

# The Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches Annual Report 2025



@2025 The Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches (GPRBA)  
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# **The Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches**

Annual Report  
2025

[www.gprba.org](http://www.gprba.org)

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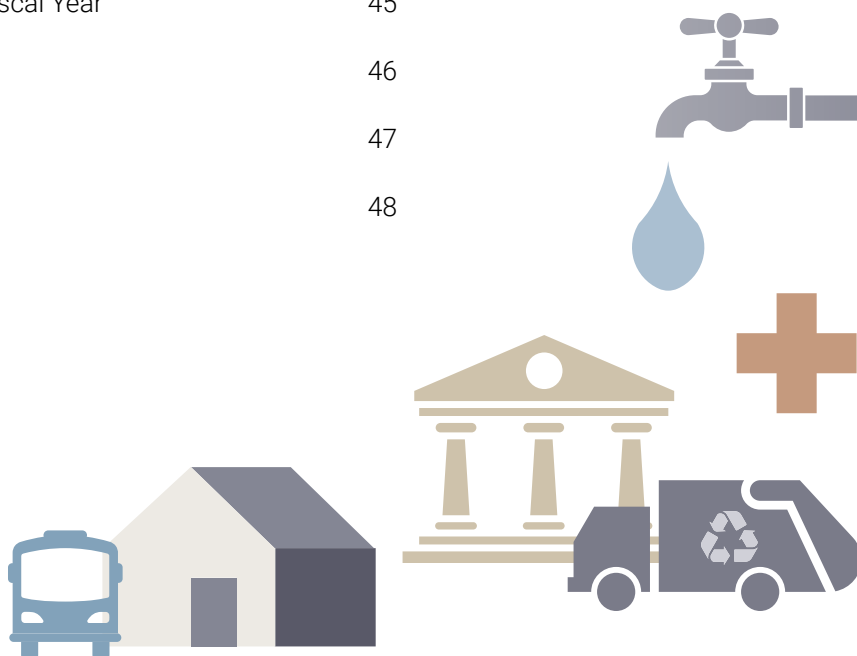
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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (UK)
FY	fiscal year
GCA	Global Center for Adaptation
GPRBA	Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IGAC	Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi (Colombia)
IVA	independent verification agent
KMLC	knowledge management, learning, and communications
OBA	output-based aid
PBG	performance-based grant
PMT	program management team
RBF	results-based financing
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SWM	solid waste management
TA	technical assistance
TF	trust fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
URL	Urban, Resilience, and Land Global Department of the World Bank



KWU

**Message  
from  
the Global  
Director**





I am proud to introduce the Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches (GPRBA) 2025 Annual Report. This report highlights GPRBA's key achievements and reaffirms our ongoing commitment to putting

measurable results at the core of the World Bank Group's mission.

Across every region and sector, the World Bank Group is prioritizing demonstrable, impact-oriented outcomes that drive real change. In 2024, nearly half of the World Bank's public sector financing was performance-based, linked directly to results —up from just 28% a decade ago. This reflects our organization's determination to ensure that every dollar delivers maximum impact, especially for job creation and economic growth.

GPRBA stands at the forefront of this results-driven agenda. GPRBA's Results-Based Financing model links development financing to tangible, effective outcomes, shifting from input-focused spending to measurable, accountable, and scalable solutions. This innovative, flexible, and accountable approach is helping to improve infrastructure and service delivery, strengthen institutions, and mobilize private capital—core pillars of the World Bank Group's job creation strategy.

In 2025, GPRBA's grant portfolio grew to reach 60 projects in seven sectors, spanning 31 countries and one territory, with total disbursements of \$241.7 million. GPRBA launched eight competitively selected technical assistance activities that are influencing World Bank operations, with commitments totaling \$3.6 billion. GPRBA also expanded its reach through demand-driven technical assistance in emerging sectors such as green infrastructure and housing, while scaling up proven models in areas like sub-national government support, solid waste management, and land administration.

None of this would be possible without the steadfast support of our donors. We are deeply grateful to our founding and subsequent donors: the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the European Union, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). Their vision and commitment have enabled GPRBA to expand our reach, launch the Outcomes Fund with FCDO in 2020, and pioneer multifaceted initiatives that deliver greater impact.

**Ming Zhang**

*Global Director*

*Urban, Resilience and Land*

*Global Department*

*The World Bank Group*

# **Message from Program Management Unit**



2025 marked another productive year for GPRBA. As cities worldwide grapple with rapid urbanization, climate risks, and fiscal constraints, the need for effective, accountable, and scalable solutions has never been greater.

Results-Based Financing (RBF) continues to stand out as a powerful tool to align incentives, strengthen institutions, and improve service delivery. This year, GPRBA reaffirmed its commitment to advancing RBF by focusing on three strategic priorities: scaling impact, expanding innovation, and institutionalizing change.

GPRBA continued its efforts to apply RBF in urban development by using World Bank operations as a means of expanding the reach and effectiveness of this approach. By aligning with the Urban, Resilience, and Land (URL) Global Department and providing targeted technical assistance (TA), we help improve incentives for better urban service delivery and mobilize more funding. In 2025, GPRBA launched eight competitively selected TA activities that are influencing World Bank operations with commitments totaling \$3.6 billion, spanning five core urban subsectors. Over half of these engagements are in Sub-Saharan Africa, reflecting strong demand for performance-based approaches where capacity is limited. Demonstrating the scale and potential of this approach is work in South Africa, where GPRBA TA is informing the design of the Metro Trading Service Program for Results, a \$925 million operation with \$2.07 billion in government counterpart financing. The program introduces a performance-based conditional grant to address weak incentives in the intergovernmental transfer system and improve the delivery of water, sanitation, energy, and solid waste services. In Bangladesh, GPRBA TA is supporting the design of a \$20 million performance-based grant under the Local Government COVID-19 Response & Recovery Project that rewards stronger municipal performance in financial management, planning, and revenue mobilization.

While scaling up proven RBF models, GPRBA ventured into new areas critical for sustainable and resilient cities. Half of the TA activities launched this year

tested frontier approaches, broadening the toolkit and evidence base for urban RBF. In Kenya and Maldives, performance-based mechanisms are improving housing access and quality. In Tanzania, GPRBA TA is supporting to embed RBF within a World Bank urban operation that is promoting green infrastructure and creating incentives for adoption by private property owners. In Cameroon, GPRBA is supporting the design of a performance-based contracting framework to strengthen long-term road sustainability. These innovations reflect GPRBA's commitment to adapt RBF to emerging challenges and opportunities, ensuring relevance in an evolving urban agenda.

Sustainability depends on embedding RBF within government systems and service providers. In FY2025, GPRBA continued to prioritize institutionalization across all activities. In Ghana, the Education Outcomes Project is being implemented directly by the Ministry of Education, using RBF to improve learning outcomes while building government capacity for RBF. In Papua New Guinea, a new grant approved this year will be implemented through government systems, embedding RBF from the outset and laying the foundation for future scale-up. In the West Bank, early GPRBA engagement helped establish a performance-based land registration process, later scaled through a follow-on World Bank operation without additional GPRBA funding, demonstrating replicability and systemic adoption.

As we look ahead, GPRBA remains committed to driving transformative change through results-based approaches. Our focus will be on scaling proven models, expanding innovation, and ensuring sustainability to increase the impact of RBF.

**Angelica Nunez**

*Practice Manager,  
Urban, Resilience and Land  
Global Department  
The World Bank Group*



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# About GPRBA

GPRBA was established in 2003 and is housed within the World Bank, whose development objective is to improve social and environmental conditions for vulnerable populations and demonstrate the contribution of results-based financing to the delivery of basic infrastructure and social services. The program has been instrumental in the design, demonstration, and documentation of RBF approaches within the development sector. In its first fifteen years, it worked to enhance the provision of basic services, such as education, health care, energy, water, and sanitation. The cornerstone of its strategy during this period was the output-based aid (OBA) model, in which public or private entities are contracted for service delivery and subsidies are offered to reduce utility user fees, contingent upon the achievement of specific results. This model has been used to improve access, accountability, and efficiency in the implementation of numerous projects.

