



**THE WORLD BANK**

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Operations Policy & Country Services

# Theme Taxonomy and definitions

Revised July 1, 2016



## World Bank Theme Taxonomy and definitions (Revised July 1, 2016)

### Themes are:

- Goals and objectives of Bank-supported activities
- Policy areas
- Used to capture Bank support to Sustainable Development Goals

### Themes are not:

- Methods or instruments of delivery of Bank support or ways of doing business
- Mutually exclusive

Codes	Themes	Pg.	Codes	Themes	Pg.
<b>10</b>	<b>ECONOMIC POLICY</b>	<b>1</b>	311	Financial Sector Oversight and Policy/Banking Regulation & Restructuring	21
			312	Financial Sector Integrity	22
<b>11</b>	<b>Fiscal Policy</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>Financial Infrastructure and Access</b>	<b>23</b>
111	Fiscal Sustainability	1	321	Credit Infrastructure	24
112	Public Expenditure Policy	1	322	Payment & Markets Infrastructure	25
113	Debt Policy	2	323	MSME Finance	26
114	Tax Policy	2	324	Financial Inclusion	27
115	Subnational Fiscal Policies	3	<b>33</b>	<b>Finance for Development</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Macro-financial policies</b>	<b>3</b>	331	Disaster Risk Finance	28
121	External Finance	3	332	Agriculture Finance	30
122	Monetary and Credit Policies	3	333	Infrastructure Finance	32
123	Macroeconomic Resilience	4	334	Housing Finance	34
<b>13</b>	<b>Economic Growth and Planning</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>36</b>
131	Inclusive Growth	4	<b>41</b>	<b>Public Finance Management</b>	<b>36</b>
132	Structural Transformation and Economic Diversification	5	411	Public Expenditure Management	36
133	Green Growth	5	412	Domestic Revenue Administration	37
134	Spatial Growth	5	413	Debt Management	37
135	Macroeconomic & Structural Policy Modelling	6	<b>42</b>	<b>Rule of Law</b>	<b>38</b>
136	Migration, Remittances and Diaspora Engagement	6	421	Judicial and other Dispute Resolution Mechanisms	38
<b>14</b>	<b>Trade</b>	<b>7</b>	422	Legal Institutions for a Market Economy	39
141	Trade Facilitation	7	423	Personal and Property Rights	40
142	Trade Logistics	7	<b>43</b>	<b>Public Administration</b>	<b>40</b>
143	Trade Policy	8	431	Administrative and Civil Service Reform	40
<b>20</b>	<b>PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>9</b>	432	Transparency, Accountability and Good Governance	41
<b>21</b>	<b>Business Enabling Environment</b>	<b>9</b>	433	E-Government, incl. E-services	41
211	Investment and Business Climate	9	434	Civil Registration and Identification	42
212	Regulation and Competition Policy	10	435	Public Assets and Investment Management	42
213	Innovation and Technology Policy	11	436	State-owned Enterprise Reform and Privatization	44
<b>22</b>	<b>Jobs</b>	<b>11</b>	437	Municipal Institution Building	44
221	Job Creation	12	<b>44</b>	<b>Data Development and Capacity Building</b>	<b>45</b>
222	Job Quality	13	441	Data Production, Accessibility and Use	46
223	Youth Employment	13	442	Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building	47
<b>23</b>	<b>Public Private Partnerships</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>Enterprise Development</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>Social Inclusion</b>	<b>48</b>
241	Entrepreneurship	18	511	Indigenous People and Ethnic Minorities	48
242	Global value chains	18	512	Other Excluded Groups	49
243	MSME Development	19	513	Participation and Civic Engagement	50
<b>25</b>	<b>Regional Integration</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>Social Protection</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>26</b>	<b>ICT</b>	<b>19</b>	521	Social Safety Nets	51
261	ICT Solutions	20	522	Social Insurance and Pensions	52
262	ICT Policies	20	523	Social Protection Delivery Systems	53
<b>30</b>	<b>FINANCE</b>	<b>21</b>	524	Disability	53
31	Financial Stability	21			

<b>53</b>	<b>Fragility, Conflict and Violence</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>Rural Development</b>	<b>75</b>
531	Conflict Prevention	54	721	Rural Markets	76
532	Post-conflict Reconstruction	55	722	Rural Non-farm Income Generation	76
533	Forced Displacement	56	723	Rural Infrastructure and service delivery	76
<b>60</b>	<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND GENDER</b>	<b>57</b>	724	Rural Water and Sanitation	77
<b>61</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>57</b>	725	Land Administration and Management	77
			726	Geospatial Services	77
<b>62</b>	<b>Disease Control</b>	<b>59</b>	727	Land Policy and Tenure	78
621	HIV/AIDS	59	<b>73</b>	Cultural Heritage	<b>78</b>
622	Malaria	60	<b>74</b>	Road Safety	<b>78</b>
623	Tuberculosis	60			
624	Neglected Tropical Diseases	60	<b>75</b>	Disaster Risk Management	<b>79</b>
625	Non-communicable Diseases	61	751	Disaster Response and Recovery	80
<b>63</b>	<b>Health systems and Policies</b>	<b>62</b>	752	Disaster Risk Reduction	80
631	Health System Strengthening	62	753	Disaster Preparedness	81
632	Health Service Delivery	62	754	Flood and Drought Risk Management	81
633	Health Finance	63	<b>80</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE</b>	<b>82</b>
634	Private Sector Delivery in Health	63		<b>MANAGEMENT</b>	
635	Reproductive and Maternal Health	63	<b>81</b>	<b>Climate change</b>	<b>82</b>
636	Adolescent Health	64	811	Mitigation	82
637	Child Health	64	812	Adaptation	83
<b>64</b>	<b>Demographics and Aging</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>Environmental Health and Pollution Management</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>65</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>65</b>	821	Air Quality Management	83
651	Access to Education	65	822	Water Pollution	84
652	Education Financing	66	823	Soil Pollution	84
653	Science and Technology	66	<b>83</b>	<b>Renewable Natural Resources Asset Management</b>	<b>84</b>
654	Teachers	66	831	Forests Policies and institutions	85
655	Student Assessment	67	832	Fisheries Policies and institutions	85
656	Education Governance, School-Based Management	67	833	Oceans	86
657	Standards, Curriculum and Textbooks	68	834	Biodiversity	86
658	Education Facilities	68	835	Landscape Management	87
659	Private Sector Delivery of Education	68	836	Coastal Zone Management	87
<b>66</b>	<b>Labor Market Policy and Programs</b>	<b>69</b>	837	Watershed Management	87
661	Skills Development	69	<b>84</b>	<b>Environmental policies and institutions</b>	<b>88</b>
662	Labor Market Institutions	69	<b>85</b>	<b>Water Resource Management</b>	<b>88</b>
663	Active Labor Market Programs	70	851	Water Institutions, Policies and Reform	89
			<b>86</b>	<b>Energy</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>67</b>	<b>Nutrition and Food Security</b>	<b>70</b>	861	Energy Efficiency	90
671	Nutrition	70	862	Energy Policies & Reform	91
672	Food Security	72	863	Access to Energy	91
<b>70</b>	<b>URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>73</b>			
<b>71</b>	<b>Urban Development</b>	<b>73</b>			
711	Urban Infrastructure and Service Delivery	73			
712	Services and Housing for the Poor	73			
713	Public Transport	74			
714	Urban Planning	74			
715	Municipal Finance	74			
716	Urban Water and Sanitation	75			

## New Theme Taxonomy

### ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AF	Additional Financing	NGOs	Non-governmental organization
AML	Anti-money laundering	NPL	Non-Performing Loans
AFR	Africa Region	NPS	National Payments System
ARV	Anti-retroviral	NREN	National Research and Education Networks
ASA	Advisory Services and Analytics	NTD	Neglected Tropical Disease
BCC	Behavior Change Communication	OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
CCSA	Cross-Cutting Solutions Area	ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
CEM	Country Economic Memorandums	OSG	on-site generation
CGE	Computable General Equilibrium Model	PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
CHP	Combined heat and power	PMTCT	Prevention of mother to child transmission
CPS/ CPF	Country Partnership Strategy/Framework	PER	Public Expenditure Review
CSP	Concentrating Solar Power	PEVC	Private Equity/ Venture Capital
CFT	Combating the financing of terrorism	PPP	Public-Private Partnership
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations	R&D	Research and development
DER	Distributed Energy Resources	REIT	Real Estate Investment Trust
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment-Short Course	RTGS	Real Time Gross Settlement
DPOs	Development Policy Operations	ROSC	Report on observance of Standards and Codes
DeMPA	Debt Management Performance Assessment	REIT	Real Estate Investment Trust
ECE	Early Childhood Education	SCD	Systematic Country Diagnostic
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
FATF	Financial Action Task Force	SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation	SIF	Solutions Informatiques Françaises
FSB	Financial Stability Board	SPL	Social Protection and Labor
FSAP	Financial Sector Assessment Program	SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
GFS	Government Finance Statistics	SOE	State Owned Enterprise
GIS	Geographic Information System	SOFI	State Owned Financial Institution
GP	Global Practice	STI	Science, technology and innovation
GPFI	G20 Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion	SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
HD	Human Development	StAR	Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	SWF	Social Welfare Fund
IEC	Information, Education & Communication	TA	Technical Assistance
ITS	Information and Technology Solutions	TADAT	Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool
IFFs	Illicit Financial Flows	TB	Tuberculosis
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Systems	T&C	Trade and Competitiveness
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education	TPAF	Tax Policy Assessment Framework
LIC	Low-income Country	TF	Trust Fund
MIC	Middle-Income Country	UNCITRA	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation	VAWG	Violence Against Women And Girls
MFI	Monetary Financial Institution	VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
MSMEs	Micro, Small, And Medium Enterprises	WBG	World Bank Group
MTD	Medium Term Debt Management Strategies	WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
MTPL	Motor Third Party Insurance		
NBFI	Cooperatives, Microfinance Institutions, Remittances Companies		
NCD	Noncommunicable Disease		
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution		
NREN	National Research and Education Networks		

# ECONOMIC POLICY (10)

<b>Level 2</b>	
<b>FISCAL POLICY (11)</b>	
<p><b>Fiscal Policy definition:</b> Fiscal policy refers to government actions involving its revenue, expenditures, transfers and financing. In this regard, the main activities involve changes in the level and composition of taxation, non-tax revenues, public spending, and public borrowing (including policy analyses and strategy formulation). The way a government manages its budget and borrowing affects growth, income distribution, and macroeconomic stability in a country.</p>	
<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of fiscal policies in public expenditure reviews (PERs), country economic memorandums (CEMs), systematic country diagnostic (SCD), and debt sustainability analyses.</li> <li>• Analysis of fiscal risks from contingent liabilities at central and sub-national levels of government.</li> <li>• Economic briefs and policy notes, research and analytics, technical assistance that influence the level and composition of spending and revenues in the economy.</li> <li>• Taxation policies and public debt strategy (MTDS, Debt management and fiscal policy reform plans).</li> <li>• Tax policy assessment/reviews.</li> <li>• Fiscal risks from public-private partnership (PPPs), Small open economies (SOE) operations, subnational and off-budget borrowing activities, and debt relief and restructuring operations.</li> <li>• Tax and revenue projections, natural resource rents, and their implications for meeting the WBG’s twin goals in a country.</li> <li>• Economic and poverty impact of public spending and tax policies.</li> <li>• Behaviorally informed tax policy making.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public administration functional, organizational and institutional reviews.</li> <li>• Public finance management and accountability reviews (e.g. PEFA).</li> <li>• Tax administration diagnostic assessment tool (TADAT).</li> </ul>	
<b>Level 3</b>	
Fiscal sustainability (111)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Programs aimed at ensuring its current spending and revenue decisions do not lead to growing debt levels that could threaten the government’s solvency. Fiscal sustainability refers to a government’s capacity to service debt, to maintain the current revenue and spending policies to support inclusive growth and poverty alleviation over the medium-to long-term.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of fiscal rules and fiscal sustainability.</li> <li>• Fiscal implications of SOE operations, PPPs and other contingent liabilities, quasi-fiscal operations of central and subnational governments.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
Public Expenditure Policy	<p><b>Definition:</b> Policies and programs that that focus on the level, composition, efficiency, equity and effectiveness of public spending expenditure at national and subnational levels of government and its economic and poverty impacts, including on the bottom 40% of a country’s population.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p>

(112)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Expenditure Reviews (PERs).</li> <li>• Analysis of how public expenditures (current and capital) affect growth and poverty and how to improve the impact of expenditures on these variables.</li> <li>• Analysis of expenditure trends at different levels of Public Sector / Government and their impact on fiscal balance and sustainability.</li> <li>• Development and evaluation of links between development strategies and public expenditures, including expenditure prioritization.</li> <li>• Cross-country empirical work on government spending</li> <li>• Analysis of fiscal stance, fiscal stimulus policies and their impacts.</li> <li>• Analysis of BOOST databases, estimating spending elasticities and fiscal costs of contingent liabilities over time.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
Debt Policy (113)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Debt policies are legal provisions, regulations, and restrictions for debt issuance processes of general and local governments. They aim to preserve the Government’s ability to service its debts over time without resorting to extreme tax distortion and inflationary or costly borrowing from domestic or foreign financing sources. They cover activities that change the maturity, currency composition of public and publicly guaranteed debt (external and domestic), the issuance of new debt, the management of the existing debt portfolio, and the compliance of debt management activities with primary and secondary legislation.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Institutional arrangements and human capacity assessments. Governance and accountability.</p>
Tax policy (114)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Tax policy refers to a government’s ability to design and make operational a country’s tax system in consistency with revenue generation, efficiency (technical and administrative) and equity principles of taxation. It includes activities that influence the tax architecture, tax instruments, tax rates and coverage, changes in the tax base (including tax incentives), and tax compliance, including behavioral responses. International tax policy issues also include spillovers across countries, profit shifting and tax base erosion, and transfer pricing.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tax policy reforms supported by lending operations and technical assistance.</li> <li>• Application of tax policy assessment framework (TPAF) in countries.</li> <li>• Analysis of tax policies in Public Expenditure Reviews.</li> <li>• Tax Policy reviews.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activities related to the economic analysis of individual tariff policies (which falls under Trade).</li> </ul>

<p>Subnational Fiscal Policies (115)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities that change sub-national tax and revenue policies, subnational borrowing (levels, composition, economic and poverty impacts). Such policies by sub-nationals that pose fiscal risks to Central government (directly or indirectly).</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of subnational fiscal policies in Public Expenditure Reviews.</li> <li>• Fiscal risk assessments at Subnational level.</li> <li>• Subnational Debt Sustainability Assessments.</li> <li>• Decentralization reports.</li> <li>• Subnational/Municipal finances and debt policies and their impact on meeting WBG twin goals in a country.</li> <li>• Municipal own source revenue policies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Institutional and human capacity; inter-governmental fiscal arrangements.</p>
<p><b>Level 2</b></p>	
<p><b>MACRO-FINANCIAL POLICIES (12)</b></p>	
<p><b>Definition:</b> Policies that focus on the interaction and spillovers between macroeconomic conditions (both domestic and external) and the domestic financial sector; including domestic and external financial liberalization.</p>	
<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyses and programs that deal with monetary policy; interest rate policies; credit conditions; inflation; exchange rate management; micro- and macro-prudential policies; and management of inflows and outflows capital.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Analyses of banking sector competition; directed credit; compliance with international financial sector standards.</p>	
<p><b>Level 3</b></p>	
<p>External Finance (121)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Analyses and supporting macroeconomic policies aimed at ensuring orderly conditions in external finance and cross-border flows.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyses of balance of payments and the drivers and behavior of capital flows; interactions between external capital flows and the financial (banking and non-bank) sector; and impact of external capital flows on the balance sheet of corporates and the financial sector.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
<p>Monetary and Credit Policies (122)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Programs looking into monetary, credit and interest rate, and exchange rate policies and their interaction with the financial and real sectors.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyses of appropriate liquidity to ensure orderly credit growth and support investment and export demand in the economy while ensuring price stability.</li> <li>• Analyses of impact of monetary and credit policies on financial sector</li> </ul>

	<p>stability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of the impact of micro-prudential policies on the real economy and micro-prudential policy stance.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
Macroeconomic Resilience (123)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Programs that analyze and policies that address the vulnerability of the domestic economy to external and domestic shocks, taking into account spillovers between global conditions, the domestic macro economy and the domestic financial sector.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tools to assess and model different macro-financial risks.</li> <li>• Policy options to deal with potential economic volatility.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversification policies (covered under economic growth and planning).</li> </ul>
<b>Level 2</b>	
<b>ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PLANNING (13)</b>	
<b>Definition:</b> Programs that focus on the determinants of sustainable economic growth, links between growth and poverty reduction, and policy modeling.	
<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cross-country empirical work on economic growth.</li> <li>• Analysis of individual country (national and sub-national) growth experiences and outlook.</li> <li>• Sources of growth analysis involving saving, investment, productivity and other macro variables.</li> <li>• Evaluation of links between development strategies and growth outcomes including but not limited to openness, competition, governance and gender.</li> <li>• Analysis of how growth affects poverty and inequality.</li> <li>• Ways to enhance pro-poor impact.</li> <li>• Ways to define and enable green growth strategies.</li> <li>• Multisectoral and/or package of policy and investment interventions.</li> <li>• Development of macrostructural and CGE models to simulate impact of policy changes on economic growth.</li> <li>• Analysis of ways to leverage remittance for development.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Sector-specific growth/prospects analysis.</p>	
<b>Level 3</b>	
Inclusive Growth (131)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Programs and analyses that look into whether or not all segments of society – rich and poor, male and female, young and old – get equal opportunities to participate in a country’s growth process and benefit from it.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of how growth affects poverty and inequality</li> <li>• Analysis of policies to enhance pro-poor growth and shared prosperity.</li> <li>• Packaging and sequencing of investment and interventions for higher impact.</li> <li>• Analysis of prioritization of interventions to assess impact on poverty and spatial and ethnic inequalities.</li> </ul>



	<p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
Structural Transformation & Economic Diversification (132)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Programs aimed at assisting countries to (a) diversify economic activities for strong and sustainable growth; and (b) gradually move away from low productivity activities to higher ones.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of structural transformation in a cross-country or individual country setting.</li> <li>• Productivity analysis of firms across different sectors.</li> <li>• Need for and analysis of economic diversification for sustained growth.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Sector specific analysis of structural transformation.</p>
Green Growth (133)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Programs that analyze the growth process that is clean (reduced pollution), green (sustainable use of natural resources), and resilient (reduced vulnerability to extreme events and climate change).</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of economic sustainability and links between natural resource use and the poor. Examples are green growth studies and country environmental assessments.</li> <li>• Analysis of the links between growth, poverty, and a national carbon emissions reduction strategy (such as a Nationally Determined Contribution, or NDC).</li> <li>• Analysis of climate-related risks, and of appropriate climate adaptation strategies.</li> <li>• Support in the design and financing of an enabling policy framework for green growth strategy in a cross-country or individual country setting evaluation of the links between renewable energy resources and growth.</li> <li>• Analysis of policies aimed at ensuring sustainable use of natural resources.</li> <li>• Analysis of the impacts of transport modal shifts on growth.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
Spatial Growth (134)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Programs that analyze the spatial dimension of economic growth including work related to economic geography, that is, where economic growth occurs and why</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of regional development and linkages to overall growth.</li> <li>• Analysis of urbanization and its effects on growth.</li> <li>• Analysis of how transport can support spatial growth.</li> <li>• Analysis of multi-country corridors and regional integration.</li> <li>• Analysis of urban-rural interaction and country cohesion.</li> <li>• Analysis of correlations and causality services, growth and welfare.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
	<p><b>Definition:</b> Development for client governments of advanced macro-structural and CGE models suitable for economic forecasting and simulation, including the in depth analysis of the potential impacts of alternative policy or external development scenarios.</p>

<p>Macroeconomic and structural policy modelling (135)</p>	<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production of a macro-structural model to assist with medium-term budgeting and economic forecasting.</li> <li>• Development of a Computable General Equilibrium, model for analysis of tax or subsidy reform or evaluation of alternative development strategies.</li> <li>• Training of client-staff on the exploitation, maintenance and modification of such models.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simple models such as vector autoregressive models.</li> <li>• Use of a CGE or macro structural model to analyze a specific problem with no transfer of modelling technology to the client.</li> </ul>
<p>Migration, Remittances and Diaspora Engagement (136)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> WBG activities relating to migration, remittances and diaspora engagements in sending and receiving countries. They include monitoring migration and remittances trends globally and at the country level, analytical work on drivers and impacts of internal and international migration, benefits and costs of migration, leveraging remittances and diasporas for development, and innovative financing mechanisms such as diaspora bonds.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring of migration and remittance flows, and policies that affect these flows.</li> <li>• Survey data collection on migration, remittances and diasporas (household surveys, migrant surveys, diaspora surveys, surveys of remittance service providers, central banks and banking regulators, embassies, ministries).</li> <li>• Internal migration policies, drivers and impacts.</li> <li>• International migration policies, drivers and impacts.</li> <li>• Skilled migration, brain drain, brain gain, brain waste.</li> <li>• Low-skilled migration.</li> <li>• Integration.</li> <li>• Migration costs (including recruitment costs, visa and passport costs).</li> <li>• Migration, security and development.</li> <li>• Environmental change and migration.</li> <li>• International and internal labor mobility.</li> <li>• Remittances and Development.</li> <li>• Remittances and retail payments.</li> <li>• Remittance costs and policies (including anti-money laundering and banking regulations affecting remittances).</li> <li>• Diaspora and development.</li> <li>• Diaspora engagement programs including promotion of trade and investments.</li> <li>• Innovative financing via diaspora bonds.</li> <li>• Skill and technology transfers involving the Diasporas.</li> <li>• Leveraging remittances for savings, consumer loans and financial inclusion, digital finance, postal remittances.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Payment Systems should be coded in Payments and Markets Infrastructure.</li> <li>• Forced displacement should be coded under Fragility, Conflict and Violence.</li> </ul>

Level 2	
<b>TRADE (14)</b>	
<p><b>Definition: Trade and Competitiveness (T&amp;C)</b> is supportive of an open, rules-based, predictable multilateral trading system, and among its objectives are to help countries participate in and enjoy the benefits of such a system. Key strategies for reaching these goals are supporting trade agreements, emphasizing trade and competitiveness at the core of national development strategies, and promoting trade-related reforms through effective Aid for Trade programs.</p>	
<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <p>Trade Policies &amp; Integration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Streamlining non-tariff measures Modernizing services regulations &amp; trade.</li> <li>• Addressing poverty and labor impacts of trade policies and shocks.</li> <li>• Supporting global and regional integration, including free trade agreement negotiations and World Trade Organization accession.</li> </ul> <p>Trade Facilitation &amp; Logistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening trade corridors, supply chains, and trade logistics.</li> <li>• Modernizing border management.</li> <li>• Enhancing connectivity between firms, markets, and consumers.</li> </ul> <p>Trade Performance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting trade expansion and diversification.</li> </ul> <p>Competition Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eliminating anti-competitive market regulations.</li> <li>• Strengthening antitrust rules.</li> <li>• Promoting pro-competition sector policies.</li> <li>• State-owned enterprises.</li> </ul>	
<b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A	
Level 3	
Trade Facilitation (141)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Helps client governments implement trade facilitation reforms aimed at improving trade systems, services, and practices, potentially leading to improvements in terms of reduced time to import and export, as well as better transparency, predictability, and reduced transaction costs for traders.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Border management including improving cooperation across border management agencies, and harmonizing procedures.</li> <li>• Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation support.</li> <li>• Agri-trade facilitation.</li> <li>• Global engagement, knowledge and impact evaluation.</li> <li>• Reengineering of systems and procedures.</li> <li>• Reduction of red tape.</li> <li>• Coordination of trade-related agencies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
Trade Logistics (142)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Supports client governments in enabling efficient and sustainable supply chains through modernization and reform of border management and clearance processes as well as logistics infrastructure and services.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade and transport corridor development.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connectivity to local and regional markets.</li> <li>• Logistics in lagging regions.</li> <li>• Transport and logistics services reforms.</li> <li>• Impact evaluation of trade corridor interventions.</li> <li>• Increasing the professionalism of logistics service providers.</li> <li>• Improvements in the competitiveness of transport and logistics markets.</li> <li>• Trade-supporting infrastructure investments such as roads, ports, cargo handling facilities, and ICT systems.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
Trade Policy (143)	<p><b>Definition:</b> helps governments design and implement policies to maximize their trade competitiveness in both goods and services. The approach encompasses the full set of policies that shape individual firms’ capacities and incentives to import and export. The work aims to help governments reap the gains from openness to trade, regional integration, and to manage both adjustment costs and external shocks.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade competitiveness diagnostics in goods, services and Global Value Chains.</li> <li>• Trade policy diagnostics.</li> <li>• Non-Tariff Measures identification and assessment.</li> <li>• Assessments of regional trade integration.</li> <li>• Actionable policy recommendations for trade reform.</li> <li>• Regulatory assessments on services trade and investment.</li> <li>• Support to international and regional trade negotiations that aim to create larger, integrated markets for goods and services trade.</li> <li>• Policy recommendations are prioritized and based on an understanding of the unique circumstances each developing country faces.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>

# PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT (20)

<b>Level 2</b>	
<b>BUSINESS ENABLING ENVIRONMENT (21)</b>	
<p><b>Definition:</b> Helps developing countries improve their business environment because a favorable business environment is essential to create the opportunities and incentives for firms to invest productively, generate jobs, and grow.</p>	
<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Programmatic Reform Support Based on actionable Investment Climate Indicators             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reform memorandum covering the Doing Business topics, and identifying short- to medium- and long term recommendations, and identifying needs for further technical assistance.</li> <li>• Action plans to implement priority reforms with clear deadlines and assigned responsibilities.</li> <li>• Support to implement reforms.</li> <li>• Review of reform proposals prepared by client governments based on Doing Business or other benchmarking products.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(ii) Improving Business Start-up and Operations             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Streamlining and simplifying business registration and licensing procedures.</li> <li>• Reforming inspections—regulatory, procedural and institutional reforms.</li> <li>• Inventories of business laws, regulations and procedures.</li> <li>• Implementing e-registries for business registration, licenses, permits, inspections and other formalities.</li> <li>• Deployment of risk assessment and risk classification tools to focus regulatory oversight.</li> <li>• Promotion of regulatory compliance through incentives, guidance, and strategic communications campaigns.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(iii) Integrating Government Services             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Process mapping and re-engineering of G2B and G2G services.</li> <li>• Establishing integrated G2B and G2G services such as one-stop shops, informational and transactional portals (e.g. business registration and licensing portals).</li> </ul> </li> <li>(iv) Promoting Good Regulatory Practice             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timely notification and open and inclusive consultation on new regulatory measures.</li> <li>• Appropriate assessment of the impact of proposed regulations.</li> <li>• Efficient coordination in the delivery of reform.</li> <li>• Systematic review and monitoring of regulatory performance and quality, and reduction of implementation gaps.</li> <li>• Provision of regulatory information that is accessible, reliable, and timely.</li> <li>• Efficient mechanism for grievances and complaints.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>	
<b>Level 3</b>	
<p>Investment and Business Climate (211)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Helps governments improve their business environment through diagnostics and reform programs that contribute to private sector growth and productivity.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business entry (registration), licensing and construction permits.</li> <li>• Inspections, compliance and regulatory delivery.</li> <li>• Risk-based regulation.</li> <li>• Process mapping/reengineering in IC reforms.</li> <li>• Integrated G2B services (e.g. one-stop shops).</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National quality infrastructure and standards</li> <li>• Good regulatory practices (e.g. transparency, feedback mechanisms and public-private dialogue).</li> <li>• ICT solutions for business environment.</li> <li>• Regulatory governance and institutions.</li> <li>• Business environment reforms in a particular sector/theme/solutions area.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Regulation and Competition Policy (212)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Supports clients in promoting and implementing pro-competition rules in key sectors, deterring anticompetitive business practices, and minimizing distortive government interventions in markets.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Competition Policy Assessments, including evaluation of product market regulations; sectoral competition assessment; antitrust and state aid frameworks assessment; assessment of anticompetitive subnational regulations; estimations of the effects of lack of competition on key variables (e.g. productivity, poverty, and consumer welfare).</li> <li>• Competition Policy Notes, including a focus on specific topics (e.g. competitive neutrality, anticompetitive regulations); review of competition law framework and by-laws; policy notes with priorities for new governments.</li> <li>• Institutional Effectiveness Review, involving functional review of the competition agency and its institutional effectiveness; evaluation of implementation policies and guidelines.</li> <li>• Impact and Advocacy Reports: monitoring and evaluation for competition interventions; literature reviews, cases, and technical papers to build analytical evidence on the need for competition policy reforms and convey results to policy makers and civil society.</li> <li>• Antitrust rules and enforcement.</li> <li>• Market regulations and sectoral policies.</li> <li>• State aid, SOE and competitive neutrality.</li> <li>• Competition advocacy and effect of reforms.</li> <li>• Analysis of market competition and dynamics.</li> </ul> <p>At regional, national, subnational and sector levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investor reform map.</li> <li>• Investment entry.</li> <li>• Investment incentives.</li> <li>• Investment promotion.</li> <li>• Investor aftercare and protection.</li> <li>• Domestic value addition.</li> <li>• Investment and regional integration.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
	<p><b>Definition:</b> Helps developing countries identify, design, and implement policies, reforms and strategic investments to foster innovation in their economies.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening governance for policy effectiveness. This includes helping governments to review public spending on science, technology and</li> </ul>

<p>Innovation and Technology Policy (213)</p>	<p>innovation (STI), design and implement policy programs for innovation, and establish an effective institutional framework for innovation policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enabling firm innovation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressing access to technology, cutting-edge management practices, training, and other non-R&amp;D issues that also foster firm innovation.</li> <li>• Developing innovation financing mechanisms such as pre-seed and seed funding, including angel and venture investing.</li> <li>• Supporting mentoring and nurturing services, including venture accelerators.</li> <li>• Assisting in the design, implementation and evaluation of indirect and direct subsidies to business innovation and R&amp;D investments.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Improving the impact of public research organizations, for example by improving frameworks for more effective collaboration between academic institutions and industry and technology transfer.</li> <li>• Enhancing the contribution of innovation policy for shared prosperity by focusing on using innovation policy to improve the prospects of the poorest in countries.</li> <li>• Global Innovation.</li> <li>• Technology absorption and diffusion.</li> <li>• Innovation networks and clusters.</li> </ul> <p>Global Early Stage Innovation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technology commercialization.</li> <li>• Innovation financing.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
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**Level 2**

**JOBS (22)**

**Definition:** The purpose of the Jobs Code is to:

- (i) Identify interventions explicitly focused on addressing jobs-related challenges and track progress over time
- (ii) Enable operational teams to access best practice resources from the Jobs-coded portfolio as well as technical support from the Jobs CCSA.

The Jobs code will track all WBG activities that have an *explicitly* stated and substantive link to creating more, better, and/or inclusive jobs. **Explicit and substantive refers to activities selected or designed with a focus on jobs.** Activities intended to analyze or diagnose labor market and jobs-related challenges in a country, program, or specific project may also be included even if not aiming to create jobs.

Specifically, a first order objective or expected development impact of the activity must be to create better, and/or inclusive jobs. This means that either direct and indirect job creation or improvement can be covered, if it is a part of the *focus* of the operation (lending and non-lending) or investment. If job creation or improved job quality is simply a by-product / secondary result of an activity with another primary objective or expected development impact, this condition is not met.

Teams should use the Jobs code when there is a reference to addressing a jobs-related challenge **in one or more of the following: the project title, development objective, expected development impact, results framework, and/or components.**

All instruments are relevant - Lending (IPF and DPF) and non-lending (TA and ESW).

The three level 3 codes are NOT mutually exclusive.

**Typical examples of coded activities: If the project aims directly to:**

- Expand employment or labor force participation.
- Increase employability of unemployed, the poor/bottom 40%, women, or youth [Inclusive jobs].
- Increase firm entry and employment; strengthen entrepreneurship; improve MSME finance – e.g. through SME banking, microfinance, secured transactions, and credit reporting.
- Improve labor productivity, earnings or livelihoods.
- Improve working conditions and worker benefits.
- Develop value chains so that they channel more benefits downstream to create more, better jobs.
- Analyze jobs, employment, and labor market issues.

**Examples of excluded activities:**

Do not use the code if job effects are a by-product rather than an explicit part of the project. Jobs code is not appropriate if the project aims more broadly to:

- Expand growth without reference to employment.
- Strengthen human capital in general.
- Improve the business environment, expand access to finance through broader financial sector development, and/or infrastructure services – unless explicitly done so as to expand jobs.
- Reduce poverty without looking at contributions of labor incomes or jobs.
- Improve social protection system.
- Expand value chain links upstream and downstream to capture new sales or margin.

**Level 3**

Job Creation (221)	<p><b>Definition: Job Creation:</b> Projects with interventions that relate to the creation of more direct, indirect, and/or inclusive jobs* for project target beneficiaries, whether short or long term.</p> <p>Also includes job creation from the establishment of new firms/enterprises (firm entry), and increases in entrepreneurs* and self-employed and their businesses.</p> <p><b>*Note:</b> Jobs = “activities that generate income, monetary or in kind, without violating human rights” (WDR 2013)</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Typical interventions that create jobs include trade policy, business regulations, infrastructure projects (ICT, Transport), entrepreneurship/MSME, finance and financial system, public employment services, public works and spatial development.</li> <li>• Such projects are usually found under the following GPs: Trade and Competitiveness (T&amp;C); Finance &amp; Markets (F&amp;M); Macroeconomic and Fiscal Management (MFM); Social, Urban and Rural Resilience (SURR); &amp; Agriculture (AGRI).</li> <li>• <i>Keywords: Employment Opportunities; Job Creation; More Jobs; (Un)employment; Job Loss.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b></p> <p>The code is less likely to apply to projects aimed at broader infrastructure development.</p> <p>The code is less likely to apply to projects aimed at rural or urban water, wastewater and sanitation; urban/rural health, rural development (land administration); and resilience.</p>
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<p>Job Quality (222)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Job quality includes projects addressing worker productivity, working conditions and benefits, earning outcomes, sustained jobs and any social benefits accruing from jobs. Components of jobs quality projects include interventions addressing health safety laws, core labor standards, better working hours, unemployment insurance, social pension, income diversification support, social cohesion etc.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b>  Typical interventions that improve job quality include entrepreneurship/MSME, public employment services, wage subsidies, livelihoods/CDD, skills and training and labor policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Projects aiming at improving job quality are usually in the following GPs: Social Protection and Labor (SP&amp;L); Poverty (POV); Agriculture (AGRI); Environment &amp; Natural Resources (ENV); Education (EDUC).</li> <li>• <b>Worker productivity:</b> Labor productivity by improving the ability of beneficiaries to perform better in labor market and improving their productivity levels, often through capacity building. <i>Keywords: Better Jobs; Informal(ity); Productivity/ Labor Productivity; Non-Regular Workers.</i></li> <li>• <b>Working conditions and benefits:</b> addressing work place concerns of two dimensions; physical working conditions (health and safety at work, basic / core labor standards), and social insurance/ protection (e.g. better workplace laws, wages, social pension, better working hours unemployment insurance, collective bargaining, etc.).</li> <li>• <b>Earnings / livelihoods:</b> related to improved earnings, income or savings, often through support to self-employment; income support opportunities and income diversification, community driven development (CDD) projects, temporary jobs, etc. Also related to results of ALMPs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> The code is less likely to apply to projects aimed at providing direct access to sanitation services or drinking water. Projects dealing with health promotion, disease prevention (awareness-raising, outreach and behavioral change), pharmaceuticals, early child development, nutrition or population would in principle <i>not</i> be coded.</p>
<p>Youth Employment (223)</p>	<p><b>Definition: Youth Employment:</b> Projects with interventions supporting financial and jobs outcomes for youth, often through youth employment programs. Includes results for disadvantaged youth (e.g. orphans, street kids, substance abuse etc.). Normally defined for age group 15-29, but age range may also depend on national definitions.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b>  <i>Keywords: Jobless Youth; National Youth Service; Unemployed Youth; Vulnerable Youth; Youth At Risk; Youth Employment; Youth Entrepreneurs; Youth Unemployment; Young.</i></p> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Child Labor. Interventions targeting broader financial sector development where jobs are a by-product of another type of financial intervention should not be coded – e.g. securities markets, credit reporting, leasing, etc.</p>
<p><b>Level 2</b></p>	

## PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (23)

**Definition:** PPP is defined as, “*any contractual arrangement between a public entity or authority and a private entity, for providing a public asset or service, in which the private party bears significant risk and management responsibility.*”

‘Public services’ include any service that the relevant government considers its responsibility to provide or ensure is provided. The focus on long-term assets reflects the long-term nature of a PPP contract. For the most part this means PPPs deal with fixed assets, but may also include related long-life assets that are somewhat purpose or site-specific, such as train rolling stock. ‘Public asset or service’ refers to basic services where there is not a competitive market for their provision. Therefore, it excludes activities such as cell licenses, real estate and mineral resource exploitation.

Key PPP criteria:

- Public good or service.
- Operational responsibility rests with the private sector.
- There is a legal agreement.
- Long-term contractual arrangement.
- Payments are often linked to performance.

In order to select a PPP option for a lending operation or an advisory mandate, one of two requirements should be met:

1. Part or the whole project is expected to be procured through PPPs.
2. The project includes specific or targeted actions that support PPPs.

### **Typical examples of coded activities:**

#### Investment Operations:

- ✓ Concessions.
- ✓ Build-operate-transfer (BOT).
- ✓ Build-own-operate (BOO).
- ✓ Rehabilitate-operate-transfer (ROT).
- ✓ Design-build-operate (DBO), and similar.
- ✓ Leases and affermages.
- ✓ Management and O&M performance-based contracts.
- ✓ Forms of results-based financing involving management responsibility by the private sector.
- ✓ IPPs with Power Purchase Agreements which have public off-takers.
- ✓ Partial Divestiture of Public Assets; and
- ✓ Partial privatization such as regulated privatized utilities operating under a license, etc.

Upstream work: Activities that directly support the enabling environment for PPPs (e.g. advisory services, institutional capacity building, policies, laws, regulations, institutional reforms, fiscal risk assessments, sector reforms and strategies to enable PPP activities, consensus building activities) and/or the development of the pipeline for PPP Projects.

Note on Captive Markets: Captive facilities allotted to a single/few users (such as private berth/port terminals, cogeneration power plants and private telecommunications networks) are excluded unless a significant share of output is sold directly to serve the public.

**Examples of excluded activities:**

- ✓ Full Privatizations/Corporatization.
- ✓ Full Divestiture/Decentralization.
- ✓ Activities to support Private Sector Development without a specific focus on PPPs.
- ✓ Public-Private Dialogue / Private Sector Dialogue.
- ✓ PPPs are only part of recommendations/conclusion (for ASA). There is no substantial work directly linked to PPPs performed as part of the project. PPP is not the focus of the study.
- ✓ Capacity building for public sector and not PPPs.
- ✓ Goods and Services Contracts contracting out/outsourcing.
- ✓ Turnkey Construction/Civil Work Contracts.
- ✓ Financial Leases.
- ✓ Productive alliances between the public and private sector (common in agriculture), including partnerships in global value supply chain.
- ✓ Generic partnerships between various public and private sector actors without key criteria (see definition above) being satisfied.
- ✓ Private activities regulated by the government (commodity exchanges such as in agriculture, etc.).
- ✓ Performance-based contract between two public entities.
- ✓ Insurances unless specifically linked to a PPP project; and
- ✓ Climate and disaster risk financing unless specifically linked to a PPP project, etc.

**Common Examples of Non PPPs activities by GP*****Agriculture***

- ✓ Agricultural commodity exchange.
- ✓ "Agricultural Insurance".
- ✓ Agricultural sector reform and modernization agenda.
- ✓ Contracting out/outsourcing.
- ✓ Public Private dialogue/Partnership without contractual agreement.
- ✓ Logistics services provided by the private sector.
- ✓ Improvement of agricultural productivity.
- ✓ Matching grants.
- ✓ Private Sector Development/Supply chains in agriculture.
- ✓ Public-Private cooperation.
- ✓ Value chain improvements in agriculture.

***Climate Change***

- ✓ Carbon emissions reduction scheme.
- ✓ Public-Private alliances on disaster recovery framework.

***Education***

- ✓ Competitive grants / Grant scheme.
- ✓ Contracting out / outsourcing.
- ✓ Generic partnership (some PPP criteria aren't met).
- ✓ Industry partnerships.
- ✓ Performance-based contract between two public entities.
- ✓ Performance-based grants between public sector entities.
- ✓ Grants for partnerships between the public and the private sector.
- ✓ Skills development.

***Energy & Extractives***

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Energy reform not including PPP issues.</li> <li>✓ Fee based stimuli for the private sector.</li> <li>✓ Financing by private sector.</li> <li>✓ Energy regulations without PPP focus.</li> <li>✓ Petroleum sector development.</li> <li>✓ Private sector ESCOs.</li> <li>✓ Tracking &amp; measurement of indicators for private investment in energy.</li> </ul>	
<b><i>Environment &amp; Natural Resources</i></b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Blue (marine-based) economic development.</li> <li>✓ Carbon emissions reduction scheme.</li> <li>✓ Community involvement in management of forests and pastures.</li> <li>✓ Forest concessions / coalitions with SMEs.</li> <li>✓ Green development.</li> <li>✓ Land tenure models.</li> <li>✓ Supply chains in fisheries.</li> </ul>	
<b><i>Finance &amp; Markets</i></b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ "Agricultural Insurance".</li> <li>✓ Corporate governance in financial sector.</li> <li>✓ Disaster risk financing, <b><i>except when directly linked to a PPP.</i></b></li> <li>✓ Financial sector development.</li> <li>✓ Islamic finance, <b><i>except when directly linked to a PPP.</i></b></li> <li>✓ MSME focus/SME support.</li> <li>✓ Pension reform and life insurance, <b><i>except when directly linked to a PPP.</i></b></li> </ul>	
<b><i>Governance</i></b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Accounting and auditing standards review.</li> <li>✓ Capacity building on audit function.</li> <li>✓ Management of State Owned Enterprises (not performance based).</li> <li>✓ Political economy report without PPP focus.</li> <li>✓ Public expenditure review without PPP focus.</li> <li>✓ Public Procurement Review without PPP focus.</li> <li>✓ Public Sector Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards.</li> </ul>	
<b><i>Health, Nutrition &amp; Population</i></b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Generic drug policies.</li> <li>✓ Private sector development.</li> <li>✓ Results-based financing with public sector.</li> <li>✓ Tax reform.</li> </ul>	
<b><i>Macro Economics &amp; Fiscal Management</i></b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Activities to support Private Sector Development without PPP focus.</li> <li>✓ Fiscal sustainability.</li> </ul>	
<b><i>Social Protection and Labor</i></b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Labor migration.</li> <li>✓ Pensions and social networks, <b><i>except when directly linked to a PPP.</i></b></li> <li>✓</li> </ul>	
<b><i>Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice</i></b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Conferences on disaster recovery &amp; resilience, PPP is not a major topic.</li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Contracting out / outsourcing.</li> <li>✓ Disaster risk financing / Disaster risk management.</li> <li>✓ Fund to help post-disaster recovery.</li> <li>✓ Hydromel services.</li> <li>✓ Mainstreaming OBAs, <b><i>except when directly linked to a PPP.</i></b></li> <li>✓ Post-disaster low-cost credit facility to on-lend for restructuring.</li> <li>✓ Value chains in agriculture.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Trade &amp; Competitiveness</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Agro processing.</li> <li>✓ Foreign Direct Investments.</li> <li>✓ SMEs support.</li> <li>✓ Value chains, including in agriculture.</li> <li>✓ SEZ when private sector only has a management contract (not results-based).</li> </ul>
<b><i>Transport &amp; ICT</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Contracting out / outsourcing.</li> <li>✓ Impact evaluation of projects in Transport &amp; ICT, <b><i>except when directly linked to a PPP.</i></b></li> </ul>
<b><i>Water</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Intermediate finance to SMEs.</li> <li>✓ OBA scheme, <b><i>except when directly linked to a PPP.</i></b></li> <li>✓ Performance grants between Government and public utilities.</li> <li>✓ Private sector development not linked to PPPs.</li> <li>✓ Sanitation marketing.</li> <li>✓ Sanitation licensing.</li> <li>✓ Microfinance for rural sanitation.</li> </ul>
<b>No Level 3 Themes</b>
<b>Level 2</b>
<b>ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (24)</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b> Improves the competitiveness of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and the environment in which they operate. This includes but not limited to how firms can access skills that increase their knowledge, productivity, and competitiveness through demand-side interventions and improved matching with the supply-side.</p>
<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Helping clients improve the ability of firms to access needed skills through training institutes and on the job programs with the objective of strengthening firm productivity.</li> <li>• Identifying key factors driving skill gaps at the sector and value-chain level that constrain firm competitiveness in growing industries.</li> <li>• Identifying areas for the private sector to improve programs addressing ‘supply side’ skills issues like improving formal technical, vocational, and educational training systems, or strengthening teacher training.</li> <li>• Developing capacities for design, delivery, monitoring, and evaluation of programs to promote demand-driven skills delivery.</li> <li>• Assessing opportunities and constraints for firms seeking competitive skills.</li> <li>• Developing sector-based solutions for delivery of skills to enhance firm productivity.</li> <li>• Providing an enabling environment to match skills delivered by post-secondary training systems with firm needs.</li> </ul>

<b>Examples of excluded activities: N/A</b>	
<b>Level 3</b>	
Entrepreneurship (241)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Helps client governments seeking to foster entrepreneurial activity, provides analysis and digital entrepreneurship programs designed to spur economic activity in knowledge industries, reduce information asymmetries, create high-value jobs, and spur high-tech innovation. Helps women entrepreneurs overcome the constraints they face in achieving full economic participation, and in maximizing their potential contributions to the economy and to society.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting the development of digital incubators, accelerators, and early-stage funding programs.</li> <li>• Digital Entrepreneurship Scorecard.</li> <li>• Digital Entrepreneurship Opportunity Map.</li> <li>• Private sector leadership models.</li> <li>• Policy guidance and best practice examples.</li> <li>• Strategies for employing digital entrepreneurs in pursuit of broader development objectives.</li> <li>• Business capabilities, mentoring, networking support, and financing.</li> <li>• Regulatory reform programs target legal and regulatory elements that act as barriers to women’s economic participation.</li> <li>• Identifying current performance, opportunities for growth, and constraints to successful entrepreneurship.</li> <li>• Developing comprehensive entrepreneurship ecosystem strategies and designing targeted solutions that promote the growth and productivity of firms.</li> <li>• Developing capacities within ministries and government agencies for design, delivery, monitoring, and evaluation of programs to promote entrepreneurship.</li> <li>• Assessing opportunities and constraints to growth by entrepreneurs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities: N/A</b></p>
Global value chains (242)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Helps developing countries put in place the trade, investment, and complementary supply-side policies to connect to global value chains (GVCs) and realize the economic and development benefits.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and remove the key binding constraints to GVC entry and upgrading.</li> <li>• Capacity building on GVC strategic upgrading.</li> <li>• Trade policies; tariff and non-tariff barriers; and trade facilitation, logistics and wider connectivity issues.</li> <li>• Infrastructure.</li> <li>• Services regulations.</li> <li>• Investment regulations and incentives.</li> <li>• Compliance with international process and product standards.</li> <li>• Policies and practices to stimulate innovation, and entrepreneurship.</li> <li>• Skills upgrading.</li> <li>• Design of spatial solutions (special economic zones, growth poles and corridors, cities/urban centers).</li> <li>• Business environment challenges.</li> </ul>

