

SUMMARIES OF OPERATIONS APPROVED FOR IBRD, IDA,  
IDA INTERIM TRUST FUND, AND TRUST FUND FOR GAZA  
AND THE WEST BANK ASSISTANCE IN FISCAL 1997

AGRICULTURE

- ‡§◇ **Algeria** IBRD—\$89 million. Some 40,000 man-years of rural employment will be generated in poor rural areas of northwest Algeria to create productive assets through natural resources management and to protect the environment. Total cost: \$123.6 million.
- ‡◇ **Argentina** IBRD—\$125 million. About 120,000 small and medium-size commercial farmers will benefit as land use is intensified to increase and diversify agricultural productivity, and basic agricultural support services and rural infrastructure are improved. Total cost: \$357.2 million.
- ◇ **Argentina** IBRD—\$19.5 million. Native forests and protected areas will be better managed and conserved, and the rural economy will be boosted as tourism is increased while ensuring the sustainability of natural resources. Total cost: \$30 million.
- § **Azerbaijan** IDA—\$14.7 million. Farm incomes are expected to rise as land is privatized and farms are restructured in six *raions*. Vulnerable groups will be provided with training and employment opportunities. Total cost: \$28.82 million.
- ‡◇§ **Brazil** IBRD—\$90 million. About 15,000 poor farmer families will be able to own land thus raising their incomes, quality of life, and productivity. The project is testing a new approach to land reform which, if successful, will be replicated. Total cost: \$150 million.
- ‡◇§ **Brazil** IBRD—\$24 million. Some 520,000 poor people in the rural areas of Rio Grande do Norte will benefit from access to water supply and other basic infrastructure and services, and from increased production, incomes, and employment. Total cost: \$32 million.
- ‡◇§ **Brazil** IBRD—\$39 million. Some 650,000 of Pernambuco's rural poor will benefit from access to water and other basic infrastructure and services, and from increased production, incomes, and employment. Total cost: \$52 million.
- ‡◇§ **Brazil** IBRD—\$100 million. About 132,000 rural households, especially small farmer and poor households, will benefit from better land management, soil and water conservation, increased incomes, better living conditions and access to basic services. Total cost: \$208.4 million.
- ‡◇§ **Brazil** IBRD—\$30 million. Some 810,000 poor people living in the rural areas of Piaui will benefit from access to water and other basic infrastructure and services, and from increased production, incomes, and employment. Total cost: \$40 million.

Data in this section have been compiled from documentation provided at the time of project approval. Projects marked by § are included in the Program of Targeted Interventions, and those marked by † are poverty-focused adjustment operations. Projects marked by ◇ indicate NGO involvement, from information sharing and consultation to active participation. Projects with mechanisms for stakeholders to exercise shared decisionmaking and higher levels of control and ownership are marked by ‡. Other projects, although not so marked, also involve significant and systematic consultation with stakeholders to enhance the prioritization of local needs and to engender ownership.

- ‡◇§ **Brazil** IBRD—\$60 million. A competitive grants system will promote high-quality agricultural research and technological transfer in family farm development, advanced technologies, natural resource management, and agribusiness. Priority will be given to the generation and transfer of technology for poor, smallholder farmers. Total cost: \$120 million.
- ◇§ **Brazil** IBRD—\$9.6 million. A pilot project will test and evaluate water resource management methodologies for a major project targeted to provide water supplies to poor rural and urban populations in the semiarid State of Ceara. Total cost: \$12 million.
- § **Cambodia** IDA (ITF)—\$27 million. Smallholder farmers will benefit from increased food security and income-earning opportunities. Total cost: \$35.1 million.
- ‡◇§ **China** IBRD—\$30 million; IDA (ITF)—\$150 million. Poverty will be reduced in twenty-six of western China's poorest counties by increasing the incomes and productivity and improving the health and educational status of about 2.3 million upland poor. Total cost: \$360 million.
- ◇ **China** IBRD—\$430 million. About 103 million people in the North China Plain will be protected from floods, much needed hydropower will be generated, irrigation water for about 2 million hectares provided, and stable water supplies ensured for downstream cities and industries. Total cost: \$2,855.8 million.
- China** IBRD—\$400 million. Water supply will be expanded and the land and water environment improved in Shanxi Province. Total cost: \$1,351.6 million.
- ◇ **China** IBRD—\$120 million. About 53,000 rural families will increase their farm incomes; livestock, fishery, and agroprocessing production will increase; employment opportunities will be generated; and agricultural and rural enterprises will be commercialized. Total cost: \$239.8 million.
- ‡◇ **Comoros** IDA—\$1.6 million. Foodcrop production will be increased through a pilot project to improve agricultural services and strengthen institutional capacity. Total cost: \$2.8 million.
- ‡◇§ **Côte d'Ivoire** IDA (ITF)—\$41 million. Natural resource and environmental degradation will be reversed to secure sustainable agricultural production and growth, alleviate poverty, and improve the living conditions of rural people. Total cost: \$61.5 million.
- ◇ **Croatia** IBRD—\$42 million. Coastal forests destroyed by the war will be restored and protected from fire. Total cost: \$67.3 million.
- ◇ **Ecuador** IBRD—\$21 million. Agricultural research capacity will be strengthened, leading to increased agricultural productivity and output at the same time as the natural resource base is enhanced or preserved. Total cost: \$27 million.
- § **Georgia** IDA—\$15 million. Agricultural productivity will be increased through development of private sector farming and agroprocessing, the establishment of credit unions, and land registration for the majority of the country's poorest farmers. Total cost: \$26.3 million.

