An Overview of the World Bank in Yemen and Civil Society’s Role

Bank Information Center
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Many thanks to all involved who made this study possible.
I. What is the purpose of this study?

This study is written by the Bank Information Center, a non-profit, non-governmental organization that partners with civil society in developing and transition countries to influence the World Bank and other international financial institutions.

The purpose of this study is primarily to provide interested civil society with information on the World Bank Group (WBG) and its involvement in Yemen and to help them understand how they might influence its activities. In addition, this study provides a useful tool for a broader audience such as practitioners, academics, students, donors and anyone interested in understanding the context of the WBG in Yemen. The World Bank Group is one of the most influential International Financial Institutions (IFIs), which are public investment and development institutions owned by their member governments that provide funding, technical assistance, policy advice, research and other non-financial support to governments in developing and transition countries. Many IFIs also provide financing to companies investing in the developing world. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is another example of a well-known IFI.

The World Bank is one of the largest donors supporting development efforts in Yemen not only in terms of the amount of lending it provides, but also in administrating and managing some of the other donors’ funds as well as influencing major economic decisions in the country and shaping how external actors behave towards the country.

In 2012, the World Bank Group pledged to add US$400 million to its ongoing US$700 million program of support for Yemen aiming to disburse over $1 billion within the span of two years.

In the wake of the Arab uprisings, and after almost a year of political stalemate with the country falling into an economic crisis and an imminent threat of civil war on the horizon, Yemen embarked on a political transition based on an agreement brokered by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). The Bank has played a key role in the transition, wearing a number of different hats at any given moment ranging from donor, to fundraiser, to consultant; in a way making the transition period in Yemen a demonstrative case study for understanding the many possible interventions of the Bank.

This study does however extend its scope beyond the transition period looking at the role that the Bank played in earlier decades as well. The study also includes details about the various mechanisms and opportunities that exist for civil society to influence the Bank.
II. What is the World Bank Group?

The World Bank Group’s stated mission is to fight poverty and promote economic growth and development in the world. In October 2013, the Bank actually announced two new goals of firstly ending extreme poverty by 2030 with the aim of lowering the percentage of people living on less than $1.25 a day to no more than 3 percent by 2030; and secondly, promoting shared prosperity through focusing on the income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population in every country.

It is important to differentiate between the World Bank and the World Bank Group. Although these terms are often used interchangeably, they are not exactly the same. The World Bank Group (WBG) is comprised of five separate arms:

- **The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD):** was created in 1944 and was initially designed to help rebuild Europe after World War II. It now gives loans at near-market interest rates to most middle-income countries around the world.

- **The International Development Association (IDA):** gives grants and discounted loans to low-income countries. Yemen is an IDA country.

- **The International Finance Corporation (IFC):** “provides investments and advisory services to build the private sector in developing countries.”

- **The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA):** “promotes foreign direct investment into developing countries by providing political risk insurance (guarantees) to the private sector.”

- **The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID):** “provides facilities for conciliation and arbitration of international investment disputes.”

IBRD and IDA work primarily with governments and together constitute what is typically referred to as the “World Bank”. The IFC and MIGA are the WBG’s two private sector arms and directly support private companies investing in developing countries. Throughout the study, the term “Bank” will be used to refer to both the World Bank and WBG, with the distinction made between the two terms when necessary.

**How is the World Bank different from the International Monetary Fund?**

It is relevant also to bring to light the important and different yet complementary role of the International Monetary Fund since the two institutions are often confused with each other.

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The World Bank and the IMF were established at the same time in Bretton Woods, but unlike the Bank, the IMF’s mission is to foster global growth and economic stability. It provides policy advice and financing to members in economic difficulties and also works with developing nations to help them achieve macroeconomic stability and reduce poverty.

The IMF’s primary purpose is to ensure the stability of the international monetary system—the system of exchange rates and international payments that enables countries (and their citizens) to transact with one another. The Fund’s mandate is clarified and updated to cover the full range of macroeconomic and financial sector issues that bear on global stability.

**Key IMF activities**

According to the IMF, it supports its membership by providing:

- Policy advice to governments and central banks based on analysis of economic trends and cross-country experiences;
- Research, statistics, forecasts, and analysis based on tracking of global, regional, and individual economies and markets;
- Loans to help countries facing economic crises;
- Concessional loans to help fight poverty in developing countries; and
- Technical assistance and training to help countries improve the management of their economies.

The IMF conducts “Article IV consultations” in each member country annually with the respective government, civil society, labor unions, and other stakeholders. The document which comes out of the consultations includes an economic forecast and proposals that the IMF thinks a country ought to do to improve its economy.

**Why care about the World Bank Group?**

**Everyone has the right to take part in the development decisions that affect his or her life, livelihood, and the environment.** The WBG affects communities directly through the projects and policies it finances in Yemen, and indirectly through its influence on the government of Yemen (GoY), investors and the development discourse in general.

In Yemen, the WBG’s operations influence governance-related policies and programs, macroeconomic policies, infrastructural development, the environment, and services like health care and education, to cite only a few examples of the extent of its reach. Regardless of whether one agrees or disagrees with the WBG’s programmatic and policy

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8 [http://www.imf.org/external/about/whatwedo.htm](http://www.imf.org/external/about/whatwedo.htm)
choices then, it is difficult to dismiss its influence. Consequently, it is important to understand the institution and how to influence it.

**The WBG may be a good advocacy target.** The WBG wields significant influence over economic and political actors in Yemen, including the government, but also donors, development agencies and investors. Working on the WBG and influencing its operations in Yemen may help you achieve some of the changes you and/or your organization seek at a local, national or international level.

**The WBG may be an important source of information.** The information generated by the WBG can often be useful to civil society actors and it may be difficult to access similar data from other sources. Moreover, because the WBG has policies which guarantee public access to a fair amount of information about its operations, civil society actors have grounds on which to assert their right to documentation about development projects and policies supported by this institution.