## Direction and Focus

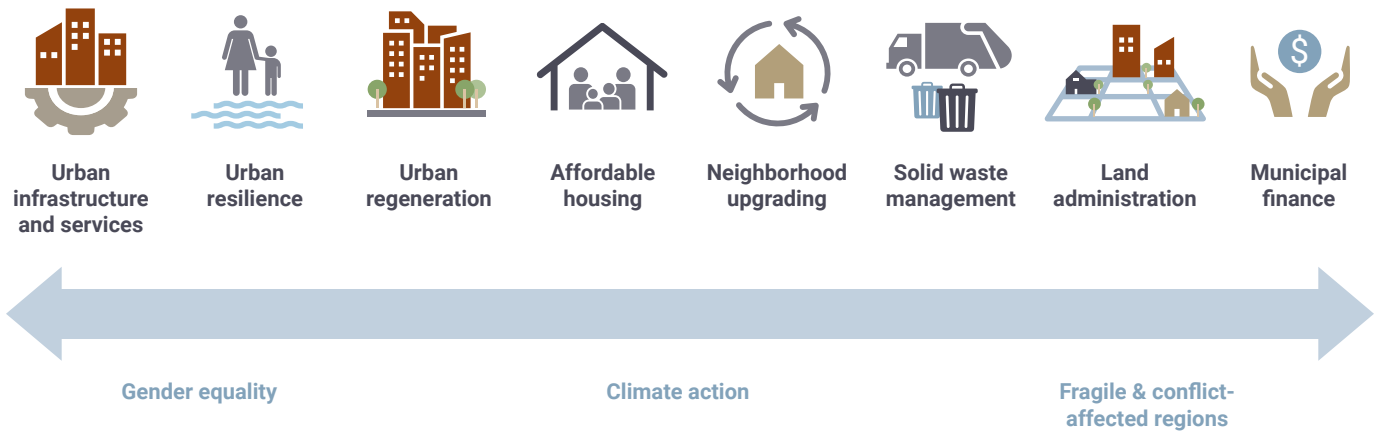
In 2019, GPRBA refined its strategic direction to meet the evolving needs of clients and donors, making a transition from the OBA-centric approach to a broader application of RBF instruments. This evolution involved the incorporation of a wider array of financing mechanisms, including outcome-based financing, social and development impact bonds, and blended finance solutions. Such diversification underscored GPRBA’s commitment to innovation and its dedication to linking development financing to tangible, effective outcomes. These efforts have cemented GPRBA’s role as a promoter of RBF institutionalization and innovation.

By 2024, GPRBA had further refined its initiatives within the URL Global Department<sup>1</sup> of the World Bank, concentrating on the implementation of innovative RBF approaches and the design of financing mechanisms to attract private capital and emphasizing measurable outcomes for urban development, disaster risk management, and land-related issues (see figure 2.1).

By applying RBF to these vital sectors, GPRBA is both advancing the evolution of this financing instrument and maximizing its impact. Capitalizing on its strategic position, it is helping the World Bank achieve its mission of ending extreme poverty and bringing about shared prosperity on a livable planet.

Also in 2024, the World Bank Group introduced a corporate scorecard to provide a streamlined and clear picture of progress on all aspects of its mission. For the first time, the work of all World Bank Group financing institutions will be tracked through a unified set of indicators. The scorecard monitors the Bank’s progress in realizing its overarching vision of ending poverty on a livable planet, in line with GPRBA’s emphasis on outcomes rather than inputs. Through its operations linked to the URL Global Department and the synergies with the Infrastructure Vice Presidency, GPRBA has contributed to 10 of the 15 outcome areas on the scorecard.<sup>2</sup>

**Figure 1.1. GPRBA Areas of Focus**



1 GPRBA’s urban focus is a targeted response to the recommendation of the 2015–20 independent evaluation to pursue sharper alignment with the World Bank’s URL Global Department, as well as to evidence showing the importance of urban issues in achieving sustainable global development.

2 The ten outcome areas are no learning poverty; healthier lives; green and blue planet and resilient populations; inclusive and equitable water and sanitation services; connected communities; affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy for all; gender equality; more and better jobs; better lives for people in fragility, conflict, and violence; and more private investment.

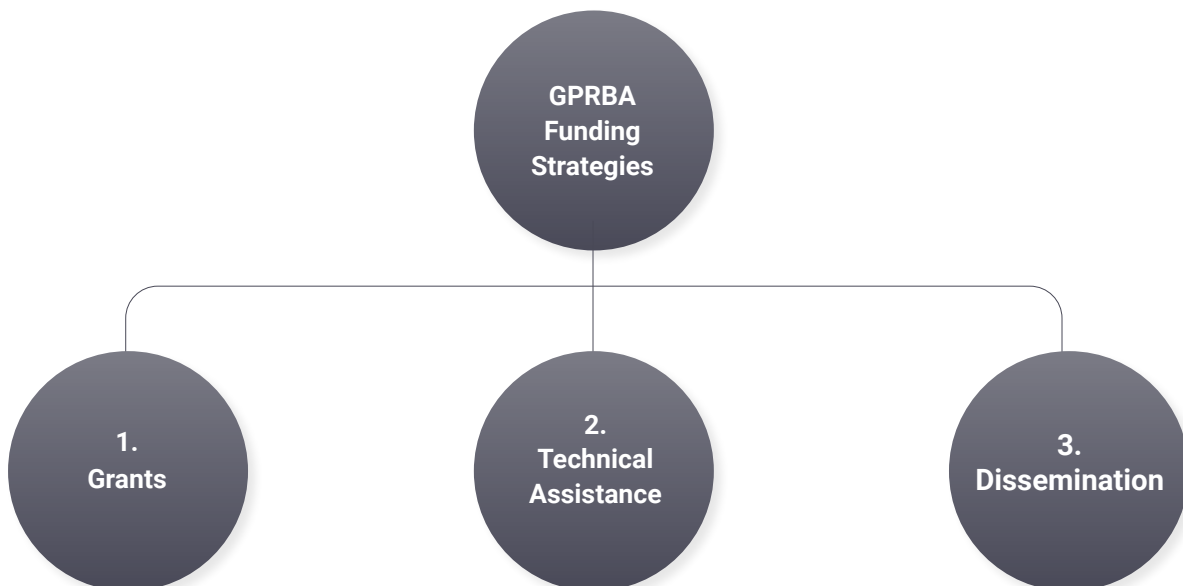
## Core Functions

GPRBA's operations have three core functions, each designed to generate impacts that extend beyond the direct financing of individual projects (figure 1.2):

- 1. Provision of direct grant funding** for innovative and effective RBF projects, which are channeled through World Bank operations and implemented by clients and governments. GPRBA financing acts as a catalyst for additional financing from various sources.
- 2. Targeted technical assistance to facilitate RBF adoption** by governments, partners, and other stakeholders through targeted TA. This assistance not only provides expert advice; it is crucial to informing and shaping the structure of financial investments.
- 3. Engagement in dissemination and learning** to strengthen the RBF knowledge base, inform the design of future interventions, and document lessons learned. These efforts amplify GPRBA's impact, contributing to the development of broader initiatives that foster inclusive, resilient, and sustainable development.

As of June 30, 2025, GPRBA's grant portfolio consisted of sixty projects across seven sectors, spanning thirty-one countries and one territory, with cumulative disbursements of \$241.7 million. Strongly emphasized are International Development Association (IDA) countries, which represent approximately 92 percent of the total committed portfolio; Sub-Saharan Africa makes up 55 percent. Overall, since GPRBA's inception, access to basic services has been provided to more than 13 million direct beneficiaries. To date, fifteen projects have been supported in fragile and conflict-affected situations, representing \$72.9 million, or 23 percent, of the program's total grant commitment.

**Figure 1.2. GPRBA Funding Strategies**



## Donors

In 2003, the World Bank Group and the U.K. Department for International Development—now the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)—established the Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches as a World Bank–administered trust fund. They were joined by five additional donors: the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the European Union, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

the International Finance Corporation, and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). GPRBA launched the Outcomes Fund with FCDO in 2020. During the years of successful partnership among the donors and with the World Bank, GPRBA has expanded the scope of its activities to achieve greater impact through the flexible use of multifaceted RBF initiatives.



