

China-World Bank Group Partnership Facility (CWPF) Progress Report

FY17-FY22



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The authors gratefully acknowledge helpful comments from Kateryna Bogulslavska, Steve Dawe, Elisa de Anda, Mario Gara, Tom Keatinge, Michael Levi, Mark Nance, Michele Riccardi, Jason Sharman, and Tjalling Jan van Koningsveld, and also thank the reviewers selected by the World Bank for this publication. The authors are responsible for any remaining errors.

Cover design and layout: Diego Catto / www.diegocatto.com



Message from World Bank Group Management



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We are delighted to present the fiscal year (FY) 2017-2022 Progress Report of the China-World Bank Group Partnership Facility (CWPF). With 95 percent of resources committed, it is an opportune moment to reflect on the results of the CWPF to date. This report details key outputs and achievements of the CWPF since inception and provides an update on the implementation of approved grants.

The World Bank Group is grateful to the Government of China for its contribution of US\$52.74 million to the CWPF. This investment has been distributed across three windows: Window 1 supports Investment Projects and Operations, Window 2 supports Knowledge Development and South-South Learning, and Window 4 supports the Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF).¹ Established in 2015, the CWPF is the first Trust Fund (TF) within the World Bank Group (WBG) supported by the Government of China that leverages China's development experience and promotes knowledge exchange between China, the World Bank Group, and the World Bank Group client countries.

The CWPF is highly relevant for the China-World Bank Group partnership and is emblematic of the evolving partnership that China and the World Bank have developed for more than 40 years. Knowledge and mutual learning have been central to the partnership between China and the World Bank. The World Bank Group has facilitated sharing Chinese development experience such that World Bank client countries can learn from China's progression from a low-income developing country and a major borrower to an upper middle-income country and an important IDA donor and IFC mobilization partner. This has enriched the World Bank Group's relationship with its members and broadened the space of development cooperation.

¹ No project has been approved under Window 3 Human Resource Cooperation.

China has become an important contributor to the World Bank Group's work towards achieving the sustainable development goals. The CWPF plays a strong role to increase the effectiveness of China's financial contribution and meet the demand from client countries to learn from key aspects of China's economic development. The CWPF has provided an opportunity for the World Bank Group and China to partner and focus on some of the most pressing current development issues, such as climate. The facility has supported a multi-faceted approach to climate that draws on China's experience and leadership, particularly in green finance and the green economy.

Some of the most pressing needs are those related to climate change. No country is immune from the impacts of climate change and the need for strong adaptation and mitigation. Reducing emissions and becoming more resilient are possible, but requires major social, economic and technological changes and this is precisely where the World Bank Group's partnership with China via the CWPF can contribute. The urgency and scale of climate challenges require countries to learn quickly from each other, adapt to their own special circumstances, and be bold in implementing policies that bend the emissions curve and improve livelihoods. China's climate change initiatives, its approach to reductions in Green House Gas (GHG) emissions, enhanced protection of natural habitats and biodiversity and its innovations in green finance can help developing countries and their development partners to make investments now to slow a changing climate and enable billions to live safer, more prosperous, inclusive and sustainable lives.

The CWPF has been contributing to many shared priorities between the Chinese government and the World Bank Group. These include integrating smart technology solutions to address the pressing issue of natural resource management and improving agriculture value chains. The *Regional Coordination on Improved Agriculture Water Management* grant brought together World Bank teams, Chinese institutions including the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), the China Agricultural University and the Institution of Remote Sensing and Digital Earth, and country counterparts in nine countries across Africa and the Middle East to apply Chinese innovation to managing local and regional agriculture water resources and so reduce the threat of climate change to vulnerable agricultural production systems. A similar approach is informed by the CWPF grant, *South-South Learning and Knowledge Sharing for Watershed Management, Infrastructure and Agriculture*. The grant contributed to the Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP) operation by transferring Chinese applied research including adopting innovative and climate friendly practices in the design of new agriculture and rural development related operations. The grant supported the participation of a host of Chinese institutions in this key project in West Africa.

Similarly, the CWPF has supported initiatives in green finance at country, regional and global levels. The CWPF is fostering the development and launch of the Green Commercial Bank Alliance in Asia with plans to expand to Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), Africa and other regions through an active grant. With the support of key participating Chinese entities, the Alliance is a global initiative bringing together financial institutions (FIs), banking industry associations, research institutions, and innovative technology providers to work together in developing a community of green commercial banks across emerging markets with the goal of financing the infrastructure and business solutions needed to urgently address climate change. In partnership with the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC) via the Alliance works to support financial institutions on their journey to become leading green banks.

The CWPF has leveraged Chinese development experience in World Bank Group projects in many ways. Notable examples include the participation of a wide variety of private sector Chinese entities in the IFC-implemented Private Sector Development Facility for Africa grant. This grant facilitated the promotion of private investment opportunities and partnership opportunities between Chinese and African private sector entities. The CWPF grant, *Developing Skills and Technical-Scientific Capability in Priority Sectors in sub-Saharan Africa*, paired participating Chinese entities including higher education institutions and Fortune Global 500 companies with African Centers of Excellence (ACEs) in technical and vocational education and training (TVET). Outcomes from this grant include signed Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) between Chinese universities and ACEs.

There are many pressing development needs that Chinese contributions, experience and expertise can help address. There are many opportunities to: (i) deepen the partnership of the CWPF in a manner that complements China's financial contributions to International Development Association (IDA) and other programs, (ii) harnesses China's development experience and knowledge to benefit other developing countries, and (iii) contribute to strengthening China's institutions and standards for high quality overseas development finance and assistance.

The World Bank Group acknowledges the importance of the contribution of the Government of China in supporting the World Bank Group's goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity. There is a clear demand from World Bank Group teams and from client countries for CWPF financing and to learn from China's experience in addressing pressing development needs.

It is important to build on the progress made since inception and to ensure that, as we look to the future and to the complex challenges in international development cooperation, the CWPF continues to have a very clear added value, and remains strategic and results-oriented. We look forward to the continued strong partnership between China and the World Bank Group to advance our shared priorities and meet the demand from developing countries. It is envisaged that the CWPF will continue to leverage China's development experience for the benefit of developing countries and that the CWPF as an instrument of international cooperation will underpin the evolving relationship between the World Bank Group and Government of China.

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Abbreviations

| | |
|---------|--|
| ACE | African Centers of Excellence |
| ASET | Applied Sciences, Engineering and Technology |
| BE | Bank-Executed |
| BMGF | Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation |
| BRI | Belt and Road Initiative |
| BRT | Bus Rapid Transit |
| BYD | Build Your Dreams |
| CAS | Chinese Academy of Sciences |
| CBA | China Banking Association |
| CBIRC | China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission |
| CCICED | China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development |
| CHUEE | China Utility-Based Energy Efficiency Program |
| CIEFR | China Institute for Educational Finance Research |
| CIKD | China Center for International Knowledge on Development |
| CMU | Country Management Unit |
| COP | Community of Practice |
| CPEC | China-Pakistan Economic Corridor |
| CPF | Country Partnership Framework |
| CRBC | China Roads and Bridges Corporation |
| CREIA | China Renewable Energy Industries Association |
| CTC | Caucasus Transit Corridor |
| CWPF | China- World Bank Group Partnership Facility |
| DFi | World Bank Development Finance Vice Presidency |
| DFTPR | DFi Department of Trust Funds and Partners Relations |
| EASTRIP | East Africa Skills for Transformation and Regional Integration Project |
| EMDE | Emerging Markets and Developing Economies |
| ERI | China Energy Research Institute |
| ESCO | China Energy Service Company |
| ESG | Environmental, Social, And Governance |
| FI | Financial Institution |
| GDI | Global Delivery Initiative |
| GHG | Green House Gas |
| GICA | Global Infrastructure Connectivity Alliance |
| GIF | Global Infrastructure Facility |

| | |
|-----------|---|
| GP | Global Practice |
| GREM | Geothermal Resource Risk Mitigation |
| HKMA | Hongkong Monetary Authority |
| IAF | Investing in Africa Forum |
| IATTA | Investing in Africa Think-Tank Alliance |
| IBRD | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| ICMA | International Capital Market Association |
| IDA | International Development Association |
| IFC | International Finance Corporation |
| MDB | Multilateral Development Bank |
| MEP | Ministry of Environment Protection |
| MIGA | Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency |
| MOE | Ministry of Education |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MRCB | Ma'anshan Rural Commercial Bank |
| MSW | Maritime Single Window |
| NDRC | National Development and Reform Commission |
| PASET | Partnership for Skills in Applied Science, Engineering and Technology |
| PBOC | People's Bank of China |
| PCM | Private Capital Mobilization |
| GIF PDA | GIF Project Definition Activity |
| PPP | Public-Private Partnership |
| RE | Recipient-Executed |
| RFTI | Regional Flagship TVET Institutes |
| SBN | Sustainable Banking Network |
| SEZ | Special Economic Zone |
| SIDS | Small Island Developing States |
| SME | Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises |
| SSKE | South-South Knowledge Exchange |
| STR | Secure Transactions Reform |
| TF | Trust Fund |
| TOD | Transit Oriented Development |
| TransFORM | Transport Transformation and Innovation Knowledge Platform program. |
| TVET | Technical and Vocational Education and Training |



CWPF at a Glance



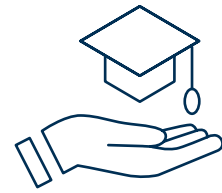
Global Program
(Global Infrastructure Facility):

US\$25.00
MILLION



Investment Projects & Operations
(Window 1):

US\$7.85
MILLION



Knowledge Development & South -
South Learning: (Window 2):

US\$15.98
MILLION

CWPF BY THE NUMBERS



44

TOTAL PROJECTS



15

ACTIVE PROJECTS



45

COUNTRIES

CWPF SECTOR/THEMES PRIORITIES

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|--------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Transport | Agriculture | IFC/Green Finance | Trade & Competitiveness | Education | Health | Cross Cutting Themes | Energy & Extractives |



Executive Summary

The China-World Bank Group Partnership Facility (CWPF) was established in 2015 and is a partnership between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the World Bank Group (WBG) that seeks to assist WBG member countries in achieving inclusive and sustainable economic growth. The Government of the People's Republic of China has provided US\$ 52.74 million to the facility as of June 30, 2022. The CWPF has approved 44 grants and committed US\$23.83 million (a further US\$25 million was committed to the Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF) via Window 4). The World Bank has received US\$19.23 million for 36 successful proposals and IFC has received US\$4.60 million for eight (8) successful proposals.

The CWPF has supported activities globally, regionally and on a country level. In summary, grants have been allocated as follows: 18 in the Africa region (including East and West Africa and Southern Africa), eight in East Asia and Pacific (EAP), three in Europe and Central Asia (ECA), one in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and one in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). Two grants have been multi-regional and 11 have been implemented on a global level.

The sectoral spread of the CWPF has been broad with the following top sectors: nine grants have been committed in the Connectivity-Transport sector, eight grants each have been committed in the Agriculture sector, eight in the Green Finance sector, seven in the Connectivity-Trade sector, six have been committed in Education, three in the health sector, one in Energy and Extractives and two that were cross-sectoral.

The CWPF brings Chinese development knowledge to project preparation and to knowledge capture and sharing. This aligns with demand from IDA countries serviced by activities financed through the CWPF and that are keen to learn from Chinese development experience.

The CWPF consists of three operational funding windows, including investment projects and operations (Window 1), knowledge development and South-South learning (Window 2), and global and regional programs (Window 4). A total of US\$23.83 million has been committed to 44 grants under Windows 1 and 2 of which US\$18.4 million has been fully disbursed. 29 grants are now closed and 15 remain active. The first call for proposals generated 52 proposals from across the WBG for a total requested amount of US\$ 43.0 million. A total of 17 projects were funded for an amount of US\$9.4 million. The second call for proposals generated a total of 143 proposals and a total of 11 proposals for US\$7.0 million were approved. The third call for proposals generated 33 proposals of which 15 projects were approved for an amount of US\$7.0 million.

The CWPF has an extensive portfolio in which all projects (Windows 1 and 2) are aligned under the sectoral priorities of the CWPF as stated in the respective call for proposals. Call 1 prioritized proposals from (i) three sectors (Agriculture, Education and Health), (ii) projects/activities that support regional



integration such as the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), and (iii) tripartite partnerships among People's Republic of China, recipient countries and the WBG, and projects or activities that focus on cross-cutting themes. Call 2 widened the focus to include proposals that align with the then IDA 18 Special Themes, G20 Hangzhou Summit Outcomes² and the Investing in Africa Forum as well as proposals that support tripartite cooperation and cross-cutting themes.

The most recent call (Call 3, December 2019) benefited from a streamlined application process and an enhanced review and approval process of proposals. Call 3 prioritized five sectors (Agriculture, Connectivity, Education, Green Finance, and Health (Window 1) and knowledge Development/South-South learning, and sector case studies on 40 years of poverty reduction in China.

All grants made through Window 2 in all three calls have included sharing Chinese development experience and all have aligned with WBG Partnership Frameworks, Regional or Thematic Strategies. The main Global Practices (GPs) implementing these activities are: Transport and Digital Development, Agriculture, Education and Health GPs, and the main beneficiary regions are Africa (AFR), Europe and Central Asia (ECA), South Asia (SAR), and Middle East and North Africa (MENA). IFC has implemented eight projects financed by the CWPF.

The Progress Report provides a summary of the key results of the 29 closed grants and implementation status of the active 15 grants under chapter 3.

² (i) Jobs and Economic Transformation; (ii) Agriculture/agribusiness, food security; (iii) Education including technical and vocational training; (iv) Energy/clean energy; (v) Health; (vi) Infrastructure; (vii) Capacity building on tax matters and governance/ anti-corruption measures; (viii) Regional focus: Africa and "Belt and Road Initiative" countries, especially IDA countries.



In addition, the CWPf supports the Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF) with US\$25 million towards this G20 Initiative. It was established in 2014 as a global collaboration platform to address the shortage of bankable infrastructure projects and boost private investment in sustainable, quality infrastructure projects in emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs). GIF enables collective action among a wide range of partners through the inputs of private sector investors and financiers to leverage resources and expertise and build bankable infrastructure project pipelines that attract private financing.

GIF provides funding and advisory technical support to governments and multilateral development banks (MDBs) on how to select, design, structure, de-risk and bring to market high-quality, sustainable, and bankable infrastructure programs and projects in EMDE.

During its first six years, GIF's project portfolio has grown so that as of June 30, 2021, it had approved 115 infrastructure project activities across 57 countries, expected to mobilize about US\$75 billion in total investment and US\$50 billion from the private sector if all approved projects close. Fiscal year 2021 marked the first year of GIF's Post-Pilot phase and to date GIF has mobilized US\$2.1 billion in private capital, with more than US\$15 billion in private mobilization expected as closings are reached over the medium term. GIF has contributed significantly to the WBG's private capital mobilization target and is also advancing climate-smart initiatives such as the World Bank's Green, Resilient and Inclusive Development (GRID) approach, the G20's QII Principles, and other sustainable infrastructure initiatives. GIF approved 25 activities in FY22 including 12 under the COVID-19 Response Facility, with funding in the amount of US\$18 million in 21 countries, supporting potential total private infrastructure investment of more than US\$6 billion. 96 percent of the funding supports climate smart projects. To date GIF has approved 138 activities in 62 countries.



Introduction

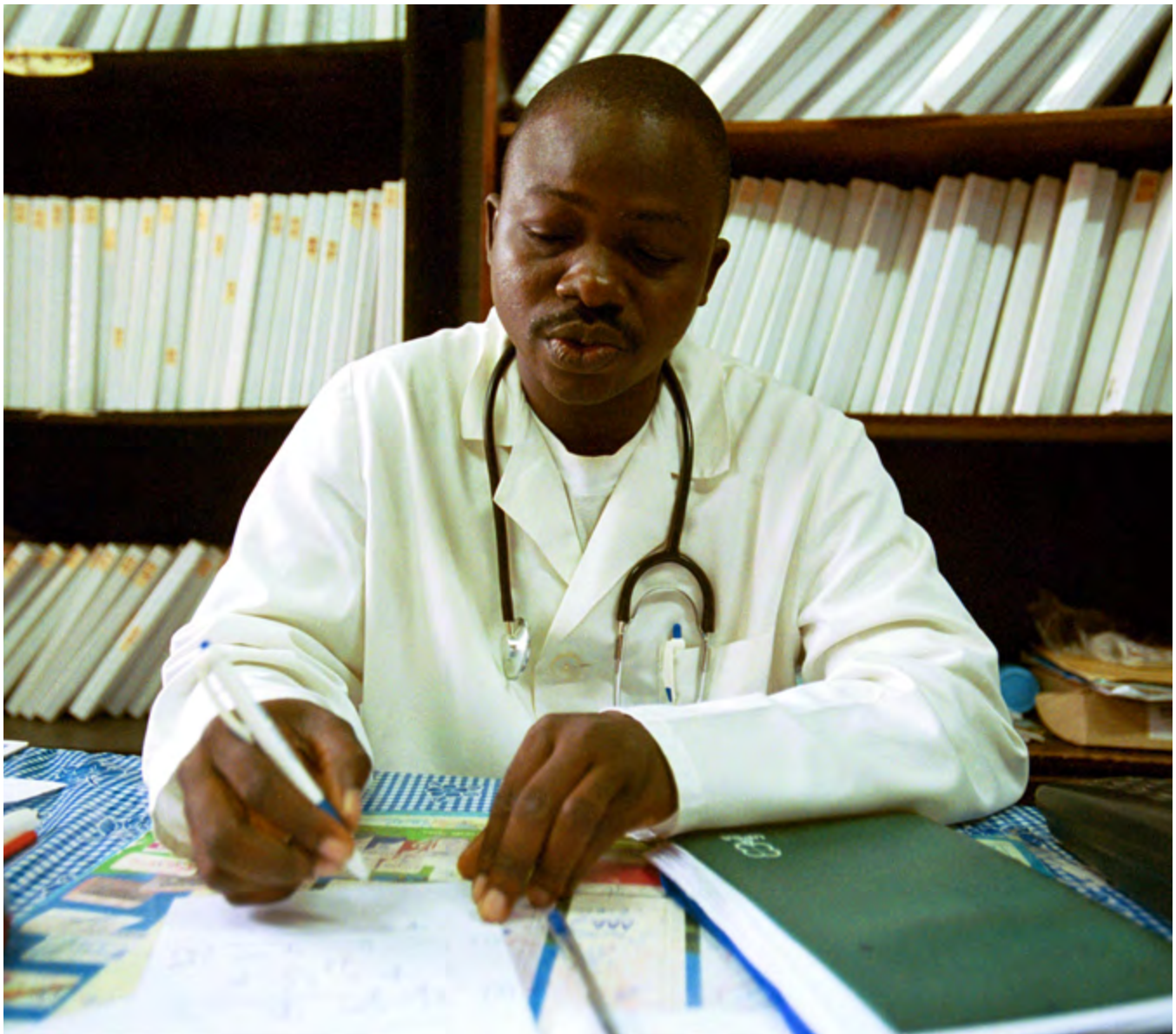
China's economic and social development transformation over the past more than forty years has been a remarkable achievement, with huge global significance. Since reassuming its membership and representation in the World Bank in 1980, China developed from an International Development Association (IDA) recipient to an upper middle-income International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) borrower, an important contributing partner to IDA, and a critical contributor to global public goods. The scale and pace of China's transformation have shaped the unique partnership between the China and the World Bank with continuous adaptation. The partnership has also become a valued source of inspiration and experience for many other World Bank clients.

Knowledge and mutual learning have been central to the partnership between China and the World Bank. The World Bank produced the first detailed analysis of the Chinese economy in the early 1980s and since then knowledge work has been at the core of the partnership. China's innovation has informed the World Bank's work including the value of policy experiments, of second-best pragmatic solutions, and of the importance of delivery and the ability to execute. As China has grown wealthier, it has become an important contributor to the WBG and became the sixth largest donor under IDA20.

In China, the World Bank and the government of China have an established partnership for poverty reduction and economic transformation. As of June 30, 2022, the World Bank's cumulative lending to China reached approximately US\$66.70 billion for a total of 441 development projects. Since its first investment in 1985 to date, IFC has invested US\$17.6 billion (combined IFC's own account and mobilization, including short-term finance) to support nearly 500 projects across China. In fiscal year 2022, IFC invested US\$1.13 billion in 14 projects. The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) encourages foreign direct investment (FDI) in developing countries by providing political risk insurance (guarantees) to foreign investors and lenders. Since 1993, MIGA has supported 36 projects in China amounting to over US\$593.90 million mainly in the water, wastewater, and waste management sectors.³

China's support to the WBG has been growing, including through rapidly increasing financial contributions to IDA and other programs, while its global development finance and assistance have been rising. Within four decades, the role of China in the World Bank has been transformed from a major borrower into a multidimensional and multi-sectoral development partner, enriching the World Bank's relationship with its members and broadening the space of development cooperation.

