

Joint Evaluation of the Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development (TFESSD)

Case Studies in Ethiopia, Indonesia and Zambia

Appendices 2–10

Evaluation Report 2/2008



Norad

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Appendix 2: List of Persons Met

Norway

Name	Position	Organisation
Henrik Harboe	Head of Multilateral Bank and Finance Section	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Olav Seim	Senior Adviser, Multilateral Bank and Finance Section	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Beate Bull	Adviser, Evaluation Department	Norad
Hans Olav Ibrekke	Senior Adviser, Member of Reference Group	Norad
Eva Kløve	Executive Adviser, Member of Reference Group	Norad
Desmond McNeill	Research Professor, Head of the TFESSD Resource Group	Centre for Development and the Environment (SUM), University of Oslo
Tanja Winther	Researcher, Secretary for the TFESSD Resource Group	Centre for Development and the Environment (SUM), University of Oslo
Mona Gleditsch	Former coordinator for TFESSD in the World Bank	
Berit Aasen	Senior Researcher, Member of Reference Group	Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research (NIBR)
Britta Slettermark	Member of Reference Group	Ministry of Environment
Alf Morten Jerve	Senior Researcher, Member of Reference Group	Chr. Michelsens Institute (CMI)
Arne Wiig	Senior Researcher	Chr. Michelsens Institute (CMI)
Haakon Vennemo	Director, Development Economics	ECON
Ane Schjolden	Secretary IFI	Forum (Utviklingsfondet)
Sigurd Khil	Chair IFI	Forum (Utviklingsfondet)

Finland

Name	Position	Organisation
Mikko Leppänen	Special Adviser, Dept for Global Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Pekka Hukka	Head, Unit for Development Financing Institutions	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Lotta Karlsson	Administrator/Senior Adviser, Unit for Development Financing Institutions	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Elina Leväniemi	Programme Officer, Unit for Development Financing Institutions	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Timo Voipo	Unit for Sectoral Policy, Member of the Reference Group	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Matti Nummelin	Adviser (Environment), Unit for Sectoral Policy, Member of the Reference Group	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Anita Kelles-Viitanen	Independent consultant, Member of the Reference Group	
Aira Päivöke	Director, Unit for Evaluation and Internal Auditing	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Meri Koivusalo	Senior Researcher	STAKES
Kristiina Mikkola	Independent Consultant (Environment)	
Tytti Nahi	Secretary for Development Policy	Kepa (Service Centre for Development Cooperation)

Name	Position	Organisation
Jyrki Salmi	Head of Forest Policy	Indufor
Ronald Wiman	Director	STAKES

World Bank

Name	Title	Unit/country
Steen L. Jørgensen	Sector Director	Social Development Department
Joyce Chinsen	Sr. Program Assistant	Social Development Department
Andrew Norton	Lead Social Development Specialist	Social Development Department
Robert Chase	Senior Social Development Economist	Social Development Department
Gillette Hall	Economist	Social Development Department
Abdul Syed	Task team leader	Social Development Department
Rainer Quitzow	Task team leader	Social Development Department
Andre Herzog	Local Governance Expert	Social Development Department
Vijayendra Rao	Lead Economist	Development Economics Research Group
Yaa Oppong	Task team leader	Middle East and North Africa Social Development
Ann Hjetland	Former Technical Advisor TFESSD	
Carlo del Ninno	Task team leader	Social Protection
Samantha De Silva	Task team leader/Social protection specialist	Social Protection
Myrtle Diachok	Social Development Window Manager	Social Development Department
Daniel Owen	CDD Coordinator	Social Development Department
Carmen Monico	Consultant	Social Development Department
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Maria Correia	Task Team leader	Social Development Department
Rob Chase	Senior Social Development Economist	Social Development Department
Stefania Abakerli	Local Development and Governance Specialist	Social Development Department, CSSO
Trond Vedeld	Senior Social Development Specialist	Social Development Department, AFTSI
Dan Owen	CDD Coordinator	Social Development Department
Ishihara Satoshi	Social Development Specialist	Social Development, Europe and Central Asia
Warren Evans	Sector Director	Environment Department
Laura E. Tlaiye	Sector Manager and TFESSD Window Manager	Environment Department
Christophe Crepin	Senior Regional Coordinator	Environment Department
Nenuca M. Robles	Environmental Window manager, assistant	Environment Department
Angela Armstrong	Operations Officer, Task Team Leader	Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development, LCSEN
Kseniya Lvovsky	Lead Environmental Economist	Environment Department, SASES
Giovanni Prenushi	Former Bank staff	
Kirk Hamilton	Lead Economist	Environment Department
Kulsum Ahmed	Lead Environmental Specialist	Environment Department
Poonam Pillai	Environmental specialist	Environment Department
Luca Barbone	Sector Director	Poverty Reduction
Quentin Wodon	Task Team Leader	Poverty Reduction Department, AFTPM
Aliya Husain	Research Analyst	Poverty Reduction Group

Name	Title	Unit/country
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Robert Holzmann	Sector Director	Social Protection & Labor
Valerie Kozel	Senior Economist, Social Protection Window Manager	Social Protection & Labor
Jeanine Braithwaite	Task team leader	HDNSP
Gertrude Ssali	Sr. Program Assistant	Social Protection Group
Gillette Hall	Task team leader	Social Development Department
Daniel Mont	Task Team leader	Social Development Department
Jean Fares	Senior Economist	Social Protection and Labor, Human Development Unit
Maria Laura Sanchez Puerta	Economist	Social Protection and Labor, Human Development Unit
Gaelle Pierre	Consultant	Social Protection and labor, Human Development Unit
Rodrigo Serrano-Berthet	Local Development Specialist	HDNSP
Kristalina Georgieva	Director, Program Manager TFESSD (from 07/01/07), past Environment Window Manager and Program Manager TFESSD	Strategy and operations, Sustainable Development Network
Carol Fillar Bonney	Senior Resource Management Officer	Office of the Vice president Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development
Isabel Mignone-del Carril	Regional Trust Fund Operations Officer	Africa Region
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Christopher D. Gerrard	Lead Evaluation Officer	Independent Evaluation Group (IEG)
Lauren Kelly	Evaluation Officer	Independent Evaluation Group (IEG)
Heidi Stensland	TF coordinator	PSI Trust Fund
Svein Aass	Executive Director	Nordic Baltic Office
Janis Bernstein	Technical Reviewer and Task Team Leader	Environment Department

Ethiopia

Name	Position	Organisation
Wolter Soer	Co-TTL, Coordinator Donor group	World Bank country team
Jeeva Perumalpillai-Essex	Co-TTL	World Bank country team
Berhanu Legesse	Department Head	World Bank country team
Elsa Araya	Operations Analyst	World Bank country team
Janelle Plummer	Senior Water Supply Specialist	World Bank country team
Eyerusalem Fasika	Research Analyst	World Bank country team
Dr. Mahmud M. Yesuf	Senior Research Fellow	Ethiopian Development Research Institute
Dr. Menale Kassie	Research Fellow	Ethiopian Development Research Institute
Jeeva Perumalpillai-Essex	Co-TTL and Country TFESSD Portfolio Manager	World Bank country team
Ato Berhane Gizaw	Head Food Security Bureau	Food Security Bureau
Ato Tesfaye Atire		Ministry of Capacity Building
Ato Mequane Semachew		Ministry of Capacity Building
Ato Amare	Department Head	Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development

Name	Position	Organisation
Anna Koikkalainen	Second Secretary/Deputy Head of Mission	Finnish Embassy
Ms. Bente Nilson (telephone meeting)	Counsellor	Norwegian Embassy
Dr. David Spielman	Research Fellow	IFPRI
Dr. Alula Pankhurst	Lecturer in Anthropology	

Indonesia

Name	Position	Organisation
Susan Wong	Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	World Bank country team
Scott Guggenheim		World Bank country team
Giovanna Dore	Environmental Specialist	World Bank country team / Environment and Social Development Unit, EAP, World Bank, Washington.
Taufikur Rahman	Trust Fund Coordinator	World Bank country team
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H. Muslikh Abdussyukur	Mayor of Sukabumi	Sukabumi City
Fifi Kusuma	District Assistant	Sukabumi City
Nicke	Head of Regulation Office	Sukabumi City
H. Deden	Head of Social Welfare Office	Sukabumi City
K. Rahmadani	Public Relation Unit	Sukabumi City
Udin	Social and Religion Unit	Sukabumi City
Hardi Harpan	Head of General Affairs Unit	Sukabumi City
H. Mulyono	Head of Education Authority, Office of Sukabumi	Sukabumi City
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Ayep Supriatna	Head of Section in Primary Education Unit	Sukabumi City
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Ucu Suhermina	Staff of Sub-directorate Program	----
Edna Betty	Staff of Sub-directorate Program	----
Purna Wardhani	Staff of Sub-directorate Students affairs	----
Suyatmi	Staff of Sub-directorate Institution	----
Riki Rismayati	Staff of Sub-directorate Learning and Curriculum	----
Vivi Yulaswati	Head of Sub-Directorate for Program Development, Directorate for Poverty Reduction	Bappenas, National Development Planning Agency
Rudy S.	Head of Sub-Directorate for Community Empowerment	Prawiradinata
Birgitte Hygen	First Secretary	Norwegian Embassy
Riitta-Liisa Gerlander	Second Secretary	Finnish Embassy
Ivan Alidjaja	Trade and Development Officer	Finnish Embassy

Zambia

Name	Position	Organisation
Kapil Kapoor	Country Manager	World Bank country team
Jean-Michel Pavy	Task team leader	World Bank country team World Bank country team
Marie Sheppard	Task team leader	World Bank country team
Anke Reichhuber	Task team leader	World Bank country team
Rodrigo Serrano-Berthet	Task team leader	
Justina Wake	Director Tourism	Ministry of Tourism
Dr. Henry Mwima	Chairman Natural Resources Consultative Forum (NARCF)	
Dr. Victor Siamudaala	Director Planning Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA)	
Amos Muchenga	Programme Analyst	Environment UNDP (replaced Winnie Musunda)
Peter Mukuka	Deputy Director	Economics Statistics Central Statistics Office (CSO)
Gelson Tembo	Consultant UNZA	
Hiroko Yashiki		Capacity Development Programme for Provision of Decentralised Services, JICA
Martin Liywalii (replaced Minister Ben Kapita and Permanent Secretary Samuel Mundia)	National Coordinator	Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives
Hyde Haantuba	Coordinator	Agriculture Consultative Forum
Anthony Mwanaumo		Food Reserve Agency
Dann E Griffiths (replaced Jan Nijhoff)	Economic Growth TL	USAID
Chris Hawk		Grain Traders Association
Jacob Mwale		Grain Traders Association
Paul B. Siegel	World Bank consultant	
Fallavier, Pierre	Former World Bank employee	
Florence Situella (replaced James Mulungushi)	Acting Director	Department of Finance
Dr. Markus Nuding	Senior Advisor	GTZ
Wilma Viljanmaa	Counsellor	Finnish Embassy
Elizabeth Ndhlovu		Finnish Embassy
Odd Arnesen	First Secretary	Norwegian Embassy
Olav Lundstøl	Country Economist	Norwegian Embassy
Walubita Imakando	Assistant Director	Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Jumbe Jeremiah Ngoma	Communications Officer	World Bank country team
Jan Erik Stubsrød		Norad (Previously worked at the Norwegian Embassy in Lusaka)

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Appendix 4: Methodology and Study Guides

Study guide

An important tool applied throughout the evaluation was the study guide developed by the evaluation team in the inception phase. The study guide served to guide the evaluation and ensure that all aspects of the assignment in accordance with ToR were addressed. The study guide covered all four evaluation tasks described above and systematized the key evaluation questions accordingly, on the basis of a rearrangement of the questions referred in the ToR and a number of additional questions based on data collected in the inception phase. The study guide also presented the sources of information and where the analysis would be presented. The study guide was used as a basis for a country field study guide.