Ministry of Foreign Affairs

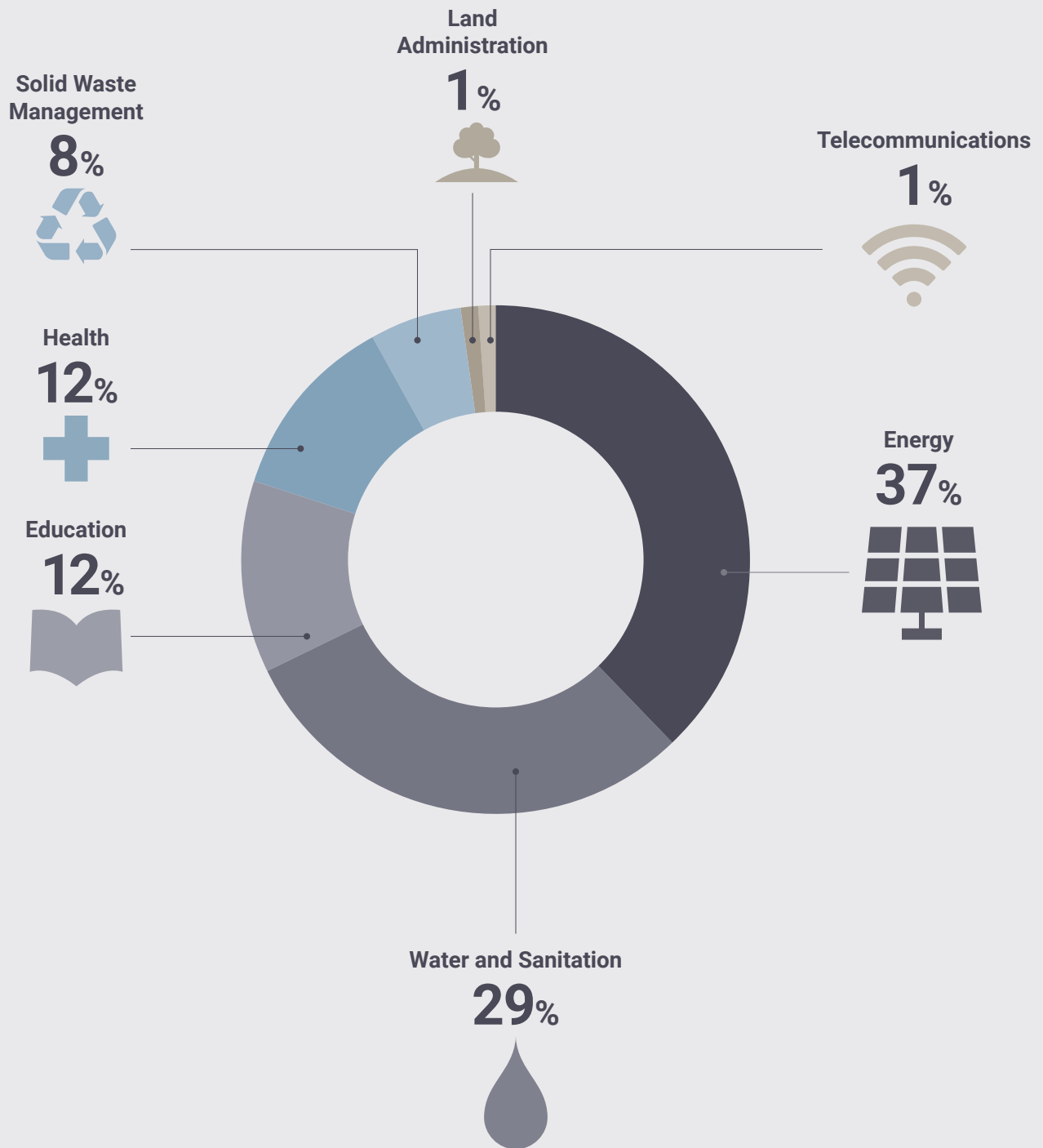


**Australian Government**



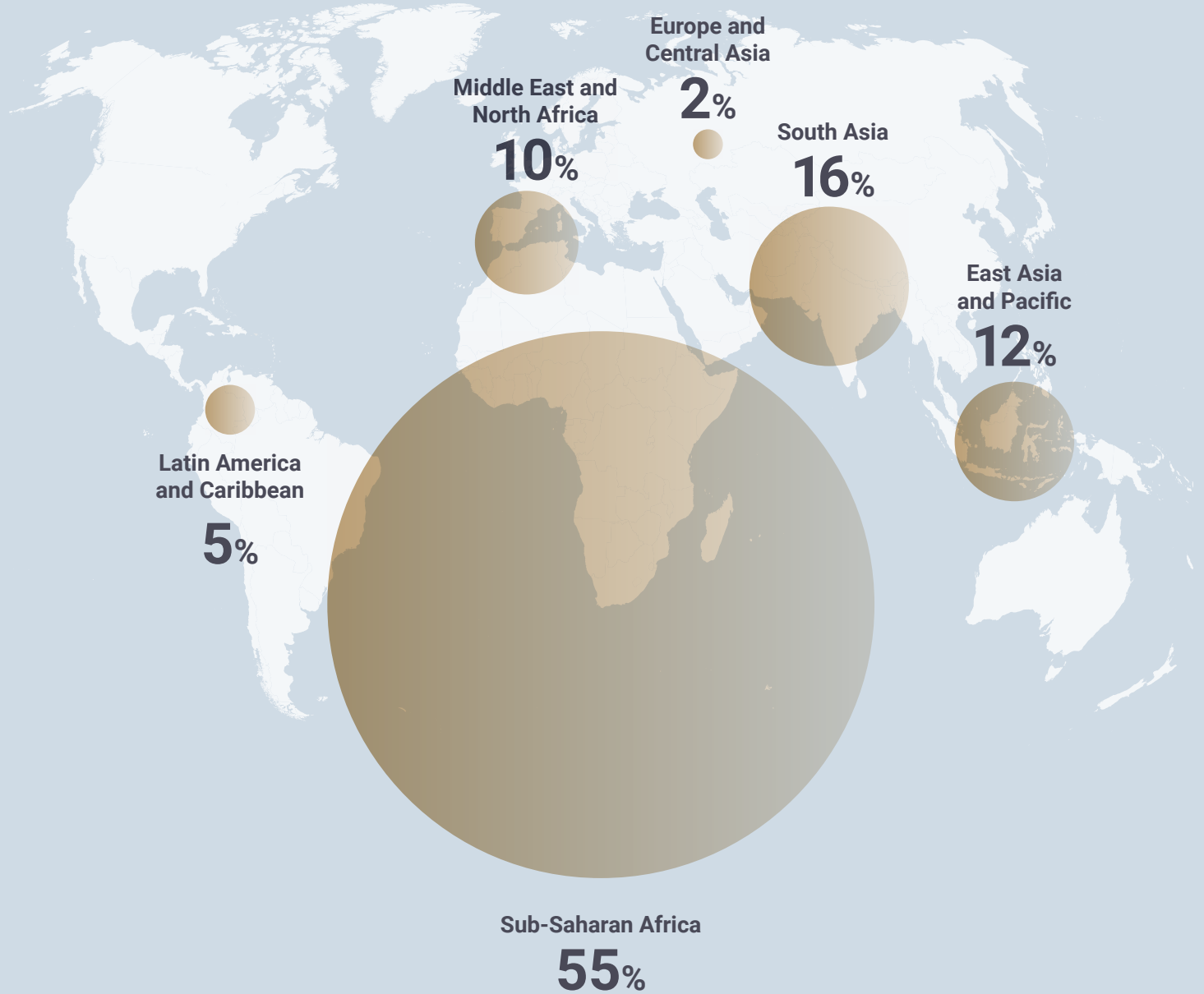


**Figure 1.3. Distribution of Project Funding Committed by Sector as of June 30, 2025**  
(from Inception to Date)



\* The water and sanitation sector includes projects in water, sanitation and irrigation.

**Figure 1.4. Distribution of Project Funding Committed by Region as of June 30, 2025**  
(from Inception to Date)





# 2

## Portfolio of Engagement



2025 marked a pivotal year for GPRBA as it advanced its mission to scale impact, expand innovation, and institutionalize change through Results-Based Financing (RBF). GPRBA leveraged its unique position within the World Bank to influence operations and strengthen incentives for better urban service delivery. The portfolio combined RBF grant projects, technical assistance, and global knowledge initiatives. Through these efforts, GPRBA not only delivered measurable results but also shaped the design of operations totaling \$3.6 billions in commitments, demonstrating the transformative potential of RBF in urban development.

In FY2025, GPRBA managed a balanced portfolio combining RBF grant projects, TA, and knowledge initiatives. The program had two active RBF grant projects, alongside ten technical assistance engagements that influenced World Bank operations and expanded RBF into urban development. GPRBA also advanced global learning through a study on community-led climate adaptation in informal settlements and launched a Value for Money evaluation of the *Ghana Education Outcomes Project*. Knowledge sharing remained a priority, with publications, the RBF Matters learning series, and targeted communications reinforcing GPRBA's role as a thought leader in RBF.

<sup>1</sup> Yemen in conflict situation and Papua New Guinea in institutional and social fragility situation.

## RBF Grant Funding in FY2025

GPRBA's RBF grant portfolio focused on delivering measurable results in education and solid waste management, including in fragile and conflict-affected contexts. Two projects in Ghana and Yemen were under active implementation and making steady progress. Their highlights are summarized below.

### Yemen Solid Waste Management RBF Project

A GPRBA grant of \$5.9 million supports an ongoing World Bank–financed operation, *the Yemen Integrated Urban Services Emergency Project II*, which aims to restore access to essential urban services and strengthen resilience to shocks in selected cities of the Republic of Yemen. Within this broader program, the grant specifically improves SWM services by enhancing institutional capacity and improving service quality,

financial sustainability, and inclusivity (featured in box 2.1). The intervention adopts an RBF mechanism to provide incentives for improvements to service delivery and revenue collection. Under this approach, grants are provided to city cleaning and improvement funds<sup>3</sup> of Aden, Sana'a, and Mukalla to bridge the gap between service delivery costs and collected revenues. Despite a challenging operating environment, FY2025 saw important groundwork completed. City-level cleaning and improvement funds have initiated activities to meet performance targets, and SWM strategies, action plans and a landfill operational manual have been developed. The first independent performance assessment is underway, paving the way for results-based disbursements in the coming months.