3 World Bank (2021). *The World Bank Group in China. Facts and Figures.*



Looking to the future, the World Bank and China partnership will continue to be guided by the Country Partnership Framework (CPF), which states that cooperating on global knowledge and development will be a cross-cutting theme.⁴ The CPF takes a strategic approach to (i) harnessing China's development experience and knowledge to benefit other developing countries, and (ii) strengthening China's institutions and standards for high quality overseas development finance and assistance. The CWPF will, therefore, continue to leverage China's development experience for the benefit of developing countries and that the CWPF as an instrument of international cooperation will underpin the evolving relationship between the WBG and China.

⁴ World Bank (2019). International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Cooperation, Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency. *Country Partnership Framework for the People's Republic of China for the Period FY2020 to 2025*.

2.1 The China-World Bank Group Partnership Facility (CWPF)

The China-World Bank Group Partnership Facility (CWPF) was established in 2015 and is a partnership between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the WBG that seeks to assist WBG member countries in achieving inclusive and sustainable economic growth. The Government of the People's Republic of China has provided US\$52.74 million as of June 30, 2022.

The CWPF sits within a substantial Chinese contribution to WBG funds and within the context of Chinese development experience.⁵ Over the years, China has made important contributions to the WBG, including the IBRD/IDA TFs, IFC TFs, and FIFs. Also, in recent years, China is playing its role as an important IDA contributor. Within IDA, the majority of commitments are allocated to Africa (66 percent) and in the Public Administration Sector (15 percent), Energy and Extractives Sector (14 percent) and the Social Protection Sector (13 percent).

The CWPF seeks to enhance tripartite cooperation between China, recipient countries, and the WBG by leveraging different pools of resources, both financial and knowledge-based, to support demand-driven activities. The Facility is intended to support activities that are aligned with priorities of the recipient countries as well as the WBG's strategy and that are replicable.

The Facility has four funding windows of which three are operational:



Window 1. Investment Projects and Operations. This Window finances Bank-executed (BE), IFC-executed, and recipient-executed (RE) activities in the preparation and implementation of investment projects or public-private partnerships (PPPs) for infrastructure development projects.



Window 2. Knowledge Development and South-South Learning. This Window encourages knowledge development through financing BE, IFC-executed, and RE activities that generate, disseminate, or share development knowledge, in particular South-South knowledge exchanges that showcase China's significant development experience.



Window 3. Human Resource Cooperation (Not operational). It was intended that this Window would support human resource cooperation between the WBG and the Government of China.



Window 4. Financing for Global and Regional Programs. Window 4 supports innovative development activities through allocations to select global or regional programs administered by the WBG. Through the fourth window, China has committed US\$25 million to the Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF), a Financial Intermediary Fund (FIF) that facilitates the preparation and structuring of complex PPPs for infrastructure-related projects around the world.

⁵ WBG. *Portfolio at a Glance: China*. June 30, 2022.

2.2 CWPF Administration and Financial Overview

There have been three calls for proposals for the CWPF: Call 1 during Q1 2016, Call 2 during Q1 2018, and Call 3 during Q4 2019.

The first call for proposals of the CWPF was issued in March 2016. In total, the call generated 52 proposals from across the WBG for a total requested amount of US\$43.0 million. A total of 17 projects were funded for an amount of US\$9.4 million. The second call for proposals generated a total of 143 proposals (Window 1: 45, Window 2: 98). The proposals originated from IFC and all 14 Global Practices (GPs). The total grant amount requested (demand) was US\$26.9 million from IFC and US\$88.1 million from the World Bank for a cumulative demand of approximately US\$115 million. A total of 11 proposals for US\$7.0 million were approved under the second call. A grant for the Invest in Africa Forum (5th Edition) was approved on a rolling basis for US\$0.4 million and is counted under the second call.

The third call for proposals was launched on December 3, 2019. The CWPF Secretariat received a total of 33 proposals (two Window 1 proposals and 31 Window 2 proposals, of which one was a case study proposal). The total grant amount requested was US\$22.4 million. The proposals originated from five priority GPs and IFC. 15 projects were approved for an amount of US\$7.0 million.

Of all proposals received in the lifetime of the CWPF there have been 44 grants⁶ approved by the facility of which 29 are closed and 15 remain active. The CWPF has supported activities globally, regionally and on a country level. In summary, 18 grants have been in the Africa region (including East and West Africa and Southern Africa), 8 in East Asia and Pacific (EAP), 3 in Europe and Central Asia (ECA), 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and 1 in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). 2 grants have been multi-regional and 11 (25% of all grants) have been implemented on a global level. The majority of all grants have been focused on knowledge generation and sharing including through South-South cooperation. This corresponds with the large proportion of proposals being submitted to Window 2.

The sectoral spread has been broad. 9 grants have been committed in the Connectivity-Transport sector, 8 grants each have been committed in the Agriculture sector, eight in the Green Finance sector, seven in the Connectivity-Trade sector, 6 have been committed in Education, and 1 in Energy and Extractives. In total, the agriculture, transport, green finance, trade, and education sectors constitute 88.9 percent of total commitments.

TABLE 1. Implementation Summary- Number of Proposals Received and Grants Approved (FY16–FY19)

| | First Call | Second Call | Third Call | Total |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------|
| Window 1 | | | | |
| # Proposals Received | 17 | 45 | 2 | 64 |
| # Proposals Approved | 6 | 5 | 1 | 12 |
| \$ Millions Committed | 3.70 | 3.65 | 0.50 | 7.85 |
| Window 2 | | | | |
| # Proposals Received | 35 | 99 | 31 | 165 |
| # Proposals Approved | 11 | 7 | 14 | 32 |
| \$ Millions Committed | 5.73 | 3.75 | 6.50 | 15.98 |
| Totals | | | | |
| # Proposals Received | 52 | 144 | 33 | 229 |
| # Proposals Approved | 17 | 12 | 15 | 44 |
| \$ Millions Committed | 9.43 | 7.40 | 7.00 | 23.83 |

6 See Annex 1 for details of all grants made as of June 30, 2022, by the CWPF.

TABLE 2. World Bank and IFC Commitments

| | Number of Grants Approved | Commitment |
|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| World Bank | 36 | US\$19.23 million |
| IFC | 8 | US\$4.60 million |
| Total | 44 | US\$23.83 million |

TABLE 3. Window and Activity Type

| | First Call | Second Call | Third Call | Total |
|--|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| Window 1: Investment Projects & Operations | 6 | 5 | 1 | 12 |
| Window 2: Knowledge Development & South-South Learning | 11 | 7 | 14 | 32 |
| Total | 17 | 12 | 15 | 44 |

TABLE 4. Priority Sectors

| | First Call | Second Call | Third Call | Total |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| Connectivity-Transport | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 |
| Agriculture | 5 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| Connectivity-Trade | 4 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| IFC/Green Finance | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 |
| Education | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Health | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Energy & Extractives | | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Other | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 17 | 12 | 15 | 44 |

TABLE 5. Regions

| | First Call | Second Call | Third Call | Total |
|---------------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| Africa | 7 | 5 | 2 | 14 |
| South Africa (SAR) | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Global | 3 | 0 | 8 | 11 |
| East Asia and Pacific (EAP) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| Europe and Central Asia (ECA) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Multi-regional ⁷ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Middle East and North Africa (MENA) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 17 | 12 | 15 | 44 |

For the 29 grants that are closed,
US\$16.33 million
 was committed and
US\$15.59 million
 was disbursed for an overall
 disbursement rate of 95.48 percent.

The overall disbursement goes up to
97.75%
 when excluding the Invest in
 Africa Forum (5th Edition) grant.⁸
25 out of 29 grants
 disbursed over 97 percent of the grant funding.

⁷ One grant covering ECA-SAR region and another grant covering EAP-SAR region

⁸ This grant only disbursed 5.13% of grant funding as other resources were used to fund the forum.

2.3 Financial Overview

The CWPF has had a total investment of US\$52.74 million.

This allocation was apportioned across the windows in the facility as follows:

WINDOW 1

US\$7,850,000
allocation of which
US\$7,212,347.79
has been disbursed.

WINDOW 2

US\$15,983,000
allocation of which
US\$11,214,698.59
has been disbursed.

WINDOW 4

US\$25 million
to support the Global
Infrastructure Facility that
has been fully disbursed.

The CWPF is efficiently managed. Administration costs to date are less than one percent of the total contribution and well within the initial two percent per allocation deducted as an administrative fee and the additional possible maximum three percent of total allocations for other expenses including programme management and TF administration as per the CWPF Administration Agreement (AA).

TABLE 6. Administration Costs to the CWPF (in US\$)

| Expense | FY22 | FY21 | FY20 | FY19 | FY18 | FY17 | Cumulative Disbursement |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Staff Costs | \$67,327.05 | \$127,374.29 | \$186,899.86 | \$33,678.42 | \$131,509.99 | \$57,700.06 | \$604,489.67 |
| Consultant Fees | \$23,745.15 | \$6,160.05 | \$34,164.00 | \$2,925.00 | \$4,095.00 | \$16,380.00 | \$87,469.20 |
| Associated Overhead Costs | - | - | \$944.80 | \$1,328.59 | - | - | \$2,273.39 |
| Travel expenses | - | - | - | - | - | \$2,855.68 | \$2,855.68 |
| Media Workshop | - | - | - | - | \$53.03 | \$390.33 | \$443.36 |
| Contractual Services | - | \$39,000.00 | - | - | - | - | \$39,000.00 |
| Total | \$91,072.20 | \$172,534.34 | \$222,008.66 | \$37,932.01 | \$135,658.02 | \$77,326.07 | \$736,531.30 |

CWPF Portfolio

3.1 Window 1: Investment Projects and Operations (Highlights)

Window 1 Investment Projects and Operations has offered finance for:


- Bank-executed (BE) activities, for which the World Bank has implementation responsibility. This includes appraisal of investment projects or PPPs in infrastructure sectors aligned with the CPF for the Bank's member countries and the Bank's regional, sector, and thematic strategies, and supervision to ensure the sound management of the recipient-executed (RE) activities
- IFC-executed activities, for which IFC has implementation responsibility. This includes preparation of investment operations or PPPs in infrastructure sectors and IFC's regional, sector, and thematic strategies.
- RE activities, for which one or more recipients (World Bank and IFC) have implementation responsibility. This includes financing towards preparation and implementation of investment projects or PPPs in infrastructure sectors aligned with the CPFs for the Bank's member countries and the Bank's regional, sector, and thematic strategies, including such projects co-financed by IBRD loans and IDA credits and grants.

TABLE 7. Window 1 Grants

| Grant | Sector | Country/Region |
|---|---|--|
| Implementing Resilient and Inclusive Transit Oriented Development (TOD): Support to Mumbai Urban Rail Project (MUTP3) and Sharing of Experience |  Transport and ICT |  India |
| Development of Public Health Capacity in African Countries |  Health |  Western Africa |
| The Regional Coordination on Improved Agriculture Water Management |  Agriculture |  Middle East and North Africa |
| Agriculture: Climate-Smart Agriculture/Poverty Reduction |  Agriculture |  Mozambique |
| China Climate Finance for Fls & leveraging CHUEE ⁹ experience across CSA/CEA/LAC |  IFC/Green Finance |  China |
| World Bank Africa: Agriculture Investment Priorities |  Agriculture |  Africa |
| Preparation Studies for Digital CASA - Central Asia Project |  Transport and ICT |  ECA |
| Africa Regional TVET/Skills Centers of Excellence |  Education |  Global |
| Private Sector Development Facility for Africa |  IFC/Green Finance |  Africa |
| Central Asia-South Asia Railways Connectivity |  Transport and ICT |  ECA; SAR |
| Preparation Support to Irrigation Modernization and Climate-Smart Agriculture Project in Uganda |  Agriculture |  Uganda |
| Impact Bond / Loan market development and investment preparation |  IFC/Green Finance |  Global |

As of June 30, 2022, the CWPFF through Window 1 has granted
US\$7.85 million to 12 projects
 implemented in most regions of the world and globally.

Implementing Resilient and Inclusive Transit Oriented Development (TOD): Support to Mumbai Urban Rail Project (MUTP3) and Sharing of Experience


| Country | CWPFF Funding | Disbursement Rate | Participating Chinese Entity |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|---|
|  India | US\$500,000 | 99.78% | China Sustainable Transport Center |

The grant had a focus on sustainable infrastructure development with the long-term objective to contribute to curbing carbon emissions in mid to large size cities. It also supported World Bank teams contribute to the agenda on maximizing financing for development by supporting the development of alternative approaches to transport funding through land value capture.

The grant supported generating and sharing of new and innovative approaches for transport-land use planning. It supported knowledge capture around coordinating TOD along new transit corridors. This knowledge was disseminated at the global level via the World Bank's TOD Community of Practice (COP). Across various urban transport projects, World Bank Task Team Leaders (TTLs) and government urban/transport planning officials integrated these best practices and so strengthened their capacity to deliver effective, efficient and sustainable TOD projects into the future.

The knowledge gained on best practices for TOD and integrated transport-land use planning more broadly inform WBG lending operations and technical assistance activities, by ensuring that government planners leverage Bank-financed transport infrastructure investment in a way that allows them to also encourage more sustainable urban development patterns, enhance business clusters and economic growth, and improve accessibility to jobs and affordable housing along newly opened corridors.


Development of Public Health Capacity in African Countries

| Region | CWPFF Funding | Disbursement Rate | Participating Chinese Entity |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|---|
|  West Africa | US\$800,000 | 93.82% | China Centre for Disease Control |

The grant contributed to strengthening national and regional cross-sectoral capacity for collaborative disease surveillance and epidemic preparedness in West Africa. By doing so it addressed systemic weaknesses within the animal and human health systems that hinder effective disease surveillance and response. It enabled public health counterparts in client countries in the event of an Eligible Emergency, to provide immediate and effective response to said Eligible Emergency.

The grant supported building capacity for select core public health functions, in particular event-based surveillance and laboratory quality assurance in Sierra Leone and Nigeria. It supported World Bank teams and public health counterparts to enhance oversight and to document and disseminate global best practices for disease surveillance and response.

The Regional Coordination on Improved Agriculture Water Management


| Region | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate | Participating Chinese Entity |
|---|--------------|-------------------|---|
|  Middle East and North Africa (MENA) | US\$700,000 | 98.55% | Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), China Agricultural University, Institute of Remote Sensing and Digital Earth |

The grant contributed to establishing the national and regional evapotranspiration (ET) measurement, monitoring, and management system. It did this by transferring the advanced Chinese ET-Watch System to the client countries (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia). This enabled the entities responsible for water in each country better manage local and regional agriculture water resources and reduce the threat of climate change to vulnerable agricultural production systems within and across countries.

The grant developed and facilitated activities in nine countries (Senegal, Mozambique, Ethiopia and Nigeria in Africa; and Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia in MENA). Extensive capacity building and training activities were delivered to counterparts in each country. The grant supported the development of innovative technologies such as CropWatch remote sensing technology transfer to Mozambique. It enabled advanced technology transfers for climate smart agriculture, irrigation and management, and rice cultivation to Mozambique, through field demonstration at the selected pilots, and hands-on training on good practices from China. It facilitated the transfer of remote sensing ET measurement and monitoring technology for agriculture water management in all MENA countries. This was complemented by the methodology used: hands-on training by CAS on an ET modelling study system (ETWatch system) for 11 national scientists from those countries. Finally, the grant supported the development of the China-Senegal joint research project on peanut value chain development.


The grant succeeded in creation of an expanded multi-stakeholder cooperation model based on the tripartite platform of the World Bank, China and Mozambique. The platform has attracted several international organizations, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), donors, think tanks, Chinese companies and local government agencies in Mozambique to support the scale-up and replication.

Agriculture: Climate-Smart Agriculture/Poverty Reduction

| Country | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate | Participating Chinese Entity |
|--|--------------|-------------------|--|
|  Mozambique | US\$700,000 | 99.07% | Lianhe Company and China Agriculture Technology Transfer Center (CITTAU) |


The grant financed a suite of technical assistance in Mozambique. It assessed, identified and optimized the improvement of the current water utilization for sustainable agriculture development as part of Mozambique's climate change adaptation. Based on future climate-smart food system and nutrition development strategies the grant supported the identification of applicable agriculture technologies, varieties and farming patterns which can be transferred from China to Mozambique and beyond. The grant supported the World Bank team to demonstrate and implement customized engineering, agronomic and institutional measures and agricultural technologies and extension services in selected project pilot areas and it allowed the team to identify and assess the feasibility to establish regional agricultural technology transfer platforms at the river basin level (Zambezi river basin) for promoting the applicable agriculture technologies and capacity building activities in Southern African Region.

China Climate Finance for FIs & leveraging CHUEE experience across CSA/CEA/LAC

| Country | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate | Participating Chinese Entity |
|---|--------------|-------------------|--|
|  China | US\$700,000 | 99.09% | Ma'anshan Rural Commercial Bank's (MRCB) |


The grant enabled IFC to expand the climate business of existing partner banks and replicate their climate finance business models to other financial institutions in China. This assisted these institutions catch up with their peer institutions and develop their lending portfolio for green growth and green infrastructure. The newly developed portfolios focused on renewable energy, energy efficiency and building efficiency across industries. It enabled IFC help facilitate climate finance transactions in other markets of Asia and Latin America through market studies, and appraisals of potential pipelines in energy efficiency/renewable energy/water efficiency to determine if they are bankable and ready for financing by local/regional financial institutions. The grant enabled IFC advance south-south knowledge sharing and peer learning among private sector financial institutions by capacitating China Utility-Based Energy Efficiency Program (CHUEE) as a climate finance knowledge hub. This enabled CHUEE to transfer knowledge and know-how of sustainable energy finance business development to other financial institutions in South Africa, East Asia and Pacific (EAP), and Latin America & the Caribbean (LAC). The grant activities leveraged the added value of Chinese partner Financial Institutions (FIs) as well as Chinese government entities (such as: People's Bank of China (PBOC), and CBIRC), as examples and ambassadors for green finance.

World Bank -China: Africa Agriculture Investment Priorities

| | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Region | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate | Participating Chinese Entity |
|  Africa | US\$300,000 | 97.68% | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) |


The grant supported the development of a jointly owned, World Bank-facilitated Africa-China agriculture collaboration strategy. Through the application of the strategy, collaboration areas were selected, collaboration models agreed upon, and pipeline projects for co-financing identified. Further, the strategy is accompanied by an action plan focused on delivering tangible result. The grant activities have resulted in major agriculture collaboration areas and investment opportunities between China and Africa realized. It has laid the foundations for an effective model of with a focus on facilitating the following three collaboration areas: (i) promoting private sector engagement in agriculture value chain development (aligned with the maximizing finance for development); (ii) promoting technology transfer; and (iii) promoting development experience sharing and capacity building.

Preparation Studies for Digital CASA - Central Asia Project

| | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Region | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate | Participating Chinese Entity |
|  Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ECA) | US\$600,000 | 100% | Ministry of Science and Technology, Torch Agency, Tencent, Tuz Park, China Academy of Information and Communication Technology, Peking University, Baidu, Huawei, China Telecom Global, Tencent Research Institute, China AI Industry Association |


The grant catalyzed high-level political support and key stakeholders' awareness of the benefits of digital transformation and transition to the digital economy in three central Asian countries. It helped prioritize specific investments and build client capacity in different areas of digital transformation through several assessments, preparation studies and workshops. As a result, the grant catalyzed policy changes, development and adoption of national digital economy strategies and roadmaps and political decisions to launch Digital CASA projects in the region. Chinese experience helped identify promising policies and smart solutions which will be implemented through these projects. Country officials were also able to interact with Chinese ICT firms such as China Telecom, Tencent, Huawei and Baidu to gain industry insight into digital transformation and the digital economy.

Africa Regional TVET/Skills Centers of Excellence

| | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Region | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate | Participating Chinese Entity |
|  Global | US\$900,000 | 99.9% | Ministry of Science and Technology, Torch Agency, Tencent, Tuz Park, China Academy of Information and Communication Technology, Peking University, Baidu, Huawei, China Telecom Global, Tencent Research Institute, China AI Industry Association |

The grant provided co-financing for the preparation and initial implementation of the IDA-financed East Africa Skills for Transformation and Regional Integration (EASTRIP). It supported technical assistance to the national governments and selected regional TVET centers of excellence to develop Strategic Investment Plan, leveraging the Chinese TVET development experience. The East Africa Skills for Transformation and Regional Integration was prepared and successfully launched. In total, 16 Regional Flagship TVET Institutes" (RFTIs) - in Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania were competitively selected and approved by respective governments to receive financing. Support from the CWPF enabled study visits, technical assistance, and other capacity building that was instrumental in shaping the EASTRIP design, securing national government buy-in, and developing the 16 RFTIs to be implementation ready.

