will need legal advice to arrange agreements with providers of finance, suppliers, purchasers etc.
- **Technical / engineering (ongoing)** – you may need support to ensure that technical plans are implemented as agreed. Technical variations will impact on financing.
- **Procurement** – transacting projects will require managing procurement through transparent and fair processes, in a manner that maximises value for money. This can range from simple procurement of specific goods and services, such as easily defined construction activities, to procurement of larger and more complex services – such as project management activities, extending over several years.

Phase 6: Post implementation support

Once the implementation of the project has started, it is very important to monitor progress and evaluate emerging outcomes. Typically, monitoring and evaluation plans are produced during the project structuring and transacting phases. Post-implementation support will be necessary to deal with any unexpected circumstances, which may lead to renegotiation of procurement agreements, financing terms and conditions etc.

- **Monitoring** – you will need to ensure that sufficient resources, and appropriate skills, are available to provide detailed monitoring. Projects will require monitoring to ensure that all stakeholders are fulfilling their obligations, that implementation is progressing on time, to budget, and to agreed specification. And that the development of the project is not having any unexpected adverse social, environmental or economic effects.
- **Evaluation** – projects need to be evaluated against established criteria to determine the degree of success, and whether the lessons learned can be applied elsewhere.
- **Renegotiation / refinancing** - once the project has started, changes in circumstances may require various agreements to be renegotiated, or new finance sourced.

TASK 2: REVIEWING TYPES OF FUNDING AVAILABLE

Facilities have different aims, geographical and sector focus areas, and types of beneficiary. This Guide organises the facilities into two broad categories.

Facilities can be either:

Category 1

A] Grant based – providing funds or technical assistance without requiring a significant level of financial contribution from you. Funds provided in this manner are often very scarce, and, as such, are often subject to much competition. Applications for funds may not necessarily lead to funding.

B] Cost contribution – which provide support on the basis that the facility needs to recover its costs (in part or in full), whether services are provided by the facility itself or someone else.

For the purpose of this guide, facilities have been put into one of the broad sub-categories described above. In practice, many facilities are flexible as to the actual percentage of grant funding provided, or the amount and modality of cost contributions.

Category 2

Most facilities have their standard procurement rules that need to be followed. Others will have additional rules or expectations, which could mean that the facility's own staff, or products, must be used in providing the required service.

A] 'Linked' - in applying for support (whether on a grant or cost contribution basis) you commit to receive the facility's own products or services, either now, or at a later stage of the project development. You will not be entirely free to select products or services from other potential providers.

B] 'Unlinked' - support is provided without the need to commit to any product or service from the facility itself (other than the funding itself, the aforementioned procurement rules and / or the ongoing engagement of the facility's task manager).

Based on the above categorisation, facilities in this Guide generally fit within one of the four boxes in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Classification of facilities based on type of funding they provide

| | GRANT | COST CONTRIBUTION |
|----------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| LINKED | [Facility name] [Facility name] | [Facility name] [Facility name] |
| UNLINKED | [Facility name] [Facility name] | [Facility name] [Facility name] |

STEP 2

Identify the facility or facilities that can help you

Overview

The table below provides an overview of available support from the facilities listed in this Guide. It should be noted that if the table below suggests availability of support in a particular phase, the support may be very limited and the facility's entry should be reviewed for further details.

| FACILITY | PHASES | | | | | |
|---|--------|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| ACP-EC ENERGY FACILITY | | | | | | |
| AFRICAN CAPACITY BUILDING FOUNDATION | | | | | | |
| AFRICAN CATALYTIC GROWTH FUND | | | | | | |
| AFRICAN WATER FACILITY | | | | | | |
| DBSA DEVELOPMENT FUND | | | | | | |
| DEVCO | | | | | | |
| FEMIP SUPPORT FUND | | | | | | |
| FEMIP TRUST FUND | | | | | | |
| FUND FOR AFRICAN PRIVATE SECTOR ASSISTANCE | | | | | | |
| GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACILITY | | | | | | |
| GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR OUTPUT BASED AID | | | | | | |
| ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK TAF | | | | | | |
| IFC ADVISORY SERVICES | | | | | | |
| IFC MUNICIPAL FUND | | | | | | |
| NEPAD IPPF | | | | | | |
| NEPAD PPFS | | | | | | |
| NIGERIAN TECHNICAL COOPERATION FUND | | | | | | |
| PHRD TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM | | | | | | |
| PIDG TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FUND | | | | | | |
| PUBLIC PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE ADVISORY FACILITY | | | | | | |
| SEFI TRANSACTION SUPPORT FACILITY | | | | | | |
| SLUM UPGRADING FACILITY | | | | | | |
| WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAM | | | | | | |

Project preparation phase 1: Enabling environment

Facilities that provide support for:

- Designing enabling legislation
- Designing regulatory approaches
- Project related institutional reforms
- Capacity building
- Consensus building

| | GRANT | COST CONTRIBUTION |
|-----------------|--|--|
| LINKED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DBSA Development Fund • FEMIP Support Fund • FEMIP Trust Fund • Nigerian Technical Cooperation Fund • PHRD Technical Assistance Grant Program • PIDG TAF • Water and Sanitation Program | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFC Municipal Fund |
| UNLINKED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACP-EC Energy Facility • African Capacity Building Foundation • African Catalytic Growth Fund • Fund for African Private Sector Assistance • Global Environmental Facility • Public Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility • NEPAD Project Preparation and Feasibility Studies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Water Facility • Islamic Development Bank TAF |

Project preparation phase 2: Project definition

Facilities that provide support for:

- Identification of desired outputs
- Prioritisation vs. other projects
- Identification of project partners
- Action planning
- Pre-feasibility studies

| | GRANT | COST CONTRIBUTION |
|-----------------|---|---|
| LINKED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DBSA Development Fund • DevCo • FEMIP Support Fund • FEMIP Trust Fund • Global Partnership for Output Based Aid • Nigerian Technical Cooperation Fund • PHRD Technical Assistance Grant Program • PIDG TAF • Water and Sanitation Program | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFC Municipal Fund • IFC Advisory Services |
| UNLINKED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACP-EC Energy Facility • African Capacity Building Foundation • African Catalytic Growth Fund • Fund for African Private Sector Assistance • Global Environmental Facility • Public Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility • Slum Upgrading Facility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Water Facility • Islamic Development Bank TAF • Islamic Development Bank TAF • NEPAD Project Preparation and Feasibility Studies Facility (PPFS) |

Project preparation phase 3: Project feasibility

Facilities that provide support for:

- Organisational / administrative activities
- Financial / financial modelling
- Economic studies
- Social studies
- Technical / engineering activities
- Environmental activities

| | GRANT | COST CONTRIBUTION |
|-----------------|--|---|
| LINKED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DBSA Development Fund • DevCo • FEMIP Support Fund • Global Partnership for Output Based Aid • Nigerian Technical Cooperation Fund • PHRD Technical Assistance Grant Program • PIDG TAF • Water and Sanitation program | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFC Municipal Fund • IFC Advisory Services |
| UNLINKED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Capacity Building Foundation • African Catalytic Growth Fund • Fund for African Private Sector Assistance • Global Environmental Facility • Public Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility • SEFI TSF • Slum Upgrading Facility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islamic Development Bank TAF • African Water Facility • NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility • NEPAD Project Preparation and Feasibility Studies Facility |

Project preparation phase 4: Project structuring

Facilities that provide support for:

- Public / private options assessment
- Project finance
- Legal structuring
- Technical / engineering activities

| | GRANT | COST CONTRIBUTION |
|-----------------|--|---|
| LINKED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DevCo • FEMIP Support Fund • Global Partnership for Output Based Aid • Nigerian Technical Cooperation Fund • PHRD Technical Assistance Grant Program • PIDG TAF • Water and Sanitation Program | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFC Municipal Fund • IFC Advisory Services |
| UNLINKED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACP-EC Energy Facility • African Catalytic Growth Fund • Fund for African Private Sector Assistance • Global Environmental Facility • SEFI TSF • Slum Upgrading Facility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islamic Development Bank TAF • NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility • NEPAD Project Preparation and Feasibility Studies Facility |

Project preparation phase 5: Transaction support

Facilities that provide support for:

- Project financing
- Legal structuring
- Technical engineering activities
- Procurement

| | GRANT | COST CONTRIBUTION |
|-----------------|--|--|
| LINKED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DevCo • FEMIP Support Fund • Global Partnership for Output Based Aid • Nigerian Technical Cooperation Fund • PHRD Technical Assistance Grant Program • PIDG TAF • Water and Sanitation Program | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFC Municipal Fund • IFC Advisory Services |
| UNLINKED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACP-EC Energy Facility • African Catalytic Growth Fund • Fund for African Private Sector Assistance (FAPA) • SEFI Transaction Support Facility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islamic Development Bank TAF NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility • NEPAD Project Preparation and Feasibility Studies Facility |

Project preparation phase 6: Post-implementation support

Facilities that provide support for:

- Monitoring
- Evaluation
- Renegotiation / refinancing

| | GRANT | COST CONTRIBUTION |
|-----------------|--|--|
| LINKED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FEMIP Support Fund • Global Partnership for Output Based Aid (GPOBA) • Nigerian Technical Cooperation Fund • PIDG TAF • Water and Sanitation Program | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFC Municipal Fund • IFC Advisory Services |
| UNLINKED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACP-EC Energy Facility • African Capacity Building Foundation • Global Environmental Facility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Water Facility • Islamic Development Bank TAF |

STEP 3

Find out more about the facilities that can help you

| ACP-EC ENERGY FACILITY | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| HOSTED BY | FORMAT |
| European commission | Project support facility |

CONTRIBUTORS: EU members and the European Commission.

GOAL: To contribute to the increased access of adequate, affordable, sustainable energy services to the poor in economically and socially disadvantaged areas.

Note: The ACP-EC Energy Facility's call for proposals closes 19 September 2006.

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES SUPPORTED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PHASE 1 | PHASE 2 | PHASE 3 | PHASE 4 | PHASE 5 | PHASE 6 |

GEOGRAPHY

- Africa: all countries
- North Africa
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Other: ACP countries only

SECTOR

- Energy
- ICT
- Transport
- Water and sanitation

BENEFICIARY

- Public
- Public Private Part.
- Private

PROJECT TYPE

- Cross-border
- National
- Sub-national

TYPE OF SUPPORT

- Linked
- Unlinked

GRANT

-
-

COST CONTRIBUTION

-
-

FUNDING BRACKET: EUR 100,000 – EUR 10,000,000, depending on proposal type.

Detail of support by project phase

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES | X = YES O = NO |
|---|----------------|
| PHASE 1: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT | |
| Designing regulatory approaches | X |
| Project relevant institutional reforms | X |
| Capacity building to support projects | X |
| Consensus building for projects | X |
| PHASE 2: PROJECT DEFINITION | |
| Identification of desired outputs | X |
| Prioritization vs. other projects | X |
| Identification of project champions | X |
| Action planning (TORs, etc.) | X |
| Pre-feasibility studies | X |
| PHASE 3: PROJECT FEASIBILITY | |
| Organizational/administrative | X |
| Financial/financial modeling | X |
| Economic | X |
| Social | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Environmental studies | X |
| PHASE 4: PROJECT STRUCTURING | |
| Public/private options assessment | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Project finance | X |
| Legal structuring | X |
| PHASE 5: TRANSACTION SUPPORT | |
| Project finance | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Legal structuring | X |
| Procurement | X |
| Negotiation | X |
| Post-signing financial agreements | X |
| PHASE 6: POST-IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT | |
| Monitoring | X |
| Evaluation | X |
| Renegotiation/refinancing | X |

COMMENTS ON THE KEY ACTIVITIES

A broad range of grant support is available, but, given the competitive nature of the call for proposals, only well developed project proposals, with co-funding and project partners in place, are likely to attract co-funding from the facility.

Eligibility criteria and exclusions

The grant from the facility is designed to supplement funds raised from your own resources or those of your partners, co-donors, associates or other sources (excluding the European Development Fund and the EU community budget).

The application process

| | |
|---|---|
| STEP 1: FILLING THE APPLICATION FORM | The official Call for Proposals for the ACP-EC Energy Facility, together with all relevant forms, can be found on the European Commission website: www.energyfacility.info |
| STEP 2: PREPARING REQUIRED DOCUMENTS | |
| STEP 3: SUBMITTING APPLICATION PACKAGE | |

Application review

There is a four step evaluation process:

- Opening and administrative verification.
- Review of project concept note.
- Detailed evaluation.
- Review of eligibility of candidates and partners.

Post application requirements

See website.

Case studies

None available.

| AFRICAN CAPACITY BUILDING FOUNDATION (ACBF) | |
|---|------------|
| HOSTED BY | FORMAT |
| ACBF | Foundation |

CONTRIBUTORS: Membership comprises three sponsoring agencies (ADB, UNDP and the World Bank), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), as well as 33 African and non-African countries.

GOAL: To build capacity in the core public sector, in interface areas with the private sector and civil society, in training and research institutions, and in regional organizations in sub-Saharan Africa.

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES SUPPORTED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PHASE 1 | PHASE 2 | PHASE 3 | PHASE 4 | PHASE 5 | PHASE 6 |

GEOGRAPHY

- Africa: all countries
- North Africa
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Other: ACP countries only

SECTOR

- Energy
- ICT
- Transport
- Water and sanitation

BENEFICIARY

- Public
- Public Private Part.
- Private

PROJECT TYPE

- Cross-border
- National
- Sub-national

TYPE OF SUPPORT

- Linked
- Unlinked

GRANT

-
-

COST CONTRIBUTION

-
-

FUNDING BRACKET: Average grant size has been around US\$2,000,000 (min US\$1,500,000, max US\$4,000,000).

Detail of support by project phase

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES | X = YES O = NO |
|---|----------------|
| PHASE 1: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT | |
| Designing enabling legislation | O |
| Designing regulatory approaches | O |
| Project relevant institutional reforms | O |
| Capacity building to support projects | X |
| Consensus building for projects | X |
| PHASE 2: PROJECT DEFINITION | |
| Identification of desired outputs | X |
| Prioritization vs. other projects | O |
| Identification of project champions | O |
| Action planning (TORs, etc.) | O |
| Pre-feasibility studies | X |
| PHASE 3: PROJECT FEASIBILITY | |
| Organizational/administrative | X |
| Financial/financial modeling | X |
| Economic | O |
| Social | O |
| Technical/engineering | O |
| Environmental studies | O |
| PHASE 4: PROJECT STRUCTURING | |
| Public/private options assessment | O |
| Technical/engineering | O |
| Project finance | O |
| Legal structuring | O |
| PHASE 5: TRANSACTION SUPPORT | |
| Project finance | O |
| Technical/engineering | O |
| Legal structuring | O |
| Procurement | O |
| Negotiation | O |
| Post-signing financial agreements | O |
| PHASE 6: POST-IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT | |
| Monitoring | X |
| Evaluation | X |
| Renegotiation/refinancing | X |

DETAIL OF SUPPORT BY PROJECT PHASE – CONTINUED

COMMENTS ON THE KEY ACTIVITIES

The focus of the ACBF is solely on providing support for capacity building in the following six core competency areas:

- Economic Policy Analysis and Development Management.
- Financial Management and Accountability.
- Enhancement and Monitoring of National Statistics.
- Public Administration and Management.
- Strengthening of Policy Analysis Capacity of National Parliaments.
- Professionalisation of the Voices of the Private Sector and Civil Society.

The Foundation works through national, regional and continental organisations such as parliaments, ministries of finance, the Regional Economic Communities and the NEPAD Secretariat, training and research institutes, as well as civil society and private sector groupings. Although the ACBF does not finance physical infrastructural development, it supports the development and implementation of policies that affect their efficient management.

Eligibility criteria and exclusions

In most instances, ACBF requires that the recipient organization seek additional funds from other sources to match ACBF's grant.

ACBF's grant funds are given to organizations and not to individuals.