	<b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A
MSME Development (243)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Improves the competitiveness, management quality, performance and market linkages, technology support of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs).</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fostering high-growth potential firms.</li> <li>• Supporting business incubators, accelerators, early stage funding, mentorship.</li> <li>• Facilitating skills development &amp; technology extension.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
<b>Level 2</b>	
<b>REGIONAL INTEGRATION (25)</b>	
<b>Definition:</b> Supports country clients in trade and regional integration (such as EEU integration and EAC integration), economic integration, innovation and integration policy, and trade and integration.	
<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving trade logistics systems and services, border clearance at the regional level.</li> <li>• National Quality Frameworks: Focusing on the implementation and mutual recognition of international standards, accreditation, and certification.</li> <li>• Supporting global and regional integration, including free trade agreement negotiations.</li> </ul>	
<b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A	
<b>No Level 3 Themes</b>	
<b>Level 2</b>	
<b>INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT) (26)</b>	
<b>Definition:</b> ICT Level 2 theme code applies to all activities which have ICT related interventions.	
<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICT infrastructure, connectivity deployment, system automation, system integration, information management system (IMS), digital platforms, cloud computing, data center, cyber security, e-government applications, mobile applications, portals, e-service delivery, digital content development, digitization, content management systems, ITS, GIS, sector specific applications, digital ID, Open Data, etc.</li> <li>• Telecom and ICT policies, regulations, and legislations/law including: competition, open access, licensing, interconnection, price regulation, infrastructure sharing technical standards setting, spectrum management, quality of service standards setting, numbering, universal service/access, broadcasting, information technology, content (media, internet), electronic transaction, e-services, cybersecurity, data protection, data standards.</li> </ul>	
<b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A	

<b>Level 3</b>	
ICT Solutions (261)	<p><b>Definition:</b> ICT solutions refer to comprehensive ICT related interventions from installation of IT equipment (hardware, software), development of physical infrastructure, applications and service delivery, skill development, to upstream work (creation of enabling environment, digital ecosystem, etc.)</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b> ICT infrastructure, connectivity deployment, system automation, system integration, information management system (IMS), digital platforms, cloud computing, data center, cyber security, e-government applications, mobile applications, portals, e-service delivery, digital content development, digitization, content management systems, ITS, GIS, sector specific applications, digital ID, Open Data, etc.</p> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
ICT Policies (262)	<p><b>Definition:</b> ICT Policies refer to technical assistance or policy triggers directly related to telecom and ICT policies, regulations, and legislations/law.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b> Technical assistance on telecom and ICT policies, regulations, and legislations/law. More specifically, it would include the work related to (but not limit to): licensing, interconnection rates, price regulation, technical standards setting, spectrum management, quality of service standards setting, numbering, universal service/access, broadcasting, information technology, content (media, internet), electronic transaction, e-services, cybersecurity, data protection, data standards.</p> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>



## FINANCE (30)

Level 2	
<b>FINANCIAL STABILITY (31)</b>	
<p><b>Definition:</b> Finance and Market Global Practice provides financial sector diagnostics and policy advice to national financial sector regulators and supervisors to help build strong, efficient and inclusive financial systems with the view to promote financial sector development and financial stability.</p>	
<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting diagnostic reviews like Financial Sector Assessment Programs (FSAPs), including with the IMF.</li> <li>• Assessing countries' adherence to the 12 sets of key international standards for sound financial systems (Report on observance of Standards and Codes (ROSCs).</li> <li>• Supporting implementation of internationally agreed financial standards through a wide range of technical assistance projects particularly directed to the financial sector.</li> <li>• Accompanying countries in conducting their National Risk Assessment and assessing frameworks for AML/CFT.</li> <li>• Performing crisis simulation exercises and crisis preparedness assistance in emerging markets.</li> <li>• Supporting institutional development for financial safety nets, including deposit insurance funds.</li> <li>• Enhancing regulation and supervision in the areas of banks, insurance, securities and other financial and non-bank financial institutions.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>	
Level 3	
Financial Sector Oversight and Policy/Banking Regulation & Restructuring (311)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Focusing on prudential regulation and supervision as well as systemic stability. Providing policy advice and implementation support to national financial sector authorities.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <p><b>Financial Sector Oversight</b></p> <p>Through FSAPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identifying strengths, risks and vulnerabilities in the financial system.</li> <li>- Assessing the impact of macro-economic environment on financial sector performance and vice-versa.</li> <li>- Identifying links among sub-sectors of financial system to determine the potential of systemic crisis and;</li> <li>- Assessing adequacy of arrangements to manage financial system stress.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Policy/Banking Regulation</b> Strengthening banking regulation and laws in multiple areas including, but not limited to, capital and liquidity requirements in line with Basel III and EU CRD IV, related parties, large exposure limits, AML/CFT, internal control and risk management, licensing, corporate governance; Enhancing institutional frameworks for supervision of banks, particularly on risk-based approach.</li> <li>• <b>Banking restructuring</b></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developing safety net mechanisms including the establishment of deposit insurance systems (payout, IT, funding, and investment);</li> <li>- Assisting countries in financial institution restructuring and problem asset/NPLs resolution;</li> <li>- Helping countries strengthen their crisis preparedness capacity. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The delivering of Crisis Simulation Exercises.</li> <li>- The establishment of recovery, resolution and contingency planning,</li> <li>- Inter-agencies coordination arrangements.</li> <li>- Promoting safety nets (including Emergency Liquidity Assistance mechanisms) and macro-prudential instruments (e.g. framework for identifying systemic banks).</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Assisting countries in managing crisis and resolving troubled banks, including building their proper resolution toolkits and legal regime in line with the FSB Key Attributes.</li> <li>- Designing and conducting Asset Quality Reviews/diagnostics.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
<p>Financial Sector Integrity (312)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Support the establishment and strengthening of legal and operational frameworks for anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT), asset disclosures systems, and the recovery of the proceeds of crime under the aegis of the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR).</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <p><i>Building Efficient AML/CFT Regimes</i></p> <p><b>Global engagement:</b> Engage and collaborate with international standard setters such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), FATF-style Regional Bodies, global initiatives (G20, G8, etc.) to develop diagnostic principles, standards, best practices and measurement tools related to Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT).</p> <p><b>Technical Assistance (TA):</b> Undertake country diagnostics and develop TA support to use AML/CFT tools to tackle proceeds of crime, including asset declaration laws. This includes providing assistance to countries in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessing money laundering and terrorism financing risks to adopt a risk-based approach to the implementation of AML/CFT measures, allow for an effective allocation of resources, and contribute to financial inclusion.</li> <li>• Building capacity of AML/CFT stakeholders, including financial and non-financial sector regulatory and supervisory bodies, financial intelligence units, law enforcement and the judiciary to detect and confiscate proceeds of crime.</li> <li>• Supporting the use of AML/CFT and asset recovery tools to promote the efficient management of natural resources, including in the environment (wildlife, forestry) and extractive industries (licensing rules) sectors.</li> <li>• Building capacity and fostering domestic collaboration and cooperation in agencies involved in the management of asset disclosure regimes.</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Policy and knowledge development:</b> Prepare policy development and knowledge work on AML/CFT and “de-risking” (correspondent banks exiting developing countries); on addressing illicit financial flows (IFFs) - the cross border movement of capital associated with money that is illegally earned, transferred, or used - at the country and global level; and on best practices related to asset disclosures.</p> <p><i>Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative</i></p> <p><b>Country engagement:</b> Build capacity of countries to engage in asset recovery by providing legislative assistance on asset recovery frameworks, and training for relevant stakeholders such as financial intelligence units, law enforcement, prosecution, the judiciary, and specialized asset recovery units. Provide case related assistance and facilitate international cooperation between requesting jurisdictions and requested jurisdictions and financial centers, including through the use of networks.</p> <p><b>Policy guidance:</b> Contribute to international policy guidance in asset recovery and anti-corruption, including for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and involvement in G20 and other processes.</p> <p><b>Knowledge development:</b> Development of knowledge products, tools and resources for asset recovery, and contribute to advocacy and communication efforts in the field.</p> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domestic resource mobilization.</li> <li>• Public expenditure and financial accountability assessment.</li> <li>• Procurement and financial management.</li> <li>• Tax policy and administration, as well as activities related to IFFs covered un governance and other sectors.</li> </ul>
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**Level 2**

**FINANCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ACCESS (32)**

**Definition:** The Financial Infrastructure and Access Theme refers to activities that promote access to financial services and the financial system, including transaction accounts, savings, and credit. This theme is applicable to access initiatives for both firms and individuals. This Theme focuses on the legal, regulatory and supervisory frameworks and financial infrastructure for financial access and financial inclusion, including payment systems, credit reporting systems, secured transactions and insolvency frameworks, financial consumer protection, financial literacy, savings, microfinance, SME finance, alternative delivery channels, and Universal Financial Access.

- Typical examples of coded activities:**
- Financial Sector Assessment Programs (FSAPs).
  - Reports on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSCs).
  - Technical assistance and capacity building support to governments on the legal, regulatory and supervisory frameworks and financial infrastructure including payment systems, credit reporting systems, secured transactions and insolvency frameworks, financial consumer protection, financial literacy, savings, microfinance, SME finance, alternative delivery channels.
  - Development Policy Loans with financial infrastructure, financial access and financial inclusion conditions.

- Investment loans to modernize domestic financial infrastructure, including through the procurement and establishment of electronic registries for collateral and credit information; accelerating expansion of financial inclusion; procurement of key payments infrastructure (e.g. automated transfer systems).
- Knowledge products and toolkits, data and diagnostics on financial inclusion, access and infrastructure’ diagnostics on payment and settlement systems and remittance markets.
- Bank Lending to MSMEs; to women entrepreneurs; in post-conflict environments.
- National strategies for financial inclusion, financial education, payment systems, retail payments.
- FinTech activities to improve financial inclusion; MSME finance.
- MSME finance activities that cover rural and agricultural space.
- Expanding access networks: through cooperatives, postal banks, savings banks, agent networks.
- Modernization of retail payment systems; digitization of government payments; implementing, developing risk management for, and modernizing national payment systems infrastructure such as Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS), Central Securities Depositories, Automated Clearing House, Securities Market clearing houses and settlement systems, central counterparties, payment card and mobile payment switches.
- Standard setting activities; engagements with standard setting bodies on financial access, inclusion and infrastructure; support to regional integration and harmonization initiatives for financial infrastructures.
- Facilitating role in global fora on financial access, inclusion and infrastructure.
- Support to SOFIs on financial access and inclusion.
- Increasing efficiency of markets for international remittances; supporting global efforts for remittance cost reduction and monitoring.
- Support to high-growth SMEs, early-stage and start up entrepreneurs, credit guarantee programs for MSME lending.
- Supporting emergency and humanitarian assistance needs like pandemics, natural disasters and refugee contexts through deployment of payment services, financial literacy programs among other financial access and infrastructure activities as needed.
- Gender Gap: Women’s financial inclusion.
- Universal Financial Access 2020.

**Examples of excluded activities:** N/A

<b>Level 3</b>	
Credit Infrastructure (321)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Credit infrastructure is the set of laws and institutions that enables efficient and effective access to finance, stability, and socially responsible economic growth, with particular focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Credit reporting.</li> <li>• Secured transactions &amp; collateral registries; as well as creditor/debtor rights.</li> <li>• Insolvency, NPL and debt resolution.</li> </ul> <p>The WBG is also the global standard setter, designated by the Financial Stability Board, in the area of insolvency and creditor/debtor rights. It has developed the World Bank Principles for Effective Insolvency &amp; Creditor Rights Systems which, together with the UNCITRAL Legislative Guide, form the global standard for insolvency. Countries can seek assistance from the WBG in being benchmarked against these standards through the Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSC) program.</p> <p>Non-existent or poor credit infrastructure poses considerable risks and constrains financial institutions’ ability to expand their financial products and services. However, the availability of credit information sharing, secured lending, and rules</p>

	<p>that govern distressed businesses and bankruptcy, significantly increases their willingness to support the underserved and unserved individuals and micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). Besides boosting access to finance, credit infrastructure plays a crucial role in mitigating investor and creditor risk, reducing the instability that could be caused by high levels of non-performing loans. This, in turn, lowers the cost of credit. The possibility of using reputational, traditional, and non-traditional collateral helps individuals and MSMEs gain access to finance as well as more favorable and competitive financing options. The WBG helps its clients and the global community establish and/or strengthen credit reporting, secured transactions, and insolvency as well as creditor/debtor rights systems. We focus on countries where limited financial inclusion and weak insolvency systems remain a severe constraint to individuals and MSMEs.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial Sector Assessment Programs (FSAPs)-technical notes on credit infrastructure.</li> <li>• Insolvency and creditors rights Reports on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSCs).</li> <li>• Advisory and other support to governments on the legal and regulatory infrastructure for access to credit.</li> <li>• Development Policy Loans with financial infrastructure conditions.</li> <li>• Investment loans to modernize domestic financial infrastructure, including through the procurement and establishment of electronic registries for collateral and credit information.</li> <li>• Bank Lending to MSMEs.</li> <li>• Standard Setting Activities.</li> <li>• Support to Standard Setting Bodies.</li> <li>• Knowledge products and toolkits.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
<p>Payment &amp; Markets Infrastructure (322)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Payment and settlement systems are the infrastructure elements established to facilitate the clearing and settlement of monetary and other financial transactions. The National Payments System (NPS) is the collection of all payment and settlement systems covering large value payment systems, securities settlement systems, inter-bank money markets and foreign exchange related systems, retail payment systems including for ecommerce, international remittances, Government payment systems for payments made and received by Government; and cross-cutting areas like legal and regulatory framework, oversight framework and co-operation framework. Safe and efficient NPS (i) promote economic and financial sector development, (ii) support financial stability, and (iii) are a critical enabler of financial access and inclusion</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting comprehensive diagnostics of payments and settlement system, including remittance markets against the prevalent international standards and best practices.</li> <li>• Designing comprehensive reforms of the national payments system (e.g. through national payment system strategy).</li> <li>• In coordination with country authorities, implementing and modernizing NPS infrastructure elements like Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS), Central Securities Depositories, Automated Clearing House, Securities Market clearing</li> </ul>

	<p>houses and settlement systems, central counterparties, payment card and mobile payment switches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advising on the enabling legal, regulatory and oversight framework reform – for example for entry of non-banks in the payment services market.</li> <li>• Supporting modernization of retail payment systems (e.g. through retail payments strategy) and digitization of government payments for revenue collections, public sector salaries and social benefit transfers.</li> <li>• Designing and supporting implementation of payment system oversight policies.</li> <li>• Increasing efficiency of markets for international remittances.</li> <li>• Supporting financial infrastructures regional integration and harmonization initiatives.</li> <li>• Supporting deployment of payment services for emergency and humanitarian assistance needs like pandemics, natural disasters and refugee contexts.</li> <li>• Developing risk management framework for specific NPS infrastructure elements.</li> </ul> <p><b>At the global level:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fulfilling a facilitating role in standard setting initiatives and global fora.</li> <li>• Coordinating global efforts for remittance cost reduction and monitoring.</li> </ul> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examples of payment system operations include loans to procure key payments infrastructure (e.g. automated transfer systems), trusted-funded global technical assistance programs (e.g. Harnessing Innovations for Financial Inclusion – HiFi, funded by DFID), as well as Bank-funded global engagements (e.g. remittance price monitoring and cost reduction).</li> <li>• Data and diagnostics work includes conducting global payment systems survey and research, as well as country-level payments diagnostics.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
MSME Finance (323)	<p><b>Definition:</b> MSME Financial support targets the financial needs of this component of the enterprise sector which, in general represents well over 95 percent of total registered firms, creating around 60 percent of all jobs and contributing between 35 and 55 percent of GDP. Traditionally, support has been provided in the forms of lines of credit through apex lending institutions or second tier banks for on lending to MSMEs at market based interest rates. This has clear linkages with the President’s overall financial inclusion agenda and the 2020 targets that have been developed around this.</p> <p>Increasingly MSME Financing support is focusing on the design and improvement of credit guarantee facilities; developing financing support for MSMEs operating in the agricultural sector; working on early stage financing interventions around angel finance, seed finance, and Series A &amp; B lending; innovative possibilities for financing MSMEs based upon new finTECH solutions (Crowd Funding, P2P lending, use of Big Data, digital finance, etc); working with State Owned Financial Institutions (SOFIs) around their SME lending agenda (both advisory and lending); and the utilization of other types of government support programs such as government procurement targeted at SMEs.</p> <p>This works links in crucially with the work around financial sector infrastructure (a) credit information systems; (b) insolvency and creditor rights; (c) secured</p>

	<p>transactions registries; (d) payments systems; and (e) enhanced auditing and accounting practices for SMEs.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bank lending to MSMEs.</li> <li>• Advisory and other support to SOFIs.</li> <li>• MSME activities which cover the rural and agricultural space.</li> <li>• Bank lending to female MSME entrepreneurs.</li> <li>• Bank lending to MSMEs in post-conflict environments.</li> <li>• Support to credit guarantee programs and, in particular, their impact on total MSME lending, collateral requirements, and interest rates charged.</li> <li>• Early stage financing (pre-bank, pre-VenCap) funding support provided to early stage and start up entrepreneurs.</li> <li>• Support to high growth SMEs through different phases financial need (to provide a continuum of financing for growth).</li> <li>• FinTECH activities in support of SMEs (crowd funding, P2P lending, digital finance solutions, use of big data, etc).</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
<p>Financial Inclusion (324)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Financial inclusion is defined as access to, and usage of, a range of appropriate and affordable financial services, including savings, insurance, payments, and credit. Financial consumer protection and financial capability (also referred to as literacy) are considered as essential to ensure safe and beneficial financial access and inclusion. Financial inclusion engagements include (1) assistance to national authorities to improve the policy, legal, regulatory, supervisory, and institutional framework to create an enabling environment for responsible financial access and inclusion while preserving the stability of the system, and to meet their financial inclusion-related goals; (2) development of guidance, diagnostic tools, and toolkits for these purposes; (3) ASA and lending operations to expand financial access and improve financial inclusion, and (4) technical inputs for the G20 Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPMI), relevant SSBs and other international task forces.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Financial inclusion strategies.</li> <li>• Financial inclusion data and diagnostics.</li> <li>• Microfinance regulation and supervision.</li> <li>• Savings (raising savings rates).</li> <li>• Expanding access networks: through cooperatives, postal banks, savings banks, agent networks.</li> <li>• Digital Financial Inclusion (inc. alternative delivery channels and use of Fintech to improve financial inclusion).</li> <li>• Financial consumer protection.</li> <li>• Financial capability/literacy.</li> <li>• National Financial Education Strategies.</li> <li>• Gender Gap: Women’s financial inclusion.</li> <li>• Universal Financial Access 2020.</li> <li>• Examples of country activities: i) ASA for policy and legal/regulatory reforms, funded by global TFs (eg FISF, FIRST); ii) Investment financing to accelerate expansion of financial inclusion; iii) DPLs to support critical enabling environment reforms.</li> </ul>

	<b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A
<b>Level 2</b>	
<b>FINANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT (33)</b>	
<b>Definition:</b> To provide support to countries in implementing new instruments and capital markets solutions to close large financing gaps focusing on financing for agriculture, infrastructure and housing finance; to manage the rising costs of climate and disaster risk; and to develop sustainable and efficient pension and insurance systems.	
<b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building deep and resilient housing finance systems.</li> <li>• Building financial resilience against disaster risks.</li> <li>• Increasing access of small farmers and agribusiness SMEs to suitable financial services.</li> <li>• Improving coverage of good quality pensions and increasing the supply of pension assets to fund long-term investment.</li> <li>• Developing effective and inclusive insurance markets.</li> <li>• Supporting government strategies to develop SIFs/SWFs and also private equity/venture fund capital industry.</li> <li>• Developing frameworks to crowd-in long-term private sector financing for infrastructure.</li> <li>• Building capital markets as an alternative and/or complementary source of financing for key sectors.</li> </ul>	
<b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A	
<b>Level 3</b>	
Disaster Risk Finance (331)	<p><b>Definition: Agricultural Market Development:</b> Development of micro or meso-level insurance products and markets in support of disaster risk financing for agriculture. Involves increasing the capacity to use domestic insurance markets to support financial protection of households and firms against disasters.</p> <p><b>Insurance-Based Solutions for Resilient Livelihoods:</b> Application of insurance-based tools and approaches in disaster risk financing for resilient livelihoods. Involves applying actuarial skills and techniques to the design of shock-responsive safety net systems that provide financial protection to vulnerable households and communities. This business line responds to growing momentum to explore the use of cash transfers as a response mechanism to disasters, and facilitating a greater role for national actors in humanitarian response.</p> <p><b>Sovereign Disaster Risk Financing:</b> Increasing the capacity of sovereigns to better plan, prepare for, and manage the financial aspects of disaster-related risks. Links to work on public financial management, public debt management, macroeconomics and fiscal stability, and the structuring and execution of financial solutions.</p> <p><b>Sub-National Disaster Risk Financing:</b> Increasing the capacity of sub-nationals and SOEs to better plan, prepare for, and manage the financial aspects of disaster-related risks. Links to work on public financial management, public debt management, macroeconomics and fiscal stability, and the structuring and execution of financial solutions.</p> <p><b>Public Financial Management of Natural Disasters:</b> Developing policy frameworks and implementation plans to support a more comprehensive approach to public financial management of natural disasters.</p>



**Typical examples of coded activities:**

**Agricultural Market Development**

- Analyzing estimated fiscal costs and economic impacts of large scale public private partnerships in disaster insurance.
- Assessing institutional arrangements for large scale public private partnerships in disaster insurance.
- Strengthening institutional arrangements for large scale public private partnerships in disaster insurance.
- Supporting preparation and implementation of large scale market-based public private partnership solutions.

**Insurance-Based Solutions for Resilient Livelihoods**

- Assessing availability/quality of data infrastructure, including early warning systems, for decision making.
- Analyzing financial costs of options to develop shock-responsive safety nets based on historical response costs and establishment of alternative scenarios for scale/scope of scale up.
- Assessing institutional arrangements for shock-responsive safety nets.
- Strengthening institutional arrangements for shock-responsive safety nets.
- Supporting the design and implementation of shock-responsive safety nets.

**Sovereign Disaster Risk Financing**

- Assessing fiscal and financial impact of disaster-related (implicit and explicit) contingent liabilities.
- Developing analytical tools that can be used to help governments make informed financial decisions on managing disaster and climate risks.
- Strengthening institutional frameworks for managing financial instruments, and mobilizing/allocating/dispersing funds following disasters.
- Developing new financial tools and approaches crisis response to improve speed, targeting, and local ownership of response.
- Designing and implementing disaster risk financing strategies that incorporate a number of financial tools including reserves/savings, contingent loans, and market-based risk transfer solutions.

**Sub-National Disaster Risk Financing**

- Assessing fiscal and financial impact of disaster-related (implicit and explicit) contingent liabilities.
- Developing analytical tools that can be used to help governments make informed financial decisions on managing disaster and climate risks.
- Strengthening institutional frameworks for managing financial instruments, and mobilizing/allocating/dispersing funds following disasters.
- Developing new financial tools and approaches crisis response to improve speed, targeting, and local ownership of response.
- Designing and implementing disaster risk financing strategies that incorporate a number of financial tools including reserves/savings, contingent loans, and market-based risk transfer solutions.

**Public Financial Management of Natural Disasters**

- Strengthening the legal and institutional framework that defines and governs

	<p>the institutional mandate, responsibility, and accountability within the government for financial protection against natural disasters, with a particular emphasis on the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance, line ministries and other government agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening frameworks for resource mobilization including budget allocations, processes for re-allocation, off-budget accounts, and contingency funds, with special attention to transparency and rules as to who allocates, controls, and can access those funds, and the procedures and circumstances that can lead to disbursement.</li> <li>• Strengthening frameworks for budget execution including mobilization of funds and executing agencies, in particular regarding rules governing the declaration of emergencies, (incl. who can declare an emergency and under which conditions), emergency procedures for fund allocation and reporting, and emergency procurement procedures.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
Agriculture Finance (332)	<p><b>Definition:</b> The goal is to enhance access of farmers and agricultural Small and Medium Enterprises to suitable financial services as a way to: (1) Increase agricultural income; (2) Reduce vulnerability to agricultural shocks, and; (3) facilitate the consolidation of farms into larger units.</p> <p>Agricultural Finance interventions aim at expanding access to finance particularly to small holder farmers and agriculture SME agribusinesses in developing countries, so as to facilitate the improvement in productivity, resilience and profitability of those actors and entities, increase financial inclusion in the agriculture/rural space and facilitate the transition of non-viable smallholders out of agriculture. Interventions and activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expansion of a variety of (preferably private) financial services not solely those related to provision of credit, but also including savings, leasing, payment systems, digital finance and insurance products tailored to the needs and requirements of farmers (emphasis on small holders) and agricultural SMEs.</li> <li>• Strengthening the main suppliers of financial services to agriculture and agricultural SMEs (financial cooperatives, MFIs, value chain firms, public institutions as well as banks).</li> <li>• Definition of adequate public policies and regulatory frameworks.</li> </ul> <p>Agricultural Insurance interventions aim to expand the use of innovative insurance solutions to help farmers’ access financing and improve their resilience in the face of natural disasters, which is being exacerbated by climate change. The program focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical assistance to ministries, regulators and specialized government agencies, project implementation work with insurance companies, financial institutions and regional economic bodies.</li> <li>• Supporting the development of risk transfer schemes at the regional level to provide cost effective and timely reinsurance capacity to local markets.</li> <li>• Providing dedicated national and regional skills transfer programs through long term attachments or specialized university level trainings.</li> <li>• Better aligning of risk management solutions with the promotion of selected value chains focusing on cash crops specific to national/regional food</li> </ul>

security agendas/trade efforts.

