



A review of World Bank lending for children and its bearing on child labour

I. Kaur

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As part of broader efforts toward durable solutions to child labor, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Bank initiated the interagency Understanding Children's Work (UCW) project in December 2000. The project is guided by the Oslo Agenda for Action, which laid out the priorities for the international community in the fight against child labor. Through a variety of data collection, research, and assessment activities, the UCW project is broadly directed toward improving understanding of child labor, its causes and effects, how it can be measured, and effective policies for addressing it. For further information, see the project website at www.ucw-project.org.

This paper is part of the research carried out within UCW (Understanding Children's Work), a joint ILO, World Bank and UNICEF project. The views expressed here are those of the authors' and should not be attributed to the ILO, the World Bank, UNICEF or any of these agencies' member countries.

* World Bank

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to review World Bank interventions that have some bearing on child labor. This paper is neither meant to assess the impact of these interventions on reduction or elimination of child labor, nor does it make recommendations to address this issue. However, it does suggest linkages between human development intervention and child labor to justify the criteria for choosing only Human Development Projects as the sector projects with a bearing on child labor. The findings in this report are based upon assessing specific direct and indirect interventions as outlined below and in the sections on health, education and social protection interventions. This is the basic principle that is applied in identifying activities that have a direct or indirect impact on child labor within the World Bank projects.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

EAP.....	East Asia and Pacific
ECA.....	East Europe and Central Asia
EMIS.....	Education Management Information System
FY.....	Financial year
HD.....	Human Development
HNP.....	Health, Nutrition and Population
ILO.....	International Labor Organization
LAC.....	Latin America and Caribbean
MENA.....	Middle East and North Africa
NGO.....	Non Governmental Organization
PERs.....	Public Expenditure Reviews
SA.....	South Asia
SP.....	Social Protection
SSA.....	Sub Saharan Africa

SUMMARY

1. Child labor is a problem that cuts across policy boundaries: health, education, labor markets, capital markets, social security, criminal law, international peace keeping, income growth and distribution all have a bearing on child labor. Child labor reduction cannot thus be regarded as just another policy issue alongside others; it is a dimension of many, possibly all, policies in the field of development. Any intervention in the above mentioned areas might influence child labor through different channels. It is important to identify the subset of interventions that are most likely to influence child labor decisions.

2. In general child labor is defined as work that is exploitive and/or dangerous, which undermines children's physical and psychosocial health and development, and deprives children of education and access to other basic services. Child work becomes child labor when children work too young, work too long hours, work for too little pay, work in hazardous conditions, or work under slave like conditions. For the purpose of this paper, child labor is defined in the context of prevailing social, economic and political conditions that have the potential for turning child work into child labor. Therefore, the paper has reviewed interventions supported by the World Bank to address conditions that have a direct bearing on child labor

3. UN agencies, NGO's, and governments have implemented numerous interventions addressing child labor. The most noteworthy contributions have been made under the umbrella of ILO and UNICEF cooperation in the areas of child labor. The World Bank also has made a contribution consistent with its focus on development and poverty reduction. However, respective mandates of these institutions for engaging in child labor issues may vary. The World Bank's commitment to reduce child labor is based on its principle of long-term development. The World Bank sets out to create the environment for broad based social and economic growth, which is an essential element of the process of eliminating child labor.

4. The purpose of this paper is to review World Bank interventions that have some bearing on child labor.

5. This paper is neither meant to assess the impact of these interventions on reduction or elimination of child labor, nor does it make recommendations to address this issue. However, it does suggest linkages between human development intervention and child labor to justify the criteria for choosing only Human Development Projects as the sector projects with a bearing on child labor.

6. The findings in this report are based upon assessing specific direct and indirect interventions as outlined below and in the sections on health, education and social protection interventions. This is the basic principle that is applied in identifying activities that have a direct or indirect impact on child labor within the Word World Bank projects.

- Indirect interventions are interventions that although not directly aimed at reducing child labor, actually help change the socio-economic setting in the desired direction.
- Direct interventions are considered those that remove children from the labor market while promising to achieve the desired result of a reduction in child labor without compulsion or prohibition.

7. Most of the World Bank's interventions can be classified as indirect interventions and take place across a variety of sectors. Areas of intervention include school provision, child survival enhancing interventions to raising education of women, support to income subsidies and to land redistribution, and the promotion of growth enhancing policies that raise the capital/output ratio and thus wage rates. All of these interventions foster growth, but cannot be relied upon to reduce child labor in the short run.

8. Interventions identified in this paper are based on detailed knowledge of the characteristics of the target area.

- Direct forms of intervention, based on the idea of “buying” children's time, have obviously an immediate effect, and are highly recommendable for dealing with crisis situations where children are at risk of ending up as child-soldiers or in prostitution. In other situations, however, the long-term effect of such measures is far from demonstrated.
- The projects examined suggest that indirect forms of intervention, which alter the structure of incentives faced by parents in such a way that it is no longer in their interest to send their children to work, have more certain and, above all, longer lasting effects. Measures that bring about a reduction in child labor as a kind of by-product of increased productivity and social equity are particularly desirable and advisable.

9. Among the latter, we have identified as particularly worthy of consideration health interventions, that directly and indirectly reduce morbidity and mortality, educational interventions, that reduce the marginal cost of school attendance, and social protection investments, that reduce the demand for children as a form of investment. Many of these interventions/investments are conducive to economic growth, which is itself a remedy for child labor. Such interventions have been identified mostly in human development projects—mainly Education, Health and Social Protection sectors.

10. Unless differently specified, for all categories, the projects examined targeted children aged 0-14 years (i.e. of early child care, elementary, primary and lower secondary school age).

11. Project interventions that aim to prevent the supply of child labor and are linked to long term developmental goals are categorized as preventive measures and are mostly covered by education and health projects. Project interventions that aim to assist the poor in coping with existing vulnerability are categorized as protective measures and are mostly covered by social protection projects, even though many social protection projects include activities aimed at long term development as well. Both preventive and protective measures cover various stages of interventions, from early childhood development to labor market entry.

Preventive Measures—Education and Health Interventions

12. Deficiencies in the education system are known to facilitate the perpetuation of child labor, and addressing these deficiencies are believed to partially curb the increase in the supply of child labor by making schools a more viable, valuable and affordable option for children. The paper will not try to make linkages between child labor and education, but a review of education projects indicates that most interventions supported in these projects play a crucial role in determining the future of children.

13. In the Education sector, those projects were identified that aim to *reduce the cost of education or to increase the productivity of schools*. This encompasses improving physical access, enhancing school quality and learning outcomes, providing support for direct and opportunity costs, supporting the removal of gender and religious obstacles to school attendance, and supporting policy change and institutional/capacity building to achieve the desired outcomes. The activities that focus on developing ability of a child to *productively attend school* are included under Early childhood development and School Health.

14. In the same way that the effects of education interventions extend beyond education, so do the effects of health interventions extend beyond health. Interventions such as mass immunization, supplying safe drinking water, etc. lower the probability that a child will work, and raise the probability that a child will be sent to school. Indeed, these side-effects of public health interventions appear to be rather powerful. The reason, as we have seen, is that a low-mortality environment induces parents to spend more not only for the education, but also for the nutrition of each school attendant. These types of interventions thus reduce morbidity and mortality not only directly, but also indirectly through induced parental action.

15. In the Health projects, we identified measures that affect *children's survival and expected adult physical well being* that are likely to also affect child labor, through parents' decisions about their desired number of children and the amount that they desire to invest in the children's human capital. The identified measures are: improving nutrition, preventing childhood diseases, increasing coverage and access to basic health services, strengthening maternal and reproductive health services and supporting policy change and institutional/capacity building to achieve the desired outcomes. These health interventions have no direct bearing on the supply or demand of child labor; however, they do contribute to the well being of children in rural areas, where children are assumed to be working in large numbers. The unstated objective related to child labor is that if the project cannot pull them from work, at least it can provide them with necessary health care to survive harmful working conditions.

Protective Measures—Social Protection Interventions

16. Traditional social protection projects include interventions that are aimed at poverty alleviation, by helping the poor maintain access to basic social services during shocks, and making it possible to engage in activities that have higher risks but also higher returns to avoid poverty traps. Social protection projects also support public transfers beyond the fiscal capacity of most countries.

17. A limited ability to manage risk can have potentially permanent negative consequences. These include delayed or arrested child development, increased child labor, limited ability of mothers to properly raise and care for their children due to their increased participation in informal sector work, family breakdown and violence resulting from consistent stress from severe poverty and shocks. There are many suppliers of risk management instruments, including family, communities, non-governmental organizations, market institutions and the government. These lead to a multitude of possible arrangements. There are many project areas where the primary goal or only goal may not be child protection or welfare but nonetheless reduce vulnerability and income variability. Preventive measures including safeguards against natural disasters, infrastructure investment, and financing cash or in-kind transfers, are all examples.

18. While most social protection projects may not necessarily provide direct support of child protection or welfare, well designed and well implemented interventions include maintaining access to basic health and education, and providing income support systems for the unemployed. This in turn not only enhances family's welfare by reducing vulnerability, but also affects children's welfare and development.

19. In the last decade (FY1990-2000), the World Bank financed close to 590 Human Development (HD) projects, of which 200 projects fully or partially supported either child welfare, development and protection as defined above. These 200 projects represented 30 percent of total World Bank's HD lending, of which 16 percent was allocated to education, 9 percent for social protection and 6 percent for health.

20. In education sector, the World Bank financed 264 projects between FY1990-2000, of which 90 projects supported interventions related to facilitating access to basic (compulsory) education.

21. In health, the World Bank financed close to 200 projects, of which 43 projects fully or partially supported direct improvements in the health and nutrition outcomes of children and mothers.

22. In social protection, the World Bank financed supported 150 social protection projects, 67 of which of them fully or partially supported interventions that directly or indirectly targeted children in the most deprived areas and in very difficult circumstances including support for their families.

23. Even though all the above interventions can have an impact on child labor in one form or another, no single sector single handedly can manage to prevent and/or protect children in the long run. The impact of these interventions has yet

to be assessed but that will be a separate exercise and not part of this paper. This paper only reviews the interventions that directly or indirectly shall have bearing on reduction and/or elimination of child labor.

1. INTRODUCTION

24. The World Bank's support for children (ages 0-14) takes several forms. Although operational lending is core, considerable technical support is provided through analytical, economic and sector work. The purpose of this paper is to describe the types of initiatives, both preventive and protective, that the World Bank has taken to support the child survival, welfare and development of children aged 0-14 years. These encompass early child care, primary and lower secondary education, child protection and child labor. For the purpose of this exercise, we have reviewed only investment lending; support through structural investment or adjustment lending is not included in this review.

The methodology used in assessing lending support for children is as follows:

- When a project almost exclusively addresses children's issues it is attributed as being for *children only*. Issues pertaining to ages 0-14 are considered to be one of the following: accessing basic education, preventing childhood diseases, reducing maternal and infant mortality, and providing family or community based support to keep children in school and keep them healthy.
- When a project supports general sector-wide initiatives and also contains interventions targeting children, it is also attributed as being for *children*.
- When a project supports general sector-wide initiatives and does not contain any specific interventions addressing children's issues, it is **not** attributed as being for *children*.

25. This methodology yields what is acknowledged to be only an approximation of the total extent of World Bank support for children's survival, welfare and protection. The findings are categorized based on two broad approaches—preventive and protective intervention. Action required to prevent children from engaging in work in the first place differ from those needed to protect them against abuses while working. The findings show that the World Bank's approach toward child development and protection encompasses the multiple dimensions of children's experience and development, rather than the narrower "child labor" orientation that regards work in relative isolation from the rest of a child's life and focuses almost exclusively on its dangers. The findings are presented by preventive and protective measures undertaken by the World Bank—preventive measures constitute lending for education and health projects, whereas protective measures constitute lending for social protection projects.

2. WORLD BANK LENDING FOR CHILDREN

26. In the last decade (FY1990-2000), the World Bank financed close to 590 Human Development (**HD**) projects and 1025 research studies (including Economic and Sector Work). These projects were carried out by the Human Development Sectors (Education, Health and Social Protection) in all regions. An assessment of 1025 studies carried out during this period shows that approximately 350 studies were child-related, while a review of 590 projects approved by the Board shows that about 200 projects fully or partially supported child protection and/or child welfare and development. *For a complete list of 200 projects, see Annex 5.*

27. The World Bank also provides analytical and advisory service through economic and sector work, which underpins lending operations. For the purpose of this exercise, only lending activities (i.e. the projects) will be considered for review and detailed study of their components. In the tables below, the findings are separated by “**All**” **HD** projects and “**Children**” **HD** project to demonstrate the size of the World Bank’s lending for children and related activities. “**All**” includes all projects irrespective of their target group and types of interventions. “**Children**” includes only those projects that fully or partially supported child development, welfare and/or protection. As shown in the table below, there have been no significant changes in the amount of lending over one period to other throughout the last 10 years.

28. The World Bank initiatives on children are primarily provided through education, health and social protection projects. Broadly, they include support for increasing access to basic education, improving learning outcomes, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health care, increasing immunization coverage, providing basic nutrition, and providing support (in kind or cash or through income generating schemes) for families and communities in order to create safe havens for children.