Study guide / evaluation matrix

Elements	Themes	Source	Documentation
I. The baseline			
	Background - What was the rationale of the start-up of the TF? And how has it evolved? - What was and is the organisational and policy context of the TF in Norway, Finland, and the Bank? - What is the Norwegian and Finnish policy on support to the Bank's work in the field of sustainable development? (are these policies consistent with the objectives of TFESSD?) - What are the interests of Norwegian and Finnish stakeholders (research, private, etc.) to engage with the Bank? Untied TF vs. tied to Norwegian and Finnish expertise	- doc. review - interviews w. stakeholders	Inception report Draft final report
II. The mechanism			
	Organisational structure and objectives - What is the structure, management/governance of the TF? - What is the relationship between TF objectives and TF structure - how has this evolved? Is the structure relevant to the context, ambitions, objectives, procedures, and criteria established of the TF? How is this TF set-up compared to similar ESSD TFs? - Who are the users and the beneficiaries of the TF products? How is the TF perceived by sector units/boards, regional units, country offices, beneficiaries of the TF projects - is it useful relative to the needs? If so, why? - What is the objective hierarchy of the TF and the assumptions behind these? Is there internal coherence in the objectives and the criteria; Does the implementation logic follow from this? What does innovative, catalytic and mainstreaming indicate? - What is the added value of the Reference Group? (Idea behind the composition, size and mandate?) Both NTF-PSI and TFESSD belongs to the same network in the Bank (Sustainable Development Network), what are the pros and cons?	- doc. review - literature review - comparative analysis of similar TF mechanisms - interviews w. stakeholders - Country visits	Inception Report Case Country reports Draft final report
	TF projects - What are the patterns (country, regional, global levels), typologies, and development over time of the TF projects? (resulting in an overview/typology and selection of 10-20 in-depth case studies) - Does the annual changes of themes helps or hinders meeting TF objectives	- analysis of portfolio - interviews w. stakeholders	Inception report Draft final report

Elements	Themes	Source	Documentation
III. Influence of the Trust Fund			
	User satisfaction - Bank - Who is the typical TF user in the Bank? Why and what do they gain from using TF resources? - Did the TF projects achieve their objective? - What are the transactions costs and transactions benefits (users / administrators / Bank / donors)	- interviews w. stakeholders - analysis of transaction costs - comparative analysis of similar TF mechanisms	Draft final report
	Internal achievements - How has the Trust Fund affected the work processes internally in the Bank (cross-sectoral) by its structure and its projects? What role has sector boards played vis-à-vis informal interaction between staff? - To what extent, have the thematic priorities of the Trust Fund been adequately integrated / mainstreamed into Bank policies, lending instruments and analytical and advisory work? - Has the Trust Fund influenced the World Bank's working methods outside of its thematic priorities and projects?	- interviews w. stakeholders - country visits - document review	Case Country reports Draft final report
	External achievements - Has the design and performance of the Bank's core operations improved in countries concerned? - What is the likely influence of the Trust Fund projects on client country policies and practices concerning environment, poverty reduction, and social development? - Has client countries incorporated sustainable development concerns in policies and practices as a result of Bank support? - How has TF contributed to shaping donor policies on sustainable development?	- interviews w. stakeholders - country visits - document review	Case Country reports Draft final report
	Value for money - Does the influence correspond to the investments/input? - Are there any unintended consequences - negative or positive - from the Trust Fund's projects and procedures and is the Trust Fund easily replaceable with other funding sources?	- interviews w. stakeholders - country visits - document review	Case country reports Draft final report
IV. Revised rationale or mechanism			
	The future (limitations and scope for improvements) - What factors, both internal and external, have enhanced or limited the effectiveness of the TF? - What are the benefits and the disadvantages of the existing TF governance structure and what can be improved? (e.g. more formal collaboration with UN agencies) - How might the limitations and constraints of the TF (e.g. operations and governance) be overcome in the future (i.e. which modifications are required)? - Would other TF models serve the purpose better?	- doc. review - literature review - comparative analysis of similar TF mechanisms - interviews w. stakeholders	Draft final report

Case country interview Guide

A. Types of influence

1. Main trends in the country in each of the four areas (environment, social development, poverty reduction and social protection): (1) situation in 2000; and (2) main changes since then;
2. Obvious examples of influence (ask open-ended and record assessments on the strength of influence): both intended and unintended influence;
3. Prompt for possible influence:
 - a. Studies and activities that have fed into bank/country policy-making, strategies or procedures
 - b. National consultants: to what extent have they been used?
 - c. National uptake of TF supported projects:
 - i. ministries used the products?
 - ii. debated in parliamentary committees or similar?
 - iii. coverage in press and other media?
 - iv. Ph.D.-students, researchers or training institutes.
 - d. Other examples of influence of TF supported projects

B. Reasons for influence

4. Links to World Bank work: were projects linked to preparation or implementation of CAS, Analytical and Advisory Activities (AAA), lending or other?
5. Awareness: (1) dissemination of reports and other outcomes; (2) translation to or availability in local languages; (3) press coverage;
6. Relevance:
 - a. Initiative: where did it come from? (Washington or country office)
 - b. Ownership: by government, national research institutions, Bank department, or other
 - c. Links: (1) PRSP; (2) national sector policies or strategies; (3) Bank Operational Policy;
7. Efficiency: perceived difference in the value or influence of TF supported projects with respectively large and small budgets, and international or national consultants involved?

C. Influence on World Bank, Washington

8. Examples from each country: (1) certain (known) examples of TF supported projects having been taken up as e.g. crosscutting issues in the Bank's operations? (2) examples of the country having been one among several countries covered by multi-country projects that are known to have had an influence? (3) probable (though not confirmed) examples of the above;
9. Staff transfers: examples of Bank staff who were the principal drivers of TF supported projects who have been promoted within the Bank?

D. TFESSD stimulating innovation and acting as a catalyst for mainstreaming

10. Pulling all of the above together, e.g. at the end of each interview, ask for interviewees' assessment of whether:
 - a. TF supported projects have stimulated innovation (use rating: limited, medium, highly);
 - b. In the context of TF supported projects, what is the understanding of the concept of "innovation"?
 - c. TF supported projects are believed to have *acted as a catalyst for mainstreaming of environmental and social dimensions of sustainable development and for inclusion of these cross-cutting issues into the Bank's operations*, both at headquarters and in the country visited. Use rating: limited, medium, highly.

Establishing yardsticks for assessment

The yardsticks for assessing TFESSD mechanisms and influence consisted of:

- A thorough description of the trust fund, its rationale, mechanisms and contexts (Norwegian, Finnish and Bank policy contexts) in which it operates and how these have developed from 1999 to 2007

- Baseline descriptions of key events and activities within the Bank in the thematic areas corresponding to the four TFESSD windows (social development, environment, social protection and poverty) in the period 1999-2007.

The TFESSD baseline description was developed on the basis of:

- Collection and review of TFESSD-related documentation such as TFESSD (semi) annual reports, donor decision memos, legal agreements, monitoring and progress reports, bank strategy documents, independent reviews and evaluation reports on the TFESSD, and donor strategy and policy documents
- Interviews with key stakeholder from Norway, Finland and World Bank Washington and elsewhere.

Overview and typology of TFESSD portfolio

An overview of the TFESSD project portfolio was established to present patterns (country, regional, global levels), typologies and development of the trust fund projects over time. The preliminary portfolio overview established in the inception phase enabled the selection of country case studies and projects for in-depth review.

The development of the typology of projects was undertaken to establish an overview of the vast and geographically and thematically dispersed TFESSD portfolio.

Using the TFESSD donor reporting Excel sheet, projects were coded according to “*geographical focus*”, i.e. whether projects are country-specific, regional or global, and according to whether the project targets specific *sectors* or issues of a more *macroeconomic character*. By combining the two dimensions, projects were then clustered into six categories:

- Global/macro
- Global/sector
- Regional/macro
- Regional/sector
- Country/macro
- Country/sector

In the portfolio analysis (Cf(cf. chapter 3), the coded projects were crosstabulated with other project-specific information from the TFESSD donor reporting Excel sheet.

This made it possible to analyze the portfolio according to:

- The distribution of global, regional and country-specific projects within the entire TFESSD portfolio, by window and in terms of number of projects and grant amounts going to global, regional and local projects
- The distribution of projects addressing sector-specific issues such as rural development and pollution abatement, and projects addressing more macroeconomic issues such as poverty reduction.

The coding of projects was based on a review of the brief project descriptions included in the latest TFESSD annual report of 1 May 2006 to 31 January 2007 and project summaries from the TFESSD database on the Internet.

Coding was undertaken by one member of the evaluation team in order to ensure consistency. The risk of the typology is that several projects contain different elements, making it difficult to determine whether they fit in one category or another. E.g. projects addressing the link between poverty and various sectors may fall under both “macro” and “sector”. Unavoidably, the coding of projects according to the typology depends on the description of the project by the TTLs (the elements have been stressed in the description) and the personal assessment of the person coding the projects.

The criteria used for selection of country cases were:

- 1 The country should have a Finnish and/or Norwegian embassy
- 2 Reviews and evaluation reports should be available from the TFESSD projects conducted in the country
- 3 There are both ongoing and/or recently completed TFESSD projects in the country
- 4 The country has extensive (resource, time, sectors covered) cooperation with the Bank, both before and after 1999, involving at least one of four priority themes of the fund
- 5 Projects should represent all three project typologies: country macro, country sector and global projects
- 6 Two case countries should be African, as 50 per cent of TFESSD funds are earmarked to projects in Africa
- 7 Together, the three countries should represent a mix of significant trust fund projects from which there are lessons to be learned. The desk review as well as interviews with stakeholders in Oslo, Helsinki and Washington point to the following trust fund projects:
 - Poverty and social impact analysis (PSIA)
 - Community-driven development (CDD)
 - Country environment assessment (CEA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA), environmental policies institutions and programmes
 - Social protection
- 8 At least one country should represent a case of earmarked country funding (i.e. Mozambique, Malawi, Senegal, and Zambia).

A list of the top six candidates was identified among which the final three candidates were selected by the evaluation team in cooperation with donors. Indonesia, Zambia and Ethiopia were selected as case countries.¹

The sample of projects to be subjected an in-depth review should embrace both projects carried out at country level as well as “global” projects executed in Washington.

At country level, the evaluation team ideally preferred to base the selection according to window, typology, selection of completed and ongoing projects, tools etc. However, certain determining factors, such as unavailability of government counterparts and difficulties in tracing relevant stakeholders, influenced the selection process and the teams had to settle for the projects where information on stakeholders was available.

For the global study, projects were also selected by applying the overall criteria of “significance” (e.g. size of budgets and classification in the proposed typology of projects) and “learning potential” as discussed in meetings with TTLs and trust fund management in Washington and elsewhere. The final selection of projects was cross-checked with the Bank.