<b>‡◇\$ Ghana</b>	IDA (ITF)—\$30 million. Poverty will be reduced and the quality of life improved for at least 500,000 rural households through development of basic sustainable village-level infrastructure. Total cost: \$60 million.
<b>‡◇\$ Haiti</b>	IDA—\$21.5 million. A program to protect Haiti's forest and parks will be initiated and alternative employment opportunities and agricultural support services will be available to farmers in the areas surrounding the Pine Forest National Reserve and the Pic Macaya and La Visite National Parks Reserve. Total cost: \$22.5 million.
<b>‡◇ India</b>	IDA—\$150 million; IBRD—\$175 million. The productivity and income of farm families in two regions of Andhra Pradesh will be improved by completing irrigation works and a social improvement program begun under the Second Andhra Pradesh Irrigation project. Total cost: \$473.97 million.
<b>‡◇\$ India</b>	IDA—\$28 million. Local communities will be involved in conserving globally significant biodiversity in seven protected areas. The project targets the poorest people including tribal people and forest fringe villagers. Total cost: \$67 million.
<b>‡◇ Kenya</b>	IDA—\$39.7 million. The second phase of the national agricultural research program will be supported. Total cost: \$179.9 million.
<b>◇\$ Lebanon</b>	IBRD—\$31 million. Farmers' incomes will increase and the environment will be protected as agricultural land is terraced, runoff water harvested, and new agricultural roads reach isolated areas. Poor farmers and the most depressed rural areas are targeted. Total cost: \$104.8 million
<b>‡◇\$ Mali</b>	IDA (ITF)—\$4.2 million. Technical assistance will relieve constraints to small-scale private irrigation development, helping to increase farm productivity and food security of smallholders. Total cost: \$4.67 million.
<b>‡◇\$ Mauritania</b>	IDA—\$18 million. Farmers and herders from the poorest areas of the rural community will be empowered to better manage their natural resources so that crop and livestock production are increased, and village habitats preserved. Total cost: \$25.9 million.
<b>‡◇\$ Mexico</b>	IBRD—\$15 million. The people of 236 poor, indigenous communities will be empowered to manage their forestry resources sustainably, and the range of income-generating options available to them will be increased. Total cost: \$23.6 million.
<b>◇\$ Mexico</b>	IBRD—\$40 million. About 7,800 low-income and poor aquaculture producers and their families will benefit from better living standards, enhanced rural productivity, and proper environmental management in the aquaculture sector. Total cost: \$58.8 million.
<b>‡◇\$ Pakistan</b>	IDA—\$56 million. Groundwater resources will be privatized and some 380,000 farm families, mostly small farmers cultivating less than six hectares, will benefit from reduced water costs and enhanced agricultural production. Total cost: \$104.8 million.
<b>‡◇ Peru</b>	IBRD—\$85 million. Twenty-five irrigation systems will be rehabilitated, benefiting more than 50,000 families, enhancing agricultural productivity, and promoting a market-oriented approach to water. Total cost: \$172.4 million.

- ‡◇ **Peru** IBRD—\$51 million. The incomes of 75,000 poor rural families will increase and poverty will be reduced through better natural resource management, soil conservation and reforestation, increased irrigation, and improved agricultural practices. Total cost: \$93.2 million.
- ‡◇\$ **Philippines** IBRD—\$58 million. Improvements and repairs to the national irrigation system and better water resources planning, development, and management will increase the productivity and incomes of about 20,000 small-farmer families. Total cost: \$85.2 million.
- ‡◇\$ **Philippines** IBRD—\$50 million. Farmers in agrarian reform communities will benefit from improved rural infrastructure, agriculture and enterprise development, and community development. Total cost: \$105.7 million.
- † **Romania** IBRD—\$350 million. Support for the government's medium-term agricultural policy will improve agricultural production, provide income-earning opportunities for rural people, contribute to rural employment generation, and raise rural living standards.
- Senegal** IDA—\$1.8 million. Funds from IDA reflows will be used to supplement the Agricultural Sector Adjustment Credit approved in fiscal 1995.
- † **Tajikistan** IDA—\$50 million. The government's reform program, aimed at stabilizing the economy, easing foreign exchange shortages, reforming agricultural policy, and targeting and improving social safety nets, will be supported.
- ‡◇ **Tanzania** IDA—\$31.1 million. Smallholder farmers, many of whom are women, will benefit from improved extension services that will increase livestock and agricultural productivity. Total cost: \$32.9 million.
- ‡◇ **Tanzania** IDA—\$26.3 million. Water resources will be better managed and the efficiency of smallholder farmers' irrigation schemes will be improved. Total cost: \$30.8 million.
- ‡\$ **Tunisia** IBRD—\$26.5 million. Natural resources will be restored and conserved and the incomes of poor smallholders in fragile rural areas will increase. Local people will be involved in development programs. Total cost: \$51.32 million.
- † **Ukraine** IBRD—\$300 million. Support for the government's reform program to transform the agriculture sector to a market-based system will increase market competition and encourage private ownership and investment in land and other productive assets.
- Yemen** IDA—\$30 million. More than 124,000 people affected by the floods of the summer of 1996 will benefit from restoration of agricultural infrastructure, roads, bridges, and water supply. The impact of future floods will also be reduced. Total cost: \$35 million.

## EDUCATION

- ‡◇\$ **Burkina Faso** IDA (ITF)—\$26 million. More and better-trained students will graduate from secondary schools at reduced subsidy costs, and gender and income equality will be increased. The project targets ten provinces with the lowest access to secondary education and the highest percentage of people living below the poverty line. Total cost: \$36.6 million.

<b>China</b>	IBRD—\$10 million; IDA—\$20 million. The supply of skilled labor will be improved and increased as eighty-two secondary schools, which helped prepare the project, upgrade the quality and efficiency of their vocational education programs. Total cost: \$68.4 million.
‡◇§ <b>China</b>	IDA—\$85 million. About 6.2 million of the poorest children will benefit from increased access to schools and better quality education. Total cost: \$136.6 million.
‡◇§ <b>Comoros</b>	IDA (ITF)—\$7 million. Access to quality basic education, especially for the poor, will be improved; learning and academic achievement at the primary school level improved; and a vocational training system will be launched. Total cost: \$7.53 million.
◇ <b>Egypt</b>	IDA (ITF)—\$75 million. Girls will have greater access to education, instructional quality will be improved at all levels, and the education system's efficiency will be improved. Total cost: \$835 million.
‡◇§ <b>Guatemala</b>	IBRD—\$33 million. More children will be enrolled in pre-primary and primary schools and the quality of education will be improved. The project targets the rural population, in particular indigenous children and girls, in the poorest areas. Total cost: \$46.8 million.
‡◇§ <b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	IDA—\$14.3 million. The first stage of the government's ten-year education sector development program will be supported, expanding the coverage of basic education and improving the quality of schools, especially in poor rural areas. Total cost: \$18.8 million.
‡◇§ <b>Indonesia</b>	IBRD—\$104 million. Schoolchildren and out-of-school youth, particularly those from rural areas and particularly girls, will benefit as junior and secondary education is expanded and improved. Total cost: \$154.1 million.
<b>Indonesia</b>	IBRD—\$71.2 million. The quality of undergraduate study programs will be improved, providing a pool of better-trained graduates in fields of national priority, and public funds will be allocated more cost-effectively. Total cost: \$109.06 million.
§ <b>Indonesia</b>	IBRD—\$98 million. Schoolchildren and out-of-school youth in five provinces will have access to more and better Junior Secondary education. The project is targeted especially to reach poor children in rural areas, and girls. Total cost: \$144 million.
§ <b>Jamaica</b>	IBRD—\$28.5 million. The student loan program will be expanded, releasing public resources for basic education and increasing opportunities for students from poor families to finance their higher education. Total cost: \$38.5 million.
‡◇§ <b>Kenya</b>	IDA (ITF)—\$27.8 million. About 1.5 million pre-schoolers from poor families will have access to early childhood development centers providing education, nutrition, and health services. Total cost: \$35.1 million.
<b>Moldova</b>	IBRD—\$16.8 million. About 636,000 students and 45,000 teachers will benefit from education reforms, including improved curricula, new textbooks, in-service teacher training, and a modern assessment system. Total cost: \$20 million.
<b>Morocco</b>	IBRD—\$23 million. Workers' skills will be improved and enterprise competitiveness increased. Total cost: \$95.3 million.