The application process

| | |
|---|--|
| STEP 1: FILLING THE APPLICATION FORM | <p>A] You need to send a letter requesting support. This letter may include the results of capacity needs assessments and surveys.</p> <p>B] Following initial review ACBF program staff may ask you to submit a formal proposal.</p> <p>The application form (called the Project Identification Note (PIN)) can be accessed from: www.acbf-pact.org/GrantRecipients/</p> |
| STEP 2: PREPARING REQUIRED DOCUMENTS | <p>The list of documents and information requirements can be accessed from: www.acbf-pact.org/GrantRecipients/</p> |
| STEP 3: SUBMITTING APPLICATION PACKAGE | <p>The PIN can be e-mailed, faxed or sent by post to the Executive Secretary of ACBF.</p> |

Application review

ACBF will acknowledge receipt of your proposal and inform you if and when the ACBF Secretariat makes a positive initial appraisal of your application. The status of PINs can be tracked at: www.acbf-pact.org/tracking

Post application requirements

ACBF works closely with the recipients of grants, providing advice and monitoring the activities.

Case study 1

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| NAME OF RECIPIENT | Government of Eritrea |
| GEOGRAPHY | Eritrea |
| SECTOR | Multisector – Economic policy analysis and management |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | Grant |
| AMOUNT OF SUPPORT | US\$900,000 |
| DURATION OF SUPPORT | October 2005 – Ongoing |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED ACTIVITIES

The goal of the Economic Policy Analysis and Management (EPAM) project is to improve the performance and efficiency of the public sector in the management of the economy of Eritrea.

The two main components of the project are institutional strengthening and human capacity development. The institutional strengthening component is to facilitate the acquisition of equipment and materials that will contribute to improving the productivity and working conditions and environment of professionals responsible for economic and development management in the country; and to improve the learning and teaching environment of the College of Business and Economics of the University of Asmara, particularly the postgraduate Master's Degree program.

The human capacity development component involves addressing the need of the absence of skilled human resources. This component will address this need by providing training in economic policy analysis and development management. This component will also facilitate in-country Master's Degree training of professionals and managers.

Case study 2

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| NAME OF RECIPIENT | Government of Namibia |
| GEOGRAPHY | Namibia |
| SECTOR | Multisector – Public service delivery |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | Grant |
| AMOUNT OF SUPPORT | US\$1,580,096 |
| DURATION OF SUPPORT | August 2005 – Ongoing |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED ACTIVITIES

ACBF and the Government of Namibia have signed a Grant Agreement that will provide US\$1,580,096 towards the development of an integrated, comprehensive and result-oriented Performance Management System (PMS), which aims to strengthen and enhance the efficiency of the public sector in Namibia through well-institutionalized performance standard frameworks.

| AFRICAN CATALYTIC GROWTH FUND (ACGF) | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| HOSTED BY | FORMAT |
| The World Bank | Multi-donor pooled Trust Fund |

CONTRIBUTORS: UK Department for International Development (DFID).

GOAL: To accelerate growth, tackle hard to reach MDGs and strengthen regional integration.

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES SUPPORTED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PHASE 1 | PHASE 2 | PHASE 3 | PHASE 4 | PHASE 5 | PHASE 6 |

GEOGRAPHY

Africa: all countries
 North Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Other: ACP countries only

Energy
 ICT
 Transport
 Water and sanitation

BENEFICIARY

Public
 Public Private Part.
 Private

Cross-border
 National
 Sub-national

TYPE OF SUPPORT

Linked
 Unlinked

GRANT
 COST CONTRIBUTION

FUNDING BRACKET: No maximum or minimum limits have been set, but the fund is unlikely to support small grants, in the range of few hundred thousand US dollars.

Detail of support by project phase

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES | X = YES O = NO |
|---|--------------------------------|
| PHASE 1: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT Designing enabling legislation Designing regulatory approaches Project relevant institutional reforms Capacity building to support projects Consensus building for projects | X X X X X |
| PHASE 2: PROJECT DEFINITION Identification of desired outputs Prioritization vs. other projects Identification of project champions Action planning (TORs, etc.) Pre-feasibility studies | X X X X X |
| PHASE 3: PROJECT FEASIBILITY Organizational/administrative Financial/financial modeling Economic Social Technical/engineering Environmental studies | X X X X X X |
| PHASE 4: PROJECT STRUCTURING Public/private options assessment Technical/engineering Project finance Legal structuring | X X X X |
| PHASE 5: TRANSACTION SUPPORT Project finance Technical/engineering Legal structuring Procurement Negotiation Post-signing financial agreements | X X X X X X |
| PHASE 6: POST-IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT Monitoring Evaluation Renegotiation/refinancing | O O O |

COMMENTS ON THE KEY ACTIVITIES

The fund is highly selective and is designed to complement efforts by African leaders and Africa’s international partners to respond to the diversity of experience across the continent. The fund provides support in three categories:

- **High-performing countries** that can achieve higher growth rates and become regional “star players”.
- **Transforming countries** that can demonstrate that recent and sustained commitment to reforms, but where success may be limited by lack of resources to implement critical reforms.
- **Regional integration initiatives** that can increase the supply of multi-country public goods or deliver growth opportunities.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND EXCLUSIONS

Recipients of ACGF funding are mainly governments, but can also be regional economic bodies. Eligibility criteria include:

- Evidence of a credible national strategy for shared growth.
- Evidence of a constraint to growth, the alleviation of which will yield a sharp increase in growth.
- Evidence that aid is being well-utilized in the country, as reflected in the judgment of the donor community in the country.
- Evidence of government commitment and demonstrated improvement in economic governance, supported by political leadership to follow-through with the transformation.
- Where funds are to be allocated to a regional institution, evidence that, with accompanying technical assistance, it can effectively manage the program and be held accountable for its outcomes.

The application process

| | |
|---|---|
| STEP 1: FILLING THE APPLICATION FORM | Relevant application forms can be found on ACGF’s website www.worldbank.org/afr/acgf/ . These should be discussed with the World Bank Staff in the respective country. |
| STEP 2: PREPARING REQUIRED DOCUMENTS | The application form lists the information required to make an application. |
| STEP 3: SUBMITTING APPLICATION PACKAGE | Applications are submitted by the World Bank Country Director of the respective country. |

Application review

A World Bank steering committee reviews applications, which are then included in the ACGF work plan.

Post application requirements

All projects and programs, whether co-financed or stand-alone, will be subject to IDA operational policies and procedures for design, administration and oversight.

Examples of work

The Fund has been only recently launched and as such there are no specific case studies. The following are, however, the possible types of projects that the Fund might support:

ENERGY FOR A HIGH PERFORMING COUNTRY

The country is regionally important and has shown good growth performance over the past several years. Additional growth is constrained by poor reliability of electricity and inadequate coverage (especially in rural areas). Today, the country is poised at a cross-road, where it could make a quantum leap in electricity access. This would require levelling the playing field among multiple providers and options. The ACGF would be used to accelerate this shift through both initial capitalization for strategic investments and institutional strengthening. The results would also help Government implement a new commercially-oriented and sustainable framework for increased access to affordable, reliable and adequate electricity. As a consequence of ACGF support, it will also be possible to use this as part of an approach to scaling up aid.

ACCELERATED CHILD SURVIVAL IN A TRANSFORMING COUNTRY

The country has just emerged from decade long internal conflict. Since the end of the conflict, the conduct of macro policy has been conducive to sustained medium-term growth. The Government has a credible strategy for sustained reform which outlines the critical need to address shared growth and key health outcomes. The ACGF project would support the implementation of an Accelerated Child Survival and Development Program in order to reduce the level of under-five child mortality. The proposal seeks to scale up the interventions that already exist in family and community-based care, population and outreach services, and individually oriented clinical care, focusing on under five mortality and child survival. The project would complement an on-going Health Reconstruction and Development Project (HRSDP) and would leverage additional funding from UNICEF, both at the central and country level. It would additionally help to harmonize activities by different donors in the health sector, and across sectors in the country.

BETTER GOVERNANCE AT A REGIONAL LEVEL

ACGF would support the Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) by addressing timely funding needs and assistance mobilizing technical expertise. ACGF would supplement the funds available for the technical work underpinning the peer review process and to implement programs to address the problems identified by the reviews. IDA cannot fund this effort, and to date other donors have not come forward, in part because of the initially slow pace of implementation by NEPAD. ACGF funding offers an opportunity to break this “vicious cycle” of limited implementation due to lack of resources and accelerate the pace of the APRM, thereby attracting additional support from the development community.

| AFRICAN WATER FACILITY (AWF) | |
|------------------------------|--|
| HOSTED BY | FORMAT |
| African Development Bank | Special Fund of the African Development Bank |

CONTRIBUTORS: Canada, European Commission, France, Norway, Sweden Denmark and Austria have made commitments.

GOAL: To contribute to the efforts of reducing poverty and promoting sustainable development through improving access to water and sanitation within the context of the Africa Water Vision and the Millennium Development Goals.

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES SUPPORTED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PHASE 1 | PHASE 2 | PHASE 3 | PHASE 4 | PHASE 5 | PHASE 6 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| GEOGRAPHY | | SECTOR | |
| Africa: all countries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Energy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| North Africa | <input type="checkbox"/> | ICT | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | <input type="checkbox"/> | Transport | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other: ACP countries only | <input type="checkbox"/> | Water and sanitation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| BENEFICIARY | | PROJECT TYPE | |
| Public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Cross-border | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Public Private Part. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | National | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Private | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sub-national | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | GRANT | COST CONTRIBUTION | |
| Linked | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Unlinked | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

FUNDING BRACKET: Minimum grants of EUR 50,000, maximum of EUR 5,000,000.

Detail of support by project phase

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES | X = YES O = NO |
|---|----------------|
| PHASE 1: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT | |
| Designing enabling legislation | X |
| Designing regulatory approaches | X |
| Project relevant institutional reforms | X |
| Capacity building to support projects | X |
| Consensus building for projects | X |
| PHASE 2: PROJECT DEFINITION | |
| Identification of desired outputs | X |
| Prioritization vs. other projects | X |
| Identification of project champions | X |
| Action planning (TORs, etc.) | X |
| Pre-feasibility studies | X |
| PHASE 3: PROJECT FEASIBILITY | |
| Organizational/administrative | X |
| Financial/financial modeling | X |
| Economic | X |
| Social | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Environmental studies | X |
| PHASE 4: PROJECT STRUCTURING | |
| Public/private options assessment | O |
| Technical/engineering | O |
| Project finance | O |
| Legal structuring | O |
| PHASE 5: TRANSACTION SUPPORT | |
| Project finance | O |
| Technical/engineering | O |
| Legal structuring | O |
| Procurement | O |
| Negotiation | O |
| Post-signing financial agreements | O |
| PHASE 6: POST-IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT | |
| Monitoring | O |
| Evaluation | O |
| Renegotiation/refinancing | O |

COMMENTS ON THE KEY ACTIVITIES

Facility interventions will be under the following six components:

- Implementation of National IWRM.
- National and Regional Capacity Building.
- Information and Knowledge.
- Monitoring & Evaluation.
- Programme and Project Preparation.
- Transboundary Water Resources Management.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND EXCLUSIONS

- The following stakeholders are eligible: Regional member countries of the African Development Bank, political subdivisions or agencies thereof as well as regional agencies or institutions concerned with water resource development in Africa. This implies that the recipient could be central or local Governments, Municipalities, NGOs, civil society organisations, community-based organizations, (CBOs), Regional, sub-regional and sectoral organization (Regional Economic Organization, River Basin Organizations, etc).
- In financing its operational activities, the AWF will give preference to activities for which the ownership by the beneficiaries and their participation can be clearly demonstrated and established.
- The nature and timing of any beneficiary contributions in investments activities will vary and depending on the specific circumstances it could be in cash or in kind such as labour and/or materials.

The application process

| | |
|---|--|
| STEP 1: FILLING THE APPLICATION FORM | The application process is open ended and based on requests from eligible Recipients. |
| STEP 2: PREPARING REQUIRED DOCUMENTS | Applications should be made using the standard form provided by AWF. |
| STEP 3: SUBMITTING APPLICATION PACKAGE | Applications should be submitted to the AWF to the email address indicated on the website or saved on CDROM and sent by courier. |

Application review

Applications are typically processed within three months.

Post application requirements

Within three months of completion of the project, the Recipient submits a project completion report covering the implementation of all project activities in a format defined by the Facility. The report must clearly state the outcomes in relation to the objectives and performance indicators.

Case study 1

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| NAME OF RECIPIENT | Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Fisheries of Burkina Faso, representing the Volta Basin Technical Committee |
| GEOGRAPHY | Burkina Faso, Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Togo, Mali and Benin |
| SECTOR | Transboundary Water Resources Management |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | Facilitating the creation of the Volta Basin Authority |
| AMOUNT OF SUPPORT | EUR 165,000 |
| DURATION OF SUPPORT | 6 months |

| DBSA DEVELOPMENT FUND | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| HOSTED BY | FORMAT |
| DBSA | Project support facility |

CONTRIBUTORS: DBSA and South African Department of Treasury.

GOAL: To maximise the impact of development finance through addressing human, institutional and financial capacity constraints to rural and urban development.

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES SUPPORTED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PHASE 1 | PHASE 2 | PHASE 3 | PHASE 4 | PHASE 5 | PHASE 6 |

GEOGRAPHY

Africa: all countries
 North Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Other: ACP countries only

SECTOR

Energy
 ICT
 Transport
 Water and sanitation

BENEFICIARY

Public
 Public Private Part.
 Private

PROJECT TYPE

Cross-border
 National
 Sub-national

TYPE OF SUPPORT

Linked
 Unlinked

GRANT

COST CONTRIBUTION

FUNDING BRACKET: Information not available.

Detail of support by project phase

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES | X = YES O = NO |
|---|--------------------------------|
| PHASE 1: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT Designing enabling legislation Designing regulatory approaches Project relevant institutional reforms Capacity building to support projects Consensus building for projects | O O O X X |
| PHASE 2: PROJECT DEFINITION Identification of desired outputs Prioritization vs. other projects Identification of project champions Action planning (TORs, etc.) Pre-feasibility studies | X X X X X |
| PHASE 3: PROJECT FEASIBILITY Organizational/administrative Financial/financial modeling Economic Social Technical/engineering Environmental studies | X X O O X O |
| PHASE 4: PROJECT STRUCTURING Public/private options assessment Technical/engineering Project finance Legal structuring | O O O O |
| PHASE 5: TRANSACTION SUPPORT Project finance Technical/engineering Legal structuring Procurement Negotiation Post-signing financial agreements | O O O O O O |
| PHASE 6: POST-IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT Monitoring Evaluation Renegotiation/refinancing | O O O |

COMMENTS ON THE KEY ACTIVITIES

The key area of focus is assisting Local Municipalities and District Municipalities in ensuring basic services are delivered to disadvantaged communities and local economic development is enhanced. Support for public utilities, NGOs, CBOs, private sector organs and communities can also be considered. Support is usually provided by means of seconding staff with:

- Either financial expertise: especially in compliance with audit requirements and the Municipal Finance Management Act.
- Or technical expertise: civil and structural engineering, mainly in water and sanitation.
- Or project management expertise.

Support is also available for third party technical assistance.

The application process

| | |
|---|---|
| STEP 1: FILLING THE APPLICATION FORM | Please contact DBSA Development Fund for advise on detailed application procedures. |
| STEP 2: PREPARING REQUIRED DOCUMENTS | |
| STEP 3: SUBMITTING APPLICATION PACKAGE | |

Case studies

None available.

| DEVCO | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| HOSTED BY | FORMAT |
| IFC | MULTI-DONOR PIDG FACILITY |

CONTRIBUTORS: IFC, DFID, the Dutch Ministry for Foreign Affairs (DGIS) and the Swedish International Agency for Cooperation and Development (Sida). IFC's Advisory Services Department hosts DevCo.

GOAL: To assist African countries, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Specialised Infrastructure Development Agencies and related institutions to prepare high quality, viable regional infrastructure projects in energy, water, transport, and ICTs, which would be ready to solicit financing from public and private sources.

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES SUPPORTED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PHASE 1 | PHASE 2 | PHASE 3 | PHASE 4 | PHASE 5 | PHASE 6 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| GEOGRAPHY | | SECTOR | |
| Africa: all countries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Energy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| North Africa | <input type="checkbox"/> | ICT | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | <input type="checkbox"/> | Transport | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Other: ACP countries only | <input type="checkbox"/> | Water and sanitation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| BENEFICIARY | | PROJECT TYPE | |
| Public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Cross-border | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Public Private Part. | <input type="checkbox"/> | National | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Private | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sub-national | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | GRANT | COST CONTRIBUTION | |
| Linked | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Unlinked | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |

FUNDING BRACKET: Historically around US\$1,000,000 per project.