**Typical examples of coded activities:**

Our engagements with clients typically involve technical assistance for the design, development and implementation for:

- Value chain finance, warehouse receipts and inventory finance
- Partial credit guarantees and commodity exchanges.
- Consolidation of financial cooperatives.
- Agricultural insurance (including weather index insurance, area yield insurance, or other insurance products and financial instruments that mitigate weather and catastrophic risks).

More specifically:

**Agriculture Finance**

- Diagnostic activities aimed at identifying gaps in the provision of agricultural financial services, with identification of relevant interventions to reduce these gaps.
- Assessment of legal and regulatory frameworks impacting on agricultural finance (e.g. warehouse receipts, insurance, secured transactions, commodity exchanges, leasing, factoring, loan classification, etc.).
- Assessment of public policies and public and private institutions involved in financing agriculture.
- Assessments and plans to improve the functioning and regulations of financial cooperatives, MFIs as well as public and private local banks financing agriculture.
- Technical assistance to both providers and recipients of agricultural finance so as to expand the sustainable provision, and utilization, of financial services to agricultural actors and enterprises.
- Grants (Matching Grants) to support the financial sector in developing and providing enhanced and/or new agricultural financial services (products) for agricultural entities and actors.
- Guarantees for lending institutions to facilitate the expansion of agricultural credit.
- Credit lines (and other relevant forms of liquidity) for use by financial institutions to expand their provision of agricultural credit.
- Support for expanding insurance programs for agricultural actors and enterprises (including but not limited to life, health insurance but more importantly on production related crop insurance and disaster risk finance solutions for agriculture).
- Provision of grants (matching grants) to agricultural actors and enterprises to part fund investment in productive alliances, thereby resulting in the expanded provision of credit by lending institutions.
- Development of tailored lending products for the financing of agricultural inputs and infrastructure.
- Technical assistance and/or funding for the development of technological solutions for expanding financial services to agricultural clients in developing countries.
- National financial infrastructure development programs targeted at expanding credit to agricultural producers and traders including warehouse receipt

	<p>financing, agricultural commodity exchanges, collateral registries, and credit bureaus for agricultural actors, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial inclusion projects that include explicit focus on agriculture/rural sectors.</li> </ul> <p>Agriculture Insurance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investments in data market infrastructure (ground-based weather station infrastructure and satellite data access).</li> <li>• Development of specific tools/products for financial institutions to manage their climate-related portfolio risks, deepen/expand their lending to specific value chains.</li> <li>• Improve access to timely farming information for cooperatives.</li> <li>• Promote dialogue with policymakers to create fiscal incentives, reforms, and regulations for sustainable lending and insurance to the agriculture sector.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Regulatory reform of financial sector unrelated to agricultural sectors.</p>
<p>Infrastructure Finance (including capital markets and investment funds) (333)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> The use of non-traditional or alternative financing mechanisms and contractual arrangements to fund and finance the development, construction, operation, and maintenance of physical infrastructure (e.g. transport, electricity, water and sewerage, and sanitation) or social infrastructure (education and health care facilities).</p> <p>The key objectives of capital markets programs are (i) to build capital markets as an alternative and/or complementary source of financing to support critical sectors such as corporate, SMEs, housing, and infrastructure, thus supporting economic growth; and (ii) to transfer risks across different participants of the financial sector thereby supporting the stability of the financial system. Programs include developing the enabling environment for capital markets transactions in general or for specific sectors (corporate, SMEs, housing, infrastructure, etc.) as well as support to key stakeholders (issuers, supervisors, industry associations, etc.)</p> <p>Activities to develop the enabling environment for capital markets cover the legal and regulatory framework for securities issuance, investment, and trading, and for the supervision of market participants (issuers, investors, and intermediaries); tax framework; market infrastructure and intermediaries. Activities to support key stakeholders include technical assistance to issuers (e.g. ministries of finance, central banks, sub-sovereign entities, private sector entities); regulators (e.g. central bank, capital market regulator); and industry associations (e.g. bond market association).</p> <p>Programs are designed with an assessment of the current stage of capital markets development and institutional capacity, taking a comprehensive view of financial sector needs, with a careful sequencing of reforms to ensure that the pre-requisites for successful reform implementation are present. Typical sequencing emphasizes government debt market development as the foundation for the development of non-government securities markets and derivatives markets. However, programs are tailored to country-specific circumstances.</p> <p>This code also includes World Bank activities and programs that help governments</p>

develop various forms of investment funds -- including sovereign wealth funds, strategic investment funds, private equity/ venture capital funds (PEVC) etc. This code also includes activities and programs that support building the enabling environment for investment funds.

**Typical examples of coded activities:**

Infrastructure finance:

- Establishing a legal and regulatory framework conducive for attracting private debt and equity capital.
- Establishing an institutional structure through a stand-alone public agency and/or line ministries to develop and tender bankable public-private partnerships (PPP) projects.
- Entering into long-term contractual agreements where the private sector provides upfront equity and/or debt capital in exchange for a reasonable return on capital relative to risk.
- Private sector responsible for design and construction.
- Private sector responsible for administration, management, and operations.
- Private sector responsible for routine maintenance.
- Private sector responsible for preventative (lifecycle) maintenance.
- Using public funds and private financing to develop physical and social infrastructure.
- Obtaining equity capital, loans, bonds, debt and equity funds, pensions, real estate investment trust (REITs), sukus, or other capital market mechanisms to finance infrastructure projects.
- Allocating and transferring risks to the parties best able to handle them and developing risk mitigation strategies.
- Oversight and monitoring during contract period.

Capital Markets Development:

- Government debt market development.
- Non-government debt market development.
- Capital market instruments (e.g. mutual funds, REITs, securitized products, sukuk, etc).
- Capital markets infrastructure.
- Capital markets regulation and supervision.
- Capital markets institutional capacity building.
- Capital markets and corporates.
- Capital markets and infrastructure finance.
- Capital markets and SME finance.

Investment Funds:

- World Bank ASA, TA or project to help government set up a venture capital fund (hybrid or government sponsored).
- World Bank ASA, TA or project to help support the development and strengthening of Sovereign Wealth Funds.
- World Bank ASA and TA to help support the development and strengthening of Strategic Investment Funds (SIFs), including green SIFs.
- World Bank lending operations to finance SIFs, including green SIFs.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Bank ASA, TA or project to help government set up market-catalyzing instruments that can facilitate capital deployment for investment funds (e.g. Technical Assistance facilities that partner with PEVC funds to catalyze capital deployment to SMEs).</li> <li>• World Bank ASA, TA or project to help government develop a conducive legal/regulatory/ taxation environment for investment funds such as private equity/venture capital funds, strategic investment funds, sovereign wealth funds or mutual funds.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Bank ASA, TA or project to help government set up incubators, accelerators, or angel networks.</li> </ul>
Housing Finance (334)	<p><b>Definition:</b> The objective of Housing Finance is to develop deep, resilient and affordable housing finance markets that are accessible to rising middle-income but also to lower/informal income households; where risks are well-managed and regulated and policy interventions are comprehensive, socially targeted and fiscally responsible.</p> <p>The core programs that will be covered by this sector code include: (i) Developing resilient housing finance markets (diagnostic, building blocks, legal/regulatory/policy reforms, institution building); (ii) Long Term Funding: capital market solutions to provide local currency long term funding; (iii) Housing Finance for the Poor: implementing suitable system and products, credit markets, housing microfinance, rental housing, residential leasing, contractual savings, smarter subsidies, guarantee/ insurance schemes for lower &amp; informal income households, and; (iv) Affordable Housing (with SUUR): reducing the cost of formal housing, improving access to finance for developers, reforms of land use and primary infrastructure, facilitate titling, introduce cheaper technologies and building techniques, support energy efficient buildings.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b> Lending operations and ASA directed at:</p> <p><b>1) Developing housing finance markets:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Design/implementation of a comprehensive housing finance project addressing multiple areas and target groups under one single project.</li> <li>b. Diagnostic reviews.</li> <li>c. Legal and regulatory frameworks (review/design and implementation) for an efficient mortgage finance system.</li> <li>d. Review/design of individual building blocks (mortgage registration mechanisms, property valuation framework; lender capacity; taxation system; Credit Bureau; insurance products for housing/mortgages; mortgage financial literacy; mortgage lending principles etc.)</li> </ol> <p><b>2) Long-term Funding</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Capital Market Instruments design/implementation (diagnostic work to assess appropriate capital market instrument or to improve existing mechanisms).</li> <li>b. Development of a longer term savings product linked to housing as a means of risk management and a means of lengthening the duration of the liability base.</li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. Review of options for the reform of State owned institutions providing funding to the mortgage sector including Provident Funds, State Housing Banks, Secondary Mortgage Companies, Mortgage Funds.</li> </ul> <p><b>3) Housing Finance for the Poor</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Support for design and implementation of housing subsidy policy.</li> <li>b. Design/implementation of suitable housing finance products for lower income groups including legal and regulatory framework, capacity building, risk management, institutional framework, market analysis.</li> <li>c. Development targeted mortgage insurance products and guarantee schemes.</li> <li>d. Development of a rental housing framework.</li> </ul> <p><b>4) Affordable Housing (with SURR)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Review and assessment of institutions involved in delivery of private and public housing.</li> <li>b. Support in the preparation of a housing policy compatible with market mechanisms for promoting greater investment into housing.</li> <li>c. Review of use of green housing technology in construction of low income housing.</li> <li>d. Policy advice and analysis on financing of developers from banks.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities: N/A</b></p>
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# PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT (40)

Level 2	
PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT (41)	
<p><b>Definition:</b> Public Finance Management (PFM) basically deals with all aspects of resources mobilization and expenditure in government.</p>	
<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b>  <i>Includes</i> activities aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieving aggregate fiscal control and improving the quality of public spending through comprehensive budgets, pro-poor policies and their integration into the budget process, orderly and transparent budget allocation processes, effective budget execution, and adequate financial accountability analyses of the economic and poverty impact of public spending and assessment and capacity building activities related to budget formulation and execution processes, public procurement, public financial control and accounting systems, public sector audit, and systems for public expenditure tracking, monitoring and evaluation.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b>            Activities that involve minor changes in public expenditure allocations or management systems (generally in one sector or areas of government activity) that are not intended to affect or address systemic issues of public expenditure management and financial accountability.</p>	
Level 3	
<p>Public Expenditure Management (411)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> World Bank interventions in public expenditure and financial management generally aim to contribute to the achievement: budget reliability, transparency and accountability of public finances, effective management of assets and liabilities, policy-based fiscal strategy and budgeting, predictability and control in budget execution, accounting and reporting, external oversight of public finances. Improved PFM is expected to contribute to improvements in aggregate fiscal discipline and allocative and operational efficiency of public expenditure, which in turn will contribute to more and better service delivery and improvements in broader development outcomes.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b>            Includes activities that are aimed at strengthening institutions, practices and systems related to: planning and budget formulation, medium term fiscal and expenditure frameworks, fiscal management, management of assets and liabilities, management and oversight of fiscal risks and extra-budgetary activities, budget execution public procurement, internal controls, internal audit, accounting and reporting of public finances, external audit, legislative scrutiny, comprehensiveness and transparency of public finances, public participation in public finances. It also includes activities that seek to strengthen public expenditure and financial management in the one or more sectors.</p> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b>            Excludes activities that are focused on changing expenditure policies, and on policies and administration of revenues.</p>



<p style="text-align: center;">Domestic Revenue Administration (412)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> World Bank interventions in the design and implementation of reforms of tax administration and policy and management of non-tax revenue aimed at: (i) supporting revenue generation for SDGs and service provision for the poor as well as growth-enhancing infrastructure; (ii) supporting a sound business climate; (iii) boosting shared prosperity; (iv) improving revenue compliance, including by reducing the cost of compliance, and enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of revenue administration.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b> Includes activities aimed at improving the effectiveness, efficiency, and fairness of public revenue systems, including tax policies, tax and customs administration at national and subnational levels of government and management of revenues related to extractive or other sectoral activities. This category includes activities related both to the economic analysis of tax policies and to the design and functioning of institutions related to tax and customs administration (as well as the links between policies and institutions, and between tax and customs).</p> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Excludes activities related to the economic analysis of individual tariff policies or activities that involve minor changes in tax rates or coverage, but instead are aimed at goals such as trade facilitation, or changes in revenue administration that are not intended to affect or address systemic issues of revenue policy or administration.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Debt Management (413)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Debt management refers to the process of establishing and executing a strategy for managing the government’s debt in order to raise the required amount of funding at the lowest possible cost over the medium to long run, consistent with a prudent degree of risk. Moreover, debt management will look into activities to develop and maintain an efficient domestic market for government securities.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of debt management that aims at building capacity and improving institutions so that government debt can be managed effectively and sustainably.</li> <li>• Strategies of debt management that will assist countries in the elaboration of cost and risk minimizing debt portfolios.</li> <li>• Analysis of currency-, maturity composition and other aspects of debt portfolio composition, including debt denominated in foreign currencies adds volatility to debt servicing costs as measured in domestic currency because of exchange rate movements.</li> <li>• Debt sustainability analysis (DSA) that flags debt sustainability issues at an early stage.</li> <li>• Debt Management Performance Assessment (DeMPA) assists developing countries in strengthening capacity and institutions to effectively manage and service their debt.</li> <li>• Elaboration of Medium Term Debt Management Strategies (MTDS) assists developing countries in establishing sustainable debt portfolios and ensuring their ability to service their debt at the lowest possible cost.</li> <li>• Assessment of direct and contingent liabilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Analysis of Public Expenditure Management.</p>

<b>Level 2</b>	
<b>RULE OF LAW (42)</b>	
<p><b>Definition:</b> Rule of Law is the principle that all people and institutions are subject to and accountable to law that is fairly applied and enforced; the principle of government by law. The rule of law is a system in which the following four universal principles are upheld:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government and its officials and agents as well as individuals and private entities are accountable under the law.</li> <li>• The laws are clear, publicized, stable, and just; are applied evenly; and protect fundamental rights, including the security of persons and property and certain core human rights.</li> <li>• The process by which the laws are enacted, administered, and enforced is accessible, fair, and efficient. Justice is delivered timely by competent, ethical, and independent representatives and neutrals who are of sufficient number, have adequate resources, and reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b>  <b>Activities are aimed at:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting respect for, and adherence to, the rule of law in member countries, including activities in the private and public sectors in all communities.</li> <li>• Ensuring that the public sector is subject to, and held accountable in accordance with, the law and that individuals, associations, corporations and communities in the private sector are empowered by means of the law.</li> <li>• Providing legal frameworks governing the media and civil society organizations.</li> <li>• Supporting citizens' rights.</li> <li>• Ensuring compliance with domestic and international legal obligations.</li> </ul>	
<b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A	
<b>Level 3</b>	
<b>Judicial and Other Dispute Resolution Mechanisms (421)</b>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Effective and equitable justice sector institutions operate as safeguards against abuses of power and channels for the protection of rights and peaceful resolution of conflict. They enable private sector activity by increasing the predictability of behavior and certainty of process. In terms of the World Bank's programmatic priorities and interests, justice systems have specific instrumental roles in preventing and mitigating conflict, crime, and violence; ensuring executive accountability; fostering private sector growth; and ensuring compliance of private sector actors and citizens with legal and regulatory frameworks. Relevant justice sector institutions include judicial services, court enforcement agencies, prosecution, legal defense and legal aid services, ministries of justice and legal affairs, law enforcement agencies and bar associations.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the efficiency and quality of courts, simplifying court procedures, improving capacity of court personnel, and modernizing case management and court administration.</li> <li>• Supporting the rehabilitation of courts and the provision of information technology.</li> <li>• Strengthening institutions responsible for budget, planning, human resources, and court facilities; and those involved in rendering, publishing, and enforcing judgments</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the independence and accountability of the judiciary, for example, through compensation, appointment, promotion, discipline, and removal procedures</li> <li>• Supporting arbitration, mediation, conciliation, mini-trials, small claims courts, and other dispute resolution mechanisms</li> <li>• Support for fair and effective criminal justice, in line with the Bank’s Legal Note on criminal justice, including supporting legal frameworks, procedures and capacity of prosecution, defense and police services</li> <li>• Support for legal and quasi-legal accountability institutions such as ombudsmen,</li> <li>• Conducting analytical work such as institutional, functional and expenditure reviews and justice needs analyses.</li> <li>• Supporting training and education of justice sector personnel</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
<p>Legal Institutions for a Market Economy (422)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Sound legal and regulatory frameworks are essential to facilitate growth and equity enhancing policies from investment climate to infrastructure provision to environmental safety to legal identity. The Bank supports countries on both the substance of such frameworks and the processes needed to produce strong, context specific and implementable laws and regulations. The Bank also provides support for the institutions responsible for devising, implementing and enforcing these frameworks.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing, assessing and strengthening the legal and regulatory frameworks related to investment climate, banking, insolvency, contracts, property, commercial transactions, competition, trade and the private provision of public infrastructure services, including telecommunications, water supply, electrical power and transportation.</li> <li>• Establishing, assessing and strengthening the legal and regulatory frameworks related to public and administrative services such as legal identity, public provision of basic services and regulation of, for example, food safety, environment and labor standards.</li> <li>• Supporting evidence based and consultative processes for legal and regulatory reform.</li> <li>• Assistance with the application and implementation of relevant legislation and regulation.</li> <li>• Improving capacity of institutions responsible for the regulation of public and private sector activities, including commercial banks, capital markets and the provision of infrastructure services, labor and environmental regulation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
	<p><b>Definition:</b> Chronic grievances and perceptions of injustice are indicators of development failures and potential drivers of conflict and violence. In many developing environments formal justice sector institutions may not be accessible, legitimate or effective sites to manage these grievances and promote rights. The Bank supports both analytical and operational work aimed at supporting institutional arrangements for the management of conflicts, and mediation of rights and entitlements, typically around social order problems (urban violence,</p>

<p>Personal and Property Rights (423)</p>	<p>community justice, gender-based violence); land and natural resource disputes; and grievances around the distribution of public assets.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for legal empowerment of the poor and marginalized groups, for example, through information, awareness, paralegal and community justice providers.</li> <li>• Support for formal and informal institutional mechanisms to protect rights and provide redress, for example, multi-stakeholder platforms to manage conflict in areas of labor, environment and land; administrative grievance redress; and mediation services.</li> <li>• Support for prevention, services and redress for gender-based violence beyond formal criminal justice.</li> <li>• Analytical work on grievances and institutional capabilities for managing disputes and promoting rights and entitlements.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Level 2</b></p>	
<p><b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (43)</b></p>	
<p><b>Definition:</b> World Bank interventions in public administration focus on administrative and civil service reform; transparency, accountability and good governance; e-government and e-services; civil registration and identification; public assets and investment management; state-owned enterprise reform and privatization; and municipal institution building.</p>	
<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b> Please see activities included under the following theme codes: administrative and civil service reform; transparency, accountability and good governance; e-government and e-services; civil registration and identification; public assets and investment management; state-owned enterprise reform and privatization; and municipal institution building.</p> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Please see activities excluded under the following theme codes: administrative and civil service reform; transparency, accountability and good governance; e-government and e-services; civil registration and identification; public assets and investment management; state-owned enterprise reform and privatization; and municipal institution building.</p>	
<p><b>Level 3</b></p>	
<p>Administrative and Civil Service Reform (431)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Interventions aimed at improving the structure, management, and capacity of organizations and human resources in the public administration or its constituent entities. Such interventions may focus on central or subnational (e.g., regional, provincial, state, local) public administration, and would address the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional structures: which include (a) organizational structures, (b) assignments of organizational responsibilities, functions and authority among those organizational structures, and (c) rules governing those assignments and the behavior of those organizational units and their staff. These institutional arrangements, as a set, shape the incentives governing organizational behavior.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Management:</b> Which would include (a) organizational goal setting and performance management; (b) personnel management, including recruitment, promotion, and individual performance management; (c) compensation policy.</li> <li>• <b>Capacity:</b> Which would include: (a) administrative systems, (b) business processes, and (c) human capital.</li> </ul> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Institutional structure:</b> reforms to civil service laws and regulations; functional, organizational, and business process reviews; organizational restructuring, downsizing or right-sizing efforts.</li> <li>• <b>Management:</b> Delivery units and strengthening the center of government; compensation reform; results-based management and performance incentives; merit-based recruitment.</li> <li>• <b>Capacity:</b> Human resource management information systems; capacity building in the areas of either policy management or human resource management.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
<p>Transparency, Accountability and Good Governance (432)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Open government – increased transparency, citizen participation and collaboration between government and citizens – is a key driver of development in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Citizen-centric governance, with openness as a central pillar, improves the use of public resources, facilitates inclusive decision-making processes and increases trust between governments and citizens. Governments that are more open are governments better positioned to act effectively and efficiently, to foster private sector growth and to respond to the true needs of all citizens.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b> Activities designed to monitor public expenditure, increase access to publicly held data or information, build capacity and/or strengthen oversight functions in Parliaments, supreme audit institutions, citizen-based oversight groups, or private sector groups engaged in monitoring of public sector activities, and to build capacity of government institutions to engage, and respond to citizens.</p> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Building capacity of political groups.</p>
<p>E-Government &amp; E-Services (433)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> The transition from fragmented and outdated government systems to modern integrated digital solutions offers great opportunities to improve productivity, efficiency, effectiveness, responsiveness, and trust in government. One of the key challenges is to integrate digital governance strategies into public sector modernization efforts to create a data-driven, digital culture in the public sector. In addition, the coordination of ongoing, parallel, reform activities is crucial to maximize the benefits of large-scale ICT investments and encourage the use of shared platforms and standards for cost-effective delivery and sustainability of government systems and e-services. World Bank interventions in e-government will aim to addresses complex and transformative development challenges through integrated solutions that incorporate technology and innovation, cross-practice delivery of solutions, and global sharing of knowledge and good practices.</p>

	<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b> Includes information and communication technology (ICT) activities and applications which play a transformational role in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the efficiency and accountability of public sector service delivery relevant to any sector of the economy or government entity.</li> <li>• Streamlining government back-office processes (e.g. workflow management, document management, project management, procurement, human resource management, financial management, data centers).</li> <li>• Fostering citizen participation in government through webcasts, e-notifications, chat rooms, blogging, TV stations, radio services, mailing lists, instant messaging, e-voting, e-polling, websites, web portals, etc.</li> <li>• Public sector capacity building, including training and activities pertaining to workflow management, project management, e-procurement, human resource management, etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Excludes ICT activities and applications.</p>
<p>Civil Registration and Identification (434)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Modern civil registries and robust civil identification systems are powerful tools in the fight against poverty, social exclusion, and inequality. Identity management systems are key to improving public sector policies and delivering better public and private services. Above all, they help ensure that individuals can access their civic and legal rights.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring that all adults have a robust form of legal identity.</li> <li>• Promote universal birth registration so that children can obtain legal identity.</li> <li>• Ensuring civil identification systems are interoperable with social and other programs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
<p>Public Assets and Investment Management (435)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Public investment management (PIM) involves a complex series of stages involved in identifying, preparing, selecting, budgeting and implementing projects and programs in the public sector. PIM has been characterized as being composed of eight essential functions that need to occur in the public sector but may be organized or arranged somewhat differently in different governments. Alternatively, PIM can be seen as in terms of the project cycle or the series of stages involved as a project moves from being identified to being implemented and evaluated as an operating project. Eight key functions consist of: (i) investment guidance, project development, and preliminary screening; (ii) formal project appraisal; (iii) independent review of appraisal; (iv) project selection and budgeting; (v) project implementation; (vi) project adjustment; (vii) facility operation and maintenance; and (viii) basic completion review and evaluation. These functions or stages of PIM are located in both the central and service delivery agencies of government depending upon the degree of delegation of functions in a government, but typically the key functions of guidelines, screening, budget approvals and oversight over methods, quality of appraisal and implementation performance are located in the central agencies responsible for finance, budget and economic planning. Service delivery agencies are typically delegated functions of project identification, design and appraisal and management of implementation. External review of appraisals and ex post</p>