‡◇§ <b>Philippines</b>	IBRD—\$113.4 million. About 2.3 million 6- to 12-year-old children—70 percent of whom are from poor families—will benefit from improved schools, textbooks, and educational material and better-quality education. Total cost: \$569.4 million.
<b>Romania</b>	IBRD—\$50 million. The higher education system will be reformed to provide the skilled and knowledgeable managers, technical professionals, entrepreneurs, and societal leaders needed to sustain the transition to a market economy. Total cost: \$84 million.
◇ <b>Russia</b>	IBRD—\$71 million. The quality, quantity, governance, and efficiency of education will be improved through a higher education innovation fund, school textbook reform, and a pilot textbook procurement fund. Total cost: \$96.6 million.
<b>Thailand</b>	IBRD—\$143.4 million. To provide more and better-trained scientists and engineers to industry, undergraduate science and engineering programs will be improved in twenty-one public universities. Total cost: \$261.5 million.

#### ELECTRIC POWER AND OTHER ENERGY

<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	IDA—\$35.6 million. Electricity services will be restored in major cities and vital industries. Total cost: \$196.4 million.
<b>China</b>	IBRD—\$400 million. Electricity supply and trade will be increased in North China through construction of the Tuoketuo thermal power plant and improvements in electricity transmission and distribution in Beijing. Total cost: \$1,103.6 million.
<b>China</b>	IBRD—\$400 million. Shanghai's power shortages will be reduced, a program for cost-effective air quality management developed, power sector reform supported, and power entities' access to international financial markets promoted. Total cost: \$1,656.6 million.
◇ <b>Georgia</b>	IDA—\$52.3 million. Electricity supply will be increased, power shortages reduced, and the security, reliability, and quality of the power supply improved. Total cost: \$75.8 million.
<b>Hungary</b>	IBRD—\$60 million. Two complete single-cycle gas turbines will provide more than 200 MW of generation reserve capacity enabling reliable and stable power supply consistent with international standards. Total cost: \$96.1 million.
<b>Indonesia</b>	IBRD—\$20 million. Rural households without access to grid electricity will be able to improve their living conditions as solar home systems and related credit are made available. Total cost: \$118.1 million.
<b>Indonesia</b>	IBRD—\$66.4 million. Private sector-led development of small power projects, using renewable energy, will be promoted. Total cost: \$141 million.
◇ <b>Kenya</b>	IDA—\$125 million. Support will be extended for major policy and institutional reforms to create an efficient and environmentally sustainable energy sector and promote investments to meet electric power demand. Total cost: \$699.9 million.
<b>Lebanon</b>	IBRD—\$65 million. Power sector restructuring will be supported and transmission capacity will be expanded. Total cost: \$486 million.

<b>Mali</b>	IDA—\$17.1 million. 200 MW of power generation capacity will be installed at the Manantali dam to provide electric power to Mali, Senegal, and Mauritania through about 1,300 kilometers of transmission lines. Total cost: \$445 million.
<b>Mauritania</b>	IDA—\$11.1 million. See project description for the regional hydropower development project in Mali, above.
<b>Russia</b>	IBRD—\$40 million. Government planning and implementation of an electricity sector reform will be supported. Total cost: \$70.3 million.
◇ <b>Senegal</b>	IDA—\$10.5 million. See project description for the regional hydropower development project in Mali, above.
◇ <b>Sri Lanka</b>	IDA—\$24.2 million. About 26 MW of environmentally sustainable generating capacity, including a pilot wind farm and grid-connected mini-hydros, will be installed and electricity services will be available for up to 32,000 off-grid rural customers through solar home systems and village hydro schemes. Total cost: \$55.3 million.
<b>Thailand</b>	IBRD—\$145 million. The power distribution system in Bangkok will be upgraded and electricity distribution reliability improved. Total cost: \$373 million.
<b>Thailand</b>	IBRD—\$100 million. The power distribution network will be automated, upgraded, and expanded to deliver power to new areas and meet a surge in demand. Total cost: \$347 million.
<b>Ukraine</b>	IBRD—\$317 million. A competitive electricity market will be developed to increase power supply, improve maintenance of power plants, and upgrade emission control equipment. Total cost: \$377.6 million.

## ENVIRONMENT

‡◇ <b>Honduras</b>	IDA—\$34 million. Modernizing the land administration system and improving natural resources management will enhance land security for more than 1 million people, improve nutrition and food security for 6,500 rural poor families, and improve forest and biodiversity conservation. Total cost: \$41.8 million.
<b>India</b>	IDA—\$50 million. Environmental management capacity will be enhanced to help the government implement environmental priorities outlined in the Environment Action Program. Total cost: \$61.48 million.
‡◇ <b>Kenya</b>	IDA—\$12.8 million. Fisherfolk, smallholder farmers, and local communities surrounding Lake Victoria in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda will benefit from restoration of the lake's ecosystem. Total cost: \$77.6 million.
‡◇ <b>Madagascar</b>	IDA (ITF)—\$30 million. Environmental degradation will be reversed and sustainable use of natural resources promoted through support of the second phase of Madagascar's National Environmental Action Plan. Total cost: \$155 million.
‡◇ <b>Malawi</b>	IDA (ITF)—\$12.4 million. Environmentally sustainable development will be promoted and environmental issues integrated throughout the development process through support for Malawi's Environmental Support Programme. Total cost: \$13.7 million.

‡◇§ <b>Nicaragua</b>	IDA—\$30 million. Rural poverty will be reduced and natural resources management improved to benefit about 300,000 people—mainly poor farmers and fisherfolk. Total cost: \$40.4 million.
‡◇§ <b>Panama</b>	IBRD—\$22.5 million. Rural poverty and natural resource degradation will be reduced and priority biodiversity areas conserved through a pilot program to channel financial resources to rural communities to help them promote sustainable productive systems. Total cost: \$39 million.
‡§ <b>Senegal</b>	IDA—\$5.2 million. The growing demand for household fuels will be met without loss of forest cover, the ecosystem’s carbon sequestration potential, or biodiversity. Rural communities, and especially rural women, will benefit from employment opportunities and economic development. Low-income households will have increased access to more reliable and efficient charcoal stoves and modern fuels. Total cost: \$19.9 million.
‡◇ <b>Sri Lanka</b>	IDA (ITF)—\$14.8 million. The government’s program to improve environmental management, integrate environmental considerations in the development process, and pilot programs to reverse environmental degradation will be supported. Total cost: \$20.76 million.
‡◇ <b>Tanzania</b>	IDA—\$10.1 million. See project description for Kenya, above.
‡◇ <b>Uganda</b>	IDA—\$12.1 million. See project description for Kenya, above.
‡◇ <b>Zambia</b>	IDA—\$12.8 million. The government’s efforts to achieve sustainable development by building capacity to improve the management of natural resources at the national and local level will be supported. Total cost: \$20.8 million.