**The WBG can be a “lightning rod” for international attention.** Because governments, private companies, civil society and media around the world pay attention to the activities of global institutions like the WBG, exposing the link between the WBG’s activities and the issue(s) on which you work may help to attract more attention than you might otherwise receive. Also, addressing the IFI dimension of an issue that concerns you may help you form alliances with other organizations working on the WBG. This access to transnational civil society advocacy networks can help amplify your message and strengthen your campaign.
III. Context of World Bank Group Involvement: Past to Present

1. OVERVIEW

Yemen is located in the southern half of the Arabian Peninsula, bordering the Arabian Sea, Gulf of Aden, and the Red Sea. It lies south of Saudi Arabia and of Oman. With a population of close to 25 million and a gross domestic product of $35 billion, the country is the poorest in the Middle East and North Africa and is indeed one of the world’s economically hardest-pressed countries, ranking 160th out of 172 countries in the UNDP’s 2013 Human Development Report. It is worth noting that in 2009, Yemen actually ranked higher at 138 out of 179, and while we should keep in mind that the rankings are relative (other countries may have improved their conditions as opposed to simply Yemen worsening), between 2010 and 2012, Yemen’s Human Development Index (HDI – an aggregate of various indices such as health, GDP, literacy, and others), decreased the most out of any other country. In other words, if we are to use the HDI as a yardstick for Yemen’s development, which of course is not the only measure for it, and doesn’t factor in temporal contextual changes, the country is not just suffering more in relative terms, but also in absolute terms.

In reviewing the World Bank’s historical and current role in Yemen, it is crucial to have an understanding of the various contexts in which it has operated since the mid-1990s until the present day taking into account all the socio-economic and political aspects and developments that the country has undergone, that has shaped and reshaped the dynamics with development partners in general and more specifically with the World Bank as a key influential development partner in Yemen.

The Bank Group has a longstanding relationship with Yemen. The former Yemen Arab Republic and People's Democratic Republic of Yemen each joined the International Development Association (IDA) in 1971 and the country remains an IDA country, making it eligible to receive low or no-interest loans (credits) as well as grants. In 2009, the Bank decided to indefinitely finance Yemen with grants alone as opposed to credits, allowing the country to receive financial support from the Bank without the burden of repaying the debt. It is unclear how long this will remain Yemen’s status. Meanwhile, the IFC launched its activities in Yemen in 1998 and has been providing a broad array of advisory services (AS) in addition to implementing a selective investment portfolio.

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10 Human Development report 2013
13 BIC communication with World Bank Sana’a office, December 2010
Along with oil revenues, Yemen is heavily dependent on foreign aid to finance its budget deficit and development projects and receives financial assistance from many foreign governments and multilateral agencies. Having said that, in relative terms and in dollar amounts, the country has not historically received large amounts of aid. In 2009, it looked like aid levels were on the rise, perhaps due to growing international attention over security issues. Soon after, with the uprisings against then President Ali Abdallah Saleh resulting in major instability in 2011, several donors including the World Bank temporarily froze aid to the country, but the transition period 2012-2014 has seen a massive influx of aid to the country, in the form of both loans and grants. In 2012, the World Bank Group pledged to add US$400 million to its ongoing US$700 million program of support for Yemen.

2. HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF WORLD BANK INVOLVEMENT

Post-unification economy & World Bank reform programs

At the time of unification in 1990, South and North Yemen had vastly different economic systems with a Marxist system in the South and a more or less “open” economy in the North, though both faced difficulties and both were interested to unite for economic reasons among others. An extraordinarily rocky path lay ahead for merging these two different political and economic systems and the competing visions and imbalance of power would eventually devolve into a civil war. This war compounded and worsened the existing economic crisis which had been triggered by about one million Yemeni workers that were deported from Saudi Arabia in the early 1990s, whose families were now without remittances. In other words by 1995 Yemen was, simply put, economically devastated.

With the end of the civil war, what followed was a bloated government bureaucracy, and a new multi-layered set of social, economic and development obstacles, wide spread corruption and weak institutional capacity. This was one of the key moments when international assistance to Yemen increased substantially.

Perhaps inevitable but with this increase of aid, came also a dependency. While foreign oil companies, particularly Hunt Company and Exxon, were helping the state exploit its underground resources - indeed oil revenue was to become a major source of income for the state – Yemen was heavily dependent on aid. It was at this time that the World Bank and the IMF became major players in Yemen’s economy. This was not simply because of the number of dollars the two institutions were lending to this new state, but also the significant economic reforms that the IMF was asking of the country in return for this aid, so called ‘aid conditionalities’, and the role that the Bank played in supporting these reforms. Many of the reforms were quite controversial, and included reducing the civil...

service payroll, eliminating diesel and other subsidies, lowering defense spending, and introducing a general sales tax, among others. Upon the government’s pledge to implement these reforms, in 1997 the IMF approved its Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAR better known as Structural Adjustment Program) for the country, and with the green light, the World Bank also extended Yemen multiple credit packages that supported the country’s budget on condition that the government enact certain reforms. Throughout this period, the Bank also lent the Yemeni government finances for various projects, especially for infrastructure support. Over the next few years, in line with the aid conditions, the GoY deregulated cement prices and raised the prices of fuel, transport, and telecommunications in an attempt to strengthen the state budget.\(^{17}\) In 1997, the previously state-controlled basic food prices were drastically increased. Meanwhile, however, individual incomes were not increasing. Problems also resulted with the speed in which the government was liberalizing foreign trade. Whether the negative impacts can be attributed to the reforms themselves or the way they were implemented is not the subject of this paper. What is clear is that the economic program was not without its problems. Beyond that, donors were frustrated that there were many reforms the government hadn’t moved on at all and as a result not all of the money committed to Yemen in this period was disbursed.