Internet-based survey

TFESSD management assisted with contact details on former and present TTLs. A total of 193 former and present TTLs were included in the questionnaire survey. Fifteen TTLs task managing 18 projects were not included in the survey, as they were no longer working for the Bank and contact details were unavailable.

After two reminders, the survey closed with a response rate of 30 per cent, i.e. 58 completed questionnaires.

This response rate is deemed satisfactory for Internet-based surveys of this kind.² The 58 responses provide an adequate basis for applying survey results to support or challenge findings and stakeholder statements retrieved in other connections during the evaluation. The survey responses hence constitute an important source of information and means of verification/triangulation of evaluation findings.

¹ A more detailed description of the selection process is presented in the inception report, August 2007.

² This assessment is based on the fact that the TTLs may have a fairly limited stake in the TFESSD. The TFESSD is a relatively small fund, and - perhaps with the exception of social development projects - there are many other funding sources. In addition, many TTLs were travelling while the survey took place. A large number of out-of-office replies were received while sending out invitations to participate in the survey.

The responses cover 101 projects of 324 registered projects supported by the TFESSD.³ Together the projects covered by the survey constitute a total grant amount of almost USD 17 million, which corresponds to approximately 25 per cent of the total portfolio grant amount.

Respondents cover all windows. However, social protection and poverty projects are somewhat over-represented compared to the entire TFESSD project portfolio.

The majority of the respondents have ongoing projects, i.e. projects that have recently been finalized (in 2006) or will be finalized in 2007 or 2008. Projects completed several years ago are under-represented.

All regions are represented by the projects covered by the survey. Global projects and projects carried out in AFR, EAP and ECA constitute the major regions of the survey portfolio - just as they do in the TFESSD portfolio at large.

The table provides an overview of TFESSD projects covered by the survey. Like other information the evaluation team has used for this evaluation, the statements from the survey are used critically.

Table 0-1 Questionnaire response rate by country and type of stakeholder

Window	Number of projects	Total grant amount	Regions covered	Global/regional/country	Macro/sector	Of which ongoing (incl. 2007)
SD	36	8,132,106	All			14
E	27	4,062,246	All			16
P	23	3,285,757	All except MNA			10
SP	15	1,508,979	All except EAO and MNA			6
TOTAL	101	16,989,088	-			46

Incoming responses have been registered in a database and linked to project-specific information provided by the Bank.⁴ The information from the questionnaires was analyzed and used when relevant throughout the report, in order to support findings related to specific issues.

³ Projects registered in the TFESSD reporting to donors as of 31 January 2007.

⁴ TFESSD Management, World Bank: TFESSD - Donor reporting as of 31 January 2007.

Appendix 5: The Norwegian and Finnish Policy Context

1. Norway's rationale for supporting the fund

Norway was the initiator of the Norwegian Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development (NTF-ESSD) in 1999.

The main priorities of Norwegian foreign policy include a strong support to the UN and in particular its human rights work, membership of NATO, the EEA agreement, and the fact that Norway is not a member of EU. Peace building is also an important priority, manifested in its bilateral and multilateral aid budgets. Environment and sustainability are among the five main pillars of Norwegian aid policy, the other four are (i) peace building and human rights, (ii) oil and energy including climate change, (iii) gender and equality and (iv) good governance, including anti-corruption.

The government elected in 2005 released its main policy declaration (known as the “Soria-Moria declaration”) soon after the election. This declaration serves as the platform of the cooperation between the three parties and presents their political aims for the coming four-year-period. The Soria-Moria declaration has also been detailed into sector strategies like the “Norwegian Action Plan for Environment in Development Cooperation”. The action plan proposes that Norway play a leading role in making environmental concerns an integrated part of all development cooperation. Environmental problems must be dealt with in order to reduce poverty and solve the development problems the world is facing. It is also noted that there are frequent examples of how environmental cooperation contributes to peace, reconciliation, security and regional development.

The Soria-Moria declaration indicates strategies and decision-making for international cooperation. It states objectives like the targeted percentage of GNP to be allocated for development aid and cooperation with UN-institutions. It also specifically mentions the cooperation with the World Bank Group in the following terms:

- The multilateral aid shall gradually be shifted from the World Bank Group towards stronger support of aid and development programmes managed by the UN
- Norwegian development funds shall not finance projects which “enforce” liberalisation and privatisation (conditionality)
- The government shall encourage openness on Norway’s role in the World Bank Group and IMF and consider changes related to political management and the mandate for Norway’s role
- Norway shall encourage democratization of the World Bank Group and IMF in order to ensure that the influence by developing countries is not limited by the value of their shares
- Norway shall take a leading role in debt relief and debt relief shall not be conditional of privatisation.

The reason for the proposed shift in funding from the World Bank to the UN system is explained by reference to Norwegian self-interest in having a well- functioning global community. Hence, it is argued that the UN is the only institution that has a legitimate mandate to advance and influence multiple sectors. Further, the UN system also has an instrumental role in providing a legitimate reason for armed operations etc. In contrast, the World Bank is a key source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries with a somewhat more limited focus compared to the UN funds and programmes.

However, the government’s initial critique of the Bank has subsequently been played down. As a response to Norwegian scepticism, the Bank has emphasised that lending programmes

are no longer conditioned on support to privatisation initiatives. Other parts of the criticism are based on examples from projects in the 1980s and 1990s. In terms of more recent Bank priorities, Norway strongly supports the Bank's increased focus on anti-corruption measures.

1.2 Multilateral development cooperation

The Soria-Moria declaration gave strong directions on the multilateral cooperation, but it did not explain the consequences of this, and especially related to an increased focus on knowledge-based aid-politics. In the latter lies, among other things, an interest to focus on areas where Norway holds special expertise and can contribute in manners which have a better chance of succeeding due to long experience in the area. This is also substantiated by a desire to advocate Norwegian expertise and their role as advisers and dialogue partners on the international arena. Oil & energy and the environment are especially relevant sectors in this perspective, but also integrated with peace-building and gender issues.

Nordic-Baltic Office Norway is a member of the Nordic-Baltic constituency along with Finland, Denmark, Sweden, Iceland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The position as Executive Director of the group rotates among the Nordic countries. The Executive Directors are responsible for conducting the Bank's operations, and from August 2006 this position has been held by the Norwegians. This active Nordic cooperation gives Norway a good opportunity for obtaining recognition for its views. One of the strengths of this system is that it provides opportunities for Norway and the other countries to draw on each other's sector and country expertise. However, the Nordic office is generally not involved in trust fund priorities and operations.

Other opportunities for advancing Norway's policy regarding the World Bank are semi-annual meetings in the Development Committee and the annual Bank meetings. In these meetings, the governors (in Norway's case the Minister of International Development) can discuss important issues and adopt central guidelines for the Bank's activities. The fact that development and finance ministers from donor and recipient countries are gathered here makes these meetings important decision-making arenas.

The negotiations on the IDA 14 Replenishment for the period 2005-2008 were concluded in April 2005. A total of more than NOK 220 billion was made available for the three-year period in the form of loans and grants to the 81 poorest countries in the world. These replenishment negotiations are also an important arena for policy development and discussions on guidelines for IDA's use of the funds.

During visits to Norway by World Bank representatives, meetings were arranged with the relevant departments and sections of the MoFA and Norad, and with consultancy firms, research institutions and NGOs. Norway is making active efforts to expand and deepen the contact between World Bank Group staff and Norwegian experts. The MoFA also has regular contact and meetings with Bank staff. The cooperation also provides an opportunity for an active dialogue between Bank staff and Norwegian authorities and experts.

1.3 Institutional set-up

In Norway, multilateral cooperation is handled by the Multilateral Bank and Finance Section (Bank-section) under the Department for UN, Peace and Humanitarian Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA). The Bank-section deals with i.a. multilateral finance institutions like the World Bank Group and regional development banks (African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank and Inter-American Development Bank), development funds, including all development bank trust funds.

The day-to-day management of the contribution to the TFESSD and participation in annual consultations is the responsibility of a senior advisor at the Bank section, who was also instrumental in designing and establishing the trust fund in 1998-1999. In addition, the Head of the Bank-section was previously a member of the Reference Group for TFESSD.

Since its establishment in 1968, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) has been a government agency responsible for preparing and coordinating all official development aid. After a major organisational reshuffle in 2004, the administration of the Norwegian development cooperation was divided between the MoFA and Norad, with Norad

aiming at three goals: i) to be the centre of expertise for evaluation, quality assurance and dissemination of the results of Norwegian development cooperation; ii) to provide advice and support to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Norwegian foreign representations; iii) to administer the agency's grant schemes so that development assistance provided through Norwegian and international partners contributes effectively to poverty reduction. The capacity to fulfil these aims is currently being developed. In the TFESSD Reference Group, Norad is represented by three experts in the fields of environment, poverty and social development/protection.

2. Finland decides to join the trust fund

2.1 Finnish ESSD policies, strategies and objectives

Alleviation of poverty, combating global environmental threats as well as promotion of social equality, democracy and human rights have been the main goals of the Finnish development cooperation since the first strategy was drawn up in 1993.⁵ These goals were confirmed in the government decision-in-principle of 1996, which added the commitments followed by Finland's joining the EU in 1995 to Finland's development policy. The paper underlined the responsibility of the developing countries for their own development as well as named human rights, equality, democracy and good governance as the best long-term guarantees for economic and social development.

The 1998 Development Policy⁶ continued in the same lines as the previous policy papers, but also named security and economic cooperation as goals in Finland's relations with developing countries. The 2001 decision-in-principle regarding the operationalisation of the development policy objectives drew attention to topics such as HIV/AIDS, globalization, trade and development, support to the development of partner countries' private sectors and information and communication technology, in addition to Finland's traditional priorities.

The 2004 Development Policy stated the main goal as contributing to the eradication of extreme poverty. Activities such as prevention of environmental threats, promotion of equality, human rights, democracy and good governance were viewed as crucial in achieving this goal. In addition, three cross-cutting themes in the implementation of the development policy were identified:

- Promotion of the rights and the status of women and girls, and promotion of gender and social equality
- Promotion of the rights of groups that are easily marginalized, particularly those of children, the disabled, indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, and promotion of equal participation opportunities for them
- Consideration of environmental issues.

One of the main principles in the 2004 development policy was the commitment to the values and goals of the UN Millennium Declaration. Others included a commitment to a rights-based approach, broad policy coherence, sustainable development and partnership for development.

Finland's current government was appointed in April 2007. The climate change is named as one of the core issues in the new government programme. In development cooperation, the government programme emphasises the UN Millennium Development Goals, improved coherence in all policy sectors and enhancing the respect for human rights. The government will also increase the focus on environmental issues, crisis prevention and support for peace processes.

On 18 October 2007, the new development policy programme was approved to steer Finland's development policy and development cooperation during the current Government's term of office. The main goal of the Finnish development aid remains the alleviation of poverty as well as sustainable development based on the Millennium Development Goals. The new policy puts emphasis on the natural economy and environmentally sustainable development. There will be more focus on e.g. natural resources, climate change, environment and forestry

⁵ Finland's development cooperation in the 1990s: Strategic goals and means, 1993.

⁶ Development Policy. Government Resolution 5.2.2004.

than before. In addition, the development policy underlines the importance of human rights, gender and women's rights and peace and security.