Detail of support by project phase

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES | X = YES O = NO |
|---|----------------|
| PHASE 1: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT | |
| Designing enabling legislation | O |
| Designing regulatory approaches | O |
| Project relevant institutional reforms | O |
| Capacity building to support projects | O |
| Consensus building for projects | O |
| PHASE 2: PROJECT DEFINITION | |
| Identification of desired outputs | X |
| Prioritization vs. other projects | X |
| Identification of project champions | X |
| Action planning (TORs, etc.) | X |
| Pre-feasibility studies | X |
| PHASE 3: PROJECT FEASIBILITY | |
| Organizational/administrative | X |
| Financial/financial modeling | X |
| Economic | X |
| Social | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Environmental studies | X |
| PHASE 4: PROJECT STRUCTURING | |
| Public/private options assessment | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Project finance | X |
| Legal structuring | X |
| PHASE 5: TRANSACTION SUPPORT | |
| Project finance | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Legal structuring | X |
| Procurement | X |
| Negotiation | X |
| Post-signing financial agreements | X |
| PHASE 6: POST-IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT | |
| Monitoring | O |
| Evaluation | O |
| Renegotiation/refinancing | O |

DETAIL OF SUPPORT BY PROJECT PHASE – CONTINUED

COMMENTS ON THE KEY ACTIVITIES

- Funding of early stage opportunity analysis and project development.
- Funding for specialized consultants to support IFC Advisory Services.
- Partial underwriting of IFC risks associated with advisory mandates.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND EXCLUSIONS

- DevCo funds are only available to support projects where IFC Advisory Services is the lead financial advisor. Provision of grant is therefore linked to this route.
- DevCo has a global focus but only supports countries from the first three columns of Part1 of the DAC list of aid recipients.

The application process

| | |
|---|---|
| STEP 1: FILLING THE APPLICATION FORM | The process begins with the government office which is seeking support through contacting IFC Advisory Services. |
| STEP 2: PREPARING REQUIRED DOCUMENTS | IFC Advisory Services will then, if deemed appropriate, complete and submit the required application form to DevCo. |
| STEP 3: SUBMITTING APPLICATION PACKAGE | |

Application review

Once the application for DevCo funding has been submitted by IFC Advisory Services to the relevant donors for review, they have ten days to review it. If no objection is received, the application for funding is approved.

Applications are accepted all year round.

Post application requirements

If the project is funded, quarterly report on the status of the project and a project completion report are required to be submitted.

Case study 1

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| NAME OF RECIPIENT | Government of Madagascar |
| GEOGRAPHY | Madagascar |
| SECTOR | Transport (Port) |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | Grant (unconditional) |
| AMOUNT OF SUPPORT | US\$650,000 |
| DURATION OF SUPPORT | October 2003 – May 2005 |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED ACTIVITIES

DevCo supported the Government of Madagascar on the implementation of a PPP for the Port of Toamasina, the principal deep-water port. DevCo DFID Non-Core Fund provided US\$650,000; PIDG TAF provided US\$350,000 to support capacity building for the port's management.

In May 2005, International Container Terminal Services Inc. (ICTSI) of the Philippines was selected under a 20-year concession for the operation, management, financing, rehabilitation, and development of the container terminal on a PPP basis.

An estimated US\$300,000,000 will be mobilized from the operations of the container terminal in the form of concession fees, royalties, and investments.

Case study 2

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| NAME OF RECIPIENT | Governments of Kenya and Uganda |
| GEOGRAPHY | Kenya and Uganda |
| SECTOR | Transport (Rail) |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | Grant (unconditional) |
| AMOUNT OF SUPPORT | S\$900,000 |
| DURATION OF SUPPORT | July 2002 – September 2006 |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED ACTIVITIES

DevCo supported a pioneering mandate to advise on the selection of a concessionaire to operate and manage the national railway systems in Kenya and Uganda for the next 25 years. DevCo Dutch and DFID Non-Core funds provided US\$900,000 for consultants. PPIAF & Bilateral Donors provided US\$1,400,000 for consultants.

The winning bidder, RVRC, will pay an annual concession fee of 11.1% of gross revenues, plus a passenger services fee. The annual concession fees equate to about US\$9,500,000 million per year based on current revenues, vs. current deficits now of about US\$15,000,000.

RVRC is expected to invest US\$322,000,000 in rehabilitating existing assets and new equipment over the term of the concession. This project is expected to lead to lower transportation costs and increased efficiency, setting the stage for stronger economic growth in East Africa.

Post-implementation support is being considered to ensure that the concession continues to operate successfully.

| FACILITY FOR EURO-MEDITERRANEAN INVESTMENT AND PARTNERSHIP (FEMIP) SUPPORT FUND | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| HOSTED BY | FORMAT |
| European Investment Bank | Fund at the European Investment Bank |

CONTRIBUTORS: European Investment Bank (EIB).

GOAL: To help FEMIP partner countries and private promoters better prepare, manage and supervise their investment projects ¹. To improve the quality and development impact of the investment. To strengthen the management capacities of promoters.

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES SUPPORTED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PHASE 1 | PHASE 2 | PHASE 3 | PHASE 4 | PHASE 5 | PHASE 6 |

GEOGRAPHY

Africa: all countries
 North Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Other: ACP countries only

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Energy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ICT | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Transport | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Water and sanitation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

BENEFICIARY

Public
 Public Private Part.
 Private

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Cross-border | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | National | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Sub-national | <input type="checkbox"/> |

TYPE OF SUPPORT

Linked
 Unlinked

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | GRANT | <input type="checkbox"/> | COST CONTRIBUTION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

FUNDING BRACKET: Minimum US\$5,000 and maximum US\$5,000,000.

¹The EIB's operations in the Mediterranean partner countries have been brought together under FEMIP since October 2002.

Detail of support by project phase

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES | X = YES O = NO |
|---|----------------|
| PHASE 1: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT | |
| Designing enabling legislation | X |
| Designing regulatory approaches | X |
| Project relevant institutional reforms | X |
| Capacity building to support projects | X |
| Consensus building for projects | X |
| PHASE 2: PROJECT DEFINITION | |
| Identification of desired outputs | X |
| Prioritization vs. other projects | X |
| Identification of project champions | X |
| Action planning (TORs, etc.) | X |
| Pre-feasibility studies | X |
| PHASE 3: PROJECT FEASIBILITY | |
| Organizational/administrative | X |
| Financial/financial modeling | X |
| Economic | X |
| Social | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Environmental studies | X |
| PHASE 4: PROJECT STRUCTURING | |
| Public/private options assessment | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Project finance | X |
| Legal structuring | X |
| PHASE 5: TRANSACTION SUPPORT | |
| Project finance | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Legal structuring | X |
| Procurement | X |
| Negotiation | X |
| Post-signing financial agreements | X |
| PHASE 6: POST-IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT | |
| Monitoring | X |
| Evaluation | X |
| Renegotiation/refinancing | X |

COMMENTS ON THE KEY ACTIVITIES

- Pre-feasibility or feasibility studies for investment projects relating to the private sector, water and wastewater, the environment, transport, communications, education and health.
- Project Management Units (PMUs) at the implementation stage, to avoid common problems such as delays and cost overruns.
- Missions to evaluate the impact of the investment operations.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND EXCLUSIONS

The technical assistance (TA) operations have to be linked to a future or ongoing EIB investment. All TA operations have to be approved by the EIB and European Commission services.

Geographical scope: Algeria, Egypt, Gaza and West Bank, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia.

The application process

| | |
|---|---|
| STEP 1: FILLING THE APPLICATION FORM | Promoters interested in submitting a TA proposal should contact the FEMIP TA Coordinator (see contact details in Step 4). Applications for financing from the FEMIP Support Fund will be made by EIB in close cooperation with the Promoter. |
| STEP 2: PREPARING REQUIRED DOCUMENTS | |
| STEP 3: SUBMITTING APPLICATION PACKAGE | |

Application review

The EIB will prepare the individual TA request and the terms of reference, and will maintain communication with the promoter.

Post application requirements

None.

Case study 1

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| NAME OF RECIPIENT | Council for Development and Reconstruction, Lebanon |
| GEOGRAPHY | Lebanon |
| SECTOR | Transport (Roads) |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | Project implementation |
| AMOUNT OF SUPPORT | EUR 718,000 |
| DURATION OF SUPPORT | 3 years |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED ACTIVITIES

The operation concerns technical assistance to the Project Management Unit (PMU) established at the Council for Development and Reconstruction for a road construction project. The project consists of improvements to the two main road corridors linking Lebanon and Syria, which are crucial for trade development between the two countries and the region. The project will contribute to an international multimode transport network in the region, which has emerged as planning goal for the Euro-Med partnership.

Case study 2

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| NAME OF RECIPIENT | National Wastewater Authority, Tunisia |
| GEOGRAPHY | Tunisia |
| SECTOR | Water and wastewater |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | Project evaluation |
| AMOUNT OF SUPPORT | EUR 780,000 |
| DURATION OF SUPPORT | 2 years |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED ACTIVITIES

The EIB has financed projects in the area of wastewater in Tunisia for several years, through the Office National d'Assainissement (ONAS). An in-depth evaluation of the "ONAS III" programme highlighted several areas where improvements can be made, at each stage of the project cycle. An action plan has been developed, with 6 main objectives. This includes recommendations to improve the financial management of projects, to improve the quality of works and to optimize their cost, to improve the analytical data and the operation of wastewater treatment plants, among others. The quality of future projects in this area is therefore expected to improve, once the action plan is implemented.

| FACILITY FOR EURO-MEDITERRANEAN INVESTMENT AND PARTNERSHIP (FEMIP) TRUST FUND | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| HOSTED BY | FORMAT |
| European Investment Bank | Fund at the European Investment Bank |

CONTRIBUTORS: 15 EU member states and the European Commission.

GOAL: The objective of the FTF is to foster private sector development in the Mediterranean countries. Specifically: (i) the development of an "enabling environment" for private sector activity by fostering the creation of adequate capital and human "infrastructure" in the region; and (ii) foster and diversify the availability of financial instruments for the private sector.

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES SUPPORTED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| PHASE 1 | PHASE 2 | PHASE 3 | PHASE 4 | PHASE 5 | PHASE 6 |
| GEOGRAPHY | | | SECTOR | | |
| Africa: all countries | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | Energy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| North Africa | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | ICT | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Transport | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Other: ACP countries only | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | Water and sanitation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| BENEFICIARY | | | PROJECT TYPE | | |
| Public | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Cross-border | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Public Private Part. | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | National | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Private | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Sub-national | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | | GRANT | COST CONTRIBUTION | | |
| Linked | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | |
| Unlinked | | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |

FUNDING BRACKET: Not specified.

Detail of support by project phase

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES | X = YES O = NO |
|---|----------------|
| PHASE 1: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT | |
| Designing enabling legislation | X |
| Designing regulatory approaches | X |
| Project relevant institutional reforms | X |
| Capacity building to support projects | X |
| Consensus building for projects | X |
| PHASE 2: PROJECT DEFINITION | |
| Identification of desired outputs | X |
| Prioritization vs. other projects | X |
| Identification of project champions | X |
| Action planning (TORs, etc.) | X |
| Pre-feasibility studies | X |
| PHASE 3: PROJECT FEASIBILITY | |
| Organizational/administrative | O |
| Financial/financial modeling | O |
| Economic | O |
| Social | O |
| Technical/engineering | O |
| Environmental studies | O |
| PHASE 4: PROJECT STRUCTURING | |
| Public/private options assessment | O |
| Technical/engineering | O |
| Project finance | O |
| Legal structuring | O |
| PHASE 5: TRANSACTION SUPPORT | |
| Project finance | O |
| Technical/engineering | O |
| Legal structuring | O |
| Procurement | O |
| Negotiation | O |
| Post-signing financial agreements | O |
| PHASE 6: POST-IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT | |
| Monitoring | O |
| Evaluation | O |
| Renegotiation/refinancing | O |

DETAIL OF SUPPORT BY PROJECT PHASE – CONTINUED

COMMENTS ON THE KEY ACTIVITIES

The FTF comprises two windows:

- The Technical Assistance window. Activities falling under the scope of this window are “upstream” technical assistance projects including policy, legal, regulatory and institutional reform studies, sector development strategies, capacity building, and training schemes.
- The Private Sector Support window. Aiming at increasing the scope and the range of financial instruments currently available to directly support private sector development in the Mediterranean countries, by providing financing for equity, quasi-equity and guarantee type of operations throughout the Mediterranean region.

No specific amounts are allocated to the two windows.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND EXCLUSIONS

- EIB will examine proposals/ideas concerning “upstream” technical assistance projects originating from external parties. Projects to be financed under the Private Sector Support window are to be originated exclusively by EIB.
- Geographical scope: FEMIP countries of operation i.e. Algeria, Egypt, Gaza and the West Bank, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey.

The application process

| | |
|---|--|
| STEP 1: FILLING THE APPLICATION FORM | Promoters interested in submitting a TA proposal should contact the FEMIP TA Coordinator (see contact details in Step 4) |
| STEP 2: PREPARING REQUIRED DOCUMENTS | |
| STEP 3: SUBMITTING APPLICATION PACKAGE | |

Application review

The EIB will prepare the individual TA request and the terms of reference, and will maintain communication with the Promoter.

Post application requirements

None.

Case study 1

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| NAME OF RECIPIENT | n/a |
| GEOGRAPHY | FEMIP countries |
| SECTOR | Financial sector |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | Grant for study: “Improving the efficiency of workers’ remittances in Mediterranean Countries” |
| AMOUNT OF SUPPORT | EUR 200,000 |
| DURATION OF SUPPORT | 6 months |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED ACTIVITIES

The study objective is to determine ways by which the efficiency of workers’ remittances in Mediterranean countries could be improved. The study examines the magnitude of the volume of funds transferred, the obstacles hampering remittances and proposes courses of action aimed at maximising their impact on the financing of the economies of the Mediterranean partner countries.

Case study 2

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| NAME OF RECIPIENT | n/a |
| GEOGRAPHY | FEMIP countries |
| SECTOR | Transport and logistics |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | Grant for study: “Logistics needs in the Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPCs). Potential for the development of a Mediterranean logistics platform network” |
| AMOUNT OF SUPPORT | Up to EUR 600,000 |
| DURATION OF SUPPORT | 12 months |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED ACTIVITIES

The aim of the study is to analyse logistics needs in the MPCs, particularly with regard to the creation of logistics platforms and to determine the “catalytic” role that these platforms can play in disseminating logistics know-how and establishing whether connecting them as part of a network could help to integrate intermodal supply chains in the Mediterranean more effectively.

| FUND FOR AFRICAN PRIVATE SECTOR ASSISTANCE (FAPA) | |
|---|----------------------|
| HOSTED BY | FORMAT |
| African Investment Bank | Technical Assistance |

CONTRIBUTORS: The Government of Japan has committed US\$20,000,000. This could be scaled up to US\$40,000,000, with total target contribution of US\$200,000,000, to be mobilized from other donors.

GOAL: FAPA supports the objectives set out in the African Development Bank (ADB)'s Private Sector Development Strategy and the Enhanced Private Sector Assistance (EPSA) initiative, which includes the development of infrastructure.

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES SUPPORTED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PHASE 1 | PHASE 2 | PHASE 3 | PHASE 4 | PHASE 5 | PHASE 6 |

GEOGRAPHY

Africa: all countries
 North Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Other: ACP countries only

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Energy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ICT | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Transport | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Water and sanitation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

SECTOR

BENEFICIARY

Public
 Public Private Part.
 Private

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Cross-border | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | National | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Sub-national | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

PROJECT TYPE

TYPE OF SUPPORT

Linked
 Unlinked

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | GRANT | <input type="checkbox"/> | COST CONTRIBUTION |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

FUNDING BRACKET: Interventions are usually not expected to exceed US\$1,000,000.