**Yemen’s Poverty Reduction Strategy Programs & the World Bank**

Facing heavy criticism from all corners of the globe for the economic model they were seemingly imposing on countries, and in the context of the aid effectiveness movement’s pressure for more ‘country ownership’, the IMF opted to replace the ESAF with the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF), and together with the World Bank, the two institutions would now approve concessional lending for very poor countries upon the country producing a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) which would be the equivalent of a country development plan, and which would require broad participation (including from civil society). Many have argued that the PRSPs were simply repackaged ESAFs and that not much had changed given that the IMF and World Bank would have to approve the final draft. Others have argued that this was a step towards more country ownership.

In Yemen, the PRSPs could be seen as documents laying out strategies for reducing poverty, but also the strategies for achieving the country’s long term development agenda. This agenda was spelled out in the Yemen Strategic Vision (YSV) 2025, which aimed to elevate Yemen’s international ranking to that of a “medium human development” country by 2025. The country developed a PRSP for 2003-2005 and meanwhile, the World Bank, together with other lenders, extended Yemen a four-year US$2.3 billion economic support package, which again expected certain reforms to be implemented in return for this aid.

In 2005, the Bank warned the government that the aid package would be at risk of stopping if the government did not comply with the reform asks and reduce fuel subsidies in order to manage the budget deficit. Reminiscent of the subsidy restructuring ten years earlier, the government lifted the subsidies in a very sudden move, and overnight, inflation shot up drastically. Riots broke out, and in a devastating turn of events, over 20 protestors were killed. Days later, the GoY announced it would reduce fuel prices again.

It is important to note the irony surrounding aid to Yemen; while donors have threatened to withdraw aid, and the government has had problems with implementing reforms, the reality is also that the GoY has had an incredibly difficult time absorbing aid money due to a number of factors including low capacity of various ministries and agencies and poor communication between ministries.

**Launching of “The Friends of Yemen”**

In 2010, international organizations, including the World Bank, and bilateral donors met in the “The London conference” where the challenges facing Yemen were discussed with representatives from the GoY who acknowledged its need for immediate assistance. The donors were considering how to support Yemen in the face of a suffering economy, combined with a growing security threat. Two major outcomes of the conference included the launch of a 'Friends of Yemen' process, set for the purpose of addressing the broad range of political, economic and security challenges facing Yemen, and the GoY finding itself once again committing to implement a “National Reform Agenda” which included economic and governance reforms among others. Within months of the conference, the historical Arab uprisings broke out in response to decades of authoritarian rule, corruption and economic mismanagement. The Friends of Yemen would prove an important body in the political transition period that Yemen would undergo in 2012-2014.

### 3. Post Revolution and World Bank Involvement

#### 2011 Popular Uprising

In the wave of the popular Arab uprisings in 2010-2011, Yemenis also took to the streets to demand an end to the long reign of then President Ali Abdallah Saleh, an end to corruption, and the restructuring of the military, among other demands. The early stage of street protests in Sana’a started out as a peaceful youth movement but with an aggressive response from state security forces, political factions vying for power, the deliberate destruction of electrical infrastructure, and growing instability in regions where there had already been problems, thousands of families were quickly becoming displaced and there was a very real possibility of another civil war.

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Announcing that the institution was no longer able to monitor its projects in the country as a result of security concerns, the World Bank froze all operations in Yemen. After several failed attempts of negotiation, the Gulf Cooperative Council (GCC) brokered a deal in November for Saleh to resign his seat and for a transition period to overcome the newly emerging socio-economic and political challenge adding to a long list of current challenges. The GCC implementation mechanism supporting the transition called for a Government of National Reconciliation entrusted with formulating and implementing an initial program of economic stabilization and development to address the immediate needs of the population in all regions of Yemen. With this understanding the interim Yemeni Government led by Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi embarked on the development and formulation of a program led by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) with the participation of line ministries and supported by donors at the top of which was the World Bank.

The World Bank has been playing a pivotal role in helping shape the development agenda moving forward:

Setting the stage
The Bank led a team consisting of the Bank, the United Nations, the European Union, and the Islamic Development Bank, in producing a Joint Social and Economic Assessment (JSEA) analyzing the impact of the political turmoil on Yemen’s socio-economic condition. This assessment is considered a “key component of the transition process, informing the economic recovery plan of the Government of National Reconciliation, and serving as a basis for coordinating the efforts of the international donor community in support of the plan.” It identified socioeconomic challenges and opportunities and proposed priority areas for support thereby offering a framework for more coherent international assistance.

Setting the framework
The Bank advised the Government in developing its Transitional Program for Stabilization and Development (TPSD) which was aimed at reflecting the Government’s priorities for the short and medium term.

The TPSD balanced responding to the major humanitarian crisis, which had been compounded during the 2011 instability, and institutional and governance reforms which were necessary for the transition period and beyond to be successful.

Finding the money
The Bank co-hosts Yemen’s donor conferences and associated technical meetings the biggest of which took place in Riyadh on September 4 and 5 2012, in which the Bank rallied for financial support to Yemen and played a key role in raising the level of commitments to USD 6.4 billion (later to become almost USD 8 billion). Part of this financing came from the Bank’s own commitment of USD 1.1 billion which included

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USD 700 million from earlier undisbursed commitments along with USD 400 million of new commitments. The World Bank has also helped the GoY access funding from the Deauville Partnership/MENA Transition Fund which was set up in 2011 to support Arab countries undergoing political and economic transitions.