Two of the three cross-cutting themes remain the same as in the 2004 development policy:

- Promotion of the rights and the status of women and girls, and promotion of gender and social equality
- Promotion of the rights of groups that are easily marginalized, particularly those of children, the disabled, indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, and promotion of equal participation opportunities for them.

The third cross-cutting theme is, in stead of consideration of environmental issues, compacting HIV/AIDS; HIV/AIDS as a health and social problem.

Even though the prevention of international environmental threats has been one of the main goals of Finland's development policy, and a cross-cutting theme in all Finnish development cooperation, the first strategy for environment is only now being drafted by the MoFA. It is expected that the strategy will underline the importance of climate change as well as the traditionally strong Finnish sectors such as water, energy, rural development and forestry. The lack of such a strategy indicates that the environment has not been enjoying the significant priority status it once had on the political and development agendas.⁷ The new development policy's emphasis on environmental issues will most likely change this in the near future.

Finland currently contributes 0.42 per cent ODA/GNI. This does not reach up to the average of OECD/DAC countries.⁸ The development policy of the current government provides a clear timeline for increasing the financial support: the target of at least 0.51 per cent ODA/GNI should be reached by the year 2010, and 0.7 per cent by the year 2015. Despite the moderate level of ODA, Finland wishes to be an active partner in the field of development cooperation. Finland identifies itself strongly with the Nordic group and the like-minded donor group. Active participation and willingness to operationalize the new development initiatives can be seen as a way to compensate for the modest financial contribution.

Finland has concentrated its development cooperation on fewer countries and sectors, focusing on the poorest countries, particularly in Africa. Long-term bilateral support is provided to the following eight partner countries: Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Tanzania, Vietnam and Zambia. Finland has succeeded in developing certain areas of speciality with strong Finnish experience and know-how, including rural development, sustainable forestry, water and sanitation and education. Cooperation with the Nordic countries has been continuously emphasized both operationally and at the policy level.

2.2 Multilateral development cooperation

Traditionally, multilateral development cooperation has played an important role in Finland's development cooperation. In the late 1990s, the multilateral aid totalled close to 50 per cent of Finnish disbursements, however, in recent years, and in line with most other bilateral donors, there has been a tendency to direct more funds to bilateral cooperation.

Finland is committed to long-term cooperation with the UN funds and programmes (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP) and the international financial institutions (WB) involved in the implementation of the Millennium Declaration. Part of the multilateral funds is also channelled through the European Union. Finland emphasizes harmonization of development cooperation and strengthening of the capacity and effectiveness of the multilateral system. The majority of funding is directed to non-earmarked core-funding.

An effective multilateral cooperation alongside an active participation and influence within the EU are named as areas of focus in the new government programme. According to the new development policy, in the thematic cooperation with the financial institutions, Finland emphasizes environment, natural resources, climate change, as well as good government and human rights.

⁷ Evaluation of Environmental Management in Finland's Development Cooperation, 2006.

⁸ OECD Statistics available at www.oecd.org.

2.3 Institutional set-up

Restructuring MoFA in 2001 gave the regional departments the responsibility for carrying out the Finnish foreign policy, including development cooperation. At the same time, the former Department of Development Cooperation was transformed into the Department of Development Policy, which is the department that formulates Finnish development policy. Restructuring brought the development issues to the international agenda alongside security and trade.

The Ministry of Finance (MoF) is in charge of overall cooperation with the BWI/World Bank. The Finnish representative in the Board of Governors is the Minister of Finance. MoFA is working in close cooperation with the MoF primarily on development issues. MoFA's Department of Global Affairs represents Finland in IDA. Within the Department, the Unit for Development Financing Institutions is responsible for general development financing policy issues and cooperation with the World Bank Group, including TFESSD. However, the World Bank funds are financed also by other MoFA departments and the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

Appendix 6: Summary of Themes and Earmarking

Year	Earmarking	Themes and Activities for open calls
FY 02 (first year of operations)	WDR on sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Analysis of social and poverty impact of public actions and growth oriented policy reform (ii) Analysis, monitoring and evaluation of environmental and social outcomes of PRSs (iii) Activities operationalizing the empowerment pillar of WDR 2000/2001 (iv) Proposals coming from more than one thematic/sectoral unit, proposals designed to inform the PRSP process and build capacity in local institutions.
FY 03	SDV strategy	<p>1St Round: Analytical work on linkages between natural resources and poverty, and/or conflict. Work on mainstreaming environmental and social sustainability in PRSPs, CASs, PRSCs, and other operational work.</p> <p>2nd Round:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Testing and refining operational tools and techniques to help address environmental and social development issues in upstream analytical work and downstream impact analysis for PRSPs, PRSCs and CASs with priority to proposals that address rural issues and (ii) Integration of environmental and social development issues in pro-poor strategies for sustainable growth.
FY04		<p>Focus on mainstreaming the environment, social and poverty issues into macro-level policy-making: Country based upstream analysis feeding into PRSPs, CASs, PRSCs: Downstream policy impact analysis of the same issues and instruments. Analysis of the relations between the local and central levels including participation, communication and financial management. Information sharing and learning activities that empower key stakeholders at the national and local levels. Learning activities that build national capacity for macro level, multi-sectoral and sectoral analytical work, micro impact analysis.</p> <p>In addition high priority areas that emerged from the WSSD: Vulnerability due to climate change, impact of climate change to agriculture. Issues of conflict, crime and violence, especially related to HIV/AIDS, natural resource management, needs assessments in post conflict settings. Integration of human rights principles into local service delivery and natural resources in rural and urban space including role of local governments and other local institutions.</p>
FY 05		<p>Governance, accountability, empowerment, conflict and vulnerability, and especially the inter-linkages between these focus areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Upstream activities that integrate one or more of the focus areas into macro level policy-making - for example, analysis of policy choices, development of strategies and design of policies and programmes. (ii) Downstream activities, which monitor and/or evaluate the impact of policies in these areas. (iii) Capacity buildingCapacity-building, learning, information-sharing and dissemination related to the areas of focus, with/to national level partners and institutions in developing countries and in case of the information sharing and dissemination, also including the broader community of development agencies (e.g. in the World Bank regions, in Norway, Finland, the UN-agencies and the regional banks). <p>Separate call from social protection</p>

Year	Earmarking	Themes and Activities for open calls
FY 06	African Pilot country model: Malawi, Mozambique and (Tanzania)	(i) Upstream analytical work on poverty, vulnerability, environment and social issues linked to the preparation and implementation of CASs, PRSPs and/or development policy lending with a focus on likely impacts of policies. (ii) Downstream activities to monitor and/or evaluate: (i) Poverty vulnerability, social and environmental impacts of bank supported policies or (ii) governance, social development, environmental sustainability and other innovative aspects of projects and programmes.
FY 07	Senegal Zambia Local level rural institution. Valuing ecosystem services Disability Budget earmarking as well	Analytical work and action research to strengthen the enabling policy and institutional environment for pro-poor responses as well as assessment of the experience with local level response across four priority themes: (i) Natural disasters. (ii) In Equality and barriers to inclusion, including a special focus on access to natural resources and valuable groups. (iii) Crime, violence and access to justice, including tenure and usufruct rights. (iv) Adaptation to climate variability and change.
FY 08	Budget/ Theme allocation, earmarking	2 Proposals should support analytical work, operational examples and capacity building across the following priority themes: (i) The role of institutions in protecting the productivity and resilience of ecosystems to enhance equity and sustainability (ii) Analyzing and mitigating environmental health risks to promote quality of life, productivity and equity (iii) Tenure security, livelihoods and access to municipal services for poor, urban slum dwellers (iv) Demand for effective local governance, focusing specifically on support to local governance institutions that promote: - sustainable natural resource management - an enabling environment for local livelihoods opportunities - opportunities for vulnerable and disadvantaged people to enjoy - increased access to and influence over local decision-making and hold authorities accountable for sustained service delivery (v) Promoting decent work, social inclusion in the context of globalization, with specific focus on: - Understanding links between globalization, pro-poor growth, and the quality and quantity of employment - Overcoming constraints, inside and outside the labour market, that prevent poor workers from accessing decent jobs - Promoting inclusion and equitable access to decent work for vulnerable and other disadvantaged groups - Improving labour market policies and institutions to provide income security for poor men and women (vi) Promoting equality, addressing the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable, with particular focus on empowerment, promoting security and better livelihoods for marginalized groups e.g. persons living with disabilities, at-risk youth, elderly destitute, widows and other disadvantaged women

Appendix 7: Cluster of Projects

Table 7.1 CDD and local governance projects

Typology ^A	TF Name	Year App	Fund	Grant Amount	Window
GM	YOUTH INCLUSION IN CONFLICT AND POST-CONFLICT CONTEXTS: IMPLICATIONS FOR CDD	FY07	TF057237	200,000	Social development
GM	COMMUNITY ACTION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT FOR IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVERY	FY06	TF055766	300,000	Social development
GM	PARTICIPATORY MONITORING TO GET RESULTS AND MEASURE IMPACT OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT: A MULTI-REGION INITIATIVE	FY06	TF055592	271,000	Social development
GM	LOCAL GOVERNANCE PLATFORMS: STRENGTHENING LOCAL GOVERNMENT-COMMUNITY INTERFACE IN CDD	FY06	TF055513	300,000	Social development
GM	SUSTAINABLE CONFLICT RECOVERY: STRENGTHENING CDD APPROACHES	FY05	TF054238	315,000	Social development
GM	EAP SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT URBAN FRINGE	FY04	TF052785	505,000	Social development
GM	CDD SCALING UP ACTION RESEARCH PROGRAM	FY03	TF051811	99,971	Social development
GM	CDD IN CONFLICT CONTEXTS	FY03	TF051772	430,000	Social development
GM	INVESTING IN SOCIAL CAPITAL THROUGH CDD PROJECTS	FY03	TF051253	835,000	Social development
GS	RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT	FY07	TF057225	75,000	Social development
RM	MONITORING CDD IMPACT FOR EAST ASIA CDD FLAGSHIP	FY06	TF055543	580,000	Social development
RM	CHANGE GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA	FY05	TF053982	150,000	Social development
RM	REVIEW OF CDD IMPACTS IN EAST ASIA REGION	FY03	TF051845	508,000	Social development
RM	MAINSTREAMING COMMUNITY DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT IN MNA	FY00-02	TF024968	228,523	Social development
RM	AFRICA REGIONAL CDD EFFORT : COMPLEMENTARY SUPPORT TO CDD	FY00-02	TF024909	1,905,000	Social development
RM	AFRICA REGIONAL CDD EFFORT	FY00-02	TF024882	3,000,000	Social development
RM	ECA CDD SUPPORT	FY00-02	TF024746	856,212	Social development
CM	SOUTH AFRICA AND LESOTHO SCALING UP AND HARMONIZHARMONISATION	FY06	TF055620	250,000	Social protection
CM	NIGERIA - HARMONIZHARMONISATION OF PUBLIC POLICIES AND PROCESSES	FY06	TF055616	150,000	Social development
CM	CAMPAIGN TO IMPROVE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN CDD PROGRAMS IN INDONESIA	FY05	TF054126	425,000	Social development

* Source: TFESSD Database. Some CDD projects approved in FY07 are not included in the above table as they have not yet entered the database.