## FINANCE

◇§ <b>Bangladesh</b>	IDA—\$105 million. About 1.2 million poor people, 90 percent of whom are women, will have access to credit so they can start small businesses such as basket weaving, poultry and livestock rearing, street vending, and rice husking. Total cost: \$137 million.
<b>Colombia</b>	IBRD—\$15 million. The environment and regulatory capacity for financial markets and pension reform will be improved. Total cost: \$20 million.
<b>Ghana</b>	IDA—\$20.9 million. Support will be provided for the government’s Public Financial Management Reform Program to enhance efficiency, accountability, and transparency of public financial management functions. Total cost: \$30.81 million.
<b>Guyana</b>	IDA—\$2.2 million. Funds from IDA reflows will be used to supplement the Private Sector Development Adjustment Credit, approved in fiscal 1995.
<b>Hungary</b>	IBRD—\$225 million. Enterprise and financial sector reform will be supported.
<b>Indonesia</b>	IBRD—\$16.4 million. The financial and performance audit capabilities of the country’s supreme audit board will be enhanced. Total cost: \$26.5 million.
‡◇ <b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	IDA—\$16 million. Private farmers and agribusiness enterprises will have access to credit and community-based financial institutions will provide financial services to rural people. Total cost: \$21 million.

<b>◇§ Mexico</b>	IBRD—\$30 million. Technical assistance to establish rural financial markets and pilot a project to test and develop financial services for small and microentrepreneurs in rural areas will help reduce rural poverty and will demonstrate the suitability of rural financial markets for private sector participation. Total cost: \$103 million.
<b>Mexico</b>	IBRD—\$400 million. The first phase of the government's Contractual Savings Development Program, which will establish legal, regulatory, and institutional frameworks for reforming the old-age security system, will be supported.
<b>Mongolia</b>	IDA—\$10 million. The government's banking and enterprise reform program will be supported.
<b>Mongolia</b>	IDA—\$2 million. The government's program to restructure the enterprise and financial sectors will be supported.
<b>Peru</b>	IBRD—\$183 million. Support will be provided to restructure commercial bank and private suppliers' debt.
<b>Slovenia</b>	IBRD—\$49.3 million. The investment needs of the emerging private sector will be supported as long-term financing is made available through three borrowing banks.
<b>Tunisia</b>	IBRD—\$75 million. International competitiveness will be improved and the private sector upgraded to accelerate Tunisia's integration in world markets.
<b>West Bank and Gaza</b>	Trust Fund for Gaza and West Bank—\$5 million. A microenterprise credit program, provided through three participating banks, will help reduce poverty, promote private sector development, and create employment. Total cost: \$23 million.
<b>West Bank and Gaza</b>	Trust Fund for Gaza and West Bank—\$10 million. The climate for attracting foreign investment and promoting private sector development will be improved through a political risk guarantee scheme. Total cost: \$50 million.
<b>West Bank and Gaza</b>	Trust Fund for Gaza and West Bank—\$3 million. Management and technical skills will be improved in key ministries and agencies and transparent, independent, and international recruitment processes established. Total cost: \$9 million.
<b>◇ Zambia</b>	IDA—\$45 million. The ongoing reform program will be supported through private sector, financial intermediation, and institutional development. New investments will be generated, exports will increase, and new employment will be created as firms become and stay internationally competitive. Total cost: \$52.25 million.

#### HEALTH, POPULATION, AND NUTRITION

<b>‡◇§ Argentina</b>	IBRD—\$100 million. The health of women and children in about twenty poor municipalities will be improved through maternal, child health and nutrition, and early childhood development programs. Total cost: \$171 million.
<b>◇§ Argentina</b>	IBRD—\$15 million. The risk of contracting HIV will be reduced through HIV/AIDS- and STD-related health promotion and disease prevention activities. Total cost: \$30 million.

<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	IDA (ITF)—\$15 million. Support for developing a modern, cost-effective, and fiscally sustainable hospital service to reduce the burden of disease and suffering for people most affected by the war, will be provided. Total cost: \$33.5 million.
‡◇§ <b>Cambodia</b>	IDA (ITF)—\$30.4 million. Death and sickness from preventable diseases, especially malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS—to which the rural poor disproportionately fall victim—will be reduced and the health system infrastructure will be rehabilitated. Total cost: \$35.6 million.
◇§ <b>India</b>	IDA—\$142.4 million. More than 1.5 million tuberculosis patients will be cured and many more people potentially freed from risk of infection: the poor are most susceptible to tuberculosis and are the main users of TB services. Total cost: \$176.4 million.
‡◇§ <b>India</b>	IDA—\$164.8 million. An enhanced and more effective malaria control program mainly to benefit the rural poor, including tribal and indigenous people, will reduce death and illness from malaria. Total cost: \$203.9 million.
‡◇§ <b>India</b>	IDA (ITF)—\$248.3 million. The government's family welfare program will be improved, reducing death and sickness among mothers and infants and reducing unwanted fertility. Total cost: \$308.8 million.
‡◇§ <b>India</b>	IDA—\$19.5 million. The health, economic and social status of women living in rural areas in six participating states will be improved. Total cost: \$53.8 million.
§ <b>Indonesia</b>	IBRD—\$28.5 million. The prevalence of iodine deficiency will be lowered. Total cost: \$45.3 million.
‡◇§ <b>Niger</b>	IDA—\$40 million. Health sector development will be supported in five districts, resulting in improved access to preventive and curative health care for 1 million people.
§ <b>Paraguay</b>	IBRD—\$21.8 million. The health of poor people, particularly women and children, will be improved in six of the poorest and most rural departments of Paraguay. Total cost: \$31.2 million.
<b>Russia</b>	IBRD—\$66 million. Improving the quality and efficiency of health care in two pilot oblasts will test and evaluate reform measures for national replication. Total cost: \$98.4 million.
<b>Senegal</b>	IDA—\$14.9 million. The burden of malaria, schistosomiasis and onchocerciasis, and other infectious diseases will be reduced, especially benefiting people in rural areas where the diseases are most prevalent. Total cost: \$17 million.
‡◇ <b>Sri Lanka</b>	IDA—\$18.8 million. The government will address major public health problems, including malaria, STD/AIDS, and malnutrition. Total cost: \$22.6 million.
§ <b>Turkey</b>	IBRD—\$14.5 million. The access and quality of primary health care services, particularly for poorer people, will be improved in two provinces and will serve as the basis for extending primary health care reforms nationwide. Total cost: \$18.6 million.

## INDUSTRY

- ◇ **Armenia** IDA (ITF)—\$16.8 million. The viability and bankability of Armenian companies will be increased and the lending capacity of the banking system strengthened. Total cost: \$40.33 million.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina** IDA (ITF)—\$10 million. Industry and production will be supported through an emergency industrial restart project, which includes a set-aside for a political risk guarantee facility. Total cost: \$350 million.
- ◇ **Madagascar** IDA—\$23.8 million. The government's reform program aimed at developing the private sector and privatizing state-owned enterprises will be supported. Total cost: \$35.5 million.
- Philippines** IBRD—\$60 million. The Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority's regulatory and management capacity will be strengthened and infrastructure development supported. Total cost: \$108 million.
- Russia** IBRD—\$85 million. Enterprise reform will be supported. More than 250 medium and large private enterprises will be restructured and a sustainable capacity will be developed in the private sector for market-based restructuring. Total cost: \$100 million.