Private Sector Development Facility for Africa

| | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Region | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate | Participating Chinese Entity |
|  Africa | US\$900,000 | 98.79% | Tahoe Electric, DianShu, SIMI Mobile, Hengye Electrics, Weihai International, New South Group, Chen Guang Biotech Group Co. (CCGB), Taitong (Tastod) Construction Co., Nonglian Shuangchuang Co., Shanghai Zhuoran Engineering Co., Huakong Invt. Group, Guangdong Province Department of Commerce, Guangdong Provincial Financial Bureau |

The grant financed activities under three IFC workstreams: (i) Industrial Sectors and Local Partners Mapping; (ii) Facilitating Private Investment Event that fosters the development of China-Africa business opportunities; and (iii) Project Development. Under the first workstream, the grant enabled the IFC team to review existing IFC mapping of the manufacturing sector in several countries in Africa. The objective was to identify potential partnership opportunities for Chinese investors.

Under the second workstream, the grant supported IFC team organize and host two events promoting private investment opportunities and partnerships between Chinese companies and African partners. It also supported two knowledge sharing events on investment opportunities in Africa to Chinese investors: China M&A Annual Conference in Beijing, in partnership with Chinese M&A Association (CMAA); World Bank Group Workshop in Guangdong, in cooperation with the Chinese Government and the Guangdong Provincial Department of Commerce (GPDC).

Under the third workstream, the grant supported IFC team to identify and support companies in Africa that are seeking partnerships and investments with companies from China; and to support companies in China that are interested to expand operations to Africa.

Central Asia-South Asia Railways Connectivity

| | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Region | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate |
|  ECA and SAR | US\$650,000 | 98.52% |

The grant supported the World Bank team to formulate policy recommendations, investment priorities and a financing modality to address infrastructure gaps, regional transport and trade facilitation bottlenecks and access to finance issues related to the development of railway corridors between Central Asia and the maritime ports of Iran and Pakistan. It supported the creation of an analytical framework study for the preparation of lending projects in Central Asia, Afghanistan, and Pakistan with a focus on the three countries of Uzbekistan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan. The grant enabled the team to bring together China, the countries of Central and South Asia, and the World Bank Group around the concept of optimization of investments and services along the two prominent BRI economic corridors. The grant supported Central Asian countries to update their railway sector programs and to adjust their national development objectives to new regional realities. The grant activities constitute a key contribution to a broader effort to support Central Asia-South Asia connectivity.

Preparation Support to Irrigation Modernization and Climate-Smart Agriculture Project in Uganda

| | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Country | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate |
|  Uganda | US\$600,000 | 91.50% |

Irrigated agriculture plays a critical role in Uganda, but the country experiences constraints including: lack of a clear irrigation policy and regulations on irrigation management and cost recovery, ineffective inter-sector coordination mechanism, poor irrigation and agricultural extension services, land tenure and smallholder issues, deferred maintenance of irrigation infrastructure resulting from shortage of funding, and low agricultural water productivity. The CWPF grant contributes to the work to address these constraints by supporting the World Bank team provide technical assistance and advisory support to the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) for the design and preparation of the Uganda Irrigation for Climate Resilience project. The CWPF grant supported the completion of the required feasibility study and design in detail of two large-scale irrigation schemes: Kabuyanda and Matanda/Enengo.



Global

CWPF Funding
US\$500,000

Disbursement Rate
2.89%

The grant supported the IFC designs and launched the Alliance for Green Commercial Banks (the Alliance). The Alliance is a new initiative designed by IFC that brings together financial institutions, industry associations, research institutions and innovative technology providers to work together, develop green commercial banks and promote climate investments. This is a cross-regional and cross-sectoral collaboration to create a platform for commercial banks from emerging markets that aim to become greener banks.

3.1.1 Spotlight on Results: Climate Finance

IFC is the largest development finance institution supporting the private sector in emerging markets, and IFC's Climate Business work allows it to invest directly and partner with financial institutions in climate-smart sectors. IFC collaborates with governments, the private sector, financial institutions, and other development banks in an effort to increase climate-related investment.

There are in excess of US\$30 trillion dollars' worth of climate-smart investment opportunities in emerging markets. Financial institutions need to provide the majority of the capital for these opportunities, and so help enable the transition to a low-carbon global economy. IFC estimates that financial institutions must grow the share of climate-friendly projects in their portfolios from an average of seven percent in 2016 to 30 percent by 2030 in order to finance the greening of the global economy. This equates to an increase from approximately US\$1.5 trillion to US\$13.4 trillion, a growth opportunity too big for banks to miss.

The CWPF through a US\$700,000 grant *China Climate Finance for FIs & leveraging CHUEE experience across CSA/CEA/LAC*, has enabled IFC to:

- Expand the climate finance business of existing partner banks and replicate their climate finance business models to other financial institutions in China, helping them to catch up with other peers and develop their lending portfolio for green growth and green infrastructure, specifically for renewable energy, energy efficiency, and building efficiency across industries.
- Facilitate climate finance transactions in other markets of Asia and Latin America through market studies and appraisals of potential pipelines in energy efficiency /renewable energy/water efficiency to determine if they are bankable and ready for financing by local/regional financial institutions.
- Advance south-south knowledge sharing and peer learning among private sector financial institutions by using CHUEE as a climate finance knowledge hub to transfer knowledge and knowhow of sustainable energy finance business development to other financial institutions in Asia and Latin America. This leverages Chinese partner financial institutions as well as Chinese government entities such as People's Bank of China (PBOC), China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (CBIRC), China Clean Development Mechanism Fund (CCDMF) as examples and ambassadors for green finance.

CHINA CLIMATE FINANCE FOR FIs GRANT.

Highlights by numbers:



1,500

financial institution
staff trained by IFC



5

regional entities received advisory
services on climate finance



1,772

attendees at climate finance
workshops and seminars



10 IFC

investment deals
reaching closure

2 partnerships

developed with relevant financial institutions

The CWPF grant scaled up innovation to maintain IFC’s thought leadership in the green finance market of China and focused on achieving market-level impacts by establishing the first-of-its kind Green Rating Standards for Micro-Small Enterprises, including developing tools to explore and define the multiple connotations of green credit and green projects as well as formulating local standards on green finance, establishing green culture and internal environment management, innovative capacity building and awareness raising, and increasing Ma’anshan Rural Commercial Bank’s (MRCB) visibility in the global market for their transformation into a green commercial bank. Detailed measures have been taken to accelerate the transformation of MRCB into the first green commercial bank in China, which laid a solid foundation on its green transformation path in the past year.

CHUEE’s Role in Climate Finance

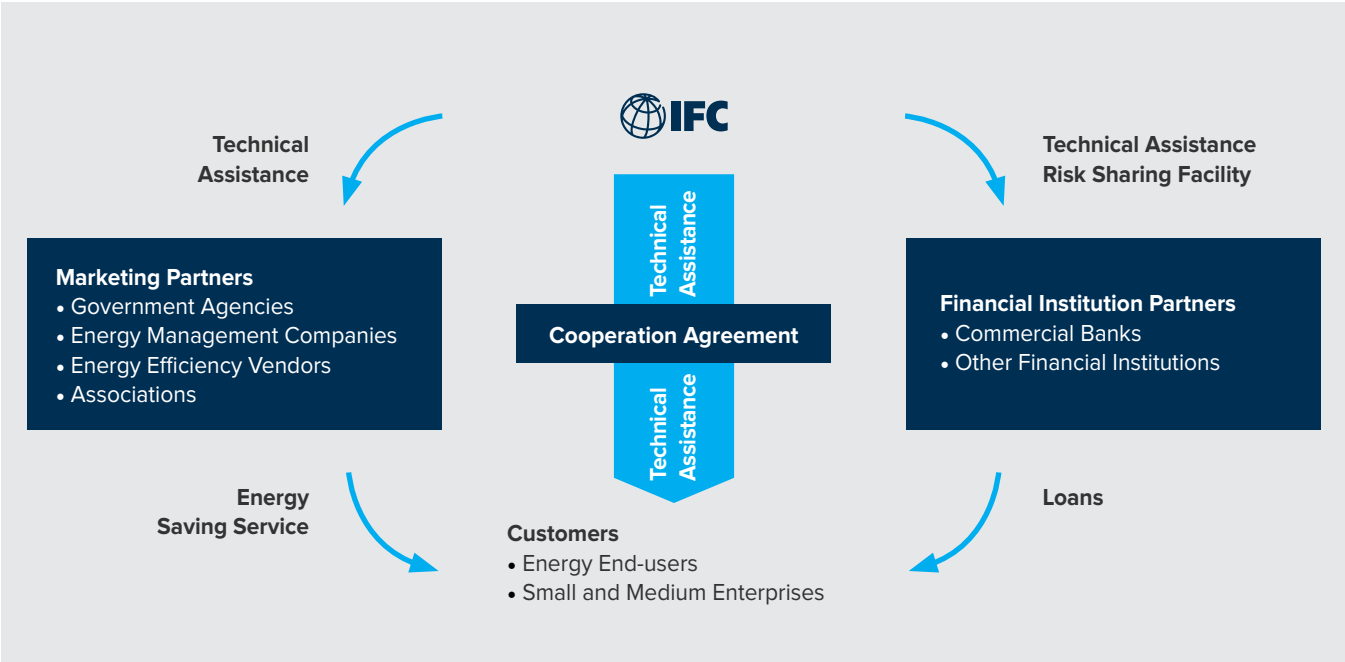
Since 2006, the China Utility-Based Energy Efficiency Program (CHUEE) has enabled key players in China’s economy (banks, utility companies, government agencies, and suppliers of energy efficiency equipment and services) to collaborate for the first time, in creating a sustainable financing model. This model successfully reduces greenhouse-gas emissions and promotes cleaner production through the implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.

The program provides marketing, engineering, project development, and financing services to commercial, industrial, and multi-household residential sector energy users to support the implementation of these projects.

IFC’s CHUEE program is delivered under the leadership of Chinese government, with support from GEF, Finland and Norway.

As of June 2015, the CHUEE program’s partner banks had provided loans worth over US\$625 million under the risk-sharing facilities provided by IFC. These loans have financed 222 energy efficiency/renewable energy projects. These investments are estimated to reduce over 20 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions every year – the equivalent to the total annual emissions of Mongolia.

Beyond the risk-sharing facilities, the CHUEE’s advisory service has led the partner banks of the institution to develop green portfolios of over US\$170 billion.



3.1.2 Spotlight on Results: Skills and Technical Scientific Capabilities in Africa

In Sub-Saharan Africa there has been an acute shortage of specialized TVET skills that could affect the region's economic and development aspirations. To help alleviate the skills shortage, the IDA-financed East Africa Skills for Transformation and Regional Integration (EASTRIP) was conceptualized in 2017 (approved in October 2018) with the objective to increase the access and improve the quality of TVET programs in selected Regional Flagship TVET Institutes and to support regional integration in East Africa. The project supports the development of highly specialized TVET programs as well as industry-recognized short-term certificate level training. It trains technicians and provide training of teachers/trainers at the certificate, diploma and degree levels, targeting regional priority sectors in transport, energy, manufacturing, and ICT, as identified by the national governments.

A CWPf grant was approved in 2017 to provide co-financing to the preparation and initial implementation of EASTRIP, and to provide technical assistance to the national governments and selected regional TVET centers of excellence to develop Strategic Investment Plans, leveraging the Chinese TVET development experience. The CWPf supported stakeholders to target the development of the labor force in priority economic sectors in Africa and promoting economic and social development at regional and country levels in the Africa region.

The project expanded access to TVET programs, improved the quality and relevance of TVET programs, and increased the likelihood of students' employment after graduation. The grant mobilized prominent Chinese industries active in Africa to link with the African TVET institutes to reorient the institutes to be demand driven and to develop and deliver industry relevant short and long-term programs.

This includes the Ethiopian Wingate Polytechnic College which is partnering with Ethiopia Electric Cooperation and China Electric Power Equipment and Technology Ethiopian Branch (CET).



China Roads and Bridges Corporation (CRBC) that are supporting the Kenya Highway and Building Institute.



TABLE 8. Institutional Collaboration for improving technical scientific capabilities in Africa

| Chinese Flagship Institutes | | | East Africa Institute | Collaboration Areas |
|---|---|----|---|---|
|  | Zibo Vocational Institute | >> |  National Institute of Transport, Tanzania | Automotive |
|  | Guangdong Polytechnic of Water Resources and Electric Engineering | >> |  Arusha Technical College, Tanzania | Water Resources Technology /Electrical Engineering |
|  | Xianyang Vocational Technical College | >> |  Dar es Salaam Institute of Technology, Tanzania | Computer Engineering |
|  | Kunming Metallurgy College | >> |  Meru National Polytechnic, Kenya | Construction Engineering Technology |
|  | Chongqing Jianzhu College | >> |  Kenya Institute of Highways and Building Technology, Kenya | Road and Bridge Engineering Technology |
|  | Shandong Vocational College of Science and Technology | >> |  The Kisumu National Polytechnic, Kenya | Clothing Design ICT |
|  | Qingdao Harbour Vocational & Technical College | >> |  Kenya Coast National Polytechnic, Kenya | Maritime |
|  | Zhengzhou Railway Vocational & Technical College | >> |  Ethiopian Railways Corporation - Railway Academy, Ethiopia | Railway Engineering Technology |
|  | Chongqing Water Resources and Electric Engineering College | >> |  General Wingate Polytechnic College, Ethiopia | Water Conservancy and Hydropower Construction Engineering, Power Supply Technology, Electrical Automation |
|  | Jiangxi Environmental Engineering Vocational College | >> |  General Wingate Polytechnic College, Ethiopia | Furniture Design |
|  | Chengdu Textile College | >> |  Hawassa Polytechnic College, Ethiopia | Garment Textile Processing Technology |
|  | Chengdu Agricultural College | >> |  Holeta Polytechnic College, Ethiopia | Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine |
|  | Changzhou Vocational Institute of Mechatronic Technology | >> |  Kyambogo University, Uganda | Mechanical and Production Engineering |
|  | Chongqing Jianzhu College | >> |  Kampala International University, Uganda | Construction |
|  | Shaanxi Institute of Technology | >> |  Uganda Technical College Kichwamba, Uganda | Mechanical Manufacturing |
|  | Huanggang Polytechnic College | >> |  Uganda Technical College Kichwamba, Uganda | Construction Engineering Technology |

| Chinese Flagship Institutes | | | East Africa Institute | Collaboration Areas |
|---|--|----|---|--|
|  | Sichuan College of Architectural Technology | >> |  International University of East Africa, Uganda | Construction Engineering Technology |
|  | Chongqing College of Electronic Engineering | >> |  Makerere University, Uganda | ICT |
|  | Chongqing Three Gorges Medical College | >> |  Busitema University, Uganda | Nursing |
|  | Chongqing City Management College | >> |  International University of East Africa, Uganda | Logistics Management |
|  | Ningxia Polytechnic | >> |  Busitema University, Uganda | Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine |
|  | Chongqing Medical and Pharmaceutical College | >> |  Mbarara University of Science and Technology, Uganda | Pharmacy |
|  | Weifang Vocational College | >> |  Bukalasa Agricultural College, Uganda | Agriculture |
|  | Guang'an Vocational Technical College | >> |  International University of East Africa, Uganda | Robotic Engineering |
|  | Chongqing Business Vocational College | >> |  Uganda Technology and Management University (UTAMU), Uganda | E-Commerce |
|  | Guangdong Industry Polytechnic | >> |  Nyeri National Polytechnic, Kenya | Fine Chemical Technology/ Papermaking/Food Processing |
|  | Guangdong Food and Drug Vocational College | >> |  Siruti Technical and Vocational College-Awendo, Kenya | Food |
|  | Chongqing Industry Polytechnic College | >> |  University of Nairobi, Kenya | Mechanical Engineering |

The grant ignited a wide-ranging involvement of Chinese experience in TVET. Several Chinese TVET institutions have been involved in the preparation of EASTRIP, including Ningbo Polytechnic, Southwest Jiaotong University, Shanghai Jingge Tech, and Sunmaker Training Institute. These institutions facilitated learning visits of EASTRIP delegations to China and provided professional and technical support to the development of Strategic Investment Plans. Chinese TVET colleges have established long term bilateral partnership through MOUs with the EASTRIP RFTIs.

The grant resulted in the signing of an MOU between the EASTRIP, China Ministry of Education (MOE) and the World Bank creating 100 post graduate scholarships to help strengthen the long-term human resource capacity of the 16 TVET flagship institutes. The 100 scholarships are being utilised to upgrade professional academic qualifications in the key sectors including agriculture, energy, ICT, manufacturing, and transport. At the regional level, the project developed regionally harmonized standards and qualifications and to provide a regional platform for knowledge exchange and networking.



3.1.3 Spotlight on Results: Regional Coordination on Improved Agriculture Water Management

The CWPF-supported World Bank Agriculture South-South Collaboration with China developed and facilitated activities in nine countries: Senegal, Mozambique, Ethiopia and Nigeria in Africa; and Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia in MENA. The project focused on developing and implementing innovative technologies to assist the management of water in each country as well as working in Senegal on the joint China-Senegal research on peanut value chain development. All project activities transferring innovative technologies were complemented by extensive training and capacity building to relevant national stakeholders.

In Mozambique, the project transferred Chinese CropWatch remote sensing technology to national stakeholders as well as other innovations for climate-smart smart agriculture, irrigation and management, and rice cultivation. Project activities in Mozambique included field demonstration at the selected pilots, and hands-on training on good practices from China for farmers' associations and extension experts.

In Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and Lebanon and via cooperation with the Arab Water Council, the project transferred Chinese remote sensing evapotranspiration measurement and monitoring technology for agriculture water management in order to better manage local and regional agriculture water resources and reduce the threat of climate change to vulnerable agricultural production systems within and across countries. An illustrative example of the project is the pilot in the Jordan Valley where the team implemented remote sensing-aided water accounting methodologies to identify gaps in the technical performance of irrigated agricultural and inform the decision-making process for water allocation to farms in light of rising water scarcity. By examining spatial variability of water productivity and identifying factors affecting it, remote sensing-based assessments pinpointed areas that could use further concentration of agricultural inputs in order to close existing yield gaps through programs of sustainable intensification. The pilot placed an emphasis on understanding the reasons behind variability, in an effort to attain necessary water savings and improve (both water and economic) productivity.



3.1.4 Spotlight on Results: Implementing Resilient and Inclusive Transit Oriented Development: Support to Mumbai Urban Rail Project (MUTP3) and Sharing of Experience.

The MUTP3 project generated and shared new and innovative approaches for transport-land use planning and coordinated Transit Oriented Development (TOD) along new transit corridors. The grant disseminated knowledge including Chinese good practice to World Bank teams and government urban/transport planning officials, who in turn integrated these best practices to their own urban transport projects, strengthening their capacity to deliver TOD projects in the future.

The CWPF grant supported the World Bank team to gather and share insights on TOD and improvements in land use and transport planning coordination. This work provided a focus on sustainable infrastructure development aiming at curbing carbon emissions in mid to large size cities. It also supported the development of alternative approaches to transport funding through land value capture. This contributes to the agenda on maximizing financing for development.

The knowledge gained on best practices for TOD and integrated transport-land use planning more broadly continue to inform World Bank lending operations and technical assistance activities, by ensuring that government planners leverage World Bank-financed transport infrastructure investment in a way that allows them to also encourage more sustainable urban development patterns, enhance business clusters and economic growth, and improve accessibility to jobs and affordable housing along newly opened corridors.

The project produced a flag-ship publication on the 3 Value (3V) Framework, a methodology developed by the World Bank's Community of Practice on TOD. The 3V Framework facilitates TOD implementation at the metropolitan and urban scale in various contexts. It equips policy and decision makers with quantified indicators to better understand the interplay between the economic vision for the city, its land use and mass transit network, and urban qualities and market vibrancy around its mass transit stations. It assists cities to align their economic, land use, and transport planning to generate jobs and high value.

3.1.5 Focus on Results. Private Sector Project Development Facility for Africa (PSPDFA)

The CWPF grant supports three streams of activities: (i) Industrial Sectors and Local Partners Mapping; (ii) Facilitating Private Investment Event that would foster the development of China-Africa business opportunities; and (iii) Project Development. Under Industrial Sectors and Local Partners Mapping, the CWPF grant supported a review of existing IFC mapping of the manufacturing sector in several countries in Africa in order to identify potential partnership opportunities for Chinese investors. This existing IFC mapping was leveraged to optimize the use of grant funding and avoid duplication of work at an early stage. Based on the initial analysis Nigeria, Kenya, South Africa, Angola, Ethiopia and Cote d'Ivoire are candidates for a further deep-dive analysis across a variety of sectors including food security, housing, privatisation of SOEs and Urbanisation.