Table 1. - World Bank Human Development Projects

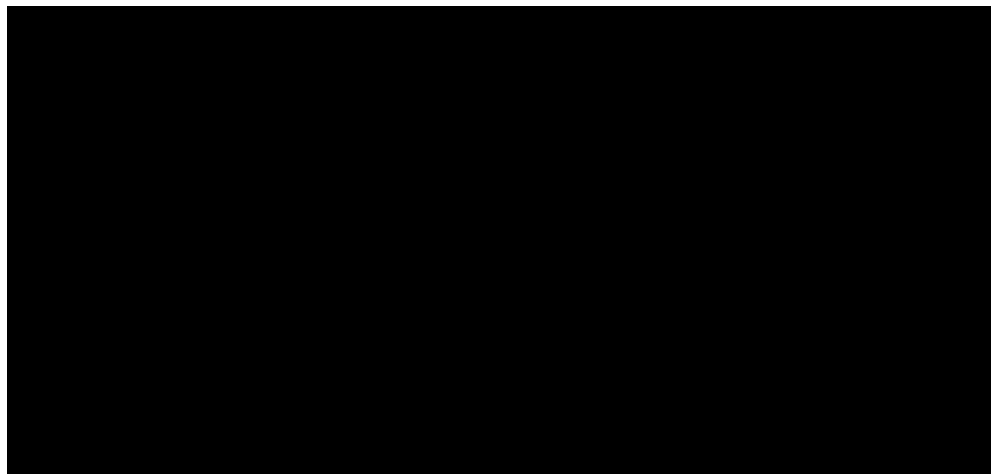
Year	“All” HD Projects	“Children” HD Projects	Percentage Share of Children Projects
1990	38	11	29%
1991	47	21	45%
1992	49	17	35%
1993	55	24	44%
1994	53	14	26%
1995	59	23	39%
1996	60	14	23%
1997	61	17	28%
1998	71	26	37%
1999	78	21	27%
2000	56	14	25%
TOTAL	627	202	32%

Table 2. - World Bank-Wide HD Lending by Sectors (FY1990-2000)

	Social Protection	HNP	Education	Total
HD (All)				
No. of Operations*	157	206	264	627
Lending Amount (US\$ million)	10,596	12,792	17,651	41,039
HD (Children)				
No of Operations identified to be exclusively or partially for children*	69	43	90	202
Lending Amount (US\$ million)	3,822	2,257	6,605	12,684
* approved by the Board between FY1990 and May 2000				

29. The findings indicate that 16 percent of total HD lending was allocated to children's education, followed by 9 percent to providing social protection interventions for children and their families and 6 percent to children's survival and basic health care. In all, 30 percent of HD lending in terms of financial resources was devoted to child development, welfare and

30. protection. However, it is important to note this 30 percent also includes family based support, support for policy change, capacity building and future program



development related to child welfare, development and protection. For example, in health or social protection projects where a basic health care package is provided for the entire family, the extent of support for only children is hard to calculate. However, family based support has a far reaching impact on children, and it may be justified therefore to indicate these resources as being allocated for child welfare, development and protection. For further breakdown of interventions, see Annex 1.

3. LENDING FOR CHILDREN BY SECTORS AND REGIONS

31. To describe the type of activities supported by the World Bank in each sector that directly and/or indirectly impacts on prevention and/or protection of child labor, the findings have been further separated by sector and project components.

3.1 Education Lending

32. Support to primary education, both in public and private sectors and using both formal and informal modalities, has facilitated the ability of education systems to accommodate different age groups, girls and boys, and working and non-working children. The World Bank projects have facilitated access to education suited to the learning needs of all children, especially those who are the poorest, most excluded, and discriminated against—including refugees, internally displaced, ethnic minorities, and girls. At the same time, these projects have served to strengthen services across the board so all children receive the same level of quality and content. They have done so in coordination with civil society, employers and workers organizations, NGO's, community leaders, media, families and children themselves.

33. The World Bank supported 264 education projects between FY1990-2000, of which 90 projects supported interventions related to facilitating access to basic (compulsory) education.

34. As described in the table below, “**Education All**” indicate the number of projects that supported initiatives for *all levels* of education (basic, secondary and tertiary) including (i) early childhood development, (ii) basic education, (iii) school health programs, (iii) innovative delivery such as distance education, open learning and the use of new technologies, (iv) systematic reform including standards, curricula and assessment, governance and decentralization, and (v) expanding the education supply by identifying potential providers and financiers outside of education.

35. “**Education Children**” includes lending activities that supported only those education initiatives which targeted early interventions such as early childhood development and activities related to increasing school enrolments and improving learning outcomes in basic education. As mentioned in the introduction, the target group of this review is children aged 0-14 years; therefore, interventions supporting higher secondary education and university are not part of this review.

Table 3. - Number of Education Projects By Year

	Education 'All'	Education 'Children'
FY	Projects	Projects
1990	19	3
1991	22	10
1992	23	8
1993	28	16
1994	20	10
1995	24	11
1996	29	8
1997	18	8
1998	35	6
1999	25	7
2000	21	3*
TOTAL	264	90

Source: World Bank's Internal Document Database
* indicates ESW and Projects recorded before May 2000

36. As for regional allocations, South Asia committed the largest percentage of its education resources to elementary, primary and basic education (as primarily considered for children), followed by Latin America.

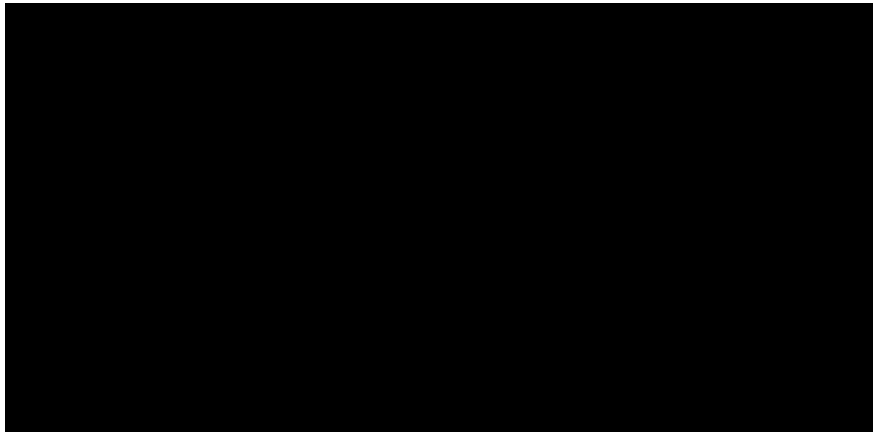


Table 4. - Education Lending for Projects in US\$ million by Region (1990-2000)

	Education "All"	Education "Children" (Basic Education)	% Share for Children (Basic Education)
SSA	2,398	607	25%
EAP	4,177	1,186	28%
ECA	1,049	300	29%
LAC	5,803	2,528	44%
MENA	1,275	388	30%
SA	2,952	1,597	54%
TOTAL	17,651	6,605	37%

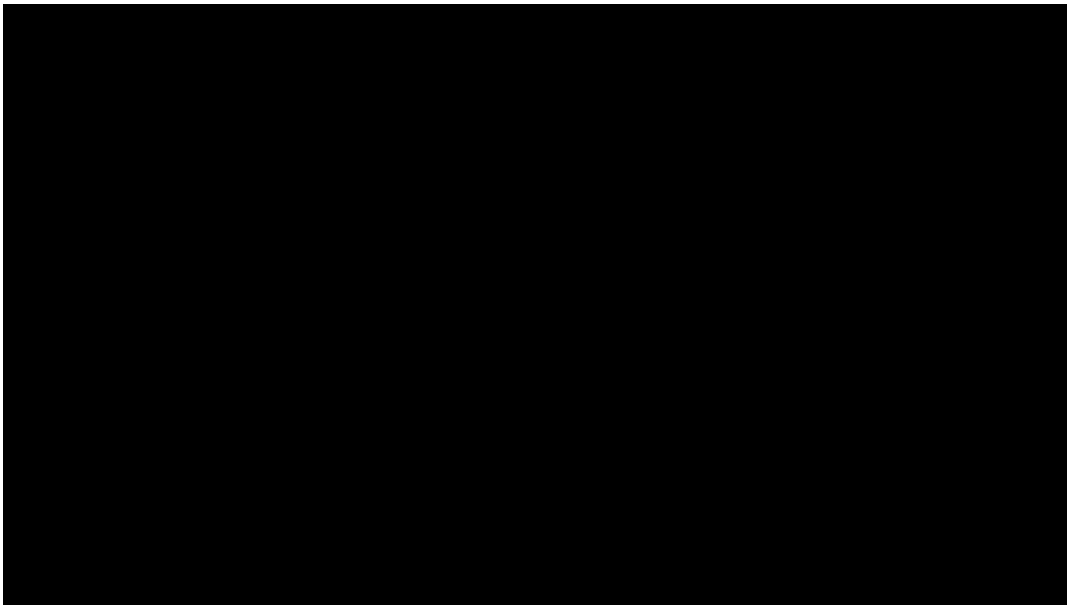
* The total amount given here for these projects may differ from the total amount calculated for components. This is so because the resource allocation was calculated for major sectoral activities and program areas and did not include the project management and operational costs. Therefore, the total amount indicated for components will be less than the total amount of projects.

Key Education Interventions

37. A review of the 90 projects which supported access to elementary and basic education indicates that primacy was given to the following interventions: (i) supporting early childhood development; (ii) promoting school health; (iii) increasing physical access; (iv) improving learning outcomes; (v) paying for direct and opportunity costs; (vi) supporting adjustment to local social and cultural values; and (vii) supporting policy change and capacity building to accomplish these six interventions successfully. These interventions are believed to have a direct and/or indirect effect on prevention, protection, reduction and/or elimination of child labor in the short and/or long run.

38. As shown in the chart below, a large share of resources allocated to education projects was spent on increasing physical access, followed by support for quality and learning outcomes. For resource allocation to key education interventions by region and countries, see Annex 2.

39. Even though the direct impact of these interventions on child labor is yet to be determined, it is becoming increasingly apparent that education is potentially the single most powerful instrument for removing children from the labor market, or at least from types of work inappropriate for children.



40. It will be interesting, however, to examine the trend in education indicators within the overall context of child labor, especially in countries where projects have strongly emphasized increasing access and learning outcomes. Although no one project can single handedly tackle the issue of low enrollment or attendance rates nationwide, it may help to examine improvements in the targeted areas of the projects. This is particularly important from the preventive view of child labor.

41. Even more challenging, perhaps, will be to analyze the degree to which a particular intervention and/or approach was practical in tackling the key issues that children and their families face in gaining to access basic (compulsory) education.

For further breakdown of interventions and resource allocation by regions and countries, see Annex 2.

3.2 Health, Nutrition and Population Lending

42. The interventions identified here are directly linked to outputs in terms of expanding access to health services, especially in rural areas. They do not relate directly to the supply and demand of child labor, or the associated burden of injury and disability of working children. It may be reasonable to assume that since two-thirds of working children are from rural areas, and are believed to have been afflicted by injuries and poor health conditions due to the non-availability of health services, these interventions may have contributed significantly to providing relief to both working and non working children. This may have occurred either directly or through family or community based support. Nonetheless, by maximizing the best possible health outcomes for children and

entire families, efforts to address the societal and economic impact of child labor can focus on reducing the supply and demand for child labor.

43. In health, the World Bank supported close to 200 projects, of which 43 projects fully or partially supported direct improvements in the health and nutrition outcomes of children and mothers.

44. As described in the table below, “**Health All**” indicate the number of projects that supported all HNP initiatives including (i) improving the health, nutrition and population outcomes of the entire population or entire vulnerable groups without distinguishing between children and adults, (ii) enhancing the performance of health care systems, and (iii) securing sustainable health care financing.

45. HNP “**Children**” includes only those HNP projects that supported direct improvements in the health and nutrition outcomes of children, and capacity building of the institutions involved in policy making and delivery of services to children and families of children.

Table 5. - Number of HNP Projects By Year

FY	HNP 'ALL' Projects	HNP 'Children' Projects
1990	14	1
1991	13	5
1992	19	2
1993	16	3
1994	23	2
1995	23	1
1996	14	6
1997	24	7
1998	20	6
1999	20	5
2000	20	5
Total	206	43

Source: World Bank's Internal Document Database
* indicates Projects recorded before May 2000

46. As for regional allocations, South Asia committed the largest percentage of its health care resources to improving health and nutrition outcomes of children and mothers, followed by the Middle East and North African (MENA) and the Sub Saharan regions.

Table 6. - HNP Lending for Projects in US\$ million by Region (1990-2000)

	HNP All	HNP Lending for Children*	% share for Children
SSA	1,722	345	20%
EAP	1,622	191	12%
ECA	1,327	14	1%
LAC	3,602	370	10%
MENA	746	153	21%
SA	3,774	1,185	31%
TOTAL	12,792	2,258	18%

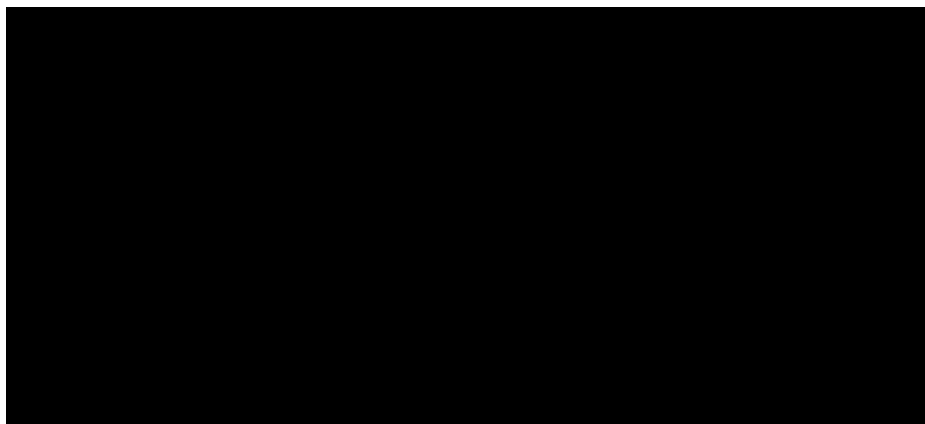
* The total amount given here for these projects may differ from the total amount calculated for components. This is so because the resource allocation was calculated for major sectoral activities and program areas and did not include the project management and operational costs. Therefore, the total amount indicated for components will be less than the total amount of projects.

Key HNP Interventions

47. A review of the 40 projects which supported direct improvement in health and nutrition outcomes of children indicate that primacy was given to the following interventions: (i) improving nutrition; (ii) preventing childhood diseases; (iii) providing basic health care and improving coverage and access; (iv) providing health care counseling; (v) strengthening maternal and reproductive services; and (vi) supporting policy change and capacity building to accomplish the above six interventions.

48. The largest proportion of resources were allocated to increasing access to basic health care, followed by health counseling and training. For resource allocation to key health interventions by region and countries, see Annex 2.

49. Even though the above interventions do not necessarily directly solve the issue of child labor, nor necessarily target only working children, most of these projects targeted rural areas where children believed to be heavily involved in unpaid family labor. However, the degree to which they may have directly or indirectly contributed to working children's well being is yet to be assessed.



50. Nonetheless, these interventions should be considered within the context of what is known about childhood and the processes of child development.

For further breakdown of interventions and resource allocation by regions and countries, see Annex 2.

3.3 Social Protection Lending

51. The Social Protection sector in the World Bank is an evolving sector, however, given its multi-sectoral nature, social protection activities are rapidly gaining momentum World Bank-wide. The World Bank supported close to 150 social protection projects, 67 of which of them fully or partially supported interventions that targeted children (and their families) in the most deprived areas and in very difficult circumstances.

52. Identifying social protection interventions that have benefited only children is not as simple as identifying education and health interventions for only children. Support for children is mostly packaged with investment programs designed to improve the poor's accumulation of human capital and access to markets, unless specified as being only targeted at children in difficult circumstances. Unless specified as being only for children, most social protection projects are community and/or family based, and most interventions combine policy and direct interventions. Since child labor is strongly associated with poverty, promoting comprehensive social and economic progress and improving employment opportunities for vulnerable families have been the foci of social protection projects. These projects aim to help reduce the income risk for poor households while reducing the burden of children and increasing opportunities for their protection and development. Risk and vulnerability affects the entire family and children bear the burden as well.