## MINING/OTHER EXTRACTIVE

- ◇§ **Burkina Faso** IDA (ITF)—\$21.4 million. Private investment in mining will be promoted, the capacity for environmental management established, and social, health, safety, and environmental conditions in the artisan mining community, a disadvantaged group, will be improved. Total cost: \$22.5 million.
- † **Ukraine** IBRD—\$300 million. The first stage of the coal sector reform program will be supported, reducing the need for fiscal subsidies by enhancing productivity and addressing urgent social issues.

## MULTISECTOR

- Bosnia and Herzegovina** IDA—\$90 million. Economic growth and political stability will be supported through measures to develop new government structures on the state and federation levels, reintegrate the economic system, reorganize public finance, and create employment.
- † **Bulgaria** IBRD—\$40 million. Shortages of vital commodities will be reduced to alleviate some of the day-to-day hardship of the public and build confidence in the government's stabilization and reform program.
- † **Bulgaria** IBRD—\$30 million. The government's stabilization and reform program will be supported and social safety nets strengthened.
- † **Chad** IDA (ITF)—\$25 million. The government's program to restore critical public sector capacity, reorient expenditures toward priority developmental sectors, and create an environment favorable to private sector development will be supported.
- Croatia** IBRD—\$95 million. The government's enterprise and banking reform program will be supported.

<b>Croatia</b>	IBRD—\$102 million. Transport networks within Croatia and between Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina will be repaired and reconstructed and land mines will be cleared. Total cost: \$122.3 million.
<b>Ghana</b>	IDA—\$3.5 million. Funds from IDA reflows will be made available to finance the Private Sector Adjustment Credit approved in fiscal 1995.
<b>Haiti</b>	IDA—\$12 million. Institutions implementing the government's economic reform program will receive technical and financial support to improve tax and customs administration, public expenditure management and human resources management and to modernize and reorient the role of the state. Total cost: \$58.2 million.
<b>Honduras</b>	IDA—\$20.1 million. Funds from IDA reflows will be made available to supplement the Public Sector Modernization Structural Adjustment Credit, approved in fiscal 1996.
<b>Jordan</b>	IBRD—\$120 million. The government's cross-cutting reforms targeted at close integration with global markets and establishing an investment-friendly, efficient business environment will be supported.
<b>Kenya</b>	IDA—\$26.6 million. Funds from IDA reflows will be used to finance the Structural Adjustment Credit approved in fiscal 1996.
† <b>Latvia</b>	IBRD—\$60 million. The government's efforts to promote private sector development and improve public sector management, including delivery of basic social services, will be supported.
<b>Lithuania</b>	IBRD—\$80 million. Government reforms to continue the transition toward a market economy will be supported, placing the economy on a sustainable growth path with a dynamic private sector as its engine of growth.
† <b>Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of</b>	IBRD—\$30 million; IDA—\$30 million. The government's reform program, which includes measures to help mitigate the adverse affects of unemployment and the losses of small producers, will be supported.
† <b>Madagascar</b>	IDA (ITF)—\$70 million. Government reforms aimed at reviving investor confidence and accelerating investment and economic activity, and increased social spending, in particular on basic health and primary education, will be supported.
<b>Madagascar</b>	IDA—\$0.6 million. Funds from IDA reflows will be used to supplement the Structural Adjustment Credit ( <i>see immediately above</i> ).
<b>Malawi</b>	IDA—\$3.4 million. Funds from IDA reflows will be used to supplement the Fiscal Restructuring and Deregulation Program Credit, approved in fiscal 1996.
<b>Mauritania</b>	IDA—\$0.6 million. Funds from IDA reflows will help finance the Public Resource Management Credit approved in fiscal 1996.
† <b>Mozambique</b>	IDA (ITF)—\$100 million. The government's medium-term economic reform program will be supported. The component to liberalize the cashew market will enhance the incomes of over 1 million small farmers, half of whom are women.

†	<b>Niger</b>	IDA—\$30 million. Government reforms aimed at restoring macroeconomic balance and confidence, improving public resource management—including reallocating public funds for primary education and basic health care—and promoting efficient private sector growth will be supported.
	<b>Peru</b>	IBRD—\$100 million. The pension system will be reformed and capital market efficiency will be improved.
	<b>Russia</b>	IBRD—\$600 million. The government's reform program, to lay the foundation for renewed economic growth and maintain macroeconomic stabilization over the medium term, will be supported.
	<b>Rwanda</b>	IDA—\$50 million. The Emergency Reintegration and Reconstruction Program will be supported providing basic services to returning refugees and the existing population and consolidating economic recovery and stability.
	<b>Sierra Leone</b>	IDA—\$0.15 million. Funds from IDA reflows will be provided to supplement the structural adjustment credit approved in fiscal 1994.
	<b>South Africa</b>	IBRD—\$46 million. Sustainable economic growth and job creation will be promoted as South African firms, especially smaller firms, become more effective in adjusting to ongoing trade liberalization and meeting the challenges of competing in global markets. Total cost: \$88.6 million.
†	<b>Tanzania</b>	IDA—\$125 million. The government's program to reform public expenditure, social services (particularly basic education and primary health services for the rural poor), privatization of parastatals and the banking and petroleum sectors will be supported.
	<b>Tanzania</b>	IDA—\$3.9 million. Funds from IDA reflows will be provided to support the structural adjustment credit ( <i>see immediately above</i> ).
◇†	<b>Uganda</b>	IDA (ITF)—\$125 million. The government's reform program to enhance fiscal sustainability and public expenditure management—including allocating public funds to improve services delivery in primary health and education, agricultural extension services, and road maintenance—will be supported.
	<b>Ukraine</b>	IBRD—\$70 million. The export potential of newly emerging private and privatized enterprises will be developed. Total cost: \$84 million.
	<b>West Bank and Gaza</b>	Trust Fund for Gaza and West Bank—\$5.5 million. Support for establishing a modern and unified legal framework and an effective and efficient judiciary will be provided. Total cost: \$5.624 million.
†	<b>Zambia</b>	IDA—\$90 million. The government's economic reform program—aimed at reducing poverty through private sector-led growth and improving the delivery of social services—will be supported.
	<b>Zambia</b>	IDA—\$7.8 million. Funds from IDA reflows will be used to finance the Second Economic and Social Adjustment Credit ( <i>see immediately above</i> ).
<b>OIL AND GAS</b>		
	<b>Azerbaijan</b>	IDA—\$20.2 million. The country's natural gas system will be rehabilitated and modernized. Total cost: \$24.6 million.
	<b>Georgia</b>	IDA—\$1.4 million. Georgia's capacity to develop its oil sector, by attracting large-scale private investment in oil transit, will be enhanced. Total cost: \$1.5 million.