Under the second stream, the CWPF supported the delivery of two key knowledge sharing events addressing investment opportunities in Africa for Chinese investors:

- China M&A Annual Conference in Beijing, in partnership with the Chinese M&A Association (CMAA);
- World Bank Group Workshop in Guangdong, in cooperation with the Chinese Government and the Guangdong Provincial Department of Commerce (GPDC).

These events have increased interest from Chinese companies on investing in Africa and has resulted in several opportunities for IFC to support the expansion of Chinese companies.

Under the third stream, the CWPF supports IFC to identify and assist companies in Africa that are seeking partnerships and investments with companies from China, and companies in China that are interested in expanding into Africa.

An initial review of key African markets has been completed, leveraging IFC's presence in the local offices. The review so far has focused on Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, South Africa, and Kenya. To date, the CWPF has supported the provision of advisory services to the Enyimba Economic City Development Company, a 70 percent privately-owned entity, which aims to develop 1,490 hectares of land in Aba (Nigeria) as a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) over the next five years.

3.1.6 Spotlight on Results: World Bank Group Facilitated Africa-China Agricultural Collaboration: Identifying Priorities and Investment Opportunities

The CWPF grant supported the World Bank team to develop a jointly-owned Bank facilitated Africa-China agriculture collaboration action plan in which approaches to institutional collaboration were agreed, pipeline projects for joint co-financing were identified, and a practical action plan for delivering tangible results was developed for the World Bank's and China's implementation. The grant activities identified major agriculture collaboration areas and investment opportunities between China and Africa, facilitated by the World Bank.

The grant enabled a wide-ranging program of South-South Knowledge Exchange (SSKE), technical exchanges and study tours, and international visits between several African countries and China by high level government and technical research staff. This work resulted in the identification of areas for cooperation including private sector engagement in agriculture value chain development, promoting technology transfer, and promoting development experience sharing and capacity building.

The activities supported by the CWPF contributed to a technical assistance project support by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) in an amount of US\$500,000 aiming at promoting an effective Public Private Partnership (PPP) model to encourage Chinese private companies to engage agriculture value chain development in Senegal. In Mozambique, the

grant contributed to engendering demand for technology transfer in the form of the remote sensing CropWatch system. The CWPF grant supported the design of the tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Strengthening Strategic Cooperation in Agriculture. The Tripartite MOU between China's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA), China's Ministry of Finance (MOF), and WBG was signed on September 25, 2017 and established the collaboration framework guiding these three agencies' work on Africa-China agriculture. Similarly, the CWPF grant supported the design of the quadripartite MOU (hereafter, Quadripartite MOU) between MARA, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment of Senegal (MARE), WBG, and the China Development Bank (CDB). The Quadripartite MOU was also signed on September 25, 2017. A final MOU was signed in November 2018 between MARA's Foreign Economic Cooperation Center (FECC) and Ethiopia's Agricultural Transformation Agency (hereafter, FECC-ATA MOU). Importantly, the FECC-ATA MOU is supported by BMGF.

The CWPF grant was instrumental in kickstarting WBG-facilitated Africa-China agriculture collaboration. It exposed Chinese agricultural companies to business opportunities in African agriculture, and African governments to the improved agricultural production, processing, and marketing technologies that private Chinese agricultural companies could bring to Africa. The activity and the subsequent MOUs have served to continuously enrich and deepen cooperation with the WBG through a series of policy dialogues, knowledge sharing, capability enhancement and investment promotion as well as increased mutual understanding and trust.

3.1.7 Spotlight on Results. Impact Bond/Loan Market Development and Investment Preparation

Despite the challenges faced in Asia as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic, this CWPF grant has supported the IFC develop Green Bond Principles and related resources, including the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Handbook for Impact Reporting, to work on blue guidelines to help the clients in Asia to tap into this upcoming field where more and more investors have growing interests. The blue finance guidelines are a key milestone of the IFC blue finance program, enabling clients to widen their climate assets while providing investors and issuers a transparent way to identify blue related assets.

The CWPF grant has supported work on conceptualization of sustainability-linked bond KPIs to further develop its innovative finance instruments. IFC team aims to set credible criteria for KPIs setting and to identify potential Sustainability linked finance opportunities in target countries to further boost the supply of green bonds to the market. In the next reporting period, IFC team plans to carry out sector studies and screening of potential FIs in target countries of the CWPF program.

The CWPF grant has enabled the IFC to provide support for the China Bank in the Philippines and CIMB in Indonesia to diagnose its green portfolio and evaluate its green assets and green pipelines. As a next step, post investment commitment, the team will assist the client develop a green bond framework and obtain a high-quality external review/second opinion. provide guidance to potential issuers in listing options and requirements.

In LAC, the CWPF grant has enabled work in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Mexico. In Bolivia, a 5-session tailored training program on sustainable finance was developed and delivered for the Bolivian Stock Exchange. In Brazil, IFC signed an MOU with FEBRABAN to promote climate finance in the Brazilian financial sector. The CWPF supported a survey to understand knowledge needs in the market to develop a tailored knowledge offering in the market through the IFC-Green Banking Academy. In Chile, the CWPF grant enabled IFC opportunities to develop sustainable finance practices in the financial sector in Chile through the Stock Exchange. CWFP funds were used to fund activities related to business development, preliminary market research, and stakeholder identification and pre-engagement. Finally, in Mexico the CWPF grant enabled IFC to conduct training on sustainable finance, covering different topics on (1) sustainability strategy, (2) sustainable risks and opportunities, and (3) sustainable capital markets & products.



3.2 Window 2: Results and Progress Towards Results (Closed Grants)

Under Window 2 (Knowledge Development and South-South Learning) the first and second call were for:


- BE activities, for which the World Bank has implementation responsibility: generation, dissemination, and sharing of development knowledge at the country, regional and global levels, including the organization and carrying out of a program of south-south knowledge exchange and dissemination activities around key development topics in which China and other World Bank client countries have significant development experience.
- IFC-executed activities, for which IFC has implementation responsibility: generation, dissemination, and sharing of development knowledge at the country, regional and global levels, including the organization and carrying out of a program of south-south knowledge exchange and dissemination activities around key development topics in which China and other IFC client countries have significant development experience.
- RE activities, for which one or more Recipients have implementation responsibility: generation, dissemination, and sharing of development knowledge at the country, regional and global levels.

TABLE 9. Window 2 Closed Grants

| Grant | Sector | Country/Region |
|--|--|--|
| Developing Skills and Technical-Scientific Capability in Priority Sectors in sub-Saharan Africa: Leveraging China's Knowledge and Experience |  Education |  Eastern Africa |
| Improving Freight Transit and Logistics Performance of the Trans-Caucasus Transit Corridor |  Transport & ICT |  Global |
| China WBG Partnership Facility- Ethiopia Small Irrigation for agricultural growth |  Agriculture |  Ethiopia |
| South-South Learning and Knowledge Sharing for watershed management, infrastructure and agriculture |  Agriculture |  Global |
| Global Infrastructure Connectivity Alliance: Pathways to an Integrated Asia |  Transport & ICT |  Global |
| China - Sustainable Banking Network (SBN)- (IFC) |  IFC |  Global |
| CWPF-Transport Transformation and Innovation Knowledge Platform (TransFORM) program |  Trade & Competitiveness |  China |
| China One Belt One Road Initiative (OBOR) |  Trade & Competitiveness |  China |
| China and the Global Delivery Initiative: Promoting Knowledge Exchange for Higher Development Impact |  Global Theme - Knowledge |  World |
| Investing in Africa Forum (IAF) and Investing in Africa Think Tank Alliance (IATTA) |  Trade & Competitiveness |  Africa |
| China in Africa: An In-Depth Understanding of China's Engagement in Sub-Saharan Africa |  Trade & Competitiveness |  Africa |
| Investing in Africa Forum (IAF) - Fifth Edition |  Trade & Competitiveness |  Africa |
| Leveraging China's Experience in Movable Asset Finance Market Development to Expand Infrastructure and Agriculture Finance in Selected EAP Countries |  IFC |  EAP |
| Harnessing the lessons learned from China's education development |  Education |  China |
| Sharing China's Clean Energy Experiences |  Energy & Extractives |  China |
| China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) Enhancing South-South Cooperation for Stability and Shared Prosperity |  Transport & ICT |  World |
| Gateways to Economic Transformation through Infrastructure |  Transport & ICT |  China |
| China-WBG 40th Anniversary (1980-2020): Producing and Disseminating an Interactive Reference Guide to WBG Knowledge Products on China's Development Experience |  Other – Cross Cutting Themes |  Global |


As of June 30, 2022, the CWPF through Window 2 has granted
US\$12.28 million to 18 projects
 implemented in most regions of the world and globally and that are now closed.

Developing Skills and Technical-Scientific Capability in Priority Sectors in sub-Saharan Africa: Leveraging China's Knowledge and Experience

| Region | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate | Participating Chinese Entity |
|---|--------------|-------------------|---|
|  East Africa | US\$700,000 | 99.9% | CAS; the State Grid Corporation of China; China Electric Power Equipment & Technology; China Power International, New Development Ventures; Ningbo Polytechnic; National Institute of Educational Sciences; Huawei Technologies; Alibaba Group, AVIC International; StarTimes Rwanda; and CRBC. |

The grant supported sharing and leveraging Chinese knowledge and experience in higher education Applied Sciences, Engineering and Technology (ASET) and TVET, areas critical for the socio-economic transformation of sub-Saharan Africa. The grant supported three flagship initiatives of Partnership for Skills in Applied Science, Engineering and Technology (PASET) to leverage partnerships with Chinese institutions on higher education and skills. The grant helped finance the development of the concept for the Africa regional skills centers of excellence project. Through the various exchanges with Chinese experts, the task team borrowed the Chinese model TVET institute concept and applied it to the Africa skills centers of excellence. The Grant financed the participants of Chinese institutions, experts, and private companies to join World Bank organized forums including both high level PASET forums as well as ACE technical and advisory meetings. Two institutional MOUs have been signed between Chinese universities and ACEs.

Improving Freight Transit and Logistics Performance of the Trans-Caucasus Transit Corridor


| Sub-Region | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate | Participating Chinese Entity |
|--|--------------|-------------------|---|
|  East Africa | US\$700,000 | 100% | China Railway Express and CRCT, China Ministry of Transport, National Development and Reform Commission, City of Chengdu, City of Zhengzhou |

The grant supported an assessment of current conditions in the Caucasus Transit Corridor (CTC) and of existing government strategies related to trade logistics and freight transit that are being used by Georgia and Azerbaijan in the context of the CTC.

The grant supported the Bank team to identify the main non-physical barriers along the CTC and assess how much containerized freight the CTC can potentially capture from the China – European Union (EU) export market as compared to the existing baseline freight volumes, as well as a qualitative analysis of the potential for the CTC to capture traffic from other markets.


Finally, the grant supported the preparation of a strategy and action plan for improving the efficiency and competitiveness of the CTC. The Strategy and Action Plan prepared under the project were disseminated and workshopped in China.

China WBG Partnership Facility- Ethiopia Small Irrigation for Agricultural Growth

| Country | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate | Participating Chinese Entity |
|--|--------------|-------------------|---|
|  Ethiopia | US\$700,000 | 99.86% | The Ministry of Agriculture in the People's Republic of China, Foreign Economic Cooperation Center (FECC) |


This grant supported increased productivity and commercialization of small holder farmers targeted under the Second Agricultural Growth Project in Ethiopia. It built a knowledge base drawing from international experience (including China) on improved crop management and water management for small and micro level irrigation schemes. It contributed to increased access for smallholder farmers to management approaches and technologies (including seed and other planting material) thus enabling them to maximize the benefit from irrigated lands. Finally, it contributed to an improvement in the capacity of federal, regional and local authorities (in the agriculture and water sectors) to implement improved irrigation water and crop management.

South-South Learning and Knowledge Sharing for Watershed Management, Infrastructure and Agriculture

| Countries | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate | Participating Chinese Entity |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|---|
|  India and Nigeria | US\$433,000 | 100% | State Office of Comprehensive Agriculture Development (SOCAD) under the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, China Irrigation and Drainage Centre (CIDDC), Ministry of Water Resources, Agricultural Development Bureau of Guangdong Province, National Remote Sensing Centre at CAS, Institute of Environment and Sustainable Development in Agriculture; Jiangxi Red Soil Research Institute, Nanchang Institute of Technology, China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research. |

The grant supported sharing Chinese development knowledge of infrastructure development associated with major land and gully restoration, and agricultural development on restored landscapes. Specially expertise shared focused on: (i) gully restoration design, construction, physical works, and vegetative interventions; (ii) landscape restoration and agricultural and pastoral improvement in arid, rainfed areas; application of remote sensing, Geographic Information System (GIS), and Decision Support Systems for more effective project management and monitoring and evaluation, and (iii) urban and peri-urban road design and management of surface water run-off (main cause of gullies in southern Nigeria). The grant supported transfer of applied research and development results in key areas, for example on the economics of gully restoration and adopting innovative and climate friendly practices, drawing from Chinese and Indian experiences. It enhanced technical cooperation between China, India, and Nigeria, and the World Bank to primarily improve the longer-term development effectiveness of the Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP) operation in Nigeria and generate useful knowledge to feed into the design of new agriculture and rural development related operations in Nigeria, and for wider dissemination in all three countries and globally.


Global Infrastructure Connectivity Alliance: Pathways to an Integrated Asia

| Global | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate | Participating Chinese Entity |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|--|
|  Global | US\$500,000 | 100% | Ministry of Finance, Global Energy Interconnection Development and Cooperation Organization (GEIDCO), AIIB. |

The grant supported the launch of the Global Infrastructure Connectivity Alliance Initiative (GICA) and contributed to building its momentum through the implementation of critical priority tasks identified in its Vision statement, including some of its initial knowledge generation activities. At the global level, the CWPF grant supported the GICA Secretariat to establish the main cooperation mechanisms for the Alliance across MDBs and members of the Alliance, and in undertaking priority activities of the Initiative.

The grant has resulted in an active Global Connectivity Alliance gathering a critical mass of G20 and non G20 governments, MDBs, International Organizations, and global and regional infrastructure programs. The Alliance was established with a clear digital presence and 12 members. GICA has organized one face-to-face forums such as Annual Meetings, which routinely gather approximately 150 practitioners and policymakers from across the globe. The CWPF grant has resulted in a more effective understanding of connectivity initiatives around the World, of good practices in global connectivity improvements, and of mega trends in global connectivity for a 5 year and 15 year time horizon. A virtual library on connectivity initiatives around the world, good practice documents), and an outlook on megatrends and game changers impacting connectivity. GICA produces a Global Outlook report that helps policymakers and practitioners understand and leverage the megatrends and game changers that will shape global infrastructure connectivity. It runs the Vision to Program to Projects initiative providing an overview of analytical and financial tools to help projects achieve optimal results. Finally, GICA equips practitioners by identifying the best-fitted tools to monitor and assess connectivity.


China Sustainable Banking Network (IFC)

| | | | | |
|---|--------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
|  | Global | CWPF Funding US\$700,000 | Disbursement Rate 99.65% | Participating Chinese Entity CBIRC; China Banking Association (CBA); PBOC and its Green Finance Council; Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE); the former Ministry of Environment Protection (MEP); Tsinghua Center of Economics and Finance, China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED); and China Green Finance Committee. |
|---|--------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|

The grant supported the Sustainable Banking Network (SBN) to become a unique, voluntary community of financial sector regulatory agencies and banking associations from emerging markets that have committed to advancing sustainable finance in line with international best practices. The grant enabled IFC to:

- Ramp up the global dissemination of sustainable finance knowledge and practices through SBN expansion of membership to represent more emerging market financial regulators and financial sector industry associations.
- Channel support to SBN members to participate in the global sustainability dialogue. While financing is recognized as critical in achieving green growth at the national level and addressing climate change at the international level, SBN is focused on emerging markets and the role of banking sector (expanding to also include capital markets).
- Support China to host a global knowledge hub on green finance. With such knowledge hub based in China, SBN could generate and share China's green finance experiences with SBN member countries and other markets.


CWPF-Transport Transformation and Innovation Knowledge Platform (TransFORM) Program

| | | | | |
|---|-------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Country  | China | CWPF Funding US\$500,000 | Disbursement Rate 98.78% | Participating Chinese Entity China Academy of Transport Sciences, China Railway Design Cooperation, Water Borne Transport Institute. |
|---|-------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|

In 2014, the World Bank and the Chinese Ministry of Transport (MOT) signed an MOU to establish the Transport Transformation and Innovation Knowledge Platform (TransFORM) program. TransFORM is a collaborative platform designed to: (i) capture, present, and disseminate the experience and knowledge gained in the course of implementing transport lending and technical assistance programs in China; (ii) facilitate knowledge sharing within China; and (iii) help local government clients in China identify, develop, and implement innovative solutions to key transport challenges.


The CWPF grant supported the development of the TransFORM website, retrospective reports, and knowledge dissemination events that ensured China's transport development experience was available and accessible to the international community, promoted knowledge exchange between China and other countries. Analytical and knowledge work undertaken during the grant informed China's development assistance in other countries.

China One Belt One Road Initiative (OBOR)

| | | | | |
|---|-------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Country  | China | CWPF Funding US\$700,000 | Disbursement Rate 99.97% | Participating Chinese Entity China Institute of Development and Knowledge (CIKD) |
|---|-------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|

The grant financed the production of a flag ship composite study on China's Belt and Road Initiative. The study comprised of eight peer-reviewed papers: (i) Mauro Boffa Trade Linkages Between the Belt and Road Economies; (ii) Paulo Basto Exposure of Belt and Road Economies to China Trade Shocks, (iii) Maggie Chen, Chuanhao Lin Foreign Investment across the Belt and Road: Patterns, Determinants and Effects, (iv) Maryla Maliszewska, Dominique van der Mensbrugghe The Belt and Road Initiative : Economic, Poverty and Environmental Impacts; (v) Hua Tan The Belt and Road Initiative: The Land-based Freight Market Analysis 2010-2016. (vi) Ben Derudder; Xingjian Liu; Charles Kunaka Connectivity along Overland Corridors of the Belt and Road Initiative, (vii) Charles Kunaka Institutional arrangements for corridor implementation and management, Marcus Bartley Johns, Julian Latimer Clarke, Clay Kerswell, Gerard McLinden; Trade Facilitation challenges and reform priorities for maximizing the impact of the BRI.


China and the Global Delivery Initiative: Promoting Knowledge Exchange for Higher Development Impact

| | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|---|---|
|  | Global | CWPF Funding US\$300,000 | Disbursement Rate 75.12% | Participating Chinese Entity China-Africa Development Fund |
|---|---------------|---|---|---|

The grant financed the Global Delivery Initiative (GDI), a joint effort supported by multiple development partners to create a collective and cumulative evidence base of delivery know-how that provides practitioners with the tools and evidence to increase the impact of interventions and achieve transformational change. GDI is a collaboration across the international development community to forge a new frontier in development efforts worldwide. They seek to improve the existing, but fragmented, knowledge of what works in international development—why and most importantly how—and to support practitioners in using these insights to deliver consistent results on the ground.

The grant supported GDI to accomplish this via: (i) the production of delivery case studies focused on capturing the “how” of implementation; (ii) the creation of GDI’s online platform that allows practitioners access to these tools; (iii) convening partners to facilitate dissemination and sharing of experiences while delivering projects and programs; and (iv) providing support to practitioners in member organizations including training prospective case writers in the GDI methodology, organizing and facilitating knowledge exchanges. The grant enabled GDI to document delivery know-how from China-Africa cooperation through an enhanced case study production process, to actively engage the Africa region in the process of capturing and exchanging implementation know-how, and to reinforce the GDI’s role in the facilitation of South-South learning through sharing the implementation knowledge globally.


Investing in Africa Forum (IAF)

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|---|--|
|  | Region Africa | CWPF Funding US\$800,000 (composed as two grants of US\$400,000) | Disbursement Rate 99.97% Grant 1 5.00% Grant 2 | Participating Chinese Entity Ministry of Finance, the China Development Bank (CDB), the China-Africa Development Fund (CAD-Fund), Guangdong Provincial Government, China’s National Development and Reform Commission, National Energy Administration, All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, China EXIM Bank, China’s National Energy Administration, FOCAC, New Structural Economics Institute, Pekin University, Hunan Vocational College of Railway Technology. |
|---|--------------------------------|---|---|--|

The grant created the Investing in Africa Forum (IAF) and supported it to hold IAF events over successive years. It established IAF as a global platform for multilateral cooperation to increase investment in Africa. The grant allowed the IAF to become an annual multi-stakeholder gathering, bringing together representatives of the public and private sectors from China and African countries, international and continental institutions, development partners, and think tanks to deepen policy dialogue, share experiences, and discuss business opportunities to promote investment and sustainable development in Africa. It won strong support on the African continent.