53. Social protection projects tend to focus on supporting access to basic services for most deprived segments of the population, especially in areas that are not included in traditional World Bank projects or Government administrative planning. The package of integrated social services is provided for the entire community, village, or urban slum, unless specified as being only for children. These services include education, health, water and sanitation. The review indicates that most social services provided through social funds focus on providing support for basic education. This includes mostly providing physical access to students who are willing to attend school but the lack of space in existing schools, education material, teachers or all of the above. The review also suggests that social services through social funds assist students who have never attended school or prepare drop outs for joining formal compulsory education or informal literacy classes.

54. As described in the table below, "SP AII" indicates the number of projects that supported interventions in the areas of social protection defined as risk reduction, risk mitigation and risk coping measures. To summarize, risk reduction includes *preventive strategies* that are implemented before a risk event occurs. These fall outside of typical social protection such as sound macroeconomic policies, disaster prevention strategies, public health investment, investment in education and training. Preventive social protection interventions typically form part of measures designed to reduce risks in the

labor market, notably the risk of unemployment, low wages due to inappropriate skills or malfunctioning labor markets. Risk *Mitigation strategies* reduce the impact of the risk by diversifying investment options. For example, a household might invest in a variety of different assets that yield returns at different times, which would reduce the variability of the household's income flow. Risk *Coping strategies* are designed to relieve the impact of the risk once it has occurred. When individuals or households have not saved enough to handle risk, government plays an important role in helping the poor to cope with income loss. This mainly involves safety nets helping the poor retain access to basic social services during economic shocks, which fosters their future productive capacity.

55. “SP Children” includes those projects from the above that supported children's access to basic social services in the most deprived areas, including specialized services for children in very difficult circumstances and support for their families. These projects are especially meant to continue providing basic social services to the most vulnerable segment of the population in times of economic shocks, and to protect children from risky and abusive working and household environments by building family and community based support.

FY	Social Protection 'All'	Social Protection 'Children'
	Projects	Projects
1990	5	7
1991	12	6
1992	7	7
1993	11	5
1994	10	2
1995	12	11
1996	17	0
1997	19	2
1998	16	14
1999	33	9
2000	15	6*
TOTAL	157	69

Source: World Bank's Internal Document Database
* indicates Projects recorded before May 2000

56. Almost all regions (Eastern Europe and Central Asia is an exception) have spent half or more of their SP resources on initiatives involving basic social services for children in the most deprived areas, where traditional education and health projects have not been able to reach. These include services for children in especially difficult circumstances, and support for their families and communities.



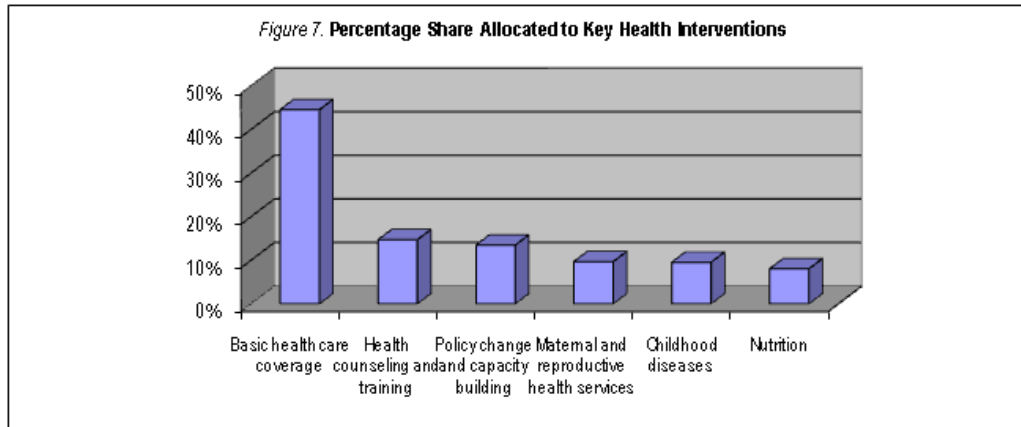
Table 8. - Social Protection Lending for Projects in US\$ million between 1990-2000 by Region

	Social Protection All	Social Protection for Children	% Share for Children
SSA	1,181	446	38%
EAP	1,718	813	47%
ECA	2,170	177	8%
LAC	3,739	1,591	43%
MENA	556	235	42%
SA	1,232	561	46%
TOTAL	10,596	3,823	36%

* The total amount given here for these projects may differ from the total amount calculated for components. This is so because the resource allocation was calculated for major sectoral activities and program areas and did not include the project management and operational costs. Therefore, the total amount indicated for components will be less than the total amount of projects.

Key Interventions

57. As per the findings, the key interventions for children in social protection projects include (i) providing basic social services; (ii) providing services for children in difficult circumstances; (iii) providing family and community based support; and (iv) supporting capacity and institutional building to implement successfully the above interventions. As shown in the graph below, most resources were allocated to providing basic social services, which mostly include basic education, health and sanitation in most deprived areas.



58. There may be a presumed overlap between services provided through traditional education and health projects, and basic social services provided through social protection projects. But the review of SP projects indicate that these projects target mostly those areas where traditional education and health projects have failed to provide services. These include very deprived areas such as rural areas, communities in unreachable locations and urban slums.

59. Compared to education and health interventions, social protection interventions are most closely related to protection of children in difficult circumstances, including working children. Even though the findings do not indicate significant direct support for child labor per se, it is believed that the support is directed towards the most vulnerable and poor segments of the population. These include significant numbers of working children involved in domestic chores, and/or helping families in income generating activities, or family farms in rural areas.

For further breakdown of interventions and resource allocation by regions and countries, see Annex 2.

3.4 Multi-Sectoral Projects

60. The review of the above projects also indicated an increasing focus on multi and cross-sectoral types of projects. Most social protection projects by their nature are cross-sectoral types of projects designed to provide basic social services to the most deprived segment of the population, such as children and their families who are not included in government planning. This includes health, education, water, and social assistance in form of cash or kind. Also, there are projects which are classified as education or health projects but also include other services outside the classified category of services. For example, the Child Development Project in Yemen (date?) may be classified as an Education Sector Project, but it also includes a major component on health services. In

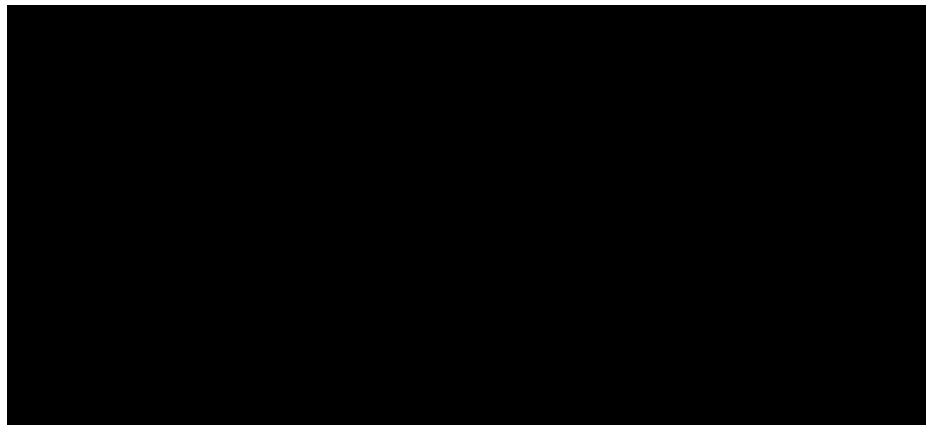
this case, the project appears in both Education “Children” and HNP “Children”. The list of such projects is given after Annex 4 on the last page.

4. FINANCING OF CHILDREN COMPONENTS

61. Most of the World Bank's projects are co-financed by other donors or the national governments. The project costs breakdown rarely distinguish components and sub-components financed by the World Bank and the donors. Unavailability of such a breakdown prevents an accurate assessment of the share of specific activities financed by the World Bank vis-à-vis other donors.

62. It was not easy to accurately measure the amount spent by the World Bank alone on a component or activity within the component, and therefore the following figures represent only approximate estimates of the size of lending for children only. It was also difficult to accurately measure the amount spent on various activities within the components (i.e. program areas), since project costs are rarely available by specific activities within the components. For example, the component may be titled as 'Access and Equity', but sometimes it includes training for teachers which normally is supposed to be grouped together with quality outcomes. Moreover, the cost is given for the entire 'Access and Equity' component and we rarely found costing by sub-components and its donors. World Bank financed activities are mostly grouped by expenditure or disbursement categories such as technical assistance, training, consultants etc. which do not represent program areas or components and may have been used for various purposes.

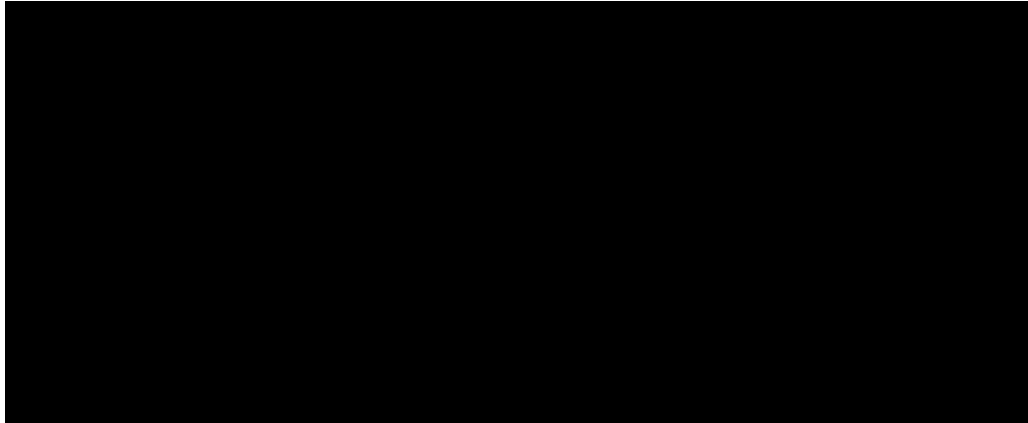
63. In light of the above ambiguities, we can, however, report that lending for approximately 200 projects meant exclusively or partially for children aged 0-14 years amounted to US\$12 billion between FY90-00, representing 30% of the total HD lending. This means that these 200 projects included at least one or more component supporting children's welfare, protection or development.



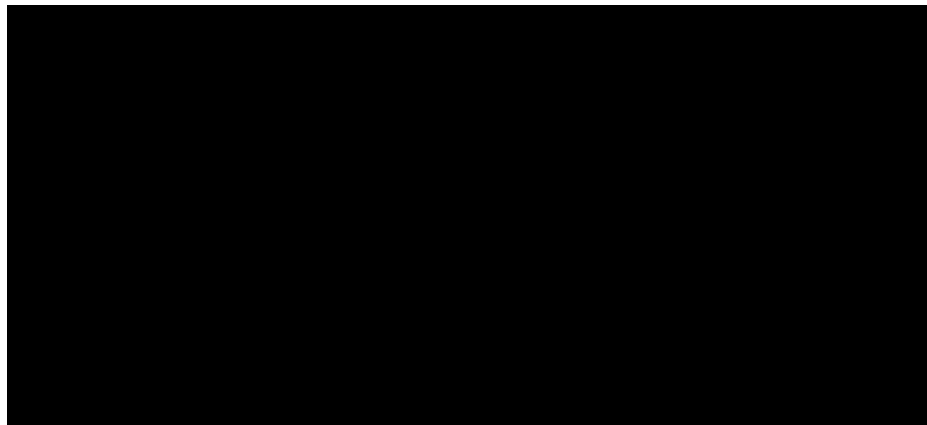
64. Lending for children in both health and social protection projects was less than 10% of the total HD lending with the exception of education lending, which amounted to 16% of the total HD lending.

5. DISTRIBUTION BY REGION

65. Among all the regions, South Asia allocated the highest share of their financial resources to children's projects, followed by Latin America.



66. In terms of the number of projects, the Latin American and Caribbean region supported 68 projects for children, the highest number among all regions. Africa supported with 51 projects for children, the second-highest regional number.



6. CONCLUSION

67. The findings of the review clearly indicate that World Bank projects, regardless of preventive or protective measures, try to balance the social and economic structure of development. However, implications for the elimination of child labor are not clear from the above measures. Therefore, it is imperative to conduct an assessment of the interventions impacting child labor reduction and elimination. To begin with, it is recommended that

- projects should include the incidence of child labor as a monitoring or impact indicator of appropriate projects/programs such as social funds, and basic education;
- where appropriate, projects would treat working children as *stakeholders* in social assessments of its projects;
- analyze the support of World Bank from all aspects of development and not only from Human Development perspective given the multisectoral nature of the problem of child labor. This can include poverty reduction, rural development, transport and agricultural sector investment projects.
- Carry out, to the extent possible, impact assessments of these interventions to generate knowledge on whether or not these projects have desired the impact of reducing child work. For example, for education projects, it would be useful to find out if a project was effective in keeping children in schools and increasing school enrollment, which can possibly lead to the reduction of children joining the work force at an early age. In case of social protection projects, it would be useful to assess if the support provided through these projects was effective in providing coverage to children in deprived areas and /or changing the condition of social infrastructure and services for children in difficult circumstances. The impact assessment exercise could be carried out either by (i) a before/after comparison of the project outcome (which needs a baseline and a follow up survey) or (ii) a randomized experiment in which the children/households/communities/ schools are randomly selected to participate in the program.
- Assess the financial allocations to the project and specific interventions in light of sectoral issues, needs and country assistance strategy.

ANNEX 1: REVIEW OF THE KEY INTERVENTIONS

68. The following section defines various children components in all three sectors, and classifies projects by child components. A component is defined as lending for children in projects if it supports the following activities.

Key Interventions for Children in “Education” Projects

Early Interventions

Early Childhood Development may be comprised of one or more of the following activities: strengthening early child care centers through teacher training, health and nutrition schemes, improve children's readiness for school. It is to be noted that this intervention could be a project in itself or a part of a larger project. If it is an independent project, it mostly includes physical access, quality improvements, paying for direct and opportunity costs and institutional/capacity building.

School Health may be comprised of one or more of the following activities: promoting and helping to design and implement cost-effective school-based health services such as deworming, micronutrient (e.g. iron) supplements, and promoting a healthy lifestyle in and out of school.