#### Box 2.1.

### Integrating Performance Incentives and Gender Equity in Yemen's SWM Sector

The Yemen program combines performance incentives with a strong inclusion agenda, focusing on three results areas: enhancement of SWM quality, improved financial sustainability, and development of an inclusive SWM program. The first two areas build on approaches successfully implemented in other fragile contexts, such as Nepal and the West Bank. The Yemen program is distinguished, however, by the third results area, addressing inclusion. Performance is measured by four key performance indicators: increased female participation in technical and leadership roles; number of awareness campaigns conducted; establishment of an environmental and social management system; and improvements in labor and working conditions, including greater awareness of environmental and social standards.

The inclusion agenda was informed by a GPRBA-financed TA study, which assessed gender dynamics within Yemen's SWM sector by means of 228 interviews with women in the workforce. Findings revealed that women represented just 10 percent of the city cleaning and improvement funds' workforce across the three cities, with their work primarily consisting of light duties, such as sweeping and light waste collection. No women held decision-making positions, and deficiencies were identified in environmental standards, working conditions, and occupational health and safety practices. By integrating performance-based incentives with targeted inclusion measures, the RBF approach in Yemen's SWM sector seeks not only to improve operational efficiency and financial viability but to expand opportunities for women and strengthen environmental and labor standards, helping to build a more resilient and equitable service system in a fragile context.

3 Responsible for implementing and supervising SWM services in Sana'a, Aden, and Al Mukalla.

## Ghana Education Outcomes Project

The *Ghana Education Outcomes Project*, supported by GPRBA funding of \$25.5 million, uses an outcome-based funding modality to create partnerships with social investors and service providers, ensuring that resources are tied to measurable results. The objectives of the project are to integrate 80,000 out-of-school children into existing schools and education programs, improve learning outcomes in 600 schools, identify scalable capacity-building interventions, and promote a shift from activity-based to outcomes-focused approaches in Ghana's education sector. In FY2025, over 21,000 children completed the second cohort of the accelerated learning program, and implementation expanded to

Greater Accra and Kumasi, two of Ghana's largest metropolitan areas. Preparations for the third cohort are underway, and verification of learning outcomes is in progress.

## West Bank Real Estate Registration Project

A highlight of the year is that the RBF design and demonstrated results of a completed GPRBA-supported land project in the West Bank validated an approach that is now being scaled up through other sources of financing. This second phase of the project, which incorporated lessons learned from the first phase, is described in box 2.2.



**Box 2.2.**

## **Scaling Up Results beyond GPRBA: West Bank Real Estate Registration, Second Phase**

The *Real Estate Registration Project (2020–25)*, supported by GPRBA's RBF grant, introduced performance-based payments to strengthen land and property services and records in the West Bank. The project exceeded its targets, registering over 169,000 properties (against a target of 161,804) in areas A and B, reducing average registration time from 10.5 to 5 months, and achieving 87 percent beneficiary satisfaction. Gender inclusion was a key achievement: women were registered as owners for 32 percent of the properties registered, and more than 1,000 officials, including settlement judges, were trained on gender and land rights. The performance-based payments provided incentive for delivery under the fiscal constraints to which the Palestinian Authority is subject and strengthened accountability and institutional capacity. A procedures manual integrating social considerations was developed to ensure equitable access for women and vulnerable groups, contributing to notable gains in gender outcomes.

Building on the results and lessons from the first phase, a follow-on operation, the *Second Real Estate Registration Project (2025–30)*, will complete systematic land and property registration in areas A and B and enhance digital systems. Of this funding, \$5 million will go toward replicating the RBF model from the first phase financed by GPRBA, linking disbursements to performance and targeting 130,000 additional registered properties. The second phase will also draw on the gender and inclusion lessons from the first phase by maintaining sex-disaggregated tracking, applying the social inclusion procedures manual, developing gender action plans, and continuing targeted capacity building to sustain equitable access for women and vulnerable groups.





## Technical Assistance Activities in FY2025

Through Bank-executed technical assistance, GPRBA scales up results-based finance by drawing on the World Bank's Urban, Resilience, and Land (URL) portfolio. GPRBA TAs launched in FY2025 influenced \$3.6 billion in URL operations,<sup>4</sup> with more than half of the supported countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The GPRBA TA portfolio is designed both to expand what works and explore what's next. It extends the use of well-established RBF mechanisms, covering SWM, land administration, and municipal governance and infrastructure, through performance-based grants, while pushing into emerging areas. Four of the TAs launched in FY2025 are in established areas,<sup>5</sup> while the other four explore new thematic directions: housing in Kenya and Maldives, respectively, resilient and green infrastructure in Tanzania, and performance-based contracting for road asset management in Cameroon. This diversification demonstrates GPRBA's commitment both to consolidating its core competencies and expanding RBF into emerging sectors.

The key activities of active TAs are summarized below, with additional details on their progress provided in appendix C.



4 Best estimate as of August 2025. Some operations are pending World Bank approval, and the amount may change.

5 Two focus on SWM in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Uganda, one on PBGs in South Africa, and one on land in Colombia.



## Performance-Based Grants for Subnational Governments

Subnational governments are provided with performance-based grants for the purpose of strengthening municipal finance and service delivery. In **South Africa**, GPRBA TA supports the design of the *Metro Trading Service Program for Results*, a \$925 million operation (2025–31) with \$2.07 billion counterpart financing from the government of South Africa. The core challenge is weak incentives in the grant system from central to subnational governments, among which formulaic allocations have failed to promote

accountability, contributing to deteriorating water and sanitation, energy, and solid waste services. By introducing the Metro Trading Services Grant, structured as a performance-based conditional grant under the operation, TA helps establish clear accountability for each trading service and provides incentives to Metropolitan governments to strengthen institutional, operational, and financial performance. In **Bangladesh**, TA supports the *Local Government COVID-19 Response and Recovery Project*, a \$300 million operation (2022–25) that includes piloting RBF to address challenges in urban local governments (*pourashavas*), including low own-source revenues, uneven capacity, and transfers of funding without performance incentives. TA supported the design of a \$20 million PBG scheme to reward stronger municipal performance in planning, financial management, revenue mobilization, and strengthened service delivery. The pilot has disbursed \$14 million to 113 urban local governments, with a second round in preparation.



## Solid Waste Management

In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, TA supports the *Sustainable Waste Management Project*, an \$84.8 million operation (2026–31). This PBG scheme has been designed to address the problems of weak data for planning, low revenue generation, and limited progress toward European Union targets in recycling. Through TA support, the PBG mechanism will provide incentive to service providers by linking financial rewards to verified improvements in operational, financial, and environmental performance. PBG implementation will commence once the operation becomes effective, which is expected in FY2026. In **Uganda**, TA is supporting the design of the *Uganda Cities and Municipalities Infrastructure Development Program for Results*, a \$585 million operation (2026–30). The support addresses challenges in SWM, including weak or absent performance incentives linking financing to measurable service outcomes, limited municipal technical and regulatory capacity, and fragmented institutional mandates. Through TA, the program is introducing PBG mechanisms and outcome-oriented indicators to strengthen institutional performance and improve SWM service delivery across 36 urban local governments.



## Land Administration

In **Colombia**, TA is supporting the *Colombia Multipurpose Cadaster Program for Results*, a \$100 million operation (2025–30). Delivering the multipurpose cadaster at scale faces challenges, as existing service models generate limited revenue and have not spurred innovation to reduce life cycle costs in surveying, data processing, and systems maintenance. Through TA, the Colombia land

team has been exploring ways to engage the private sector across the cadastral value chain, design financial incentives, and build commercialization strategies for Colombia’s geographical and cadastral authority to strengthen financial sustainability, expand delivery at scale, and ensure ongoing maintenance.



## Resilient and Green Infrastructure

In **Tanzania**, TA supports the *Tanzania Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project II*, a \$430 million operation (2023–30). Weak enforcement of standards for planned development and infrastructure is exacerbating flooding and solid waste problems in the city. Through TA, the team is identifying and piloting suitable green infrastructure options,<sup>6</sup> including nature-based solutions for private properties, and designing incentive mechanisms to encourage uptake by households, businesses, and developers. An international review of incentives for green infrastructure on private properties has been conducted (see box 3.3 for details).



## Housing

In **Kenya**, the supply of affordable housing is constrained by weak coordination among developers, government authorities, and infrastructure service providers. In addition, delays in the provision of bulk and site infrastructure have stalled the construction of housing units and resulted in completed units remaining unoccupied. TA proposed applying RBF to align incentives and enforce sequencing, accountability, and performance in delivering green, resilient infrastructure that supports the supply of affordable housing (see box

6 Green infrastructure includes swales, permeable paving, filter strips, soakaways, filter drains, rain gardens, infiltration trenches, natural open spaces, and tree planting. Green building features are bluegreen roofs and rainwater harvesting at the building level.