The grant also supported Investing in Africa Think Tank Alliance (IATTA), which is an open and inclusive global knowledge partnership platform that promotes knowledge and experience-sharing and partnerships among think tanks in Africa, China, and worldwide

China in Africa: An In-Depth Understanding of China's Engagement in Sub-Saharan Africa

| Region | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate | Participating Chinese Entity |
|--|--------------|-------------------|---|
|  Africa | US\$300,000 | 99.81% | Institute of New Structural Economics and Institute of South-South Cooperation and Development at Beijing University, Research Institute of the International Financial Forum |


The CWPF grant funds a research project producing a major peer-reviewed publication that will sharpen discussions and international dialogue about a genuinely mutually beneficial relationship between China and other emerging development partners, especially African countries. The analysis will be of the macro-level of political and economic statecraft of Chinese engagement in Africa, experience for Africa from China's development in terms of growth model, poverty reduction, economic restructuring and transformation. The analysis will have a sectorial focus such as China's financing in Africa's infrastructure, agriculture and manufacturing and industries, special economic zones, education and job creation, governance issues, and other topics.

Leveraging China's Experience in Movable Asset Finance Market Development to Expand Infrastructure and Agriculture Finance in Selected EAP Countries (IFC)

| Region | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate | Participating Chinese Entity |
|---|--------------|-------------------|--|
|  East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) | US\$500,000 | 98.6% | Central Bank, Banking Regulator, think-tanks, research institutes, relevant associations, commercial banks, non-banking financial institutions, fintech companies, IFC experts, etc. |

The CWPF grant supported IFC to deepen the knowledge and experience base in China on the development of movable asset finance market, with a focus on infrastructure and agri-finance innovations; Transfer such knowledge and experience to seven EAP countries, working together with IFC projects already operating in those countries, and share important knowledge and experience through regional networks using IFC experts and/or Chinese market players.

Harnessing the Lessons Learned from China's Education Development

| Country | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate | Participating Chinese Entity |
|---|--------------|-------------------|--|
|  China | US\$500,000 | 99.29% | China Ministry of Education (MOE), Yunnan Provincial Department of Education (YPDE), China Institute for Educational Finance Research (CIEFR). |


The CWPF grant supported the World Bank team to apply a systematic approach in documenting Chinese experience at all levels of education and promote knowledge exchanges by field visits, workshops, and conferences. While China has made huge progress in education development in the past, few resources systematically document the progress and challenges of China's education development in English. By collaborating with the Ministry of Education (MOE) and leading Chinese universities, the CWPF grant supported the World Bank team to produce analytical products and policy notes sharing China's experience. To further enhance the knowledge gained from the written work, conferences and small-scale workshops enabled a deeper knowledge sharing between participating countries. The combination of the two project components, together facilitated global knowledge exchange of China's experience.

Sharing China's Clean Energy Experiences

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>Country</p>  <p>China</p> | <p>CWPF Funding</p> <p>US\$500,000</p> | <p>Disbursement Rate</p> <p>80.58%</p> | <p>Participating Chinese Entity</p> <p>China Energy Research Institute (ERI); CREIA, National Energy Administration; Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Department of National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC); National Energy Administration; the National Energy Conservation Center (NECC); the Energy Research Institute (ERI) of NDRC; the China National Institute of Standardization; the China Energy Service Company Association (ESCOs); Qinghai Grid Company; Yellow River Hydropower Company; local Province governments; financial Chinese institutions; and Chinese manufacturers of renewable energy equipment and energy efficient equipment</p> |
|---|---|---|---|

The CWPF grant supported the Bank team to provide knowledge from China's clean energy experiences to other developing countries. It supported the transfer relevant knowledge on successful policies, institutions, and business models related to clean energy. It also informed China's own international assistance programs on clean energy, and contributed to the World Bank Group's clean energy programs in specific countries through South-South learning mechanisms.


China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) Enhancing South-South Cooperation for Stability and Shared Prosperity

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  <p>Global</p> | <p>CWPF Funding</p> <p>US\$500,000</p> | <p>Disbursement Rate</p> <p>99.10%</p> | <p>Participating Chinese Entity</p> <p>CIKD under the Development and Research Center (State Council).</p> |
|---|---|---|---|

The grant enabled the World Bank team to support the emerging infrastructure development and connectivity initiatives between Pakistan and China through CPEC, particularly on energy, transport and economic zone investments with a view to leverage the economic gains for the benefit of both countries and the local communities along the corridor in Pakistan, further regional connectivity and facilitate knowledge exchanges between the private sector and government officials of China and Pakistan. Specifically the grant resulted in: (i) clear diagnosis and policy recommendations provided to decision makers in both China and Pakistan on how CPEC could better leverage its economic gains to both governments, their private sectors, and the local communities, a series of strategy notes will be prepared, (ii) an analysis of soft/hardware connectivity and their prioritization along CPEC corridor; (iii) identification of trade and investment opportunities connecting the demand and supply side; (iv) a stocktaking of current CPEC projects; (v) financial sustainability and debt management; (vi) recommendations for leveraging Special Economic Zones, and (vii) a study simulating impact of CPEC on jobs creation, skills development and people's livelihood improvement.

The grant resulted in better informed policy dialogue around CPEC between economic actors (private sector, think tanks, government agencies), improved knowledge on potential infrastructure development and regional connectivity opportunities (using analytical studies, exposure tours, knowledge events), and the establishment of a private sector dialogue platform informing and influencing a critical mass of influential actors at different levels of government and private sector from both participating countries to maximize financing for development (the cascade approach);

Gateways to Economic Transformation through Infrastructure

| Country | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate | Participating Chinese Entity |
|---|--------------|-------------------|---|
|  China | US\$750,000 | 98.86% | Waterborne Research Institute; Shanghai Maritime University; PWC Beijing; Hong Kong University. |

International gateway and transport corridor infrastructure are the critical enablers for exports and imports, economic transformation and regional integration. China has achieved rapid infrastructure development and economic transformation led by the gateway regions over the past four decades. The grant enabled the World Bank team to support the Africa region accelerate the economic benefits of advanced strategic transport infrastructure development. It achieved this by increasing access to delivery know-how and synthesizing China's development experience on this strategic theme.

Specifically, the grant allowed the team to:

- Capture Chinese experience in the development of transport corridors from gateway ports into the interior, which focused on: (i) gateway ports development; (ii) key inland road, rail, waterway connections serving the gateway and its hinterlands; (iii) urban freight and logistics system serving the gateway city, and (iv) economic and spatial impact of the strategic infrastructures.
- Examine applicability to the development of transport corridors from Djibouti to Ethiopia and from the Tanzanian ports of Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara to the landlocked countries of Eastern and Central Africa,
- Disseminate China's delivery know-how to the key policy makers and World Bank client implementation team in Ethiopia, Djibouti and Tanzania. It achieved this through leveraging Bank's strong pipeline in strategic transport infrastructure development, TransFORM (joint World Bank and China Ministry of Transport Knowledge platform), the Bank's global theme knowledge management team (GTKM), the Bank's global solutions groups (GSGs) and COPs, a basket of knowledge sharing instruments.

China-WBG 40th Anniversary (1980-2020): Producing and Disseminating an Interactive Reference Guide to WBG Knowledge Products on China's Development Experience

| | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate | Participating Chinese Entity |
|--|--------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
|  Global | US\$100,000 | 100% | China MOF |

The CWPF grant enabled the production of a collection of essays that brings together reflections from partners and friends who contributed, participated, and witnessed four decades of partnership between China and the World Bank Group. It shows how opportunities have been maximized and obstacles turned into steppingstones. The collection contains written contributions from some of the key actors involved on both the Chinese and the World Bank sides in the past four decades of partnership. The contributions are based on a set of oral remarks delivered during an online seminar on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the partnership in late October, 2020. They have been considerably revised and expanded in several cases to provide a rich, personal testimony of a remarkable period in China's recent history and an exciting partnership with the World Bank, which at times was an influential adviser and convenor of international ideas and experience for the Chinese leadership. A virtual platform that captures the milestones of the four decades of partnership between China and the WBG with links to a knowledge depository is near completion. The platform will be launched after internal clearances and consultation with counterpart.



3.2.1 Spotlight on Results: China: Leveraging China’s Experience in Movable Asset Finance Market Development to Expand Infrastructure and Agriculture Finance in Selected EAP Countries

Access to finance remains a big challenge in the developing countries, especially for SMEs, agri-business companies, infrastructure operators, etc. One intervention that has found to be particularly useful in increasing private sector access to finance is secured transactions reform (STR) and the development of movable asset finance. China was the first country to embark on a serious STR with IFC assistance. The initiative started in 2004, and significant impacts were generated. The China initiative is one of the most successful efforts in movable asset finance market development in the world in recent decades. It has also been one of the most impactful operations for IFC in China. This experience can be shared with other EAP countries which are undergoing similar reforms.

The CWPF grant supported IFC to further develop the movable asset finance market in seven EAP countries and generated and shared moveable asset finance experience and good practice. The CWPF grant supported IFC to deepen the knowledge and experience base in China on the development of movable asset finance market, with a focus on infrastructure and agri finance innovations. IFC then transferred such knowledge and experience to seven EAP countries working together with the IFC STR projects already operating in those countries. Finally, the grant supported IFC to share important knowledge and experience through regional networks using IFC experts and/or Chinese market players.

The grant activities contributed to IFC securing the following impact (table 10 below).

TABLE 10. Moveable Asset Finance

| Indicators | Target | Actual |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Outcomes | | |
| 1 Value of financing facilitated in China (in USD) – cumulative end figure | 1,500,000,000,000 | 2,015,317,104,421 |
| 2 No. of MSMEs that have received loans secured by movables in China | 190,000 | 814,339 |
| 3 Value of financing facilitated in 7 EAP countries (in USD) | 2,200,000,000 | 3,561,922,500 |
| 4 No. of MSMEs that have received loans secured by movables in 7 EAP countries | 50,000 | 62,113 |



3.2.2. Spotlight on Results: Improving Freight Transit And Logistics Performance of the Trans-Caucasus Transit Corridor

The CWPF grant enabled the project to provide support to the Georgia Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development and the Azerbaijan Ministry of Economy (both countries are on the Caucasus Transit Corridor (CTC) so that they could: (i) identify physical and non-physical impediments along the CTC; (ii) assess its performance using a corridor performance monitoring tool; (iii) identify priority actions to improve corridor competitiveness and logistics, and (iv) disseminate the findings to a wider audience and private sector participants through workshops and media coverage. This work improved regional cooperation and exposure to best practices through South-South knowledge exchange.

In summary, the CWPF grant produced an assessment of existing government strategies, related to trade logistics and freight transit that are being used by Georgia and Azerbaijan in the context of the CTC. This included the basic market characteristics and the business rationale of the CTC to identify the main freight forwarders, cargo owners, shippers and logistic service providers. It also provides basic information about existing business activities in the CTC.

The grant then facilitated the World Bank team to further develop the findings of the assessment. This included: (i) identifying the main non-physical barriers along the CTC based on information gathered from some of the primary users of the corridor, (ii) creating a detailed overview of existing infrastructure, and identification of main physical barriers along the CTC and needed improvements, (iii) assessing corridor performance, including benchmarking against competing corridors in terms of time and cost, and an overall assessment of market potential, and (iv) answering how much containerized freight the CTC can potentially capture from the China – European Union export market as compared to the existing baseline freight volumes, as well as a qualitative analysis of the potential for the CTC to capture traffic from additional markets.

Following the extrapolated assessment, the grant enabled the preparation of a strategy and action plan for improving the efficiency and competitiveness of the CTC based on the analysis from previous activities. This included: (i) summarizing the main existing physical and non-physical barriers that require specific correction, adjustment or investment; (ii) developing policy measures and investments that are needed to remove physical and non-physical barriers and improve logistics along the CTC; (iii) preparing and ranking the interventions and actions to eliminate barriers for each country, and (iv) formulating a timeline for implementation of actions.

The Chinese partners that shared their knowledge and experience included the China Railway Express and CRCT, the China Ministry of Transport, the National Development and Reform Commission, and the cities of Chengdu and Zhengzhou.

3.2.3 Spotlight on Results: Ethiopia Small Irrigation for Agricultural Growth

The Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has made the development of irrigation schemes (small, medium, and large) as a pivotal component of its poverty reduction strategy and a key component of its Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II). The GTP II aims to increase the area of land covered by small scale irrigation from 2.34 million hectares in 2014-15 to 4.14 million hectares by the end of 2019-20. It also plans to increase the area coverage of medium and large-scale irrigation from 658,340 hectares in 2014-15 to 954,000 hectares by the end of 2019-20. This is an overall increase of the irrigation coverage by more than two million hectares in just five years.

The CWPF supported the World Bank to respond to a request by the Government of Ethiopia, and conduct an analysis of the policy and regulatory aspects and lay out potential options (pros and cons) for improving irrigation water governance and institutional arrangements (include the ownership and operation of irrigation dams in view of dam safety) in Ethiopia. With the cooperation of the China Ministry of Agriculture and the Foreign Economic Cooperation Centre (FECC), the project produced an evaluation of infrastructures and performance assessment of new small-scale irrigation schemes which were developed during the first phase of Agricultural Growth Program (AGP-I), and an analysis of Water Governance and Institutional Arrangements in Ethiopian Irrigation.

3.2.4 Spotlight on Results: Sustainable Finance and Banking Network (formerly SBN)

The CWPF grants supports the core costs associated with the Sustainable Finance and Banking Network (SFBN). Established in 2012, SFBN is a voluntary community of financial sector regulators, central banks, ministries of finance, ministries of environment, and industry associations from emerging markets committed to advancing sustainable finance for national development priorities, financial market deepening, and stability.

The CWPF supports IFC to function as SFBN's Secretariat and knowledge partner, assisting members to share knowledge and access capacity building to support the design and implementation of national sustainable finance initiatives.

As of March 2022, SFBN comprises of 72 member institutions representing 62 countries and US\$43 trillion (86 percent) of the total banking assets in emerging markets.

SFBN members are committed to moving their financial sectors towards sustainability, with the twin goals of: (i) improved risk management and governance of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors by financial institutions (FIs) including management and disclosure of climate risks, and (ii) increased capital flows to activities with positive environmental and social impact, including climate change mitigation and adaptation.

SFBN continues to support members to advance sustainable finance in their countries and regions through:

- Virtual and in-person global gatherings, such as the SFBN Biennial Meetings
- Peer-to-peer exchanges among members, such as study tours, virtual knowledge exchanges, and learning events
- Member-led thematic working groups
- Regular membership communications on policy and implementation developments across member countries
- The biennial SFBN Global and Country Progress Reports

SFBN has closely cooperated with the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (CBIRC), the China Institute of Finance and Sustainability, the Center for Green Finance Research, Tsinghua PBCSF, and the China Banking Association (CBA). CBIRC and CBA are founding members of the SFBN. CBIRC serves as a co-chair of SFBN Measurement Working Group from 2016 to 2020 and is now a co-chair for the new SFBN Data & Disclosure Working Group. SFBN has facilitated regular exchanges to introduce China's green banking practices with other SFBN members, including Indonesia and Pakistan which are funded by the CWPF grant. CBA has shared global best practices on ESG investing and shared Chinese banks' best practices in support of other SFBN countries.

3.2.5 Spotlight on Results: One Belt One Road - Leveraging Transport Corridors for Regional and Local Economic Development by Strengthening Global Value Chains, Trade and Investment

The CWPF supported the World Bank team to analyse and collate a study on greater trade and investment flows between China and its partner countries in the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) connectivity context with a view to promoting economic growth and job creation in a mutually beneficial way. The analytical study informed trade and investment policies of BRI participating countries and contributed to assessments of potential investments in China and BRI countries through an analysis of BRI connectivity. The study aimed to ensure that policy makers and policy advisors are more able to promote reforms in trade and investment policies and generate or capture opportunities to strengthen connectivity along key corridors.

While originally designed as a stand-alone analytical study the CWPF grant activities were reoriented to provide inputs to the World Bank Flagship BRI study. The Flagship study assessed infrastructure gaps and potential gains of BRI transport projects, proposed complementary reforms and identified risks together with mitigation measures.



3.2.6 Spotlight on Results: Sharing China's Moveable Asset Finance Experience

Access to finance remains a significant challenge in developing countries, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), agri-business companies, infrastructure operators, etc. One intervention that has been found to be particularly useful in increasing private sector access to finance is secured transactions reform and the development of movable asset finance.

China was the first country to embark on a serious Secured Transactions Reforms with IFC assistance. The initiative started in 2004, and significant impacts were generated. The China initiative is one of the most successful efforts in movable asset finance market development in the world in recent decades. It has also been one of the most impactful operations for IFC in China. This experience can be shared with other East Asia and Pacific (EAP) countries which are undergoing similar reforms.

The CWPF grant contributed further develop the movable asset finance market in China and seven EAP countries and generate and share Chinese experience and expertise in the EAP region (Vietnam, Cambodia, Mongolia, Laos, Myanmar, Philippines and Thailand).

Between 2018 and 2020, the grant facilitated the promotion of a deeper development of the movables finance industry in China through focusing on legal and regulatory reform, and market promotion and education. The promotion included improving the function of Non-Deposit Taking Lenders (NDTLs), Supply Chain Finance (SCF), SCF e-platforms, and warehouse finance including Warehouse Receipt (WR) finance. To contribute to the improvement of the regulatory and supervisory framework in China the grant supported advocacy and knowledge support to the CBIRC to develop and issue policy instruments including the Guiding Opinions on Promoting Supply Chain Finance (2019), Regulation on Credit Insurance (2020), and Notice on Promoting Intellectual Property Finance (2019).

The grant supported the transfer of crucial expertise and experience on movable asset finance to EAP countries. For example, in Mongolia and Vietnam, where the Secure Transaction (ST) law was issued and the collateral registry had been established, knowledge dissemination focused on introducing movables finance practice to lending institutions. In Myanmar, where ST law is not yet approved, the priority was to introduce China's successes in ST reform and highlight the critical role of movables finance in SME and rural finance, in order to educate legislators and government entities.

The seven EAP countries addressed through the grant-financed activities were in different stage of secured transactions and movables finance market development. Through leveraging China experiences, progress was made in either legal reform or movables finance market development in each economy:

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p>></p> <p>A new generation of movables finance projects were launched in Vietnam, Cambodia and Mongolia focusing on Supply Chain Finance, including some emphasis on agri-chains and similar initiatives are being prepared in Indonesia and Philippines.</p> | <p>>></p> <p>A good Secure Transaction Law was approved in the Philippines in August 2018.</p> <p>>>></p> <p>Myanmar's Secure Transaction Law was finalized and submitted to the Myanmar Parliament: Myanmar was at the early stage of secured transactions reform.</p> | <p>>>>></p> <p>The number of registrations in Cambodia, Mongolia and Vietnam increased in during the grant activities. These registrations contain infrastructure loans such as hydro power finance and agri-loans (in Mongolia based on the registry statistics of January-June 2020 over 30% of loans are agri).</p> | <p>>>>>></p> <p>Overall, the grant recorded 78,997 registrations, US\$3.56 billion financing facilitated, and 62,113 SMEs supported.</p> |
|--|--|--|---|

Agri-finance has been a particularly difficult area to tackle in developing economies. The size of the market for smallholders alone is estimated at US\$450 billion; and a majority of which are unmet. The Chinese experience indicates that movables finance is one of the proven ways to promote agri-finance sustainably. It has been found that it is safer and more efficient to work through agri-value chains rather than lending to individual farmers or agri-business. For example, among the financing facilitated by the National Electronic Accounts Receivable Finance Platform supported by the grant, a large portion of the loans are for rural and agricultural businesses. This is evidenced in the scope of business of the large corporates that joined the Platform (large firms join the Platform and share their payables information to enable their SME suppliers to access to AR finance). Many of the large corporates on the Platform are in agri-businesses, such as Happy Mart (agriculture and food processing), Zhanchui Food (food processing), Chuying Agri and Animal Husbandry Group (chicken and pig farming, food processing), and Shaoxin Wine Group (wine processing).

Supply chain finance is a way to organize movables finance and has gained great interest across the Region. China already has a super large SCF volume per year (at least US\$1.5 trillion) with heavy use of e-platforms. In this regard, the grant supported IFC's Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation (FCI) team to mobilize a leading academic, Prof. Song Hua, to develop a SCF knowledge book with cases from the Chinese market. The book was completed in 2019; and some of the cases and insights from the book have been used by the team and other experts in their presentations and talks for other countries. The book will continue to be of value to the on-going Asian SCF projects outside China.