^A Note: Global/Macro (GM), Global/Sector (GS), Regional/Macro (RM), Regional/Sector (RS), Country/Macro (CM), Country/Sector (CS)

Table - 2 Cluster of poverty – environment linkages

Typology	TF Name	Year App	Fund	Grant Amount	Window
GM	GOOD GOVERNANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	FY05	TF054365	200,000	Environment
GM	ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE IN UPSTREAM ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL TOOLS (CEA AND SEA)	FY05	TF053902	350,000	Environment
GM	DEVELOPING MONITORING INDICATORS AND TOOLS FOR TRACKING POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT ISSUES	FY03	TF052198	200,000	Environment
GM	AFRICA STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT AND POVERTY PROGRAM	FY04	TF052779	1,520,000	Environment
GM	WORLD RESOURCES REPORT	FY04	TF052593	1,250,000	Environment
GM	PREPARATION OF TOOLKIT FOR COUNTRY ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS (CEA)	FY03	TF051310	690,000	Environment
GS	VALUING AND PROTECTING WATER SERVICES	FY07	TF057353	500,000	Environment
GS	POVERTY IMPACTS OF PAYMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	FY03	TF051786	237,000	Environment
GS	ESSD:POVERTY AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	FY03	TF051323	373,412	Poverty
RM	THE ENVIRONMENTAL MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL IN ECA	FY04	TF052721	250,000	Environment
RM	CENTRAL AMERICA INTEGRATED INDIGENOUS LAND ADMINISTRATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES	FY07	TF057168	200,000	Environment
RM	LAND DISTRIBUTION AND ACCESS TO TENURE SECURITY IN AFRICA	FY07	TF057150	100,000	Environment
RM	POLICIES AND INCENTIVES FOR MIOMBO MANAGEMENT	FY06	TF055775	250,000	Environment
CS	SUPPORT TO PARTICIPATORY PLANNING IN CHINESE CITIES	FY05	TF053901	250,000	Environment
RM	INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGIES,COUNTRY POLICIES AND PROGRAMS IN THE EAP REGION	FY05	TF053885	300,000	Environment
RM	AFRICAN ENVIRONMENT ASSESMENT AND MONITORING SERVICES	FY05	TF053874	190,000	Environment
CM	AZERBAIJAN POVERTY - ENVIRONMENT MAPPING	FY04	TF052652	126,260	Poverty
CM	INDONESIA - FOREST LAND/LAND USE RURAL POVERTY NEXUS	FY04	TF052629	105,606	Environment
CM	SURVEY BASED WORK LINKING POVERTY AND ENVIRONMENT IN MONTENEGRO AND SERBIA	FY04	TF052553	58,177	Poverty
CM	POVERTY ENVIRONMENT NEXUS; A STRATEGIC APPROACH FOR COMBODIA, LAO PDR AND VIETNAM	FY03	TF051607	589,635	Environment
CM	CHINA : NEW MODEL FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT	PR03	TF027747	150,000	Environment
CM	LIBERIA: USING A SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS APPROACH TO DEFINE LAND TENURE PRIORITIES IN A POST-CONFLICT ENVIRONMENT	FY07	TF057388	120,000	Environment
CS	STRENGTHENING SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY IN VIETNAM'S HYDROPOWER SECTOR	FY07	TF057155	200,000	Environment
CS	IMPLEMENTING ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY & GOVERNANCE IN SMES	FY05	TF053858	155,000	Environment

CS	CHINA VALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH RISK AND POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT LINKAGES	FY04	TF052653	368,483	Environment
CS	NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN UGANDA	FY03	TF051801	396,090	Environment
CS	ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE DISCLOSURE IN CHINA	FY03	TF051800	266,429	Environment
CS	NIGERIA: SOCIAL INCLUSION IN WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND IRRIGATION	FY07	TF057343	75,000	Environment
CS	MNA ENERGY/ENVIRONMENT WINDOW	PR03	TF024922	747,772	Environment
CS	SOUTH ASIA STRATEGIC PROGRAM	PR03	TF024692	1,621,150	Environment

* Source: TFESSD Database

Table- 3 Cluster of PSIA projects

Typology	TF Name	Year App	Fund	Grant Amount	Window
GM	INTEGRATING SOCIAL DIMENSIONS INTO POVERTY ANALYSIS IN AFRICA	FY05	TF053880	815,565	Poverty
RM	ENHANCING POVERTY ANALYSIS AND MONITORING IN CENTRAL ASIA AND SOUTH CAUCASUS	PR03	TF050418	109,883	Poverty
RS	PSIA IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA	FY03	TF051946	181,025	Poverty
RS	EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA;SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF ENERGY UTILITY PRIVITIZATION	FY03	TF051314	123,138	Poverty
CM	SOCIAL AND POVERTY IMPACTS OF LAND CONSOLIDATION POLICIES IN VIETNAM	FY05	TF053904	125,000	Poverty
CM	KAZAKHSTAN - LOCAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN POVERTY ANALYSIS	FY04	TF052780	115,854	Poverty
CM	CAMBODIA-POVERTY AND SOCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS OF LAND REFORMS	FY03	TF052138	99,631	Social
CM	POVERTY AND SOCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS OF RURAL REFORMS IN ZAMBIA	FY03	TF051799	131,394	Poverty
CM	MALAWI POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND SUSTAINABILITY	PR03	TF050417	327,000	Poverty
CS	POVERTY AND SOCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS OF TEA FACTORY PRIVATIZPRIVATISATION IN RWANDA	FY04	TF052699	137,965	Poverty
CS	POVERTY AND SOCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS, MANGOLIA	PR03	TF050611	146,416	Poverty
CS	MADAGASKAR (POVERTY AND SOCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS)	PR03	TF050502	106,000	Poverty
CS	GUYANA : POVERTY AND SOCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS	PR03	TF050439	121,864	Poverty
CS	PSIA(POVERTY AND SOCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS), CHAD	PR03	TF050438	118,803	Poverty
CS	PAKISTAN-POVERTY AND SOCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS	PR03	TF050423	65,724	Poverty
CS	MALWI-POVERTY AND SOCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS	PR03	TF050422	107,277	Poverty
CS	KYRGYZ-POVERTY AND SOCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS	PR03	TF050421	83,045	Poverty
CS	TANZANIA- POVERTY AND SOCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURAL TAXATION REFORM	FY04	TF051977	184,133	Poverty

* Source: TFESSD Database

Table- 4 Cluster of CEA/SEA projects

Typology	TF Name	Year App	Fund	Grant Amount	Window
CS	SOUTH ASIA STRATEGIC PROGRAM	PR03	TF024692	1.621.150	Environment
CS	MANAGING KEY NATURAL RESOURCES IN AFRICA	FY06	TF056130	250.000	Environment
GM	ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE IN UPSTREAM ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL TOOLS (CEA AND SEA)	FY05	TF053902	350.000	Environment
GM	PREPARATION OF TOOLKIT FOR COUNTRY ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS (CEA)	FY03	TF051310	690.000	Environment
RM	INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGIES,COUNTRY POLICIES AND PROGRAMS IN THE EAP REGION	FY05	TF053885	300.000	Environment
RM	SOUTH ASIA ENVIRONMENT AND GOVERNANCE PROGRAM	FY06	TF055946	285.000	Environment
RM	SOUTH ASIA ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION	FY05	TF053892	600.000	Environment
RM	LCR STRATEGIC PROGRAM ON ENVIRONMENTAL MAINSTREAMING PHASE II	FY04	TF052820	750.000	Environment

* Source: TFESSD Database

Appendix 8: TFESSD Portfolio Figures

This annex contains project portfolio figures related to chapter 3 (section 3.4).

Table 1: Receipts (USD) by windows and FY (not including funds in the parent account and not including funds for TF administration).

	Environment	Social development	Social Protection	Poverty	Total
FY00-02	13.783.859	6.091.553	0	2.125.479	22.000.891
FY03	6.880.195	7.052.566	0	1.699.246	15.632.007
FY04	6.164.055	5.055.343	0	1.807.458	13.026.855
FY05	2.485.500	5.226.109	1.139.307	2.708.839	11.559.755
FY06	2.642.554	2.655.900	1.749.000	715.000	7.762.454
FY07	671.300	780.000	552.500	570.000	2.573.800
Window	373,476	392,025	989,193	53,185	1,807,879

*Source: TFESSD - Donor reporting, as of 31 January 2007.

Table 2: Cumulative disbursements and commitments by window and FY (Total USD: 66,6)

	Environment	Social development	Social Protection	Poverty	Total
FY00-02	13.788.850	6.091.553	0	2.125.587	22.005.990
FY03	6.851.976	6.844.190	0	1.672.782	15.368.948
FY04	5.784.410	4.872.924	0	1.749.534	12.406.868
FY05	2.088.786	4.571.758	842.204	2.140.220	9.642.969
FY06	2.323.528	2.041.919	1.326.696	455.977	6.148.120
FY07	242.552	327.746	305.258	110.712	986.268
Total	31.080.102	24.750.091	2.474.158	8.254.811	66.559.162

*Source: TFESSD - Donor reporting, as of 31 January 2007.

Table 3: Disbursement rations by window and FY (Total USD: 66,6)

	Environment	Social	Social Protection	Poverty
FY00-02	100%	100%		100%
FY03	100%	97%		98%
FY04	94%	96%		97%
FY05	84%	87%	74%	79%
FY06	88%	77%	76%	64%
FY07	36%	42%	55%	19%
Total	95%	91%	56%	85%

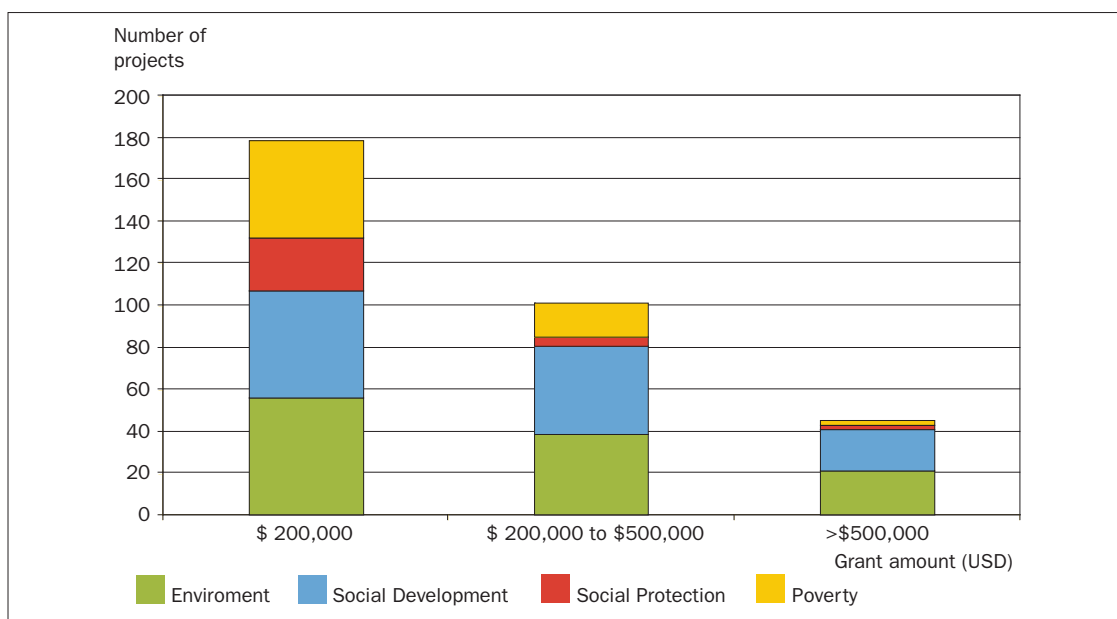
*Source: TFESSD - Donor reporting, as of 31 January 2007.