3.4 for details). It also recommended pilot interventions to test the approach. The findings and recommendations from TA informed the creation of a broader, government-led roadmap for the affordable housing program. In **Maldives**, TA supports the *Maldives Urban Development and Resilience Project*, a \$6.65 million operation (2020–26). Especially challenging is the fiscal and financial unsustainability of a government-led social housing scheme, which needs subsidy reform. Through TA, the team is exploring a performance-based, private sector-led housing subsidy model that mobilizes private capital and shifts the government of Maldives from being the primary operator and funder to a facilitator of a more resilient and sustainable housing finance system.



### **Performance-Based Contract for Municipal Services**

In **Cameroon**, TA is supporting the *Sustainable Cities and Land Project* (P180884), a \$200 million operation (2025–31) to repair dilapidated road networks and remedy weak operations and maintenance systems. Through TA, the team is exploring a performance-driven maintenance system, including the assessment of assets with geospatial tools and output- and performance-based road contracts. Once the design is completed, the system will be piloted in the country's two largest cities.



## Tanzania: Encouraging Green Infrastructure with Results-Based Financing

Dar es Salaam, one of Africa's fastest-growing cities, is experiencing rapid and unplanned urbanization that heightens climate-related risks, such as recurrent flooding, heat stress, and water scarcity, exacerbated by weak enforcement of planned development and infrastructure standards. In response, GPRBA TA is supporting the exploration of RBF mechanisms that provide incentive to private property owners and developers to integrate climate adaptation and mitigation features into their investments. An international review of incentives for green infrastructure was completed as an interim milestone, covering five categories: regulatory frameworks, financial incentives, public–private partnerships and market-based programs, community engagement initiatives, and capacity-building and awareness programs.

Table B2.3.1 lists the types and examples of financial incentives, reflecting their strong alignment with World Bank operations in client countries, including Tanzania. At this stage, grants and subsidies have been identified as particularly applicable in Dar es Salaam. When designed as results-based instruments, they ensure payments are contingent on verified green infrastructure installation and demonstrated performance (in terms, for example, of stormwater retention and the creation of green space). This approach helps overcome high upfront costs while encouraging voluntary uptake by directly linking financial support to measurable outcomes. As the review of incentives progresses, government authorities and stakeholders in Dar es Salaam will collaborate to develop a practical, context-sensitive roadmap for advancing green infrastructure.

**Table B2.3.1. Global Cases of Financial Incentives**

TYPE	CASE STUDY EXAMPLE	SCALE
<b>Grants</b>	<a href="#">Grey Into Green Program, Wroclaw, Poland</a>	Municipality
	<a href="#">Rainwater Capture Incentive Program, Hawaii, USA</a>	City
	<a href="#">Nidos de Lluvia Program, Guadalajara, Mexico</a>	Metropolitan
<b>Rebates</b>	<a href="#">Seattle RainWise Rebate Program, USA</a>	City
	<a href="#">Melbourne Rain Barrel Rebate Program, Florida, USA</a>	City
	<a href="#">Surat Rebate Scheme for Rainwater Harvesting, India</a>	Municipality
<b>Utility bill discounts</b>	<a href="#">King County Surface Water Management Fee Discounts and Cost-sharing Program, Washington, USA</a>	Regional
	<a href="#">Water Consumption Reduction Incentive Program, Sao Paulo, Brazil</a>	City
<b>Subsidies</b>	<a href="#">Funding for Greening Façades, Chemnitz, Germany</a>	City
	<a href="#">Blue Deal, Flanders, Belgium</a>	Regional
	<a href="#">Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) Project, Bangladesh</a>	Village
<b>Tax deductions and exemptions</b>	<a href="#">NYC Green Roof Property Tax Abatement Program, New York City, USA</a>	City
	<a href="#">ITPU Verde, Brazil</a>	Municipal



## Kenya: Results-Based Financing as a Catalyst for Affordable, Green Housing

GPRBA TA support for Kenya in conducting housing analytics was instrumental to identifying opportunities for RBF to advance solutions for affordable and green housing. The RBF study not only pinpointed a pilot initiative, linked to a possible housing project in Machakos town; It examined the infrastructure and housing delivery chain to find where RBF mechanisms could add the greatest value. Taking into account conditions in Kenya, it focused on infrastructure delivery, the country's most binding constraint to housing development. Delays and deficiencies in bulk and connector services have consistently hindered Kenya's ability to achieve scale and affordability in housing. The RBF study identified eleven important results to be achieved across the phases of planning, design, construction, and post-occupancy (see table B2.4.1). Notably, green and climate-resilient infrastructure was integrated into the framework, with the pilot project including these principles. By incorporating green and resilience aspects, as well as incentive or bonus options, the RBF framework rewards verified performance in resource efficiency, sustainable design, and climate resilience.

**Table B2.4.1. RBF Framework for Housing Delivery Process**

DELIVERY PHASE	KEY RESULTS (R)	GREEN AND RESILIENCE ASPECT
<b>A. Planning and budgeting</b>	R1: Area-based plan aligned with infrastructure and housing zones R2: Project listed and funded in Integrated Development Plan or sector plan R3: Infrastructure demand and/or housing demand calculated and mapped	R1: Green infrastructure overlays or nonmotorized transportation zoning included in plan R2: Inclusion of green infrastructure in budgeted projects R3: Resource efficiency modeling included in demand
<b>B. Design, permitting, and procurement</b>	R4: Service-level agreement signed with service provider for infrastructure or housing R5: Utility-approved infrastructure or housing project design finalized R6: Infrastructure or housing outcome contract signed	R4: Green targets/service standards included in agreement R5: Low-emission, resource-efficient solutions integrated in design, with bonus for approved, green-certified design R6: Performance-based green delivery clauses included in contract
<b>C. Construction</b>	R7: Infrastructure and/or housing outcome milestone completed R8: Infrastructure operational and tested and/or housing certified and occupied	R7: Agreed-on green outcomes completed, with bonus for green materials or recycled or low-impact construction methods
<b>D. Post-occupancy and service continuity</b>	R9: Infrastructure assets handed over and accepted and/or housing assets transferred to owners or managers R10: Billing and service delivery activated or end user finance activated and management entity operational R11: Performance validated under stress or peak load	R11: Bonus for systems/infrastructure that withstand seasonal or climate shocks

The RBF model explored represents a promising step toward achieving a transition of Kenya’s affordable housing sector from input-based to outcome-based financing, providing incentive for performance, mobilizing private capital, and promoting green, climate-resilient building practices. These efforts have laid the groundwork for a more efficient, accountable, and sustainable housing sector in Kenya. The study provides an RBF framework in which infrastructure delivery is regarded as the core constraint to affordable housing supply, with linkages to land servicing, construction, and post-occupancy management. It also identifies the need for future integration with broader sectoral planning and outcomes unrelated to infrastructure.





## Global Studies in FY2025

Building on the global studies completed in FY2024—which explored how RBF can help address challenges in SWM, gender equality, and urban forced displacement—the focus for FY2025 was on community-led climate adaptation. A global study on *Community-Led Climate Adaptation in Informal Settlements* sought to move forward the international dialogue on using RBF as a tool to provide incentive for and finance community-driven climate adaptation efforts (see box 2.5).

Additionally, the *Ghana Education Outcomes Project Value for Money Study* was launched in June 2025. An

independent evaluation of *Ghana Education Outcomes Project*, it will place particular emphasis on assessing the Value for money of the outcomes fund mechanism. The study will analyze the transaction costs associated with the model, review the benefits and challenges encountered during implementation, and identify lessons to inform both the potential scaling-up of the project and the design of future RBF initiatives. It will also assess the enabling and constraining contextual factors that influenced the model's success, including institutional capacity, the policy environment, and market dynamics.



## Using RBF to Promote Locally Led Climate Adaptation in Informal Settlements

In urban areas, the poorest residents—who contribute the least to greenhouse gas emissions—are disproportionately affected by climate change and related urban challenges. More than one billion people currently reside in informal settlements, a figure expected to triple by 2050. These communities are rendered particularly vulnerable by their locations in environmentally fragile or hazard-prone areas, overcrowded conditions, and limited access to essential services and infrastructure. Achieving meaningful and sustainable climate adaptation requires complementing top-down strategies with inclusive, community-driven approaches that empower those most at risk to participate as equal partners, thereby helping to ensure lasting impact.

The global study on *Community-Led Climate Adaptation in Informal Settlements* contributes to the growing body of work exploring the application of RBF to the problem of climate vulnerability in low-income urban contexts. As illustrated by figure B2.5.1, it demonstrates the value of bottom-up approaches, such as community-led data collection and codesign of locally led climate adaptation solutions. The study also calls for a combined model that connects national or city-level infrastructure investments with grassroots, demand-driven climate actions. For institutional change at the local or municipal level, RBF instruments such as PBG can shift incentives by linking funding to inclusive planning processes that prioritize community voices, better infrastructure and service delivery, and improved governance. This approach not only directs resources to communities but strengthens accountability and fosters more responsive local governments.