Detail of support by project phase

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES | X = YES O = NO |
|---|----------------------------|
| PHASE 1: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT Designing enabling legislation Designing regulatory approaches Project relevant institutional reforms Capacity building to support projects Consensus building for projects | X X X X X |
| PHASE 2: PROJECT DEFINITION Identification of desired outputs Prioritization vs. other projects Identification of project champions Action planning (TORs, etc.) Pre-feasibility studies | X X X X X |
| PHASE 3: PROJECT FEASIBILITY Organizational/administrative Financial/financial modeling Economic Social Technical/engineering Environmental studies | X X X X X X |
| PHASE 4: PROJECT STRUCTURING Public/private options assessment Technical/engineering Project finance Legal structuring | X X X X |
| PHASE 5: TRANSACTION SUPPORT Project finance Technical/engineering Legal structuring Procurement Negotiation Post-signing financial agreements | X X X X X X |
| PHASE 6: POST-IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT Monitoring Evaluation Renegotiation/refinancing | O O O |

COMMENTS ON THE KEY ACTIVITIES

FAPA can assist governments and private sector operators to create, renew, and expand infrastructure. Assistance for project-specific elements will depend on the scope of the project and the extent of the impact that the project is expected to have at a sector level and/or national/regional level.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND EXCLUSIONS

All regional member countries of the ADB are eligible, with the exception of countries under sanction. Preference is given to requests which feed into ADB/ADF financed projects.

The application process

| | |
|---|--|
| STEP 1: FILLING THE APPLICATION FORM | The EPSA Focal Point (epsa@afdb.org) located in the ADB can provide advice on the modalities of making the application, which entails obtaining the buy-in of the relevant operations department of the ADB that will actually prepare and submit the application. |
| STEP 2: PREPARING REQUIRED DOCUMENTS | |
| STEP 3: SUBMITTING APPLICATION PACKAGE | |

Application review

On submission, the application will be reviewed by the EPSA Implementation Committee (an inter-departmental committee of the ADB). If the application is found to be consistent with the objectives of the FAPA it will be submitted to the Japanese authorities for consideration.

Post application requirements

The proposals will be subject to the standard requirements for trust funds managed by ADB.

Case study

Case studies are not yet available as FAPA was only launched in January 2006.

| GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACILITY (GEF) | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| HOSTED BY | FORMAT |
| UNEP | Trust Fund |

CONTRIBUTORS: 32 donor countries. GEF projects are managed by the three GEF implementing agencies, the UNEP, the UNDP, and the World Bank.

GOAL: To fund projects and programs that achieve global environmental benefits related to six complex issues: climate change, biodiversity, international waters, land degradation, ozone-layer depletion and persistent organic pollutants. To assist in promoting sustainable livelihoods in local communities and achieving national development priorities.

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES SUPPORTED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PHASE 1 | PHASE 2 | PHASE 3 | PHASE 4 | PHASE 5 | PHASE 6 |

GEOGRAPHY

Africa: all countries
 North Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Other: ACP countries only

SECTOR

Energy
 ICT
 Transport
 Water and sanitation

BENEFICIARY

Public
 Public Private Part.
 Private

PROJECT TYPE

Cross-border
 National
 Sub-national

TYPE OF SUPPORT

Linked
 Unlinked

GRANT

COST CONTRIBUTION

FUNDING BRACKET: n/a.

Detail of support by project phase

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES | X = YES O = NO |
|---|----------------|
| PHASE 1: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT | |
| Designing enabling legislation | X |
| Designing regulatory approaches | X |
| Project relevant institutional reforms | X |
| Capacity building to support projects | X |
| Consensus building for projects | X |
| PHASE 2: PROJECT DEFINITION | |
| Identification of desired outputs | X |
| Prioritization vs. other projects | X |
| Identification of project champions | X |
| Action planning (TORs, etc.) | X |
| Pre-feasibility studies | X |
| PHASE 3: PROJECT FEASIBILITY | |
| Organizational/administrative | X |
| Financial/financial modeling | X |
| Economic | X |
| Social | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Environmental studies | X |
| PHASE 4: PROJECT STRUCTURING | |
| Public/private options assessment | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Project finance | X |
| Legal structuring | X |
| PHASE 5: TRANSACTION SUPPORT | |
| Project finance | O |
| Technical/engineering | O |
| Legal structuring | O |
| Procurement | O |
| Negotiation | O |
| Post-signing financial agreements | O |
| PHASE 6: POST-IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT | |
| Monitoring | X |
| Evaluation | X |
| Renegotiation/refinancing | X |

DETAIL OF SUPPORT BY PROJECT PHASE – CONTINUED

COMMENTS ON THE KEY ACTIVITIES

- Supports the incremental cost of environmentally beneficial projects relative to the cost of the base-line project, i.e. they cover the difference or “increment” between a less costly, more polluting option and a costlier, more environmentally friendly option.
- Provides grants and concessional finance for project preparation and development activities, enabling activities² and full projects, whether medium or large-sized. It also provides small grants and finances capacity building activities.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND EXCLUSIONS

- *Project eligibility criteria:* project must reflect national or regional priorities and have the support of the country or countries involved, and must improve the global environment or advance the prospect of reducing its risks.
- *Country eligibility criteria:* developing countries that have ratified the relevant treaty are eligible to propose biodiversity and climate change projects. Others, primarily transition economies, are eligible if their country is a party to the appropriate treaty and eligible to borrow from the World Bank or receive technical assistance grants from the UNDP.

The application process

| | |
|---|---|
| STEP 1: FILLING THE APPLICATION FORM | GEF project ideas may be proposed directly to UNDP, UNEP, or the World Bank. The type of application and requirements varies by project category and type – refer to www.thegef.org for details. |
| STEP 2: PREPARING REQUIRED DOCUMENTS | |
| STEP 3: SUBMITTING APPLICATION PACKAGE | |

Application review

Processing of project applications depends on the project category applied for and the GEF grant value requested. The timeline typically varies from 10 days to 60 days.

² The Enabling Activities are specifically designed to assist developing countries in meeting their communications obligations and the overall objectives of the Framework Convention. Projects that do not qualify under the “long-term operational programmes” or the Enabling Activities but are high national priority and re cost-effective may be considered under the Short-term Response Measures.

Post application requirements

Once the grant application is approved, the project will be monitored and evaluated (M&E) by the GEF Evaluation Office, an independent entity within the GEF that reports directly to the GEF Council. All projects must include at least the basic specified M&E plan before approval itself, and provide project implementation reports and project monitoring documentation.

Case study 1

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| NAME OF RECIPIENT | Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Zimbabwe |
| GEOGRAPHY | Zimbabwe |
| SECTOR | Multi-sector/ environment |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | Grant (supplemented by co-financing) |
| AMOUNT OF SUPPORT | US\$94,000 |
| DURATION OF SUPPORT | March 1997 – February 1999 |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED ACTIVITIES

The goal of this project was to support the completion of an initial national communication for Zimbabwe for the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The project implementing agency was UNEP. GEF approval was obtained in February 1997 and the project started by the end of March 1997. The National Communication workshop was held on 24-25 March 1997. The final external project evaluation was submitted in February 1999. The total project cost was US\$114,000.

Case study 2

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| NAME OF RECIPIENT | Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources (MTENR), Zambia |
| GEOGRAPHY | Zambia |
| SECTOR | Multi-sector/ environment |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | Grant (supplemented by co-financing), Unlinked |
| AMOUNT OF SUPPORT | US\$225,000 |
| DURATION OF SUPPORT | December 2004 – Ongoing |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED ACTIVITIES

The programme funded was Zambia's National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environmental Management. The project implementing agency is UNDP. The project deals with capacity development issues related to the implementation of the environmental conventions in Zambia, and to environmental management in general. The NCSA will involve a thorough assessment and analysis of Zambia's capacity constraints and needs in relation its commitments under the Rio Conventions and related international instruments. The total project cost is US\$321,000.

| GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR OUTPUT BASED AID (GPOBA) | |
|---|------------------------|
| HOSTED BY | FORMAT |
| The World Bank | Multi-donor trust fund |

CONTRIBUTORS: Established by UK Department for International Development and the World Bank. The IFC and the Dutch Government have also pledged support.

GOAL: To provide increased access to reliable basic infrastructure and social services to the poor in developing countries through the wider use of Output Based Aid (OBA) approaches.

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES SUPPORTED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PHASE 1 | PHASE 2 | PHASE 3 | PHASE 4 | PHASE 5 | PHASE 6 |

GEOGRAPHY

Africa: all countries
 North Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Other: ACP countries only

Energy
 ICT
 Transport
 Water and sanitation

SECTOR

BENEFICIARY

Public
 Public Private Part.
 Private

Cross-border
 National
 Sub-national

PROJECT TYPE

TYPE OF SUPPORT

Linked
 Unlinked

GRANT

COST CONTRIBUTION

FUNDING BRACKET: US\$25,000 - US\$500,000, with the average being around US\$200,000.

Detail of support by project phase

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES | X = YES O = NO |
|---|--------------------------------|
| PHASE 1: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT Designing enabling legislation Designing regulatory approaches Project relevant institutional reforms Capacity building to support projects Consensus building for projects | O O O O O |
| PHASE 2: PROJECT DEFINITION Identification of desired outputs Prioritization vs. other projects Identification of project champions Action planning (TORs, etc.) Pre-feasibility studies | X X X X X |
| PHASE 3: PROJECT FEASIBILITY Organizational/administrative Financial/financial modeling Economic Social Technical/engineering Environmental studies | X X X X X X |
| PHASE 4: PROJECT STRUCTURING Public/private options assessment Technical/engineering Project finance Legal structuring | X X X X |
| PHASE 5: TRANSACTION SUPPORT Project finance Technical/engineering Legal structuring Procurement Negotiation Post-signing financial agreements | X X X X X X |
| PHASE 6: POST-IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT Monitoring Evaluation Renegotiation/refinancing | X X X |

Comments on the key activities

Key GPOBA activities include support for:

- the funding of output-based payments (i.e. subsidies) to facilitate the piloting of innovative, small-scale projects;
- studies and other inputs to assist in the design, implementation and evaluation of particular schemes intended to pilot the application of OBA approaches; and
- publications, workshops, and conferences to help identify, disseminate and document emerging knowledge on OBA and related topics.

Eligibility criteria and exclusions

- Any member country of the World Bank Group is eligible for support.
- GPOBA requires that government authorities endorse any project proposal which will involve technical assistance.
- Whilst GPOBA technical assistance support is provided as a grant, co-financing from either the government or another donor will strengthen the application for support.
- If technical assistance is provided, there is an expectation that the recipient will be applying for funding from GPOBA for output based subsidies.

The application process

| | |
|---|--|
| STEP 1: FILLING THE APPLICATION FORM | The application form and related procedures are described on the GPOBA website – see www.gpoba.org |
| STEP 2: PREPARING REQUIRED DOCUMENTS | Applications can be made for: (1) technical assistance on the design, implementation and evaluation of individual projects; (2) technical assistance and OBA subsidy funding, or just OBA subsidy funding; or (3) dissemination of emerging experience with OBA schemes. |
| STEP 3: SUBMITTING APPLICATION PACKAGE | Applications can be submitted via the website, by email, or by fax. Applications are accepted all year round. |

Application review

For projects that do not request OBA subsidies, the expected timeframe is 4 to 6 weeks from the date of submission, depending on the quality of the application. For projects that request OBA subsidies the timeframe is likely to be longer, depending on the exact nature of the project.

Post application requirements

Recipients are required to report the outcome of the project.

Case study 1

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| NAME OF RECIPIENT | Government of Mozambique |
| GEOGRAPHY | Mozambique |
| SECTOR | Grant |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | GPOBA grant: US\$160,000 |
| AMOUNT OF SUPPORT | US\$130,000 |
| DURATION OF SUPPORT | Spring 2003 – Summer 2006 |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED ACTIVITIES

Objectives: there is currently low access to electricity services in rural areas of the country. The Government is trying to expand coverage, and with the support of several bilateral and multilateral donors, is piloting OBA in Northern Imhambane.

GPOBA's role: assist Government institutions with elaboration of critical components of the OBA scheme, including advice and assistance in establishing the management structure for the subsidy scheme and the retention of a trust agent to help the Government with disbursement and reporting functions.

Activity Type: project design and development.

Case study 2

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| NAME OF RECIPIENT | Government of Uganda |
| GEOGRAPHY | Uganda |
| SECTOR | Water and sanitation |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | GPOBA grant: US\$425,000 |
| AMOUNT OF SUPPORT | US\$10,000 |
| DURATION OF SUPPORT | Winter 2006 - Ongoing |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED ACTIVITIES

Objectives: local private sector providers have been operating water supply systems in many small towns in Uganda over the past few years through management contracts. These operators have brought clear efficiency gains to the sector. However, the challenge for the Government of Uganda is to scale up service delivery in small towns and expand into rural growth centres in order to meet its poverty reduction targets. GPOBA will be working with the Government to design OBA schemes in small towns and rural growth centres that will provide targeted subsidies to the poor for access to piped water supply, while allowing private operators to expand their role providing much needed financing and expertise.

GPOBA's role: GPOBA has approved funding for technical assistance to support the design of the OBA scheme.

Activity Type: project design and development.

| ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FACILITY | |
|--|-------------|
| HOSTED BY | FORMAT |
| IDB | TA Facility |

CONTRIBUTORS: IDB

GOAL: To assist in the preparation or implementation of projects or policies and to help in the development of institutions or human resources.

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES SUPPORTED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PHASE 1 | PHASE 2 | PHASE 3 | PHASE 4 | PHASE 5 | PHASE 6 |

GEOGRAPHY

Africa: all countries
 North Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Other: ACP countries only

SECTOR

Energy
 ICT
 Transport
 Water and sanitation

BENEFICIARY

Public
 Public Private Part.
 Private

PROJECT TYPE

Cross-border
 National
 Sub-national

TYPE OF SUPPORT

Linked
 Unlinked

GRANT

COST CONTRIBUTION

FUNDING BRACKET:

- Public sector up to Islamic Dinars (ID) 300,000.
- Private sector up to ID 100,000.

Detail of support by project phase

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES | X = YES O = NO |
|---|----------------|
| PHASE 1: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT | |
| Designing enabling legislation | X |
| Designing regulatory approaches | X |
| Project relevant institutional reforms | X |
| Capacity building to support projects | X |
| Consensus building for projects | X |
| PHASE 2: PROJECT DEFINITION | |
| Identification of desired outputs | X |
| Prioritization vs. other projects | X |
| Identification of project champions | X |
| Action planning (TORs, etc.) | X |
| Pre-feasibility studies | X |
| PHASE 3: PROJECT FEASIBILITY | |
| Organizational/administrative | X |
| Financial/financial modeling | X |
| Economic | X |
| Social | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Environmental studies | X |
| PHASE 4: PROJECT STRUCTURING | |
| Public/private options assessment | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Project finance | X |
| Legal structuring | X |
| PHASE 5: TRANSACTION SUPPORT | |
| Project finance | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Legal structuring | X |
| Procurement | X |
| Negotiation | X |
| Post-signing financial agreements | X |
| PHASE 6: POST-IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT | |
| Monitoring | X |
| Evaluation | X |
| Renegotiation/refinancing | X |

DETAIL OF SUPPORT BY PROJECT PHASE – CONTINUED

COMMENTS ON THE KEY ACTIVITIES

- Technical assistance is focused on:
 - high level advisory activities (definition of policies, preparation of sectoral plans, institution building, research etc); and
 - project level activities (feasibility study, detailed design, supervision of implementation, pilot projects etc).
- A TA activity can be financed either as a component of a project or as a separate operation.
- TA activities as part of a project are financed through the same mode as the project itself (usually a loan) while independent TA operations are financed by a grant (up to ID 300,000) or an interest-free loan, or a combination of both.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND EXCLUSIONS

- Contribution requirements:
 - Public sector: 10% of the total cost
 - Private sector: 25-50% of the total cost.
- All IDB member countries can benefit from TA operations. For TA provided by consulting firms, preference is given to member country firms.
- The priority for TA grant financing is given to least developed member countries and, in particular, for infrastructure and agriculture projects.
- TA financing by IDB for project preparation should not be construed as a commitment to finance the project itself.
- IDB's financing covers primarily the foreign currency cost component but can also include some local costs.