Table 4 Number of projects by trust fund window and year of approval

Year of approval	Environment	Social development	Poverty	Social protection	Total
Prior to 2003	30	19	19	-	68
FY03	30	19	9	-	58
FY04	15	20	13	-	48
FY05	11	24	12	9	56
FY06	14	15	6	11	46
FY07	15	15	5	10	45
Total	115	112	64	30	321
Per cent of total	35.8%	34.9%	19.9%	9.3%	100%

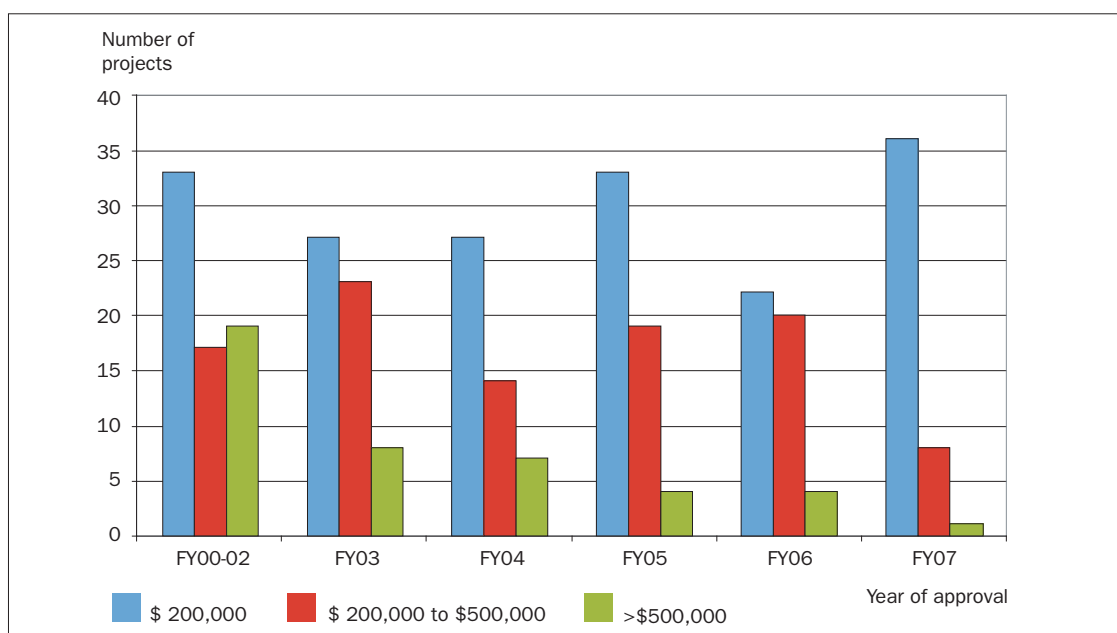
*Source: TFESSD - Donor reporting, as of 31 January 2007.

Figure 1 Size of TFESSD grants by window (Total: Project number: 321)



*Source: TFESSD - Donor reporting, as of 31 January 2007.

Figure 2 Distribution of projects by size and year of approval (Total: Project number: 321)



*Source: TFESSD - Donor reporting, as of 31 January 2007.

Table 5 Average project grant size by window (Total: Project number: 321; USD 102.443,917 million)

Year of approval	Environment	Social development	Poverty	Social protection	Total average
Average project grant size (USD)	367,648	340,820	257,010	184,795	319,140

*Source: TFESSD - Donor reporting, as of 31 January 2007.

Figure 3 Project approvals and exits by financial year (Total: 321 activities)



*Source: TFESSD - Donor reporting, as of 31 January 2007.

Figure 4: Distribution of projects and Grant Amounts by Window

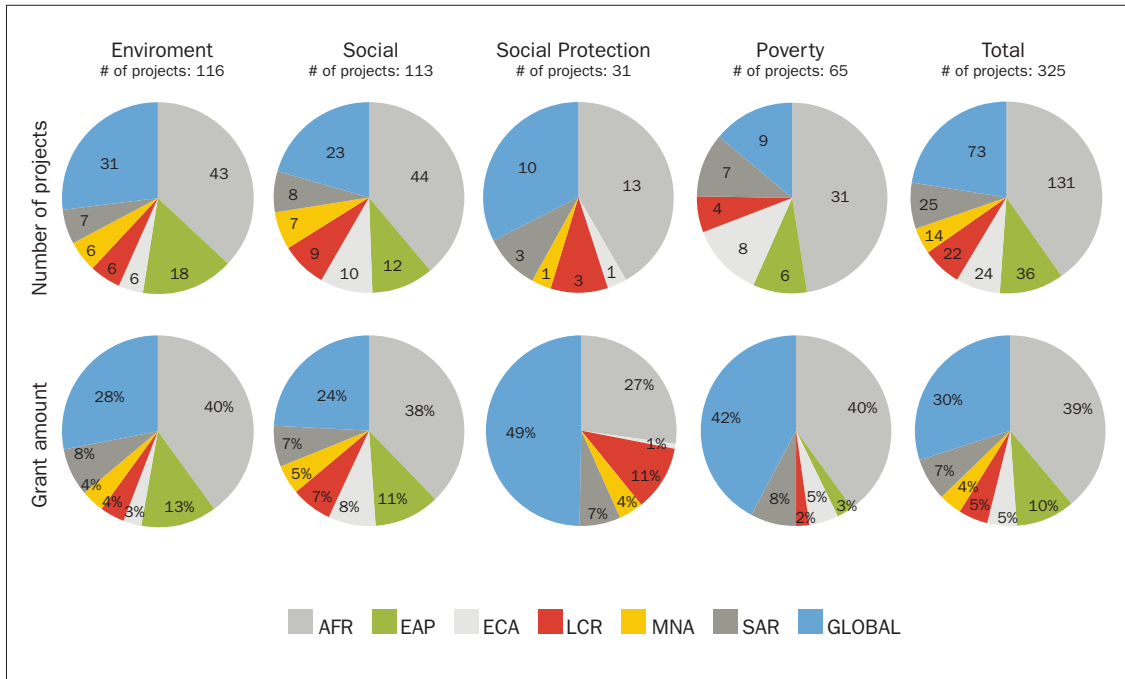
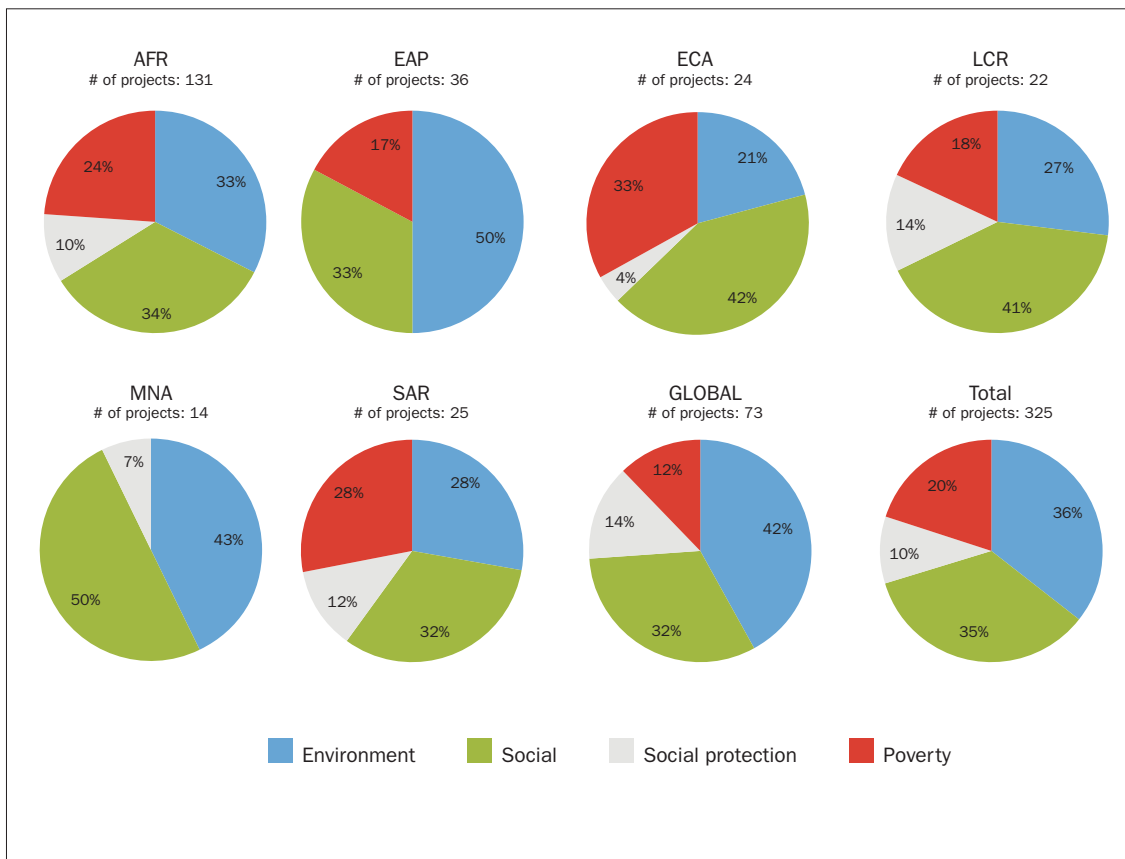


Figure 5: Distribution of Projects and Grant amounts by Region



Appendix 9: TFESSD Evaluation

Questionnaire response report

1 TF Management

1 TF management: Calls for proposals procedure, proposal formulation and selection process including overall TF administration		
1. How did you learn about the possibility to submit proposals		
Sector board meetings	3	5%
Colleague in sector board	4	7%
Other Bank colleagues	11	19%
Email announcements	32	55%
Other sources, please specify	7	12%
N/A	1	2%
Total	58	100%
Base	58	

2.2 From where did the idea for your proposal(s) originate?		
Unit/thematic group/ sector/ network goals	24	41%
In-country work / demands from ongoing projects	36	62%
Academia/research institute	4	7%
NGO/CBO	3	5%
Government agency	4	7%
Other source, please specify:	7	12%
Total	78	134%
Base	58	

3.3 Who did you work with to prepare your proposal(s)?	
Alone	16%
Bank colleague in my business unit	31%
Bank colleague in thematic group / sector / network	47%
Other Bank colleague	19%
Independent consultant	10%
Research institute	14%
NGO/CBO	12%
Government agency	22%
Other, please specify:	12%
Total	183%
Base	58

4.4 Did the cross-sectoral nature of the TFESSD encourage you to collaborate with colleagues in other thematic areas/departments?		
	Yes	83%
	No	17%
	Total	100
	Base	58

6.5 In the Call for Proposals, were the selection criteria that proposals should be innovative and catalytic clearly defined thus making it obvious how to satisfy the criteria?		
	Yes	60%
	No	40%
	Total	100%
	Base	58