**Figure B2.5.1. RBF for Community-Led Climate Actions**



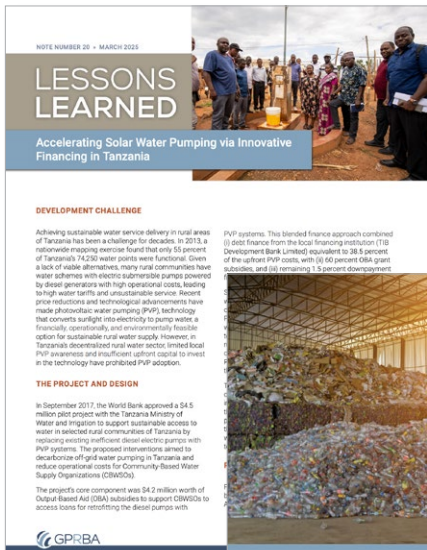
# Knowledge Management, Learning, and Communications

In line with GPRBA's commitment to advancing global best practices in RBF, the past fiscal year prioritized the delivery of high-impact knowledge products; robust dissemination and engagement with diverse stakeholders; and dynamic communications. Through the publication of lessons learned, reports, and digital spotlights, GPRBA not only documented achievements but actively shared insights by packaging highlights for enhanced communications and targeted outreach. This strategic focus amplified GPRBA's visibility and thought leadership, strengthened learning through targeted knowledge products, and supported adaptive management and evidence-based decision making.

## Knowledge Capture and Dissemination

GPRBA disseminated key reports on solid waste management, gender outcomes, urban forced displacement, and community-led climate adaptation. These resources were widely shared globally, across 96 countries, contributing to the growing evidence base for RBF in urban development.

- [Results-Based Financing for Solid Waste Management](#)
- [How to Use Results-Based Financing in Urban Forced Displacement - Guidance Note](#)
- [Results-Based Financing for Better Gender Outcomes](#)
- [Community-Led Climate Adaptation in Informal Settlements](#)
- [Community-Led Climate Adaptation in Informal Settlements: Guidance Note](#)

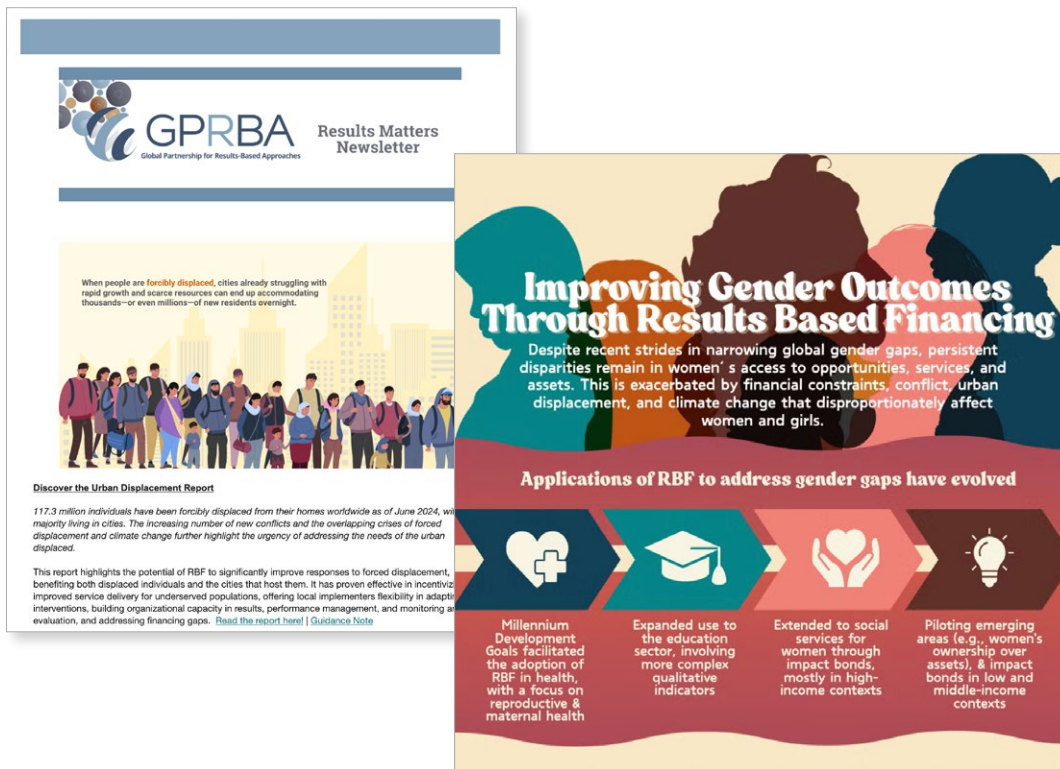


## Learning Series and Events

GPRBA’s “RBF Matters” learning series delivered four sessions in FY 2025, fostering knowledge exchange and deepening engagement around themes in SWM, Community-Led Climate Adaptation in Informal Settlements, Gender Outcomes, Urban Forced Displacement. These events brought together 289 participants, including practitioners, policymakers, and community leaders, to share real-world experiences, showcase innovative solutions, and explore the impact of RBF in urban development. Collaboration was central to the series, with partners including Cities Alliance, UN-Habitat, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), and Slum Dwellers International, reinforcing GPRBA’s commitment to collective learning and global dialogue.

## Communications

The communication tools used to reach various audiences included blogs, the GPRBA Results Matter Newsletter, Newsflashes, and website updates. Newsletter performance improved notably, with open rates increasing by 5–10 percentage points—from an average of 45 percent before FY2024 to 50–55 percent during the reporting period—resulting in 4,846 recorded opens. To reflect GPRBA’s strategic pivot toward urban development, the GPRBA brochure was refreshed with updated messaging and visuals.





3

# Forward Look

## Overview

GPRBA has successfully advanced the objectives it established at the outset of FY2025, with a particular focus on the urban, disaster risk management, and land sectors. Building on this momentum, GPRBA is poised to consolidate results, scale up innovation, and strengthen partnerships to enhance the impact of RBF.

A key initiative in FY2026 will be a global study on RBF in urban development, which will synthesize lessons from past interventions and identify opportunities in emerging areas such as climate adaptation and green, affordable housing—also linked to the mobilization of private capital. This study will not only inform GPRBA's future pipeline but also contribute to the broader global dialogue on how performance-based mechanisms can accelerate sustainable urban transformation.

To further promote global dialogue and collaboration, GPRBA will convene the 2026 RBF Forum, a flagship event designed to bring together practitioners, policymakers, and development partners. Through technical sessions, peer learning, and real-world case studies, the Forum will showcase practical experiences and innovations that are shaping the next generation of RBF solutions.

In addition, GPRBA will commission an independent evaluation to assess its program performance, strategic positioning, and operational efficiency. The findings will provide insights to inform strategic adjustments, strengthen donor engagement, and guide the program's long-term vision.

Collectively, these initiatives reflect GPRBA's continued commitment to innovation, collaboration, and transformative urban development through results-based financing. As GPRBA looks ahead, it remains dedicated to advancing scalable, inclusive, and sustainable solutions that deliver measurable impact for communities worldwide.



# 4

# Appendices





## Appendix A

### Financial Statements

GPRBA derives its resources from donor contributions, which are channeled through trust funds that the World Bank Group administers. The World Bank recovers an administrative fee for costs associated with this task. GPRBA's budget and accounting processes are aligned with the World Bank FY, which runs from July to June.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED

As of June 30, 2025, GPRBA's donors had pledged \$376.3 million to the program, of which \$362 million had been received.

**Table A1. Donor Contributions to GPRBA**

DONOR	PLEGGED (US\$ MILLIONS)	RECEIVED (US\$ MILLIONS)
UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	141	126.8
International Finance Corporation	97.8	97.8
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	28.3	28.3
Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	37.5	37.5
Swedish International Development Agency	69.9	69.9
European Union	1.8	1.8
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>376.3</b>	<b>362</b>

**Table A2. Receipt of Donor Contributions According to Fiscal Year**

DONOR	EUROPEAN UNION	SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY	AUSTRALIAN DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE	DUTCH MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION	UK FOREIGN, COMMONWEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE	TOTAL (US\$ MILLIONS)
<b>2004-2010</b>	1	15.8	29.19	28.27	60.5	77.1	<b>211.86</b>
<b>2011</b>		2.2			37.3	14.5	<b>54</b>
<b>2012</b>			8.31			11.22	<b>19.53</b>
<b>2013</b>	0.8	20.8				6.84	<b>28.44</b>
<b>2014</b>		3.04				1.63	<b>4.67</b>
<b>2015</b>		15.68				1.52	<b>17.2</b>
<b>2016</b>		2.21					<b>2.21</b>
<b>2017</b>							
<b>2018</b>		5.9					<b>5.9</b>
<b>2019</b>		4.26					<b>4.26</b>
<b>2020</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
<b>2021</b>						3.79	<b>3.79</b>
<b>2022</b>						0.65	<b>0.65</b>
<b>2023</b>						1.9	<b>1.9</b>
<b>2024</b>						7.6	<b>7.6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>362</b>

## DISBURSEMENTS

In FY2025, GPRBA disbursed \$6.2 million across various funding components (Table A3). Disbursements were made for activities approved in FY2025 and for activities approved in prior years that are implemented over multiple years.