The application process

| | |
|---|--|
| STEP 1: FILLING THE APPLICATION FORM | The application is an open format and should include the following details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general description; • detailed terms of reference; • detailed estimate of cost involved (in both foreign and local currency); • proposed financing plan; |
| STEP 2: PREPARING REQUIRED DOCUMENTS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of counterparts; • mode of procurement; • expected period of implementation; • capacity strength and experience of the executing agency; and • justification for project and benefits. |
| STEP 3: SUBMITTING APPLICATION PACKAGE | Applications for financing should be submitted through the IDB Governor of the concerned country or the Ministry / entity officially designated to deal with the IDB. |

Application review

On review, if request is found to meet, in principle, IDB's requirements, further information, if required, will be obtained by correspondence or by mounting a mission.

Once all the required information is available, the TA proposal is processed for decision as per the project cycle procedure.

Post application requirements

n/a

Case studies

None available.

| IFC ADVISORY SERVICE | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| HOSTED BY | FORMAT |
| IFC | Advisory assistance |

CONTRIBUTORS: IFC

GOAL: To provide advisory assistance, primarily to governments, on private sector participation in infrastructure and other public services, as well as the restructuring of state-owned enterprises. The services help to establish Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) through which governments can obtain increased services while benefiting from private sector expertise, management, and finance.

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES SUPPORTED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PHASE 1 | PHASE 2 | PHASE 3 | PHASE 4 | PHASE 5 | PHASE 6 |

GEOGRAPHY

Africa: all countries
 North Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Other: ACP countries only

SECTOR

Energy
 ICT
 Transport
 Water and sanitation

BENEFICIARY

Public
 Public Private Part.
 Private

PROJECT TYPE

Cross-border
 National
 Sub-national

TYPE OF SUPPORT

Linked
 Unlinked

GRANT

COST CONTRIBUTION

FUNDING BRACKET: Not applicable.

Detail of support by project phase

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES | X = YES O = NO |
|---|----------------|
| PHASE 1: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT | |
| Designing enabling legislation | O |
| Designing regulatory approaches | O |
| Project relevant institutional reforms | O |
| Capacity building to support projects | O |
| Consensus building for projects | O |
| PHASE 2: PROJECT DEFINITION | |
| Identification of desired outputs | X |
| Prioritization vs. other projects | X |
| Identification of project champions | X |
| Action planning (TORs, etc.) | X |
| Pre-feasibility studies | X |
| PHASE 3: PROJECT FEASIBILITY | |
| Organizational/administrative | X |
| Financial/financial modeling | X |
| Economic | X |
| Social | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Environmental studies | X |
| PHASE 4: PROJECT STRUCTURING | |
| Public/private options assessment | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Project finance | X |
| Legal structuring | X |
| PHASE 5: TRANSACTION SUPPORT | |
| Project finance | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Legal structuring | X |
| Procurement | X |
| Negotiation | X |
| Post-signing financial agreements | X |
| PHASE 6: POST-IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT | |
| Monitoring | X |
| Evaluation | X |
| Renegotiation/refinancing | X |

DETAIL OF SUPPORT BY PROJECT PHASE – CONTINUED

COMMENTS ON THE KEY ACTIVITIES

- Design and implementation of PPPs.
- Privatization and restructuring of large, government-owned enterprises.
- Full support in the transaction phase of project development support.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND EXCLUSIONS

- The applying government is usually asked to pay for 25% of the costs of engaging IFC Advisory Services, with the other 75% recovered from winning bidders in privatisation transactions.
- In cases where the government is unable to pay its share of the cost, IFC Advisory Services may proceed to apply on the government's behalf for donor funding through DevCo.

The application process

| | |
|---|---|
| STEP 1: FILLING THE APPLICATION FORM | Filling the application form There is no set format for the application. Interested governments should contact the IFC Advisory Service offices by letter, e-mail, fax or phone to begin the application process. |
| STEP 2: PREPARING REQUIRED DOCUMENTS | The application should include general details about the project, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is sponsoring the project. • What activities have been conducted to date on the project. • How the project fits into the government's overall strategy in the relevant sector. • Description of the need – i.e. what services are required. |
| STEP 3: SUBMITTING APPLICATION PACKAGE | Applications are accepted throughout the year. |

Application review

The application review process can take several months.

Post application requirements

IFC Advisory Services produces a quarterly report on its activities, which will include an update on the projects it is engaged in. No other specific post-application requirements exist for the applicant.

Case study 1

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| NAME OF RECIPIENT | Government of Cameroon |
| GEOGRAPHY | Cameroon |
| SECTOR | Energy |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | Paid for advisory services |
| AMOUNT OF SUPPORT | n/a |
| DURATION OF SUPPORT | 1998 – 2001 |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED ACTIVITIES

In 1998, the Government of Cameroon hired IFC as lead advisor for the reform of the electricity sector and the privatization of the national power utility, SONEL. At the time, SONEL was on the verge of bankruptcy. The government wanted to foster competition and promote the development of electricity services at affordable prices throughout the country. IFC assisted the government in preparing a new law establishing the introduction of competition in a phased manner. An independent regulatory agency was established as part of CAS efforts. In addition, CAS helped set up an agency to promote rural electrification through technical assistance services and identification of donor funding.

In July 2001, AES acquired 56 percent of SONEL's equity through a competitive bidding process, and committed to sell 5 percent of its shares to SONEL's employees within two years. This transaction valued the company at over US\$225,000,000. SONEL is the first Cameroonian utility to be privatized; the event is a milestone in Cameroon's economic reform program. The number of connections is expected to increase four-fold over the next two decades.

| IFC MUNICIPAL FUND | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| HOSTED BY | FORMAT |
| IFC | Sun-national financial facility |

CONTRIBUTORS: The World Bank and the IFC.

GOAL: To provide financing and credit enhancement to sub-national public sector entities for development projects. Depending on the needs of the sub-national entity, varying forms of technical assistance can be designed to enhance its capacity and creditworthiness, and assist in the project implementation.

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES SUPPORTED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PHASE 1 | PHASE 2 | PHASE 3 | PHASE 4 | PHASE 5 | PHASE 6 |

GEOGRAPHY

Africa: all countries
 North Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Other: ACP countries only

SECTOR

Energy
 ICT
 Transport
 Water and sanitation

BENEFICIARY

Public
 Public Private Part.
 Private

PROJECT TYPE

Cross-border
 National
 Sub-national

TYPE OF SUPPORT

Linked
 Unlinked

GRANT

COST CONTRIBUTION

FUNDING BRACKET: No set policy on funding limits.

Detail of support by project phase

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES | X = YES O = NO |
|---|----------------|
| PHASE 1: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT | |
| Designing enabling legislation | O |
| Designing regulatory approaches | O |
| Project relevant institutional reforms | X |
| Capacity building to support projects | X |
| Consensus building for projects | X |
| PHASE 2: PROJECT DEFINITION | |
| Identification of desired outputs | X |
| Prioritization vs. other projects | X |
| Identification of project champions | X |
| Action planning (TORs, etc.) | X |
| Pre-feasibility studies | X |
| PHASE 3: PROJECT FEASIBILITY | |
| Organizational/administrative | X |
| Financial/financial modeling | X |
| Economic | X |
| Social | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Environmental studies | X |
| PHASE 4: PROJECT STRUCTURING | |
| Public/private options assessment | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Project finance | X |
| Legal structuring | X |
| PHASE 5: TRANSACTION SUPPORT | |
| Project finance | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Legal structuring | X |
| Procurement | X |
| Negotiation | O |
| Post-signing financial agreements | O |
| PHASE 6: POST-IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT | |
| Monitoring | X |
| Evaluation | X |
| Renegotiation/refinancing | O |

DETAIL OF SUPPORT BY PROJECT PHASE – CONTINUED

COMMENTS ON THE KEY ACTIVITIES

The Municipal Fund provides non-reimbursable technical assistance in the following areas:

- Financial improvement plans, including measures to strengthen revenue generation, the efficiency of expenditures, and the quality of financial controls.
- Training of key officials.
- Independent reviews of existing feasibility and engineering studies.
- Communication, public information, and stakeholder consultation.
- Financial advisory services for project structuring.
- Obtaining credit ratings.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND EXCLUSIONS

- Technical assistance is only provided to sub-national entities (e.g. municipalities / city authorities), state owned enterprises and public-private partnerships.
- Technical assistance is provided with an understanding that applicants will consider Municipal Fund's financial products for financing the project.
- Technical Assistance is provided as a grant but usually on a co-financing basis – i.e. some of the required costs need to be paid for by the municipality or other donors.

The application process

| | |
|---|---|
| STEP 1: FILLING THE APPLICATION FORM | Application is in an open format. |
| STEP 2: PREPARING REQUIRED DOCUMENTS | The application needs to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name and location of the municipality involved. • A description of the proposed use of funds/investments. • The total costs of the investments. • The amount of financing requested. • Timing of when the project is estimated to be initiated and completed. • Names of any other parties already involved, such as financiers or construction firms. |
| STEP 3: SUBMITTING APPLICATION PACKAGE | Application are sent by e-mail or fax. Include the words "Request for Financing" in the subject line of your e-mail, or at the top of the fax, and include your contact information. Applications are accepted throughout the year. |

Application review

Applications are processed in around five to six weeks, although this very much depends on the quality of information provided by the applicant.

Post application requirements

n/a

Case study

Case studies are not available at this time due to the early stage of the facility's operations.

NEPAD INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT PREPARATION FACILITY (NEPAD IPPF)

| HOSTED BY | FORMAT |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| African Development Bank | Multi-donor facility |

CONTRIBUTORS: Multi-donor facility.

GOAL: To assist African countries, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Specialised Infrastructure Development Agencies and related institutions, to prepare high quality, viable regional infrastructure projects.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES SUPPORTED

| PHASE 1 | PHASE 2 | PHASE 3 | PHASE 4 | PHASE 5 | PHASE 6 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|

GEOGRAPHY

Africa: all countries
 North Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Other: ACP countries only

SECTOR

Energy
 ICT
 Transport
 Water and sanitation

BENEFICIARY

Public
 Public Private Part.
 Private

PROJECT TYPE

Cross-border
 National
 Sub-national

TYPE OF SUPPORT

Linked
 Unlinked

GRANT

COST CONTRIBUTION

FUNDING BRACKET: Minimum US\$5,000 and maximum US\$500,000.

Detail of support by project phase

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES | X = YES O = NO |
|---|----------------|
| PHASE 1: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT | |
| Designing enabling legislation | O |
| Designing regulatory approaches | O |
| Project relevant institutional reforms | O |
| Capacity building to support projects | O |
| Consensus building for projects | O |
| PHASE 2: PROJECT DEFINITION | |
| Identification of desired outputs | O |
| Prioritization vs. other projects | O |
| Identification of project champions | O |
| Action planning (TORs, etc.) | O |
| Pre-feasibility studies | O |
| PHASE 3: PROJECT FEASIBILITY | |
| Organizational/administrative | X |
| Financial/financial modeling | X |
| Economic | X |
| Social | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Environmental studies | X |
| PHASE 4: PROJECT STRUCTURING | |
| Public/private options assessment | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Project finance | X |
| Legal structuring | X |
| PHASE 5: TRANSACTION SUPPORT | |
| Project finance | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Legal structuring | X |
| Procurement | X |
| Negotiation | O |
| Post-signing financial agreements | O |
| PHASE 6: POST-IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT | |
| Monitoring | O |
| Evaluation | O |
| Renegotiation/refinancing | O |

DETAIL OF SUPPORT BY PROJECT PHASE – CONTINUED

COMMENTS ON THE KEY ACTIVITIES

NEPAD IPPF's emphasis is on project preparation activities that make an identified and approved regional infrastructure project viable and attractive to investors. Activities eligible for support include missions, advisory services, studies, technical assistance, workshops and seminars. In particular, support is provided for:

- studies required to improve project quality and enhance viability, including due diligence activities;
- advisory services on public-private partnership options;
- pre-contract services including preparation and revision of tender documents; and
- promoting participatory approach in project formulation and design.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND EXCLUSIONS

- All Regional Member Countries of ADB are eligible.
- Grants are approved on the basis of need and on a first-come first-serve basis.
- A commitment from the beneficiary to contribute a minimum of 5% of the total cost of the proposed activity is required. (The actual level of contribution is determined during approval but is not be less than 5%.)

The application process

| | |
|---|--|
| STEP 1: FILLING THE APPLICATION FORM | Requests should be in the form of a proposal originating from either interested national governments, Regional Economic Communities, or Specialised regional/continental infrastructure development agencies. The form of proposal can be obtained from the NEPAD-IPPF unit. |
| STEP 2: PREPARING REQUIRED DOCUMENTS | The proposal should address the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • objectives of the project, project description and economic justification; • terms of reference, detailed cost estimates and implementation schedule for the preparatory activity; and • the capacity of the agency which will implement or co-ordinate the preparatory activities. |
| STEP 3: SUBMITTING APPLICATION PACKAGE | Applications are accepted throughout the year. |

Application review

Applications are processed within six weeks of receipt of official applications.

Post application requirements

The beneficiary is required to submit regular reports on the status of the activities financed. NEPAD-IPPF grants are subject to project audit at the completion of the preparation activity.

Case study 1

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| NAME OF RECIPIENT | Governments of Benin, Togo and Ghana |
| GEOGRAPHY | Benin, Togo and Ghana |
| SECTOR | Energy |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | Grant with co-financing required |
| AMOUNT OF SUPPORT | NEPAD-IPPF: US\$500,000 Co-financing: US\$300,000 – AFD-DBSA US\$504,833 - BOAD US\$359,611 - VRA |
| DURATION OF SUPPORT | Approved: 27 October 2004 Effective: 7 February 2005 Duration of preparatory activity: 9 months |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED ACTIVITIES

Assistance for the Benin-Togo-Ghana Electricity Interconnection Project involves support for updating the feasibility study and detailed designs and for development of an environmental impact assessment of the project.

Case study 2

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| NAME OF RECIPIENT | Governments of Kenya and Uganda |
| GEOGRAPHY | Kenya and Uganda |
| SECTOR | Energy |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | Grant with co-financing required |
| AMOUNT OF SUPPORT | NEPAD-IPPF: US\$454,334 Co-financing: US\$38,500 - Government of Kenya US\$38,500 - Government of Uganda |
| DURATION OF SUPPORT | Approved: 5 November 2004 Effective: 4 May 2005 Duration of preparatory activity: 6 months |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED ACTIVITIES

Through the Kenya-Uganda Oil Pipeline Project, the two governments will receive assistance in the tendering process, negotiation and signing of a contract with a private sector partner, and in securing financing for the project itself.

| NEPAD PROJECT PREPARATION AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES FACILITY (PPFS) | |
|---|--------------------------|
| HOSTED BY | FORMAT |
| DBSA | Project studies facility |

CONTRIBUTORS: Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) and Agence Française de Développement (AFD).

GOAL: To finance studies and other project preparation activities in support of NEPAD's priority infrastructure projects.

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES SUPPORTED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PHASE 1 | PHASE 2 | PHASE 3 | PHASE 4 | PHASE 5 | PHASE 6 |

GEOGRAPHY

Africa: all countries
 North Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Other: ACP countries only

SECTOR

Energy
 ICT
 Transport
 Water and sanitation

BENEFICIARY

Public
 Public Private Part.
 Private

PROJECT TYPE

Cross-border
 National
 Sub-national

TYPE OF SUPPORT

Linked
 Unlinked

GRANT

COST CONTRIBUTION

FUNDING BRACKET: Minimum US\$5,000, maximum US\$300,000.

Detail of support by project phase

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES | X = YES O = NO |
|---|--------------------------------|
| PHASE 1: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT Designing enabling legislation Designing regulatory approaches Project relevant institutional reforms Capacity building to support projects Consensus building for projects | O O O X X |
| PHASE 2: PROJECT DEFINITION Identification of desired outputs Prioritization vs. other projects Identification of project champions Action planning (TORs, etc.) Pre-feasibility studies | X X X X O |
| PHASE 3: PROJECT FEASIBILITY Organizational/administrative Financial/financial modeling Economic Social Technical/engineering Environmental studies | X X X X X X |
| PHASE 4: PROJECT STRUCTURING Public/private options assessment Technical/engineering Project finance Legal structuring | X X X X |
| PHASE 5: TRANSACTION SUPPORT Project finance Technical/engineering Legal structuring Procurement Negotiation Post-signing financial agreements | X X X X X X |
| PHASE 6: POST-IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT Monitoring Evaluation Renegotiation/refinancing | O O O |

COMMENTS ON THE KEY ACTIVITIES

NEPAD PPFS provides support for studies for projects which:

- Fall within the priority infrastructure sectors for NEPAD, which are:
 - o Transport: road, air, shipping and rail.
 - o Energy: generation, transport and distribution.
 - o Information and Communication Technologies.
 - o Water and Sanitation.
 - o Tourism and related fields.
 - Have environmental issues assessed upstream (so as to eliminate projects with high environmental constraints).
 - Have a regional or continental impact.
- Priority will be given to Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND EXCLUSIONS

Applications will be considered on the basis of need and on a first-come first-serve basis.