8 6.1. In how many cases did you experience that the budget you applied for in the proposal(s) was decreased by TFESSD management as a prediction for approval of your proposal?		
	times	100%
	Total	100%
	Base	56

9 6.2 If your budget was decreased, was this decreased, was this decrease justified and reasonable?		
	Yeas	41%
	No	59%
	Total	100%
	Base	37

10 7.1 Have you ever submitted a TFESSD proposal that has been rejected?		
	Yes	36%
	No	64%
	Total	100%
	Base	58

12 8. If you have applied for TFESSD funding under the FY08 Call for Proposal, do you think the procedures hvae improved compares to other years?		
	Yes	5%
	No	14%
	Not applicable	81%
	Total	100%
	Base	58

14 9.1 To what extent are you satisfied with how the Call for Proposal and award processes are handled?		
	5: Very satisfied	12%
	4: Satisfied	41%
	3: Neutral	22%
	2: Somewhat dissatisfied	14%
	1: Not satisfiedd at all	7%
	0: Do not know	3%
	Total	100%
	Base	58

16 10. Based on your experience whit TFESSD, would you apply to TFESSD again in the future	
Yes	91%
No	9%
Total	100%
Base	57

18 11.1 How satisfied are you with the daily window management and administration of TFESSD activities?	
5: Very satisfied	24%
4: Satisfied	40%
3: Neutral	24%
2: Somewhat dissatisfied	3%
1: Not saified at all	0%
0: Do not know	9%
Total	100%
Base	58

2 Selection of partners/consultants for implementation

20 Selection of partners / Consultants for implemation	
12.1 What type of partners/consultants did you use in the implementation of your project?	
ETCs	28%
Short term individual consultants	83%
Local consultancy companies	53%
International consultancy companies	26%
UN agencies	10%
Experts from academia	60%
NGOs	53%
Others, please specify:	14%
I did not use any partners/consultants	0%
Total	328%
Base	58

21 12.2 Through which channel did you advertise consultancy opportunity?	
The United Nations Development Business	9%
The World Bank (e-consult)	33%
Developments Gateway	9%
Local media	22%
Email request to colleagues/knowledgeable partners	78%
Other, please specify	17%
I did not advertise	5%
Total	172%
Base	58

22 13.1 To what extent did your activity(ies) develop capacity in partners countries?		
	4: To a high extent	36%
	3: To some extent	57%
	2: To a low extent	5%
	1: To no extent	0%
	0: Do not know	2%
	Total	100%
	Base	58

23 13.2 How was local capacity developed?		
	By conduction training	60%
	By hiring local/regional consultants	69%
	By partnering with local research institutes	59%
	By partnering with government agencies	52%
	Other, please specify	17%
	Local capacity was not built	0%
	Total	257%
	Base	58

24 14. How many TFESSD activities have you task managed?		
	times	100%
	Total	100%
	Base	56

25 Activity 1		
	More than 50%	37 66%
	25% to 50%	7 13%
	Less than 25 percent	7 13%
	Consultants were not hired	0 0%
	Do not know	5 9%
	Total	56 100%
	Base	56

26 Activity 2		
	More than 50%	18 64%
	25% to 50%	2 7%
	Less than 25 percent	4 14%
	Consultants were not hired	0 0%
	Do not know	4 14%
	Total	28 100%
	Base	28

27 Activity 3		
More than 50%	14	70
25% to 50%	1	5%
Less than 25 percent	1	5%
Consultants were not hired	0	0%
Do not know	4	20%
Total	20	100%
Base	20	

28 Activity 4		
More than 50%	5	56%
25% to 50%	0	0%
Less than 25 percent	0	0%
Consultants were not hired	0	0%
Do not know	4	44%
Total	9	100%
Base	9	

29 Activity 5		
More than 50%	2	50%
25% to 50%	0	0%
Less than 25 percent	0	0%
Consultants were not hired	0	0%
Do not know	2	50%
Total	4	100%
Base	4	

30 Activity 6		
More than 50%	1	50%
25% to 50%	0	0%
Less than 25 percent	0	0%
Consultants were not hired	0	0%
Do not know	1	50%
Total	2	100%
Base	2	

31 Activity 7		
More than 50%	0	0%
25% to 50%	0	0%
Less than 25 percent	0	0%
Consultants were not hired	0	0%
Do not know	1	100%
Total	1	100%
Base	1	

32 16.1 Did you hire Norwegian and/or Finnish consultants as part of your activity			
	Yes	9	16%
	No	49	84%
	Total	58	100%
	Base	58	

33 Activity 1			
	More than 50%	1	13%
	25% to 50%	0	0%
	Less than 25%	7	88%
	Do not know	0	0%
	Total	8	100%
	Base	8	

34 Activity 2			
	More than 50%	2	40%
	25% to 50%	0	0%
	Less than 25 %	2	40%
	Do not know	1	20%
	Total	5	100%
	Base	5	

35 Activity 3			
	More than 50%	0	0%
	25% to 50%	0	0%
	Less than 25 %	3	100%
	Do not know	0	0%
	Total	3	100%
	Base	3	

36 Activity 4			
	More than 50%	0	0%
	25% to 50%	0	0%
	Less than 25 %	0	0%
	Do not know	1	100%
	Total	1	100%
	Base	1	

37 Activity 5			
	More than 50%	0	0%
	25% to 50%	0	0%
	Less than 25 %	0	0%
	Do not know	1	100%
	Total	1	100%
	Base	1	

38 Activity 6		
More than 50%	0	0%
25% to 50%	0	0%
Less than 25 %	0	0%
Do not know	1	100%
Total	1	100%
Base	1	

39 Activity 7		
More than 50%	0	0%
25% to 50%	0	0%
Less than 25 %	0	0%
Do not know	1	100%
Total	1	100%
Base	1	

40 16.3. If you hired Norwegian/Finnish consultants, where did you find information about them?		
Colleagues, mouth-to-mouth	6	67%
TFESSD web site or secretariat	0	0%
Received information from consultant	1	11%
Other, please specify	2	22%
I did not deliberately seek Norwegian/Finnish partners/ consultants	0	0%
Total	9	100%
Base	9	

41 17.1 Did you involve any UN agency?		
Yes		30%
No		70%
Total		100%
Base		57%

3 Influence of the TFESSD outputs

43 Innovation, providing new knowledge, and pilot/demonstration impact?		
4: To a high degree	37	64%
3: To some degree	18	31%
2: To a low degree	1	2%
1: To no degree	0	0%
0: Do not know	2	3%
Total	58	100%
Base	58	

44 Targeting the poor and promoting poverty reduction?		
4: To a high degree	25	44%
3: To some degree	25	44%
2: To a low degree	4	7%
1: To no degree	1	2%
0: Do not know	2	4%
Total	57	100%
Base	57	

45 Promoting cross-sectoral cooperation?		
4: To a high degree	22	38%
3: To some degree	25	43%
2: To a low degree	10	17%
1: To no degree	0	0%
0: Do not know	1	2%
Total	58	100%
Base	58	

46 Cross-country, cross-regional comparisons and lessons?		
4: To a high degree	30	52%
3: To some degree	10	17%
2: To a low degree	12	21%
1: To no degree	5	9%
0: Do not know	1	2%
Total	58	100%
Base	58	

47 Increasing cooperation between units in the Bank?		
4: To a high degree	16	28%
3: To some degree	22	38%
2: To a low degree	14	24%
1: To no degree	3	5%
0: Do not know	3	5%
Total	58	100%
Base	58	

48 Increasing cooperation between the Bank and parts of the UN organisation?		
4: To a high degree	4	7%
3: To some degree	13	23%
2: To a low degree	13	23%
1: To no degree	21	38%
0: Do not know	5	9%
Total	56	100%
Base	56	

49 Increasing cooperation between the Bank and other UN donors?		
4: To a high degree	7	13%
3: To some degree	23	42%
2: To a low degree	9	16%
1: To no degree	14	25%
0: Do not know	2	4%
Total	55	100%
Base	55	

50 Increasing south-south cooperation?		
4: To a high degree	12	21%
3: To some degree	13	23%
2: To a low degree	13	23%
1: To no degree	17	30%
0: Do not know	2	4%
Total	57	100%
Base	57	

51 Building of networks and promotion of information exchange?		
4: To a high degree	20	35%
3: To some degree	18	32%
2: To a low degree	12	21%
1: To no degree	6	11%
0: Do not know	1	2%
Total	57	100%
Base	57	

52 Contribution to the Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) agenda?		
4: To a high degree	15	26%
3: To some degree	30	53%
2: To a low degree	7	12%
1: To no degree	2	4%
0: Do not know	3	5%
Total	57	100%
Base	57	

53 Leverage of Bank lending projects?		
4: To a high degree	7	12%
3: To some degree	22	38%
2: To a low degree	16	28%
1: To no degree	6	10%
0: Do not know	7	12%
Total	58	100%
Base	58	

54 Act as a catalyst for mainstreaming of environmental and social dimensions of sustainable development and for inclusion of these cross-cutting issues into the Bank's operations?		
4: To a high degree	21	37%
3: To some degree	21	37%
2: To a low degree	10	18%
1: To no degree	2	0%
0: Do not know	5	9%
Total	57	100%
Base	57	

55 Influence on government policies/strategies?		
4: To a high degree	14	24%
3: To some degree	30	52%
2: To a low degree	9	16%
1: To no degree	0	0%
0: Do not know	5	9%
Total	58	100%
Base	58	

56 19. Were results debated in national media?		
Yes		40%
No		60%
Total		100%
Base		58

57 20.1 How do you share information about TFESSD products/outputs with your colleagues?		
Through informal discussions with Bank colleagues		91%
At sector board/thematic meetings		45%
Through formal learning events		74%
Information was not shared		0%
Total		210%
Base		58

58 20.2 To what extent have you learned or benefited from TFESSD work carried out by other Bank staff?		
4: To a high extent		17%
3: To some extent		40%
2: To a low extent		26%
1: To no extent		9%
0: Do not know		9%
Total		100%
Base		58

59 Bank units' work program?		
	4: To a high degree	21%
	3: To some degree	49%
	2: To a low degree	16%
	1: To no degree	4%
	0: Do not know	11%
	Total	100%
	Base	57

60 Lending or Analytical and Advisory Activities (AAA)?		
	4: To a high degree	38%
	3: To some degree	47%
	2: To a low degree	3%
	1: To no degree	2%
	0: Do not know	10%
	Total	100%
	Base	58

61 Sector strategy?		
	4: To a high degree	16%
	3: To some degree	33%
	2: To a low degree	36%
	1: To no degree	3%
	0: Do not know	12%
	Total	100%
	Base	58

62 Country Assistance Strategy (CAS)?		
	4: To a high degree	10%
	3: To some degree	38%
	2: To a low degree	31%
	1: To no degree	3%
	0: Do not know	17%
	Total	100%
	Base	58

63 22. In your opinion, to what degree have TFESSD supported activities in general stimulated innovation?		
	4: To a high degree	33%
	3: To some degree	48%
	2: To a low degree	9%
	1: To no degree	0%
	0: Do not know	10%
	Total	100%
	Base	58

64 23. To what degree do you find that TFESSD supported activities in general have acted as a catalyst for mainstreaming of environmental and social dimensions of sustainable development and for inclusion of these cross-cutting issues into the Bank's operations?		
	4: To a high degree	24%
	3: To some degree	45%
	2: To a low degree	14%
	1: To no degree	0%
	0: Do not know	17%
	Total	100%
	Base	58