<b>Kazakhstan</b>	IBRD—\$109 million. The Uzen oil field will be rehabilitated and modernized to reduce declining oil production, clean up and protect the surrounding environment, and facilitate commercialization. Total cost: \$136 million.
<b>Turkey</b>	IBRD—\$5 million. The viability of building an environmentally sustainable pipeline route for exporting crude oil from Baku in Azerbaijan through Turkey to the international markets will be independently evaluated. Total cost: \$5.25 million.

#### PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT

<b>Argentina</b>	IBRD—\$300 million. The government's provincial pension fund reform program will be supported.
<b>Argentina</b>	IBRD—\$20 million. About 3.4 million pensioners will benefit from improved allocation of pension benefits and payments. Total cost: \$40 million.
<b>Bangladesh</b>	IDA—\$2.9 million. Funds from IDA reflows will be made available to help finance the Jute Sector Adjustment Credit, approved in fiscal 1996.
<b>Bolivia</b>	IDA—\$5.4 million. Funds from IDA reflows will be made available to help finance the Capitalization Program Adjustment Credit, approved in fiscal 1996.
<b>Brazil</b>	IBRD—\$125 million. The costs of reform and high-priority investments in the state of Rio Grande do Sul will be supported. Total cost: \$461 million.
<b>Brazil</b>	IBRD—\$45 million. Support for the State of Mato Grosso's reform efforts will enhance efficiency in public service delivery through privatization, restructuring, or liquidation of state enterprises, and concessioning of public services. Total cost: \$281 million.
<b>Cameroon</b>	IDA—\$25.2 million. Funds from IDA reflows will help finance the Second Structural Adjustment Credit approved in fiscal 1996.
<b>Colombia</b>	IBRD—\$12.5 million. Regulatory and policy reform will promote private participation in infrastructure services. Total cost: \$33 million.
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	IDA—\$54.6 million. Funds from IDA reflows will be made available to help finance the Private Sector Development Adjustment Credit approved in fiscal 1996.
<b>Djibouti</b>	IDA—\$6.5 million. Technical assistance will help the government implement its economic reform program. Total cost: \$7.3 million.
◇ <b>Ecuador</b>	IBRD—\$10.7 million. Support for this first phase of the government's judicial reform program will improve the efficiency of the judicial system and make decisionmaking more predictable. Total cost: \$14.3 million.
<b>El Salvador</b>	IBRD—\$24 million. Technical assistance support will assist the government in modernizing and more effectively and efficiently managing the public sector, and enhancing private sector development. Total cost: \$51.5 million.
<b>Gabon</b>	IBRD—\$10 million. Technical assistance for privatization and regulatory capacity building to increase private sector investment will be supported. Total cost: \$12 million.

<b>Guatemala</b>	IBRD—\$13 million. Selected infrastructure sectors will be readied for privatization and concessioning and related legal and regulatory frameworks will be established. Total cost: \$18.5 million.
<b>Hungary</b>	IBRD—\$7.75 million. The government's borrowing needs and borrowing costs will be reduced through development of the central treasury system and optimization of the budgeting and debt-management processes. Total cost: \$10.7 million.
<b>Jamaica</b>	IBRD—\$28.4 million. The government's efforts to modernize public entities into performance-oriented executive agencies, operating with greater autonomy and a modern resource base, will be supported. Activities that can be better performed by the private sector will be privatized. Total cost: \$57 million.
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	IBRD—\$15.8 million. The treasury department's management will be modernized and computerized to help improve management of government expenditure. Total cost: \$21.7 million.
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	IBRD—\$10 million. A pilot real estate registration system will be established in accordance with recently adopted legislation. Total cost: \$13.28 million.
† <b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	IDA (ITF)—\$44 million. The government's program to streamline the budgetary planning, execution and audit system, and intergovernmental relations, will be supported and essential social services in health and education, including those targeted to the poorest <i>oblasts</i> , will be ensured.
<b>Madagascar</b>	IDA—\$13.83 million. Reform of public administration and the judiciary will be supported, thereby increasing effectiveness, efficiency, and transparency in the public sector and providing critical support to the long-term success of economic and social reform. Total cost: \$15.09 million.
<b>Moldova</b>	IDA—\$9 million. Support for government reforms to strengthen the competitive environment and develop the private sector will be provided and the managerial capacity of recently privatized enterprises will be increased. Total cost: \$14 million.
<b>Morocco</b>	IBRD—\$85 million. The railway system will be restructured. Total cost: \$614 million.
<b>Pakistan</b>	IDA—\$28.8 million. Public sector accounting standards, reporting systems, and financial administrative procedures that conform to internationally accepted accounting principles will be developed. Total cost: \$37.2 million.
<b>Russia</b>	IBRD—\$22.6 million. The institutional capacity for sound economic analysis in support of market-oriented structural reforms will be built. Total cost: \$36.8 million.

#### SOCIAL SECTOR

‡ <b>Argentina</b>	IBRD—\$200 million. Temporary income support will be provided for about 350,000 poor unemployed workers to implement public works programs that will improve social and economic infrastructure in poor communities. Total cost: \$1,200 million.
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- ‡◇\$ **Belize** IBRD—\$7 million. Poor people in disadvantaged communities will have greater access to basic social and economic infrastructure and services, including water and sanitation, health, education and training, and credit. Total cost: \$11.67 million.
- ◇ **Bosnia and Herzegovina** IDA—\$7.5 million. Demobilized soldiers, returning refugees, and others displaced by war will be reintegrated into productive jobs in the civilian economy. Total cost: \$20 million.
- ◇ **Bosnia and Herzegovina** IDA—\$10 million. 100,000 man-months of labor-intensive employment will be created and people unemployed as a result of war will clear war damage and rehabilitate small-scale public infrastructure. Total cost: \$45 million.
- ‡◇\$ **Bosnia and Herzegovina** IDA (ITF)—\$7 million. About 7,000–10,000 microenterprises or income-generating activities will provide employment and help restart the economy and local institutions. NGOs that provide services to the self-employed and microenterprises will be strengthened. Total cost: \$18 million.
- Bulgaria** IBRD—\$24.3 million. The government’s reform of the social insurance program will be supported to eliminate the need for budgetary subsidy and lay the groundwork for guaranteeing old-age income security. Total cost: \$32.3 million.
- ‡◇\$ **Jamaica** IBRD—\$20 million. Support for small-scale social and economic infrastructure and social services will be channeled to the poorest and most vulnerable communities through the Jamaica Social Investment Fund. Total cost: \$50 million.
- ‡◇\$ **Latvia** IBRD—\$18.1 million. The social insurance program will be reformed to improve the affordability and equity of the social safety net and improve resource allocation while increasing public savings. Total cost: \$38.6 million.
- ‡◇\$ **Lithuania** IBRD—\$3.7 million. Government institutions will be strengthened to provide affordable social security and develop community social care services. Total cost: \$12.31 million.
- ◇\$ **Panama** IDA—\$28 million. Communities in the poorest districts will have access to small-scale infrastructure and disadvantaged people will have access to social services. Pilot programs will improve school attendance of children in the poorest districts and microcredit will be provided to poor micro-entrepreneurs. Total cost: \$80 million.
- ‡◇\$ **Peru** IBRD—\$150 million. The government’s poverty alleviation efforts will be supported; they target the poorest areas and people, including indigenous people, by providing social infrastructure and assistance. Total cost: \$430 million.
- † **Romania** IBRD—\$50 million. Support for the government’s social protection program will protect the most vulnerable groups of society from the negative effects of economic reform and stabilization measures to be carried out throughout 1997–98.