The application process

| | |
|---|---|
| STEP 1: FILLING THE APPLICATION FORM | Applications should include the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Project brief. b. Profiles of the project promoters and investors. c. Terms of reference for the proposed activities. d. A tentative short list of independent consultants for the activities, where applicable. e. Estimated budget and disbursements. |
| STEP 2: PREPARING REQUIRED DOCUMENTS | Preparing required documents |
| STEP 3: SUBMITTING APPLICATION PACKAGE | Submitting application package Applications should be submitted to the AFD/DBSA Steering Committee via the DBSA Applications are accepted throughout the year. |

Application review

Applications are processed within 2 weeks of receipt of official applications.

Post application requirements

The beneficiary is required to submit regular reports on the status of the implementation of the preparatory activities financed.

Case study 1

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| NAME OF RECIPIENT | Eastern Africa Submarine Fibre Optic Cable |
| GEOGRAPHY | East Coast of Africa |
| SECTOR | ICT |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | Grant with co-financing required |
| AMOUNT OF SUPPORT | AFD/DBSA PPFS: US\$142,210 IFC: US\$231,090 |
| DURATION OF SUPPORT | 6 months |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED ACTIVITIES

Assistance to investigate the feasibility of a fibre optic submarine cable for the East Coast of Africa.

| NIGERIAN TECHNICAL COOPERATION FUND (NTCF) | |
|--|----------------------------|
| HOSTED BY | FORMAT |
| African Development Bank | Technical Cooperation Fund |

CONTRIBUTORS: Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

GOAL: To provide grants to assist in the preparation and implementation of development projects and programs for the benefit of the regional members African Development Bank.

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES SUPPORTED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PHASE 1 | PHASE 2 | PHASE 3 | PHASE 4 | PHASE 5 | PHASE 6 |

GEOGRAPHY

Africa: all countries
North Africa
Sub-Saharan Africa
Other: ACP countries only

SECTOR

Energy
ICT
Transport
Water and sanitation

BENEFICIARY

Public
Public Private Part.
Private

PROJECT TYPE

Cross-border
National
Sub-national

TYPE OF SUPPORT

Linked
Unlinked

GRANT

COST CONTRIBUTION

FUNDING BRACKET: Commitments from the resources of the Grant shall not exceed US\$2,500,000 each year.

Detail of support by project phase

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES | X = YES O = NO |
|---|--------------------------------|
| PHASE 1: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT Designing enabling legislation Designing regulatory approaches Project relevant institutional reforms Capacity building to support projects Consensus building for projects | O O X X X |
| PHASE 2: PROJECT DEFINITION Identification of desired outputs Prioritization vs. other projects Identification of project champions Action planning (TORs, etc.) Pre-feasibility studies | X X X X X |
| PHASE 3: PROJECT FEASIBILITY Organizational/administrative Financial/financial modeling Economic Social Technical/engineering Environmental studies | X X X X X X |
| PHASE 4: PROJECT STRUCTURING Public/private options assessment Technical/engineering Project finance Legal structuring | X X X X |
| PHASE 5: TRANSACTION SUPPORT Project finance Technical/engineering Legal structuring Procurement Negotiation Post-signing financial agreements | X X X X X X |
| PHASE 6: POST-IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT Monitoring Evaluation Renegotiation/refinancing | O O O |

COMMENTS ON THE KEY ACTIVITIES

The Fund is intended to provide funding to public sector stakeholders to finance consultancy support in a range of activities, most of which are linked to project preparation.

Activities covered:

- Institutional/technical support & capacity-building.
- Engagement of consultants/consulting firms for the preparation of pre-feasibility and feasibility studies.
- Acquisition of consulting services for the identification, preparation, appraisal, implementation, supervision and post-evaluation of development projects and programmes, as well as to carry out mid-term reviews and audits.
- Provision of technical assistance related to projects experiencing difficulties.
- Provision of training and capacity-building.
- Provision of TA in the preparation of policy studies.
- Other TA activities as may be mutually agreed upon between the parties from time to time.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND EXCLUSIONS

- Consultants must be nationals, permanent residents, or entities established under the laws of Member Countries of the Bank.
- Activities to be financed out of the NTCF must be eligible for funding (refer to ‘comments on the key activities’ above).
- Goods and services to be financed out of the Fund shall be from the territories of Regional Member Countries.
- Consultants from Nigeria, Nigerian diaspora and women are given preference within the Rules and Procedures of the Bank.

The application process

| | |
|---|--|
| STEP 1: FILLING THE APPLICATION FORM | Applicants submit a NTCF Request Form. The request forms can be obtained from the relevant contact person. |
| STEP 2: PREPARING REQUIRED DOCUMENTS | The information required will be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background • Justification of the Request • Objective and Description • Terms of Reference • Plan for Implementation • Activity Costs • ADB Organization Unit Responsible • Miscellaneous |
| STEP 3: SUBMITTING APPLICATION PACKAGE | The proposal may be submitted either directly to the ADB by potential beneficiaries or through Directorate of Technical Cooperation in Africa, housed within the Federal Ministry of Cooperation and Integration in Africa, Nigeria |

Application review

- All proposals will be acknowledged in writing.
- Requests received by DTCA will be processed preliminarily in consultation with the ADB’s Country Office in Abuja prior to its official submission to the Partnership and Cooperation Department of the ADB.
- Selected consultants will be informed of the decision in a written form by the Bank. The Bank will negotiate with the consultant and sign the contracts.

Post application requirements

Payment for approved and/or executed activities shall be upon review, verification and approval in accordance with the signed contracts and the Rules and Procedures of ADB.

Case studies

None available.

| PHRD TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM | |
|---|-------------------|
| HOSTED BY | FORMAT |
| The World Bank | TA grant facility |

CONTRIBUTORS: Government of Japan (GoJ) and the World Bank.

GOAL: To finance technical assistance and other grant activities in respect of the formulation and implementation of World Bank-supported projects and programs.

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES SUPPORTED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PHASE 1 | PHASE 2 | PHASE 3 | PHASE 4 | PHASE 5 | PHASE 6 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| GEOGRAPHY | | SECTOR | |
| Africa: all countries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Energy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| North Africa | <input type="checkbox"/> | ICT | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | <input type="checkbox"/> | Transport | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Other: ACP countries only | <input type="checkbox"/> | Water and sanitation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| BENEFICIARY | | PROJECT TYPE | |
| Public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Cross-border | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Public Private Part. | <input type="checkbox"/> | National | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Private | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sub-national | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | GRANT | COST CONTRIBUTION | |
| Linked | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Unlinked | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |

FUNDING BRACKET: Funding for project preparation does not normally exceed US\$1,000,000.

Detail of support by project phase

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES | X = YES O = NO |
|---|----------------|
| PHASE 1: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT | |
| Designing enabling legislation | X |
| Designing regulatory approaches | X |
| Project relevant institutional reforms | X |
| Capacity building to support projects | X |
| Consensus building for projects | X |
| PHASE 2: PROJECT DEFINITION | |
| Identification of desired outputs | X |
| Prioritization vs. other projects | X |
| Identification of project champions | X |
| Action planning (TORs, etc.) | X |
| Pre-feasibility studies | X |
| PHASE 3: PROJECT FEASIBILITY | |
| Organizational/administrative | X |
| Financial/financial modeling | X |
| Economic | X |
| Social | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Environmental studies | X |
| PHASE 4: PROJECT STRUCTURING | |
| Public/private options assessment | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Project finance | X |
| Legal structuring | X |
| PHASE 5: TRANSACTION SUPPORT | |
| Project finance | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Legal structuring | X |
| Procurement | X |
| Negotiation | X |
| Post-signing financial agreements | X |
| PHASE 6: POST-IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT | |
| Monitoring | O |
| Evaluation | O |
| Renegotiation/refinancing | O |

COMMENTS ON THE KEY ACTIVITIES

There are five windows under the PHRD TA Grant funding:

- Project preparation.
- Capacity building for project implementation.
- Climate change initiatives.
- Project co-financing for institutional capacity building.
- Enhancing aid coordination.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND EXCLUSIONS

- Only a single grant per operation may be requested. Supplemental requests are not eligible under PHRD.
- PHRD TA grants will be provided to recipient countries or their agencies, to help prepare or implement Bank-financed operations⁴.
- For project preparation assistance for lower and lower-middle income countries, all sectors are eligible. For upper-middle income countries⁵, proposals certain restrictions apply.
- In the case of project preparation, eligible expenditures include: (i) consultant services and; (ii) non-consultant costs, up to 10% of the total grant amount, for local training, and minimal equipment and operating costs essential to carry out the technical assistance. Workshops, local consultations, and training may be included if the requests clearly demonstrate these activities will enhance the quality of the technical assistance.
- Civil works are not eligible.

The application process

| | |
|---|---|
| STEP 1: FILLING THE APPLICATION FORM | The application and approval process differ by PHRD grant type. Details can be obtained by contacting PHRD. |
| STEP 2: PREPARING REQUIRED DOCUMENTS | A one-page funding proposal and supplemental information will cover Project Development Objectives, Grant Objectives, and Expenditure Categories. |
| STEP 3: SUBMITTING APPLICATION PACKAGE | PHRD grant proposals are submitted to the Government of Japan up to two times in a year. |

⁴ Bank financed operations are those funded by IBRD loans, IDA credits, and IDA grants.

⁵ As defined in the World Development Report 2005

Application review

Grants are approved by Government of Japan within four weeks from the point at which it is satisfied with the contents of the application. If further clarifications are required, the final decision may take longer.

Post application requirements

For monitoring the development outcomes, the grant agreement will be the binding document. The Task Team Leader will be responsible for preparing annual Grant Status Reports, rating the status of grant implementation, and documenting deliverables and outputs. For grants over US\$1,000,000, an Implementation Completion Memorandum (ICM) will be prepared. For grants under US\$1,000,000, the final Grant Status Report will include additional information regarding grant activity outcomes.

Case study 1

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| NAME OF RECIPIENT | Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) |
| GEOGRAPHY | Sierra Leone |
| SECTOR | Enabling Environment |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | Grant |
| AMOUNT OF SUPPORT | US\$919,060 |
| DURATION OF SUPPORT | Project preparation ongoing support |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED ACTIVITIES

The Institutional Reform and Capacity Building Project (IRCBP) of the GoSL aims to improve government accountability and its capacity to deliver services and promote economic development, especially at the sub-national level.

The proposed IRCBP is structured to achieve its objectives within four major investment components of the project, which are: (a) Decentralization and Capacity Building; (b) Public Financial Management Reform; (c) Development Learning Centre; and (d) IRCBP coordination.

Case study 2

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| NAME OF RECIPIENT | Federal Government of Nigeria |
| GEOGRAPHY | Nigeria |
| SECTOR | Environment management |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | Grant |
| AMOUNT OF SUPPORT | US\$1,000,000 |
| DURATION OF SUPPORT | Ongoing |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED ACTIVITIES

The objective of Second National Fadama Development Project for Nigeria is to sustainably increase the incomes of inland valley swamp (known as 'fadama') users, those who depend directly or indirectly on fadama resources (fanners, pastoralists, fishers, hunters, gatherers, and service providers), through empowering communities to take charge of their own development agenda, and by reducing conflict between fadama users.

The project has the following components: (1) building the capacity of fadama users and other key stakeholders; (2) improving the management of critical watersheds that ensure fadama productivity and sustainability in a few (pilot) areas with high potential for upscaling and replicability; (3) supporting a range of advisory services, training, information sharing, awareness programs, and adoption of land use practices that will enable fadama users to adopt productivity-enhancing techniques and more profitable marketing, and at the same time ensure the sustainability of the fadama resource base; (4) project management mechanisms, including monitoring and evaluation plans to implement Fadama II.

| PIDG TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FUND | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| HOSTED BY | FORMAT |
| PIDG | TA facility |

CONTRIBUTORS: The World Bank, DFID, and SIDA. Works in association with the other PIDG financing facilities (presently EAIF, DevCo Advisory, InfraCo, and GuarantCo).

GOAL: To build local capacities and enhance the ability of public and private sector clients to attract private capital to infrastructure financing through assisting PIDG clients to evaluate, develop and/or implement risk mitigation, financial, and regulatory mechanisms, standards, systems and procedures essential to raise funds in capital markets.

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES SUPPORTED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PHASE 1 | PHASE 2 | PHASE 3 | PHASE 4 | PHASE 5 | PHASE 6 |

GEOGRAPHY

Africa: all countries
North Africa
Sub-Saharan Africa
Other: ACP countries only

SECTOR

Energy
 ICT
 Transport
 Water and sanitation

BENEFICIARY

Public
Public Private Part.
Private

PROJECT TYPE

Cross-border
 National
 Sub-national

TYPE OF SUPPORT

Linked
Unlinked

GRANT

COST CONTRIBUTION

FUNDING BRACKET: Annual budget of US\$3,000,000 to US\$5,000,000 (likely to increase to US\$10,000,000).

Detail of support by project phase

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES | X = YES O = NO |
|---|----------------|
| PHASE 1: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT | |
| Designing enabling legislation | X |
| Designing regulatory approaches | X |
| Project relevant institutional reforms | X |
| Capacity building to support projects | X |
| Consensus building for projects | X |
| PHASE 2: PROJECT DEFINITION | |
| Identification of desired outputs | X |
| Prioritization vs. other projects | X |
| Identification of project champions | X |
| Action planning (TORs, etc.) | X |
| Pre-feasibility studies | X |
| PHASE 3: PROJECT FEASIBILITY | |
| Organizational/administrative | X |
| Financial/financial modeling | X |
| Economic | X |
| Social | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Environmental studies | X |
| PHASE 4: PROJECT STRUCTURING | |
| Public/private options assessment | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Project finance | X |
| Legal structuring | X |
| PHASE 5: TRANSACTION SUPPORT | |
| Project finance | O |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Legal structuring | X |
| Procurement | X |
| Negotiation | X |
| Post-signing financial agreements | X |
| PHASE 6: POST-IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT | |
| Monitoring | X |
| Evaluation | X |
| Renegotiation/refinancing | X |

DETAIL OF SUPPORT BY PROJECT PHASE – CONTINUED

COMMENTS ON THE KEY ACTIVITIES

Eligible activities include:

- Infrastructure development strategies i.e. studies on options for financing of infrastructure, including mechanisms to promote private sector involvement and local currency financing.
- Policy, regulatory and institutional reforms i.e. advice and training on the design and implementation of specific reforms aimed at facilitating infrastructure financing by the private sector.
- Pioneering or pilot transactions i.e. support for the design and implementation of particular pioneering/ innovative projects.
- Capacity building i.e. activities aimed at building government capacity and / or the capacity of local capital markets, financial institutions, and / or quasi-public enterprises. It also includes the design of arrangements for mitigating risk and / or raising funds for private sector investment in infrastructure.

In addition to the four main infrastructure sectors, TAF also support activities in Local Capital Markets, solid waste, housing / shelter, and agricultural infrastructure.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND EXCLUSIONS

- All projects supported must be financed or guaranteed by one or more PIDG investment vehicles.
- Co-financing with recipient parties is encouraged. Co-financing of 25% from private sector entities and 10% from public sector entities is the norm.
- Equipment and other capital expenditures are not normally eligible for support.

The application process

| | |
|---|---|
| STEP 1: FILLING THE APPLICATION FORM | The application form can be downloaded from the PIDG website: www.pidg.org/ Alternatively contact: taf@pidg.org |
| STEP 2: PREPARING REQUIRED DOCUMENTS | The application form requests project details such as geographic and sector focus, nature of activity, PIDG investment vehicle, rationale, host government support, activities to be funded, co-financing, etc. |
| STEP 3: SUBMITTING APPLICATION PACKAGE | Project proposals may be submitted to the PIDG Secretariat by any of the PIDG Investment Vehicles. |

Application review

The TAF Technical Adviser can approve projects under US\$75,000. Projects of or over US\$75,000 are circulated by the PMU to the Governing Council for its approval on a no-objection basis.