65. Dissemination of results/exchange of information efforts		
24. What information dissemination have you undertaken about your funded activities?		
	Publish informal reports	78%
	Publish formal Bank work	41%
	Publish academic books	21%
	Publish in journals	28%
	Conduct training workshops	64%
	Publish a project website	38%
	Conduct brown bag lunches at Bank	64%
	Conduct brown bag lunches elsewhere	34%
	Conduct seminars/conferences in partner country	88%
	Conduct seminars/conferences elsewhere	62%
	3. who did you work with to prepare your proposal?	0%
	Total	517%
	Base	58

66 25.1 Do you use the TFESSD web site (www.worldbank.org/tfessd/)?		
	Yes	35%
	No	65%
	Total	100%
	Base	57

Appendix 10: Projects by thematic focus as percentage of total portfolio

Projects by thematic focus as percentage of total portfolio (n=305 projects - some projects are registered under more than one theme)

Theme	ENV	SD	P	SP
Analytical work on the nature, causes and distribution of poverty				
Capacity buildingCapacity-building for poverty analysis, monitoring and evaluation			1,6	2,6
Climate change	8,4			
Community driven development and local governance.		17,6		2,6
Country/macro level social analysis		6,5		2,6
Developing and testing successful poverty reduction programs				2,6
Disability				10,5
Diversity	0,9			
Employment				
Empowerment			14,5	
Environmental health	7,5			
Environmental policies, institutions and programs	6,5			
Global issues and social development initiatives	0,9	7,4		2,6
Governance and social accountability	0,9	13	3,2	
Labour markets and employment				5,3
Local governance		1,9		
Macro simulations and fiscal policy reform agricultural reforms				
Monitoring accountability and impact evaluation				
Natural disasters	0,9		1,6	18,4
Natural resources management	6,5			
Other	36,4	12,1	16,1	5,3
Participatory and quantitative approaches to monitoring implementation of the			6,5	2,6
Poverty and social impact analysis		0,9	18	
Poverty linkages to sectors	1,9			5,3
Poverty reduction reform	0,9		9,7	
Poverty, social impact and empowerment		23,1	8,1	
Poverty-empowerment linkages	25,2		4,8	
Pro-poor interventions and pilots, including CDD				
Risk and vulnerability				7,9
Risk and vulnerability assessment and country strategies				2,6
Risk, growth and poverty reduction	0,9			5,3
Service delivery tracking studies			1,6	2,6
Social accountability				
Social cohesion				
Social inclusion and diversity in decision making	0,9	16,5	1,6	
Vulnerable and at risk groups	0,9	0,9	1,6	21,1
	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: World Bank TFESSD database, 2007

EVALUATION REPORTS

- 3.93 Garantiordning for Investeringer i og Eksport til Utviklingsland
4.93 Capacity-Building in Development Cooperation Towards Integration and Recipient Responsibility
- 1.94 Evaluation of World Food Programme
2.94 Evaluation of the Norwegian Junior Expert Programme with UN Organisations
- 1.95 Technical Cooperation in Transition
2.95 Evaluering av FN-sambandet i Norge
3.95 NGOs as a Channel in Development aid
3A.95 Rapport fra Presentasjonsmøte av «Evalueringen av de Frivillige Organisasjoner»
- 4.95 Rural Development and Local Government in Tanzania
5.95 Integration of Environmental Concerns into Norwegian Bilateral Development Assistance: Policies and Performance
- 1.96 NORAD's Support of the Remote Area Development Programme (RADP) in Botswana
2.96 Norwegian Development Aid Experiences. A Review of Evaluation Studies 1986–92
3.96 The Norwegian People's Aid Mine Clearance Project in Cambodia
4.96 Democratic Global Civil Governance Report of the 1995 Benchmark Survey of NGOs
5.96 Evaluation of the Yearbook "Human Rights in Developing Countries"
- 1.97 Evaluation of Norwegian Assistance to Prevent and Control HIV/AIDS
2.97 «Kultursjokk og Korrektiv» – Evaluering av UD/NORADs Studiereiser for Lærere
3.97 Evaluation of Decentralisation and Development
4.97 Evaluation of Norwegian Assistance to Peace, Reconciliation and Rehabilitation in Mozambique
5.97 Aid to Basic Education in Africa – Opportunities and Constraints
6.97 Norwegian Church Aid's Humanitarian and Peace-Making Work in Mali
7.97 Aid as a Tool for Promotion of Human Rights and Democracy: What can Norway do?
8.97 Evaluation of the Nordic Africa Institute, Uppsala
9.97 Evaluation of Norwegian Assistance to Worldview International Foundation
10.97 Review of Norwegian Assistance to IPS
11.97 Evaluation of Norwegian Humanitarian Assistance to the Sudan
12.97 Cooperation for Health Development WHO's Support to Programmes at Country Level
- 1.98 "Twinning for Development". Institutional Cooperation between Public Institutions in Norway and the South
2.98 Institutional Cooperation between Sokoine and Norwegian Agricultural Universities
3.98 Development through Institutions? Institutional Development Promoted by Norwegian Private Companies and Consulting Firms
4.98 Development through Institutions? Institutional Development Promoted by Norwegian Non-Governmental Organisations
5.98 Development through Institutions? Institutional Development in Norwegian Bilateral Assistance. Synthesis Report
6.98 Managing Good Fortune – Macroeconomic Management and the Role of Aid in Botswana
7.98 The World Bank and Poverty in Africa
8.98 Evaluation of the Norwegian Program for Indigenous Peoples
9.98 Evaluering av Informasjons støtten til RORGene
10.98 Strategy for Assistance to Children in Norwegian Development Cooperation
11.98 Norwegian Assistance to Countries in Conflict
12.98 Evaluation of the Development Cooperation between Norway and Nicaragua
13.98 UNICEF-komiteen i Norge
14.98 Relief Work in Complex Emergencies
- 1.99 WID/Gender Units and the Experience of Gender Mainstreaming in Multilateral Organisations
2.99 International Planned Parenthood Federation – Policy and Effectiveness at Country and Regional Levels
3.99 Evaluation of Norwegian Support to Psycho-Social Projects in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Caucasus
4.99 Evaluation of the Tanzania-Norway Development Cooperation 1994–1997
5.99 Building African Consulting Capacity
6.99 Aid and Conditionality
7.99 Policies and Strategies for Poverty Reduction in Norwegian Development Aid
8.99 Aid Coordination and Aid Effectiveness
9.99 Evaluation of the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)
10.99 Evaluation of AWEPA, The Association of European Parliamentarians for Africa, and AEI, The African European Institute
1.00 Review of Norwegian Health-related Development Cooperation 1988–1997
2.00 Norwegian Support to the Education Sector. Overview of Policies and Trends 1988–1998
3.00 The Project "Training for Peace in Southern Africa"
4.00 En kartlegging av erfaringer med norsk bistand gjennom frivillige organisasjoner 1987–1999
5.00 Evaluation of the NUFU programme
- 6.00 Making Government Smaller and More Efficient. The Botswana Case
7.00 Evaluation of the Norwegian Plan of Action for Nuclear Safety Priorities, Organisation, Implementation
8.00 Evaluation of the Norwegian Mixed Credits Programme
9.00 "Norwegians? Who needs Norwegians?" Explaining the Oslo Back Channel: Norway's Political Past in the Middle East
10.00 Taken for Granted? An Evaluation of Norway's Special Grant for the Environment
- 1.01 Evaluation of the Norwegian Human Rights Fund
2.01 Economic Impacts on the Least Developed Countries of the Elimination of Import Tariffs on their Products
3.01 Evaluation of the Public Support to the Norwegian NGOs Working in Nicaragua 1994–1999
3A.01 Evaluación del Apoyo Público a las ONGs Noruegas que Trabajan en Nicaragua 1994–1999
4.01 The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Cooperation on Poverty Reduction
5.01 Evaluation of Development Co-operation between Bangladesh and Norway, 1995–2000
6.01 Can democratisation prevent conflicts? Lessons from sub-Saharan Africa
7.01 Reconciliation Among Young People in the Balkans An Evaluation of the Post Pessimist Network
- 1.02 Evaluation of the Norwegian Resource Bank for Democracy and Human Rights (NORDEM)
2.02 Evaluation of the International Humanitarian Assistance of the Norwegian Red Cross
3.02 Evaluation of ACOPAM An ILO program for "Cooperative and Organizational Support to Grassroots Initiatives" in Western Africa 1978 – 1999
3A.02 Évaluation du programme ACOPAM Un programme du BIT sur l'« Appui associatif et coopératif aux Initiatives de Développement à la Base » en Afrique de l'Ouest de 1978 à 1999
4.02 Legal Aid Against the Odds Evaluation of the Civil Rights Project (CRP) of the Norwegian Refugee Council in former Yugoslavia
- 1.03 Evaluation of the Norwegian Investment Fund for Developing Countries (Norfund)
2.03 Evaluation of the Norwegian Education Trust Fund for Africa in the World Bank
3.03 Evaluering av Bistandstorgets Evalueringsnettverk
- 1.04 Towards Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding: Getting Their Act Together. Overview Report of the Joint Utstein Study of the Peacebuilding.
2.04 Norwegian peacebuilding policies: Lessons Learnt and Challenges Ahead
3.04 Evaluation of CESAR's activities in the Middle East Funded by Norway
4.04 Evaluering av ordningen med støtte gjennom paraplyorganisasjoner. Eksempifisert ved støtte til Norsk Misjons Bistandsnemda og Atlas-alliansen
5.04 Study of the impact of the work of FORUT in Sri Lanka: Building Civil Society
6.04 Study of the impact of the work of Save the Children Norway in Ethiopia: Building Civil Society
- 1.05 –Study: Study of the impact of the work of FORUT in Sri Lanka and Save the Children Norway in Ethiopia: Building Civil Society
1.05 –Evaluation: Evaluation of the Norad Fellowship Programme
2.05 –Evaluation: Women Can Do It – an evaluation of the WCDI programme in the Western Balkans
3.05 Gender and Development – a review of evaluation report 1997–2004
4.05 Evaluation of the Framework Agreement between the Government of Norway and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
5.05 Evaluation of the "Strategy for Women and Gender Equality in Development Cooperation (1997–2005)"
- 1.06 Inter-Ministerial Cooperation. An Effective Model for Capacity Development?
2.06 Evaluation of Fredskorpset
1.06 – Synthesis Report: Lessons from Evaluations of Women and Gender Equality in Development Cooperation
- 1.07 Evaluation of the Norwegian Petroleum-Related Assistance
1.07 – Synteserapport: Humanitær innsats ved naturkatastrofer: En syntese av evalueringsfunn
1.07 – Study: The Norwegian International Effort against Female Genital Mutilation
2.07 Evaluation of Norwegian Power-related Assistance
2.07 – Study Development Cooperation through Norwegian NGOs in South America
3.07 Evaluation of the Effects of the using M-621 Cargo Trucks in Humanitarian Transport Operations
4.07 Evaluation of Norwegian Development Support to Zambia (1991 - 2005)
5.07 Evaluation of the Development Cooperation to Norwegian NGOs in Guatemala
1.08 Evaluations of the Norwegian Emergency Preparedness System (NOREPS)
1.08 Study: The challenge of Assessing Aid Impact: A review of Norwegian Evaluation Practise

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