Basic Education

Physical Access may be comprised of one or more of the following activities: school construction, priority funding for low enrolment areas; subsidized private provision, adequate supplies and materials, supply of water pumps, funds for minor repairs and maintenance to parent committees, boundary walls to be made a priority for all girls' schools, and phased in for all boys' schools, basic supplies to be available before the beginning of the school year.

School Quality and Learning Outcomes may be comprised of one or more of the following activities: extra tutoring, non formal education programs, pay and professional opportunities for staff using existing and new technological possibilities (distance education using print and radio, TV, and the Internet) to expand range and quality of education and training opportunities; providing technical assistance for institution building, EMIS, monitoring system, and training of school administrators and managers.

Support for direct and opportunity costs may be comprised of one or more of the following activities: scholarships, school meals, basic health care, provision of textbooks, flexible school calendars, and subsidized texts and materials. This may also include paying for teachers salaries and other incentives.

Socio-Cultural Factors may be comprised of one or more of the following activities: awareness campaigns, gender and religious sensitive curricula, escort services for girls to travel to school, and hiring female teachers locally.

Policy Change and Institutional/Capacity Building may be comprised of one or more of the following activities: reducing school admission age, expanded community

involvement, reentry of drop outs and young mothers, cost-benefit analysis of different interventions, analysis of education finance, balance of salary and non-salary costs, balance between capital and recurrent costs, sources of revenue including public vs. private and community contribution, support for decentralization, capacity building and coordination between local and central government.

Key Interventions for Children in “Social Protection” Projects

Basic social services are provided in addition to traditional government’s health and education programs to protect vulnerable population groups from the adverse social effects of a deteriorating economic situation. They may be comprised of one or more of the following activities: maintaining essential public health, nutrition as well as pre school and basic education by appropriately investing in construction/rehabilitation of education and health facilities; providing social assistance for disadvantaged groups to support the refurbishment and equipping of some existing constructions and new kindergartens for poor children, and support training of their teachers. Also, it may include support to small contractors to generate employment for their families and communities.

Services for children in difficult circumstances may be comprised of one or more of the following activities: support for working and at-risk children by financing small innovative micro-project/programs to address the programs associated with the institutionalization of children and the evolving problems of children caused by economic or social dislocations including parental neglect; rehabilitation services for disabled and at-risk youth; providing technical assistance for the design and evaluation of local multi-sectoral programs for low-income youth in collaboration with NGOs and research organizations to prevent child abandonment and institutionalization; and de-institutionalizing and improving the quality of residential care by alternative community-based services

Capacity and institutional building may be comprised of one or more of the following activities: institutional strengthening at the local level, building capacity and providing technical assistance to local governments and community-based organizations to help deliver services for these children and mothers.

Family and community based support may be comprised of one or more of the following activities: empowering poor households in selected poor areas to raise their incomes to meet the basic needs of food and clothing; supporting safety net programs by creating temporary employment for the very poor and financing initiatives to assist the most vulnerable groups such as orphans, street children, persons with disabilities in the form of social assistance and programs for indigenous communities; providing family counseling to educate young parents, providing temporary shelter for young single mothers and their babies, providing day care for children at risk as well as therapeutic care for children with special needs, and setting up small group homes that are community-integrated alternative residential care facilities providing short/medium term care, and aid foster care training services. This may also include mobilizing the labor market, and unemployment benefits for targeted groups.

69.

Key Interventions for Children in “[Health, Nutrition and Population \(HNP\)](#)” Projects

Child Care Health Services

Improving Nutrition may be comprised of one or more of the following activities: improving nutrition for under-5 by promoting exclusive breastfeeding for children under-six months, supporting continued breastfeeding and complementary feeding for children between 6 to 24 month, supporting adequate nutritional care of sick and malnourished children, and providing supplementary nutrition to those who are deficient in vitamin A, iron and iodine.

Preventing Childhood Diseases may be comprised of one or more of the following activities: immunization of children under-5 against the six childhood diseases (Tuberculosis, Measles, Polio, Diphtheria, Pertusis, and Tetanus), and of pregnant women against Tetanus.

Maternal Health Services

Provide Health Care Counseling and Training for Health Personnel This may include counseling for women who are of childbearing age (15-49) on prenatal and postnatal care, birth-spacing/family planning, child care, hygiene, and dietary care.

Strengthen Maternal and Reproductive Health Services through prenatal care, delivery, postnatal care, family planning services, screening and providing appropriate care for high-risk women, such as supplementary diets/iron for anaemic patients.

Coverage and Access to Basic Health Care Services

Provide support for improving access to basic health care services and increasing service delivery to the segment of population in under-served areas. This includes identifying the health needs of targeted communities and providing services through fixed or mobile facilities. Also, supporting basic health care services through the improvement of health care coverage, provision of drugs and medical supplies, particularly for preventive and basic curative health care for maternal and child care in rural areas. It may also include early development services and support for implementation of immunization plans.

Policy Change and Institutional/Capacity Building

Policy change includes support to the government for direct involvement in basic immunization, management of sick children, maternal and peri-natal care, family planning, targeted nutrition, communicable disease control, work with other sectors to ensure healthy inter-sectoral policies such as tobacco and alcohol control and taxation, appropriate food subsidies, road safety and environmental issues; technical assistance to ensure that the Government allocates adequate resources for supported cost effective

interventions and services (PERs).

ANNEX 2: DISTRIBUTION AND FINANCING OF COMPONENTS BY REGION AND SECTORS

East Asia and Pacific (EAP)

EAP (Education)										
Project	Date	Loan/ Credit	Total Project Amount US\$ million	Early Childhood Development	Providing School Health	Improving Physical Access	Supporting Quality and Learning Outcomes	Paying for Direct and Opportunity Costs	Socio- Cultural Factors	Supporting Policy Change and Capacity Building
Philippines - Second Elementary Education Project	5/30/90	Loan	200			160	8			
Indonesia - Third Nonformal Education Project	11/8/91	Loan	70				49	16	1	
Indonesia - Primary Education Quality Improvement Project	2/6/92	Loan	37				22	4		8
China - Education Development in Poor Provinces Project	2/11/92	Credit	130			85	6			
Malaysia - Third Primary and Secondary Education Sector Project	11/9/92	Loan	141			89	24	7		9
Solomon Islands - Third Education and Training Project	4/26/93					-	-		-	-
Vietnam - Primary Education Project	10/5/93	Credit	70			57	5			8
China - Basic Education in Poor and Minority Areas Project	8/8/94	Credit	100			90		8	2	
China - Third Basic Education Project	2/23/96	Credit	100			68	23	2		7
Philippines - Third Elementary Education Project	10/25/96	Loan	113			51	58			4
China - Fourth Basic Education Project	5/6/97	Credit	85			78	6		1	
Turkey - Basic Education Project	6/1/98						-			
Indonesia - Early Child Development Project	7/7/98	Loan	22	20		7	2	11		2
Indonesia - Sumatera Basic Education Project	3/17/99	Loan	55			14	20	24		5
Indonesia - Sulawesi and Eastern Islands Basic Education Project Loan 47.9 and Credit 15.93	3/17/99	Loan and Credit	64			11	17	29		8
TOTAL Lending			1186²	20	0	711	239	100	5	50

² Includes Project Management and Administration Costs

EAP (Health)									
	Date	Loan/Credit	Total Project Amount (US\$million)	Improve Nutrition	Prevent Childhood Diseases	Health Care Counseling and Training	Strengthening Maternal Services	Coverage and Access	Supporting Policy Change and Capacity Building
Indonesia - Intensified Iodine Deficiency Control Project	11/18/96		29	20				5	4
Indonesia - Safe Motherhood Project: a Partnership and Family Approach	6/3/97	Loan	43			13			7
Malaysia - Social Sector Support Project	3/3/99	Loan	60					18	
China - Ninth Health Project (Credit with Loan of 10 million)	4/14/99	Ln + Cr.	60			15		2	9
Total Lending Amount			191	20	0	27	0	25	20

EAP (Social Protection)

Project	DATE	Loan/Credit	Total Project Amount (US\$million)	Basic Social Services	Services for children in difficult circumstances	Supporting Policy Change and Capacity Building	Family and community based support
Cambodia - Social Fund Project	5/11/95	Credit	25	22		3	
China - Southwest Poverty Reduction Project **	5/18/95	Credit + Loan	248	45		6	45
Mongolia - Poverty Alleviation for Vulnerable Groups Project	5/22/95	Credit	10	4	0	0	6
Philippines - SZOPAD Social Fund Project	2/26/98	Loan	10	8		2	0
Thailand - Social Investment Project	6/15/98	Loan	300	159		5	29
Malaysia - Social Sector Support Project	3/3/99	Loan	60	26			13
China - Western Poverty Reduction Project	6/1/99	Credit + Loan	160	12		6	8
Total Lending Amount			813	275	0	22	101

East Europe and Central Asia (ECA)

ECA (Education)

Project	Date	Loan/ Credit	Total Project Amount (US\$ million)	Early Childhood Development	Providing School Health	Improving Physical Access	Supporting Quality and Learning Outcomes	Paying for Direct and Opportunity Costs	Socio- Cultural Factors	Supporting Policy Change and Capacity Building
Turkey – Basic Education Program	6/1/98	Loan	300			48.4	233.5			3

ECA (Health)

	Date	Loan/ Credit	Total Project Amount (US\$ million)	Improve Nutrition	Prevent Childhood Diseases	Health Care Counseling and Training	Strengthening Maternal Services	Coverage and Access	Supporting Policy Change and Capacity Building
Georgia - Health Project	4/2/96	Credit	14		1.3	0.9	0.8	8.5	1.7

ECA (Social Protection)

Project	Report Date	Loan or Credit	Total Project Amount (US\$)	Basic Social Services	Services for children in difficult circumstances	Supporting Policy Change and Capacity Building	Family and community based support
Russian Federation - Employment Services and Social Protection Project	10/28/92	Loan	70	26		69	
Kazakstan - Social Protection Project (Vol.2)	5/1/95	Loan	41	8		3	13
Armenia - Social Investment Fund Project	10/23/95	Credit	12		0	1	
Lithuania - Social Policy and Community Social Services Development Project	1/15/97	Loan	4		1	2	
Romania - Child Welfare Reform Project	6/9/98	Loan	5			0	1
Romania - Social Development Fund Project	12/23/98	Loan	10	8		1	4
Moldova - Social Investment Fund Project	1/11/99	Credit	15	13		1	1
Armenia - Second Social Investment Fund Project	4/18/00	Credit	20	17		3	
Total			177	71	1	79	20

Latin America and Caribbean Region

LAC (Education)

Project	Date	Loan/ Credit	Total Project Amount (US\$)	Early Childhood Development	Providing School Health	Improving Physical Access	Supporting Quality and Learning Outcomes	Paying for Direct and Opportunity Costs	Socio- Cultural Factors	Supporting Policy Change and Capacity Building
Dominican Republic - Primary Education Development Project	5/23/91	Loan	15		2	3	6			5
Brazil - Innovations in Basic Education Project	6/4/91	Loan	245	41	17	160	10	7		6
Me-ico - Primary Education Project	8/28/91	Loan	250			154	45	51		
Chile - Primary Education Improvement Project	9/11/91			-		-				-
Costa Rica - Basic Education Rehabilitation Project	10/18/91	Loan	23			9	10			1
Belize - Primary Education Development Project	11/8/91	Loan	170	28	5	34	82			12
Me-ico - Initial Education Project	8/10/92	Loan	80				74			6
Brazil - Second Northeast Basic Education Project	4/20/93	Loan	212			186				26
Bolivia - Integrated Child Development Project	6/7/93			-						
Venezuela - Basic Education Project	10/13/93	Loan	89			40	16			31
Brazil - Third Northeast Basic Education Project	10/29/93	Loan	206			192				15
Me-ico - Second Primary Education Project (27.5 allocated to incremental operating costs)	3/11/94	Loan	412			208	97	55		9
Uruguay - Basic Education Quality Improvement Project	3/25/94	Loan	32	12		8	5	8		2
Brazil - State of Minas Gerais : Basic Education Quality Improvement Project	4/5/94	Loan	150			92	43			15
Brazil - Parana Basic Education Quality Project	6/8/94	Loan	96			65	18			11
Peru - Primary Education Quality Project	11/14/94	Loan	146			121	2			24
Saint Lucia - Basic Education Reform Project	12/22/94	Ln./Cr	6.7			4	2			1
Nicaragua - Basic Education Project	2/22/95	Credit	34	5		19		2		6
Honduras - Basic Education Project	3/8/95	Credit	30			5	2	16		6
El Salvador - Basic Education Modernization Project	9/8/95	Loan	34	7		11	4			8
Dominican Republic - Second Basic Education Development Project	10/17/95	Loan	37		1	23	6	1	1	4
Trinidad and Tobago - Basic Education Project	10/26/95	Loan	51	4	1	20	15			13
Dominica - Basic Education Reform Project	11/29/95	Ln./Cr	7.4			3	2			1
Grenada - Basic Education Reform Project	11/29/95	Ln./Cr	7.6			4	2			2
Panama - Basic Education Project	2/29/96	Loan	35	1		17	10			6

Project	Date	Loan/ Credit	Total Project Amount (US\$)	Early Childhood Development	Providing School Health	Improving Physical Access	Supporting Quality and Learning Outcomes	Paying for Direct and Opportunity Costs	Socio- Cultural Factors	Supporting Policy Change and Capacity Building
Guatemala - Basic Education Reform Project	4/30/97	Loan	33			4	6	12		8
Colombia - Antioquia Basic Education Project	10/17/97	Loan	40			6	21			14
Colombia - Pasto Education Project	10/17/97	Loan	7			3		3		1
Uruguay - Second Basic Education Quality Improvement Project	7/6/98	Loan	28	10		16	1	0		
Nicaragua - Second Basic Education Project	8/10/99	Credit	53	6		24	7	1	1	10
Colombia - Rural Education Project	3/10/00	Loan	20				13		2	3
TOTAL			2528	114	26	1429	498	156	4	244

LAC (Health)

Project	Date	Loan/Credit	Total Project Amount (US\$ million)	Improve Nutrition	Prevent Childhood Diseases	Health Care Counseling and Training	Strengthening Maternal Services	Coverage and Access to Basic Health Services	Supporting Policy Change and Capacity Building
Ecuador - Second Social Development : Health and Nutrition Project	6/29/92	Loan	70	-					-
Honduras - Nutrition and Health Project	12/14/92	Credit	25	8	3			13	1
Paraguay - Maternal Health and Child Development Project	8/13/96	Loan	22				16	2	1
Argentina - Second Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition Project BREAKDOWN NOT POSSIBLE - NOT SPECIFIED IN THE PROJECT DOCUMENT	4/27/97	Loan	100	-			-	-	-
Dominican Republic - Provincial Health Services Project	12/15/97	Loan	30			3	-	24	2
Nicaragua - Health Sector Modernization Project	5/11/98	Credit	18	7					14
Bolivia - Health Sector Reform Project (APL I)	3/31/99	Credit	25						4
Peru - Health Reform Program Project	11/22/99	Loan	80	4	4	4	4	73	7
Total			370	19	7	7	20	112	29

