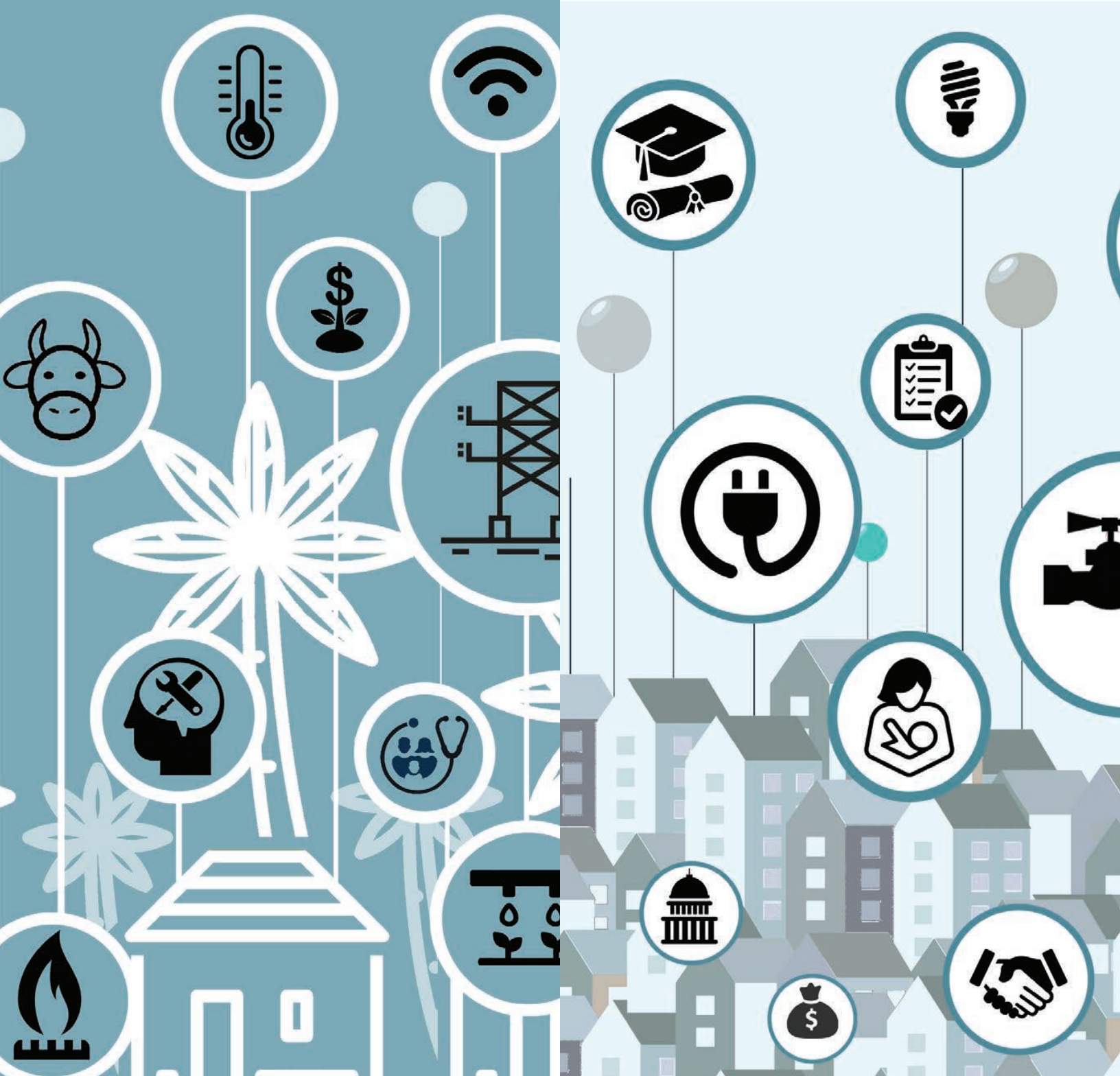




GPRBA
Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches

Annual Report 2019



@2019 The Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches (GPRBA)
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433 USA
Website: <http://www.gprba.org>

Prepared by the management of GPRBA, this annual report covers the period from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019.

This work is a product of the staff of GPRBA, part of The World Bank Group. The boundaries, colors, denominations, and other information shown on any map in this work do not imply any judgment on the part of The World Bank concerning the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries. Nothing herein shall constitute or be considered to be a limitation upon or waiver of the privileges and immunities of The World Bank, all of which are specifically reserved.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/> or send a letter to Creative Commons, PO Box 1866, Mountain View, CA 94042, USA.

If not indicated otherwise, photos used in this publication have been sourced from the following locations with full rights:

Page 1: World Bank Bangladesh Facebook page

Page 5: Jeffrey Walcott / IWMI

Page 10: Saúl E. González / GPRBA

All others: World Bank Flickr website

All non-Creative Commons images in this publication require permission for re-use.

All queries on rights and licenses should be addressed to GPRBA at the address above.

All rights reserved.

Note: All currency amounts are in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted.

Table of Contents

Acronyms and Abbreviations	iii
Message from the Global Director	iv
Letter from the Program Management Unit	v
Who We Are	1
Our Value	1
Our Impact	2
Strategic Focus	2
Support from Donors	4
What We Do	5
Portfolio	5
<i>Additions to the Portfolio</i>	6
<i>Portfolio Monitoring</i>	7
<i>Project Completion Reports</i>	7
<i>Evaluations</i>	7
<i>Technical Assistance</i>	8
Knowledge Management and Communications	8
<i>Publications</i>	9
<i>Collaboration and Technical Learning</i>	9
<i>Knowledge Exchanges and Events</i>	9
<i>Communications</i>	11
Looking Ahead	13
Appendices	15
Appendix A: Financial Statements	16
Appendix B: GPRBA Projects	18
Appendix C: GPRBA Technical Assistance and Knowledge Activities	22
Appendix D: GPRBA Communications Products	24
Appendix E: GPRBA Team	26
Our Implementing Partners	28
Where We Work	29

Acronyms and Abbreviations

DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)	IFC	International Finance Corporation
DFID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)	IVA	independent verification agent
DGIS	Directorate-General for International Cooperation (the Netherlands)	KML	knowledge management and learning
FCV	fragility, conflict and violence	MFD	Maximizing Finance for Development
FY	fiscal year	MSW	municipal solid waste
GBV	gender-based violence	OBA	output-based aid
GPOBA	Global Partnership on Output-Based Aid	PforR	Program for Results
GPRBA	Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches	PMU	Program Management Unit
GPURL	Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience, and Land Global Practice	PPP	public-private partnership
GSURR	Global Practice for Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience	RBF	results-based financing
IB	impact bond	RBBF	results-based and blended financing
IDA	International Development Association	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
		Sida	Swedish International Development Agency
		SWM	solid-waste management
		TA	technical assistance



Sameh Wahba
Global Director

MESSAGE

FROM THE GLOBAL DIRECTOR
*Urban, Disaster Risk Management,
Resilience and Land Global Practice (GPURL)*
World Bank Group

It is my pleasure to present the Annual Report for the Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches (GPRBA) for fiscal year 2019 (FY19).

Housed in the Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience, and Land Global Practice (GPURL), GPRBA supports our work of building inclusive, resilient, and sustainable cities and communities, using innovative results-based financing (RBF) instruments to help address the many development challenges that the world faces today.

By linking payments to actual results achieved and its explicit and unique pro-poor focus, GPRBA fosters inclusive development and helps address service delivery gaps arising from the challenge of increased urbanization in developing countries. It creates financial incentives for service providers to extend basic services specifically to low-income communities, while also providing incentives for consumers in these communities to access the services.