†	<b>Russia</b>	IBRD—\$800 million. The adverse effects of the transition to a market economy on poor and vulnerable people will be mitigated and an effective and sustainable system of income support and poverty relief, to meet the requirements of a market economy, will be built.
‡	◇ <b>Tajikistan</b>	IDA—\$12 million. The incomes of about 250,000 poor people will be improved and local capacity to implement participatory methods of reducing poverty will be developed. Total cost: \$12.7 million.
	<b>Ukraine</b>	IBRD—\$2.6 million. The government's housing and municipal pricing reform program will be supported. Administration of the Housing and Municipal Services Allowance Program will be improved by automating applications and data. Total cost: \$3 million.
	<b>West Bank and Gaza</b>	Trust Fund for Gaza and West Bank—\$10 million. Financing for small-scale infrastructure projects in villages and small municipalities will be provided. Total cost: \$30 million.
‡	◇ <b>Yemen</b>	IDA—\$30 million. Poverty will be reduced, living conditions improved and income-generation opportunities for the poor will result from community development services for poor communities and development of small and microenterprises. Total cost: \$80 million.

#### TRANSPORTATION

	<b>Argentina</b>	IBRD—\$300 million. Provincial roads will be improved and maintained. Total cost: \$1,500 million.
◇	<b>Argentina</b>	IBRD—\$200 million. The Buenos Aires mass transport system will be improved, private sector participation in railways will be supported, traffic accidents will be reduced, and air quality improved. Total cost: \$400 million.
	<b>Armenia</b>	IDA—\$15 million. Supplemental financing will be provided for the Armenia Highway Project approved in fiscal 1996 to expand the level of maintenance of Armenia's road network. Total cost: \$36.9 million.
‡	◇ <b>Bangladesh</b>	IDA—\$133 million. Improved rural transport and markets will reduce poverty by creating employment and income-generating opportunities. Total cost: \$192.36 million.
◇	<b>Benin</b>	IDA—\$40 million. Support for the government's Transport Investment Program will reduce transport time and vehicle operating costs, reduce the cost of transporting goods, and encourage trade and agricultural production. Total cost: \$45.22 million.
	<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	IDA—\$7.5 million. Land mines will be cleared to make way for urgent reconstruction and recovery priorities. Total cost: \$67 million.
	<b>Brazil</b>	IBRD—\$300 million. Improvements and sustainable maintenance of the main highway network will reduce road transport costs. Total cost: \$1,250 million.
	<b>Brazil</b>	IBRD—\$70 million. The Rio Grande do Sul State highway network will be made more serviceable and road transport costs will be reduced. Total cost: \$168 million.

<b>China</b>	IBRD—\$300 million. Traffic congestion will be relieved and socio-economic development stimulated along the Urumqi-Kuitun Highway. Total cost: \$658 million.
<b>China</b>	IBRD—\$400 million. Two key sections of the Jingzhu expressway will be constructed, relieving traffic congestion and improving interregional trade and commerce between Hunan and Guangdong. Total cost: \$1,132.8 million.
◇ <b>Dominican Republic</b>	IBRD—\$75 million. The highway network will be modernized and bottlenecks to the main engines of development growth, tourism, and free trade zones will be removed. Total cost: \$122.5 million.
<b>Eritrea</b>	IDA—\$6.32 million. A feasibility study and technical assistance will provide the basis for improving the road network. Total cost: \$7.2 million.
<b>India</b>	IBRD—\$350 million. Lower freight and passenger transport costs will reduce transport bottlenecks affecting economic development and will benefit the traveling public, agricultural and industrial producers, consumers, and local communities in Andhra Pradesh. Total cost: \$485.5 million.
◇ <b>India</b>	IBRD—\$51.5 million. Technical assistance will be provided to state governments to support road infrastructure finance and maintenance reform. Total cost: \$68 million.
‡◇ <b>India</b>	IBRD—\$50 million; IDA—\$100 million. Assets lost in the floods and cyclones in Andhra Pradesh last year will be restored and actions will be taken to reduce future hazards. Total cost: \$220 million.
<b>Indonesia</b>	IBRD—\$105 million. The service and economic efficiency of Indonesia's railways will be improved. Total cost: \$207.3 million
<b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b>	IDA—\$48 million. Transport costs will be reduced through construction and upgrading roads and establishing a road maintenance program. Total cost: \$68.92 million.
<b>Latvia</b>	IBRD—\$20 million. Roads will be safer and better maintained, transport costs will be reduced, and a private road construction industry will be developed. Total cost: \$56.9 million.
<b>Lebanon</b>	IBRD—\$42 million. A component of the government's road rehabilitation program (about 400 kilometers of road) will be supported and a user charge system established to help finance the overall program. Total cost: \$67.8 million.
<b>Lithuania</b>	IBRD—\$19 million. The road network will be preserved and road maintenance operations improved, prolonging the life of the highway system, reducing road maintenance costs, improving road conditions, and reducing vehicle operating costs. Total cost: \$45 million.
<b>Mexico</b>	IBRD—\$475 million. Transport efficiency will be increased and costs on the federal road network, particularly along major export transport corridors, will be reduced. Total cost: \$865 million.
◇ <b>Poland</b>	IBRD—\$67 million. Access to the ports of Gdansk, Gdynia, and Szczecin-Swinoujscie will be improved making services more efficient and competitive. Total cost: \$145.6 million.

<b>Romania</b>	IBRD—\$150 million. Roads will be rehabilitated and brought to international standards, traffic congestion will be reduced and traffic safety improved. Total cost: \$553 million.
<b>Senegal</b>	IDA (ITF)—\$6.6 million. More affordable, more reliable and safer public transport services will be provided in Dakar, and private sector provision of urban transport services will be promoted. Total cost: \$8.7 million.
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	IBRD—\$34.2 million. The efficiency and cost-effectiveness of urban transport will be improved, on a sustainable basis, in three municipalities. Total cost: \$38.29 million.
<b>Uruguay</b>	IBRD—\$76 million. Transport infrastructure will be rehabilitated to facilitate cost-efficient transport of forestry products from forest to port-of-exit. Total cost: \$152 million.
<b>Vietnam</b>	IDA (ITF)—\$195.6 million. Transport infrastructure will be improved and transport costs reduced. Total cost: \$236.7 million.
§ <b>Vietnam</b>	IDA—\$55 million. Access to rural communities will be improved and upgraded in fifteen of the country's poorest provinces. Total cost: \$60.9 million.