LAC (Social Protection)

Project	Date	Loan / Credit	Total Project Amount (US\$)	Basic Social Services	Services for children in difficult circumstances	Supporting Policy Change and Capacity Building	Family and community based support
Bolivia - Social Investment Fund Project	3/26/90	Credit	20	17		3	
Venezuela - Social Development Project	10/30/90			-			-
Haiti - Economic and Social Fund Project	12/17/90			-		-	-
Honduras - Social Investment Fund Project	2/6/91	Credit	20	15		3	1
El Salvador - Social Sector Rehabilitation Project	5/31/91	Loan	26	14		9	
Ecuador - First Social Development Project : Education and Training	11/19/91	Loan	89	-		-	
Guyana - Social Impact Amelioration Program	4/2/92			-		-	-
Honduras - Second Social Investment Fund Project	5/18/92	Credit	10	7		2	1
Ecuador - Second Social Development : Health and Nutrition Project	6/29/92	Loan	70	57		9	4
Nicaragua - Social Investment Fund Project	10/26/92	Credit	25	22		3	
Guatemala - Social Investment Fund Project	11/5/92						-
Bolivia - Integrated Child Development Project	6/7/93	Credit	51	29		7	8
Bolivia - Second Social Investment Fund Project	6/8/93	Credit	40	33	2	5	
Peru - Social Development and Compensation Fund (FONCODES) Project	11/16/93		100	96		5	
Ecuador - Third Social Development Project	1/26/94	Loan	30	24		4	-
Mexico - Program of Essential Social Services (PROSSE) Project	5/22/95		500	329	3		167
Honduras - Third Social Investment Fund Project (FHS Second Stage)	6/16/95	Credit	30	25	1	0	
Chile - Secano Rural Poverty Alleviation and Natural Resource Management Project	12/5/95						
Argentina - Second Social Protection Project (TRABAJAR program)	6/2/97	Loan	200			7	192
Honduras - Fourth Social Investment Project	6/19/98	Credit	45	33	5	1	3
Colombia - Youth Development Project	7/10/98	Loan	5	3		2	
Argentina - Fourth Social Protection Project	9/23/98	Loan	91	70		20	
Nicaragua - Third Social Investment Fund Project	10/22/98			-		-	-
Guatemala - Second Social Investment Fund Project	10/26/98		20	12		3	5
Argentina - Integrated Drug Prevention Pilot Project (LIL)	4/30/99		5			4	0
Columbia - Community Works and Employment Project	4/18/00		100	90		6	
Nicaragua - emergency social fund	No date		40	33		5	
Total			1591.4	974.9	10.2	98.1	387.3

Middle East and North Africa Region

MENA (Education)

Project	Date	Loan/ Credit	Total Project Amount (US\$)	Early Childhood Development	Providing School Health	Improving Physical Access	Supporting Quality and Learning Outcomes	Paying for Direct and Opportunity Costs	Socio- Cultural Factors	Supporting Policy Change and Capacity Building
Morocco - Rural Basic Education Development Project (unallocated 14.0)	1/28/91	Loan	145			105	24	2		
Republic of Yemen - Basic Education Project	6/16/92	Credit	20			11	5	4	1	
Algeria - Basic and Secondary Education Support Project	2/22/93	Loan	40				32			1
Egypt - Basic Education Improvement Project	3/5/93	Credit	54			46	10	0		
West World Bank and Gaza - Education and Health Rehabilitation Project	5/23/95					-	-			
Morocco - Social Priorities Program : Basic Education Project	5/9/96	Loan	54			29	12		10	3
Egypt - Education Enhancement Program Project	10/21/96	Credit	75			18	52			6
Yemen - Child Development Project	2/29/00			0		2				1
Total			388	0	0	211	134	6	10	11

MENA (Health)

Project	Date	Loan/Credit	Total Project Amount (US\$ million)	Improve Nutrition	Prevent Childhood Diseases	Health Care Counseling and Training	Strengthening Maternal Services	Coverage and Access to Basic Health Services	Supporting Policy Change and Capacity Building
Republic of Yemen - Family Health Project	6/4/93						-	-	
WBG - Education and Health Rehabilitation Project	5/23/95	Credit	20			-		4	2
Egypt - Population Project	2/26/96	Credit	17			2	15		2
Morocco - Social Priorities Program : Basic Health Project	5/9/96								
Yemen - Child Development Project*	2/29/00	Credit	29	0				23	1
Iran - Second Primary Health Care and Nutrition Project	4/3/00	Loan	87	19				60	8
Total			153	19	0	2	15	87	12

MENA (Social Protection)

Project	Date	Loan/Credit	Total Project Amount (US\$)	Basic Social Services	Services for Children in Difficult Circumstances	Supporting Policy Change and Capacity Building	Family and community based support
Egypt - Social Fund Project	5/29/91	Credit	140	54		28	54
Algeria - Low-income Housing Project	6/1/98						x
Egypt - Social Protection Initiatives Project	6/16/99	Credit	5		2		3
Yemen - Second Social Fund for Development Project	4/11/00	Credit	75	60		10	5
Djibouti - Social Development and Public Works Project	5/5/99	Credit	15	9		0	2
Total			235	123	2	38	64

South Asia Region

South Asia (Education)

Project	Date	Loan/ Credit	Total Project Amount (US\$)	Early Childhood Development	Providing School Health	Improving Physical Access	Supporting Quality and Learning Outcomes	Paying for Direct and Opportunity Costs	Socio- Cultural Factors	Supporting Policy Change and Capacity Building
Pakistan - Sindh Primary Education Development Program Project (FY91-95) the amounts here represent cost of the entire project including cofinancing Total project amount is 196.4	2/6/90	Credit	113			128	25	4		2
Nepal - Basic and Primary Education Project	3/27/92	Credit	31			12	15			4
India - Second Integrated Child Development Services Project	1/22/93	Credit	194							
Bangladesh - Female Secondary School Assistance Project	2/16/93	Credit	68			1	8	42	5	13
Pakistan - Balochistan Primary Education Program Project	3/10/93	Credit	106	-		80	21			6
India - Uttar Pradesh Basic Education Project	5/20/93					-	-			
India - District Primary Education Project	11/2/94									-
Pakistan - North-West Frontier Province Primary Education Program Project	2/16/95	Credit	150			136	9		2	3
Bangladesh - Nonformal Education Project	2/2/96	Credit	11			1	8			
India - Second District Primary Education Project	5/9/96	Credit	260			90	112			58
Pakistan - Northern Education Project	9/30/97	Credit	23			11	6		3	3
India - Uttar Pradesh Second Basic Education Project	10/27/97	Credit	59			19	36			
India - Third District Primary Education Project	10/27/97	Credit	152			79	57			16
Bangladesh - Primary Education Development Project	3/5/98	Credit	150			64	63	9	5	9
Nepal - Basic and Primary Education Project (APL-I)	3/3/99	Credit	13			5	3			4
India - Rajasthan District Primary Education Project	3/29/99	Credit	86			17	39			30
India - Uttar Pradesh Third District Primary Education Project	11/15/99	Credit	182			67	55			61
Total			1597	0	0	710	455	55	16	207

South Asia (Health)

Project	Date	Loan/Credit	Total Project Amount (US\$ million)	Improve Nutrition	Prevent Childhood Diseases	Health Care Counseling and Training	Strengthening Maternal Services	Coverage and Access to Basic Health Services	Supporting Policy Change and Capacity Building
Pakistan - Family Health Project	4/12/91	Credit	45	3		5		25	15
India - Second Integrated Child Development Services Project	1/22/93	Credit	194			16		145	14
Pakistan - Second Family Health Project	1/25/93	Credit	48			13		27	8
Nepal - Population and Family Health Project	3/18/94	Credit	27				2	22	1
India - Family Welfare (Assam, Rajasthan and Karnataka) Project	5/26/94	Credit	89			21		47	21
India - Reproductive and Child Health Care Project	4/29/97	Credit	248			41	132	91	49
India - Woman and Child Development Project	5/27/98	Credit	300			130		138	38
India - Immunization Strengthening Project	3/30/00	Credit	143		138				4
Bangladesh - National Nutrition Project	4/25/00	Credit	92	71		13			3
Total			1185	74	138	239	133	494	153

South Asia (social protection)

Project	DATE	Loan / Credit	Total Project Amount (US\$)	Basic Social Services	Services for children in difficult circumstances	Supporting Policy Change and Capacity Building	Family and community based support
Pakistan - Social Action Program Project	3/8/94	Credit	200	149		51	
Pakistan - Second Social Action Program Project	2/27/98	Credit	250	218.7		31.3	
India - Andhra Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project	3/20/00	Credit	111	67.17	22	18.1	
Total			561	434.87	22	100.4	

Sub Saharan African Region

Sub Saharan Africa (Education)

Project	Date	Loan/ Credit	Total Project Amount (US\$)	Early Childhood Development	Providing School Health	Improving Physical Access	Supporting Quality and Learning Outcomes	Paying for Direct and Opportunity Costs	Socio- Cultural Factors	Supporting Policy Change and Capacity Building
Nigeria - Primary Education Project	11/20/90	Credit	120			86	12			24
Rwanda - First Education Sector Project	3/1/91	Credit	23		-	10	10			2
Burkina Faso - Fourth Education Project	4/24/91									
Sao Tome and Principe - Health and Education Project	2/20/92							-		-
Angola - First Education Project	5/1/92	Credit	27			13	2			5
Senegal - Second Human Resources Development Project (Education 5)	2/11/93	Credit	40				-		-	
Uganda - Primary Education and Teacher Development Project	3/1/93	Credit	53			29	5			19
Chad - Basic Education Project (Education 5)	4/16/93	Credit	19			7	9		1	2
Ghana - Primary School Development Project	5/17/93	Credit	65			53				5
Benin - Education Development (Third Education) Project	3/29/94	Credit	18			3	1	7	2	4
Cape Verde - Basic Education and Training Project	12/19/94	Credit	12			6	1			1
Guinea - Equity and School Improvement Project	4/7/95	Credit	43			23	15			4
Malawi - Primary Education Project	12/21/95	Credit	23			12	5	3		
Ghana - Basic Education Sector Improvement Program Project	5/24/96	Credit	50			22	22			2
Guinea-Bissau - Basic Education Support Project	5/13/97					-	-		-	
Gambia - Third Education Sector Program Project (APL I)	8/7/98	Credit	20			8	5		0	2
Zambia - Basic Education Subsector Investment Program (BESSIP) Project (APL I)	3/5/99	Credit	40			27		0		1
Nigeria - Second Primary Education Project	4/12/00	Credit	55		1	26	23			9
TOTAL			607	0	1	325	110	10	3	80

Sub Saharan Africa (Health)

Project	Date	Loan/ Credit	Total Project Amount (US\$ million)	Improve Nutrition	Prevent Childhood Diseases	Health Care Counseling and Training	Strengthening Maternal Services	Access to Basic Health Services	Supporting Policy Change and Capacity Building
Malawi - Population, Health and Nutrition Sector Credit Project	2/1/91	Credit	56			8		40	5
Mali - Second Health, Population and Rural Water Supply Project	2/22/91	Credit	27					7	6
Zimbabwe - Second Family Health Project	4/30/91	Loan	25					25	
Madagascar - Health Sector Improvement Project	5/7/91	Credit	31		14		3	8	4
Sierra Leone - Integrated Health Sector Investment Project	2/6/96	Credit	20	1	2	1	2	8	3
Senegal - Endemic Disease Control Project	4/11/97	Credit	15		5				10
Guinea-Bissau - National Health Development Program Project	10/21/97	Credit	12					3	3
Eritrea - Health Project	11/17/97	Credit	18					15	2
Comoros - Health Project	1/30/98	Credit	8		2			3	2
Mauritania - Health Sector Investment Project	2/24/98	Credit	24		1			3	1
Madagascar - Second Community Nutrition Project	3/24/98	Credit	28	20			1		7
Guinea - Population and Reproductive Health Project	10/26/98	Credit	11			3	5	2	1
Madagascar - Second Health Sector Support Project	11/4/99	Credit	40	1	15		6	16	2
Rwanda - Human Resources Development Project	5/8/00	Credit			-	-			-
Zaire - Social Sector Project	11/15/90	Credit	30	2			2	15	
TOTAL			345	25	39	11	19	146	47

Sub Saharan Africa (Social Protection)

Project	Date	Loan / Credit	Total Project Amount (US\$ million)	Basic Social Services	Services for children in difficult circumstances	Supporting Policy Change and Capacity Building	Family and community based support
Uganda - Alleviation of Poverty and the Social Costs of Adjustment Project (PAPSCA)	1/10/90	Credit	28	15	3	5	1
Cameroon - Social Dimensions of Adjustment Project	4/24/90	Loan	22	16		3	3
Chad - Social Development Action Project	5/2/90	Credit	13	12		2	3
Cameroon - Food Security Project	5/1/91	Loan	23		2	5	15
Zambia - Social Recovery Project	5/21/91	Credit	20	18		2	
Rwanda - Food Security and Social Action Project	5/1/92	Credit	19			1	10
Guinea-Bissau - Social Sector Project	1/29/93	Credit	9	4	7	2	0
Burundi - Social Action Project (Twitezimbere)	4/20/93	Credit	10	7		2	
Zambia - Second Social Recovery Project	6/5/95	Credit	30	20		5	
Madagascar - Second Social Fund Project	8/15/95	Credit	40	x			x
Angola - Social Action Project	11/28/95	Credit	24	21		3	
Madagascar - Second Community Nutrition Project	3/24/98	Credit	28	5		8	15
Benin - Social Fund Project	4/22/98	Credit	17	8		5	4
Malawi - Second Social Action Fund Project	9/17/98	Credit	66	43	1	4	13
Togo - Pilot Social Fund Project	4/14/99	Credit	5	2		2	1
Cape Verde - Social Sector Development Project	4/30/99	Credit	16	15			1
Burundi - Second Social Action Project	7/7/99	Credit	12	7	2	1	1
Zambia - Social Investment Fund Project (ZAMSIF)	5/1/00	Credit	65	38		30	
Total			446	229	14	78	66

ANNEX 3: CLASSIFICATION OF PROJECTS BY COMPONENTS

70. In this section, a more detailed description of project with children's component grouped by the type of issue that they covered are presented. Some projects are listed more than once (for example Integrated Childhood Development type of projects includes both education and health components so they will appear both in Education and Health projects but the amounts will not be repeated).