GPRBA also serves hard-to-reach areas, a necessity in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Whereas most global RBF projects are in the health and education sectors, GPRBA has unique experience in both the social and infrastructure sectors—with most of its projects supporting the extension of basic infrastructure services, such as energy, water, and sanitation, to reach the last mile.

In line with its twin goals of reducing extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity in a sustainable manner, the World Bank is supporting local and national governments in creating the enabling financial and regulatory frameworks to attract investment and promote sustainable economic growth, and establishing and strengthening institutions to deliver improved infrastructure and social services. RBF, and, in turn, GPRBA, are becoming increasingly important in this work.

This annual report gives evidence that GPRBA is well-suited to take on the challenge of providing flexible and viable RBF solutions and is having proven impact.

LETTER

FROM THE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT UNIT



Maitreyi Das
Practice Manager
Global Programs

FY19 was an important year for us, as we changed our name and focus from the Global Partnership on Output-Based Aid (GPOBA) to the Global Partnership on Results-Based Approaches (GPRBA). This change reflects GPRBA's expanded mandate to move beyond focusing on output-based aid (OBA) to include more flexible financing solutions for greater development impact. The flexibility provides greater opportunities to design projects by connecting public- and private-sector investors to pool their resources. This goal is consistent with the World Bank Group's "Maximizing Finance for Development" (MFD) strategy and the donor community's "billions to trillions" agenda in support of achieving the SDGs.

The year's highlights include the signing of two grant agreements for subsidy projects (solar water pumps in Tanzania and access to electricity in Zambia) that build on GPRBA's experience in these sectors. Additionally, projects that have been approved for commitment include new and innovative approaches. For example, in the West Bank, land administration services are using RBF approaches for the first time and Uzbekistan has focused on early-childhood education as a novel way to attract investors and improve outcomes.

GPRBA provides technical assistance to support the design, implementation, and/or evaluation of RBF projects on the topics of energy, gender, urban development, and water and sanitation, in addition to disseminating relevant knowledge to a global network of partners, donors, clients, and practitioners through knowledge products and activities.

The year ended with a commemoration of our work over the past 16 years with an inaugural knowledge-sharing event (the *RBF Forum*) in Addis Ababa. Practitioners and stakeholders who are passionate about RBF convened over 2.5 days. The event resulted in rich and substantive discussions on the use of RBF, including concrete and practical recommendations to take the approaches forward.

The results of the past year are due to the continued commitment and support of our donors. Building on this success, GPRBA will continue to increase awareness of experiences with designing and implementing RBF transactions, with the aim of mainstreaming these instruments in the development financing agenda. It will also explore collaboration with new partners, as well as opportunities for scaling-up RBF instruments.



WHO WE ARE

Enhancing the effectiveness of development spending is a priority for those seeking to achieve the SDGs and improve the lives of millions of people around the world who lack access to basic infrastructure and social services, such as electricity, clean water, improved sanitation and education. GPRBA focuses on targeting low-income households who would otherwise go unserved to ensure that no one is left behind and address the issues that contribute to poverty, inequality and discrimination, and improve the socio-economic status of those that are marginalized.

Governments, donors, and development partners recognize that this requires innovative development financing solutions alongside traditional aid delivery. Such innovation has been GPRBA's mandate and its focus for the past 16 years, as it has explored and supported RBF approaches to the provision of basic services to low-income communities, with improved transparency and accountability. With proven impact over that time frame, plus a new and expanded strategic focus, GPRBA's value-added solutions are driving advances in human and economic development.

GPRBA's role has expanded over the years, from providing OBA in TA for infrastructure and social sectors to piloting subsidy projects in 2006. At the request of our donors, GPRBA bolstered its mandate to incorporate more flexible RBF solutions and then introduced three new strategic pillars: blended finance, support to the World Bank's Program-for-Results (PforR) financing instrument, and impact bonds. In February 2019, to reflect the new emphasis on using a variety of RBF instruments and mechanisms, GPOBA changed its name to GPRBA. Despite only a slight difference in lettering, this unleashes new opportunities for creativity and flexibility in the program's unwavering efforts to collaborate with donors, governments and other partners to help enable and empower residents of low-income communities to live better lives.

OUR VALUE

Since GPRBA's inception, when it was one of the early adopters of RBF, the organization has established itself as a unique and influential pioneer in development finance. A heightened focus on aid effectiveness and

accountability has led to greater acceptance and use of RBF, such that in the past decade, about \$25 billion worth of development spending has been tied to results. GPRBA has been at the forefront of this movement, having tested OBA globally in multiple sectors, and now having branched out into other RBF solutions.

GPRBA uses RBF to mobilize private investment in development projects, while ensuring that benefits reach the targeted communities. Notably, every \$1 of GPRBA funding mobilized \$3 in contributions from the private sector, project implementers, consumers, governments, and other development partners. Taking risks in piloting new RBF instruments has enabled GPRBA to apply this type of mechanism in a variety of contexts.

Additionally, GPRBA's expertise is enhanced through its knowledge and convening presence. It builds its capacity as an RBF Center of Expertise (CoE), supports numerous technical assistance (TA) and knowledge and learning activities, and manages an online platform or "community of practice" on RBF. Through its position within the World Bank Group and its operations, GPRBA directly channels donor funding to critical development challenges faced by client countries.

OUR IMPACT

Housed within the World Bank's Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience and Land Global Practice (URL), GPRBA (then called GPOBA, or Global Partnership for Output-Based Aid)¹ was established in 2003 to explore output-based aid (OBA) approaches to basic service provision. GPRBA has built a diverse portfolio of 51 subsidy projects in 30 countries (reaching over 10 million verified beneficiaries) and has supported numerous TA and knowledge activities. It is establishing itself as a CoE on RBF, accumulating lessons learned and experiences from pilot projects that serve as valuable resources for developing countries. GPRBA projects have also increased the viability of these pro-poor investments targeting low-income populations by helping to leverage additional financing through commercial channels such as public-private partnerships and lending.

Innovation thrives on change; innovations succeed when they respond to new realities. GPRBA is doing the same and making use of new opportunities to focus on more challenging and fragile, conflict and

violence (FCV) areas such as Solomon Islands where GPRBA support focused on bringing electricity to hard to reach areas. This includes a granular focus on what "pro-poor" means. In doing so, it is thinking much more about groups and areas likely to be left out—women, children, residents of informal settlements, wastepickers, persons with disabilities, forced migrants, those who are disproportionately affected by climate-related events, among others. New areas of innovation include improving land administration services in the West Bank using RBF, and integrated services delivery for the urban poor in Liberia addressing FCV issues as well as a forthcoming project in FY20 on education for deaf children in Vietnam. GPRBA is one of the few results-based innovative programs that have delved into these specific areas, seizing new opportunities and adapting to these new realities. In addition, GPRBA has applied these innovations across many sectors which directly respond to the core of the 2030 SDG Agenda to "leave no one behind".

STRATEGIC FOCUS

GPRBA's strategic direction is anchored on three pillars, as follows:

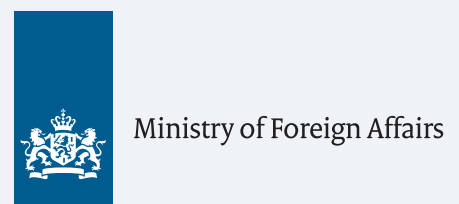
- *Blended Finance* – RBF serves as a catalyst for unlocking additional financing for pro-poor infrastructure projects. Most of the projects GPRBA has supported over the past 16 years have helped leverage additional financing from governments, donors and other partners, as well as from the private sector.
- *Program-for-Results* – GPRBA played a pivotal in informing the World Bank's Program-for-Results (PforR) instrument, which supports government programs in which the use of country systems and financing is disbursed upon the verification of results. GPRBA brings a pro-poor focus and relevant, practical experience to strengthen PforR projects and results frameworks, disbursement-linked indicators, verification protocols and partnerships.
- *Impact Bonds* – Impact bonds are innovative, results-based, financial contracts between an investor, an outcome funder and a service

¹ This document refers to the organization as GPRBA, except when referencing historical events that preceded the name change.