**Coordinating the plan**

The Bank also plays the donor coordination role. Donors and the GoY agreed upon and signed a *Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF)* which included the reforms the GoY committed to in the short and medium term, as well as the corresponding commitments from donors. It consists of six pillars namely:21

I. Work towards Coherence between the Priorities of the Budget, the Public Investment Plan.

II. Create Employment Opportunities particularly for Youth and Women.

III. Good Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights.

IV. Increase effectiveness of key service sectors, and partnering with the private sector.

V. Meet Emergency Humanitarian and Material Needs and Deliver Basic Services to Citizens.

VI. Civil Society Empowerment and Partnership.

One of the Bank’s roles is to ensure that all parties adhere to the MAF.

In Yemen terms, this period has seen a relatively large sum of money flowing into the country and to address the government’s problem of aid absorption capacity mentioned earlier, the Bank is administering a $9 million multi-donor trust fund to create and support an *Executive Bureau to improve absorption capacity* and fast track the implementation of donor pledges. The Executive Bureau is also responsible for preparing reports laying out the extent of donors’ delivery on pledges and presenting the report at joint government-donor meetings held on a quarterly basis in an effort to hold donors to account for their financial commitments.22

It is important to note that there are several other actors that play very important roles in setting the development agenda in Yemen. For instance the Saudi government is by far the largest donor to Yemen. Ultimately, the GoY, often represented by MOPIC in these matters, is the most important actor and has the final word on these plans. What we can say is that the Bank is a key influencer of the development process in Yemen.

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22 BIC communication with World Bank Sana’a office, December 2013.
IV. Current World Bank Portfolio in Yemen

Interim Strategy Note (ISN) & Country Partnership Strategy (CPS)

After almost a year of office closure, the World Bank reopened its office in Sana’a resuming its ground operations in 2012 and has an ambitious program which it is progressing very quickly with. As a point of comparison, consider that between 1995 and 2012, IDA approved 58 projects in Yemen totaling US$2.16 billion\(^{\text{23}}\), so when one places that in the context of the Bank currently implementing a $1billion-plus portfolio over the span of two years, it is making quite a statement.

The World Bank Group Board of Executive Directors endorsed an Interim Strategy Note (ISN) for Yemen on November 13, 2012. The ISN, in place for Fiscal Year 2013-2014 was developed to correspond to the transition period, and was put in place instead of a full on three to five year strategy because the Bank was unable to predict the medium to long term conditions of the country. The ISN essentially shares the timeline with Yemen’s transition period and focuses on (i) protecting the poor by creating short-term jobs, restoring basic services, improving access to social safety nets, and revitalizing livelihoods; (ii) promoting growth and improving economic management; and (iii) enhancing governance and local service delivery by supporting transparency, accountability, and improved citizen engagement.

The Bank anticipates that there will be a post-transition national plan to which a more comprehensive Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) could be aligned. It is expected that the new Strategy will include support for implementing some of the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference (NDC).\(^{\text{24}}\) The CPS preparation is a key opportunity for civil society to have their voices heard in the agenda-setting arena as is described in the next section.

World Bank-funded projects and programs in Yemen

All of the projects that the Bank approves must align with its Country Partnership Strategy/Framework. For a complete list of projects that the Bank is currently funding or planning to fund in Yemen, please refer to the tables in Annex A of this document. For the most up-to-date list, you can look at the document titled “Proposed and Active World Bank- funded Projects in Yemen” which can be found on BIC’s Yemen page (www.bicusa.org/yemen).

\(^{\text{23}}\) WB ISN for the Republic of Yemen FY 2013-2014, October 1, 2012
\(^{\text{24}}\) The NDC took place in the transition period in accordance with the GCC agreement to address key challenges facing the country as well as to develop key principles for the country moving forward.
V. What points of leverage do CSOs have over the World Bank?

Over the years, civil society groups have found various ways to influence the programs and policies of the World Bank Group; some are official channels while others are not.

Country Strategies
One way to engage the WBG is through participation in shaping its strategies for engagement in your country, such as the Country Partnership Strategy/Framework (CPS/CPF) which is a three to five year strategy the Bank develops for its engagement in a country. The Bank is obligated to consult the public on these strategies. It is up to the Bank to make sure that these consultations are inclusive, participatory and involve multiple stakeholders representing diverse interests. However, it often fails to do so and also does not routinely disclose draft strategy documents for input from civil society. Sometimes, even finalized strategies or other documents related to its operations are kept confidential. However, under the simultaneous disclosure clause in the Bank’s updated Access to Information Policy, the Bank can make public such documents as country strategies, project appraisal documents and program documents as long as the client country agrees to that. This allows civil society the opportunity to view these documents and try to influence the Board’s decision prior to Board approval of the documents. The Bank has held online and in-country consultations with various stakeholders including civil society, government and the private sector on its current interim strategy note for Yemen.

Project-related Consultations
The WBG also requires its clients, whether governments or private companies, to consult with the communities that might be affected by projects it finances, particularly in the case of environmentally and socially risky projects. These consultations can provide opportunities for the public to influence how projects are designed and implemented, and what measures are taken to protect the interests and rights of the local population.

Safeguard Policies
The WBG has its own social and environmental “safeguard policies” that establish mandatory standards and procedures that it and its clients must follow when preparing and implementing projects it finances. The WBG also has internal accountability mechanisms through which communities can submit complaints when they think those standards have been violated.

The Bank’s safeguard policies are currently undergoing an internal review process. Find out more about this process and the corresponding campaign by global civil society to

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25 For more information, see “Access to Information” section below.
26 The Interim Strategy Note (ISN) is a one to two year strategy developed by the Bank for a country instead of a CPS when it is unable to predict the medium to long term economic and/or political context of that country.
27 For more information, see “Inspection Panel” and “Compliance Advisor Ombudsman” sections below.
ensure that the policies continue to uphold the highest standards of social and environmental protection here.