Education

Early Childhood Development

Project	Report Date	Loan/Credit	Component Amount (US\$ million)
EAP			
Indonesia - Early Child Development Project	7/7/98	Loan	20
Philippines - Early Childhood Development Project	2/27/98	Loan	
LAC			
Brazil - Innovations in Basic Education Project	6/4/91	Loan	41
Belize - Primary Education Development Project	11/8/91	Loan	28
Uruguay - Basic Education Quality Improvement Project	3/25/94	Loan	12
Nicaragua - Basic Education Project	2/22/95	Credit	5
El Salvador - Basic Education Modernization Project	9/8/95	Loan	7
Trinidad and Tobago - Basic Education Project	10/26/95	Loan	4
Panama - Basic Education Project	2/29/96	Loan	1
Uruguay - Second Basic Education Quality Improvement Project	7/6/98	Loan	10
Nicaragua - Second Basic Education Project	8/10/99	Credit	6
MNA			
Yemen - Child Development Project (Education Component)	2/29/00		0
SSA			
Kenya - Early Childhood Development Project	3/10/97	Credit	28
Uganda - Nutrition and Early Childhood Development Project	12/15/97	Credit	
Total Amount Allocated for Early Childhood Development			162

School Health

Project	Report Date	Loan/Credit	Component Amount (US\$ million)
Dominican Republic - Primary Education Development Project	5/23/91	Loan	2
Brazil - Innovations in Basic Education Project	6/4/91	Loan	17
Belize - Primary Education Development Project	11/8/91	Loan	5
Dominican Republic - Second Basic Education Development Project	10/17/95	Loan	1
Trinidad and Tobago - Basic Education Project	10/26/95	Loan	1
Total Amount Allocated for School Health			26

Physical Access

Project	Date	Loan/Credit	ComponentAmount (US\$ million)
EAP			
Philippines - Second Elementary Education Project	5/30/90	Loan	160
China - Education Development in Poor Provinces Project	2/11/92	Credit	85
Malaysia - Third Primary and Secondary Education Sector Project	11/9/92	Loan	89
Vietnam - Primary Education Project	10/5/93	Credit	57
China - Basic Education in Poor and Minority Areas Project	8/8/94	Credit	90
China - Third Basic Education Project	2/23/96	Credit	68
Philippines - Third Elementary Education Project	10/25/96	Loan	51
China - Fourth Basic Education Project	5/6/97	Credit	78
Indonesia - Early Child Development Project	7/7/98	Loan	7
Indonesia - Sumatera Basic Education Project (loan 54.5 plus 20.1 credit = 74.6)	3/17/99	Loan	14
Indonesia - Sulawesi and Eastern Islands Basic Education Project Loan 47.9 and Credit 15.93	3/17/99	Ln and Cr.	11
ECA			
Turkey - Basic Education Program	6/1/98	Loan	48
LAC			
Dominican Republic - Primary Education Development Project	5/23/91	Loan	3
Brazil - Innovations in Basic Education Project	6/4/91	Loan	160
Me-ico - Primary Education Project	8/28/91	Loan	154
Costa Rica - Basic Education Rehabilitation Project	10/18/91	Loan	9
Belize - Primary Education Development Project	11/8/91	Loan	34
Brazil - Second Northeast Basic Education Project	4/20/93	Loan	186
Venezuela - Basic Education Project	10/13/93	Loan	40
Brazil - Third Northeast Basic Education Project	10/29/93	Loan	192
Me-ico - Second Primary Education Project	3/11/94	Loan	208
Uruguay - Basic Education Quality Improvement Project	3/25/94	Loan	8
Brazil - State of Minas Gerais : Basic Education Quality Improvement Project	4/5/94	Loan	92
Brazil - Parana Basic Education Quality Project	6/8/94	Loan	65
Peru - Primary Education Quality Project	11/14/94	Loan	121
Saint Lucia - Basic Education Reform Project	12/22/94	Ln and Cr.	4
Nicaragua - Basic Education Project	2/22/95	Credit	19
Honduras - Basic Education Project	3/8/95	Credit	5
El Salvador - Basic Education Modernization Project	9/8/95	Loan	11
Dominican Republic - Second Basic Education Development Project	10/17/95	Loan	23
Trinidad and Tobago - Basic Education Project	10/26/95	Loan	20
Dominica - Basic Education Reform Project	11/29/95	Ln and Cr.	3
Grenada - Basic Education Reform Project	11/29/95	Ln and Cr.	4
Panama - Basic Education Project	2/29/96	Loan	17
Guatemala - Basic Education Reform Project	4/30/97	Loan	4
Colombia - Antioquia Basic Education Project	10/17/97	Loan	6
Colombia - Pasto Education Project	10/17/97	Loan	3
Uruguay - Second Basic Education Quality Improvement Project	7/6/98	Loan	16

Project	Date	Loan/Credit	Component Amount (US\$ million)
Nicaragua - Second Basic Education Project	8/10/99	Credit	24
MENA			
Morocco - Rural Basic Education Development Project	1/28/91	Loan	105
Republic of Yemen - Basic Education Project	6/16/92	Credit	11
Egypt - Basic Education Improvement Project	3/5/93	Credit	46
Morocco - Social Priorities Program : Basic Education Project	5/9/96	Loan	29
Egypt - Education Enhancement Program Project	10/21/96	Credit	18
Yemen - Child Development Project	2/29/00		2
SA			
Pakistan - Sindh Primary Education Development Program Project (FY91-95)	2/6/90	Credit	128
Nepal - Basic and Primary Education Project	3/27/92	Credit	12
Bangladesh - Female Secondary School Assistance Project	2/16/93	Credit	1
Pakistan - Balochistan Primary Education Program Project	3/10/93	Credit	80
Pakistan - North-West Frontier Province Primary Education Program Project	2/16/95	Credit	136
Bangladesh - Nonformal Education Project	2/2/96	Credit	1
India - Second District Primary Education Project	5/9/96	Credit	90
Pakistan - Northern Education Project	9/30/97	Credit	11
India - Uttar Pradesh Second Basic Education Project	10/27/97	Credit	19
India - Third District Primary Education Project	10/27/97	Credit	79
Bangladesh - Primary Education Development Project	3/5/98	Credit	64
Nepal - Basic and Primary Education Project (APL-I)	3/3/99	Credit	5
India - Rajasthan District Primary Education Project	3/29/99	Credit	17
India - Uttar Pradesh Third District Primary Education Project	11/15/99	Credit	67
SSA			
Nigeria - Primary Education Project	11/20/90	Credit	86
Rwanda - First Education Sector Project	3/1/91	Credit	10
Angola - First Education Project	5/1/92	Credit	13
Uganda - Primary Education and Teacher Development Project	3/1/93	Credit	29
Chad - Basic Education Project (Education 5)	4/16/93	Credit	7
Ghana - Primary School Development Project	5/17/93	Credit	53
Benin - Education Development (Third Education) Project	3/29/94	Credit	3
Cape Verde - Basic Education and Training Project	12/19/94	Credit	6
Guinea - Equity and School Improvement Project	4/7/95	Credit	23
Malawi - Primary Education Project	12/21/95	Credit	12
Ghana - Basic Education Sector Improvement Program Project	5/24/96	Credit	22
Gambia - Third Education Sector Program Project (APL I)	8/7/98	Credit	8
Zambia - Basic Education Subsector Investment Program (BESSIP) Project (APL I)	3/5/99	Credit	27
Nigeria - Second Primary Education Project	4/12/00	Credit	26
Amount Allocated for Physical Access			3433

School Quality and Learning Outcomes

Project	Date	Loan or Credit	Component Cost (US\$ million)
EAP			
Philippines - Second Elementary Education Project	5/30/90	Loan	8
Indonesia - Third Nonformal Education Project	11/8/91	Loan	49
Indonesia - Primary Education Quality Improvement Project	2/6/92	Loan	22
China - Education Development in Poor Provinces Project	2/11/92	Credit	6
Malaysia - Third Primary and Secondary Education Sector Project	11/9/92	Loan	24
Vietnam - Primary Education Project	10/5/93	Credit	5
China - Third Basic Education Project	2/23/96	Credit	23
Philippines - Third Elementary Education Project	10/25/96	Loan	58
China - Fourth Basic Education Project	5/6/97	Credit	6
Indonesia - Early Child Development Project	7/7/98	Loan	2
Indonesia - Sumatera Basic Education Project	3/17/99	Loan	20
Indonesia - Sulawesi and Eastern Islands Basic Education Project	3/17/99	Ln. & Cr.	17
ECA			
Turkey - Basic Education Program	6/1/98	Loan	234
LAC			
Dominican Republic - Primary Education Development Project	5/23/91	Loan	6
Brazil - Innovations in Basic Education Project	6/4/91	Loan	10
Mexico - Primary Education Project	8/28/91	Loan	45
Costa Rica - Basic Education Rehabilitation Project	10/18/91	Loan	10
Belize - Primary Education Development Project	11/8/91	Loan	82
Mexico - Initial Education Project	8/10/92	Loan	74
Venezuela - Basic Education Project	10/13/93	Loan	16
Mexico - Second Primary Education Project	3/11/94	Loan	97
Uruguay - Basic Education Quality Improvement Project	3/25/94	Loan	5
Brazil - State of Minas Gerais : Basic Education Quality Improvement Project	4/5/94	Loan	43
Brazil - Parana Basic Education Quality Project	6/8/94	Loan	18
Peru - Primary Education Quality Project	11/14/94	Loan	2
Saint Lucia - Basic Education Reform Project	12/22/94	Ln. & Cr.	2
Honduras - Basic Education Project	3/8/95	Credit	2
El Salvador - Basic Education Modernization Project	9/8/95	Loan	4
Dominican Republic - Second Basic Education Development Project	10/17/95	Loan	6
Trinidad and Tobago - Basic Education Project	10/26/95	Loan	15
Dominica - Basic Education Reform Project	11/29/95	Ln. & Cr.	2
Grenada - Basic Education Reform Project	11/29/95	Ln. & Cr.	2
Panama - Basic Education Project	2/29/96	Loan	10
Guatemala - Basic Education Reform Project	4/30/97	Loan	6
Colombia - Antioquia Basic Education Project	10/17/97	Loan	21
Uruguay - Second Basic Education Quality Improvement Project	7/6/98	Loan	1
Nicaragua - Second Basic Education Project	8/10/99	Credit	7
Colombia - Rural Education Project	3/10/00	Loan	13
MENA			
Morocco - Rural Basic Education Development Project	1/28/91	Loan	24

Republic of Yemen - Basic Education Project	6/16/92	Credit	5
Algeria - Basic and Secondary Education Support Project	2/22/93	Loan	32
Egypt - Basic Education Improvement Project	3/5/93	Credit	10
Morocco - Social Priorities Program : Basic Education Project	5/9/96	Loan	12
Egypt - Education Enhancement Program Project	10/21/96	Credit	52
SA			
Pakistan - Sindh Primary Education Development Program Project	2/6/90	Credit	25
Nepal - Basic and Primary Education Project	3/27/92	Credit	15
Bangladesh - Female Secondary School Assistance Project	2/16/93	Credit	8
Pakistan - Balochistan Primary Education Program Project	3/10/93	Credit	21
Pakistan - North-West Frontier Province Primary Education Program Project	2/16/95	Credit	9
Bangladesh - Nonformal Education Project	2/2/96	Credit	8
India - Second District Primary Education Project	5/9/96	Credit	112
Pakistan - Northern Education Project	9/30/97	Credit	6
India - Uttar Pradesh Second Basic Education Project	10/27/97	Credit	36
India - Third District Primary Education Project	10/27/97	Credit	57
Bangladesh - Primary Education Development Project	3/5/98	Credit	63
Nepal - Basic and Primary Education Project (APL-I)	3/3/99	Credit	3
India - Rajasthan District Primary Education Project	3/29/99	Credit	39
India - Uttar Pradesh Third District Primary Education Project	11/15/99	Credit	55
SSA			
Nigeria - Primary Education Project	11/20/90	Credit	12
Rwanda - First Education Sector Project	3/1/91	Credit	10
Angola - First Education Project	5/1/92	Credit	2
Uganda - Primary Education and Teacher Development Project	3/1/93	Credit	5
Chad - Basic Education Project (Education 5)	4/16/93	Credit	9
Benin - Education Development (Third Education) Project	3/29/94	Credit	1
Cape Verde - Basic Education and Training Project	12/19/94	Credit	1
Guinea - Equity and School Improvement Project	4/7/95	Credit	15
Malawi - Primary Education Project	12/21/95	Credit	5
Ghana - Basic Education Sector Improvement Program Project	5/24/96	Credit	22
Gambia - Third Education Sector Program Project (APL I)	8/7/98	Credit	5
Nigeria - Second Primary Education Project	4/12/00	Credit	23
Total Amount Allocated for Quality and Learning Outcomes			1669

Direct And Opportunity Costs

Project	Date	Loan or Credit	Component Cost (US\$ million)
EAP			
Indonesia - Third Nonformal Education Project	11/8/91	Loan	16
Indonesia - Primary Education Quality Improvement Project	2/6/92	Loan	4
Malaysia - Third Primary and Secondary Education Sector Project	11/9/92	Loan	7
China - Basic Education in Poor and Minority Areas Project	8/8/94	Credit	8
China - Third Basic Education Project	2/23/96	Credit	2
Indonesia - Early Child Development Project	7/7/98	Loan	11
Indonesia - Sumatera Basic Education Project	3/17/99	Loan	24
Indonesia - Sulawesi and Eastern Islands Basic Education Project Loan 47.9 and Credit 15.93	3/17/99	Loan and Credit	29
ECA			
Brazil - Innovations in Basic Education Project	6/4/91	Loan	7
Mexico - Primary Education Project	8/28/91	Loan	51
Mexico - Second Primary Education Project	3/11/94	Loan	55
Uruguay - Basic Education Quality Improvement Project	3/25/94	Loan	8
Nicaragua - Basic Education Project	2/22/95	Credit	2
Honduras - Basic Education Project	3/8/95	Credit	16
Dominican Republic - Second Basic Education Development Project	10/17/95	Loan	1
Guatemala - Basic Education Reform Project	4/30/97	Loan	12
Colombia - Pasto Education Project	10/17/97	Loan	3
Uruguay - Second Basic Education Quality Improvement Project	7/6/98	Loan	0.1
Nicaragua - Second Basic Education Project	8/10/99	Credit	1
MENA			
Morocco - Rural Basic Education Development Project	1/28/91	Loan	2
Republic of Yemen - Basic Education Project	6/16/92	Credit	4
Egypt - Basic Education Improvement Project	3/5/93	Credit	0.4
Pakistan - Sindh Primary Education Development Program Project	2/6/90	Credit	4
Bangladesh - Female Secondary School Assistance Project	2/16/93	Credit	42
Bangladesh - Primary Education Development Project	3/5/98	Credit	9
SSA			
Benin - Education Development (Third Education) Project	3/29/94	Credit	7
Malawi - Primary Education Project	12/21/95	Credit	3
Zambia - Basic Education Subsector Investment Program (BESSIP) Project (APL I)	3/5/99	Credit	0.1
Total Amount Allocated			326