Figure 1. Evolution of GPRBA by Fiscal year



Figure 2. GPRBA Donors



provider that tackle either social or international development challenges. Impact bonds are a form of public-private partnership that rewards investors for successfully delivering impact.

SUPPORT FROM DONORS

GPRBA has a strong and committed donor base supporting our efforts to link funding to actual results

achieved. GPRBA was established by the U.K.'s Department for International Development (DFID) and the World Bank in 2003 as a Bank-administered trust fund. Subsequently, four additional donors joined the partnership: the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).



WHAT WE DO

PORTFOLIO

Subsidy projects are at the core of GPRBA's business model, because their successes as well as failures provide evidence and lessons for the compilation of best practices. These projects are in a variety of sectors: energy, health, solid-waste management, education, telecommunications, and water and sanitation.

At the close of FY19, the GPRBA cumulative portfolio consisted of 51 grant agreement in six sectors,² totaling \$255 million. Forty-five projects have closed,³ with disbursements of \$200 million. In terms of regions, Sub-Saharan Africa had the largest share of funding, at 54 percent, followed by South Asia, at 20 percent. In terms of sectors, energy accounted for the largest

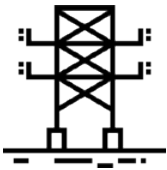
share of funding, at 43 percent, followed by water and sanitation, at 36 percent. Details of the overall portfolio are presented below. Appendix B highlights a list of all projects active and completed by the end of the fiscal year.

² The Water and Sanitation sector includes, water projects, sanitation projects and irrigation projects.

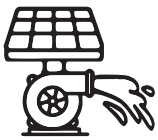
³ Closed projects include legally closed projects, those for which disbursement figures are final, net of refunds, and for which clients have completed all reporting requirements. Projects closed within the last six months might not be legally closed since clients have six months to complete reporting requirements after the last disbursement.

ADDITIONS TO THE PORTFOLIO

This fiscal year, two grant agreements were signed in two experienced sectors, energy and water and sanitation.



ZAMBIA: Electricity Service Access Project (\$3 million/Sida)
Objective: To increase electricity access in Zambia’s targeted rural areas
Estimated beneficiaries: 115,000



TANZANIA: Accelerating Solar Water Pumping via Innovative Financing (\$4.5 million/DGIS and Sida)
Objective: To support sustainable access to water in selected rural communities of Tanzania
Estimated beneficiaries: 500,000

Figure 3. Distribution of Funding of GPRBA Subsidy Projects

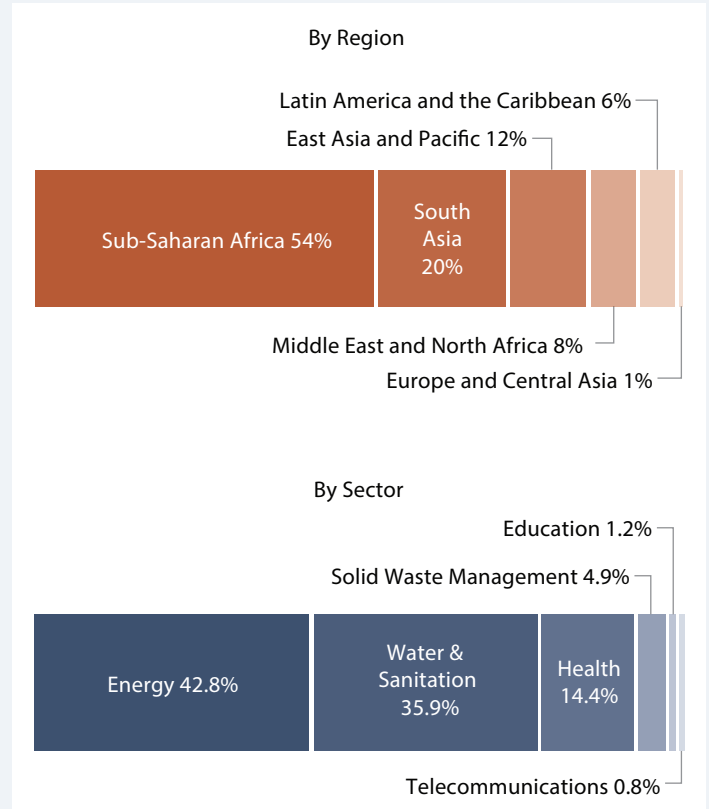
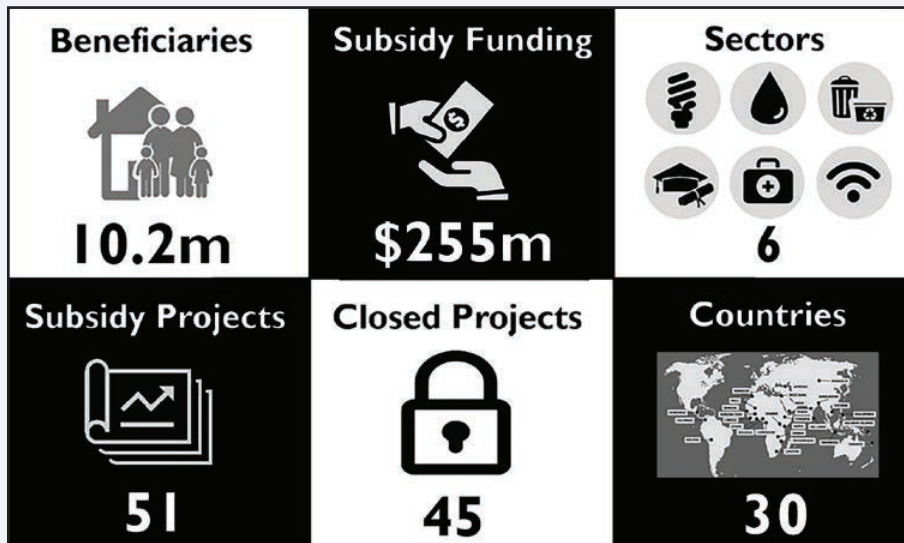


Figure 4. GPRBA Milestones



PORTFOLIO MONITORING

The GPRBA portfolio of subsidy projects consists of 51 projects in six sectors, taking place in 30 countries and one territory, for total grant funding of \$255.5 million, and cumulative disbursements of \$200 million. With most projects located in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, and in energy and water and sanitation (see figure 3 above), these projects have provided over 10 million direct beneficiaries with access to basic services. Ongoing portfolio monitoring and analysis continues to be an integral part of GPRBA's work program and provides valuable lessons to inform the design of projects funded by development agencies and client countries. A full list of the subsidy projects can be found in Appendix B.

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORTS

Documentation during post-completion (a project's last milestone) is critical to increase efficiency, and to complete a continuous cycle of knowledge, gathering and transferring lessons to inform future development activities. The completion reports assess the performance and results of an operation versus its objectives, and include lessons learned from its design and implementation. In FY19, completion reports were produced for the following three projects:

BANGLADESH: OBA Sanitation Microfinance Program (\$2.89 million)

The project demonstrated that carefully designed catalytic funding can help leverage significant resources for the sanitation sector. The GPRBA grant mobilized an additional \$22 million from local microfinance institutions for household investments in hygienic sanitation. The project surpassed the target results for the number of hygienic latrines constructed (170,679 latrines), the number of beneficiary households identified as poor (89 percent of households), the proportion of loans provided to female borrowers (96 percent), and overall household satisfaction (99.99 percent). The number of beneficiaries reached was 776,590.