**Inspection Panel**
The Inspection Panel is an independent body through which citizens and communities who are negatively affected by World Bank projects can submit their complaints and grievances. The first complaint from the Middle East and North Africa was raised by a Yemeni civil society organization (Yemeni Observatory for Human Rights) and was about the lack of translation and adequate consultation (see “Enhanced Action Plan” section below for more details).

Visit the [Inspection Panel website](#) to learn more about this mechanism and how to file a Request for Inspection.

**Integrity Vice Presidency (INT)**
INT is an independent arm of the World Bank that investigates allegations of fraud and corruption in Bank projects as well as possible Bank-staff misconduct. If you suspect corruption in Bank-funded projects in your country or the involvement of Bank staff in questionable conduct or operations relating to these projects, INT provides you with the platform to file a complaint.

Visit [INT's website](#) to learn more about this unit and how to report fraud allegations. You can also contact the Fraud and Corruption Hotline at: +1800.831.0463

**Compliance Advisor Ombudsman (CAO)**
CAO is an independent mechanism through which communities affected by the social and environmental impacts of IFC or MIGA projects can submit their complaints. The Ombudsman function of the CAO directly responds to complaints and suggests alternative ways to resolve the issue.

Visit the [CAO website](#) to learn more about this mechanism.
If you believe that you are or will be affected by an IFC or MIGA project and want to submit a complaint to the CAO, see the [CAO Operational Guidelines](#) for a step-by-step guide to the process.

**Media**
One of the most important tools that civil society groups have to influence the WBG is the media, especially that in countries where the Bank receives the bulk of its capital from, such as the United States and other donor countries. Because the Bank is sensitive to its reputation, highlighting concerns in the press can often help civil society achieve remedies or prevent future harm.

**Executive Directors**
The Executive Director (ED) representing your country can serve as an important entry point for your engagement with the World Bank. Your ED is responsible for a portfolio of countries including yours and has specialized staff working on the different countries of the portfolio. He/She and his/her office serve as an important advocacy
target. BIC has prepared and published an Executive Director Advocacy toolkit to highlight the importance of establishing a relationship with your ED and provide you with advocacy tools to do so. The ED who is currently representing Yemen on the Board of Directors is a Kuwaiti national, Dr. Merza Hasan. Click here to find out more information about your ED’s work and to find contact information.

Access to Information Policy
The World Bank adopted a new Access to Information policy that became effective in July 2010. The policy is considered one of the most progressive adopted by any international financial institution and an important step in the Bank’s efforts to be more transparent in its policies and operations. Under the policy, many documents are made publicly available which allows civil society to hold the Bank accountable for its work. BIC has prepared and published an Access to Information policy guide (also available in Arabic) to help civil society in better understanding the policy and obtaining the information they need.
To access World Bank documents, policies and publications use the World Bank’s Access to Information portal.

Enhanced Action Plan
As mentioned earlier, the Middle East North Africa (MENA) management at the World Bank developed an Enhanced Action Plan in 2009 as an effort to improve its engagement with civil society in the region. This came as a result of an Inspection Panel case filed by a Yemeni Civil Society Organization (Yemeni Observatory for Human Rights) in response to the refusal of the Bank’s office in Sana’a to translate an important program document into Arabic. The complaint led the Bank to review its relationship with civil society in the region and adopt a first-of-its-kind action plan for the region. The plan highlights the Bank’s efforts to engage MENA civil society through such things as increased disclosure of documents, translation of documents into Arabic and improving its Arabic website. Civil society in the MENA region can take advantage of this plan to better engage and influence the Bank and enhance information flow between civil society and the Bank.

To learn more about these and other tools that civil society groups can use to influence the World Bank Group and other IFIs, see the following publications from the Bank Information Center:
“IFIs and the Middle East & North Africa: A Primer for NGOs”

To find out more about the World Bank Group and other international financial institutions in the Middle East & North Africa (MENA) region generally, visit BIC’s MENA webpage.

World Bank Contact Information
In addition to the links and resources provided in the study, the following is contact information for the Bank’s Sana’a office that will allow you to obtain further information
on the World Bank Group’s activities in Yemen and better understand its role in the development of the country:

World Bank Country Office Contact Information
East Faj Attan Area - Off Beirut Street, Sana’a Republic of Yemen
**Phone:** +967-1- 413-708/10
**Fax:** +967-1- 413-709
**Contact:** Ebrahim Al-Harazi
**Email:** ealharazi@worldbank.org

**Project Cycle**
Below is a diagram explaining the World Bank’s project cycle and the information available at each stage. Each stage presents various opportunities for civil society and communities to be engaged as is outlined above.

![Project Cycle Diagram]

The project is approved by the Board, and is **active**. Implementation is on-going and reports are released throughout the lifetime of the project until it is closed and an evaluation is done at the end. The evaluations of different projects or programs should feed into a new CPS/CPF.

This is a 3 to 5 year strategy that outlines the World Bank’s planned involvement in the country and is heavily based on the country’s national development plan.

At this phase the Bank and the government are discussing the idea of a new project within the framework of the CPS. No documents on the project are available at this phase until the decision is made to proceed to the next phase.