	<p>evaluation of projects and programs could be delegated to separate entities under a central agency.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <p>Project identification and preparation stages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of information collection modalities for output &amp; outcome indicators and related economic data.</li> <li>• Development of planning capacity to forecast and analyze demand for public services and to plan, design and appraise projects to meet these demands, where project design would include planning the modalities for procuring the project, including for public-private partnership arrangements.</li> <li>• Development and publication of guidelines, methods and key economic parameters for conduct of project &amp; program appraisal, reporting feasibility studies and transfer of results and analysis of feasibility studies to decision makers.</li> <li>• Formal project &amp; program appraisal through pre-feasibility and feasibility studies.</li> <li>• Training of producers and users of project &amp; program pre-feasibility and feasibility studies.</li> <li>• Implementation of external review or audit of project &amp; program pre-feasibility and feasibility studies.</li> </ul> <p>Project selection and budgeting stages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening of budget approval, authorization and appropriation organization, laws, regulations and procedures, including mechanisms to enhance multi-year budget commitments to fund the life cycle costs of projects.</li> <li>• Introduce enhanced mechanisms for transparency of projects and programs in the pipeline, entering the budget and under implementation.</li> </ul> <p>Project implementation stages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of guidelines for project implementation.</li> <li>• Strengthening procurement laws, procedures and planning, including for public-private partnership arrangements.</li> <li>• Implementation of project &amp; program implementation oversight and monitoring against performance targets for costs, outputs, etc.</li> <li>• Development of project &amp; program adjustment procedures</li> <li>• Implementation of basic project completion review and ex post project &amp; program evaluation, and reporting of evaluation studies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
	<p><b>Definition:</b> A State-Owned Enterprise (SOE) is a legal entity that is created by the government in order to partake in commercial activities on the government's behalf. The goals of SOE reform are not simply to enhance corporate productivity and financial performance, but to create an optimal institutional arrangement compatible with the reform of a market-oriented economy. SOEs, reflects privatization reform and its implementation.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p>

<p style="text-align: center;">State-owned Enterprise Reform and Privatization (436)</p>	<p>Activities that support privatizing and SOE reform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Divestiture of ownership, management contracts, leases, and concessions.</li> <li>• Strengthening the institutional capacity of client governments to formulate and implement privatization strategies and policies.</li> <li>• Developing the legal framework for privatization.</li> <li>• Carrying out specific privatization transactions.</li> <li>• Dealing with labor retrenchment.</li> <li>• Carrying out public information campaigns.</li> <li>• Restructuring of state-owned enterprises when such restructuring is aimed at facilitating privatization.</li> <li>• Restructuring of the banking industry.</li> <li>• Assisting governments to salvage core elements of the banking systems and to protect savers' funds to the extent possible.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to restructuring of state-owned enterprises not linked to any privatization program. Such restructuring should be treated as measures to improve the functioning of a public sector entity and should be classified under public sector governance.</li> <li>• Support to policy reform which opens up a sector to private participation is also excluded; such activities are included under Regulation and Competition Policy.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;">Municipal Institution Building (437)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> In recent decades, the decentralization of resources and decision-making has strengthened the role of subnational governments in promoting growth and shared prosperity. On the revenue side, subnational governments are increasingly involved in resource mobilization, including taxation. On the expenditure side, subnational governments have broadened and deepened their responsibilities for service delivery related to water and sanitation, health, education, and infrastructure, as well as local development. For subnational governments to successfully deliver on their mandates, effective intergovernmental systems in fiscal and administrative areas are required. World Bank activities in decentralization and intergovernmental relations will focus on: institutional and fiscal frameworks, improving the capacity of subnational governments, and support for service delivery and frontline providers.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building core institutional capacities related to administrative areas including: human resources, public financial management, and procurement, at the subnational level.</li> <li>• Increasing transparency in subnational financial management through increased standardization and harmonization of accounting and reporting by using tools such as Integrated Financial Management Systems (IFMIS) spanning across levels of government.</li> <li>• Promoting performance and results-based management which require increased decision-making autonomy and a more effective public sector machinery.</li> <li>• Sector governance arrangements for improved service delivery, which entails strengthening organizational and institutional arrangements</li> </ul>



	<p>between sector entities and frontline providers such as schools and hospitals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving public investment management to improve the efficiency of infrastructure delivery at the subnational level, in the context of fiscal consolidation.</li> <li>• Mobilizing resources for financing services, which entails service financing approaches that are complementary to intergovernmental fiscal flows.</li> <li>• Citizen monitoring and accountability arrangements, such as putting in place measures for bottom-up monitoring of service delivery.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Activities that involve minor adjustments in government responsibilities within one ministry or public sector activities that do not constitute a significant and systemic alteration in responsibilities among levels of government.</p>
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**Level 2**

**DATA DEVELOPMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING (44)**

**Definition:** Lending, grants, or TA for (i) improvements of the enabling environment supporting increased quantity, quality, dissemination and use of data; and/or (ii) direct support for data collection, curation, dissemination or use of national or subnational data about developing countries’ economic, social, and environmental variables.

**Typical examples of coded activities:**

- Enabling environment supporting increased quantity, quality and use of data
  - Institutional strengthening, for example:
    - Reform to National Statistics Laws.
    - Statistics Strategies.
    - Open Data Policy development/support.
    - Open Data Readiness Assessments.
  - Capacity Building for government or non-government actors, for example:
    - Any training on statistics (sampling, statistical analysis, econometrics, etc.)
    - Any training on Data Literacy (workshops, data fellowships, hackathons, etc.)
    - Support to create/strengthen Data communities of practice.
- Direct support for data collection, curation, dissemination or use of national or subnational data
  - Collection, examples:
    - Surveys (household, price, firm, etc.).
    - Census (population, agriculture, etc.).
    - Administrative records (budget, civil registration and vital statistics, trade data, etc.).
  - Curation, for example: efforts to clean data to assure consistency, proper data documentation, and creation of metadata and databases.
  - Dissemination, for example: Open Data activities - Dissemination strategies, release calendars.
  - Data use, for example:
    - Publication (charts, data-visualizations, data-driven news stories).
    - Building applications (mobile/web-based apps).
    - Policy-making/reforms based on data.

**Examples of excluded activities:** nfrastructure/technology for National Statistics Offices (buildings, internet connectivity, etc.; but purchasing computers/statistical software is included).

- M&E institutional / legal reforms or M&E training activities.
- Research activities that use data (for example: Poverty assessments or ‘Doing Business’ Indicators).
- Information Technology (IT) activities (for example: IT system maintenance, support for IT technicians, purchasing/installation of applications, creation/operation of help desks, etc.; unless they are directly related to the collection, curation, dissemination and use of statistical data).
- Information Communication Technology (ICT) activities, for example: expansion of internet coverage, expansion/reform of telecommunications sector or mobile communications, e-government projects, smart cities initiatives, etc.

**Level 3**

<p>Data Production, Accessibility and Use (441)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities for the collection, curation, dissemination, and use of data about developing countries’ economic, social, and environmental variables.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surveys (household, price, firm, etc.);</li> <li>• Census (population, agriculture, etc.);</li> <li>• Administrative records (budget, civil registration and vital statistics, trade data, etc.);</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Curation, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efforts to clean data to assure consistency, proper data documentation, and creation of metadata and databases;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Dissemination, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open Data activities, such as Open Data portals, etc.</li> <li>• Open Data or Data Use case studies or impact assessments for public access/consumption</li> <li>• Websites for data dissemination</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Data use, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publication (charts, data-visualizations, data-driven news stories)</li> <li>• Building applications (mobile/web-based apps)</li> <li>• Policy-making/reforms based on data</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• M&amp;E activities</li> <li>• Research activities that use data</li> <li>• Poverty assessments</li> <li>• ‘Doing Business’ Indicators</li> <li>• Information Technology (IT) activities (for example: IT system maintenance, support for IT technicians, purchasing/installation of applications, creation/operation of help desks, etc. not directly related to the above data activities)</li> <li>• Information Communication Technology (ICT) activities, such as expansion of internet coverage, expansion/reform of telecoms/mobile communications, e-government projects, smart cities initiatives, etc.</li> </ul>
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	<p><b>Definition:</b> <i>Institutional strengthening includes:</i> technical assistance activities which support legal and institutional frameworks for national or subnational statistics, Open Data, geo-spatial data, the creation of inter-agency networks for the production or dissemination of data, and similar government activities. <i>Capacity Building</i> includes activities that enhance the skills of government or non-government stakeholders to</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Institutional Strengthening &amp; Capacity Building (442)</p>	<p>understand and use statistics or data.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional strengthening, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reform to National Statistics Laws.</li> <li>• Statistics Strategies.</li> <li>• Open Data Policy development/support.</li> <li>• Open Data Readiness Assessments.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Capacity Building for government or non-government actors, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any training on statistics (sampling, statistical analysis, econometrics, etc.)</li> <li>• Any training on Data Literacy (workshops, data fellowships, hackathons, etc.)</li> <li>• Support to create/strengthen Data communities of practice.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure/technology for National Statistics Offices (buildings, internet connectivity, etc.; but IT activities directly related to data production, such as buying computers or statistical software, are included).</li> <li>• M&amp;E institutional / legal reforms or training.</li> </ul>
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## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION (50)

Level 2	
<b>SOCIAL INCLUSION (51)</b>	
<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities that identify groups excluded on the basis of their identity and include specific actions or mechanisms to address their needs and promote their inclusion.</p>	
<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activities that identify group(s) excluded based on their identity, such as gender, race, ethnicity, nationality, caste, religion, disability, and sexual orientation and gender identity.</li> <li>• Activities that assess the specific needs and circumstances of excluded group(s) or identify constraints and opportunities for their inclusion.</li> <li>• Activities that include specific actions or targeting mechanisms to address the identified disadvantage(s) of the excluded group(s).</li> <li>• Activities with specific indicators and M&amp;E systems measuring the impacts of a project / program / policy intervention on excluded groups.</li> <li>• Activities that engage with excluded groups during project / program / policy implementation or use participatory methods or delivery mechanisms.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Activities that take place during the implementation of Environmental and Social Safeguards, unless the project or program that triggers the safeguards policies go beyond the prevention or mitigation of undue harm.</p>	
Level 3	
Indigenous Peoples and Ethnic Minorities (511)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities aimed specifically at inclusion, visibility, engagement or knowledge generation with or related to Indigenous Peoples or ethnic minorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b> The identification and analysis of the presence of Indigenous Peoples (IP) (ethnic minorities) in the project area and determination of potential for project or policy reform to impact or benefit their lands, natural resources, visibility, or access to opportunities, infrastructure and services, i.e., basic scoping of project area of influence and presence of Indigenous Peoples historical factors influencing exclusion, focus groups and initial engagement with IP experts, representatives or organizations.</li> <li>• The design of specific project measures, arrangements, investments or policy reforms to deliver, enhance or tailor culturally appropriate benefits and ensure IP (ethnic minorities) inclusion, i.e., socio-cultural assessment and consultation or participation processes to identify barriers to access, cultural norms and preferences, priorities, specialized delivery mechanisms etc.</li> <li>• The design and agreement of measures or policy reforms to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts, including: physical relocation or activities that have an impact on the livelihood or source of physical, economic, or spiritual subsistence of IP (ethnic minorities), including restrictions to access to natural resources or protected areas.</li> <li>• Activities to promote or implement consultation, participation, and engagement processes with Indigenous Peoples (ethnic minorities), including upstream Dialogue, participation of Indigenous Peoples in key national, regional or international meetings or consultations, project related consultation or participation processes both during project preparation and implementation.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activities to build (IP) (ethnic minorities) capacity or capacity of government or other implementing partners to effectively understand, address priority IP issues, engage and/or include Indigenous Peoples through dialogue, training, awareness raising, south-south exchange, among others.</li> <li>• The preparation, negotiation and implementation of projects, trust funds, or policy reforms designed with and for IP (ethnic minorities) based on their priorities, promotion of rights, and vision for well-being or development.</li> <li>• Analytical work or knowledge generation and exchange to deepen and broaden the understanding of IP (ethnic minorities) poverty, wealth, well-being or development indicators, access to services and infrastructure, vision, priorities, aspirations and challenges.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
<p>Other Excluded Groups (512)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Social exclusion is the process in which individual of people are systematically blocked from (or denied full access to) various rights, opportunities and resources that are normally available to members of a different group, and which are fundamental to social integration within that particular group (e.g., housing, employment, healthcare, civic engagement, democratic participation, and due process).</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Inclusion of People with disabilities</b> (Inclusive activities in education, social protection, health, employment and entrepreneurship and social services; Accessible physical infrastructure, financial services and ICT; Capacity building activities for disabled people organizations and awareness raising activities to promote participation in development processes; Collection and analysis of disaggregated data (e.g. LSMS, censuses, DHS...) to improve visibility and better planning; Activities to support the development of policies and legislative frameworks for inclusion of people with disabilities).</li> <li>• <b>Inclusion of Afro-descendants</b> (address discrimination, stigma and prejudice against AD people/communities; promote access to social services (education, health, social protection, employment and entrepreneurship); promote enabling policies and laws for AD people/communities; promote cultural preservation; Collection and analysis of disaggregated data (e.g. LSMS, censuses, DHS...) to improve visibility and better planning).</li> <li>• <b>Inclusion of LGBT</b> (address discrimination, stigma, prejudice and bullying against LGBTI individuals/communities; promote formulation of policies and legislative frameworks for LGBTI inclusion in development processes; Activities geared towards addressing gender-based violence against LGBTI individuals/communities; Activities geared to support inclusion and protection of sex workers (e.g. peer-to-peer education); promote access to services, jobs, entrepreneurship and access to capital for LGBTI individuals/communities).</li> <li>• <b>Inclusion of Youth</b> (promote access to services, jobs, entrepreneurship and access to capital for youth; promote youth participation in civic, economic and political processes; promote formulation of policies and legislative frameworks for youth inclusion in development processes; support access to social services for youth (health, education, TVET, skills development programs); support access to justice, second-hand chance programs, re-integration of criminal offenders, etc. address the inclusion of NEET; address de-radicalization of youth; support inclusion of youth through sports and the arts; Activities to address</li> </ul>

	<p>gender-based violence among adolescents; address inclusion of teen pregnancies).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Inclusion of elderly people</b> (Access to social services, financial services, accessible infrastructure; address health, social protection, housing and transport issues underpinning exclusion of elderly people; Access to legal services for elderly people; promote formulation of policies and legislative frameworks for elderly inclusion in development processes).</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Inclusion of Indigenous Peoples and ethnic minorities.</p>
<p>Participation and Civic Engagement (513)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities aimed at engaging citizens/beneficiaries in a two-way interaction with Government, the private sector or other citizens at the policy, planning, budgeting or service delivery level.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening/capacity building of civil society groups, including NGOs and community-based organizations.</li> <li>• Creating enabling environments for the participation of civil society in development, and the development of dialogue and partnerships with civil society institutions.</li> <li>• Conduct of Civil Society Assessments to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of civil society and to harness capacity.</li> <li>• Participatory monitoring and evaluation where stakeholders monitor projects, services or policies through beneficiary assessments, community score cards, community feedback, etc.</li> <li>• Participatory approaches at the project and macro level, participatory budget and participatory public expenditure management review, and other social accountability mechanisms that involve a two-way interaction.</li> <li>• Support to community groups, community control and management of investment funds where groups make their own decisions and planning and manage the investment funds (CDD).</li> <li>• Support to community control over decisions, plans, and operation and maintenance of development programs, including when such activities involve but do not specifically target marginalized groups.</li> <li>• Citizen satisfaction surveys and other beneficiary feedback on service delivery or project inputs, when the feedback is considered.</li> <li>• Systematic consultative processes, taking into account representatively and channels for using and publishing feedback solicited.</li> <li>• Support to grievance redress mechanisms.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Information sharing, while a necessary pre-condition, does not by itself constitute citizen engagement.</p>
<b>Level 2</b>	
<b>SOCIAL PROTECTION (52)</b>	

**Definition:** Activities that promote (i) resilience by helping individuals, households and communities better insure against, different types of risk; (ii) equity by reducing poverty and destitution; and (iii) opportunity by building and protecting human capital and improving skills and access to jobs. The arrangements used comprise informal, market-based, and publicly provided activities, and are centered on managing risk.

**Typical examples of coded activities:**

- Overall social protection and labor (SPL) policy/strategy work: SPL strategies, policy coordination and harmonization across SPL programs and ministries.
- SPL systems coordination and strengthening of tools applied across programs, including targeting mechanisms, payment systems, registries of beneficiaries.
- Institutional reform and capacity building to improve social protection systems, and coordinate programs and policies, including governance and accountability.
- Benefits in-cash and in-kind to poor and vulnerable groups (women, children, elderly, persons with disabilities).
- Subsidies for goods consumed by the poor and vulnerable groups (general bread or rice subsidies, rebates for electricity in the form of lifeline tariffs).
- Subsidies to support access to services by poor and vulnerable groups (such as fee waivers, subsidized connections to utilities, provision of services free of charge to specific groups, etc.)
- Workfare programs (cash for work, food for work, labor intensive public investment projects aimed at the poor and vulnerable).
- Non-contributory social care services aimed at the poor and vulnerable.
- Adaptive mechanisms capable of providing timely support to individuals and families in response to disasters, displacement, and other kinds of shocks.
- Strengthening the policy framework for old age income protection including mandatory contributory instruments, voluntary savings arrangements and non-contributory elderly social assistance.
- Building institutional arrangements for collections, account and fund management and disbursement for mandatory and voluntary arrangements.
- Strengthening the regulatory framework, governance, and supervision of public and private pension schemes.
- Assessments/analytical work, capacity building, institutional and policy reform, and knowledge sharing with the objective of including people with disabilities and removing barriers to their participation.
- Expanding the network of services, accessibility, and provision of targeted support for people with disabilities.
- Promoting awareness, equity, and accessibility for persons with disabilities; working with disabled people’s organizations.

**Examples of excluded activities:**

Activities intended to improve the functioning of labor markets, facilitate transitions into employment, improve the earnings opportunities of individuals, and manage risks facing workers, which should be coded under the Level 2 theme “Labor Market Policies and Programs”.

**Level 3**

Social Safety Nets (521)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities intended to provide social assistance or social care services targeted in some way at the poor and vulnerable (i.e., in-kind or cash assistance to poor and vulnerable individuals or families, including assistance to help cope with consequences of economic or other shocks).</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Benefits in-cash to poor and vulnerable groups (conditional and non-conditional cash transfers, means tested allowances, child allowances).</li> <li>• Benefits in-kind to poor and vulnerable groups (food rations, provision of</li> </ul>
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	<p>nutrition supplements, food/energy/transport vouchers, social and welfare services for orphans and other vulnerable groups).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsidies for goods consumed by the poor and vulnerable groups (general bread or rice subsidies, rebates for electricity in the form of lifeline tariffs etc.).</li> <li>• Subsidies to support access to services by poor and vulnerable groups (fee waivers, subsidized connections to utilities, provision of services free of charge to specific groups, etc.).</li> <li>• Workfare programs (cash for work, food for work, labor intensive public investment projects aimed at the poor and vulnerable).</li> <li>• Institutional strengthening/capacity building for SSN programs.</li> <li>• Non-contributory social care services aimed at the vulnerable.</li> <li>• Community based public works carried out by social funds.</li> <li>• Community-oriented delivery of social services, including social infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b>  Activities focused broadly on social protection and labor (SPL) policy and systems, including assessments/analytical work, capacity building, institutional and policy reform, and knowledge sharing with the objective of building the administration or policies for SPL systems, which should be coded under theme “Social Protection Delivery Systems”.  Social insurance, pension and welfare/care services solely for the elderly and persons with disabilities which should be coded under Level 3 theme “Social Insurance &amp; Pensions”.</p>
<p>Social Insurance &amp; Pensions (522)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities that support policy frameworks that protect old age income, prevent old age poverty, and establish social insurance and public assistance for persons with disabilities and survivors. Instruments may be contributory or non-contributory, public or private, mandatory or voluntary, including support for occupational pension schemes, schemes for all or part of the public sector, and sub-national schemes.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening the policy framework for old age income protection including mandatory contributory instruments, voluntary savings arrangements and non-contributory elderly social assistance.</li> <li>• Strengthening the sustainability, affordability, adequacy, predictability and robustness of mandatory contributory pension schemes.</li> <li>• Building the institutional arrangements for collections, account and fund management and disbursement for mandatory and voluntary arrangements.</li> <li>• Building or strengthening the benefit structure and institutional arrangements for non-contributory assistance programs to the elderly poor or vulnerable.</li> <li>• Strengthening the regulatory framework, governance, and supervision of public and private pension schemes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b>  Activities focused broadly on social protection and labor (SPL) policy and systems, including assessments/analytical work, capacity building, institutional</p>



	<p>and policy reform, and knowledge sharing with the objective of building the administration or policies for SPL systems across all SPL programs, which should be coded under theme “Social Protection Delivery Systems”.</p>
<p>Social Protection Delivery Systems (523)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities focused broadly on developing social protection and labor (SPL) policy and systems. Country-level SPL systems work at the administrative and policy levels to coordinate programs across the three main SP functions: Resilience (mainly social insurance), Equity (mainly social assistance), and Opportunity (mainly labor market programs). This does not include administration, institution building, and policy development for individual SPL programs. This does include assessments/analytical work, capacity building, institutional and policy reform, and knowledge sharing with the objective of building the administration or policies for SPL systems across all SPL programs.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall SPL policy/strategy work: SPL strategies, policy coordination and harmonization across SPL programs and ministries</li> <li>• SPL systems coordination and tools: Diagnosis and development of administrative tools applied across programs, including targeting mechanisms, payment systems, registry of beneficiaries, complaints and redress procedures, communication and outreach channels, monitoring and data collection systems, that allow for coordination across programs and for the identification of gaps and duplication.</li> <li>• Institutional reform and capacity building to improve social protection systems, and coordinate programs and policies (rather than a patchwork of uncoordinated programs), including governance and accountability.</li> <li>• SPL system monitoring and evaluation: monitoring and evaluation across SPL programs and policies to inform policy and program reform and design and strengthen accountability for results</li> <li>• SPL programs and systems assessments and impact evaluations designing and strengthening SPL systems for crisis response, including economic crises and natural disasters.</li> <li>• All activities previously carried out under the heading of Vulnerability, such as identification of the vulnerable (i.e. monitoring, institution and capacity building to reduce vulnerability).</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Activities specifically addressing labor market, social safety nets/social assistance and social security programs in isolation, which do not link them together as a part of an SPL system.</p>
<p>Disability (524)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities intended at removing barriers to the participation of people with disabilities in economic, civic, and social life, and expanding equitable opportunities.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessments/analytical work, capacity building, institutional and policy reform, and knowledge sharing with the objective of including people with disabilities and removing barriers to their participation.</li> <li>• Expanding the network of services, accessibility, and provision of targeted support for people with disabilities.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving accessibility of physical infrastructure, information/communication, rehabilitation and prosthetic services for people with disabilities.</li> <li>• Promoting access to skills development, creating economic opportunities, focusing on the most vulnerable among people with disabilities, such as women and children.</li> <li>• Promoting awareness, equity, and accessibility for persons with disabilities; working with disabled people’s organizations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Activities addressing labor market, social safety nets/social assistance, and social insurance programs for broader population groups.</p>
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**Level 2**

**FRAGILITY, CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE (53)**

**Definition:** Roughly speaking, fragility is defined as a risk/ vulnerability (experienced by countries) for (i) violent conflict usually of a political nature; (ii) social and interpersonal violence; (iii) repeated political crisis that undermine the functioning of a state or a specific local governance structure; and (iv) a general state of anomie in which institutions (state and societal) are so dysfunctional that basic management of society and economy is not possible. Such vulnerabilities in most cases tend to create violence and conflict.