Considering Socio-Cultural Factors

Project	Date	Loan or Credit	Component Cost (US\$ million)
EAP			
Indonesia - Third Nonformal Education Project	11/8/91	Loan	1
China - Basic Education in Poor and Minority Areas Project	8/8/94	Credit	2
China - Fourth Basic Education Project	5/6/97	Credit	1
ECA			
Dominican Republic - Second Basic Education Development Project	10/17/95	Loan	1
Nicaragua - Second Basic Education Project	8/10/99	Credit	1
Colombia - Rural Education Project	3/10/00	Loan	12
MENA			
Republic of Yemen - Basic Education Project	6/16/92	Credit	1
Morocco - Social Priorities Program : Basic Education Project	5/9/96	Loan	10
SA			
Bangladesh - Female Secondary School Assistance Project	2/16/93	Credit	5
Pakistan - North-West Frontier Province Primary Education Program Project	2/16/95	Credit	2
Pakistan - Northern Education Project	9/30/97	Credit	3
Bangladesh - Primary Education Development Project	3/5/98	Credit	5
SSA			
Chad - Basic Education Project (Education 5)	4/16/93	Credit	1
Benin - Education Development (Third Education) Project	3/29/94	Credit	2
Gambia - Third Education Sector Program Project (APL I)	8/7/98	Credit	0.4
Total Amount Allocated to Support Socio-Cultural Factors			37

Policy Change and Institutional Building

Project	Date	Loan or Credit	Component Cost (US\$ million)
EAP			
Indonesia - Primary Education Quality Improvement Project	2/6/92	Loan	8
Malaysia - Third Primary and Secondary Education Sector Project	11/9/92	Loan	9
Vietnam - Primary Education Project	10/5/93	Credit	8
China - Third Basic Education Project	2/23/96	Credit	7
Philippines - Third Elementary Education Project	10/25/96	Loan	4
Indonesia - Early Child Development Project	7/7/98	Loan	2
Indonesia - Sumatera Basic Education Project (loan 54.5 plus 20.1 credit = 74.6)	3/17/99	Ln & Cr.	5
Indonesia - Sulawesi and Eastern Islands Basic Education Project Loan 47.9 and Credit 15.93	3/17/99	Ln. & Cr.	8
ECA			
Turkey - Basic Education Program	6/1/98	Loan	3
LAC			
Dominican Republic - Primary Education Development Project	5/23/91	Loan	5
Brazil - Innovations in Basic Education Project	6/4/91	Loan	6
Costa Rica - Basic Education Rehabilitation Project	10/18/91	Loan	1
Belize - Primary Education Development Project	11/8/91	Loan	12
Mexico - Initial Education Project	8/10/92	Loan	6
Brazil - Second Northeast Basic Education Project	4/20/93	Loan	26
Venezuela - Basic Education Project	10/13/93	Loan	31
Brazil - Third Northeast Basic Education Project	10/29/93	Loan	15
Mexico - Second Primary Education Project	3/11/94	Loan	9
Uruguay - Basic Education Quality Improvement Project	3/25/94	Loan	2
Brazil - State of Minas Gerais : Basic Education Quality Improvement Project	4/5/94	Loan	15
Brazil - Parana Basic Education Quality Project	6/8/94	Loan	11
Peru - Primary Education Quality Project	11/14/94	Loan	24
Saint Lucia - Basic Education Reform Project	12/22/94	Ln. & Cr.	1
Nicaragua - Basic Education Project	2/22/95	Credit	6
Honduras - Basic Education Project	3/8/95	Credit	6
El Salvador - Basic Education Modernization Project	9/8/95	Loan	8
Dominican Republic - Second Basic Education Development Project	10/17/95	Loan	4
Trinidad and Tobago - Basic Education Project	10/26/95	Loan	13
Dominica - Basic Education Reform Project	11/29/95	Ln. & Cr.	1
Grenada - Basic Education Reform Project	11/29/95	Ln. & Cr.	2
Panama - Basic Education Project	2/29/96	Loan	6
Guatemala - Basic Education Reform Project	4/30/97	Loan	8
Colombia - Antioquia Basic Education Project	10/17/97	Loan	14
Colombia - Pasto Education Project	10/17/97	Loan	1
Nicaragua - Second Basic Education Project	8/10/99	Credit	10
Colombia - Rural Education Project	3/10/00	Loan	3

MENA			
Algeria - Basic and Secondary Education Support Project	2/22/93	Loan	1
Morocco - Social Priorities Program : Basic Education Project	5/9/96	Loan	3
Egypt - Education Enhancement Program Project	10/21/96	Credit	6
Yemen - Child Development Project	2/29/00		1
SA			
Pakistan - Sindh Primary Education Development Program Project (FY91-95)	2/6/90	Credit	2
Nepal - Basic and Primary Education Project	3/27/92	Credit	4
Bangladesh - Female Secondary School Assistance Project	2/16/93	Credit	13
Pakistan - Balochistan Primary Education Program Project	3/10/93	Credit	6
Pakistan - North-West Frontier Province Primary Education Program Project	2/16/95	Credit	3
India - Second District Primary Education Project	5/9/96	Credit	58
Pakistan - Northern Education Project	9/30/97	Credit	3
India - Third District Primary Education Project	10/27/97	Credit	16
Bangladesh - Primary Education Development Project	3/5/98	Credit	9
Nepal - Basic and Primary Education Project (APL-I)	3/3/99	Credit	4
India - Rajasthan District Primary Education Project	3/29/99	Credit	30
India - Uttar Pradesh Third District Primary Education Project	11/15/99	Credit	61
SSA			
Nigeria - Primary Education Project	11/20/90	Credit	24
Rwanda - First Education Sector Project	3/1/91	Credit	2
Angola - First Education Project	5/1/92	Credit	5
Uganda - Primary Education and Teacher Development Project	3/1/93	Credit	19
Chad - Basic Education Project (Education 5)	4/16/93	Credit	2
Ghana - Primary School Development Project	5/17/93	Credit	5
Benin - Education Development (Third Education) Project	3/29/94	Credit	4
Cape Verde - Basic Education and Training Project	12/19/94	Credit	1
Guinea - Equity and School Improvement Project	4/7/95	Credit	4
Ghana - Basic Education Sector Improvement Program Project	5/24/96	Credit	2
Gambia - Third Education Sector Program Project (APL I)	8/7/98	Credit	2
Zambia - Basic Education Subsector Investment Program (BESSIP) Project (APL I)	3/5/99	Credit	1
Nigeria - Second Primary Education Project	4/12/00	Credit	9
Total Amount Allocated to support Policy Change and Capacity Building			595

Health

Improve Nutrition

Project	Date	Loan and Credit	Component Cost (US\$)
EAP			
Indonesia - Intensified Iodine Deficiency Control Project	11/18/96		20
LAC			
Honduras - Nutrition and Health Project	12/14/92	Credit	8
Nicaragua - Health Sector Modernization Project	5/11/98	Credit	7
Peru - Health Reform Program Project	11/22/99	Loan	4
MENA			
Yemen - Child Development Project*	2/29/00	Credit	0
Iran - Second Primary Health Care and Nutrition Project	4/3/00	Loan	19
SA			
Pakistan - Family Health Project	4/12/91	Credit	3
Bangladesh - National Nutrition Project	4/25/00	Credit	71
SSA			
Sierra Leone - Integrated Health Sector Investment Project	2/6/96	Credit	1
Madagascar - Second Community Nutrition Project	3/24/98	Credit	20
Madagascar - Second Health Sector Support Project	11/4/99	Credit	1
Zaire - Social Sector Project	11/15/90	Credit	2
Total Amount Allocated for Improving Nutrition			157

Prevent Childhood Diseases

Project	Date	Loan and Credit	Component Cost (US\$)
ECA			
Georgia - Health Project	4/2/96	Credit	1
LAC			
Honduras - Nutrition and Health Project	12/14/92	Credit	3
Peru - Health Reform Program Project	11/22/99	Loan	4
SA			
India - Immunization Strengthening Project	3/30/00	Credit	138
SSA			
Madagascar - Health Sector Improvement Project	5/7/91	Credit	14
Sierra Leone - Integrated Health Sector Investment Project	2/6/96	Credit	2
Senegal - Endemic Disease Control Project	4/11/97	Credit	5
Comoros - Health Project	1/30/98	Credit	2
Mauritania - Health Sector Investment Project	2/24/98	Credit	1
Madagascar - Second Health Sector Support Project	11/4/99	Credit	15
Total Amount Allocated for preventing Childhood Diseases			186

Increase Coverage and Access

Project	Date	Loan or Credit	Component Cost \$USmillion
EAP			
Indonesia - Intensified Iodine Deficiency Control Project	11/18/96		5
Malaysia - Social Sector Support Project	3/3/99	Loan	18
China - Ninth Health Project (Credit with Loan of 10 million)	4/14/99	Ln + Cr.	2
ECA			
Georgia - Health Project	4/2/96	Credit	8.5
LAC			
Honduras - Nutrition and Health Project	12/14/92	Credit	13
Paraguay - Maternal Health and Child Development Project	8/13/96	Loan	2
Dominican Republic - Provincial Health Services Project	12/15/97	Loan	24
Peru - Health Reform Program Project	11/22/99	Loan	73
MENA			
WBG - Education and Health Rehabilitation Project	5/23/95	Credit	4
Yemen - Child Development Project*	2/29/00	Credit	23
Iran - Second Primary Health Care and Nutrition Project	4/3/00	Loan	60
SA			
Pakistan - Family Health Project	4/12/91	Credit	25
India - Second Integrated Child Development Services Project	1/22/93	Credit	145
Pakistan - Second Family Health Project	1/25/93	Credit	27
Nepal - Population and Family Health Project	3/18/94	Credit	22
India - Family Welfare (Assam, Rajasthan and Karnataka) Project	5/26/94	Credit	47
India - Reproductive and Child Health Care Project	4/29/97	Credit	91
India - Woman and Child Development Project	5/27/98	Credit	138
SSA			
Malawi - Population, Health and Nutrition Sector Credit Project	2/1/91	Credit	40
Mali - Second Health, Population and Rural Water Supply Project	2/22/91	Credit	7
Zimbabwe - Second Family Health Project	4/30/91	Loan	25
Madagascar - Health Sector Improvement Project	5/7/91	Credit	8
Sierra Leone - Integrated Health Sector Investment Project	2/6/96	Credit	8
Guinea-Bissau - National Health Development Program Project	10/21/97	Credit	3
Eritrea - Health Project	11/17/97	Credit	15
Comoros - Health Project	1/30/98	Credit	3
Guinea - Population and Reproductive Health Project	10/26/98	Credit	2
Madagascar - Second Health Sector Support Project	11/4/99	Credit	16
Zaire - Social Sector Project	11/15/90	Credit	15
Total Amount supporting coverage and access to basic health services			869

Health Counseling and Training

Project	Date	Loan or Credit	Component Cost (US\$)
EAP			
Indonesia - Safe Motherhood Project: a Partnership and Family Approach	6/3/97	Loan	13
China - Ninth Health Project	4/14/99	Loan + 5 million credit	15
LAC			
Dominican Republic - Provincial Health Services Project	12/15/97	Loan	3
Peru - Health Reform Program Project	11/22/99	Loan	4
MENA			
Egypt - Population Project	2/26/96	Credit	2
SA			
Pakistan - Family Health Project	4/12/91	Credit	5
India - Second Integrated Child Development Services Project	1/22/93	Credit	16
Pakistan - Second Family Health Project	1/25/93	Credit	13
India - Family Welfare (Assam, Rajasthan and Karnataka) Project	5/26/94	Credit	21
India - Reproductive and Child Health Care Project	4/29/97	Credit	41
India - Woman and Child Development Project	5/27/98	Credit	130
Bangladesh - National Nutrition Project	4/25/00	Credit	13
SSA			
Malawi - Population, Health and Nutrition Sector Credit Project	2/1/91	Credit	8
Sierra Leone - Integrated Health Sector Investment Project	2/6/96	Credit	1
Guinea - Population and Reproductive Health Project	10/26/98	Credit	3
Total amount allocated for supporting health counseling and training for health personnel			287

Strengthen Maternal and Reproductive Health Services

Project	Date	Loan or Credit	Component Cost (US\$)
ECA			
Georgia - Health Project	4/2/96	Credit	1
LAC			
Paraguay - Maternal Health and Child Development Project	8/13/96	Loan	16
Peru - Health Reform Program Project	11/22/99	Loan	4
MENA			
Egypt - Population Project	2/26/96	Credit	15
Nepal - Population and Family Health Project	3/18/94	Credit	2
India - Reproductive and Child Health Care Project	4/29/97	Credit	131
SSA			
Madagascar - Health Sector Improvement Project	5/7/91	Credit	3
Sierra Leone - Integrated Health Sector Investment Project	2/6/96	Credit	2
Madagascar - Second Community Nutrition Project	3/24/98	Credit	1
Guinea - Population and Reproductive Health Project	10/26/98	Credit	5
Madagascar - Second Health Sector Support Project	11/4/99	Credit	6
Zaire - Social Sector Project	11/15/90	Credit	2
Total amount allocated to support reproductive health			189