#### URBAN DEVELOPMENT

<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	IDA—\$15 million. About 20,000 war-damaged homes will be repaired on an emergency basis enabling displaced people to return to their communities. Total cost: \$50 million.
§ <b>Brazil</b>	IBRD—\$100 million. Low-income residents' access to basic urban infrastructure will be improved in seventy-seven of Bahia's municipalities. Total cost: \$222 million.
◇ <b>Indonesia</b>	IBRD—\$110 million. About 1.6 million people living in fifty-three of Bali's urban centers will benefit from improved urban infrastructure services including water, sanitation, roads, drainage and flood control, and solid waste management. Total cost: \$334.7 million.
‡§ <b>Indonesia</b>	IBRD—\$155 million. Urban services—including roads, water supply, sanitation, drainage, solid waste management, markets, and transport terminals—will be improved in Sulawesi, where a disproportionately large percentage of people still live in poverty. Total cost: \$272 million.
‡◇§ <b>Indonesia</b>	IBRD—\$140.1 million. Five million villagers on Java and Sumatra will have better lifestyles as drinking water is made available in the dry season and roads, bridges, and other infrastructure give them access to markets and basic services, normally unreachable in the rainy season. Total cost: \$159.6 million.
<b>Jordan</b>	IBRD—\$20 million. Market-based financing for mortgage lending will be mobilized and responsibility for developing land and housing will be shifted to the private sector. Total cost: \$142 million.
‡◇ <b>Lithuania</b>	IBRD—\$10 million. Energy efficiency will be improved in residential and public buildings and privatization of the housing sector will be supported. Total cost: \$20.6 million.

- ‡◇§ **Madagascar** IDA—\$35 million. Roads, drainage, and other infrastructure will be improved in Antananarivo and six regional towns, and poor people’s income and employment will be increased. Total cost: \$45.8 million.
- ◇§ **Mali** IDA (ITF)—\$80 million. One-and-a-half million people in ten cities will benefit from improved basic infrastructure services. Living conditions, especially of low-income people, will be improved through affordable infrastructure services and income-generating employment opportunities. Total cost: \$93.5 million.
- § **Niger** IDA—\$20 million. Labor-based methods of rehabilitating urban infrastructure will reduce poverty by creating employment opportunities for the unskilled urban poor, provide municipalities with skills to develop and manage their infrastructure, and promote local firms and materials. Total cost: \$28 million.
- Russia** IBRD—\$31 million. A program to rehabilitate St. Petersburg’s City Center will be supported. Total cost: \$46.1 million.
- ‡◇ **Tunisia** IBRD—\$80 million. Local government infrastructure and services will be enhanced and efficiency of public sector management at the local level will increase. Total cost: \$220 million.
- West Bank and Gaza** Trust Fund for Gaza and West Bank—\$25 million. More and better affordable housing will be available and housing mortgage and buyer assistance systems will be established to benefit lower-income families. Total cost: \$30 million.
- ◇ **Zimbabwe** IDA (ITF)—\$12.25 million. Rural District Councils’ capacities to plan, implement, and manage essential welfare, growth, and rural development services will be developed within the context of the government’s overall decentralization program. Total cost: \$19.75 million.

#### WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

- ‡◇ **Argentina** IBRD—\$200 million. Loss of life and devastation of property from flooding will be reduced and flood-damaged infrastructure will be restored. Total cost: \$488 million.
- Bangladesh** IDA—\$80.3 million. Dhaka’s first primary water treatment plant will be built to relieve the city’s water shortages. Total cost: \$175.8 million.
- ‡◇§ **China** IDA (ITF)—\$70 million. The well-being of 4.6 million poor rural people will improve through better drinking water and sanitation conditions. Total cost: \$134 million.
- ◇§ **Guinea** IDA (ITF)—\$25 million. Living and health condition’s of poor people will be improved through better access to safe, affordable water and sanitation. Total cost: \$28 million.
- ◇§ **Kazakhstan** IBRD—\$7 million. A pilot water supply project will be implemented in the Aralsk and Kazalinsk Rayons in the Aral Sea disaster zone and a detailed engineering design for an Aral Sea Community Rehabilitation Project will be prepared. Total cost: \$7.4 million.
- Lebanon** IBRD—\$53.1 million. Water resources will be protected, safe drinking water provided, and harmful wastewater pollution in three coastal cities will be eliminated. Total cost: \$308 million.

‡◇	<b>Nepal</b>	IDA—\$18.3 million. About half a million rural people will benefit from raised living standards and better health and hygiene through improvements in water supply and sanitation. Total cost: \$21.25 million.
	<b>Romania</b>	IBRD—\$25 million. Bucharest's water supply system will be rehabilitated and repaired giving the city's people more reliable and better quality water. Total cost: \$50 million.
◇	<b>Tunisia</b>	IBRD—\$60 million. The health of the urban population, including about 150,000 people living in low-income areas, will be improved, the sewerage infrastructure to meet future demand provided, urban and coastal pollution reduced, and natural resources conserved. Total cost: \$106.74 million.
‡◇\$	<b>Turkmenistan</b>	IBRD—\$30.3 million. Safe drinking water, basic sanitation, and basic public health interventions will be provided to about 200,000 people in an area where 50 percent of the population are children under age 14 and women. Total cost: \$33.7 million.
‡◇\$	<b>Uzbekistan</b>	IBRD—\$5 million. A pilot project will provide citizens of Kizkitken, a peri-urban settlement of 34,000 people in the Aral Sea disaster zone, with access to safe drinking water, while laying the groundwork for a full-scale project. Total cost: \$5.4 million.
‡	<b>Vietnam</b>	IDA (ITF)—\$98.61 million. About 2.5 million residents in four major cities will have improved access to acceptable quality water. Total cost: \$142.66 million.
	<b>West Bank and Gaza</b>	Trust Fund for Gaza and West Bank—\$25 million. The quality, quantity and management of water and wastewater services will be improved in sixteen towns and villages in Gaza. Total cost: \$28 million.
‡◇	<b>Yemen</b>	IDA—10.2 million. A pilot project to mitigate immediate water shortages in the city of Taiz and identify new water sources to avert a sustained water shortage will, if successful, be replicated in other parts of the country. Total cost: \$11.1 million.

A project must meet at least one of two criteria to be included in the PFI: (a) the project includes a specific mechanism for identifying and reaching the poor; or (b) the proportion of the poor among project beneficiaries is significantly larger than their proportion in the overall population. An adjustment operation is considered to be poverty-focused when it meets at least one of the following criteria: (a) it reorients public expenditures in favor of the poor, including spending on basic social services and rural infrastructure; (b) it eliminates distortions and regulations that limit poor people's access to labor and credit markets, productive resources, and basic social services—as well as policy-induced distortions in input or output pricing—in order to help the poor to increase their income-generating opportunities; (c) or it supports safety nets that protect the most vulnerable.