The project is in the pipeline (**proposed project**). Bank and government are preparing all the needed documents and studies and organizing needed consultations. At the end, a comprehensive document is developed (project appraisal document or program document) to be submitted to Bank’s Board for its approval to invest in this project.
Proposed (Pipeline) Projects (as of February 2014):¹

These projects are in the preparation phase and have not yet been approved by the Bank’s Board of Executive Directors (¹).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project title (²)</th>
<th>Cat (³)</th>
<th>Estimated approval date (⁴)</th>
<th>Estimated closing date (⁵)</th>
<th>US$ in millions (⁶)</th>
<th>Brief description (⁸)</th>
<th>Geographic location (⁹)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maternal and Newborn Voucher Project</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>30-JAN-2014</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>To increase access to and utilization of maternal and neonatal health services in selected poor rural and urban areas in Yemen</td>
<td>Ibb, Sana’a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Resilience of Rural Communities Project (CRRC)</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>2-FEB-2015</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>Strategic Climate Fund grant To increase the resilience of the rural population to the impact of climate change through improved natural resource management.</td>
<td>Rural areas – details unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RY – Climate Resilient Integrated Coastal Zone Management</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>30-OCT-2014</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>24.50</td>
<td>4.5 GEF; 20 CIF To improve the capacity of targeted coastal communities to plan for and respond to the potential impact of climate change and variability.</td>
<td>Bir Ali-Burum (Hadramat/Shabwa) Kamaran-Luhaiyah (Hodeidah)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ For the most up-to-date list, you can look at the document titled “Proposed and Active World Bank-funded Projects in Yemen” which can be found on BIC’s Yemen page (www.bicusa.org/yemen). The page is available in both English and Arabic.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Approval Date</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Participants/Contributors</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>North South Corridor Highway Project</td>
<td></td>
<td>29-APR-2014</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>This project aims to improve transportation access between Aden and Taiz and is part of a bigger program envisioned for a dual carriage highway between Aden and Saada.</td>
<td>Aden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>320 Saudi Fund for Developmen</td>
<td>The road will be built between Taiz and Aden.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mocha Wind Park Project</td>
<td>B*</td>
<td>28-FEB-2014</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Entails the construction of a wind farm at Mocha of approximately 60 MW generation capacity as well as developing associated consulting services and capacity building.</td>
<td>Mocha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>65 AFESD; 20 Saudi Fund for Developmen</td>
<td>Mocha (Taiz)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20 OPEC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Yemen CSO Support project</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>28-FEB-2014</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>To increase transparency and ease of entry in the CSO sector and enhance CSO capacity in social accountability.</td>
<td>Sana’a,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aden,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and other governorates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Projects marked by a star (*) include a risk of involuntary resettlement and a Resettlement Action Plan has been/will be produced.

1. Some of these projects might have been approved already but may still be classified as pipeline on the Bank’s website. For others, the scheduled approval date may have changed. This list will be updated as we receive information.
2. For more information on each project, click on the hyper-linked project titles in this column and visit the project page on the World Bank website.
3. Cat refers to the Category of the project with respect to the potential environmental and social risks associated with the implementation of this project. Category A is the riskiest while C is the least risky.
4. Approval date refers to the date the Board of Directors of the World Bank is/was scheduled to approve the project.
5. Closing date is the date the Bank estimates to be the end date of the project.
6. In most cases the project is not entirely funded by the World Bank. The total cost of the project is provided as well as the contribution of the World Bank and list of other donor(s) contributing towards this project.
7. When borrower/recipient is mentioned this means the funds are coming out of the country’s national budget.
8. For more information on each project, click on the hyper-linked project titles in the first column and visit the project page on the World Bank website.
9. For those interested, you might want to contact organizations and/or local citizens in these geographical areas to follow up with them on the implementation.
Active Projects (as of February 2014): ²

These projects are currently in the implementation phase.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project title⁽¹⁾</th>
<th>Cat⁽²⁾</th>
<th>Approval date⁽³⁾</th>
<th>Closing date⁽⁴⁾</th>
<th>US$ in millions⁽⁵⁾</th>
<th>Brief description⁽⁷⁾</th>
<th>Geographic location⁽⁸⁾</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td>WB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td>31-OCT-2013</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>B</strong></td>
<td>05-SEP-2013</td>
<td>28-FEB-2019</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td>25-JUL-2013</td>
<td>31-DEC-2019</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

² For the most up-to-date list, you can look at the document titled “Proposed and Active World Bank-funded Projects in Yemen” which can be found on BIC’s Yemen page (www.bicusa.org/yemen). The page is available in both English and Arabic.
4. **Support to Executive Bureau for the Acceleration of Aid Absorption and Implementation of the Mutual Accountability Framework (SEBAA)**

<p>| | | | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Support to Executive Bureau for the Acceleration of Aid Absorption and Implementation of the Mutual Accountability Framework (SEBAA)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>28-JUNE-2013</td>
<td>30-JUN-2015</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>MNA VPU Free Standing Trust Funds (UK, US, World Bank, others)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **MNXTA: Yemen Enhancing Governance through Procurement**

<p>| | | | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>MNXTA: Yemen Enhancing Governance through Procurement</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>11-JUN-2013</td>
<td>11-JUN-2015</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>This is a technical assistance grant</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. **SME Revitalization and Employment Pilot Project**

<p>| | | | | | | | | | | |</p>
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<thead>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>SME Revitalization and Employment Pilot Project</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>8-JUN-2013</td>
<td>31-DEC-2015</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>To improve individual employability of college and university graduates and to improve the business capabilities of enterprises participation in the project</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. **Public Finance Modernization Project - Additional Financing**