Countries face multiple and overlapping forms of fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) – impacting all client types – LICs/MICs/HICs. Emerging trends of FCV in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century include civil conflict, subnational conflict, cross border violence, political violence, internationalized conflict, conflict-induced forced displacement, organized crime and trafficking, urban violence, and gender-based violence.

**Typical examples of coded activities:** N/A

**Examples of excluded activities:** N/A

**Level 3**

<p>Conflict Prevention (531)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Conflict prevention refers to strategies used in the pre-violent phase, at the front-end of the curve of conflict. They may include measures to increase trust and establish predictability among the conflict parties. These strategies are intended to keep disputes from escalating into violence.</p> <p><b>Much of WBG efforts aimed at tackling FCV do not address drivers most likely affecting the absence of peace and stability.</b> Given the current risk-based approach for addressing FCV, serious consideration must however, be given to the importance of the core, underlying causes of fragility and its prevention. Underlying drivers of fragility are often manifested in patterns of exclusion, discrimination and patrimonialism and state capture by elites. Horizontal inequalities, such as inequitable access to political participation, land, decent employment, and public services,” injustice”, “inequality”, “corruption” are as significant as economic drivers in conflict.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b> Identification and monitoring of emerging risks; programs that directly address the specific FCV risks (e.g. youth unemployment, vulnerable groups, accountability, service delivery, conflict resolution mechanisms). Advice on design and delivery of</p>
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	<p>programs in relevant sub-national areas, focus on systemic risk factors (e.g. economic marginalization; weak social cohesion) all examples of conflict prevention activities.</p> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
<p>Post-Conflict Reconstruction (532)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Post –conflict reconstruction activities can be broadly defined as those interventions 1) that focus on mainstreaming sensitivity to FCV across the WBG portfolio (‘doing-no-harm’ or ‘doing-some-good’); 2) activities that address the direct outcomes of FCV. Efforts to mainstream FCV sensitivity in the WBG’s portfolio is an approach designed not necessarily to solve the fundamental impediment to development and stability but rather to address a development deficit. These types of WBG interventions aim to help mitigate reputational risks to the Bank in complex fragile, conflict and transition settings. This includes ensuring that, at minimum, WBG activities ‘do no harm’ in FCV environments and that, where possible, projects help target conflict affected people. This is often achieved by adjusting the current portfolio and large-scale investments across sectors.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <p>Examples for mainstreaming FCV sensitivity in existing portfolios include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeting employment to groups vulnerable to FCV (e.g. youth unemployed males).</li> <li>• Providing services such as health and education to vulnerable populations.</li> <li>• Reaching out to under-served communities and minority groups.</li> <li>• Targeting urban development or transport projects in lagging regions or marginalized communities.</li> <li>• Targeting geographically and economically marginalized sub-groups and sub-national regions.</li> </ul> <p>This can also include citizen engagement efforts that amplify citizen voice, and ensure that policies, programs and projects are downwardly accountable to citizens and respond to their needs</p> <p>Typical post conflict reconstruction efforts - activities that address the direct outcomes of FCV- include activities related to rapid employment creation, demobilization, and reintegration of war-affected people into civilian life, security sector reform, support for people subject to sexual and gender-based violence, reinstating good communications networks, provision of local services and small infrastructure through community- demand-driven approaches, etc. Private sector investment in key productive sectors and supporting the conditions for resumption of trade and macroeconomic stabilization, rehabilitation of financial institutions and restoration of legal and regulatory frameworks.</p> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
	<p><b>Definition:</b> Interventions that address the developmental implications of forced displacement for host countries, host communities and/or the displaced populations (refugees and internally displaced persons). Such interventions may be targeting different stages of the displacement period, including preparedness/prevention in advance of displacement, mitigating negative impacts during displacement or facilitating solutions/resolutions for protracted situations.</p>

<p>Forced Displacement (533)</p>	<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiatives to improve access/quality of services and infrastructure in host communities.</li> <li>• Initiatives to improve access/quality of services for displaced populations, including those channeled through existing country systems.</li> <li>• Initiatives to improve access to income generating opportunities/social safety nets for host and displaced populations.</li> <li>• Initiatives to address the specific vulnerabilities of displaced populations, such as trauma, discrimination, and lack of assets.</li> <li>• Urban planning and service delivery in response to population inflows.</li> <li>• Initiatives to mitigate impact of population inflows on public commons such as the environment, agriculture and water.</li> <li>• Support to preparedness planning for likely host countries/communities.</li> <li>• Budget support to mitigate macro-fiscal consequences of population inflows.</li> <li>• Results-based/performance-based financing for policies/reforms aimed at resolving protracted displacement situations.</li> <li>• Monitoring of forced displacement flows, their impacts, and policies that affect these flows.</li> <li>• Survey data collection on forced displacement, including host communities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Economic migration, DDR, <i>refoulement</i>,</p>
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# HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND GENDER (60)

<b>Level 2</b>
<b>GENDER (61)</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b> Gender refers to the social, behavioral and cultural attributes, expectations and norms associated with being male or female. Gender equality refers to how these factors determine the way in which women and men relate to each other and to the resulting differences in power between them.</p> <p><b>For the purposes of coding, the theme encompasses WBG activities that -- irrespective of sector -- address and/or close gaps between males and females</b> (for example: gaps in financial inclusion, agricultural productivity, occupational sex segregation, gaps in participation in local service delivery management, etc.) <b>and other gaps that may be identified in the SCD/CPF at the country level</b> (e.g., low female labor force participation relative to male labor force participation).</p>
<p><b>Examples of coded activities:</b></p> <p>Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lao PDR Rural Electrification Project Phase 1</b> supported the “Power to the Poor” (P2P) Program of the Lao Government. This program, implemented by Electricité du Laos (EDL) is a targeted, subsidized, affordable, and sustainable financing mechanism for connection and indoor wiring for to the poorest rural households. It is designed with a gender focus to provide an interest free credit that allows the poorest rural households, who cannot afford to pay the entire costs of connection and internal wiring up front, to access the main electricity grid for basic service. The monthly payments for both the credit and electricity consumption are designed to be about the same as the cost for lighting by candles, diesel lamps, or car batteries prior to electrification. The pilot results showed that the increase in connection rate of female-headed households attributable to the P2P Program design went from 63 percent to 90 percent.</li> </ul> <p>Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Agricultural Support Project, Côte D’Ivoire.</b> In Côte d’Ivoire, the cashew processing workforce is made up of low-skilled workers, and women are primarily engaged in shelling and peeling tasks, for which productivity increases steeply with tenure and experience on the job. The Agricultural Support Project aims to provide training and child care in areas where new medium-sized cashew processing factories will be opened. Starting in FY16, an impact evaluation will examine the impact of child care on women’s employment and productivity and on firm output.</li> <li>• <b>Levelling the Field: Improving Opportunities for Women Farmers in Africa</b>, a joint World Bank–ONE Campaign policy report published in 2014, analyzes the factors that drive productivity gaps between male and female farmers and offers policy makers concrete actions to close those gaps. The report's findings are influencing client programs and operations. The Democratic Republic of Congo Growth Poles project team, for example, decided to test one of the report's policy recommendation on the provision of rural child care to address women's child-care responsibilities and help them spend more time on agricultural work.</li> </ul> <p>Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The Indonesia Second Additional Financing for the Third Water Supply and Sanitation for Low Income Communities/Community based Water Supply Project</b> uses several approaches to give women in Indonesia a voice in WSS decision-making. Communities plan and implement WSS improvements of their choice. The project includes rules aimed at widening community participation in decisions, specifically targeting women for greater project success. The project will also support mobile-based</li> </ul>

monitoring systems, gender sensitivity tools, and social audits to enhance accountability of service providers. The community level process makes poverty targeting and gender equity transparent and verifiable by all stakeholders.

#### Entrepreneurship

- **The Women Entrepreneurship Development Project in Ethiopia** seeks to increase the earnings and employment of micro and small enterprises that are owned or partly owned by urban female entrepreneurs through a two-pillar approach. The first pillar tailors financial instruments to the needs of the participants by providing working capital and investment finance through a dedicated line of microfinance credit. This pillar also aims to improve the capacity of existing microfinance institutions to serve female growth-oriented entrepreneurs with tailored financial products. The second pillar develops the entrepreneurial and technical skills of the target group and supports cluster, technology, and product development for their businesses.

#### Transport

- **Via Lilas, Rio de Janeiro:** This transport project uses existing Supervia (metropolitan train) and Teleferico (cable car) infrastructure in Rio de Janeiro to provide information about violence against women and girls (VAWG) and associated services as outlined in the Maria da Penha Law on Domestic and Family Violence through kiosks in transit stations. The Via Lilas kiosks provide the rail network's 700,000 daily passengers with access to information for responding to violence. In approximately three minutes, women can find phone numbers and location details for support services, and can register to receive a text message with more information. Initiatives like this are innovative because they build upon existing systems to disseminate information and to raise awareness about services available for VAWG survivors. The stations themselves house multiple services for survivors in an attempt to make support services more accessible.
- A survey of the **Liaoning Urban Transport Project in China** showed that between 70 and 80 percent of respondents were not auto users and had a greater need for sidewalks, secondary road repairs, and street lights. In general, women were more dissatisfied with the transport system than men. Participatory consultations with women and men facilitated a dramatic change in the original urban transport project to include secondary road and pedestrian walkway improvements and traffic management safety measures.

#### ICT

- **eGhana:** Creating jobs for women in the ICT industry (IT enabled services, Business process outsourcing). eGhana is credited with employing women in the IT industry and helping create strong ICT skills among women and young girls employed through the project. **eTransform Ghana**, a follow-up operation, builds on the results of the earlier project and includes an eID component that for the first time allows women to be included in processes related to digital identity, obtaining credentials, and authentication, all essential elements to online service delivery, financial inclusion, and social protection.

#### Gender Based Violence

- **The Great Lakes Emergency Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and Women's Health Project** uses a multi-sectoral approach to address both the needs of survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and of other vulnerable women in the targeted communities. The project aims to build solidarity and strengthen social cohesion as well as boost the capacity of health systems to deal with a full range of medical and mental health issues affecting survivors and other vulnerable women. Key maternal and reproductive health services serve as an entry point for early identification and referral of survivors of SGBV, while the integrated response aims to support survivors' physical, mental, social and economic

well-being. Men and children will also benefit from select project activities, as survivors of SGBV, as family members of survivors, and in the case of men as agents of change.

**Examples of excluded activities:**

Activities that do not have a bearing or impact on gaps between males and females. For example:

- A deposit insurance project, which aims at improving the financial and institutional capacity of a Deposit Insurance Fund (such as deposit payout and overseeing the liquidation of insolvent banks).
- A Public Financial Management project to procure computers or software to upgrade Ministry of Finance budget control/accounting systems.

**No Level 3 Themes**

**Level 2**

**DISEASE CONTROL (62)**

**Definition:** Prevention, control, and treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

**Typical examples of coded activities:** Prevention, control, and treatment of communicable diseases including vector-borne and parasite diseases (e.g. malaria, river blindness, guinea worm), TB, HIV/AIDS diarrheal diseases, viral diseases, zoonosis, diseases by other bacteria and viruses, existing and future pandemics such as Avian flu, Ebola virus, and Zika virus as well as non-communicable diseases including hypertension, cardiovascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, peripheral vascular disease, cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, diabetes, mental illness, injuries (including road traffic injuries), and chronic conditions such as arthritis, osteoporosis, etc.

**Examples of excluded activities:**

Immunizations, which is captured under Child Health.

HIV/AIDS (621)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Programs that increase access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support services.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b> Public sector, private sector, civil society or community based activities that aim at preventing, controlling or treating HIV/AIDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT).</li> <li>• Prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT).</li> <li>• HIV/AIDS surveillance.</li> <li>• HIV treatment adherence.</li> <li>• Targeting of high risk groups.</li> <li>• Preparing Anti-retroviral (ARV) treatment plans.</li> <li>• Behavior Change Communication (BCC) for HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>• IEC campaigns on HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>• HIV/AIDS commodities, diagnostics and pharmaceuticals, including procurement and management.</li> <li>• Provision of treatment, care and support services.</li> <li>• Institutional measures such as systems support, capacity enhancing/building, knowledge sharing and enhanced financial management for HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>• Capacity enhancing/building for government agencies and civil society for HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>• Advisory services on policy development/reforms.</li> <li>• Monitoring and Evaluation for HIV/AIDS activities.</li> <li>• Integration of TB and HIV services.</li> </ul>
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	<b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A
<b>Level 3</b>	
Malaria (622)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities aimed at the prevention, diagnosis, control and/or treatment of malaria</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malaria research.</li> <li>• Surveillance and identification of risk-prone areas/populations.</li> <li>• IEC campaigns, knowledge dissemination, and symposium/conference for malaria.</li> <li>• Provision of bednets, pharmaceuticals and other preventative services.</li> <li>• Provision of diagnostic services, treatment, including pharmaceuticals.</li> <li>• M&amp;E for malaria activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
Tuberculosis (623)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities aimed at the prevention, diagnosis and/or treatment of tuberculosis (TB)</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TB research</li> <li>• Surveillance</li> <li>• Advisory services on policy development/reforms</li> <li>• IEC campaigns, knowledge dissemination, and symposium/conference for TB</li> <li>• Provision of diagnostic services (e.g. GeneXpert TB test), treatment, including pharmaceuticals - DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment-Short Course)</li> <li>• Addressing Multi-drug resistant-TB &amp; Extensively-drug resistant TB, including community based management</li> <li>• M&amp;E for TB activities</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
Neglected Tropical Diseases (624)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities aimed at prevention, control and treatment of neglected tropical diseases (NTDs)</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NTD immunization research and development.</li> <li>• NTD diagnostic work.</li> <li>• Surveillance.</li> <li>• IEC campaigns, knowledge dissemination, and symposium/conference for NTDs.</li> <li>• Provision of treatment, including pharmaceuticals and commodities for NTDs.</li> <li>• M&amp;E for NTDs activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>NTDs include (per WHO):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buruli ulcer.</li> <li>• Chagas disease.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dengue and Chikungunya.</li> <li>• Dracunculiasis (guinea-worm disease).</li> <li>• Echinococcosis.</li> <li>• Endemic treponematoses (Yaws).</li> <li>• Foodborne trematodiasis.</li> <li>• Human African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness).</li> <li>• Leishmaniasis.</li> <li>• Leprosy (Hansen disease).</li> <li>• Lymphatic filariasis.</li> <li>• Onchocerciasis (river blindness).</li> <li>• Rabies.</li> <li>• Schistosomiasis.</li> <li>• Soil-transmitted helminthiasis.</li> <li>• Taeniasis/Cysticercosis.</li> <li>• Trachoma.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
<p>Non-Communicable Diseases (625)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities aimed to reduce morbidity and premature mortality from cardiovascular disease, hypertension, cerebrovascular disease, peripheral vascular disease, cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, diabetes, mental illness (including depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, suicide, psychosis, alcohol and drug abuse), other non-infectious, chronic conditions such as arthritis, osteoporosis, etc. This would also include preventable injuries (excluding road/traffic accidents).</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary prevention through reduction of risk factors (e.g., tobacco control; prevention of initiation of smoking and smoking cessation; prevention of obesity and hypertension through dietary changes and enhanced physical activity).</li> <li>• Health promotion and education, including development of educational materials, delivery, implementation, and/or evaluation of provider education, public education, patient education, or mass media campaigns, as well as policymaking, regulation and enforcement targeting tobacco use, drunk-driving, air pollution, etc.</li> <li>• Disease and risk factor surveillance (e.g., disease registries, surveys, etc.).</li> <li>• Screening or early detection of NCDs, as well as diagnosis and treatment (e.g., diagnostic and "curative" angioplasty, administration of drug therapies for treatment of hypertension and high cholesterol).</li> <li>• Supporting health care delivery systems to manage chronic conditions.</li> <li>• Drug and substance abuse control.</li> <li>• Promoting mental well-being and treatment of mental illness.</li> <li>• Prevention of injuries.</li> <li>• Advisory services on policy development/reforms.</li> <li>• M&amp;E on NCD activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Road/traffic accidents/injuries (see Road Safety)</p>

<b>Level 2</b>	
<b>HEALTH SYSTEMS AND POLICIES (63)</b>	
<b>Definition:</b> Programs and policies which aim to bring about improvements in the management, financing and overall functioning of health systems.	
<b>Typical examples of coded activities.</b> Includes activities that aim at health services strengthening (efficiency, quality, appropriateness), pharmaceutical and medical equipment and consumable supply systems, pharmaceutical policies, equipment management, health services administration and management, institutional reform and capacity building, health finance reform, health services delivery reform, health manpower policies, hospital reform and restructuring, strengthening of core public health functions, private sector delivery in health, reproductive and maternal health, adolescent health, and child health.	
<b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A	
<b>Level 3</b>	
Health System Strengthening (631)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities which aim to improve the stewardship, management and overall functioning of health systems.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement of pharmaceuticals and medical equipment.</li> <li>• Supply chain (systems and management).</li> <li>• Pharmaceutical policies.</li> <li>• Health services administration and management.</li> <li>• Management Information Systems.</li> <li>• Facility renovation and construction.</li> <li>• Institutional reforms.</li> <li>• Capacity building, including for health policies &amp; management.</li> <li>• Hospital reform, autonomy and restructuring.</li> <li>• Strengthening of core public health functions.</li> <li>• Medical education and training.</li> <li>• Accreditation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
Health Service Delivery (632)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities which aim to improve accessibility and utilization of quality health services.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health services delivery platforms.</li> <li>• Improving the quality of health care services (incl. results-based &amp; performance based contracts; grievance redressal mechanisms, etc.).</li> <li>• Provision of basic package of services.</li> <li>• Availability of drugs.</li> <li>• Psychosocial support.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities which aim to improve health financing systems to increase service coverage and financial protection.</p>

Health Finance (633)	<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health finance strategy/reforms.</li> <li>• Domestic resource mobilization, both from central government as well as regional/state/local governments.</li> <li>• Other sources of public financing including social health insurance.</li> <li>• Private (voluntary) insurance and community financing.</li> <li>• External financing.</li> <li>• System organization and pooling of prepaid financing.</li> <li>• Financing of public health functions and services.</li> <li>• Provider payment systems, including contracting and payment mechanisms.</li> <li>• Public expenditure tracking.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
Private Sector Delivery in Health (634)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities to promote and strengthen health service delivery by private sector.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy development &amp; reform to enable PPP.</li> <li>• Improving capacity of institutions responsible for the regulation of private sector activities for health.</li> <li>• Capacity building for private sector and civil society to improve health service delivery.</li> <li>• Public private partnerships for health.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
Reproductive and Maternal Health (635)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities to improve reproductive health and reduce maternal morbidity and mortality.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexual and reproductive health policies/strategy development.</li> <li>• Promotion of safe sexual behavior through information, communication, education, and life skills.</li> <li>• Providing access to family planning services, including the provision of contraceptives.</li> <li>• Antenatal, delivery and postnatal care and treatment.</li> <li>• Post-abortion care and treatment.</li> <li>• Training of midwives and other reproductive health providers.</li> <li>• Providing essential and comprehensive obstetric care.</li> <li>• Preventing and controlling sexually transmitted diseases including HIV (within reproductive health components).</li> <li>• Post-natal care and treatment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Interventions related to improving maternal nutritional status (see Nutrition).</p>

<p>Adolescent Health (636)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities that improve the health status and well-being of adolescents as well as promote safe behaviors.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adolescent health policies/strategy development.</li> <li>• Promotion of healthy safe behaviors (incl. sexual behavior) through information, communication, education and life skills.</li> <li>• Preventing early childbearing promoting access to adolescent friendly health services.</li> <li>• Providing appropriate health care and support to adolescents including psychosocial support.</li> <li>• Preventing violence against women and girls, including female genital mutilation (FGM) and other harmful practices, and substance abuse.</li> <li>• Immunization specific to adolescents such as against Human Papiloma Virus.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Interventions related to improving adolescents’ nutritional status (see Nutrition), prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases (see relevant sections above), and promoting mental well-being and treatment of mental illness (see Non-communicable Diseases).</p>
<p>Child Health (637)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities aimed to improve the health status of children, and reduce child morbidity and mortality.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neonatal and child health policies/strategy development.</li> <li>• Specific disease programs focused on children such as acute Respiratory infections, diarrheal diseases (including Oral Rehydration Therapy—ORT), malaria (including bed nets), measles, etc.</li> <li>• Integrated management of childhood illnesses.</li> <li>• Immunization/vaccination programs.</li> <li>• Child-related components of broader maternal and child health (MCH) interventions.</li> <li>• All aspects of neonatal and newborn care.</li> <li>• School- or other community-based child health programs (such as hand washing or child safety campaigns).</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Interventions related to improving children's nutritional status (see Nutrition).</p>
<p><b>Level 2</b></p>	
<p><b>DEMOGRAPHICS AND AGING (64)</b></p>	
<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities that support research and policy formulation on links between demographic change and development.</p>	
<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting analysis of population growth and changes in age structure and distribution (including migration and urbanization).</li> <li>• Supporting population data, census and statistical capacity building.</li> <li>• Supporting population policy analysis and multi-sectoral linkages including to economic growth and poverty reduction, girls education, women’s empowerment, urbanization, water, and environment.</li> </ul>	