GHANA: Urban Sanitation Facility for Greater Accra (\$4.85 million)

The facility overperformed by achieving 116 percent of its planned output, and the OBA approach was scaled up by the parent International Development Association (IDA) project and adopted by the African Development Bank for its activities in the country's sanitation sector. The project installed 7,685 sanitation facilities in Accra's

lower-income communities. Significant effort went into building the market for household sanitation, both on the supply and demand sides, before the project could build the toilets at scale within the agreed timeframe set at the design stage. The project's first three years were largely focused on building the capacity of metropolitan and municipal assemblies and small and medium-sized enterprises, education of households, and engagement with the microfinance institutions. A combination of factors—competition among suppliers, increased scale, improvement in technologies, inflation, depreciation of the local currency, and fund reallocations inside the project—contributed to a larger number of sanitation facilities than projected. The number of beneficiaries reached was 47,190.

KENYA: Nairobi Sanitation Project (I and II) (\$4.91 million)

The project supported the Nairobi City Water and Sewerage Company (NCWSC) to expand water and sewerage service in six informal settlements and two resettlement areas. The project helped to mobilize a \$6 million commercial loan from a local bank to support the upfront investment. The number of beneficiaries reached was 137,243.

EVALUATIONS

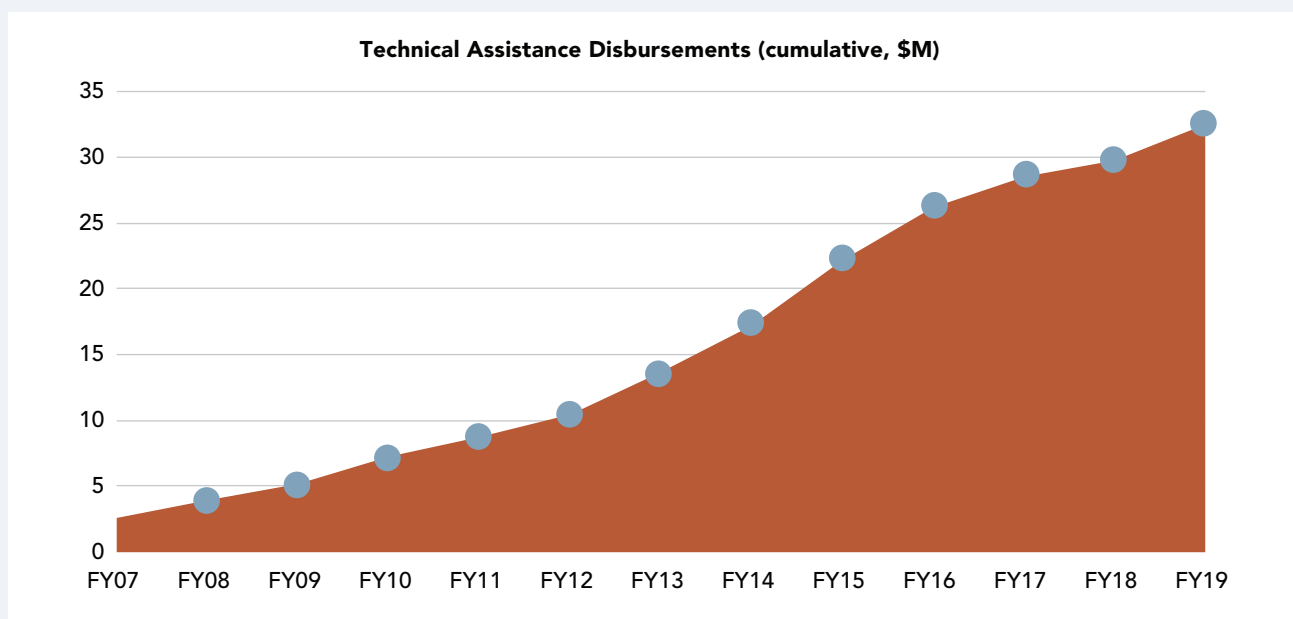
Impact Evaluation of Post-Electrification Charcoal Switching by Household and Productive Use of Electricity by Small Entrepreneurs in Zambia

This activity shed light on the effects of providing electricity to the country's largely informal small business sector. It examined demand, appliance usage, and prospects for small food service businesses to switch from charcoal to electricity. It also recommended how ZESCO (the national utility) can support job creation through electrification. A survey concluded that micro-entrepreneurs continued using and paying for the electricity connections obtained under the GPRBA project. The project encouraged people to move away from more expensive diesel generators and fossil fuels, as well as from dangerous and illegal connections.

Bangladesh OBA Sanitation Microfinance Project: Evaluation Report

GPRBA reviewed this project's impact on market development in rural Bangladesh and assessed how

Figure 5. Technical Assistance Disbursements



much additional finance was leveraged because of these activities. A workshop on the findings was held in Dhaka, with local microfinance institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other local sanitation actors.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

GPRBA uses technical assistance to lay the foundations for future project design, build capacity among partners and governments, and test the applicability of RBF in new sectors and environments. The insights and experience gained from TA initiatives contribute to GPRBA's knowledge base and are shared with RBF practitioners. Cumulatively, since 2006, GPRBA has disbursed over \$30 million for these initiatives (see figure 5 above). While current subsidy portfolio encompasses projects in well experienced sectors, the makeup of the TA responds to building on previous successes such as in Indonesia where the National Audit Agency, BPKP, has served as the verification agent in irrigation, roads, sanitation, and water and is looking at opportunities in housing. In addition, demand in newer areas of engagement and calls for innovation over the past year has led GPRBA to offer TA in areas focused on climate-resilient housing

in Colombia and supporting the Government of Mozambique in the prevention of gender-based violence. See Table C1 in the Appendices for more detail. Over the past year, GPRBA offered TA in areas such as housing, clean cooking, and urban development.

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS

GPRBA's knowledge management and learning (KML) program, which collects, and shares knowledge gleaned from operational experiences, is a fundamental part of its capacity as a CoE on RBF, and a core function that provides value to stakeholders. In FY19, GPRBA made progress on a plan to expand its knowledge and dissemination reach, following its move to support a broader range of RBF mechanisms. Activities have included generating documents such as reports, and lessons learned; deepening involvement with the RBF Knowledge Silo Breaker (RBF KSB), formerly known as the community of practice; and organizing events, including the inaugural RBF Forum in 2019.

Figure 6. Center of Expertise



PUBLICATIONS

Documentation of lessons learned and content generation are core to GPRBA's knowledge management program. Documents published this year include the following:

- ***New Perspectives on Results-Based Blended Finance for Cities: Innovative Finance Solutions for Climate-Smart Infrastructure*** – This report offers innovative ideas for how cities and development partners can use their limited public funds and direct policy decisions to leverage private sector investments.
- ***Considerations for Investment Returns and Pricing of Outcomes in Impact Bonds*** – This paper offers an initial framing of the challenge to set the terms of investment and pricing, so that outcome payer organizations can begin to address questions regarding how to approach pricing outcomes in impact bonds.
- ***Impact Bonds and Maximizing Finance for Development*** – This paper outlines the potential contributions of impact bonds to the World Bank Group's Maximizing Finance for Development (MFD) approach.
- ***"Maximizing Finance for Development" Papers*** – The MFD unit, in collaboration with GPRBA, published project-specific briefs that document and highlight the best examples of leveraging

the private sector for growth and sustainable development. Two of the featured projects are Bangladesh Rural Sanitation and West Bank and Gaza Solid Waste Management.

