

## Portfolio Overview

## Sida's support to the World Bank Group Trust Funds 2013

In 2013, Sida disbursed 1318 MSEK to 58 Trust Funds managed by the World Bank Group. This makes the WBG the largest recipients of Multi-Bi contributions from Sida, with a share of approximately 20 per cent of the total Multi-Bi support. In terms of contributions to the World Bank Trust Funds, Sweden was the 11<sup>th</sup> largest donor.

## Financial Overview

Sida's contributions are made to Trust Funds managed by the World Bank Group. The Trust Funds serve as financial and administrative mechanisms for the co-financing of development related activities, i.e. to receive contributions from donor governments to specific programmes and projects managed by the World Bank. Sida's contribution can be channelled through a Single Donor Trust Fund (SDTF), where Sida is the only donor, or through Multi Donor Trust Funds (MDTFs), where several donors contribute. Funds can also be channelled to Financial Intermediary Funds (FIFs), which are joint efforts among donors to coordinate aid in key development areas. In 2013, most of Sida's contributions were made to MDTFs in support of donor harmonization and implementation of the Aid Effectiveness Agenda.

In the past five years, there has been a considerable increase in the volume of Sida's yearly disbursements to the World Bank Trust Funds, while there has been a slight

reduction in the number of countries receiving funds. However, the number of active Trust Funds has remained fairly constant. Sida strives to reduce the number of SDTFs, although, in exceptional cases, the single donor mechanism may be needed to achieve specific development objectives. Besides Sida's support to the World Bank Trust Funds, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs also disburses an equal amount to Trust Funds, the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund being the largest one with a Swedish contribution of 149 MSEK in 2013.

In 2010, a four-year strategy for the Swedish cooperation with the World Bank Group was endorsed by the Swedish Government. This strategy defines priorities for the Swedish policy dialogue with the World Bank Group and gives strategic directions for the cooperation. Regarding Trust Funds, a long-term aim is to reduce the number of Swedish trust funds and to achieve a more focused portfolio, following the thematic priorities outlined in the strategy.

**Definition of Multilateral and Multi-Bi Support (Core and non-Core contributions)**

Contributions from Sida to the World Bank Group Trust Funds are often entitled "multi-bi" (multilateral bilateral) support or earmarked, non-core contributions. These should be distinguished from non-earmarked contributions to the organisation's regular budget, usually called core support and also labelled "multilateral aid". The latter type of support is processed and decided upon by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

**The World Bank Group**

The World Bank Bank is a significant source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. In 2013, the World Bank Group adopted two new goals to be achieved by 2030: to end extreme poverty and promote shared prosperity.

The World Bank Group consists of five institutions: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), which aims to reduce poverty in middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries; the International Development Association (IDA), which focuses on the world's poorest countries; the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the private sector arm of the World Bank Group; the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Sida's cooperation is mainly through IDA and IFC.

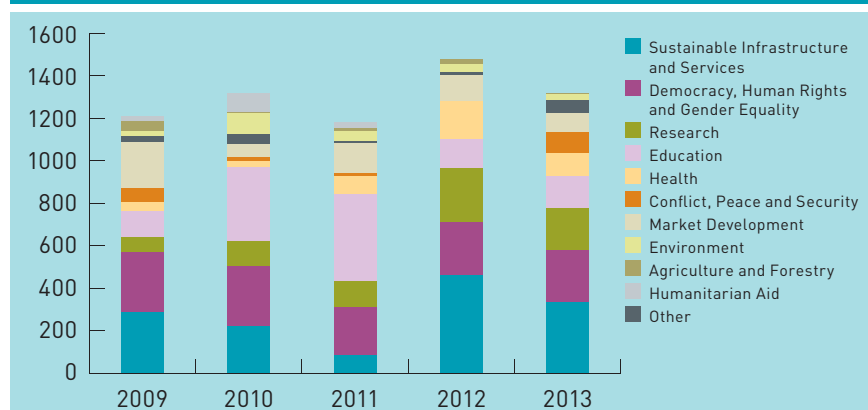
Together, the World Bank Group provides low-interest or interest-free credits and grants to developing countries for a wide array of purposes that include investments in education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture and environmental and natural resource management.

The World Bank, established in 1944, is headquartered in Washington D.C. It has more than 11,000 employees in more than 100 offices worldwide.

**TABLE 1: SIDA'S ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS TO THE WORLD BANK GROUP 2009–2013 (MSEK)**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No. of contributions	89		58	52	58
Total Amount (MSEK)	1211	1320	1180	1478	1318

**CHART 1: SIDA'S SUPPORT TO THE WORLD BANK GROUP BY SECTOR 2009–2013 (MSEK)**



## Geographical and Thematic Distribution

Sida's support in 2013 by sector is illustrated in chart 1. In 2013, the predominant sectors were Sustainable Infrastructure and Services; Democracy, Human Rights and Gender Equality; and Research. Two instruments used by Sweden are the secondment of Swedish staff to the World Bank as well as the financing of Swedish Junior Professional Officers (JPOs). In 2013, six JPOs began their appointments at the World Bank.