<b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A	
<b>No Level 3 Themes</b>	
<b>Level 2</b>	
<b>EDUCATION (65)</b>	
<p><b>Definition:</b> The education sector facilitates learning experiences for children, youth, and adults in order to develop a skilled and productive workforce to reduce poverty, accelerate growth, and boost shared prosperity. It includes all types of formal learning from fine motor skills development in early childhood education to workforce training and tertiary education.</p> <p>It includes the following educational levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early Childhood Education.</li> <li>• Primary Education.</li> <li>• Secondary Education (Lower and Upper).</li> <li>• Tertiary Education.</li> <li>• Workforce Development/Skills.</li> <li>• Adult Basic and Continuing Education.</li> <li>• Other Education.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiatives to promote access to and the equity of education provision.</li> <li>• Financing of the education sector.</li> <li>• Teachers, vocational trainers, school principals, university administration and other human resources in the education sector.</li> <li>• Learning assessments on all levels from early childhood education to universities.</li> <li>• Management information systems for the education sector.</li> <li>• Technology use in schools and universities.</li> <li>• Curriculum and learning materials.</li> <li>• Construction or rehabilitation of schools, training institutions, universities and other education facilities.</li> <li>• Private sector partnerships in the education sector.</li> </ul>	
<b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A	
<b>Level 3</b>	
Access to Education (651)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Interventions that address supply and/or demand issues in educational access and equity.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeted incentives such as conditional cash transfers, free textbooks, meals, uniforms, etc. for out-of-school primary/secondary age children to encourage enrolment and attendance.</li> <li>• Education in rural areas, conflict zones or other hard-to-reach areas.</li> <li>• Activities to reduce gender imbalances at all levels of the education system.</li> <li>• Special needs education.</li> <li>• Second chance or re-integration programs.</li> <li>• School nutrition and information campaigns to encourage parents to send children to school.</li> <li>• Interventions introducing or revising grant/scholarship and loan programs at all levels of the education system.</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Construction and/or rehabilitation of educational institutions should be coded as Education Facilities.</p>
Education Financing (652)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Initiatives to improve the funding structures of education systems and educational institutions on all levels.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grants to fund development plans in schools, vocational institutions or universities.</li> <li>• Results-based/performance-based financing and budgeting.</li> <li>• Cost-recovery through tuition and/or fees.</li> <li>• Innovative funding mechanisms.</li> <li>• Financial management training for education staff, policymakers, and institutions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Public-private partnerships in education financing should be coded as Private Sector Delivery of Education. Conditional cash transfers should be coded as Access to Education. Scholarships/loans on the tertiary level or vouchers for vocational training should be coded as Access to Education.</p>
Science and Technology (653)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities to promote scientific and technological knowledge and innovation inside and outside of educational institutions. They can range from initiatives to improve science curriculum and instruction in secondary schools to research and development (R&amp;D) grants at the tertiary level.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Science, technology and innovation (STI) policy.</li> <li>• Institutional development of STI institutions.</li> <li>• STI grants.</li> <li>• Research and development (R&amp;D).</li> <li>• Capacity Building Partnerships between STI organizations.</li> <li>• Training STI knowledge workers.</li> <li>• Technology acquisition and diffusion.</li> <li>• Laboratories and science lab equipment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Facilities should be coded Education Facilities.</p>
Teachers (654)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities to recruit, train, deploy, motivate, and evaluate teachers.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teacher Standards.</li> <li>• Teacher Accreditation/Certification.</li> <li>• Teacher Recruitment and Deployment.</li> <li>• Pre- and In-Service Teacher Training.</li> <li>• Training of teacher educators.</li> <li>• Restructuring teacher training systems.</li> <li>• Teacher salaries and incentives.</li> <li>• Teacher performance assessment.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teacher unions and professional associations.</li> <li>• Training of vocational/skills instructors.</li> <li>• Pedagogical training for university professors.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Teacher training facilities should be coded as Education Facilities.</p>
Student Assessment (655)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities that strengthen countries, teachers, and schools’ abilities to collect and use information on student learning through assessments. This theme also includes examinations on the tertiary level and skills certification.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International student assessments (PISA, TIMSS, PIRLS).</li> <li>• Regional student assessments (PASEC, LLECE, SACMEQ).</li> <li>• National student assessments.</li> <li>• Sub-national learning assessment systems.</li> <li>• Classroom assessments and examinations.</li> <li>• School-based evaluations, formative assessment, and continuous assessment.</li> <li>• Improvement of assessment systems on all levels.</li> <li>• School readiness assessments in Early Childhood Education.</li> <li>• Skills certification systems.</li> <li>• Tertiary-level examination systems.</li> <li>• Examination boards.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
Education Governance, School-Based Management (656)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Education systems need to ensure minimum levels of learning across institutions and sub-sectors. Operational standards for schools, training institutions and universities can be developed to clearly define minimum standards. Supervision, accountability and/or accreditation systems monitor the quality of institutions and provide feedback to students, parents, schools, administration, and policymakers.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operational standards for educational institutions from early childhood education to vocational training institutes and universities.</li> <li>• School/Institutional autonomy and accountability.</li> <li>• School-based management and school development planning.</li> <li>• School supervision systems and/or inspection.</li> <li>• Results-based management of schools and the education system.</li> <li>• Decentralization.</li> <li>• University quality assurance and accreditation systems.</li> <li>• Education Management Information Systems (EMIS).</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities that relate to the content delivered in educational institutions including learning standards, curriculum, textbooks and other teaching/learning materials. This includes initiatives to improve the relevance of education content at all levels of the system.</p>

<p>Standards, Curriculum and Textbooks (657)</p>	<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learning standards.</li> <li>• Curriculum development and reforms at all levels.</li> <li>• Tertiary-level qualification frameworks.</li> <li>• Textbook provision.</li> <li>• Reading, language, and mathematics instruction.</li> <li>• Reading, teaching and learning material provision.</li> <li>• Digital content and e-learning materials.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
<p>Education Facilities (658)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> The construction, rehabilitation, and equipment of educational institutions on all levels from early childhood education to tertiary.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classroom construction/rehabilitation.</li> <li>• Furnishings (desks/chairs) and equipment of educational institutions.</li> <li>• Water and sanitation systems.</li> <li>• Libraries and resource centers.</li> <li>• Housing and boarding facilities for teachers and students.</li> <li>• School maintenance programs.</li> <li>• Facilities for education administration.</li> <li>• Technical/Vocational education facilities and equipment.</li> <li>• University/tertiary-level education facility construction/rehabilitation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b>  Learning materials should be coded as Standards, Curriculum and Textbooks.  Laboratories and lab equipment should be coded as Science and Technology.</p>
<p>Private Sector Delivery of Education (659)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Interventions that relate to the provision of education by groups outside of the public sector such as NGOs, community organizations, faith-based organizations, and for-profit companies. This includes independent private schools, government-funded private schools, privately managed schools, and voucher schools.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public-private partnerships in education management.</li> <li>• Public-private partnerships in education financing.</li> <li>• Private sector provision of education on all levels.</li> <li>• Accountability and quality assurance for private educational institutions on all levels.</li> <li>• Licensing and accreditation for private schools, universities, and skills training providers.</li> <li>• Private sector delivery of skills training or apprenticeships.</li> <li>• Vouchers for vocational training at private training institutions.</li> <li>• Grants to private institutions for meeting performance and/or reporting targets.</li> <li>• Private sector input into curriculum reforms to improve relevance of education to employment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>



<b>Level 2</b>	
<b>LABOR MARKET POLICY AND PROGRAMS (66)</b>	
<b>Definition:</b> Activities intended to improve the functioning of labor markets, facilitate transitions into employment, improve the earnings opportunities of individuals, and manage risks facing workers.	
<b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labor market assessments.</li> <li>• Employment services including counseling and job-search assistance.</li> <li>• Active labor market programs, including training, employment incentives (wage subsidies and reductions in labor taxes), sheltered and supported employment and rehabilitation; direct job creation (public works); and start-up incentives that promote entrepreneurship.</li> <li>• Out-of-work income maintenance and support including unemployment benefits and early retirement benefits.</li> <li>• Labor regulations including enforcement mechanisms.</li> <li>• Labor market information systems.</li> </ul>	
<b>Examples of excluded activities:</b>	
Activities focused broadly on social protection and labor (SPL) policy and systems, including assessments/analytical work, capacity building, institutional and policy reform, and knowledge sharing with the objective of building the administration or policies for SPL systems across all SPL programs, should be coded under Social Protection.	
<b>Level 3</b>	
Skills Development (661)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Skills development is a life-long process that proceeds in stages, each building on the previous one. Foundational skills comprise the basic cognitive skills, such as literacy and numeracy, and socio-emotional skills, such as self-regulation and empathy, which children typically acquire in primary school and that are honed in adolescence. Job-specific skills (hard skills) describe a person's technical skill set and ability to perform specific job-related tasks. Socio-emotional skills help people navigate complex situations, focus on tasks, tolerate frustration and interact effectively with other people.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training and retraining (institutional or workplace).</li> <li>• Support for apprenticeship.</li> <li>• Development of socio-emotional skills.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
Labor Market Institutions (662)	<p><b>Definition:</b> The laws, practices, policies, and conventions that fall under the umbrella of labor market institutions that: determine inter alia what kinds of employment contracts are permissible; set boundaries for wages and benefits, hours, and working conditions; define the rules for collective representation and bargaining; proscribe certain employment practices; and provide for social protection for workers.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labor market assessments.</li> <li>• Employment services including counseling and job-search assistance.</li> <li>• Unemployment benefits.</li> <li>• Labor regulations.</li> <li>• Labor market information systems and institutions.</li> </ul>

	<b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A
Active Labor Market Programs (663)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Programs that stimulate labor demand, support job search and improve employability.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intermediation, counseling, job-search assistance.</li> <li>• Training, including institutional training, workplace training, support for apprenticeship.</li> <li>• Public works.</li> <li>• Wage subsidies.</li> <li>• Programs promoting productive self-employment and small scale entrepreneurship.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
<b>Level 2</b>	
<b>NUTRITION AND FOOD SECURITY (67)</b>	
<b>Definition:</b> Programs that include objectives and specific activities related to improving nutritional status or food security at the household level.	
<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nutrition</li> <li>• Food security</li> </ul>	
<b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A	
<b>Level 3</b>	
Nutrition (671)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities aimed at improving nutritional status and reducing all forms of malnutrition, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stunting/chronic undernutrition</li> <li>• Underweight</li> <li>• Wasting</li> <li>• Micronutrient deficiencies</li> </ul> <p>Overweight/obesity: To be included as nutrition activities, the following criteria must be met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The project has an <i>explicit nutrition objective</i> (does <i>not</i> have to be PDO-level objective) <b>OR</b> <i>nutrition indicator</i>. Nutrition indicators should be specific to nutrition and not only an indicator to benchmark progress towards a nutrition-sensitive outcome.</li> <li>2. The project must contribute to nutrition-specific and/or nutrition-sensitive outcomes which are explicit in the project design through activities, indicators, and expected results.</li> </ol> <p><b>Typical Examples (not exhaustive) of Coded Activities:</b>  <i>Nutrition-specific/direct nutrition interventions:</i> activities aimed at <i>explicitly</i> addressing the immediate causes of malnutrition (including inadequate nutrient intake and disease). May include nutrition counselling and education, provision of supplemental/therapeutic foods, micronutrient supplementation, and fortification.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting adequate infant and young child growth, including optimum breastfeeding practices and appropriate, adequate, and timely introduction of complementary foods.</li> <li>• Implementing programs to improve micronutrient intake (fortification of staple foods, micronutrient supplementation or food-based strategies).</li> <li>• Disease and parasite prevention and control intended to improve micronutrient status and reduce infection, including: deworming, provision of bed nets, intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in pregnancy.</li> <li>• Reducing low birth weight.</li> <li>• Targeting food supplementation to malnourished women, adolescents, and children.</li> <li>• Developing programs concerning diet-related non-communicable disease prevention and control.</li> <li>• Developing, integrating and implementing nutrition education and communication for behavior change (BCC) into nutrition interventions.</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Nutrition sensitive interventions:</i></b> Activities aimed at addressing the underlying determinants of nutrition (household food security, care for women and children, adequate health services, and healthy environment) through sectors such as health, agriculture, water, sanitation, and hygiene, education and social protection, and are <i>explicitly intended to yield positive results for nutrition / reduce harmful impacts on nutritional status.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public awareness campaigns to promote optimum diets.</li> <li>• Explicit reference to the quality and nutritional value of agricultural produce and production.</li> <li>• Biofortification of staple foods (growing of, introduction of biofortified crops).</li> <li>• Improving marketing opportunities for nutritious food.</li> <li>• Including nutrition knowledge activities such as nutrition messages in agriculture extension training.</li> <li>• Improved food preservation.</li> <li>• Improving dietary diversity.</li> <li>• Labor saving technologies (for women).</li> <li>• Increasing the year round availability of nutrient-rich foods such as fruits, vegetables, legumes, fish, milk, poultry, and meat.</li> <li>• Increasing the year round availability of staples (emphasis should be on the temporal aspect: "year round availability").</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Enabling Environment:</i></b> Actions related to knowledge, evidence, systems strengthening, governance, and capacity building required to implement and scale up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions (with the intention of <i>explicitly</i> improving nutrition).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food and nutrition related policy (including taxation, regulation, subsidies) and programming.</li> <li>• Nutrition capacity development at organizational, workforce, and systems levels, including human resources.</li> <li>• Nutrition research and analytics, including service delivery, costing, &amp; financing.</li> <li>• Monitoring, Evaluation and Surveillance for nutrition activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Nutrition Objectives:</b> Must go beyond just mentioning nutrition, and aim to take</p>
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	<p>action to <i>explicitly</i> improve nutrition (at national/community/ household/ individual level) particularly for nutritionally vulnerable groups (women, adolescent girls, infants, young children, and the poor).</p> <p><b>Examples of nutrition indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measures of child growth.</li> <li>• Individual level (maternal/infant/child) Dietary diversification.</li> <li>• Prevalence of breastfeeding/infant and young child feeding.</li> <li>• Anemia (other micronutrient deficiencies) prevalence.</li> <li>• Health system/facility capacity in nutrition.</li> <li>• Coverage of nutrition interventions (including counselling, infant and young child feeding promotion, supplementary and therapeutic feeding, micronutrient supplementation, etc.)</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Improvement of access to water, sanitation, and/or hygiene; improving food production; improving access to reproductive, maternal, child, and adolescent health care; improving women’s access to resources; and others <i>in the absence of a nutrition indicator/objective and outcome.</i></p>
<p>Food Security (672)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Programs that include objectives and specific activities related to food security at the household level.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring that food security interventions, including income generation, labor-saving technologies, improved marketing systems and food distribution networks, have explicit objectives to improve household food security (availability of food; access to food; stability over time of availability and access to food (price volatility, seasonality, weather shocks) ; as well as some knowledge on feeding practices, food preparation, diversity of the diet and intra-household distribution of food to aid food utilization) , dietary diversity, food intake and/or nutrition outcomes.</li> <li>• Increasing crop/livestock production and productivity to benefit the most malnourished and food insecure.</li> <li>• Targeting emergency food aid to the most vulnerable, including famine relief programs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>

# URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (70)

Level 2	
URBAN DEVELOPMENT (71)	
<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities involving a comprehensive approach to identifying challenges in urban areas and proposing integrated solutions to improve living conditions in urban areas through planning, infrastructure development/rehabilitation, finance, housing, and service provision.</p>	
<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban Infrastructure and Services.</li> <li>• Services and Housing for the Poor.</li> <li>• Urban Public Transport.</li> <li>• Urban Planning.</li> <li>• Municipal Finance.</li> <li>• Urban Water and Sanitation.</li> <li>• Urban Solid Waste Management.</li> <li>• Urban Management and Management Systems.</li> <li>• Urban Land and Land Markets.</li> <li>• Urban Regeneration.</li> <li>• Urban Safety.</li> <li>• Other Aspects of Urban Development.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activities not focused on urban areas should be excluded.</li> <li>• Housing construction as defined in the Sector codes.</li> </ul>	
Level 3	
<p>Urban Infrastructure and Service Delivery (711)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities and investments contributing to the development and improvement of citywide infrastructure and service delivery.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation and extension of urban water supply and sewerage networks as part of small-scale municipal investments.</li> <li>• Implementation or improvement of inner-city roads and related urban transport, city-wide signage, street lighting, and pedestrian pathways.</li> <li>• Provision or rehabilitation of institutional infrastructure citywide at the municipal level.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Provision of infrastructure and services that are specifically targeting poor neighborhoods or urban upgrading activities (coded under the Urban Services and Housing for the Poor).</p>
<p>Services and Housing for the Poor (712)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities supporting extension or improvement of services and /or housing for low income households in urban or peri-urban areas.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slum upgrading, urban upgrading activities, or urban redevelopment targeting poor households</li> <li>• Service expansion or quality improvements for poor households</li> <li>• Municipal policies that are intended to alleviate poverty in targeted urban neighborhoods</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing improvements for low income urban residents or housing construction for resettlement</li> <li>• Neighborhood improvements such as access to public water supply and electricity, paving of roads and pedestrian walkways, provision of street lighting, community development and design strategies, and other improvements that allow increased mobility and improvement of livelihoods of the urban poor.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
Public Transport (713)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Investments and policies for facilitating the access to or movement of people or goods for the purposes of reaching jobs, markets, public services or other socio-economic opportunities in urban, rural or inter-urban areas.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public transport infrastructure, services, and administration.</li> <li>• Intelligent transport systems and traffic management.</li> <li>• Urban roads and related facilities (including routes to ports, airports and other major activity centers).</li> <li>• Non-motorized transport (including pedestrians and bicycles) and integration facilities.</li> <li>• Parking facilities and systems related to transport demand management.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
Urban Planning (714)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities aiming at fostering sustainable and equitable urban development.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislative, policy, administrative, and institutional reforms regarding land and housing (including those aimed at increasing access to affordable housing and land, but excluding those specifically targeting the poor).</li> <li>• Urban planning and design changes to city structure including strategic and master planning, zoning, or land use plans for urban growth.</li> <li>• Urban land administration and land management including home ownership and rental tenure, tenure regularization, and street addressing in urban areas.</li> <li>• Identification and provision of demarcated plots or settlement blocks with capability to be serviced with infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
Municipal Finance (715)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Policies, institutions, systems and activities through which municipalities receive, manage and expend fiscal and financial resources, including grants, own-source revenues, expenditure assignments, city borrowing, municipal financial planning and management.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of policies and systems pertaining to property taxation, municipal service user-charges.</li> <li>• Development of municipal infrastructure and performance grant systems.</li> <li>• City Public Expenditure Reviews.</li> <li>• Development of regulatory frameworks for municipal borrowing.</li> <li>• Strengthening of municipal budgeting, financial management and expenditure planning systems.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of innovative and city climate financing instruments, such as land value capture mechanisms and green bonds.</li> <li>• Analysis of city expenditure assignments and institutional arrangements pertaining to the execution of such assignments.</li> <li>• Development of municipal PPPs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Assessment of macro-economic risk related to municipal borrowing activities.</p>
<p>Urban Water and Sanitation (716)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities supporting the development and/or rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation systems in urban areas</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b> Construction, extension, and rehabilitation of treatment plants, pumping stations, piped networks, and auxiliary infrastructure.</p> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Investment in rural water and sanitation infrastructure (covered under the rural water and sanitation sub-sector).</p>
<b>Level 2</b>	
<b>RURAL DEVELOPMENT (72)</b>	
<p><b>Definition:</b> The Rural Development theme encompasses investments and activities taken up in the rural space targeting rural population. These include rural infrastructure, services including agricultural extension, local economic development, rural non-farm development including rural micro and small enterprises, rural markets, financial inclusion, livelihoods, landscape and natural resource development, land development and administration and rural institutions, community based rural development and skill development for rural jobs.</p> <p>The topic is multidisciplinary in nature and cuts across various GPs including Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources, Social Development, Trade and Competitiveness, Gender and Jobs CCSA.</p>	
<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b> Includes rural non-farm activities such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural Infrastructure and services development.</li> <li>• Rural water and sanitation services.</li> <li>• Rural livelihoods including community driven rural development and financial services.</li> <li>• Rural non -farm development including micro and small enterprises.</li> <li>• Rural market development.</li> <li>• Agriculture extension and rural services.</li> <li>• Landscape and natural resource management being taken up in rural areas.</li> <li>• Skill development in rural areas.</li> <li>• Local government and management in rural areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Large scale infrastructure, agro industrial projects.</p>	
<b>Level 3</b>	
	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities supporting the private sector to achieve efficient functioning of rural markets for labor, land, inputs (fertilizer, seeds, equipment), services (including financial and risk management services), and products (even where these supply urban end-markets).</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p>

<p>Rural Markets (721)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Labor markets:</b> Rural labor markets for farm and off-farm employment.</li> <li>• <b>Rural Financial and Risk Markets:</b> finance (credit unions, micro finance institutions, formal/informal savings and credit schemes, risk management products).</li> <li>• <b>Product markets:</b> Support to private sector- led product markets that rely on or derive from agricultural produce (crops, fisheries, livestock and agri-forestry products) or off-farm (non-agricultural) tradeable goods, including the reform of policies, legislation or regulations that enable private sector investment in these markets.</li> <li>• <b>Inputs markets:</b> Support to rural-based private sector input provision, e.g., seeds, saplings, fertilizer etc.</li> <li>• <b>Rural service markets:</b> Support to rural-based private sector service provision e.g. formal and informal traders, private sector extension providers.</li> <li>• <b>Land markets:</b> agriculture land exchanges, land titling, land reform.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Migration of labor to urban areas, national financial system.</p>
<p>Rural Non-farm Income Generation (722)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities supporting incomes generation from off-farm and non-farm sources in rural areas.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Microenterprises.</li> <li>• Rural small- and medium-scale enterprises.</li> <li>• Input suppliers.</li> <li>• Tourism services.</li> <li>• Financial services.</li> <li>• Sustainable management of common resources (e.g. marine fisheries and rangelands, rural cottage industries).</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Agro-industries located in rural areas.</p>
<p>Rural Infrastructure and Service Delivery (723)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Service delivery is key to the development of rural regions This changing rural situation requires the introduction of policy models that strengthen the capacity of rural areas to adapt. From creating and sustaining employment to the provision of services and infrastructure such structures, systems, facilities and the services necessary for the rural economy to function.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b> Includes rural infrastructure and services aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural education.</li> <li>• Agriculture extension and research.</li> <li>• Rural health clinics and drug supply.</li> <li>• Safety net schemes.</li> <li>• Food and feeding programs.</li> <li>• Rural and feeder roads.</li> <li>• Rural water supply and sanitation.</li> <li>• Irrigation networks.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Storage facilities.</li> <li>• Rural electricity, telephone, and energy.</li> <li>• Animal health and breeding services.</li> <li>• Rural financial services.</li> <li>• Agriculture inputs and markets, and related sectors.</li> <li>• Agriculture machinery and equipment leasing/renting services.</li> <li>• Rural transport and connectivity services.</li> <li>• Renewable energy.</li> <li>• Rural sector supporting ICT services.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Highways that pass through rural areas to connect to other cities, safety net schemes not exclusively targeted at rural areas, municipal hospitals, and universities located in per-urban areas, national electricity grid, and major dams and primary water distribution systems.</p>
<p>Rural Water and Sanitation (724)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities supporting the development and/or rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation systems in rural areas.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b> Construction, extension, and rehabilitation of treatment plants, pumping stations, piped networks, septic tanks and auxiliary infrastructure.</p> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Investment in urban water and sanitation infrastructure (covered under the urban water and sanitation sub-sector).</p>
<p>Land Administration and Management (725)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities aiming at land policy and rights, regulatory framework on land, land rights regularization, land and property registration, cadastre and cadastral mapping, state land inventorying, property valuation, property taxation, land use planning, land management, and state land management services and systems, and geospatial data, infrastructure and services.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land registration system development.</li> <li>• Real estate registration.</li> <li>• Personal and Property rights.</li> <li>• Urban land management.</li> <li>• Security of tenure.</li> <li>• Registration of immovable property rights.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Land management as applicable to agricultural soil management.</p>
<p>Geospatial Services (726)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Services aiming at the collection, processing, analysis, visualization, storage, and improving access and use of spatially-referenced data and information.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b> Typical examples of geospatial services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geospatial data infrastructure.</li> <li>• Spatial data creation.</li> <li>• Spatial analysis and data visualization.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GPS, GIS and remote sensing/earth observation products and services.</li> <li>• Spatial online data services, online mapping, spatial apps.</li> <li>• Geospatial data and data service standards.</li> <li>• Geodetic frameworks.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
<p>Land Policy and Tenure (727)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Initiatives supporting land tenure, land policy, land rights, land rights regularization, land reform, land governance, regulatory framework on land and dispute resolution arrangements.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of policy and regulatory framework on land.</li> <li>• Land dispute resolution arrangements.</li> <li>• Regulations and laws governing land sector.</li> <li>• Immovable property registration.</li> <li>• Land rights.</li> <li>• Land right regularization.</li> <li>• Land reform.</li> <li>• Land governance.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
<b>Level 2</b>	
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE (73)</b>	
<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities supporting protection, conservation and sustainable development of cultural property and intangible heritage, embrace cultural diversity and bring tangible economic benefits to local communities in an inclusive manner.</p>	
<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restoration, conservation, and adaptive reuse of cultural heritage assets, such as historic cities, sites, old buildings with vernacular architecture, significant structures, and natural heritage.</li> <li>• Protection and development of World Heritage Sites, sites on the Tentative List of World Heritage Sites, or other assets protected by relevant international conventions and/or national laws.</li> <li>• Development and maintenance of cultural heritage assets to leverage sustainable tourism, promote craft industries and other poverty reduction activities.</li> <li>• Regeneration of old city quarters and heritage village.</li> <li>• Pro-poor and community-based tourism and cultural heritage development.</li> <li>• Preparation and implementation of site management plans and building the capacity of institutions that manage cultural and natural heritage assets.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Unsustainable activities with harmful impact on nature, ecological system, local communities or irreversible damage to cultural heritage.</p>	
<b>No Level 3 Themes</b>	
<b>Level 2</b>	
<b>ROAD SAFETY (74)</b>	

**Definition:** Activities in urban, interurban and rural spaces that provide safe mobility on the road for all or any class of road users to prevent them from being killed or seriously injured in a road traffic crash. Road users might include pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists, motorists, vehicles passengers, road based public transport users, etc.

Projects which are designed to shift the transport of people or goods from road based transport to other modes (water, rail) may have a road safety component by reducing exposure to road transport if it is a specific goal of the project, which can be estimated based on risk reduction.