COLLABORATION AND TECHNICAL LEARNING

Collaboration with the World Bank, donors, clients, partners and stakeholders is an integral part of our KML activity. GPRBA partnered with the Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience (SURR) Global Practice to launch the RBF KSB. The RBF KSB conducted two flagship events this year, delivering technical trainings during the GSURR Forum and the inaugural RBF Forum.

RBF Forum, May 15–17, 2019, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
This was GPRBA's flagship event of the year, combining expertise, knowledge sharing and awareness building. The event exposed practitioners and experts to new information and opportunities across countries and regions, catalyzing innovative thinking leading to improved solutions for development challenges. The forum covered the landscape of current RBF approaches and included deep dives into specific instruments, as well as sectoral discussions and cross-cutting sessions on fragility, inclusion and climate change. See box 1 below.

Maximizing Finance for Development for the Poor (SURR Forum session), March 13, 2019
GPRBA presented the role RBF can play in MFD, focusing on how results-based financing can attract private investors and unlock additional resources for development projects, while also ensuring that the poorest communities benefit from these investments.

What if We Paid Against the Achievement of Development Outcomes? The Case of Impact Bonds (SURR Forum session), March 13, 2019
GPRBA presented the role impact bonds can play in delivering basic social and environmental services to the poor. The session explained impact bonds, where they fit on the RBF spectrum, and the benefits of impact bonds vs. other types of interventions, relying on examples that included the World Bank's first social impact bond (Uzbekistan Early Childhood Education).

KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGES AND EVENTS

Partnerships and engagements with donors, governments and other development partners is also

Box 1. RBF Forum in Addis Ababa

GPRBA and the World Bank organized a knowledge sharing event in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, May 15–17, 2019 convening partners, clients and donors to the field in Ethiopia (where PforR projects are prominent) to get their perspective on RBF and see what's on the pulse of other organizations in terms of RBF. About 90 attendees participated in the forum, including staff from across the World Bank Group, key players in results-based financing (from organizations such as SNV Netherlands Development Organisation, the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), Enabel, the African Development Bank (AfdB), the European Commission, the Brookings Institution, Instiglio, and the Social Finance and the Education Outcomes Fund) representing major organizations from around the world; clients from Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya and Myanmar; and local representatives from the donor community.

Given GPRBA's renewed strategic focus to provide greater flexibility in the financial instruments, getting this insight from others was critical. The agenda included deep dives into the different category of instruments such as PforR, Impact Bonds, Performance-based Contracts, and sectors and themes where RBF is prominent (energy, water and sanitation, health, education) and challenging (fragile situations and climate change).

The event also included a site visit to Adama, Ethiopia, about 100km east of Addis Ababa. The project site presented results from a PforR project and served as a living laboratory for results-based financing. This half-day field visit to the Ethiopia Local Government Development Project II (a P4R operation) organized in collaboration with the Ethiopia Urban team gave good exposure to the participants on RBF financing in a local government development context.



GPRBA will continue to be important as a leader in designing and testing new approaches in addition to being a convener for knowledge—stay tuned for annual events to continue the conversation.

central to GPRBA's role as a CoE. Some highlights of this year's collaborative engagements and global knowledge exchanges are detailed below.

Sri Lanka/Timor-Leste Knowledge Exchange (August 28–31, 2018) – At the request of the Government of Timor-Leste, GPRBA arranged a knowledge exchange with Sri Lanka. The delegation included top Timorese officials and experts who are expected to lead a new IDA operation. An OBA component will be incorporated into the IDA operation, modeling the project appraisal document (PAD) on the Ghana IDA PAD. The knowledge exchange visit was delivered

jointly by the independent verification agent and the national utility.

Burkina Faso/Cameroon Knowledge Exchange (November 12–14, 2018) – GPRBA arranged a study tour aimed at facilitating knowledge exchange and sharing of experiences between Cameroon and Burkina Faso, on the topics of soil management and supplemental irrigation for cotton farming. The knowledge exchange encompassed site visits and gathered participants from government-owned cotton processing and export companies, members of the National Confederation of Cotton Producers from both countries, and WBG staff.

The 4th High-Level Meeting on Country-Led Knowledge Sharing (October 15–17, 2018) – GPRBA participated in the Fourth High-Level Meeting (HLM4) on country-led knowledge sharing in Bali, Indonesia, co-organized by the World Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, US Agency for International Development, the Federal Republic of Germany/ GIZ and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), to discuss and highlight opportunities to harness local innovation as a driver for global development. The Government of Indonesia’s Internal Audit Agency and verification agent for GPRBA’s Local Government Development Project in Indonesia showcased outputs from GPRBA support, including a field visit to local innovation centers.

DFAT Workshop (October 23–25, 2018) – At the request of the Australian DFAT, GPRBA delivered technical presentations to the Multilateral Development Division on the mechanisms (including blended finance and impact bond) and the potential of results-based financing, as well as on GPRBA’s work in the East Asia and Pacific region.

Kenya National Electrification Strategy Conference (December 6–8, 2018) – This conference, held in Nairobi, enhanced practical knowledge and capabilities for the design and implementation of robust electrification programs, drawing on the experiences of African and international practitioners. GPRBA organized a workshop on “Informal Settlement Electrification,” which presented the achievements of the successful GPOBA/IDA-funded slum electrification program implemented by Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) from 2012 to 2017.

Impact Bonds Working Group Meeting (February 26–27, 2019) – The 3rd Impact Bonds Working Group Meeting was held at the World Bank in collaboration with GPRBA. The working group’s objective is to design a strategy that will help members use impact bonds and related pay-for-success instruments effectively at scale and contribute to launching quality development projects. Sector-focused panels and round-table discussions focused on education, health, jobs and the environment.

CDD and Impact Bonds Seminar (June 18, 2019) – Together with the World Bank’s Community Driven-Development’s (CDD) Community of Practice, this event highlighted GPRBA’s Uzbekistan Early Childhood Education and two other World Bank projects, the West Bank & Gaza Finance for Jobs impact bonds, and the Women’s Livelihood Bond on women entrepreneurship in rural India. Additionally, the seminar featured the Poverty Alleviation Outcomes Fund, which is one of the first attempts to support impact bonds at scale. The speakers drew on their experience to explore opportunities for using impact bonds in CDD operations.

COMMUNICATIONS

Communication activities are complementary to GPRBA’s KML activities and focus on disseminating curated knowledge through various media channels to reach audiences from the World Bank Group, donors, partners and practitioners.

Two of the main communication activities of FY19 involved finalizing the rebranding and name change, as well as using social media and online platforms to spread GPRBA’s messages and results more widely.

Our communication activities presented thematic feature stories and multimedia products about GPRBA’s funded projects. They were disseminated to our partners and KSB through our newsletter, website, and social media. Highlighted topics included: blended finance, sanitation, impact bonds, climate change, education, and RBF. GPRBA also prepared social media toolkits to help partners leverage their own social media channels and presence to share our information.

The multimedia products included videos about our new name and mission and our knowledge exchanges, as well impact bond interviews, and a series on “What does RBF Mean to You?”. For details, see Appendix D. GPRBA will also ramp up its work on knowledge sharing through new channels that have now become accessible. For instance, GPURL has a Twitter following of almost 50,000 and access to all World Bank handles representing sectors and topics of GPRBA involvement. Using these channels will multiply the dissemination and online impact of GPRBA’s work.



LOOKING AHEAD



Working in complex and changing environments requires greater flexibility in the financial instruments we use. Through a renewed strategic focus, more projects are being developed using not just OBA, but a blend of different RBF instruments, with the objective of leveraging donor resources to maximize private-sector financing. Our recent name change unleashes new opportunities for creativity and flexibility in the program's unwavering efforts to help the residents of low-income communities lead better lives.