**Table A3. FY2025 GPRBA Disbursements by Activity**

ACTIVITY TYPE	FY2025 DISBURSEMENTS
<b>Activity 1.1:</b> Funding for outputs and outcomes – RBF grants	\$3,459,953 <sup>7</sup>
<b>Activity 1.2:</b> Funding for outputs and outcomes – Bank supervision of RBF grants	\$260,398
<b>Activity 1.3:</b> Funding for outputs and outcomes – Bank-Executed TAs to support preparing RBF investments	\$672,863
<b>Activity 2:</b> TA for capacity building and structuring	\$130,227
<b>Activity 3:</b> Knowledge, management, learning, and communication	\$453,378
<b>Activity 4:</b> Program management and administration	\$1,246,970 <sup>8</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$6,223,789</b>

### Single Audit Process

The World Bank Group has instituted an annual single audit exercise for all trust funds. As part of this exercise, the GPRBA Program Manager signs a trust fund representation letter attesting to the correctness and completeness of the financial process for all GPRBA trust funds. The task manager for each approved activity must confirm that due diligence has been exercised with respect to the administration, management, and monitoring of the funds awarded for the activity and that all expenses and disbursements have been made in accordance with World Bank procurement and administrative guidelines.

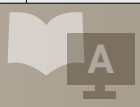

<sup>7</sup> This includes the disbursement from the closed projects in the West Bank and Liberia during the grace period that ended in December 2024..

<sup>8</sup> In FY2025, the planned disbursements for Ghana and Yemen RBF Grants (estimated \$9-10million) were deferred to FY2026, resulting in a higher proportion of program management and administration costs this year.



## Appendix B

### Ongoing and Fully Implemented Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches Projects

**Table B1. Ongoing Projects**

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	GRANT AMOUNT	AMOUNT DISBURSED	OUTPUT DESCRIPTION	PLANNED BENEFICIARIES	CLOSING DATE
<b>Education</b> 						
Ghana	Education Outcomes Fund	\$25,500,000	\$4,123,987	Out-of-school children reintegrated into formal education system	195,000	12/31/2026
<b>Solid Waste Management</b> 						
Yemen	YIUSEP Solid Waste Management	\$5,991,000	\$2,563,863	Improved solid waste management services	1,500,000	6/30/2026
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$31,491,000</b>	<b>\$6,687,850</b>		<b>1,695,000</b>	

**Table B2. Fully Implemented Projects**

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	AMOUNT DISBURSED	OUTPUT DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF OUTPUTS	BENEFICIARIES REACHED	CLOSING DATE
<b>Education</b> 						
Viet Nam	Viet Nam Education Project	\$2,896,389	Tuition packages	8,145	8,145	9/30/2013
Viet Nam	Quality Improvement of Primary Education for Deaf Children Project	\$2,226,333	Tuition packages	1,694	1,694	8/30/2022
<b>Energy</b> 						
Armenia	Armenia Access to Heat/Gas	\$3,087,196	Households with access to heating either through an individual connection or local boiler system	5,141	20,872	12/31/2009
Bangladesh	Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development – SHS Project	\$13,950,000	Solar home systems	497,613	2,488,065	6/30/2014
Bangladesh	Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development – Mini Grid Project	\$1,099,581	Mini grid and solar water pumps	2,184	8,500	6/30/2015
Bangladesh	Scale Up for Bangladesh Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development	\$14,952,250	Solar home systems, mini-grids, and solar irrigation pumps.	9,290	48,324	06/30/2018
Bolivia	Bolivia Rural Electricity Access with Small-Scale Providers	\$5,152,403	Solar home systems and Pico-PV systems	13,405	55,000	06/30/2013
Colombia	Colombia Natural Gas	\$4,880,382	Households with gas connections	34,138	204,828	3/31/2008
Ethiopia	Ethiopia Electricity Access Rural Expansion Project	\$451,290	Household electricity connections, including two compact fluorescent lamps	60,000	300,000	06/30/2013
Ghana	Solar PV Systems to Increase Access to Electricity Services in Ghana	\$4,065,021	Solar Home Systems and solar lanterns	16,822	100,932	09/30/2014
India	Improved Electricity Access to Indian Slum Dwellers	\$40,901	Households with electricity connections	15	75	06/30/2013
Kenya	Kenya Electricity Expansion Project	\$5,150,000	Households with electricity connections	41,273	165,092	12/31/2017
Kenya	Kenya Electricity Expansion Project-Additional Financing (KEEP-AF)	\$3,000,000	Households with electricity connections	54,000	216,000	12/31/2017

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	AMOUNT DISBURSED	OUTPUT DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF OUTPUTS	BENEFICIARIES REACHED	CLOSING DATE
Liberia	Liberia Electrification	\$9,983,743	Households with electricity connections	16,739	83,695	05/31/2017
Mali	Rural Electrification Hybrid System	\$4,558,352	Households with electricity connections and solar home systems	13,689	147,841	6/30/2018
Myanmar	RBF for Off-Grid Solar	\$337,400	Number of Lighting Global-certified products	0	0	6/30/2021
Nepal	Biogas Support Programme in Nepal	\$4,974,979	Biogas plants for rural households	26,363	184,541	04/30/2012
Philippines	Access to Sustainable Energy Project - PV Mainstreaming	\$2,922,178	Solar home systems	7,159	35,795	12/31/2018
Solomon Islands	Electricity Access Expansion Project	\$2,193,565	Households with electricity connections and mini-grid connections	2,488	14,605	03/31/2020
Uganda	Energy for Rural Transformation Project	\$5,499,179	Households with electricity connections	36,864	184,320	06/30/2017
Vanuatu	Improved Electricity Access	\$1,433,504	Households with electricity connections	2,187	10,716	12/31/2018
Zambia	Electricity Access for Low-Income Households in Zambia	\$4,950,000	Households with electricity connections	37,960	207,292	07/05/2015
Zambia	Electricity Service Access Project	\$7,000,000	Households with electric connection	58,257	256,568	05/31/2023

## Irrigation



Burkina Faso	Supporting Small-Scale Cotton Farmers	\$2,429,686	Drainage systems, including small reservoirs	2,880	11,140	05/31/2023
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## Health



Lesotho	Lesotho New Hospital PPP	\$6,250,000	Inpatient services at the new Queen 'Mamohato Memorial Hospital and outpatient services at three semiurban filter clinics	808,739	808,739	12/31/2012
Nigeria	Pre-Paid Health Scheme Pilot in Nigeria	\$4,128,973	Medical services	13,473	13,473	04/30/2014
Philippines	Philippines Reproductive Health	\$2,001,146	Enrollments and vouchers for safe deliveries	99,319	453,440	12/31/2015
Uganda	Reproductive Health Vouchers in Western Uganda	\$4,046,688	Safe deliveries and treatments of sexually transmitted diseases	97,248	162,838	3/31/2012
Uganda	Reproductive Health Voucher Program II – Scale Up	\$13,299,216	Safe deliveries	156,400	356,826	12/15/2019
Yemen	Yemen Safe Motherhood Program	\$3,555,225	Enrollments	16,878	33,756	02/28/2014

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	AMOUNT DISBURSED	OUTPUT DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF OUTPUTS	BENEFICIARIES REACHED	CLOSING DATE
<b>Land Administration</b> 						
West Bank and Gaza	Real Estate Registration	\$3,894,374	Registration of land properties	161,807	760,478	6/30/2024
<b>Telecommunications</b> 						
Indonesia	Extending Telecommunications in Rural Indonesia	\$1,516,534	Internet locations	222	476,000	12/31/2014
Mongolia	Mongolia Universal Access to Telecommunications	\$257,335	1 public access telephone network and 2 wireless networks	3	22,315	9/30/2008
<b>Water and Sanitation</b> 						
Bangladesh	OBA Sanitation Microfinance Program	\$2,886,527	Hygienic latrines	170,679	776,590	09/30/2018
Cameroon	Cameroon Water Affirmage Contract– OBA for Coverage Expansion	\$1,816,259	Households with water connections	25,254	151,524	10/31/2013
Ghana	Urban Sanitation Facility for Greater Accra	\$4,850,000	Toilet facilities	7,685	47,190	06/30/2018
Honduras	National OBA Facility for Water and Sanitation Services	\$4,536,847	Households with water and sanitation connections	14,600	87,600	12/31/2012
India	India Naandi Foundation	\$834,276	Ultraviolet water purification systems providing access to clean water	25	77,878	12/31/2009
Indonesia	Expanding Piped Water Supply to Surabaya's Urban Poor	\$1,084,391	Households with water connections and master meters	13,473	67,815	12/31/2012
Indonesia	Expansion of Water Services in Low-Income Areas of Jakarta	\$1,743,902	Households with water connections	5,042	25,210	06/30/2013
Kenya	Microfinance for Community-Managed Water Projects	\$2,597,119	Households with water connections and water kiosks	17,500	190,119	02/28/2013
Kenya	Nairobi Sanitation Project	\$4,912,726	Water and sanitation connections	17,526	137,243	06/30/2018
Kenya	Urban Water and Sanitation OBA Fund for Low Income Areas Project	\$9,944,728	Water and sanitation connections	23,278	124,763	11/30/2020