Policy Change and Institutional / Capacity Building

Project	Date	Loan or Credit	Component Cost (US\$)
EAP			
Indonesia - Intensified Iodine Deficiency Control Project	11/18/96		4
Indonesia - Safe Motherhood Project: a Partnership and Family Approach	6/3/97	Loan	7
China - Ninth Health Project	4/14/99	Ln. and Cr.	9
ECA			
Georgia - Health Project	4/2/96	Credit	2
LAC			
Honduras - Nutrition and Health Project	12/14/92	Credit	1
Paraguay - Maternal Health and Child Development Project	8/13/96	Loan	1
Dominican Republic - Provincial Health Services Project	12/15/97	Loan	2
Nicaragua - Health Sector Modernization Project	5/11/98	Credit	14
Bolivia - Health Sector Reform Project (APL I)	3/31/99	Credit	4
Peru - Health Reform Program Project	11/22/99	Loan	7
MENA			
WBG - Education and Health Rehabilitation Project	5/23/95	Credit	2
Egypt - Population Project	2/26/96	Credit	2
Yemen - Child Development Project*	2/29/00	Credit	1
Iran - Second Primary Health Care and Nutrition Project	4/3/00	Loan	8
SA			
Pakistan - Family Health Project	4/12/91	Credit	15
India - Second Integrated Child Development Services Project	1/22/93	Credit	14
Pakistan - Second Family Health Project	1/25/93	Credit	8
Nepal - Population and Family Health Project	3/18/94	Credit	1
India - Family Welfare (Assam, Rajasthan and Karnataka) Project	5/26/94	Credit	21
India - Reproductive and Child Health Care Project	4/29/97	Credit	49
India - Woman and Child Development Project	5/27/98	Credit	38
India - Immunization Strengthening Project	3/30/00	Credit	4
Bangladesh - National Nutrition Project	4/25/00	Credit	3
SSA			
Malawi - Population, Health and Nutrition Sector Credit Project	2/1/91	Credit	5
Mali - Second Health, Population and Rural Water Supply Project	2/22/91	Credit	6
Madagascar - Health Sector Improvement Project	5/7/91	Credit	4
Sierra Leone - Integrated Health Sector Investment Project	2/6/96	Credit	3
Senegal - Endemic Disease Control Project	4/11/97	Credit	10
Guinea-Bissau - National Health Development Program Project	10/21/97	Credit	3
Eritrea - Health Project	11/17/97	Credit	2
Comoros - Health Project	1/30/98	Credit	2
Mauritania - Health Sector Investment Project	2/24/98	Credit	1
Madagascar - Second Community Nutrition Project	3/24/98	Credit	7
Guinea - Population and Reproductive Health Project	10/26/98	Credit	1
Madagascar - Second Health Sector Support Project	11/4/99	Credit	2
Total amount allocated to support Policy Change and Capacity Building			263

Social Protection

Basic Social Services

Project	Date	Loan or Credit	Component Costs (US\$)
EAP			
Cambodia - Social Fund Project	5/11/95		22
China - Southwest Poverty Reduction Project	5/18/95		45
Mongolia - Poverty Alleviation for Vulnerable Groups Project	5/22/95		4
Philippines - SZOPAD Social Fund Project	2/26/98		8
Thailand - Social Investment Project	6/15/98		159
Malaysia - Social Sector Support Project	3/3/99		26
China - Western Poverty Reduction Project	6/1/99		12
ECA			
Russian Federation - Employment Services and Social Protection Project	10/28/92	Loan	26
Kazakstan - Social Protection Project (Vol.2)	5/1/95	Loan	8
Romania - Social Development Fund Project	12/23/98	Loan	8
Moldova - Social Investment Fund Project	1/11/99	Credit	13
Armenia - Second Social Investment Fund Project	4/18/00	Credit	17
LAC			
Bolivia - Social Investment Fund Project	3/26/90	Credit	17
Honduras - Social Investment Fund Project	2/6/91	Credit	15
El Salvador - Social Sector Rehabilitation Project	5/31/91	Loan	14
Honduras - Second Social Investment Fund Project	5/18/92	Credit	7
Ecuador - Second Social Development : Health and Nutrition Project	6/29/92	Loan	57
Nicaragua - Social Investment Fund Project	10/26/92	Credit	22
Bolivia - Integrated Child Development Project	6/7/93	Credit	29
Bolivia - Second Social Investment Fund Project	6/8/93	Credit	33
Ecuador - Third Social Development Project	1/26/94	Loan	24
Honduras - Third Social Investment Fund Project (FHIS Second Stage)	6/16/95	Credit	25
Honduras - Fourth Social Investment Project	6/19/98	Credit	33
Colombia - Youth Development Project	7/10/98	Loan	3
Argentina - Fourth Social Protection Project	9/23/98	Loan	70
Guatemala - Second Social Investment Fund Project	10/26/98		12
Columbia - Community Works and Employment Project	4/18/00		90
Nicaragua – emergency social fund	No date		33
MENA			
Egypt - Social Fund Project	5/29/91	Credit	54
Yemen - Second Social Fund for Development Project	4/11/00	Credit	60
Djibouti - Social Development and Public Works Project	5/5/99	Credit	9
SA			
Pakistan - Social Action Program Project	3/8/94	Credit	149
Pakistan - Second Social Action Program Project	2/27/98	Credit	219
India - Andhra Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project	3/20/00	Credit	67

SSA			
Uganda - Alleviation of Poverty and the Social Costs of Adjustment Project (PAPSCA)	1/10/90	Credit	15
Cameroon - Social Dimensions of Adjustment Project	4/24/90	Loan	16
Chad - Social Development Action Project	5/2/90	Credit	12
Zambia - Social Recovery Project	5/21/91	Credit	18
Guinea-Bissau - Social Sector Project	1/29/93	Credit	4
Burundi - Social Action Project (Twitezimbere)	4/20/93	Credit	7
Zambia - Second Social Recovery Project	6/5/95	Credit	20
Angola - Social Action Project	11/28/95	Credit	21
Madagascar - Second Community Nutrition Project	3/24/98	Credit	5
Benin - Social Fund Project	4/22/98	Credit	8
Malawi - Second Social Action Fund Project	9/17/98	Credit	43
Togo - Pilot Social Fund Project	4/14/99	Credit	2
Cape Verde - Social Sector Development Project	4/30/99	Credit	15
Burundi - Second Social Action Project	7/7/99	Credit	7
Zambia - Social Investment Fund Project (ZAMSIF)	5/1/00	Credit	38
Total Amount Allocated To Support Basic Social Services			2046

Services For Children In Difficult Circumstances

Project	Date	Loan or Credit	Component Cost (US\$)
EAP			
Mongolia - Poverty Alleviation for Vulnerable Groups Project	5/22/95		0.2
ECA			
Armenia - Social Investment Fund Project	10/23/95	Credit	0.4
LAC			
Lithuania - Social Policy and Community Social Services Development Project	1/15/97	Loan	1
Bolivia - Second Social Investment Fund Project	6/8/93	Credit	2
Mexico - Program of Essential Social Services (PROSSE) Project	5/22/95		3
Honduras - Third Social Investment Fund Project (FHIS Second Stage)	6/16/95	Credit	1
Honduras - Fourth Social Investment Project	6/19/98	Credit	5
MENA			
Egypt - Social Protection Initiatives Project	6/16/99	Credit	2
SA			
India - Andhra Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project	3/20/00	Credit	22
SSA			
Uganda - Alleviation of Poverty and the Social Costs of Adjustment Project (PAPSCA)	1/10/90	Credit	3
Cameroon - Food Security Project	5/1/91	Loan	2
Guinea-Bissau - Social Sector Project	1/29/93	Credit	7
Malawi - Second Social Action Fund Project	9/17/98	Credit	1
Burundi - Second Social Action Project	7/7/99	Credit	2
Total Amount Allocated To Support Services For Children In Difficult Circumstances			49

Capacity and Institutional Building

Project	Date	Loan or Credit	Component Cost (US\$)
EAP			
Cambodia - Social Fund Project	5/11/95		3
China - Southwest Poverty Reduction Project	5/18/95		6
Mongolia - Poverty Alleviation for Vulnerable Groups Project	5/22/95		0
Philippines - SZOPAD Social Fund Project	2/26/98		2
Thailand - Social Investment Project	6/15/98		5
Malaysia - Social Sector Support Project	3/3/99		
China - Western Poverty Reduction Project	6/1/99		6
ECA			
Russian Federation - Employment Services and Social Protection Project	10/28/92	Loan	69
Kazakstan - Social Protection Project (Vol.2)	5/1/95	Loan	3
Armenia - Social Investment Fund Project	10/23/95	Credit	1
Lithuania - Social Policy and Community Social Services Development Project	1/15/97	Loan	2
Romania - Child Welfare Reform Project	6/9/98	Loan	0
Romania - Social Development Fund Project	12/23/98	Loan	1
Moldova - Social Investment Fund Project	1/11/99	Credit	1
Armenia - Second Social Investment Fund Project	4/18/00	Credit	3
LAC			
Bolivia - Social Investment Fund Project	3/26/90	Credit	3
Honduras - Social Investment Fund Project	2/6/91	Credit	3
El Salvador - Social Sector Rehabilitation Project	5/31/91	Loan	9
Honduras - Second Social Investment Fund Project	5/18/92	Credit	2
Ecuador - Second Social Development : Health and Nutrition Project	6/29/92	Loan	9
Nicaragua - Social Investment Fund Project	10/26/92	Credit	3
Bolivia - Integrated Child Development Project	6/7/93	Credit	7
Bolivia - Second Social Investment Fund Project	6/8/93	Credit	5
Peru - Social Development and Compensation Fund (FONCODES) Project	11/16/93		5
Ecuador - Third Social Development Project	1/26/94	Loan	4
Honduras - Third Social Investment Fund Project (FHIS Second Stage)	6/16/95	Credit	0
Argentina - Second Social Protection Project (TRABAJAR program)	6/2/97	Loan	7
Honduras - Fourth Social Investment Project	6/19/98	Credit	1
Colombia - Youth Development Project	7/10/98	Loan	2
Argentina - Fourth Social Protection Project	9/23/98	Loan	20
Guatemala - Second Social Investment Fund Project	10/26/98		3
Argentina - Integrated Drug Prevention Pilot Project (LIL)	4/30/99		4
Columbia - Community Works and Employment Project	4/18/00		6
Nicaragua - emergency social fund	No date		5
MENA			
Egypt - Social Fund Project	5/29/91	Credit	28
Yemen - Second Social Fund for Development Project	4/11/00	Credit	10
Djibouti - Social Development and Public Works Project	5/5/99	Credit	0

Project	Date	Loan or Credit	Component Cost (US\$)
SA			
Pakistan - Social Action Program Project	3/8/94	Credit	51
Pakistan - Second Social Action Program Project	2/27/98	Credit	31
India - Andhra Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project	3/20/00	Credit	18
SSA			
Uganda - Alleviation of Poverty and the Social Costs of Adjustment Project (PAPSCA)	1/10/90	Credit	5
Cameroon - Social Dimensions of Adjustment Project	4/24/90	Loan	3
Chad - Social Development Action Project	5/2/90	Credit	2
Cameroon - Food Security Project	5/1/91	Loan	5
Zambia - Social Recovery Project	5/21/91	Credit	2
Rwanda - Food Security and Social Action Project	5/1/92	Credit	1
Guinea-Bissau - Social Sector Project	1/29/93	Credit	2
Burundi - Social Action Project (Twitezimbere)	4/20/93	Credit	2
Zambia - Second Social Recovery Project	6/5/95	Credit	5
Angola - Social Action Project	11/28/95	Credit	3
Madagascar - Second Community Nutrition Project	3/24/98	Credit	8
Benin - Social Fund Project	4/22/98	Credit	5
Malawi - Second Social Action Fund Project	9/17/98	Credit	4
Togo - Pilot Social Fund Project	4/14/99	Credit	2
Burundi - Second Social Action Project	7/7/99	Credit	1
Zambia - Social Investment Fund Project (ZAMSIF)	5/1/00	Credit	30
Total Amount Allocated To Support Capacity and Institutional Building			416

Family and Community Based Support

Project	Date	Loan or Credit	Component Cost (US\$)
EAP			
China - Southwest Poverty Reduction Project **	5/18/95		45
Mongolia - Poverty Alleviation for Vulnerable Groups Project	5/22/95		6
Philippines - SZOPAD Social Fund Project	2/26/98		0.3
Thailand - Social Investment Project	6/15/98		29
Malaysia - Social Sector Support Project	3/3/99		13
China - Western Poverty Reduction Project	6/1/99		8
ECA			
Kazakstan - Social Protection Project (Vol.2)	5/1/95	Loan	13
Romania - Child Welfare Reform Project	6/9/98	Loan	1
Romania - Social Development Fund Project	12/23/98	Loan	4
Moldova - Social Investment Fund Project	1/11/99	Credit	1
LAC			
Colombia - Rural Development Investment Program (RDIP) does not belong here	7/5/90	Loan	6
Honduras - Social Investment Fund Project	2/6/91	Credit	1
Honduras - Second Social Investment Fund Project	5/18/92	Credit	1
Ecuador - Second Social Development : Health and Nutrition Project	6/29/92	Loan	4
Bolivia - Integrated Child Development Project	6/7/93	Credit	8
Mexico - Program of Essential Social Services (PROSSE) Project	5/22/95		167
Argentina - Second Social Protection Project (TRABAJAR program)	6/2/97	Loan	192
Honduras - Fourth Social Investment Project	6/19/98	Credit	3
Guatemala - Second Social Investment Fund Project	10/26/98		5
Argentina - Integrated Drug Prevention Pilot Project (LIL)	4/30/99		0
MENA			
Egypt - Social Fund Project	5/29/91	Credit	54
Egypt - Social Protection Initiatives Project	6/16/99	Credit	3
Yemen - Second Social Fund for Development Project	4/11/00	Credit	5
Djibouti - Social Development and Public Works Project	5/5/99	Credit	2
SSA			
Uganda - Alleviation of Poverty and the Social Costs of Adjustment Project (PAPSCA)	1/10/90	Credit	1
Cameroon - Social Dimensions of Adjustment Project	4/24/90	Loan	3
Chad - Social Development Action Project	5/2/90	Credit	3
Cameroon - Food Security Project	5/1/91	Loan	15
Rwanda - Food Security and Social Action Project	5/1/92	Credit	10
Guinea-Bissau - Social Sector Project	1/29/93	Credit	0
Madagascar - Second Community Nutrition Project	3/24/98	Credit	15
Benin - Social Fund Project	4/22/98	Credit	4
Malawi - Second Social Action Fund Project	9/17/98	Credit	13
Togo - Pilot Social Fund Project	4/14/99	Credit	1
Cape Verde - Social Sector Development Project	4/30/99	Credit	1
Burundi - Second Social Action Project	7/7/99	Credit	1
Total Amount Allocated To Provide Family And Community Based Support			639

Multi-Sectoral Projects (other than the social funds)*

Sectors Covered	Project Name
Education and SP	Bolivia – Integrated Child Development Project
Health and SP	Ecuador – Second Social Development : Health and Nutrition Project
Health and Education	India – Second Integrated Child Development Services Project
Health and Education	Kenya – Early Childhood Development Project
Health and SP	Madagascar – Second Community Nutrition Project
Health and SP	Malaysia – Social Sector Support Project
Health and Education	Philippines – Early Childhood Development Project
Health and SP	Romania – Child Welfare Reform Project
Health and Education	Sao Tome and Principe – Health and Education Project
Health and Education	West World Bank and Gaza – Education and Health Rehabilitation Project
Health and Educaton	Yemen – Child Development Project

*This list does not include projects classified as Social Protection projects that in nature are multi-sectoral projects.