GPRBA is seen as an *integrator* that helps address inclusive development by linking payments to investments that specifically target low-income communities. GPRBA is also recognized as an *innovator* that tests new mechanisms and expands into new areas, such as impact bonds to leverage private resources for social outcomes, supporting the Bank's PforR agenda and developing its work on blended finance. As more players become experienced and active in this area, GPRBA will continue to be

important as a leader in designing and testing new approaches.

One of the exciting new developments for GPRBA has been its integration into the new World Bank global practice, GPURL. Given both the pace of urbanization and the climate crisis, this global practice is at the cutting edge of global developments. Through this integration, GPRBA will leverage its considerable experience in results-based approaches and innovative financing to focus on new areas and issues. Some of the new thrust areas for GPRBA directly reflect donor emphasized priorities—a greater attention to gender and inclusion as well as fragility and forced displacement through both new knowledge and technical assistance. Since the application of results-based approaches in these areas is still nascent, GPRBA will use its leadership to commission think pieces with operational relevance, so as to move into subsidy projects and impact bonds. In entering these new areas, GPRBA will be squarely within the scope of the SDGs and the campaign to “leave no one behind”.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX **A** FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED

As of June 30, 2019, GPRBA's donors have pledged a total of \$348.06 million to the program, of which all \$348.06 million has been received (see Table A.1). In fiscal year 2019, GPRBA received \$4.26 million from donors (see Table A.2).

DISBURSEMENTS

GPRBA disbursements totaled \$25.5 million in fiscal year 2019 (Table A.3). Disbursements were made for activities approved in fiscal year 2019, as well as for

**Table A.1. Donor Contributions to GPRBA
(in \$millions)**

Donor	Pledged	Received
DFID	112.81	112.81
IFC	97.80	97.80
DGIS	28.27	28.27
DFAT	37.49	37.49
SIDA	69.89	69.89
EU	1.80	1.80
Total	348.06	348.06

activities approved in prior years that are implemented over multiple years. Of the total disbursements this fiscal year, \$25.5 million (88 percent) was related to business development and project implementation. At \$99,947, program management and administration represented less than 1 percent of total disbursements.

Table A.2. Receipt of Donor Contributions by Fiscal Year (in \$millions)

	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	Total	
DFID	2.50	3.40	6.80	21.70	13.30	10.20	19.20	14.50	11.22	6.84	1.63	1.52					112.81	
IFC			35.00		25.50			37.30										97.80
DGIS				11.00	8.00	9.27												28.27
DFAT				0.26		28.93			8.31									37.49
SIDA					6.90		8.90	2.20		20.80	3.04	15.68	2.21		5.90	4.26		69.89
EU						1.00				0.80								1.80
Total	2.50	3.40	41.80	32.96	53.70	49.40	28.10	54.00	19.53	28.44	4.67	17.20	2.21		5.90	4.26		348.06

Table A.3. Disbursements

Uses of Funds	FY 2019 Actual expenses as of June 30, 2019				
	W1/W2	W3 Prep/Sup	W3 Subsidy	PMU	Total
Program Management Unit (PMU) Administrative Cost	—	—		\$99,947	\$99,947
Business Development/project implementation		\$3,638,216	18,835,693		\$22,473,908
Technical Assistance and KM	\$2,923,226				\$2,923,226
Total	\$2,923,226	\$3,638,216	18,835,693	\$99,947	\$25,497,081

SINGLE AUDIT PROCESS

The World Bank Group has instituted an annual 'single audit' exercise for all trust funds. As part of this exercise, the GPRBA Head signs a trust fund representation letter attesting to the correctness and completeness of the financial process for all GPRBA trust funds. The task manager for each approved

activity is required to confirm that due diligence has been exercised with respect to the administration, management, and monitoring of the funds awarded for the activity, and has ensured that all expenses and disbursements are made in accordance with World Bank procurement and administrative guidelines.

APPENDIX **B** GPRBA PROJECTS

TABLE B.1. Ongoing Projects

Country	Project Name	Grant Amount	Amount Disbursed	Output Description	Planned Beneficiaries
Energy					
Solomon Islands	Electricity Access Expansion Project	\$2,225,000	\$297,676	Households with electricity connections and minigrid connections	14,620
Zambia	Electricity Service Access Project	\$3,000,000	\$0	Increase electricity access in rural areas	115,000
Health					
Uganda	Reproductive Health Voucher Program II – Scale Up	\$13,300,000	\$6,909,216	Safe deliveries	132,000
Water and Sanitation					
Burkina Faso	Supporting Small-Scale Cotton Farmers	\$5,850,000	\$0	Increased Cotton Production	1,000
Kenya	Urban Water and Sanitation OBA Fund for Low Income Areas Project	\$11,835,000	\$3,562,108	Water and sanitation connections	150,000
Tanzania	Accelerating Solar Water Pumping	\$4,500,000	\$0	Increased access to water in selected rural communities	500,000
Totals		\$40,710,000	\$10,769,000		912,620

TABLE B.2. Fully Implemented Projects

Country	Project Name	Disbursed Amount	Output Description	No. of Verified Outputs	No. of Beneficiaries
Education					
Vietnam	Vietnam Education Project	\$2,896,389	Tuition Packages	8,145	8,145
Energy					
Armenia	Armenia Access to Heat/Gas	\$3,087,196	Households with access to heating either through an individual connection or local boiler system	5,847	23,739
Bangladesh	Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development – SHS Project	\$13,950,000	Solar Home Systems	497,613	2,488,065
Bangladesh	Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development – Mini Grid Project	\$1,099,581	Mini grid and solar water pumps	2,184	8,500
Bangladesh	Scale-Up for Bangladesh Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development	\$14,952,250	Solar home systems, minigrids, and solar irrigation pumps.	9,290	48,324
Bolivia	Bolivia Rural Electricity Access with Small-Scale Providers	\$5,152,403	Solar Home Systems and Pico-PV systems	11,755	60,815
Colombia	Colombia Natural Gas	\$4,880,382	Households with gas connections	34,138	204,828
Ethiopia	Ethiopia Electricity Access Rural Expansion Project	\$451,290	Household electricity connections, including two compact fluorescent lamps	60,000	300,000
Ghana	Solar PV Systems to Increase Access to Electricity Services in Ghana	\$4,065,021	Solar Home Systems and solar lanterns	16,822	100,932
India	Improved Electricity Access to Indian Slum Dwellers	\$40,901	Households with electricity connections	15	75
Kenya	Kenya Electricity Expansion Project	\$5,150,000	Households with electricity connections	41,273	165,092
Kenya	Kenya Electricity Expansion Project-Additional Financing (KEEP-AF)	\$3,000,000	Households with electricity connections	54,000	216,000
Liberia	Liberia Electrification	\$9,983,743	Households with electricity connections	16,739	83,695
Mali	Rural Electrification Hybrid System	\$4,558,352	Households with electricity connections and solar home systems	13,509	146,347
Nepal	Biogas Support Programme in Nepal	\$4,974,979	Biogas plants for rural households	26,363	184,541
Philippines	Access to Sustainable Energy Project – PV Mainstreaming	\$2,892,589	Solar home systems	7,000	35,000

(continued on next page)

TABLE B.2. Fully Implemented Projects (continued)