3.2.7 Spotlight on Results. Harnessing the Lessons Learned from China’s Education Development

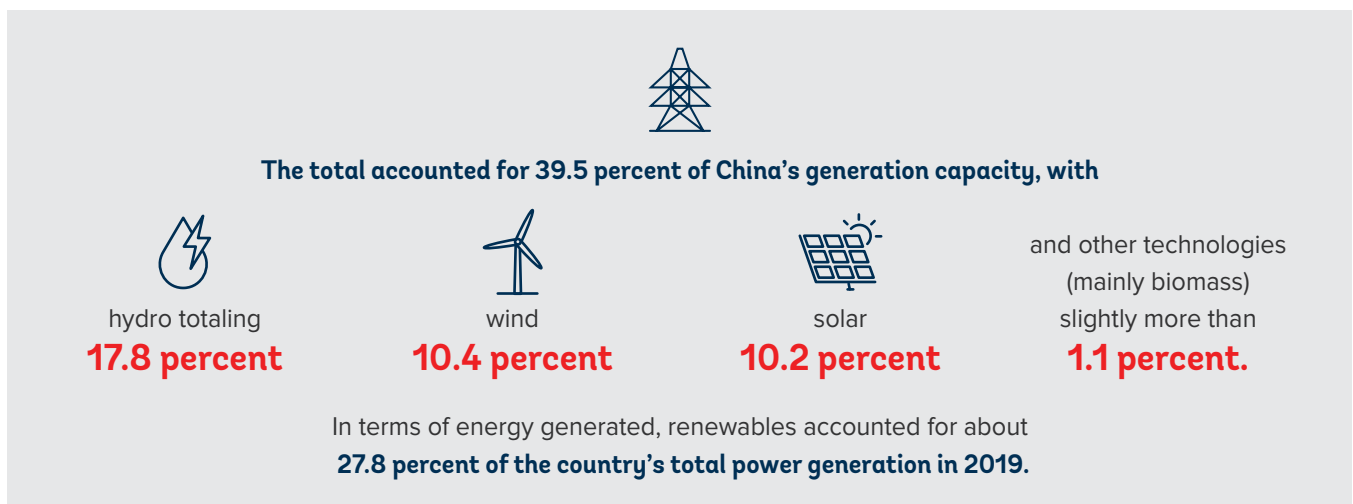
China has the world’s largest education system. Over the past three decades, China has made remarkable progress in universalizing compulsory education, expanding access at all levels, and reducing adult illiteracy. These achievements in education development has supported the country’s impressive economic growth by supplying labor force with medium-to-high skills. In addition to expanding education access, achieving high education quality of China’s education system has also been well recognized. The high performance of the students from the four provinces and municipalities in the recent Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) is a testament to the quality of education that the system can provide. Over its longstanding partnership with the World Bank in education, China has evolved from a recipient of financial and technical assistance to a major contributor to the world’s knowledge on education development.

The CWPF grant supported the systematic documenting of experiences from China’s education development experiences. These include China’s experiences in managing large education systems, universalizing compulsory education, reducing adult illiteracy, transforming Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) from a supply driven to a demand driven approach, expanding tertiary education and reaching good education outcomes can offer invaluable advice for other developing countries.

The CWPF grant also supported the dissemination of this knowledge and good practice via international conferences and learning events. Following the success of the May 2016 Shanghai forum on equitable and excellent education systems, a subsequent “Shanghai Consensus” was drawn to call for renewed focus on learning outcomes and provide a venue for participants to showcase their education sector policies and share practical learning experiences from across the world. Under this component, follow-up international conferences and learning events were organized to foster knowledge partnerships between China and developing countries in policies and reforms to achieve inclusive and sustainable education development.

3.2.8 Spotlight on Results: Sharing China’s Clean Energy Experience

No country has expanded its power sector and its clean energy sector as rapidly or at such a scale as China in the history of the world. China’s installed capacity of renewable energy (RE) power generation increased from slightly more than 20 gigawatts (GW) in 1980, mostly from hydropower, to nearly 795 GW in 2019, the largest capacity in the world, accounting for more than 31 percent of the global installed capacity. It surpassed the combined capacity installed in the United States, Brazil, and Germany by 44 percent. By 2019, installed hydropower capacity had reached more than 358 GW, followed by wind with 209 GW, solar with 204 GW, and others combining for 22 GW.



Regarding Energy Efficiency (EE), beginning in 1997, China developed its EE services industry from scratch to become easily the largest in the world, with more than 6,000 Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) and annual energy performance contracting investments surpassing the US ESCO industry, with more than US\$17 billion of business volume in 2018.

The CWPF grant recognized that while the Chinese experience is country specific, in many aspects China offers multiple opportunities for smaller developing countries to identify similarities with their own present green energy challenges. These opportunities include: the diversity of contexts (natural resources, regional endowment and economic development), and the successive stages of development of both the renewable energy and the energy efficiency industries through which China has progressed. The Chinese experience can be valuable for practitioners in developing countries designing their own policy frameworks to scale up results in clean energy development in accordance with their own economic structures and institutional contexts.

The CWPF grant captured and shared knowledge about China's clean energy experiences to other developing countries. It facilitated the transfer of Chinese knowledge on successful policies, institutions, and business models related to clean energy. It also developed a knowledge cache that informs China's international assistance programs on clean energy, and contributes to the WBG's clean energy programs in specific countries, an activity that was reinforced through South-South learning mechanisms.

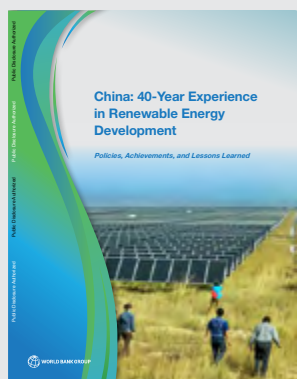
China's clean energy experience were transferred to all World Bank energy teams and now inform World Bank's clean energy programs in all countries developing such programs. In the EAP region Indonesia, Mongolia, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Vietnam were identified as presenting the best contexts for the incorporation of China's clean energy experience.

Partner Spotlight: China Renewable Energy Industries Association.

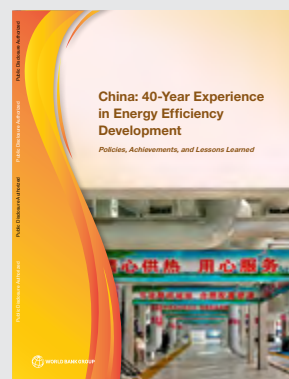
The Chinese Renewable Energy Industries Association (CREIA) was established in 2000 with the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the State Economic and Trade Commission (SETC). The mission of the organisation is to promote the adoption of renewable energy advanced technologies and actively advance the commercialisation of Chinese renewable energy. In China, CREIA supports the implementation of the 10th Five-Year-Plan guidelines for national economic and social development. The guidelines indicate that energy development should apply the following principles:

- take advantage of local resources,
- optimize the energy mix,
- use energy efficiency applications extensively,
- enforce environmental protection,
- actively develop wind, solar, biomass, and other new and renewable energy resources, and
- promote energy conservation and comprehensive utilization technologies.

CREIA along with the China Energy Research Institute (ERI) contributed leading Chinese expertise to the two flagship publications by the CWPF grant:



China: 40-Year Experience in Renewable Energy Development - Policies, Achievements, and Lessons Learned and



China: 40-Year Experience in Energy Efficiency Development - Policies, Achievements, and Lessons Learned.


















3.3 Window 2: Results and Progress Towards Results (Call 3 Active Grants)

Under Window 2 (Knowledge Development and South-South Learning) the third call solicited proposals in the following two categories:


- **Knowledge Development and South-South Learning** focusing on strategic engagement and/or initiatives. Proposals were required to demonstrate strategic and/or sustained engagement and highlight relevant and transferrable experience from China. Proposals were required also to articulate how knowledge generation and dissemination activities will potentially build capacity or generate debate and/or influence policy making or complement the World Bank's lending portfolio. Activities previously funded through previous CWPF grants and that have demonstrated strong results were included as eligible for additional funding.
- **Sector Case Studies on 40 years of Poverty Reduction in China.** Proposals were solicited from MTI, Transport, Agriculture, Health, and Education GPs to develop case studies on a topic of the GPs' choice to document China's development experience in a specific sector over the past 40 years. In particular, the case studies should demonstrate how progress in a given sector has contributed towards poverty reduction and how the World Bank's engagements have influenced sectoral reforms relevant for poverty reduction. They should further summarize the key reform events over the past 40 years and make an attempt to distinguish between China specific context and experience of potentially wider applicability.

TABLE 11. Window 2 Active Grants

| Grant | Sector | Country/Region |
|--|---|--|
| Better Results in General Health Attained in Africa |  Health |  Africa |
| Bangladesh: Building Effective Teachers |  Education |  Bangladesh |
| Global Exchange on Primary Health Care Transformation |  Health |  Global |
| Port & Maritime Single Windows in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) |  Trade & Competitiveness |  EAP |
| China and the World: The Smart Use of EdTech to Reduce Learning Poverty |  Education |  China/Global |
| Regional peer-learning and Doing Business reform advice to improve the business environment, and enhance regional integration and connectivity |  Trade & Competitiveness |  EAP/SAR |
| Sustainable Banking Network |  IFC - Green Finance |  Global |
| APEX Green Cities Program |  IFC - Green Finance |  Global |
| Leveraging China's Technical Assistance and Capacity Building in the Use of ICT to improve quality and relevance of Higher Education in sub-Saharan Africa |  Education |  Africa |
| The Alliance for Green Commercial Banks |  IFC-Green Finance |  Global |
| Pakistan - Transforming South Asia's Food System for Inclusive and Sustainable Development through Experience Sharing and Technology Transfer |  Agriculture |  Pakistan |
| Nepal - Transforming South Asia's Food System for Inclusive and Sustainable Development through Experience Sharing and Technology Transfer |  Agriculture |  Nepal |
| Improving the Eurasian Connectivity Gap with and via Central Asia |  Transport and ICT |  ECA |
| Africa: Insect for Human Food and Animal Feed - I4F&F |  Agriculture |  Africa |
| Connectivity for Prosperity: Sharing China's Transport Know-how |  Transport and ICT |  Global |

As of June 30, 2022, the CWPf through Window 2 has granted
US\$7 million to 15 projects
that are active.

Better Results in General Health Attained in Africa

| | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Region | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate | Participating Chinese Entity |
|  Africa | US\$600,000 | 45.97% | China National Health Development Research Center |

The grant strengthens the strategic collaboration between the WBG, Chinese and African organizations engaging in health cooperation in Africa, by forging strategic partnerships for sustainable global health cooperation and by engaging in evidence-based technical collaborations aiming to achieve better outcomes from health aid in Africa.

Bangladesh: Building Effective Teachers


| | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Country | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate |
|  Bangladesh | US\$500,000 | 91.79% |

The grant supports the transfer and adaptation of experience from China's success in building a highly effective teaching force to Bangladesh. It will focus primarily on secondary schools, but outputs will be directly applicable to other education sectors (especially primary) as well.

The grant-financed activities focus on three aspects of teacher effectiveness: teacher in-service training and teacher supervision. Together these aspects represent a mutually reinforcing package of high-impact interventions that are strong determinants of student learning; have been deployed effectively in China; and are severely constrained in current Bangladeshi system.

The activity includes two components: (i) a virtual delivery lab to bring together key actors from Bangladesh and China to identify priority reform interventions and develop detailed delivery plans, and (ii) field-based nimble evaluations which will help design, test, and improve designed delivery and implementation plans for scale-up.

Global Exchange on Primary Health Care Transformation

| | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Region | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate | Participating Chinese Entity |
|  Global | US\$450,000 | 25.65% | China National Health Development Research Center |

This grant supports the global transformation of Primary Health Care (PHC) by facilitating knowledge exchange and technical collaboration between China and a set of countries representative of other regions (e.g., Africa, South Asia, Central Asia, Europe and Latin America).


The main purpose of the global knowledge exchange through this grant is to connect policy makers and practitioners with each other so they can discuss their work, learn from one another -- and achieve improvements in results. The grant includes components: (i) review China's PHC transformation experiences in the past 40 years against the seven dimensions of PHC paradigm shifting; (ii) establish a global knowledge platform for PHC transformation around China's experiences

Port & Maritime Single Windows in Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

| | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Region | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate |
|  EAP | US\$450,000 | 34.37% |

The grant supports the implementation of a pilot Maritime Single Window (MSW) project in a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) in the East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) region. This electronic data interchange (EDI) platform will improve the efficiency of public service delivery via the digitalization of trade transactions between maritime and port-side trade operations, connecting data from compliance and regulatory agencies but also from shipping carriers, terminal operators, traders, freight forwarders, logistics service providers and other private sector companies. Once implemented, MSW is expected to assist governments to adopt best-practice trade ICT interconnectivity governance models, technical standards interoperability policies and innovative digital architectures.

China and the World: The Smart Use of EdTech to Reduce Learning Poverty

| | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|---|---|
|  | Global | CWPF Funding US\$750,000 | Disbursement Rate 45.72% | Participating Chinese Entity Guangdong Provincial Department of Education (GPDE), Yunnan Provincial Department of Education (YPDE) |
|---|---------------|---|---|---|


The grant supports the Bank team to contribute to global public goods through examples on smart use of Education Technology (EdTech) in China. This objective will be achieved by: (i) “discovery” -- documenting notable applications of EdTech in China, especially the practices that resulted in improved learning; (ii) “diffusion” -- scaling up the ongoing “Executive Program on Education Development” series with a focus on EdTech policy and practice, and (iii) “deployment” -- carrying out tailored capacity building activities focusing on teachers and implementation issues. The proposed activities will draw on the successful experience of the ongoing CWPF activities, especially in the areas of field visit and incorporation of detailed examples. The direct beneficiaries of the proposed activities are the education officials and practitioners in participating developing countries. The indirect beneficiaries are the students who benefit from improved EdTech policy and practice as a result of the knowledge sharing.

Regional peer-learning and Doing Business reform advice to improve the business environment, and enhance regional integration and connectivity

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
|  | Region EAP and/or SAR | CWPF Funding US\$150,000 | Disbursement Rate 99.90% |
|---|--|---|---|

The grant supports the provision of a peer-learning platform and selected technical advice (TA) to improve the business environment and ease of doing business. The proposed activity consists of: (i) providing a peer learning platform to learn from the experience China has had in reforming its business environment and (ii) selected TA for the design and implementation of regulatory reforms in specific areas measured by Doing Business to stimulate private sector growth. This proposal directly falls under the connectivity thematic priority identified by the CWPF which includes: (i) transport connectivity and infrastructure development, (ii) trade and trade-related reforms, and (iii) doing business and public procurement reforms.

Sustainable Banking Network (SBN)

| | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|---|--|
|  | Global | CWPF Funding US\$500,000 | Disbursement Rate 31.88% | Participating Chinese Entity CBIRC, China Institute of Finance and Sustainability, Center for Green Finance Research, CBA |
|---|---------------|---|---|--|

The grant supports the global program of SBN in its objective of changing the behaviour of private sector financial institutions in emerging markets to integrate considerations of risk and impact related to the environment (including climate change), society, and corporate governance into financial sector decision making. It does this by enabling reforms in national policy by financial regulators and in the voluntary standards promoted by industry associations.

To achieve the overall objective, SBN will i) advise members on the development of sustainable finance strategies, guidelines, roadmaps. ii) improve awareness, knowledge, and skills among SBN members on emerging international good practices in sustainable finance. iii) connect SBN members to WBG programs and building the capacity of private sector financial institutions.

APEX Green Cities Program

| | | | |
|---|---------------|---|---|
|  | Global | CWPF Funding US\$350,000 | Disbursement Rate 53.35% |
|---|---------------|---|---|

The APEX (Advanced Practices for Environmental Excellence in Cities) Green Cities Program is a new IFC initiative that supports cities in emerging economies to accelerate the implementation of ambitious and transformative policy actions and investments that significantly contribute to transitioning to low-carbon and resource-efficient growth pathways.

This grant supports the upgrade the current APEX Tool into an advance online platform. The tool enables cities to quickly assess the most cost-effective way to incorporate measures into their investment and policy pipelines, in order to achieve the APEX Standard. The grant will also support the launch of the APEX Standard and a wide dissemination of APEX to cities worldwide.


Leveraging China's Technical Assistance and Capacity Building in the Use of ICT to improve quality and relevance of Higher Education in sub-Saharan Africa

| | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Region | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate |
|  Africa | US\$750,000 | 29.64% |

The grant supports (i) capacity building of ACE hosting institutions in the use of technology-enhanced learning for improved quality and relevant higher education delivery; (ii) promote collaboration of ACE hosting institutions in the use of technology-enhanced learning for improved quality and relevant higher education delivery; (iii) provide technical assistance; and (iv) support knowledge sharing between Chinese and African policy makers and think tanks; and advance collaboration on research and training between African knowledge and skills hubs and Chinese firms.

The activity contributes to developing the capacity of African universities to deliver high quality programs within ASET areas through enhanced use of Technologies.

The Alliance for Green Commercial Banks (IFC)

| | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|--|
|  Global | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate | Participating Chinese Entity |
| | US\$450,000 | 88.64% | Hongkong Monetary Authority (HKMA); CBA; MEP; Centre for Finance and Development of Tsinghua University; and CCICED |

The grant supports the development and launching of a Green Commercial Bank Alliance, first in Asia, and then expanding to LAC, Africa and other regions.

The Alliance for Green Commercial Banks is a new global initiative that brings together financial institutions, banking industry associations, research institutions, and innovative technology providers to work together to develop a community of green commercial banks across emerging markets and finance the infrastructure and business solutions needed to urgently address climate change. Starting in Asia, in partnership with HKMA, IFC via the Alliance works to support financial institutions on their journey to become leading green banks.

The Alliance enables financial institutions, industry associations, research institutions and innovative technology providers to come together and foster an eco-system that: (i) accelerates the green transformation of financial institutions; (ii) enables commercial banks to provide green finance at scale.

The grant is used to establish the Alliance's secretariat, promote the Alliance as a new peer-learning platform, develop regional anchors, and support a series of initial activities, including: (i) Annual Global Forum (of green commercial banks), seminars and regional study tours; (ii) green finance market report; (iii) development of trainings and application tools and (iv) Green bank awards selection and evaluation.

Transforming South Asia's Food System for Inclusive and Sustainable Development through Experience Sharing and Technology Transfer (Pakistan & Nepal)

| | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Countries | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate |
|  Pakistan and Nepal | US\$400,000 | 11.42% |

The grant supports Pakistan and Nepal counter many daunting and inter-related challenges in their agriculture and food sectors. Grant activities focus on the following areas: (i) experience sharing and policy dialogue between China and South Asia; (ii) exploring the urban food agenda (institutional setups, governance mechanisms, private sector incentives); and (iii) supporting input and output marketing systems development particularly in areas of agri-food system logistics and ICT.

Executing these activities will be built on four mutually reinforcing principles: (i) it must be demand-driven to ensure high degree of ownership; (ii) it must incorporate international best practices; (iii) whenever possible, it must reflect climate change as a cross-cutting theme in relevant activities and (iv) all recommendations should be action-oriented (for example, through piloting in ongoing World Bank projects).

Improving the Eurasian Connectivity Gap with and via Central Asia

| | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Region | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate |
|  ECA | US\$450,000 | 31.27% |

The grant supports the Governments of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan in improving transport connectivity to facilitate trade and enhance their integration to regional and global value chains. The activity entails a comprehensive assessment of regional and global connectivity options and identify most efficient corridors that would improve transit potential and competitiveness of Central Asia countries, focusing on Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, and boost the countries' trade opportunities regionally within Central Asia and globally with the markets in China, Russia, Europe and South Asia.

Africa: Insect for Human Food and Animal Feed - I4F&F

| | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Region | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate |
|  Africa Region | US\$450,000 | 25.82% |

The grant supports the Africa Region to implement pilots and learning to increase the potential of using micro-livestock, or insects, to reduce food insecurity and food production's harmful impacts to the climate and natural environment in Africa. The grant supports the transfer of learning from the Chinese insect farming development experience and pilot insect production and processing technologies in Africa, including Kenya and Zimbabwe. Insect farming for human food or animal feed would intensify low-carbon, climate-smart insect protein production, processing, and commercialization in Africa in a sustainable manner. The task would generate relevant and transferrable experience from China on insect-based protein production and processing technologies for food and feed and share this information with African countries. The grant activities will include pilot insect farming in Africa to generate new development knowledge, addressing knowledge gaps. This will build local African capacity for food production and inform the World Bank's regional lending in the food and agriculture sectors. This grant will provide practical technological solutions to food insecurity and undernutrition that would provide high quality protein for people and animals, potentially creating jobs and livelihoods and growing local African economies.

Connectivity for Prosperity: Sharing China's Transport Know-how

| | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Region | CWPF Funding | Disbursement Rate |
|  Global | US\$750,000 | 6.78% |

This activity builds on previous success of the Transport Transformation and Innovation Knowledge Platform (TransFORM) which has benefited from CWPF Funding.