A majority of Sida's support to the World Bank Group is through global Trust Funds, as can be seen in chart 2. The support to global programmes gives Sida an opportunity to work with strategic issues at a global level, take active part in the global policy dialogue, and possibly have an impact in terms of policy development.

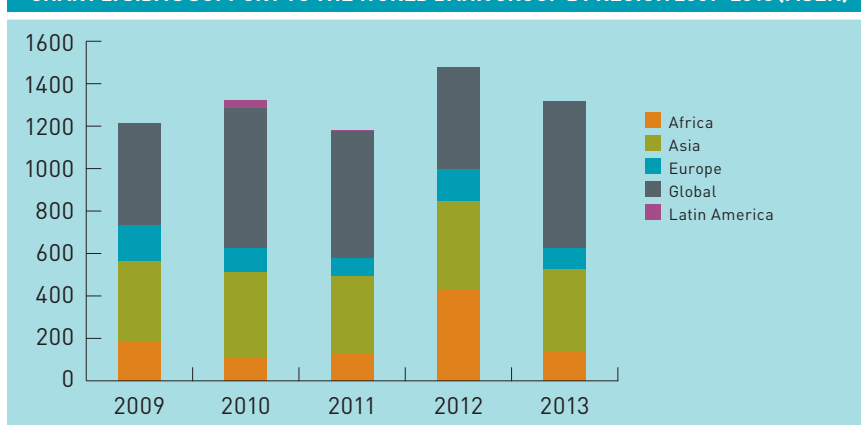
## Results

### Global Trends

Although poverty has declined rapidly over the past three decades, humanity still faces urgent and complex challenges. More than one billion people worldwide still live in destitution, a state of affairs that is morally unacceptable given the resources and the technology available today. Moreover, rising inequality and social exclusion seem to accompany the rising prosperity in many countries. Under these circumstances, the World Bank Group's overarching mission of a world free of poverty is as relevant today as it has ever been.

The World Bank Group has established ambitious but achievable goals to anchor its overarching mission and to galvanize international and national efforts in this endeavour. Accordingly, the institution will strive to (i) end extreme poverty at the global level by 2030 and (ii) promote shared prosperity, that is, ensure a sustainable increase in the well-being of the poorer segments of society. This second goal reflects the fact that all countries aspire to rapid and sustained increases in living standards for all of their citizens, not just the already privileged.

CHART 2: SIDA'S SUPPORT TO THE WORLD BANK GROUP BY REGION 2009–2013 (MSEK)



Selected results reported by the World Bank Group:

- 1.8 million people in Tanzania accessed improved water sources in 2012, up more than 400 percent from 350,000 in 2005.
- 1 million people in Sri Lanka affected by conflict have seen their livelihoods improved through the Reawakening Project since 2004.

### Projects and Programmes

In 2013, Sida supported the Afghanistan Reconstruction Fund (ARTF) and its programmes with MSEK 240.

- The programme EQUIP within ARTF reports the following results for the period 2002–2013: the number of children attending school has increased from 1 million to 7.7 million, the number of girls going to school has increased from 191,000 to 2.9 million, a total of 180,000 teachers have received teaching training, 930 schools have been established across the country, and 3,500 female teachers have received scholarships.
- Selected results in the field of rural development through the National Solidarity Programme (NSP) for the period 2003–2013: 31,000 community development councils (CDC) have been selected, more than 22.4 million Afghans now benefit from NSP with increased access to improved and expanded services for irrigation, electricity and roads.

- Between July 2012 and December 2013, The World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme contributed to 12.4 million people in rural areas getting access to better sanitation and 13 million people living in villages that are now free of open defecation.
- Sweden is a contributing member to the World Bank CGIAR Trust Fund (International Agriculture Research). Sida has supported the Trust Fund with an amount of about 2 billion SEK since the early 1970's (133 MSEK in 2013). In 2013, results reported by the CGIAR Fund include: 8,500 leading community women received training in climate-smart agriculture in Nepal and Bihar, India; in Senegal, climate forecasts now reach around two million farmers via community-based radio; more than 600 rice-wheat farmers in India learned to apply fertilizer more efficiently, increasing their harvests by up to 1.5 tonnes per hectare; over 5,000 users of the CGIAR's CCAFS' (Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security) Climate portal, including key development partners, downloaded 135,000 files of climate data generated by CCAFS; and CCAFS supported 14,602 women and 9,455 men in short-term training programs, and 522 women and 622 men in long-term training programs.