Country	Project Name	Disbursed Amount	Output Description	No. of Verified Outputs	No. of Beneficiaries
Uganda	Energy for Rural Transformation Project	\$5,499,179	Households with electricity connections	36,864	184,320
Vanuatu	Improved Electricity Access	\$1,493,847	Households with electricity connections	2,187	10,716
Zambia	Electricity Access for low income households in Zambia	\$4,950,000	Households with electricity connections	38,000	140,000
Health					
Lesotho	Lesotho New Hospital PPP	\$6,250,000	Inpatient services at the new Queen Mamohato Memorial Hospital and outpatient services at three semi-urban filter clinics	808,739	808,739
Nigeria	Pre-paid Health Scheme Pilot in Nigeria	\$4,128,973	Medical Services	13,473	13,473
Philippines	Philippines Reproductive Health	\$2,001,146	Enrollments and vouchers for safe deliveries	99,319	453,440
Uganda	Reproductive Health Vouchers in Western Uganda	\$4,046,688	Safe deliveries and treatments of sexually transmitted diseases	97,248	162,838
Yemen	Yemen Safe Motherhood Program	\$3,555,225	Enrollments	16,878	33,756
Telecommunications					
Indonesia	Extending Telecommunications in Rural Indonesia	\$1,516,534	Internet locations	222	476,000
Mongolia	Mongolia Univ Access to Tele	\$257,335	1 public access telephone network and 2 wireless networks	3	22,315
Water and Sanitation					
Bangladesh	OBA Sanitation Microfinance Program	\$2,886,527	Hygienic latrines	170,679	776,590
Cameroon	Cameroon Water Affirmage contract – OBA for coverage expansion	\$1,816,259	Households with water connections	25,254	151,524
Ghana	Urban Sanitation Facility for Greater Accra	\$4,850,000	Toilet facilities	7,685	47,190
Honduras	National OBA Facility for Water and Sanitation Services	\$4,536,847	Households with water and sanitation connections	14,600	87,600
India	India Naandi Foundation	\$834,276	Ultraviolet water purification systems providing access to clean water	25	77,878

(continued on next page)

TABLE B.2. Fully Implemented Projects (continued)

Country	Project Name	Disbursed Amount	Output Description	No. of Verified Outputs	No. of Beneficiaries
Indonesia	Expanding Piped Water Supply to Surabaya's Urban Poor	\$1,084,391	Households with water connections and Master meters	13,473	67,815
Indonesia	Expansion of Water Services in Low income areas of Jakarta	\$1,743,902	Households with water connections	5,042	25,210
Kenya	Microfinance for Community-managed Water Projects	\$2,597,119	Households with water connections and Water Kiosks	17,500	202,000
Kenya	Nairobi Sanitation Project	\$4,912,726	Water and sanitation connections	7,683	84,940
Morocco	Improved Access to Water and Sanitation Services Project	\$6,999,766	Households with water and sanitation connections	12,426	62,130
Mozambique	Water Private Sector Contracts OBA for coverage expansion in Mozambique	\$4,768,183	Households with water connections	30,764	163,357
Philippines	Improved Access to Water Services in Metro Manila	\$2,063,573	Households with water connections	28,562	171,372
Senegal	On-Site Sanitation Project	\$5,099,544	Households benefitting from increased access to new sanitation facilities	11,495	103,455
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka Sanitation	\$4,894,840	Sewerage connections and on-site sanitation services	4,791	48,445
Uganda	OBA in Kampala – Water Connections for the Poor	\$1,509,455	Water yard taps, public water points	7,524	129,900
Uganda	OBA in Water Supply in Uganda's Small Towns and Rural Growth Centers	\$2,414,031	Water yard taps and Public Water Points.	2,416	54,486
Vietnam	Vietnam Rural Water (EMW)	\$4,499,967	Households with water connections	35,344	176,720
Solid Waste Management					
Nepal	Nepal Solid Waste Management	\$3,364,616	Improved SWM services	500,000	500,000
West Bank	West Bank Solid Waste Management	\$8,256,623	Improved SWM services	840,000	840,000
Total		\$183,966,647			\$10,150,307

APPENDIX GPRBA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND KNOWLEDGE ACTIVITIES

TABLE C.1. Ongoing TA and Dissemination Projects

Activity Name	Objective	Sector	Total Grant Amount (\$)
Colombia: Technical Assistance for Improving Housing Resilience	Support the Government of Colombia in the design and implementation of the recently created National Home Improvement Subsidy Program's Casa Digna, Casa Vida. This activity supports the identification of low-income households in urban areas that are currently marginalized from traditional housing programs to build housing that is more resilient to disasters and climate change.	Urban Development	200,000
Ghana: Clean Cooking	Prepare and pilot a results-based program to incentivize the private sector's growth to innovate, invest in and transform the market for clean cookstoves in Ghana.	Energy	250,000
Global: GPRBA Gender Strategy and Toolkit	Assess current practices in order to identify strategies and develop tools for reducing gender gaps in GPRBA operations.	Global	300,000
Global: PPP in Land Administration	Explore the World Bank's maximizing financing for development (MFD) approach to land-administration services, with an added emphasis on creating affordable services for the poor. This activity comprises: an analytical framework; an operational framework; country-level feasibility studies for up to three countries; consultations to facilitate dialogue between public and private-sector participants and obtain their feedback; and the exploration of RBF approaches for PPPs in land administration.	Urban Development	450,000
India: Kerala Urban Service Delivery Project	Identify key policy, regulatory, institutional, financial and technical/capacity challenges that are hindering the delivery of solid and liquid waste-management services in selected cities in Kerala and support the design of a results-based framework and institutional capacity-development program for such services. The framework will be used for about \$130 million worth of capital investments, as part of the World Bank's Kerala Urban Service Delivery Project (KUSDP). Status: Under preparation.	Urban Development	150,000
Indonesia: Results-Based and Blended Finance for Low Income Housing	Analyze the market and develop a results-based and blended financing (RBBF) scheme that will improve access to affordable and resilient housing for lower-income households in Indonesia. The activity will ensure that such financing will complement existing World Bank Group initiatives, such as the National Affordable Housing Program.	Housing	230,000
Indonesia: Technical Assistance for Improving Infrastructure Accountability	Scale up and expand the use of output verification in Indonesia's housing, education and health sectors. Initially piloted in four infrastructure sub-sectors—irrigation, roads, sanitation, and water—the government of Indonesia is one of the first to innovative results-based design principles on a large scale to target improvements in inter-governmental fiscal transfers. The activity aims to facilitate the institutionalization of the verification system and principles within the government, in order to increase the sustainability of the system and improve project performance measurements.	Multi-sector	230,000

(continued on next page)

TABLE C.1. Ongoing TA and Dissemination Projects (continued)

Activity Name	Objective	Sector	Total Grant Amount (\$)
Indonesia: Technical Assistance Towards Results-Based Home Improvement Program	Support the incorporation of RBF into the Bantuan Stimulan Perumahan Swadaya (BSPS) program's framework and subsidy-delivery mechanism, to improve the quality of BSPS housing (e.g., livability, disaster resilience, access to services, etc.) and accountability.	Urban Development	250,000
Liberia: Integrated Services for the Urban Poor	Design pragmatic, cost-effective, integrated and multi-sector service-delivery interventions that can be implemented through results-based financing. These interventions are expected to be piloted through public-private partnerships (PPPs) and to be financed via a future GPOBA request for \$15 million that will be used to integrate lessons from GPOBA grants as well as International Development Association (IDA) projects in the country. The pilot projects will inform IDA's pipeline across sectors in Liberia, as well as other fragility, conflict and violence (FCV) countries in West Africa.	Urban Development	500,000
Mozambique: RBF for Gender Based Violence	Support the government of Mozambique in the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV) and response, using RBF. The activities include: (i) identification of entry points for RBF for GBV at the local level; (ii) preparation of case studies focused on key provinces with higher levels of GBV and/or where the World Bank currently has a larger portfolio; and (iii) development of a toolkit describing how to operationalize RBF for GBV-prevention programs. This should help the government of Mozambique to integrate RBF financing for GBV in ongoing projects.	Social Development	150,000
Myanmar: RBF for Urban Upgrading and Affordable Housing	Support a comprehensive analysis of low-income urban settlements, land administration, and the supply of affordable housing in key urban areas of Myanmar, to develop policy and investment priorities that could be implemented through results-based financing, to improve living conditions for residents of low-income settlements and increase the supply of affordable housing.	Land Administration	150,000
Nepal: Municipal Solid Waste Management Services for Urban Local Governments through RBF	Conduct a deep-dive assessment of municipal solid-waste (MSW) systems for urban local governments, including identifying opportunities for establishing results-based approaches in Nepal. The activity will support the Nepal Urban Governance and Infrastructure Project (NUGIP), a \$150-million lending program. It builds on the success of previous GPRBA support to Nepal's MSW sector and seeks to expand the scope of the GPOBA model, taking a comprehensive end-to-end service delivery approach that will also address institutional barriers at the local level.	Solid Waste Management	180,000
Pakistan: Results-Based Financing for Municipal Services in Karachi	Support the development of a results-based performance-grant framework to improve the Karachi metropolitan area's institutional capacity for the delivery of critical municipal services; also support city-wide strategic investments in integrated storm-water drainage and municipal solid-waste management (SWM). These are components of the World Bank-financed Karachi Urban Management Project (KUMP).	Urban Development	200,000
Zambia: Clean Cooking	Provide TA for i) a pilot project that will demonstrate cleaner cooking options in schools and to school families and ii) a gender assessment to ensure the effective communication of the benefits and risks of cleaner cooking to women and children.	Energy	250,000