The grant supports creation of a strategic and results-driven platform for sharing China's experience on transformative connectivity development with other client countries.

Grant activities focus on the following areas: (a) a diagnostic on how connectivity improvement in different provinces and different stages of China's development contributed poverty reduction over the past 40 years; (b) customized knowledge products and practical solutions in six key sub-sectors areas and based on diagnosis of countries/regions in demand; (c) tailored peer-to-peer learning, rapid policy diagnostics, customized technical assistance, and operational support; and (d) a dynamic online community for knowledge dissemination and tripartite collaboration.



3.3.1 Spotlight on Better Results in General Health Attained in Africa

The CWPF grant supports joint efforts by the Government of China and the World Bank to strengthen African countries' health system to better cope with COVID and be more prepared to prevent future outbreaks.

Despite being implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic, the grant activities have secured a MoU signed between the Government of China and the World Bank HNP global practice. The grant supported other strategic partnership activities such as co-sponsoring China-African collaboration forum in 2018.

The grant supported evidence-based technical collaboration between the World Bank and China for the benefit of World Bank client countries. Technical collaboration areas were carefully examined and concrete terms of reference for each technical collaboration were developed. The grant has already identified African countries for potential collaboration including Tanzania, Kenya and Ghana. COVID perspectives have been applied to the technical collaboration areas (e.g., protection of health care workers during public health crisis, resilient health system in response to pandemic). The grant will be completed by the end of May 2023.

3.3.2 Focus on Results. Port & Maritime Single Windows in Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

The CWPF enables the provision of hands-on technical assistance to the Maritime Authorities in Fiji for the improvement of the supporting legal and regulatory framework, and the adoption of appropriate software ensuring the lean interconnectivity with existing e-platforms on the port side of operations. This is being achieved through two work streams. The first involves the development of assessments and diagnostics for the Maritime Single Window (MSW).

Work on producing the blueprint in the form of a Port Logistics Digital Gap Analysis (DGA) diagnostic has commenced and is 75% complete. The World Bank team has initiated the ICT institutional and procedural mapping of Fiji's maritime sector related to the vessel clearance. Work is underway to analyse the institutional framework and governance models, public sector enterprise architecture, and standards for data interoperability between government agencies, especially Port Community Systems and Nation Single Windows.

The second involves the development of a MSW Implementation Roadmap. In the context of the Blueprint development, the CWPF grant has enabled the team to already started the structuring of the Implementation Roadmap. Once completed, it will be discussed with the government and define the next actions both in terms of (a) the business environment reforms; and (b) the scope and technical characteristics of the MSW solution itself. The grant is expected to close in November 2022.



3.3.3 Spotlight on Results: APEX Green Cities Program

The City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality is home to an estimated 3.8 million people, is an important industrial and logistics hub in Gauteng Province, South Africa. Through implementation of the Growth and Development Strategy 2055 (GDS 2055), the City aims to become a “delivering, capable, sustainable” city by 2055.

As part of its strategy, the City has prioritised responding to climate change through various initiatives, including the development of a Green City Action Plan developed by the IFC with support from the CWPF. The plan identifies actions including city-level policies, investments, and planning strategies — that can help the City meet its climate mitigation and sustainability targets. As such, it aims to increase the pipeline of public and private climate-related investments that can be influenced by city-level policies and plans. The actions identified in the Green City Action Plan will contribute to the various strategic themes of the GDS 2055, in particular: “re-urbanise in order to achieve sustainable urban integration”; “re-generate in order to achieve environmental wellbeing”; and “re-mobilise in order to achieve social empowerment”.

The Green City Action Plan was developed as part of IFC’s wider engagement with the City which aims to help it improve efficiency and develop and implement projects that can attract and leverage private sector expertise and capital, focusing on energy and water services. Alongside the Action Plan, the grant activities included developing the APEX App that allows users to plan for sustainable development, evaluate the impacts of green actions in the user’s city, develop long-term climate action plans, or identify investment projects suitable for green financing.

During the development of the Action Plan and App IFC engaged with Peking University, Tsinghua University, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, the Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP) and Renesola on various aspects of green planning and development.

3.4 Window 3. Human Resource Cooperation

Window 3 of the CWPF, Human Resource Cooperation, supports human resource cooperation between the WBG and the Government of China, financing training activities as well as Chinese officials placed in the Bank and the IFC as well as Bank and IFC staff on external service assignments to Chinese institutions. Window 3 is not yet operational.

3.5 Window 4. Global Infrastructure Facility

The CWPF supports the Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF) with US\$25 million through Window 4. GIF is a G20 Initiative that was established in 2014 as a global collaboration platform to address the shortage of bankable infrastructure projects and boost private investment in sustainable, quality infrastructure projects in EMDEs.

GIF enables collective action among a wide range of partners through the inputs of private sector investors and financiers to leverage resources and expertise and build bankable infrastructure project pipelines that attract private financing.

GIF provides funding and advisory technical support to governments and MDBs on how to select, design, structure, de-risk and bring to market high-quality, sustainable, and bankable infrastructure programs and projects in EMDEs.

GIF measures its work against dual targets — to bring to market sustainable, quality infrastructure projects and to expand the market for private infrastructure finance in EMDEs. GIF provides a range of products to assist its clients through all phases of the project lifecycle — from earliest concept to financial closing — including the Project Readiness Assessment Activity (PRA), Project Definition Activity (PDA), and Project Preparation Structuring Activity (PPSA).

GIF supports the preparation of public infrastructure programs and projects, which aim to mobilize private capital, including through a concession, PPP, or other forms of private participation.

Fiscal year 2021 marked the first year of GIF's Post-Pilot phase and to date GIF has mobilized US\$2.1 billion in private capital, with more than US\$15 billion in private mobilization expected as closings are reached over the medium term. GIF has contributed significantly to the WBG's private capital mobilization target and is also advancing climate-smart initiatives such as the World Bank's Green, Resilient and Inclusive Development (GRID) approach, the G20's QII Principles, and other sustainable infrastructure initiatives.

By the end of the Pilot period in June 2020, GIF had “market tested” its business model by establishing a robust project pipeline and effectively progressing towards its dual targets — to bring to market sustainable, quality infrastructure projects and to expand the market for private infrastructure finance in EMDEs.

With the start of the Post-Pilot phase in July 2020, GIF introduced an enhanced results monitoring system to ensure that project level outputs, outcomes, and progress made towards achieving expected impacts are comprehensively tracked and reported, while codifying lessons learned for dissemination in the emerging market infrastructure finance ecosystem.

**GIF COVID-19
RESPONSE FACILITY**

14
Activities during
FY21 totaling:
\$ 4.2 million

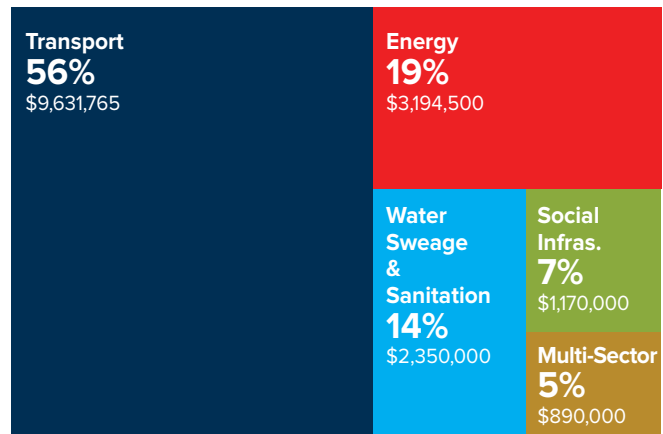
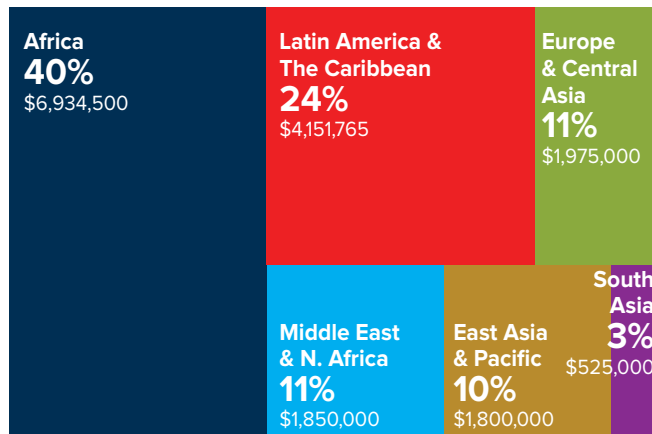
**Estimated total
investment of:
\$ 11 billion**
Expected from the
private sector:
\$ 7 billion

The GIF COVID-19 Response Facility was launched in June 2020 to address the global pandemic and its negative impacts on client governments and their infrastructure project preparation activities. An initial US\$1 million in funding was made available to offer immediate supplemental financial resources for disrupted project preparation activities and the establishment of infrastructure investment programs to build back better and greener.

After a year of stronger than expected demand an additional donor support, the facility's operations were extended. As of June 2021, the facility had supported 14 activities totalling US\$4.2 million, with an estimated total investment of US\$11 billion, and US\$7 billion expected from private sector mobilization. GIF's COVID-19 Response Facility continues to be a cornerstone of operational support in FY22.

During its first several years, GIF achieved remarkable success. Since its inception, GIF's project portfolio has grown significantly despite COVID-19, unstable markets, and a global economic downturn. As of June 30, 2021, it had approved 115 infrastructure project activities across 57 countries, expected to mobilize about US\$75 billion in total investment and US\$50 billion from the private sector if all approved projects close.

Similar to the CWPF's way of working, knowledge, partnerships, and communications (KPC) are essential to GIF's work. GIF developed a KPC agenda as a strategic priority to facilitate the delivery of GIF's strategic objectives and energize its unique role as a global collaboration platform. In FY21, KPC advanced GIF's mission by developing and disseminating knowledge products, expanding partnership engagements and collaborations, and enhancing its brand through targeted, and impactful communications built on its comparative advantages.



3.5.1 FY 22 GIF Outcomes

Project Origination and Approvals

GIF approved 25 activities in FY22 including 12 under the COVID-19 Response Facility, with funding in the amount of US\$18 million in 21 countries, supporting potential total private infrastructure investment of more than US\$6 billion. 96 percent of the funding supports climate smart projects. To date GIF has approved 138 activities in 62 countries.

Project Closings & Results

As of September 2022, the GIF has approved 145 infrastructure programs and projects across 66 countries. Through its pipeline of project preparation support provided to date, 19 GIF-supported projects have reached commercial/ financial closing and have mobilized US\$9 billion in private investment. GIF has continued to be a key contributor to WBG PCM throughout FY22:

GIF has continued to be a key contributor to WBG PCM throughout FY22:

- **IFC:** In FY22, four of GIF-supported projects achieved Commercial Close (Uzbekistan's Syrdarya Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCCGT), Senegal's BRT project, Brazil's Road Concessions program for Nova Dutra and BR-153) and one project achieved financial close (Brazil's Road Concessions program for the BR-153 highway), entailing private investment of US\$530 million.¹⁰
- **IBRD/IDA:** Supporting US\$238 million in IBRD/IDA's PCM by extending US\$4.2 million in support of three projects in Cabo Verde, Cameroon, and Cameroon-Chad.¹¹ The GIF is supporting an expected PCM of US\$2.9 billion through three projects for FY23.
- **MIGA:** In FY22, one GIF-supported project achieved commercial and financial close. The Bogota Healthcare Program, funded through the GIF's COVID-19 Response Facility, represents the first activity with MIGA as the Technical Partner (TP). The project mobilized US\$254 million in private investment.

Project Highlights

The signing of a 15-year concession contract covering the acquisition, operation, and maintenance of rolling stock as part of Senegal's Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system project in Dakar. Marking the commercial close of the project, the agreement was signed between the Senegalese government and a consortium led by Meridiam during a ceremony held in the presence of WBG President, David Malpass, and President of Senegal, Macky Sall. The project is expected to mobilize US\$200 million in private capital over the 15-year contract and have significant positive climate impact with the use of electric buses.

The commercial close and signing of the project agreements for the GIF-supported 1,600MW Syrdarya CCGT plant in Uzbekistan between the government and the consortium of Électricité de France (France), Nebras Power (Qatar), Sojitz (Japan), and Kyuden (Japan). The winning consortium intends to achieve financial close within the next 12 month with an anticipated mobilization of US\$1 billion in private capital. The project will help to replace current conventional thermal generation with new, state-of-the-art CCGT technology, improving energy efficiency by approximately 20 percent.

Key activities have been:

- Downstream Financing Window development
- Concept refinement and consultation for the Credit Enhancement Facility, with plans to scale-up fundraising efforts over FY23.
- Ongoing collaboration with Global Investors for Sustainable Development (GISD), MDBs, and potential anchor donors to support the Sustainable Infrastructure Investment Platform (SIIP).

¹⁰ The amount of PCM might be subject to change pending Board Approval and confirmation of final amounts.

¹¹ Total Private Capital Mobilized projects and respective amounts are preliminary and subject to approval by the WB Board according to the methodology followed by the WB and agreed among MDBs.



Knowledge, Partnerships, & Communications Highlights

Partnerships

- Support to G20-IWG. Under the current Indonesian G20 Presidency, the GIF been invited to participate at the G20-IWG working with World Bank on a deliverable under the first workstream on ‘Scaling up sustainable infrastructure investment by leveraging private sector participation.’ The final stocktaking report will be delivered to the IWG in September 2022.
- Fundraising. Raised additional \$26 million despite the challenging environment in the midst of the ongoing pandemic and other crisis.
- MDB Technical Partners. Completed accreditation assessment for new Technical Partners, IsDB and AIIB, amounting to a total of 10 MDB partners; approved first joint project with AIIB
- Global initiatives. Beyond engaging its 60+ Advisory Council network (comprised of EMDE governments, donors, MDBs, and private investors/financiers), GIF has been leading on key initiatives focused on the acceleration of sustainable finance including: “Finance to Accelerate the Sustainable Transition-Infrastructure” (FAST-Infra) initiative, Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance (CCFLA), GISD, and Climate Finance Leadership Initiative (CFLI).
- SI Label under FAST-Infra. GIF has been co-chairing with Macquarie a working group focused on creating the Sustainable Infrastructure Label (SI Label), which seeks to provide consistent, globally applicable guidance on evaluating the sustainability of infrastructure on an asset-level. The SI Label was officially launched at COP26 in November 2021 and the consortium that will serve as Secretariat to the SI Label has been selected and will be announced at COP27.
- CFLI Country Pilots in India and Colombia. GIF collaborated with CFLI to launch two country pilots in India (launched in September 2021) and Colombia (launched in April 2022) focused on identifying sector-specific policy barriers and NDC financing priorities that can help unlock private sector climate finance. GIF and its MDB partners will support the host governments to address those policy issues selectively.
- GISD GIF mobilization platform. GIF is supporting GISD and potential donors to develop a private sector mobilization platform targeting institutional investors that can benefit from pipeline of the GIF and MDBs with credit enhancement support from potential donors.

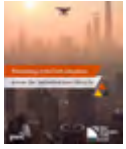
AC Events & convenings:

- Two GIF Advisory Council Meetings in December 2021 and May 2022 that focused on, respectively: scaling-up investment in sustainable infrastructure to support the post-COVID recovery and financing the energy transition through private sector participation.
- A “brown bag lunch” (BBL) knowledge-sharing session on incorporating gender considerations throughout the infrastructure project lifecycle, serving as the kickoff event of the GIF and PPIAF’s joint gender initiative.
- A BBL on key findings and recommendations from the launch of the Climate Toolkits for Infrastructure PPPs (CTIP3), the first in a suite of toolkits being developed by the GIF, PPIAF, and IFC Transaction Advisory Services (IFC CTA) on how to embed climate mitigation and adaptation within infrastructure PPP projects and priority sectors.

Knowledge:



- A joint report co-published by GIF, PPIAF, and IFC CTA entitled [Climate Toolkits for Infrastructure PPPs \(CTIP3\)](#).



- A joint brief co-published by the GIF and PwC exploring InfraTech implementation in infrastructure PPPs entitled [Promoting InfraTech Adaptation Across the Infrastructure Lifecycle](#);



- A desk review and gap analysis report prepared in coordination with PPIAF entitled [Mainstreaming Gender in Infrastructure](#).

- A collaborative brief for the Global Solutions Initiative's Intersecting report with Climate Policy Initiative (CPI), the Germany Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ), and World Resources Institute (WRI), focused on improving the capacity of national development banks to unlock climate finance opportunities at the city-level.
- A final draft of a guidebook for project team leaders on Clean Technology Buses, drawing on best practices from the GIF's portfolio of BRT projects (undergoing final design and layout).



- The launch of the [Public Street Lighting PPP Project Structure Practical Guide](#), which builds on the GIF's interventions on the Brazil Public Street Lighting Program to provide practical advice on how to structure similar PPPs.



- The GIF also contributed to the [Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Officer Handbook](#) developed by the Global Center on Adaptation (GCA), with the support of WB, ADB, and AfDB.

Communications:

- The launch of the inaugural GIF Annual Highlights Report (2021).
- Release of 16 blogs, press releases, newsletters, and briefs.

3.5.2 Spotlight on Results. Clean Power: Geothermal Resource Risk Mitigation (GERM) Facility (Indonesia).

Geothermal, a clean and renewable energy source, could significantly decarbonize Indonesia's power sector in economical and sustainable ways. Recognizing this, in 2019, the World Bank, with GIF support and financing (US\$1,750,000) established the Geothermal Resource Risk Mitigation (GERM) Facility, housed and operated by PT SMI, a financial institution of the Ministry of Finance of Indonesia, to provide financing to private and public sector geothermal developers.

An early-stage GIF Project Definition Activity (PDA) outlined the design, terms and conditions of the risk mitigation products, selection and eligibility criteria for qualifying developers, operationalization plan, and conducted market soundings with public and private developers. A subsequent GIF Project Preparation Structuring Activity (PPSA) provided funding of US\$1.75 million to PT SMI to support implementation of the facility and provide transaction advisory support.

GERM is expected to reduce 187 Mt CO₂e of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by enabling an additional 1,000 MW of geothermal based electricity generation over the lifetime of the 10-year project. In subsequent phases, GERM will be scaled to reach a target of 29GW of geothermal energy production and enable the use of clean energy technology instead of coal-fired and diesel-fired generation in power markets. The project is expected to mobilize approximately US\$4 billion in private capital.

Partnerships with Chinese Institutions

Cooperation with Chinese entities has been an important aspect of how activities financed by the CWPf achieve outcomes. This is particularly the case given that the CWPf has mainly financed knowledge sharing and the development of private sector cooperation. The kind of participation of Chinese entities varies considerably on a grant-by-grant basis as discussed under the previous section. It ranges from the technical advice of key staff from Chinese line ministries to the active matching of private sector companies with counterparts in developing economies.