Post application requirements

The TAF Governing Council will review the portfolio of Projects on the basis of reports to be prepared by the Technical Adviser. The project will need to submit the required documents for the audit and review.

Case study 1

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| NAME OF RECIPIENT | Government of Madagascar (GoM) |
| GEOGRAPHY | Madagascar |
| SECTOR | Transportation (ports) |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | Grants for Technical Assistance and Capacity Building |
| AMOUNT OF SUPPORT | US\$315,790 through DevCo |
| DURATION OF SUPPORT | 2 years |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED ACTIVITIES

TAF contributed US\$315,790 to assist the Government of Madagascar to establish a port authority (SPAT) responsible for regulation of all operations and activities of the Port of Toamasina. Under a competitive bidding process, an international consulting company specializing in the port sector was selected to provide technical assistance to the Government in setting up SPAT, a necessary prelude to concession to the private sector of port operations. This technical assistance was a key element in helping implement port sector reforms which the GoM, with assistance of the World Bank, had undertaken with the issuance of a new port sector law. In addition, the establishment of a credible, effective port authority was an important element in attracting world class investors / operators to Madagascar. The knowledge transfer and training component of this technical assistance has improved the probable sustainability of the concession by transferring technical know-how and world class port management skills to SPAT.

Case study 2

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| NAME OF RECIPIENT | Government of Ghana |
| GEOGRAPHY | Ghana |
| SECTOR | Housing |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | Grants for studies and technical assistance |
| AMOUNT OF SUPPORT | US\$466,000 through InfraCo |
| DURATION OF SUPPORT | 2 years |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED ACTIVITIES

The Grant assisted efforts to develop a pilot project demonstrating the feasibility of the private sector providing affordable family-oriented housing and community development. By focusing on family-oriented housing and community development, and involving directly the mine operators, local investment banks, and community organizations, the project is expected to act as a catalyst to more private sector involvement in the housing sector. TAF assistance was provided to finance the following:

- Technical, economic, and preliminary environmental evaluation studies, as well as a study assessing ability to pay.
- Financial models and mortgage analysis for input into the proposed project design including any proposed subsidies.
- A study identifying and quantifying government policies and obligations, and advice on options to meet these obligations.
- Preliminary housing models and site designs.
- Establishment of a legal entity with authority to implement the project.
- Selection of, and financial contribution to, an NGO to carry out an AIDS Awareness Program.

| PUBLIC PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE ADVISORY FACILITY (PPIAF) | |
|---|-------------------------|
| HOSTED BY | FORMAT |
| The World Bank | Multi-donor TA facility |

CONTRIBUTORS: Japan and DFID, working closely with the World Bank. PPIAF is now supported by 15 donors. The Program Management Unit is based in Washington at the World Bank, but African operations are largely managed by Regional Coordination Offices in Dakar and Nairobi.

GOAL: To provide technical assistance to governments in developing countries on strategies and measures to tap the full potential of private involvement in infrastructure and through identifying, disseminating, and promoting best practice in this field.

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES SUPPORTED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PHASE 1 | PHASE 2 | PHASE 3 | PHASE 4 | PHASE 5 | PHASE 6 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| GEOGRAPHY | | SECTOR | |
| Africa: all countries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Energy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| North Africa | <input type="checkbox"/> | ICT | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | <input type="checkbox"/> | Transport | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Other: ACP countries only | <input type="checkbox"/> | Water and sanitation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| BENEFICIARY | | PROJECT TYPE | |
| Public | <input type="checkbox"/> | Cross-border | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Public Private Part. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | National | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Private | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sub-national | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | GRANT | COST CONTRIBUTION | |
| Linked | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Unlinked | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |

FUNDING BRACKET: Maximum US\$1,000,000. Small grants (below US\$75,000) are encouraged-

Detail of support by project phase

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES | X = YES O = NO |
|---|----------------|
| PHASE 1: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT | |
| Designing enabling legislation | X |
| Designing regulatory approaches | X |
| Project relevant institutional reforms | X |
| Capacity building to support projects | X |
| Consensus building for projects | X |
| PHASE 2: PROJECT DEFINITION | |
| Identification of desired outputs | X |
| Prioritization vs. other projects | X |
| Identification of project champions | X |
| Action planning (TORs, etc.) | X |
| Pre-feasibility studies | X |
| PHASE 3: PROJECT FEASIBILITY | |
| Organizational/administrative | X |
| Financial/financial modeling | X |
| Economic | X |
| Social | X |
| Technical/engineering | O |
| Environmental studies | O |
| PHASE 4: PROJECT STRUCTURING | |
| Public/private options assessment | O |
| Technical/engineering | O |
| Project finance | O |
| Legal structuring | O |
| PHASE 5: TRANSACTION SUPPORT | |
| Project finance | O |
| Technical/engineering | O |
| Legal structuring | O |
| Procurement | O |
| Negotiation | O |
| Post-signing financial agreements | O |
| PHASE 6: POST-IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT | |
| Monitoring | O |
| Evaluation | O |
| Renegotiation/refinancing | O |

COMMENTS ON THE KEY ACTIVITIES

Most PPIAF activities are in Phase 1 of project development, where PPIAF provides grant funding with some co-financing. Activities need not be tied directly to anticipated projects. Workshops and studies are included in this Phase.

Within Phase 3, project feasibility studies are undertaken more selectively, where PPIAF provides some grant funding with significant co-financing.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND EXCLUSIONS

- PPIAF will not work in extractive industries.
- PPIAF can support activities intended to benefit any developing and transition country included in the following categories of the OECD Development Assistance Committee’s List of Aid Recipients: Developing Countries and Territories (all five columns of the Part I table); and Countries and Territories in Transition (column one of the Part II table).
- While PPIAF can pay up to 100% of the costs of an eligible activity, co-financing from the recipient government and other sources is encouraged.

The application process

| | |
|---|--|
| STEP 1: FILLING THE APPLICATION FORM | The application form requesting PPIAF support can be retrieved in the following ways: downloaded from www.ppiaf.org/Reports/ppiafapplication2004.doc Or in paper form, which can be obtained upon request to the PPIAF Program Management Unit. |
| STEP 2: PREPARING REQUIRED DOCUMENTS | In addition to a completed application form, the package should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a letter of support for the activity from the host government; • a terms of reference for the work to be done with PPIAF funding; and • a detailed budget covering proposed consulting work. Proposals for country-specific activities require approval in writing from the relevant government. Multi-country activities that are designed to benefit directly a small number of easily-identifiable countries also require approval in writing from relevant governments. |
| STEP 3: SUBMITTING APPLICATION PACKAGE | PPIAF’s Regional Coordination Office is available to assist with the preparation of these documents. Applications are accepted throughout the year. |

Application review

For small proposals (involving PPIAF support of US\$75,000 or less), applications are evaluated on a rolling basis and the Program Management Unit will aim to notify proponents of the outcome of the evaluation within two weeks of submission.

For medium and large proposals (involving PPIAF support of over US\$75,000), applications from Africa are currently reviewed on a rolling basis. Each application will be subject to an outside technical review and then must go to PPIAF’s donors for a ten-day “no-objection” period. PPIAF aims to notify proponents of the outcome of the evaluation within six to eight weeks of submission.

Post application requirements

Post application requirements are handled by an activity “task manager,” normally recruited from World Bank staff (although recipient execution of these activities is possible in some cases). The task manager handles procurement of consulting services, payment of consultants, and internal financial management and record keeping, using procedures agreed to by PPIAF’s donors.

Case study 1

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| NAME OF RECIPIENT | Government of Cameroon |
| GEOGRAPHY | Cameroon |
| SECTOR | Transport (Roads) |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | Grant |
| AMOUNT OF SUPPORT | PPIAF grant: US\$295,500 Co-financing: US\$10,000 |
| DURATION OF SUPPORT | December 2005 – Ongoing |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED ACTIVITIES

The objective of the assignment is to help the Government of Cameroon develop an enabling legal and regulatory framework and evaluate strategic options for concessioning the construction and operation of a second bridge over the Wouri river in Douala.

Case study 2

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| NAME OF RECIPIENT | Government of Tanzania |
| GEOGRAPHY | Mtwara Corridor (Spatial Development Initiative in Southern Tanzania) |
| SECTOR | Multi-sector |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | Grant |
| AMOUNT OF SUPPORT | US\$495,000 |
| DURATION OF SUPPORT | Feb-Sep 2006 |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED ACTIVITIES

The activity is designed to use expert consultants to appraise three infrastructure PPP projects situated along the Mtwara Corridor in southern Tanzania. The work will also involve on-the-job training of government staff, as well as recommendations regarding standardized appraisal methods and institutional arrangements to carry on with project pre-feasibility studies and appraisals after the PPIAF funding has ended.

| SEFI TRANSACTION SUPPORT FACILITY (SEFI TSF) | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| HOSTED BY | FORMAT |
| UNEP and BASE | Clean Energy Pilot Facility |

CONTRIBUTORS: UNEP Sustainable Energy Finance Initiative (SEFI).

GOAL: To help financiers evaluate and transact first time loans / investments in the renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency (EE) sectors.

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES SUPPORTED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PHASE 1 | PHASE 2 | PHASE 3 | PHASE 4 | PHASE 5 | PHASE 6 |

GEOGRAPHY

Africa: all countries
 North Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Other: ACP countries only

SECTOR

Energy
 ICT
 Transport
 Water and sanitation

BENEFICIARY

Public
 Public Private Part.
 Private

PROJECT TYPE

Cross-border
 National
 Sub-national

TYPE OF SUPPORT

Linked
 Unlinked

GRANT

COST CONTRIBUTION

FUNDING BRACKET: Advisory support lines for financial institutions: US\$50,000 per institution to support 5 to 10 small-scale project evaluations.

Detail of support by project phase

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES | X = YES O = NO |
|---|----------------|
| PHASE 1: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT | |
| Designing enabling legislation | O |
| Designing regulatory approaches | O |
| Project relevant institutional reforms | O |
| Capacity building to support projects | O |
| Consensus building for projects | O |
| PHASE 2: PROJECT DEFINITION | |
| Identification of desired outputs | O |
| Prioritization vs. other projects | O |
| Identification of project champions | O |
| Action planning (TORs, etc.) | O |
| Pre-feasibility studies | O |
| PHASE 3: PROJECT FEASIBILITY | |
| Organizational/administrative | O |
| Financial/financial modeling | X |
| Economic | X |
| Social | X |
| Technical/engineering | O |
| Environmental studies | X |
| PHASE 4: PROJECT STRUCTURING | |
| Public/private options assessment | X |
| Technical/engineering | O |
| Project finance | X |
| Legal structuring | O |
| PHASE 5: TRANSACTION SUPPORT | |
| Project finance | X |
| Technical/engineering | O |
| Legal structuring | O |
| Procurement | O |
| Negotiation | O |
| Post-signing financial agreements | O |
| PHASE 6: POST-IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT | |
| Monitoring | O |
| Evaluation | O |
| Renegotiation/refinancing | O |

DETAIL OF SUPPORT BY PROJECT PHASE – CONTINUED

COMMENTS ON THE KEY ACTIVITIES

- SEFI TFS support comes in the form grants to investors / lenders evaluating RE or EE transactions, usually to cost-share project assessment and advisory work undertaken by third party experts
- SEFI TFS is initially only being offered in Tunisia, Morocco and Egypt.
- Co-financing local financial institutions' project assessment and advisory work for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects, the facility will both help engage the banking community in this new sector and will help alleviate the transaction costs associated with the assessment of projects proposals, which financial organizations are not willing to pay and which project developers in this nascent market are not able to cover.
- By covering incremental costs and advisory work for sustainable energy projects, the facility will help financial institutions to gain knowledge about and experience with the clean energy sector and ultimately foster the growth of a competitive market for clean energy technologies.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND EXCLUSIONS

A pilot of the TFS is being launched under UNEP's Financing for Renewable Energy in Tunisia, Morocco and Egypt, and will be financially managed by BASE (Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy). BASE and UNEP will seek further donor funding to be able to offer the SEFI TFS in other developing countries.

The application process

| | |
|---|---|
| STEP 1: FILLING THE APPLICATION FORM | Details of the application for support from the SEFI TFS facility can be obtained by contacting the facility. |
| STEP 2: PREPARING REQUIRED DOCUMENTS | |
| STEP 3: SUBMITTING APPLICATION PACKAGE | |

Application review

The application process will be discussed with the applicant.

Post application requirements

n/a

Case study 1

As the TFS is only starting operations and is in the pilot phase. As such there are no case studies currently available.

| SLUM UPGRADING FACILITY | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| HOSTED BY | FORMAT |
| UN Habitat | Pilot Facility |

CONTRIBUTORS: DFID is currently the only donor, but other European donors are likely to become involved. UN Habitat provides the secretariat facilities, and delivery of technical assistance will be by Emerging Markets Group, London.

GOAL: To provide global assistance for the design and implementation of locally produced 'bankable' housing and related infrastructure projects so that domestic commercial capital can be attracted as a significant part of the funding.

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES SUPPORTED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PHASE 1 | PHASE 2 | PHASE 3 | PHASE 4 | PHASE 5 | PHASE 6 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| GEOGRAPHY | | SECTOR | |
| Africa: all countries | <input type="checkbox"/> | Energy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| North Africa | <input type="checkbox"/> | ICT | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | <input type="checkbox"/> | Transport | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Other: ACP countries only | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Water and sanitation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| BENEFICIARY | | PROJECT TYPE | |
| Public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Cross-border | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Public Private Part. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | National | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Sub-national | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | GRANT | COST CONTRIBUTION | |
| Linked | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Unlinked | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |

FUNDING BRACKET: US\$2,000,000 to US\$3,000,000 million per country of operation. May increase with higher funding.

Detail of support by project phase

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES | X = YES O = NO |
|---|----------------|
| PHASE 1: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT | |
| Designing enabling legislation | O |
| Designing regulatory approaches | O |
| Project relevant institutional reforms | O |
| Capacity building to support projects | O |
| Consensus building for projects | O |
| PHASE 2: PROJECT DEFINITION | |
| Identification of desired outputs | O |
| Prioritization vs. other projects | O |
| Identification of project champions | O |
| Action planning (TORs, etc.) | X |
| Pre-feasibility studies | X |
| PHASE 3: PROJECT FEASIBILITY | |
| Organizational/administrative | X |
| Financial/financial modeling | X |
| Economic | X |
| Social | X |
| Technical/engineering | X |
| Environmental studies | X |
| PHASE 4: PROJECT STRUCTURING | |
| Public/private options assessment | X |
| Technical/engineering | O |
| Project finance | X |
| Legal structuring | O |
| PHASE 5: TRANSACTION SUPPORT | |
| Project finance | O |
| Technical/engineering | O |
| Legal structuring | O |
| Procurement | O |
| Negotiation | O |
| Post-signing financial agreements | O |
| PHASE 6: POST-IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT | |
| Monitoring | O |
| Evaluation | O |
| Renegotiation/refinancing | O |

COMMENTS ON THE KEY ACTIVITIES

- *Advisory services:* assist SUF partners in the financing aspects of their slum upgrading, low income housing, and associated infrastructure projects.
- *Referral functions:* connecting identified needs with local, regional and international institutional support, bringing to local projects the expertise and partnership networks of multilateral programmes and international NGOs.
- *Financial packaging:* taking slum upgrading and low income housing projects to scale requires access to multiple forms of investment, and use of several kinds of corresponding financial instruments and products.
- *Development of financial products:* assist in the design and application of new financial instruments and products that will enable investors to work with and provide loans to various upgrading initiatives.

The Design Phase assists in the establishment of the SUF Programme Management Unit (PMU) based at the UN-HABITAT Headquarters in Nairobi, and the procurement of the supporting SUF Pilot Team to undertake the field implementation of the SUF Pilot Programme in Ghana, Tanzania, Sri Lanka and Indonesia from 2006 to 2008.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND EXCLUSIONS

- Countries of operations in Africa: Ghana, Uganda, Zambia, Senegal, Tanzania and Kenya.
- Sector focus is mainly water and sanitation and transport. However, other sectors (e.g. energy) may be considered at a later stage.
- Beneficiaries are municipal authorities, civil society, NGOs and special purpose vehicles established by municipal authorities.