<p>| | | | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Public Finance Modernization Project - Additional Financing</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>17-MAY-2013</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>The objective of proposed Additional Financing is to improve accountability in the management of public finances, by providing decision support systems and building capacity of two accountability institutions – Supreme National Authority of Combating Corruption (SNACC) and Civil Society Coalition Against Corruption (CCAC). The original project was aimed at improving the ‘efficiency’ and ‘transparency’ in the management of public</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>End Date</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Share</td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>-------------</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Yemen: Preparation of SREP Investment Plan</td>
<td>16-APR-2013</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>Prepare an Investment Plan for developing renewable energy and securing funding from SREP (Scaling up Renewable Energy Program) and other donors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Additional Financing for Social Fund for Development IV</td>
<td>2-APR-2013</td>
<td>31-DEC-2016</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>Scale up Labor Intensive Works Program; target unemployed youth; introduce cash-for-work opportunities for youth and women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Yemen Household Budget Survey</td>
<td>4-MAR-2013</td>
<td>30-JUN-2015</td>
<td>4.31</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>4.17</td>
<td>To fill the knowledge gap in Yemen on social and economic indicators and poverty by developing and implementing the next round of the Household Budget Survey (HBS).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Road Asset Management Project</td>
<td>14-FEB-2013</td>
<td>31-DEC-2018</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>The objective of the Road Asset Management Project for is to improve road conditions in four Governorates (Al-Hodeidah, Ibb, Taiz and Lahj) and to strengthen the Road Maintenance Fund, capacity in road asset management.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Yemen: Second Basic Education Development</td>
<td>14-FEB-2013</td>
<td>31-AUG-2018</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>The objective of the Second Basic Education Development Project for Yemen is to assist the Government of Yemen in improving student learning and equitable access to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

finances.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project for basic education in selected governorates and schools.</td>
<td>not available</td>
<td>30-JUN-2014</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>This project provides cash transfers to 400,000 poor families across the country.</td>
<td>28 locations across Yemen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Crisis Recovery Project</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>14-FEB-2013</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nutrition and Food Security</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Targeted Nutrition Intervention</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6-NOV-2012</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>The development objectives of the Labor Intensive Public Works Project are to improve access to basic public services; and to create short term employment.</td>
<td>Detailed locations for this project are currently not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Intensive Public Works Project</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1-MAY-2012</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>To improve the energy access of rural poor communities through the piloting of biogas digesters</td>
<td>Taiz, Al-Mahweet, Ibb, Sana’a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biogas Digesters: An Integrated Solution for Poverty Alleviation and Climate Change Mitigation in Yemen</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>23-APRIL-2012</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>The objective of the Health and Population Project for Yemen is to improve access to and utilization of a package of maternal, neonatal, and child health services in selected governorates with a high concentration of districts with poor health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Phase</td>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>End Date</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Yemen Public Finance Modernization Project</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>20-DEC-2010</td>
<td>31-DEC-2015</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Yemen: Pilot Program for Climate Resilience Phase I (PPCR I)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>10-AUG-2010</td>
<td>31-JUNE-2014</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Yemen Industrial Stones Community Project</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>24-JUN-2010</td>
<td>20-DEC-2014</td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Electricity Distribution Loss Reduction</td>
<td>B*</td>
<td>22-JUN-2010</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The objective of the Public Finance Modernization Project for Yemen is to improve the efficiency and transparency of the management of public finances by strengthening decision-support systems and building capacity of the government's central finance institutions.

To assist the impoverished and disadvantaged communities in four geologically suited areas of Yemen to benefit from increasing their productivity in the development of stone quarrying and processing and to increase income generated from the minerals sector.

The project aims to relieve electricity supply constraints, improve overall technical efficiency and quality of electricity supply, and support the GoY’s objectives in reforming the sector, strengthen corporate governance, and improve organizational effectiveness through capacity building and training.