Iterative list of cooperating Chinese and China-based entities

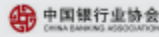
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | Agricultural Development Bureau of Guangdong Province |  | CapitaLand China Retail Trust (CRCT) |
|  | Alibaba Group |  | Changzhou Vocational Institute of Mechatronic Technology |
|  | All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce |  | Changxing Taihu Electric Corporation |
|  | Ant Financial |  | Chen Guang Biotech Group Co. (CCGB) |
|  | Anji Play China |  | Chengdu Agricultural College |
|  | AVIC International |  | Chengdu Textile College |
|  | Beijing Normal University |  | China Academy of Information and Communication Technology |
|  | Beijing University Institute of New Structural Economics |  | China Academy of Transport Sciences |
|  | Beijing University Institute of South-South Cooperation and Development |  | China AI Industry Association |
|  | Build Your Dreams (BYD) |  | China Association of Warehouse and Distribution |



China Banking and Insurance
Regulatory Commission (CBIRC),



China Irrigation and Drainage
Centre (CIDDC)



China Banking Association (CBA)



China National Institute of
Standardization



China Center for International
Knowledge on Development
(CIKD)



China Power International



China Central Bank



China Railway Design
Cooperation



China Centre for Disease Control



China Railway Express



China Council for International
Cooperation on Environment and
Development (CCICED)



China Renewable Energy
Industries Association (CREIA)



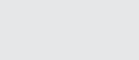
China Development Bank (CDB)



China Roads and Bridges
Corporation (CRBC)



China Development Research
Foundation



China Sustainable Transport
Center



China Electric Power Equipment
& Technology



China Telecom Global



China Energy Research Institute
(ERI)



China's National Development
and Reform Commission

China Energy Service Company
(ESCO)



China's National Energy
Administration



China EXIM Bank



China-Africa Development Fund
(CAD-Fund)



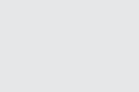
China Green Finance Committee



Chinese Academy of Sciences
(CAS)



China National Health
Development Research Center



Chinese Institute of Internet
Business Finance



China Institute for Educational
Finance Research (CIEFR)



Chongqing Business Vocational
College

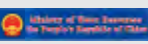



China Institute of Water Resources
and Hydropower Research



Chongqing City Management
College

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | Chongqing College of Electronic Engineering |  | Guangdong Province Department of Commerce |
|  | Chongqing Industry Polytechnic College |  | Guangdong Food and Drug Vocational College |
|  | Chongqing Jianzhu College |  | Guangdong Industry Polytechnic |
|  | Chongqing Medical and Pharmaceutical College |  | Guangdong Polytechnic of Water Resources and Electric Engineering |
|  | Chongqing Three Gorges Medical College |  | Guangdong Provincial Department of Education (GPDE) |
|  | Chongqing Water Resources and Electric Engineering College |  | Guangdong Provincial Financial Bureau |
|  | City of Chengdu |  | Guangdong Provincial Government |
| 郑州市 | City of Zhengzhou |  | Hengye Electrics |
| | CRC Movables Interest Registry Co., Ltd. |  | Hong Kong University |
|  | Development and Research Center (State Council) |  | Hongkong Monetary Authority (HKMA) |
|  | DianShu, SIMI Mobile |  | Huakong Inv. Group |
| | Energy Research Institute (ERI) of NDRC |  | Huakong Inv. Group |
|  | Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) |  | Humana People to People Movement |
|  | Foreign Economic Cooperation Center (FECC) |  | Huanggang Polytechnic College |
|  | Global Energy Interconnection Development and Cooperation Organization (GEIDCO) |  | Huawei Technologies |
|  | Guang'an Vocational Technical College |  | Hunan Vocational College of Railway Technology |

| | |
|---|---|
|  ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability |  Ministry of Human Resource Development |
|  Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP) |  Ministry of Science and Technology |
|  Institute of Environment and Sustainable Development in Agriculture |  Ministry of Transport |
|  Jiangsu Department of Education |  Ministry of Water Resources |
|  Jiangxi Environmental Engineering Vocational College |  Nanchang Institute of Technology |
|  Jiangxi Red Soil Research Institute |  National Development and Reform Commission |
| Jinan DianShu Entrepreneurship Assistance Technology Co., Ltd |  National Energy Administration, the National Energy Conservation Center (NECC) |
|  Kunming Metallurgy College |  National Institute of Educational Sciences |
|  Lianhe Company |  New Structural Economics Institute |
|  Ma'anshan Rural Commercial Bank's (MRCB) |  Ningbo Polytechnic |
|  Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) |  Ningxia Polytechnic |
|  Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) | Nonglian Shuangchuang Co. |
|  Ministry of Education (MOE) |  Peking University |
|  Ministry of Environment Protection (MEP) |  People's Bank of China (PBOC) |
|  Ministry of Finance |  Qingdao Harbour Vocational & Technical College |
|  Ministry of Health |  Qinghai Grid Company |



Renesola



Tencent Research Institute



Research Institute of the International Financial Forum

Torch Agency



Renmin University of China

Tsinghua Center of Economics and Finance



Save the Children China



Tsinghua University



Shaanxi Institute of Technology

Tsinghua University, Centre for Finance and Development



Shandong Vocational College of Science and Technology

Tuz Park



Shanghai Jiao Tong University



Water Borne Transport Institute



Shanghai Zhuoran Engineering Co



Waterborne Research Institute; Shanghai Maritime University

Shenzhen Factors Association



Weifang Vocational College



Sichuan College of Architectural Technology



Weihai International,



State Grid Corporation of China



Xianyang Vocational Technical College

State Office of Comprehensive Agriculture Development (SOCAD)

Yellow River Hydropower Company



Taitong (Tastod) Construction Co.



Yunnan Provincial Department of Education (YPDE)

Tahoe Electric



Yunnan Normal University

Taitong (Tastod) Construction Co.



Zhengzhou Railway Vocational & Technical College



Tencent



01.

Annex 1. Portfolio

Active Grants¹² (Amounts in US\$ Millions, as of June 30, 2022)

| Window 1 | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Grant Name | Grant Number | WBG Unit /GP | Region | Grant Amount | Disbursements | Disbursement Rate |
| Impact Bond / Loan market development and investment preparation | TF0B5053 | IFC - Green Finance | Global | \$500,000.00 | \$14,428.31 | 2.89% |
| Window 2 | | | | | | |
| Better Results in General Health Attained in Africa | TF0A8946 | Health, Nutrition & Population | Africa | \$600,000.00 | \$275,825.31 | 45.97% |
| Bangladesh: Building Effective Teachers | TF0B5026 | Education | Bangladesh | \$500,000.00 | \$458,959.00 | 91.79% |
| Global Exchange on Primary Health Care Transformation | TF0B5038 | Health, Nutrition & Population | Global | \$450,000.00 | \$115,413.29 | 25.65% |
| Port & Maritime Single Windows in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) | TF0B5039 | Trade & Competitiveness | EAP | \$450,000.00 | \$154,652.28 | 34.37% |
| China and the World: The Smart Use of EdTech to Reduce Learning Poverty | TF0B5043 | Education | China/Global | \$750,000.00 | \$275,825.31 | 45.97% |
| Regional peer-learning and Doing Business reform advice to improve the business environment, and enhance regional integration and connectivity | TF0B5083 | Trade & Competitiveness | EAP/SAR | \$150,000.00 | \$342,890.55 | 45.72% |
| Sustainable Banking Network | TF0B5087 | IFC - Green Finance | Global | \$500,000.00 | \$149,847.01 | 99.90% |
| APEX Green Cities Program | TF0B5302 | IFC - Green Finance | Global | \$350,000.00 | \$159,407.61 | 31.88% |
| Leveraging China's Technical Assistance and Capacity Building in the Use of ICT to improve quality and relevance of Higher Education in sub-Saharan Africa | TF0B5527 | Education | Africa | \$750,000.00 | \$186,717.24 | 53.35% |
| The Alliance for Green Commercial Banks | TF0B5546 | IFC-Green Finance | Global | \$450,000.00 | \$222,265.26 | 29.64% |
| Pakistan - Transforming South Asia's Food System for Inclusive and Sustainable Development through Experience Sharing and Technology Transfer | TF0B5739 | Agriculture | Pakistan | \$300,000.00 | \$398,886.88 | 88.64% |
| Nepal - Transforming South Asia's Food System for Inclusive and Sustainable Development through Experience Sharing and Technology Transfer | TF0B5786 | Agriculture | Nepal | \$100,000.00 | \$15,815.56 | 5.27% |
| Improving the Eurasian Connectivity Gap with and via Central Asia | TF0B5794 | Transport and ICT | ECA | \$450,000.00 | \$29,859.36 | 29.86% |
| Africa: Insect for Human Food and Animal Feed - I4F&F | TF0B5991 | Agriculture | Africa | \$450,000.00 | \$140,722.06 | 31.27% |
| Connectivity for Prosperity: Sharing China's Transport Know-how | TF0B7410 | Transport and ICT | Global | \$750,000.00 | \$116,169.26 | 25.82% |
| Total | | | | \$7,500,000.00 | \$2,832,715.63 | 37.77% |

¹² TF0B5739 and TF0B5786 were approved as one grant and should be treated as such

Closed Grants (Amounts in US\$ Millions, as of June 30, 2022)

| Grant Name | Grant Number | WBG Unit /GP | Country | Grant Amount | Disbursements | Disbursement Rate |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Implementing Resilient and Inclusive Transit Oriented Development (TOD): Support to Mumbai Urban Rail Project (MUTP3) and Sharing of Experience | TF0A3494 | Transport and ICT | India | \$500,000.00 | \$498,922.56 | 99.78% |
| Development of Public Health Capacity in African Countries | TF0A3694 | Health | Western Africa | \$800,000.00 | \$750,547.87 | 93.82% |
| The Regional Coordination on Improved Agriculture Water Management | TF0A3844 | Agriculture | Middle East and North Africa | \$700,000.00 | \$689,866.85 | 98.55% |
| Agriculture: Climate-Smart Agriculture/Poverty Reduction | TF0A4002 | Agriculture | Mozambique | \$700,000.00 | \$693,488.37 | 99.07% |
| China Climate Finance for Fls & leveraging CHUEE experience across CSA/CEA/LAC | TF0A4005 | IFC | China | \$700,000.00 | \$693,664.38 | 99.09% |
| WB-CN: AFR Agri Investment Priorities | TF0A4064 | Agriculture | Africa | \$300,000.00 | \$293,025.35 | 97.68% |
| Preparation Studies for Digital CASA - Central Asia Project | TF0A6575 | Transport and ICT | Kyrgyzstan | \$600,000.00 | \$599,990.21 | 100.00% |
| Africa Regional TVET/Skills Centers of Excellence | TF0A6666 | Education | Global | \$900,000.00 | \$899,945.75 | 99.99% |
| Private Sector Development Facility for Africa | TF0A6985 | IFC | Africa | \$900,000.00 | \$889,115.98 | 98.79% |
| Preparation Support to Irrigation Modernization and Climate-Smart Agriculture Project in Uganda | TF0A7999 | Agriculture | Uganda | \$600,000.00 | \$548,989.05 | 91.50% |
| Central Asia-South Asia Railways Connectivity | TF0A9073 | Transport and ICT | ECA; SAR | \$650,000.00 | \$640,363.11 | 98.52% |
| Developing Skills and Technical-Scientific Capability in Priority Sectors in sub-Saharan Africa: Leveraging China's Knowledge and Experience | TF0A3696 | Education | Eastern Africa | \$700,000.00 | \$699,297.84 | 99.90% |
| Improving Freight Transit and Logistics Performance of the Trans-Caucasus Transit Corridor | TF0A3842 | Transport and ICT | Multi-Regional | \$500,000.00 | \$499,989.01 | 100.00% |
| China WBG Partnership Facility- Ethiopia Small Irrigation for agricultural growth | TF0A4006 | Agriculture | Ethiopia | \$700,000.00 | \$699,047.38 | 99.86% |
| South-South Learning and Knowledge Sharing for watershed management, infrastructure and agriculture | TF0A4008 | Agriculture | India | \$433,000.00 | \$432,331.04 | 99.85% |
| Global Infrastructure Connectivity Alliance: Pathways to an Integrated Asia | TF0A4189 | Transport and ICT | World | \$500,000.00 | \$499,978.88 | 100.00% |
| China - SBN (IFC) | TF0A4227 | IFC | World | \$700,000.00 | \$697,539.28 | 99.65% |
| TransFORM-CWPF | TF0A4345 | Trade and Competitiveness | China | \$500,000.00 | \$493,912.78 | 98.78% |
| China OBOR | TF0A4383 | Trade and Competitiveness | China | \$700,000.00 | \$699,757.79 | 99.97% |
| China and the Global Delivery Initiative: Promoting Knowledge Exchange for Higher Development Impact | TF0A4600 | Global Theme - Knowledge | World | \$300,000.00 | \$225,358.13 | 75.12% |

| | Grant Number | WBG Unit /GP | Country | Grant Amount | Disbursements | Disbursement Rate |
|--|--------------|--|---------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Investing in Africa Forum (IAF) and Investing in Africa Think Tank Alliance (IATTA) | TF0A4723 | Africa VPU | Africa | \$400,000.00 | \$399,877.63 | 99.97% |
| China in Africa: An In-Depth Understanding of China's Engagement in Sub-Saharan Africa | TF0A4888 | Africa VPU | Africa | \$300,000.00 | \$299,441.28 | 99.81% |
| Investing in Africa Forum (IAF) - Fifth Edition | TF0B2833 | Africa VPU | Africa | \$400,000.00 | \$20,515.95 | 5.13% |
| Leveraging China's Experience in Movable Asset Finance Market Development to Expand Infrastructure and Agriculture Finance in Selected EAP Countries | TF0A6608 | IFC | EAP | \$500,000.00 | \$493,021.07 | 98.60% |
| Harnessing the lessons learned from China's education development | TF0A6888 | Education | China | \$500,000.00 | \$496,465.27 | 99.29% |
| Sharing China's Clean Energy Experiences | TF0A6958 | Energy and Extractives | China | \$500,000.00 | \$402,914.93 | 80.58% |
| China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) Enhancing South-South Cooperation for Stability and Shared Prosperity | TF0A7450 | Pakistan Country Management Unit (CMU) | World | \$500,000.00 | \$495,476.35 | 99.10% |
| Gateways to Economic Transformation through Infrastructure | TF0A8177 | Transport and ICT | China | \$750,000.00 | \$741,486.66 | 98.86% |
| China-WBG 40th Anniversary (1980-2020): Producing and Disseminating an Interactive Reference Guide to WBG Knowledge Products on China's Development Experience | TF0B5711 | China CMU | Global | \$100,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | 100.00% |
| Total | | | | \$16,333,000.00 | \$15,594,330.75 | 95.48% |

CWPF Budget Overview (Amounts in US\$ millions; as of June 30, 2022)

| | FY16 | FY17 | FY18 | FY19 | FY20 | FY21 | FY22 | Cumulative |
|--|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| Contributions (TF072456) | | | | | | | | |
| Contributions | \$10.00 | \$40.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$50.00 |
| Window 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Transfer to the Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF) | \$5.00 | \$15.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$4.50 | \$24.50 |
| Fund Balance | | | | | | | | \$0.18 |
| Window 1 and 2 (TF072447) | | | | | | | | |
| Window 1 Commitments | \$0.00 | \$3.70 | \$3.65 | \$0.00 | \$0.50 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$7.85 |
| Window 2 Commitments | \$0.00 | \$5.73 | \$3.35 | \$0.00 | \$6.90 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$15.98 |
| Disbursement in Windows 1 and 2 (77%) | \$0.00 | \$1.37 | \$4.55 | \$4.89 | \$3.02 | \$1.77 | \$2.79 | \$18.43 |
| Program Administration Commitments | \$0.00 | \$0.15 | \$0.14 | \$0.11 | \$0.09 | \$0.22 | \$0.00 | \$0.71 |
| Program Administration Disbursements (100%) | \$0.00 | \$0.08 | \$0.14 | \$0.04 | \$0.22 | \$0.17 | \$0.06 | \$0.71 |
| Administration Fee | | | | | | | | \$0.51 |
| Fund Balance | | | | | | | | \$0.95 |
| Contributions (TF073501) | | | | | | | | |
| Contributions | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$2.54 | \$0.00 | \$2.54 |
| Transfer to the Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF) | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.50 | \$0.50 |
| Program Administration Commitments | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.27 | \$0.27 |
| Program Administration Disbursements (7.8%) | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.02 | \$0.02 |
| Fund Balance | | | | | | | | \$1.77 |
| Total Balance | | | | | | | | \$2.90 |





**Annex 2.
List of Participating
Chinese Entities and
Analytical Outputs
for Select Grants**

| Grant(s) Name | List of all Chinese entities that have partnered | List of all analytical outputs |
|---|---|---|
| Window 1 | | |
| Preparation Studies for Digital CASA - Central Asia Project | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. China Telecom, 2. Huawei, 3. Tencent Cloud, 4. The Venture Capital Profession Commission of The Science and Technology Financial Promotion Association of China, 5. The China High-Tech Industry Development and Eurasian Market Strategic Association, 6. Eurasian Union of The Torch Center | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Digital Infrastructure Preparation Study for Regional Digital Connectivity Infrastructure 2. Digital Platforms and Smart Solutions Preparation Report 3. Regional Cooperation in Enabling Environment for the Digital Economy 4. Uzbekistan Open Data Readiness Assessment |
| Impact Bond / Loan market development and investment preparation | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training Programme for Citibanamex 2. Training Programme for the Bolivian Stock Exchange 3. Webinar for the Chilean Stock Exchange initiative 4. 2 Webinars for Febraban | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training Programme for Citibanamex 2. Training Programme for the Bolivian Stock Exchange 3. Webinar for the Chilean Stock Exchange initiative 4. 2 Webinars for Febraban |
| Window 2 | | |
| Sharing China's Clean Energy Experiences | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Finance 2. China Energy Research Institute (ERI). 3. China Renewable Energy Industries Association (CREIA). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC): Department of Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Department • Department of Energy Research Institute 4. National Energy Administration, the National Energy Conservation Center (NECC), 5. China National Institute of Standardization 6. Chinese ESCOs, 7. Qinghai Grid Company 8. Yellow River Hydropower Company | <p>Reports</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. China: 40-Year Experience in Energy Efficiency Development - Policies, Achievements, and Lessons Learned. 2. China: 40-Year Experience in Renewable Energy Development - Policies, Achievements, and Lessons Learned. <p>Working Paper</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Energy Efficiency Development in China: The Successful Partnership of China and the World Bank Group on Energy Efficiency, 1992-2020. 4. Renewable Energy Development in China: A 40-Year China-World Bank Partnership. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TransFORM-CWPF • Connectivity for Prosperity: Sharing China's Transport Know-how • Gateways to Economic Transformation through Infrastructure | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Transport 2. China Transport News 3. China Academy of Transportation Science 4. China Waterborne Transport Institute 5. Research Institute of Highway | |
| APEX Green Cities Program | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peking University 2. ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability 3. Tsinghua University 4. Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP) 5. BYD 6. Renesola | Summary Report: City of Ekurhuleni Green City Action Plan |

| Grant(s) Name | List of all Chinese entities that have partnered | List of all analytical outputs |
|---|--|---|
| Africa: Insect for Human Food and Animal Feed - I4F&F | The Ministry of Agriculture | |
| Sustainable Banking Network (SBN) | China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (CBIRC) China Institute of Finance and Sustainability Center for Green Finance Research, Tsinghua PBCSF China Banking Association (CBA) | <p>Research papers, reports, and case studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case study on South Africa Green Taxonomy Development to the G20 working paper on green taxonomy. • G20 Synthesis Report and the Roadmap that capture cutting-edge knowledge from SBFN members about barriers and opportunities <p>Technical review to the following sustainable finance policies/guidelines:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central banks of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) endorsed the initiative on the ASEAN Sustainable Banking Principles (SBP), proposed by the State Bank of Vietnam on March 31, 2021. 2. Vietnam's State Securities Commission launched the Handbook "How-to Issue Guide for Green Bonds, Social Bonds, and Sustainability Bonds" on April 15th, 2021. 3. Central Bank of Iraq launched its first ESG code and integrated ESG online banking scorecard on May 26, 2021. 4. The Board of the Financial Regulatory Commission (FRC) in Mongolia launched the regulation on issuance and registration of the green bonds on June 17, 2021. 5. Central bank of Egypt issued the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Finance on July 18, 2021. 6. Thailand's Working Group on Sustainable Finance published the Sustainable Finance Initiatives for Thailand on August 18, 2021. 7. Indonesia Green Taxonomy. 8. Nepal Rastra Bank issued a Guideline on Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) for Banks and Financial Institutions, requiring integration of ESRM into credit risk management processes on February 14, 2022. <p>SBFN Newsletters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SBFN Newsletter – December, 2020 • SBFN Newsletter – March, 2021 • SBFN Newsletter- July, 2021 |

| Grant(s) Name | List of all Chinese entities that have partnered | List of all analytical outputs |
|--|--|--|
| China WBG Partnership Facility- Ethiopia Small Irrigation for agricultural growth | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ministry of Agriculture 2. Foreign Economic Cooperation Center (FECC) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluation of infrastructures and performance assessment of new small-scale irrigation schemes which were developed during the first phase of Agricultural Growth Program (AGP-I). 2. Water Governance and Institutional Arrangements in Ethiopian Irrigation: Key Issues and Options. |
| Pakistan - Transforming South Asia's Food System for Inclusive and Sustainable Development through Experience Sharing and Technology Transfer | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) China 2. Shanghai Jiaotong University in China 3. Xinjiang Agriculture University, Xinjiang China | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy note on food price inflation and accompanying blog / webinar 2. Policy note/blog on impact of COVID-19 on food system is finalized and is about to become public. File attached. 3. Ongoing: Urban Food system study underway, a preliminary background research report on selected cities submitted by firm (attached). Consumer and market insights being consolidated now. 4. Ongoing: Study on Solar Pumping for irrigation underway with inception report already received. Two chapters are expected mid-April. |
| Regional peer-learning and Doing Business reform advice to improve the business environment, and enhance regional integration and connectivity | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Finance 2. State Administration of Market Regulation 3. Beijing Administration of Market Regulation 4. Shanghai Administration of Market Regulation 5. State Taxation Administration and Guangdong Provincial Tax Service 6. National Energy Administration 7. Guangzhou Power Supply Company | Draft Case Study: Business Registration Reforms in China |
| China in Africa: An In-Depth Understanding of China's Engagement in Sub-Saharan Africa | | Africa and China in the 21st Century: Economic Engagement, Experiences and Opportunities |