**Typical examples of coded activities:**

- Road safety audits, road safety ratings, road safety capacity reviews, post-crash care, road safety enforcement, crash data collection, vehicle safety, public transport safety, road safety education/advertisement, road safety study tours or technical exchanges, standalone road safety projects, ICT products for road safety, improved post-crash emergency response.
- Core road design and engineering features with the purpose of either reducing speeds or reducing the severity of crashes when they occur. These include speed humps, raised pedestrian platforms, roundabouts, rumble strips across the road, reduced speed limits, speed and red light cameras, gateway treatments, crash barriers, median separations, provisions of safe pedestrian facilities, and fully separated (not on-road) bicycle lanes.

**Examples of excluded activities:**

- Efforts related to personal safety (against robbery, assault, etc.), safety of non-road based transport: rail, etc.
- Guiding signs and lines, which are for traffic flow and direction assistance.
- Improvements to road surfaces are generally excluded, on the basis that these largely do not improve safety: rough and poor road surfaces typically slow traffic and assist with road safety in net, even though occasionally a crash will be caused by a pothole. (Improvements to road surface friction may be included if designed and located where stopping is common and crashes occur).

**No Level 3 Themes**

**Level 2**

**DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (75)**

**Definition:** Processes for designing, implementing, and evaluating strategies, policies, and measures to improve the understanding of disaster risk, foster risk reduction and transfer, and promote continuous improvement in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery practices, with the explicit purpose of increasing human security, wellbeing, quality of life, and sustainable development.

**Typical examples of coded activities:**

Activities directly addressing vulnerability resulting from natural disasters and effects of Climate Change.

Activities contributing to post-disaster reconstruction measures through implementation support, infrastructure development, recovery strategies, or post-disaster assessments.

**Examples of excluded activities:**

Projects/activities, for which DRM relevance remains unclear after consultation with the GFDRR team.

Projects that address vulnerability to climate change without specification of natural hazard related impacts.

Projects that do not specify ‘disasters’ as stemming from natural hazards.

Transportation projects that include provisions for road drainage but lack intent to reduce risks of flooding or landslides.

Social protection programs that are eligible to be used during times of disaster but lack actions that explicitly intend to strengthen vulnerable group’s resilience and preparedness to natural hazards.

A project that identifies and assesses current or emerging natural hazard vulnerabilities as considerations in project design.

Any operation that references a region’s vulnerability to natural hazards, but lacks specific intent or activity linkage to DRM measures within project activities, would be considered DRM Informed but would not be allocated DRM co-benefit financing.

**Level 3**

Disaster Response and Recovery (751)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities supporting response, recovery and reconstruction following a natural disaster in affected countries, equipping governments and disaster risk management practitioners with the necessary skills and resources to conduct their own post-disaster assessments and resilient reconstruction planning, and supporting the implementation of large reconstruction programs.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b> Provide capacity development in conducting recovery assessments and planning that follow good practice, putting those standards into place in existing government systems, and providing ex-ante strengthening of recovery systems. Assist in conducting post-disaster assessments and in developing post-disaster recovery frameworks to guide and streamline governments’ recovery responses.</p> <p>Create or share new knowledge on disaster recovery.</p> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Response and recovery for health epidemics, political unrest or man-made disasters. Projects that do not specify ‘disasters’ as stemming from natural hazards.</p>
Disaster Risk Reduction (752)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Technical advice, capacity building, and implementation assistance, for governments, civil society, and the private sector to create and improve policies and legislation needed for better land use planning, and to drive investment aimed at reducing risk based on risk information.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b> Provide capacity development to better draft risk reduction policies, land use plans, building standards, and overall risk reduction plans and investments</p> <p>Assist in implementing investments or reforms based on new risk reduction policies, including land use plans, building standards, drainage systems. Also assisting in the implementation of DRR work such as coastal protection, improvement of roads that result in reduced flooding and retrofitting of infrastructure (including schools, hospital, bridges, etc)</p> <p>Create or share new knowledge related to risk reduction including guidelines, policy analysis, and information on sector-specific norms</p> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Any activity related to land use plans that can help reduce the vulnerability of a population to a natural disaster without it being the explicit intent of the project.</p>

	<p>Water resource management or irrigation schemes that can reduce the vulnerability of a population to floods or droughts without it being the explicit intent of the project.</p>
<p>Disaster Preparedness (753)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities aiming to improve forecasting and early warning systems, contingency and emergency response plans, strengthen civil protection services and improve protocols to help local communities anticipate, prepare for, and quickly respond to disasters.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b>  Provide capacity development to better use disaster risk information for early warning measures, search and rescue operations, and contingency planning.</p> <p>Assist in implementing investments or reforms in emergency management, public awareness campaigns, early warning systems, and national hydro meteorological services.</p> <p>Create or share new knowledge on preparedness, including policy analysis, hydro meteorological feasibility studies for improved weather forecasting, and operational guidelines.</p> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b>  Social protection programs that are eligible to be used during times of disaster but lack actions that explicitly intend to strengthen vulnerable group’s resilience and preparedness to natural hazards.</p>
<p>Flood and Drought Risk Management (754)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Used to capture support physical infrastructure investments including both greenfield and rehabilitation projects, and/or institutional capacity building support to strengthen flood and drought risk management.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b>  This includes support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Channeling rainwater away from built-up areas into safe and controlled disposal.</li> <li>• Providing barriers and/or channels to prevent the entry of river overflows into built up areas.</li> <li>• Providing barriers and/or channels to prevent the entry of sea-water to built up areas.</li> <li>• The promotion of appropriate technologies/practices in land and water management to avoid or lessen the adverse effects of flood or drought hazards.</li> <li>• Upstream or feasibility studies.</li> <li>• Institutional capacity building (e.g. defining roles &amp; responsibilities, facilitating private sector participation contracts, developing plans, training, management information systems, operations &amp; maintenance guidelines, asset management).</li> <li>• Policies/ reforms in flood and drought risk management policy and strategy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>

# ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (80)

<b>Level 2</b>	
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE (81)</b>	
<p><b>Definition:</b> Interventions that contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and/or to reducing vulnerability to climate change through resilience-building and adaptation activities. Any activity/project component that has climate change co-benefits assigned to it should be identified with the “climate change” theme code.</p>	
<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b>          For information, please see Annex Table 1. Examples of Potential Adaptation Activities in Some Sectoral Groupings and Annex Table 3. List of Activities Eligible for Classification as Climate Mitigation Finance in the Joint Report on Multilateral Development Bank's Climate Finance:  <a href="http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/740431470757468260/MDB-joint-report-climate-finance-2015.pdf">http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/740431470757468260/MDB-joint-report-climate-finance-2015.pdf</a></p> <p>Full report can be accessed by clicking on <a href="#">Joint MDB Report on Climate Finance 2015</a></p>	
<p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>	
<b>Level 3</b>	
Mitigation (811)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Mitigation finance promotes efforts towards the reduction, limitation, or sequestration of GHG emissions.</p> <p>Mitigation co-benefits are assigned if the activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is listed on the MDB positive list compatible with lower carbon emission pathways; and</li> <li>• Demonstrates net GHG reductions in the project documents if required according to the positive list (i.e. waste water treatment, biofuels, hydropower, etc.).</li> </ul> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b>          For information, please see Annex Table 1. Examples of Potential Adaptation Activities in Some Sectoral Groupings and Annex Table 3. List of Activities Eligible for Classification as Climate Mitigation Finance in the Joint Report on Multilateral Development Bank's Climate Finance:  <a href="http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/740431470757468260/MDB-joint-report-climate-finance-2015.pdf">http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/740431470757468260/MDB-joint-report-climate-finance-2015.pdf</a></p> <p>Full report can be accessed by clicking on <a href="#">Joint MDB Report on Climate Finance 2015</a></p> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>

<p>Adaptation (812)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Adaptation finance is associated with activities that aim to lower the current or future risks or vulnerabilities posed by climate change. Adaptation co-benefits are assigned if the project documents clearly lay out all three steps required by the MDB climate adaptation finance methodology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Context of Vulnerability to Climate Variability and Change.</li> <li>• Statement of Purpose or Intent.</li> <li>• Clear and Direct Link between Climate Vulnerability and Project Activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b> For information, please see Annex Table 1. Examples of Potential Adaptation Activities in Some Sectoral Groupings and Annex Table 3. List of Activities Eligible for Classification as Climate Mitigation Finance in the Joint Report on Multilateral Development Bank's Climate Finance: <a href="http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/740431470757468260/MDB-joint-report-climate-finance-2015.pdf">http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/740431470757468260/MDB-joint-report-climate-finance-2015.pdf</a></p> <p>Full report can be accessed by clicking on <a href="#">Joint MDB Report on Climate Finance 2015</a></p> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
<b>Level 2</b>	
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND POLLUTION MANAGEMENT (82)</b>	
<p><b>Definition:</b> Cleaner production; prevention and abatement of pollution; design and implementation of interventions to reduce the burden of environment-related diseases.</p>	
<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air, soil and water pollution management.</li> <li>• Cleaner production and pollution prevention.</li> <li>• Prevention of environment-related diseases.</li> <li>• Environmental health analysis.</li> <li>• Air, soil, water quality monitoring networks.</li> <li>• Contaminated land remediation and redevelopment.</li> <li>• Pollution control and environmental health institutions (national, subnational, local).</li> <li>• Pollution control and environmental health regulatory frameworks.</li> <li>• Capacity building for pollution management.</li> <li>• Reduction of GHGs, particularly short lived climate pollutants.</li> <li>• Calculation and reduction of population exposure to local air pollution.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Pollution control associated with military operations.</p>	
<b>Level 3</b>	
<p>Air quality management (821)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Interventions that address prevention and abatement of air pollution.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air pollution management e.g. design and installation of air quality monitoring networks.</li> <li>• Cleaner production to minimize air emissions.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air quality analysis.</li> <li>• Inventories of emission sources.</li> <li>• Mathematical modeling of air pollutant transport and dispersion.</li> <li>• Reduction of GHGs such as black carbon.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Pollution control associated with military operations.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Water Pollution (822)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities that promote cleaner production and prevention of wastewater discharges; wastewater treatment; management of wastes associated with wastewater treatment; control of groundwater pollution.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water pollution management e.g. design and installation of wastewater treatment plants.</li> <li>• Groundwater pollution control and site remediation.</li> <li>• Control of pollution from nonpoint sources.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Pollution control associated with military operations.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Soil Pollution (823)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities that address remediation and redevelopment of contaminated sites and hazardous waste management; interventions for integrated waste management; containment to prevent, or significantly reduce the migration of contaminants in soils</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hazardous waste management facilities.</li> <li>• Design and construction of waste disposal sites.</li> <li>• Remediation of contaminated sites.</li> <li>• Redevelopment of brownfields.</li> <li>• On-site treatment of polluted soil to destroy the pollutant or reduce it to acceptable levels (e.g. bioremediation, involving microbial digestion of organic chemicals (pollutants) or thermal remediation by introducing heat to raise subsurface temperatures high enough to volatilize chemical contaminants out of the soil for vapor extraction.</li> <li>• Off-site treatment of excavated soil to destroy the pollutant or reduce it to an acceptable level, after which it is returned to the original site.</li> <li>• Isolation of the contamination on-site in an appropriately managed containment facility.</li> <li>• Shift to a less sensitive land use to minimize the need for remedial works for instance, phytoremediation, uses plants to extract heavy metals.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Pollution control associated with military operations.</p>
<b>Level 2</b>	
<b>RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES ASSET MANAGEMENT (83)</b>	



**Definition:** Activities that involve the management of renewable natural resource assets in an integrated way across ecosystems (including coastal and aquatic ecosystems), watersheds, and rural landscapes thereby providing the basis for enhanced livelihoods, food and water security, sustained energy supplies, and the ability to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change.

**Typical examples of coded activities:**

- Forests Policies and Institutions.
- Fisheries Policies and Institutions.
- Oceans.
- Biodiversity.
- Landscape Management.
- Coastal Zone Management.
- Watershed Management.

**Examples of excluded activities:**

Non- Renewable natural resources and asset management.

**Level 3**

Forests Policies and Institutions (831)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Improving forest-related policy framework and strengthening institutional capacities at the national and sub-national level.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest sector policies, regulations, monitoring, and enforcement.</li> <li>• Establishment and strengthening of forest institutions (national, sub-national, local).</li> <li>• Forest information systems.</li> <li>• Financing mechanisms and economic instruments for sustainable forest management.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
Fisheries Policies and Institutions (832)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Improving global fisheries management (both capture fisheries and aquaculture), with a view to increasing their economic, social, and environmental benefits through sustainable approaches.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening fisheries sector policies, regulations, monitoring, and enforcement.</li> <li>• Strengthening fisheries and aquaculture institutions, including at the transnational level (regional and global levels), and for areas beyond national jurisdiction.</li> <li>• Facilitating access of fisheries products to equitable markets that put a premium on sustainable practices strengthening of forest institutions (national, sub-national, local).</li> <li>• Building favorable investment climate for private sector around strong, sustainable, and controlled practices, including through new and innovative instruments.</li> <li>• Supporting the fight against all aspects of illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing (IUU Fishing).</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>

<p>Oceans (833)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities that promote development of a new, integrated approach to the blue economy, with a view to encouraging the sustainable management of all oceans-related economic activities, and with an emphasis on avoiding conflicts between users.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to marine spatial planning activities.</li> <li>• Developing integrated approaches to the development of economic activities in oceans and coastal ecosystems.</li> <li>• Integration of climate change considerations in oceans and coastal planning.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
<p>Biodiversity (834)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Biodiversity comprises the multitudes of different species on our planet, as well as genetic diversity within species and populations. It also refers to the ecosystems in which species form communities, interacting with one another and their physical environment. These ecosystems can be forests, savannas, deserts or other terrestrial environments and can also be freshwater or marine. This theme is intended to capture activities whose primary purpose is to directly conserve or protect biodiversity (at a genetic, species, or ecosystemic level) or to support its sustainable use by human populations, as well as investments which would indirectly achieve the same goals, e.g., training or policy or regulatory interventions.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examples of conservation activities at genetic, specific, and ecosystemic levels would include:</li> <li>• Ex situ conservation of genetic diversity (collections, germ banks, zoos, arboreta).</li> <li>• Species-specific conservation efforts.</li> <li>• Conservation of ecosystems and of ecosystem functionality either in protected areas or through site-specific interventions in important but non-protected areas.</li> <li>• Control of invasive species with potential to negatively impact ecosystem functionality</li> </ul> <p>Examples of support to sustainable human use and exploitation of biodiversity would include promotion of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable exploitation of biodiversity (e.g., non-timber forest products)</li> <li>• Nature-based ecotourism</li> <li>• Biodiversity-friendly agricultural or fishing practices</li> </ul> <p>Finally, examples of biodiversity activities indirectly supporting the above goals would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on Biodiversity.</li> <li>• Support for improved policies or regulations impacting positively or negatively on biodiversity conservation.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced consideration of biodiversity protection in use and application of environmental safeguards.</li> <li>Support for improved management and use of biological information.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
Landscape Management (835)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities that promote Landscape Management and approach. Landscape Management is about land use planning and connecting protected, areas, forests, woodlands, agro-silvo-pastoral lands, watersheds, croplands, and irrigated agricultural lands for the provision of ecosystem services, adaptation/mitigation to climate change, and increased productivity. The landscape approach entails managing multiple land uses in an integrated manner, taking into consideration both environmental conditions and the human needs that depend on healthy ecosystems.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b> Sustainable Landscape Management (SLM) practices include a combination of approaches to restore degraded land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Territorial Land Use Planning.</li> <li>Multi-stakeholders platforms.</li> <li>Negotiations of land uses tradeoffs.</li> <li>Landscape Restoration (i.e. a combination of sustainable land and water management, terracing, climate-smart agriculture, agro-silvo-pastoral systems, plantations, natural forest management).</li> <li>Valorization of Territorial Assets.</li> <li>Land rights.</li> <li>Agroforestry Value Chains (i.e. cocoa, coffee, coconut, nuts, rubber, palm oil, tree crops).</li> <li>Agrotourism and Ecotourism.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
Coastal Zone Management (836)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Support to development of integrated coastal zone management practices, with a particular emphasis on adaptation to the impacts of climate change and disaster risk management</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to the development of integrated coastal zone management approaches at the national and local levels.</li> <li>Updates to existing national laws and regulations, with particular emphasis on avoiding and solving user conflicts in the coastal zone.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
Watershed Management (837)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Activities that support Watershed management. Watershed management is the integrated use of land, vegetation and water in a geographically discrete drainage area for the benefit of its residents and downstream water-users, with the dual objective of conserving or protecting the hydrologic services that the watershed provides and of reducing or avoiding negative downstream or groundwater impacts. It includes coordinated multi-sectoral approaches in a spatial, hydrologic context. Although watersheds, catchments, or basins come in several sizes, ranging from small micro-watersheds to trans-boundary watersheds, the work of watershed management</p>

	<p>relates to modernizing information, institutions, and sustainable land and water investments for improving watershed services (e.g. related to erosion/sedimentation, hydrology, water quality, biodiversity, etc.) to improve natural resources sustainability and improve productivity (e.g. in agriculture, water supply, environmental flows, hydropower, climate resilience).</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Watershed/Catchment Protection.</li> <li>• Erosion/sedimentation management</li> <li>• Watershed/catchment planning based on analytical and participatory inputs.</li> <li>• Vegetative and structural interventions (e.g. afforestation, community woodlots, check dams, gabions, terraces, riparian buffers, bunds, other sustainable agricultural, forest, livestock and fisheries practices, etc.) in a watershed context.</li> <li>• Watershed monitoring, modeling, and knowledge management.</li> <li>• Institutional capacity-strengthening and policy strengthening for watershed management and coordination at all levels.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>
<b>Level 2</b>	
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS (84)</b>	
<p><b>Definition:</b> Analysis and promotion of policies in support of the objectives of “clean, green and resilient” growth.</p>	
<p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green growth analysis and lending (primarily DPOs).</li> <li>• Cost of environmental degradation studies or Country Environmental Assessments.</li> <li>• Investment lending in pollution reduction and/or sustainable use of natural resources (land, water, fisheries, forests).</li> <li>• Establishment and strengthening of environmental regulatory institutions (national, subnational, local) environmental policies, regulations, monitoring, and enforcement.</li> <li>• Environmental assessment and management-capacity improvement.</li> <li>• Financing mechanisms and economic instruments for environmental management, including climate-related financing (such as REDD+ and financing associated with ecosystem-based resilience).</li> <li>• Environmental awareness building, education, and training.</li> <li>• Poverty and Environment analysis, often linked to Systematic Country Diagnostics.</li> <li>• Support to climate-related Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that span both mitigation and adaptation strategies, and require consistency across fiscal and sectoral policies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Supporting non-environment related institutions and policies.</p>	
<b>No Level 3 Themes</b>	
<b>Level 2</b>	
<b>WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (85)</b>	

**Definition:** Water resource management includes the planning, development, sustainable use, and operation of water resources to improve productivity and resilience.

**Typical examples of coded activities:**

Water resources management activities could include:

- **Policy & regulatory frameworks** (e.g. for basin management, trans-boundary cooperation, groundwater management and WRM policies/actions in sectors (other than water) that directly or indirectly influence water resources).
- **Strengthening capacity of public agencies in planning, implementation and monitoring of water resources** (e.g. basin/aquifer assessment, planning and monitoring; O&M planning and management, basin councils, forecasting, early warning, decision support systems, climate resilience, institutional modernization, related capacity development).
- **Water Infrastructure Planning, Development, Rehabilitation, and Operation** (e.g. for river embankments/ dikes/ gateways/ spillways, dams/wells/boreholes/ farm ponds, bulk water supply, drainage, Wetlands, Water conservation structures, groundwater recharge).

**Examples of excluded activities:** N/A

**Level 3**

<p>Water Institutions, Policies and Reform (851)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Used to capture support to institutions, policies and reforms to strengthen water security and water resources management. Such interventions may focus at the national, sub-national (regional, provincial, state, local), or at the river basin level, including transboundary river basins. The institutional capacity may include support to water service providers, governments, river basin organizations, or local water user groups for various aspects including rules, regulations, roles and responsibilities, organizational structures, plans, processes, decision support tools, information systems, stakeholder participation mechanisms, incentives, asset management etc.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b> This includes support to institutions, policies and reforms aimed at strengthening the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of surface and groundwater resources for urban, rural, agricultural, energy, mining and industrial uses, pollution control.</li> <li>• Incentives for water related efficiency and productivity enhancements such as pricing for technology.</li> <li>• Water allocation and entitlements, and enhanced conjunctive use for surface and groundwater.</li> <li>• Transboundary, National and River basin planning and management.</li> <li>• Water resources Information Systems/ data/ modelling for resource monitoring, decision making under uncertainty, systems analyses, and hydro-meteorological forecast and warning.</li> <li>• Cooperative transboundary waters management and development, including aquifers and surface water.</li> <li>• Assessment and monitoring of water quantity and quality.</li> <li>• Water resource studies, survey and assessments.</li> <li>• Mainstreaming environmental flows in water resources infrastructure planning.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening planning and operations of multipurpose hydraulic infrastructure.</li> <li>• Demand-side management interventions (e.g. creating awareness, pricing to conserve water resources).</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Excludes activities aimed at strengthening institutions/ reforms for Flood Risk Management and Watershed Management which is captured under the respective theme codes (see Flood and Drought Risk Management, and Watershed Management).</p> <p>Excludes physical infrastructure investments with no institutional reform activities. These would be captured under the broader Water Resource Management code, or in codes related to irrigation, hydropower, flood and drought management etc.</p>
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**Level 2**

**ENERGY (86)**

**Definition:** Energy is a property of objects which can be transferred to other objects or converted into different forms. Energy can be found in a number of different forms. It can be chemical energy, electrical energy, heat (thermal energy), light (radiant energy), mechanical energy, and nuclear energy.

<b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity of providing electric power, natural gas, steam, hot water and the like through a permanent infrastructure (network) of lines, mains and pipes.</li> <li>• Policy development in power plants, transmission, distribution.</li> <li>• Investment in Electricity services, Gas, Steam and air conditioning supply</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of power plan, heating or cooling systems.</li> </ul>
<b>Examples of excluded activities:</b>	
Excludes the operation of water and sewerage utilities.	

**Level 3**

Energy Efficiency (861)	<p><b>Definition:</b> Operations to improve the efficiency, by which energy is produced, transformed and used.</p> <p>Use for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of existing power plants, regardless of fuel and including fuel substitution to a cleaner fuel, that lead to higher overall efficiency (or lower heat rate) for the electricity generated.</li> <li>• Transmission and distribution projects whose primary objective is to reduce technical losses and whose financing amount can be distinguished from other project components (e.g., efficient, resizing of conductors, balancing of phases, power factor correction, reactive power compensation).</li> <li>• District heating and district cooling.</li> <li>• Conversion to combined heat and power plants.</li> <li>• Waste heat recovery, co-generation, and tri-generation.</li> <li>• Specialized entities providing energy efficiency services or providing heat and power demand side management solutions.</li> <li>• Energy efficiency interventions by utilities.</li> <li>• Energy efficiency interventions in industry.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy efficiency interventions in buildings.</li> <li>• Demand response measures.</li> </ul> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b> Rehabilitation of power plants or district heating/cooling networks; work with transmission and distribution companies or utilities to reduce their losses; improvements of industrial processes; interventions on building envelopes in residential or commercial sectors, etc.</p> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Excludes new high-efficiency thermal power plants.</p>
<p>Energy Policies &amp; Reform (862)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Development or reform of energy sector policies (electricity, oil, gas) relating specifically to sector strategy and objectives, sector planning, institutional architecture of the sector, governance of sector institutions, energy prices and subsidies, sector legal and regulatory frameworks, energy markets and contracting mechanisms, private sector participation in power.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b> Development policy operations, technical assistance and capacity building activities, analytical and advisory services related to energy, activities relating to any of the topics mentioned above.</p> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> Anything involving the finance of a physical investment in energy infrastructure.</p>
<p>Access to Energy (863)</p>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Support for new or improved access to modern energy services.</p> <p><b>Typical examples of coded activities:</b> Electricity services (including grid, off-grid, pico systems); improved cooking, and improved heating.</p> <p><b>Examples of excluded activities:</b> N/A</p>