This activity is working in 17 mapped locations.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Budget Allocation</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td><strong>Social Welfare Fund Institutional Support Project</strong></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>17-JUNE-2010</td>
<td>31-MAR-2017</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>The objectives of the Social Welfare Fund Institutional Support Project for Yemen are to increase the share of poor households among the beneficiaries of the cash transfer program; and contribute in building the human capital of the Social Welfare Fund beneficiaries in selected districts.</td>
<td>This project will be implemented nationally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td><strong>Agro-biodiversity and Climate Adaptation</strong></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>27-MAY-2010</td>
<td>31-AUG-2010</td>
<td>5.30</td>
<td>0.418</td>
<td>The objective of the Agro-biodiversity and Climate Adaptation Project for Yemen are to enhance capacity and awareness at key national agencies and at local levels, to respond to climate variability and change; and to better equip local communities to cope with climate change through the conservation and use of agro-biodiversity.</td>
<td>This activity is working in 8 mapped locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Phase</td>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>End Date</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Activity Start Date</td>
<td>Activity End Date</td>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>Locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second Port Cities Development Project</strong></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>25-MAY-2010</td>
<td>25-JULY-2015</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>The objective of the Second Port Cities Development Project for Yemen is to improve access to and the efficiency of select public infrastructure in the three port cities of Aden, Hodeidah, and Mukalla.</td>
<td>This activity is working in 5 mapped locations in the three port cities of Aden, Hodeidah and Mukalla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Integrated Urban Development Project (IUDP)</strong></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>25-MAY-2010</td>
<td>30-SEPT-2015</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>The objectives of the Integrated Urban Development Project for Yemen are to: improve access to basic services in select informal settlements in urban areas in Taiz; and strengthen dialogue on a national framework for urban upgrading.</td>
<td>This activity is working in 4 mapped locations in Taiz Governorate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Higher Education Quality Improvement</strong></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>29-APR-2010</td>
<td>31-AUG-2016</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>The project development objective of the Higher Education Quality Improvement Project is to create enabling conditions for the enhancement of the quality of university programs and graduate employability.</td>
<td>This activity is working in 8 mapped locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water for Urban centers- Output-based service provision by private operators</strong></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>31-MAR-2010</td>
<td>30-JUNE-2014</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>The objectives of the Water for Urban Centers - Output-based Service Provision by Private Operators Project are: to provide a viable alternative approach to increase the coverage of the water supply and possibly wastewater services in small urban and peri-urban areas, and to leverage private sector management skills and financing to complement the public sector in managing and funding urban water services.</td>
<td>Sana’a City, Ibb City, Dham-ar Governorate and Hajah Governorate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Project Name</td>
<td>Implementation Period</td>
<td>Completion Date</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Number of Locations</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Social Fund for Development IV</td>
<td>B 30-MAR-2010</td>
<td>31-DEC-2015</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>The development objectives of the Fourth Phase of the Social Fund for Development Project for Yemen are to: (i) improve access to basic services; (ii) enhance economic opportunities; and (iii) reduce the vulnerability of the poor.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Schistosomiasis</td>
<td>C 17-DEC-2009</td>
<td>30-JUN-2016</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>The development objective of the Schistosomiasis Control Project is to decrease the prevalence and intensity of infection of both urinary and intestinal schistosomiasis among school-age children by 2015 in endemic regions of Yemen.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Rural Access II Additional Financing</td>
<td>A* 12-DEC-2009</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>This is additional financing for the Rural Access Project. This will finance the cost of enhancing the project impacts with the objective of providing more access to poor families to reach markets and services.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Rural Energy Access Project</td>
<td>B 19-MAY-2009</td>
<td>30-JUNE-2015</td>
<td>117.1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>The objectives of the Rural Energy Access Project are to improve electricity access of rural populations in the selected project areas and to demonstrate the feasibility of increasing the access to electricity of Rural Households in off-grid areas through implementation of Solar Home Systems in the Republic of Yemen.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>End Date</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Completion</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Flood Protection and Emergency Reconstruction on additional Financing II</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>24-MAR-2009</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>This project paper provides an additional financing to the Republic of Yemen for the Flood Protection and Emergency Reconstruction Project. The grant will help finance the costs associated with the reconstruction and rehabilitation of selected key infrastructure destroyed or damaged by the level-three tropical storm and floods that hit Yemen in October 2008.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Water Sector Support</td>
<td>A*</td>
<td>24-FEB-2009</td>
<td>31-AUG-2014</td>
<td>340.5</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>141.1</td>
<td>The objective of the Water Sector Support Project for Yemen is to support the recipient's implementation of the National Water Sector Strategy and Investment Program to: strengthen institutions for sustainable water resources management; improve community-based water resource management; increase access to water supply and sanitation services; increase returns to water use in agriculture; and stabilize and reduce groundwater abstraction for agricultural use in critical water basins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Safe Motherhood Voucher Program</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>2-JUN-2008</td>
<td>28-FEB-2014</td>
<td>6.50</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>The objectives of the Queen of Sheba Safe Motherhood Program Project in Yemen are: 1) to provide quality maternal care to eligible women in targeted districts in Sana'a; and 2) to design and implement a model of care that provides key lessons and serves a demonstration effect of use of innovative models of care that integrate Yemeni public policy on maternal and child care and private health provision in Yemen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>18-</td>
<td>31-JAN-</td>
<td>103.4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>71.40</td>
<td>The objective of the Secondary Education Program is working in selected districts in Sana’a Governorate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Name</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>End Date</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>ADB Share (%)</td>
<td>IDA Share (%)</td>
<td>Bam (%</td>
<td>% of ODA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education Development and Girls Access Project</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>MAR-2008</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(Multilateral)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taiz Municipal Development and Flood Protection Project</strong></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>29-JAN-2008</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>22.06</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2.06</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>The objective of the Taiz Municipal Development and Flood Protection project is to help finance the costs associated with scaling-up activities to enhance the impact of a well-performing project. Mahwal A’la’ as Salw and Taiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rainfed Agriculture and Livestock Project</strong></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>6-JULY-2006</td>
<td>30-SEP-2014</td>
<td>33.80</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>Borrowing Country and Local Communities: The objective of the Agriculture and Livestock Project for Yemen is to enable poor producers in rainfed areas to improve their production, processing and marketing systems and to protect their assets through: the development of farmer-based systems of seeds management, the enhancement of livestock husbandry and health services, and the promotion of collective rural investments within the project area. Al-Mahweet, Hajjah, Al-Hodeidah, Lahej and Sana’a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Power Sector</strong></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>23-MAY-2006</td>
<td>31-DEC-2014</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>(multilateral)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


sector’s corporate governance to improve the efficiency of the Public Electricity Corporation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Approval</th>
<th>Closing</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Second Rural Access Project</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>8-NOV-2005</td>
<td>30-NOV-2015</td>
<td>49.87</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>9.87</td>
<td>Rural access roads; institutional support and capacity building; road maintenance.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Taiz Municipal Development and Flood Protection Project</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1-NOV-2001</td>
<td>15-MAY-2013</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>The project objectives of the Taiz Municipal Development and Flood Protection Project for the Republic of Yemen are to protect city residents, businesses, and infrastructure from seasonal destructive flash flooding in the City of Taiz; to develop the city's capacity to carry out a major part of their responsibilities under the country's new Local Authorities Law; and to initiate support for Yemen's decentralization program.</td>
<td>This activity will be implemented in Taiz Governorate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Projects marked by a star (*) include a risk of involuntary resettlement and a Resettlement Action Plan has been/will be produced.

1. For more information on each project, click on the hyper-linked project titles in this column and visit the project page on the World Bank website.
2. Cat refers to the Category of the project with respect to the potential environmental and social risks associated with the implementation of this project. Category A is the riskiest while C is the least risky.
3. Approval date refers to the date the Board of Directors of the World Bank approved the project and thus the project became active.
4. Closing date is the date the Bank estimates to be the end date of the project.
5. In most cases the project is not entirely funded by the World Bank. The total cost of the project is provided as well as the contribution of the World Bank and list of other donor(s) contributing towards this project.
6. When borrower/recipient is mentioned this means the funds are coming out of the country’s national budget.
7. For more information on each project, click on the hyper-linked project titles in the first column and visit the project page on the World Bank website.
8. If interested, you might want to contact organizations and/or local citizens in these geographical areas to follow up with them on the implementation.
For more information, BIC’s MENA team is always ready to help and can be reached at mena@bicusa.org

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