APPENDIX **D** GPRBA COMMUNICATIONS PRODUCTS

Table D.1. GPRBA Communication Products in FY19

Activity	Description
Animated Video	To help audiences understand the rationale behind changing our name, a two- minute animated video was produced to announce and explain the rebranding of the GPOBA to the GPRBA, as well as to provide a brief overview of the group's mission and context. http://www.gprba.org/knowledge/multimedia/introducing-gprba
Helping Farmers Combat Climate Change (Burkina Faso)	In this video, a cotton farmer explains his relief and optimism for more stable production yields and increased income from GPRBA's first irrigation project, intended to stave off the effects of drought and excess rainfall. Shooting took place during a field visit at the Burkina Faso-Cameroon South-South Knowledge Exchange.
New Approaches for Urban Sanitation in Sri Lanka	This video summarizes different types of sanitation solutions in different contexts, using RBF. The backdrop for this production was the Sri Lanka-Timor Leste South-South Knowledge Exchange.
Impact Bond Interviews	The 2nd Annual Impact Bond Working Group meeting held at the World Bank provided us with the opportunity to interview representatives from UBS Optimus Foundation, Enabel and SECO, to produce the following three short videos on the use of this form of RBF: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UBS Optimus Foundation Talks Impact Bonds; • Enabel Talks Impact Bonds; and • SECO Talks Impact Bonds.
What Does RBF Mean to You?	A series of 6 videos recorded at the RBF Forum 2019 provide insight into the value of RBF, as explained by the following practitioners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Namawu Alhassan Alolo, Country Program Officer, African Development Bank (AfDB); • Bernard Olayo, Sr. Health Specialist, IFC; • Anne Mutta, Multi Country Program Manager, SNV Netherlands Development Organisation; • Max Bode, Associate Partner, Instiglio; • Ismail Shaiye, CEO, Water Sector Trust Fund; and • Emily Gustafsson-Wright, Fellow, Center for Universal Education, Brookings

Table D.2. GPRBA Feature Stories in FY19

Communication Items	Description	Type
MFD Blended Finance and New GPOBA Website	This newsletter highlighted how GPRBA work on blended finance can be used as an RBF tool to unlock additional resources for development projects while ensuring that low-income communities benefit from these investments.	July 2019 Newsletter
RBF Guidebook and Annual Report 2018	This story (“New Diagnostic Tool for Results-based Financing”) highlighted the publication of a report detailing the different types of RBF, based on a workshop organized by Instiglio for GPRBA; the publication was timely, given the transition into newer forms of RBF.	October 2019 Newsletter
RBF in Sanitation and World Toilet Day	To demonstrate GPRBA’s efforts to provide improved sanitation services during the month of World Toilet Day, this story (“Filling the Global Sanitation Finance Gap”) showed how results-based financing is one way to improve communities’ lifestyles with toilet access.	November 2019 Newsletter
Announcing Our New Name: GPRBA	Through this news item (“Changing our Name, expanding our Mission”), we announced our transition from GPOBA to GPRBA, explaining our shift to look beyond output-based aid and to apply other types of results-based financing.	February 2019 Newsletter
Impact Bonds – RBF for the Social Good	The “What If We Paid for Outcomes?” story coincided with the second meeting of the Impact Bonds Working Group, hosted and co-organized by GPRBA at the World Bank.	March 2019 Newsletter
RBF in the Climate Change Agenda	The publication of GPRBA’s report on RBF for climate-friendly investments for urban areas was the basis for this story (“Delivering Results for Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Cities”).	April 2019 Newsletter
“Zambia Electricity Scale-up for Rural Areas”	This announced the May 1st Grant Agreement to extend a highly successful and overperforming project that brought electricity access to urban and peri-urban areas, so that rural areas now receive connections to the grid.	Press Release
“Uzbekistan Children’s Education”	This announced the signing of the first impact bond supported by GPRBA to provide education to primary school children in Uzbekistan. (need to delete if Uzbek project is not ready)	Press Release
Helping Farmers Combat Climate Change (Burkina Faso)	A cotton farmer explains his relief and optimism for more stable production yields and increased income from GPRBA’s first irrigation project.	Video
New Approaches for Urban Sanitation in Sri Lanka	This video summarizes the different types of sanitation solutions in different contexts, using RBF.	Video
Impact Bond Interviews	Three short videos were filmed at the 2nd Annual Impact Bond Working Group meeting held at the World Bank, featuring representatives from UBS Optimus Foundation, Enabel and SECO.	Video
What Does RBF Mean to You?	A series of videos were recorded at the RBF Forum 2019 to provide insight into the value of RBF, as explained by several practitioners.	Video
Key Takeaways from RBF Forum 2019	This is a compilation of several attendees’ thoughts on their experiences and takeaways from this GPRBA-organized conference.	Video

APPENDIX GPRBA TEAM

Maitreyi Das	Practice Manager
Zaruhi Tokhmakhyan	Acting Head/Senior Infrastructure Specialist
Inga Afanasieva	Infrastructure Specialist
Sylvestre Bea	Infrastructure Specialist
Oxana Bricha	Senior Program Assistant
Amsale Bumbaugh	Operations Analyst
Bunnary Chuun	Voice Secondee
Daniel Coila	Operations Analyst
Raluca Golumbeanu	Senior Infrastructure Specialist
Saúl E. González	Senior Knowledge Management Assistant
Oleh P. Khalayim	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
Hywon Cha Kim	Senior Knowledge Management Officer
Charis Lypiridis	Infrastructure Specialist
Jessica A. Lopez	Operations Officer
Juliet Pumpuni	Senior Infrastructure Specialist
Dilshod B. Yusupov	Operations Analyst



GPRBA Team
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
2019

OUR IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS



WHERE WE WORK



Armenia



Bangladesh



Bolivia



Burkina Faso



Cameroon



Colombia



Ethiopia



Ghana



Honduras



India



Indonesia



Kenya



Lesotho



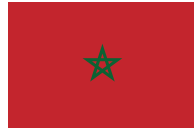
Liberia



Mali



Mongolia



Morocco



Mozambique



Nepal



Nigeria



Philippines



Senegal



Solomon Islands



Sri Lanka



Tanzania



Uganda



Vanuatu



Vietnam



West Bank



Yemen



Zambia



www.gprba.org



Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