The application process

| | |
|---|--|
| STEP 1: FILLING THE APPLICATION FORM | In each country of operations, the SUF is represented by UN Habitat programme managers, who are located at the country UNDP offices. The applicant should contact the UN Habitat representative to begin discussions. |
| STEP 2: PREPARING REQUIRED DOCUMENTS | There are no set application requirements yet, but in general the information is likely to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the project. • Who the stakeholders and beneficiaries are. • What work has been done to date on the project. • What support is required. |
| STEP 3: SUBMITTING APPLICATION PACKAGE | The application should be submitted through the country UN Habitat representative. |

Application review

This facility is likely to consider applications for its support from 2007 and as such no firm application process has yet been established. Once the facility begins accepting applications, they will be accepted throughout the year.

Post application requirements

n/a

Case study 1

As SUF is only starting operations, there are no case studies currently available.

| WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAM – AFRICA (WSP) | |
|---|----------------------|
| HOSTED BY | FORMAT |
| The World Bank | Trust Fund Programme |

CONTRIBUTORS: WSP is funded by major international donor agencies – 17 of them in 2006. The full list can be found on: www.wsp.org/05_Donors.asp

GOAL: To provide impartial advice to governments in Africa to help develop policies, find and test innovative solutions, exchange knowledge, promote best practices, and strengthen capacity in the water and sanitation sector to serve the poor better.

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES SUPPORTED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PHASE 1 | PHASE 2 | PHASE 3 | PHASE 4 | PHASE 5 | PHASE 6 |

GEOGRAPHY

Africa: all countries
 North Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Other: ACP countries only

SECTOR

Energy
 ICT
 Transport
 Water and sanitation

BENEFICIARY

Public
 Public Private Part.
 Private

PROJECT TYPE

Cross-border
 National
 Sub-national

TYPE OF SUPPORT

Linked
 Unlinked

GRANT

COST CONTRIBUTION

FUNDING BRACKET: No minimum or maximum – the typical magnitude of support is in the region of US\$5,000 – US\$350,000

Detail of support by project phase

| PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASES | X = YES O = NO |
|---|----------------------------|
| PHASE 1: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT Designing enabling legislation Designing regulatory approaches Project relevant institutional reforms Capacity building to support projects Consensus building for projects | X X X X X |
| PHASE 2: PROJECT DEFINITION Identification of desired outputs Prioritization vs. other projects Identification of project champions Action planning (TORs, etc.) Pre-feasibility studies | X X X X X |
| PHASE 3: PROJECT FEASIBILITY Organizational/administrative Financial/financial modeling Economic Social Technical/engineering Environmental studies | X X X X X X |
| PHASE 4: PROJECT STRUCTURING Public/private options assessment Technical/engineering Project finance Legal structuring | X X X X |
| PHASE 5: TRANSACTION SUPPORT Project finance Technical/engineering Legal structuring Procurement Negotiation Post-signing financial agreements | X X X X X O |
| PHASE 6: POST-IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT Monitoring Evaluation Renegotiation/refinancing | X X O |

COMMENTS ON THE KEY ACTIVITIES

WSP-Africa does not provide funding; it provides knowledge, expertise and technical assistance to governments. It primarily works with governments on pro-poor policy development and strengthening of enabling environments to support development and design of pro-poor projects in the water and sanitation sector.

WSP-Africa's main products and services are:

- Policy support and institutional development – agents of change.
- Knowledge management – learning for action.
- Investment support and pilot approaches – scaling-up and innovation.

There are three categories of country engagement:

- Focus countries showing willingness and readiness to reform and scale up.
- Fragile states showing opportunities to launch institutional development and policy formulation.
- Learning countries with regional or global policy influence and opportunities to learn.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND EXCLUSIONS

WSP-Africa allocates the majority of its resources towards supporting activities in the following 12 focus countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

The application process

| | |
|---|---|
| STEP 1: FILLING THE APPLICATION FORM | There is no set application form or process. Major project support is discussed at country level with the client government, and at the Africa 'Regional Advisory Council', and ultimately approved at the annual global WSP Council meeting. |
| STEP 2: PREPARING REQUIRED DOCUMENTS | Interested governments should contact the WSP-Africa representative in their country. WSP-Africa representatives are located in World Bank offices in the focus countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. |
| STEP 3: SUBMITTING APPLICATION PACKAGE | |

Application review

The WSP-Africa country representative will advise the applicant government on the process to access support.

Required conditions for WSP intervention:

- Country demand for WSP services
- Low WSS access and service and poor population
- Comparative advantage for WSP intervention to achieve impact
- Opportunities for linking with lending or grant investment programs for scaling up

Post application requirements

Any specific post-application/ request requirements will be communicated to the applicant by the WSP-Africa country representative.

Case study 1

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| NAME OF RECIPIENT | Government of Ethiopia |
| GEOGRAPHY | Ethiopia |
| SECTOR | Water and sanitation |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | Technical assistance |
| AMOUNT OF SUPPORT | US\$170,000 for the 4 issue papers |
| DURATION OF SUPPORT | Average of 14 months for the consultative process to produce each issue paper |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED ACTIVITIES

In Ethiopia, WSP-Africa managed the preparation of studies in four key policy areas in order to understand the water supply and sanitation (WSS) sector status better, and provide inputs to the preparation process for the substantial WSS investment program to be financed through the IDA. The four policy issue papers were :

- Management models and contractual arrangements for water supply in urban and rural areas;
- Project design: technical, financial and economic feasibility;
- Supply chains for water supply and sanitation;
- Sanitation and hygiene.

Preparation of the issues papers followed a highly consultative and participatory process with the relevant federal ministries, all nine regional governments, civil society, other sector stakeholders and donors through a series of national and regional workshops and consultation meetings.

Case study 2

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| NAME OF RECIPIENT | Government of Burkina Faso |
| GEOGRAPHY | Six towns in Burkina Faso |
| SECTOR | Water and sanitation |
| TYPE OF SUPPORT | Technical assistance |
| AMOUNT OF SUPPORT | US\$225,000 over 3 financial years |
| DURATION OF SUPPORT | Three years |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED ACTIVITIES

Ahead of major urban investment projects in Burkina Faso, WSP-Africa is supporting the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, six selected town municipalities, and national water and sanitation utility ONEA, in partnership with French, Swiss and Danish donor agencies, the World Bank and UNDP.

WSP-Africa's technical assistance (funded by UNDP) assists the six municipalities to produce the tools to leverage internal and external financing for hardware investment. In particular, capacity of the six towns is being enhanced in order to develop, implement, and monitor community-driven environmental sanitation programs.

Assistance is provided in developing pro-poor strategies for each town, and major activities supported are:

- Training of municipal staff and small independent operators.
- Development of operational manuals and guidelines for community-driven development of sanitation.
- Development of Municipal WSS MDG Strategies and Action Plans (including capacity assessments, resource mobilization and monitoring and evaluation systems).
- Support to community-driven development implementation.

STEP 4

CONTACT RELEVANT INDIVIDUALS

Contact List

CONTACTS FOR THE INFRASTRUCTURE CONSORTIUM FOR AFRICA

| CONTACT NAME | CONTACT DETAILS |
|---|--|
| Secretariat to the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa | African Development Bank ATR building BP 323 - 1002 Tunis Belvédère Tunisia Fax: +1 216 71 10 3788 |

CONTACTS FOR THE PROJECT PREPARATION FACILITIES

| FACILITY NAME | CONTACT NAME | CONTACT DETAILS |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| ACP-EC Energy Facility | Howard Barton Programme Manager Energy Facility | E-mail: europeAid-energy-facility@cec.eu.int Website: www.energyfacility.info Tel: +32(0)229.92792 |
| African Capacity Building Foundation | George Kararach Programme Officer Knowledge Management and Programme Support Department | Website: www.acbf-pact.org Tel: +236-4-700208, 700209, 700210 ext. 226 Fax: +(263 - 4) 702915, 738520 Address: 7th & 15th Floors, Intermarket Life Towers, Cnr. Jason Moyo/Sam Nujoma Street, P. O. Box 1562, Harare, Zimbabwe. |
| African Catalytic Growth Fund | Elizabeth M. White Program Manager | E-mail: ewhite1@worldbank.org Website: www.worldbank.org/afr/acgf Tel: +1 (202) 473 7065 Address: Office of the Chief Economist, Africa Region, World Bank The World Bank, 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433 USA |

| FACILITY NAME | CONTACT NAME | CONTACT DETAILS |
|------------------------|---|--|
| African Water Facility | Mr. Kordje Bedoumra AWF Director | Email: Africanwaterfacility@afdb.org Website: www.afdb.org/awf Tel: +216 71 10 20 55 Fax: +216 71 10 37 44 Administered by the African Development Bank BP 323-1002 Tunis Belvedere- Tunisia |
| DevCo | Bernard Sheahan Director | E-mail: bsheahan@ifc.org Website: www.ifc.org/ifcext/psa.nsf/Content/DevCo Tel: +1 202 473 9503 Fax: +1 202 522 0920/3462 Address: International Finance Corporation 2121 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, MSN F-7K-700 NW. Washington, DC, USA |
| DevCo | David Donaldson Manager, Sub-Saharan Africa Advisory Services | E-mail: ddonaldson@ifc.org Website: www.ifc.org/ifcext/psa.nsf/Content/DevCo Tel: +27 11 731 3015 Fax: +27 11 268 0074 Address: IFC Johannesburg 14 Fricker Road, Illovo 2196, Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa |
| DBSA Development Fund | Leo Sibanda Programme Manager | E-mail: leos@dbsa.org Website: www.dbsa.org/OtherSites/development_fund.htm Tel: +27 11 313 3448 Address: Development Bank of Southern Africa 1258 Lever Road, Headway Hill, MIDRAND, South Africa. |
| FEMIP Support Fund | Stefan Kerpen FEMIP TA Coordinator | E-mail: femiptau@eib.org E-mail: s.kerpen@eib.org Tel: (+352) 43 79 67 56 5 Fax: (+352) 43 79 68 97 Address: European Investment Bank FEMIP Special Operations Division - TA Unit, 100 boulevard Konrad Adenauer, L-2950 Luxembourg |

| FACILITY NAME | CONTACT NAME | CONTACT DETAILS |
|---|--|---|
| FEMIP Trust Fund | Stefan Kerpen FEMIP TA Coordinator | E-mail: femiptau@eib.org E-mail: s.kerpen@eib.org Tel: (+352) 43 79 67 56 5 Fax: (+352) 43 79 68 97 Address: European Investment Bank FEMIP Special Operations Division – TA Unit, 100 boulevard Konrad Adenauer, L-2950 Luxembourg |
| Fund for African Private Sector Assistance (FAPA) | Mr. Shen Gao Senior Cooperation Officer Portfolio Manager | E-mail: s.gao@afdb.org Tel: + 216 7110 3628 Fax: + 216 7183 0172 Address: African Development Bank Group Rue du Ghana, BP 323, Tunis Belvedere, Tunisia |
| Global Environment Facility | Mr. Steve Gorman Program Manager | E-mail: sgorman@worldbank.org Tel: + 1 202 473 5865 Address: The World Bank 1818 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20433 USA |
| Global Partnership for Output Based Aid | Patricia Veevers-Carter Program Manager | E-mail: pveeverscarter@worldbank.org Website: www.gpoba.org Tel: + 1 202 473 2163 Fax: + 1 202 522 3481 World Bank – Attn: GPOBA Mailstop: H3-300, 600 19th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA |
| Islamic Development Bank TAF | Mr. Issa Modi Ide Project Officer | E-mail: iide@isdb.org Website: www.isdb.org Tel: + 966 2 646 6702 Fax: + 966 2 637 4293 Address: P. O. Box 5925 Jeddah Saudi Arabia |
| IFC Advisory Services | Bernard Sheahan Director | E-mail: bsheahan@ifc.org Website: www.ifc.org/advisory Tel: +1 202 473 9503 Fax: +1 202 522 0920/3462 Address: International Finance Corporation 2121 Pennsylvania Avenue NW Washington, DC 20433, USA |

| FACILITY NAME | CONTACT NAME | CONTACT DETAILS |
|--|---|---|
| IFC Advisory Services | David Donaldson Manager Sub-Saharan Africa Advisory Services | E-mail: ddonaldson@ifc.org Website: www.ifc.org/advisory Tel: +27 11 731 3015 Fax: +27 11 268 0074 Address: IFC Johannesburg 14 Fricker Road, Illovo 2196, Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa |
| IFC Municipal Fund | Laura Vecvagare Investment Officer | E-mail: LVecvagare@ifc.org Website: www.ifc.org/municipalfund Tel: +1 202 458 5084 Fax: +1 202 974 4310 Address: International Finance Corporation 2121 Pennsylvania Avenue NW Washington, DC 20433, USA |
| NEPAD IPPF | Mr. Ini J. Urua Principal Engineer NEPAD Unit North, East and South Region | E-mail: u.ini@afdb.org Tel: +216 71 10 3053 Fax: +216 71 33 26 94 Address: NEPAD Unit African Development Bank Group Rue du Ghana, BP 323, Tunis Belvedere, Tunisia |
| NEPAD PPFS | Irma Weenink Programme Manager | E-mail: irmaw@dbsa.org Tel: +27 11 313 3429 Fax: +27 11 313 3055 Address: Africa Partnerships Unit Development Bank of Southern Africa PO Box 1234, Halfway House, 1685 South Africa |
| Nigerian Technical Cooperation Fund | Ms Khadidia Diabi Senior Cooperation Officer | E-mail: k.diabi@afdb.org Tel: +216 71 103002 Fax: +216 71 830172 Address: African Development Bank Group Rue du Ghana, BP 323, Tunis Belvedere, Tunisia |

| FACILITY NAME | CONTACT NAME | CONTACT DETAILS |
|---|---|--|
| PHRD Technical Assistance Grant Program | David Potten Head, Trust Fund Program Administration Trust Fund Operations | Email: dpotten@worldbank.org Tel: + 1 202 458 7873 Address: Trust Fund Operations Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships VPU Room MC6 749 The World Bank 1818 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20433 USA |
| PHRD Technical Assistance Grant Program | Wahida Huq Trust Fund Operations | Email: Whuq@worldbank.org Tel: + 1 202 458 8696 Address: Trust Fund Operations The World Bank 1818 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20433 USA |
| PIDG Technical Assistance Facility | John Flora TAF Technical Adviser | Email: TAF@pidg.org Tel: +1 202 368-9972 |
| PPIAF | James Leigland Regional Program Leader | Email: nairobi@ppi.af.org Website: www.ppi.af.org Tel: (+254-20)271-4095 Fax: (+254-20)271-4275 Address: PPIAF Regional Coordination Office for East & Southern Africa Kenya Re Towers Upper Hill, PO Box 30577, Nairobi, Kenya |
| PPIAF | Lorenzo Bertolini Regional Program Leader | Email: dakarrco@ppi.af.org Website: www.ppi.af.org Tel: (+221) 849 4690 Fax: (+221) 823 2447 Address: PPIAF Regional Coordination Office for West & Central Africa 15 Ave. Nelson Mandela BP 475 Dakar, Senegal |

| FACILITY NAME | CONTACT NAME | CONTACT DETAILS |
|--|---|--|
| SEFI Transaction support facility (SEFI TSF) | Eric Usher Head, Renewable Energy and Finance Unit, UNEP Division of Technology | Email: Eric.Usher@unep.fr Tel: + 33 144 377614 Fax: +33 144 377147 Address: 39-43 quai Andre Citroen, Paris, 75739, France |
| Slum Upgrading Facility | Michael Mutter Senior Advisor / Manager | E-mail: michael.mutter@unhabitat.org Website: www.unhabitat.org/suf Tel: +254-20-7623691 Fax: +254-20-7625227 Address: Slum Upgrading Facility UN-HABITAT, P O Box 30030, Nairobi , Kenya |
| Water and Sanitation Program | Regional Team Leader – Nairobi head office for Africa | Email: wspaf@worldbank.org Website: www.wsp.org Tel: +254-20-322-6000 Fax: +254-20-322-6386 Address: World Bank Hill Park Office, Upper Hill Road, Upper Hill, Nairobi, Kenya Mailing Address: P O Box 30577, 00100, Nairobi, Kenya |