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	AMOUNT DISBURSED	OUTPUT DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF OUTPUTS	BENEFICIARIES REACHED	CLOSING DATE
Morocco	Improved Access to Water and Sanitation Services Project	\$6,999,766	Households with water and sanitation connections	12,426	62,130	12/31/2011
Mozambique	Water Private Sector Contracts OBA for coverage expansion in Mozambique	\$4,768,183	Households with water connections	30,764	163,357	6/30/2014
Philippines	Improved Access to Water Services in Metro Manila	\$2,063,573	Households with water connections	28,562	142,810	05/31/2013
Senegal	On-Site Sanitation Project	\$5,099,544	Households benefitting from increased access to new sanitation facilities	11,495	103,455	12/31/2011
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka Sanitation	\$4,894,840	Sewerage connections and on-site sanitation services	8,347	49,247	03/31/2019
Tanzania	Accelerating Solar Water Pumping	\$4,500,000	Solar pump systems	110	472,346	08/31/2022
Uganda	OBA in Water Supply in Uganda's Small Towns and Rural Growth Centers	\$2,414,031	Water yard taps and public water points.	2,416	54,486	6/30/2012
Uganda	OBA in Kampala–Water Connections for the Poor	\$1,509,455	Water yard taps, public water points	7,524	222,080	12/31/2013
Viet Nam	Viet Nam Rural Water (EMW)	\$4,499,967	Households with water connections	35,065	175,325	6/30/2012

## Solid Waste Management



Gaza	Solid Waste Management	\$2,000,000	Improved SWM services	940,000	940,000	06/30/2022
Liberia	Solid Waste Management	\$3,212,712	Improved SWM services	700,794	700,794	06/30/2024
Nepal	Nepal Solid Waste Management	\$3,364,616	Improved SWM services	500,000	500,000	06/30/2017
West Bank	West Bank Solid Waste Management	\$8,256,623	Improved SWM services	840,000	840,000	06/30/2018
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$234,973,908</b>		<b>5,714,960</b>	<b>13,953,867</b>	



## Appendix C

### GPRBA Technical Assistance and Knowledge Activities in FY2025

SECTOR	COUNTRY	ACTIVITY NAME	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	CLOSING DATE	INFORMED AMOUNT IN US\$
<b>TAs for supporting RBF investment preparation</b>						
Urban Development	Bangladesh	<b>Improving Municipal Infrastructure &amp; Service Delivery Through Performance-Based Grants</b>	The objective is to support the design of a PBG pilot for Pourashavas (large municipalities), to be implemented under the Local Government COVID-19 Response & Recovery Project (LGCRRP), as well as a full-scale PBG to be operationalized through potential additional financing to LGCRRP or through a follow-on operation. The proposed grant would also fund policy inputs for a dialogue with the government of Bangladesh on: (a) reforms to the current system of intergovernmental fiscal transfers for Pourashavas; and (b) options for institutionalizing PBGs and performance-based principles.	\$150,000	December 31, 2025	\$20 million
Urban Development	Cameroon	<b>Technical Assistance for Cameroon Sustainable Urban Development and Result-based Financing</b>	The objective is to improve the design of the IDA operation through TA, focusing on designing RBF to make more effective the mechanism of maintaining urban road assets in Yaoundé and Douala.	\$210,000	June 30, 2026	\$16 million
Land Administration	Colombia	<b>Scaling up Land outcomes in Colombia by mobilizing private capital</b>	The objective is to bolster private capital mobilization and the involvement of private entities in scaling up multipurpose cadaster implementation in Colombia.	\$250,000	August 30, 2026	\$90 million
Housing	Kenya	<b>Addressing Kenya's Affordable Housing Barriers</b>	The objective is to develop a roadmap for enhancing access to affordable housing in Kenya and provide recommendations to address last mile infrastructure barriers.	\$150,000	May 31, 2025	NA
Urban Development	North Macedonia	<b>North Macedonia Sustainable Municipal Development</b>	The objective is to assist the Government of North Macedonia in establishing a comprehensive municipal PBG mechanism that is aligned with global practices.  The mechanism will be designed to enable municipalities to provide inclusive, sustainable, resilient, and climate-smart municipal administration and service delivery.	\$250,000	December 31, 2024	0
Urban Development	South Africa	<b>Metro Trading Services Program</b>	The objective is to support the design of the Metro Trading Service Program (MTSP)'s RBF grant in South Africa and provide capacity-building and implementation support.	\$250,000		\$925 million IBRD funding and \$2.07 billion government of South Africa co-financing

SECTOR	COUNTRY	ACTIVITY NAME	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	CLOSING DATE	INFORMED AMOUNT IN US\$
Green and resilient buildings	Tanzania	<b>Performance based climate resilient development and urban services in Dar es Salaam</b>	The objective is to design systems for institutionalizing RBF approaches that encourage climate-resilient development and urban service delivery in the Dar es Salaam metropolitan region.	\$210,000	October 31, 2026	\$20 million
Solid Waste Management	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<b>Performance Grants for Sustainable Solid Waste Management towards Circular Economy</b>	The objective is to improve SWM service delivery in participating cantons and municipalities.	\$200,000	September 30, 2025	\$2.6 million GPRBA RBF grant
Solid Waste Management	Uganda	<b>Develop innovative performance-based system for solid waste management</b>	The objective is to enhance institutional coordination and management of solid waste to effectively deliver improved services using results-based approaches; to strengthen the capacity of city and municipal officials to implement sustainable, resilient, and integrated SWM using a results-based approach; and to develop a performance-based incentive structure for SWM in cities and municipalities, to be included in the new lending PforR program.	\$250,000	March 31, 2026	\$555 million <sup>11</sup>
Green and resilient housing	Maldives	<b>Performance-Based Incentives for Social Housing Program for the Maldives</b>	The objective is to help the government's social housing program reform a development plan to mobilize private capital and to accelerate the implementation of resilient construction and monitoring to enable resilient and safe housing and buildings.	\$150,000	March 31, 2026	\$1.25 million

#### 4.4

## Appendix D

### GPRBA Global Studies and Analytical Activities

SECTOR	REGION, COUNTRY, SECTOR (SUB-SECTOR)	ACTIVITY NAME	OBJECTIVE AND DESCRIPTION (AT THE APPROVAL STAGE)	AMOUNT IN US\$, DISB. IN %	CLOSING DATE	INFORMED AMOUNT IN US\$
<b>TA for capacity building and structuring (e.g. global studies)</b>						
Multi-sector	World	<b>Community-led Climate Adaptation in Informal Settlements (CCAIS)</b>	The primary objective of this study is to build upon and enhance the ongoing dialogue on climate change, by highlighting the urgent need and benefits of adopting a bottom-up and inclusive approach to climate adaptation within urban informal settlements, with a strong emphasis on RBF, local participation, and co-creation of adaptation solutions.	\$150,000	May 31, 2025.	NA

10 Current estimates are the best available at this time and will be further refined once the UCMID design is finalized.

# Appendix E

## GPRBA Team

**Angelica Nunez**, Practice Manager

**Ko Takeuchi**, Senior Urban Specialist

**Amsale Bumbaugh**, Operations Analyst

**Aye Marlar Win**, Program Assistant

**Daniel Coila**, Operations Analyst

**Dilshod Yusupov**, Operations Officer

**Hyunji Lee**, Urban Specialist

**Hywon Cha Kim**, Senior Knowledge Management Specialist

**Ibrahim Ali Khan**, Urban Specialist

**Su Jung Song**, Urban Specialist

**Sunghee Park**, Urban Consultant

**Swati Sachdeva**, Urban Specialist



**GPRBA Team:** left to right Aye Marlar Win, Swati Sachdeva, Daniel Coila, Ko Takeuchi, Hywon Cha Kim, Amsale Bumbaugh, Angelica Nunez, Su Jung Song, Hyunji Lee, Ibrahim Ali Khan, Dilshod Yusupov.

# Appendix F

## Implementing Partners



# Appendix G

## Where We Work



Armenia



Bangladesh



Bolivia



Bosnia and Herzegovina



Burkina Faso



Cameroon



Colombia



Ethiopia



Ghana



Honduras



India



Indonesia



Kenya



Lesotho



Liberia



Maldives



Mali



Mongolia



Morocco



Mozambique



Myanmar



Nepal



Nigeria



North Macedonia



Philippines



Senegal



Solomon Islands



South Africa



Sri Lanka



Tanzania



Uganda



Uzbekistan



Vanuatu



Viet Nam



West Bank and Gaza



Yemen



Zambia





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Ministry of Foreign Affairs

