

PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENT (PID) CONCEPT STAGE

Report No.: PIDC4461

Project Name	Bangladesh Urban Resilience Project (P149493)
Region	SOUTH ASIA
Country	Bangladesh
Sector(s)	General public administration sector (100%)
Theme(s)	Natural disaster management (100%)
Lending Instrument	Investment Project Financing
Project ID	P149493
Borrower(s)	Government of Bangladesh
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, RAJUK
Environmental Category	B-Partial Assessment
Date PID Prepared/ Updated	28-Mar-2014
Date PID Approved/ Disclosed	11-Apr-2014
Estimated Date of Appraisal Completion	
Estimated Date of Board Approval	16-Dec-2014
Concept Review Decision	Track II - The review did authorize the preparation to continue

I. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Bangladesh has maintained an impressive track record on extreme poverty reduction and shared prosperity since the country's independence in 1971. In the past decade alone, the economy has grown at nearly 6 percent per year, and human development went hand-in-hand with economic growth. Poverty dropped by nearly a third, coupled with increased life expectancy, literacy, and per capita food intake. More than 15 million Bangladeshis have moved out of poverty since 1992.

The strong economic growth prospects have fueled a massive population shift to Bangladesh's urban areas. The urban share of the total population of 150 million people amounted to approximately 29 percent in 2013, compared to 21 percent 20 years earlier. By 2050 the population will have grown to 200 million, and 52 percent will live in urban areas. Furthermore, the population density in major metropolitan areas is 1,900 people per sq. km. – among the highest in the world. The contribution of agriculture to GDP fell from 30 percent in 1990 to 20 percent in 2010, while the

contribution of the urban sector to GDP increased from 37 percent to an estimated 60 percent over the same period.

The sustained growth and rapid urbanization is exerting great pressure on urban development and the delivery of basic public services, and substantial efforts are needed to improve quality of life for all. Bangladesh's cities are characterized by an ever-widening infrastructure deficit and more and more people are bound to living in sub-standard conditions. Sound planning and development are lacking, and new projects are encroaching on already limited open space. Processes for quality control of construction and adherence to building code provisions and other standards are insufficient. Furthermore, the government lacks the capacity to tackle the threat of man-made and natural disasters within this context, putting millions at risk. To sustain accelerated and inclusive growth, Bangladesh will need to manage the urbanization process more effectively.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Sectoral Context

Bangladesh is the most disaster prone country in the world, and is highly exposed to a variety of hazards such as floods, cyclones and earthquakes. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has instituted disaster risk reduction policies and invested in infrastructure along coastal areas to mitigate the risk from floods and cyclones, primarily after the catastrophic cyclones of 1970 and 1991. Over the years, the GoB has demonstrated that investments in flood management and cyclone preparedness saves lives, reduces economic losses, and protects development gains. As a result, the Government's actions are often cited in the argument for proactively investing in Disaster Risk Management (DRM) globally. Despite these tangible gains, the vulnerability of Bangladesh's urban areas is not as well understood – or addressed – in the country's policy framework.

With 7 million people living in the jurisdictional boundaries of Dhaka City Corporation, and 15 million in the wider Dhaka metropolitan area, the greater Dhaka area is particularly at risk. Approximately 28 percent of the population is already classified as poor, and an estimated 300,000 to 400,000 poor migrants arrive in the city on a yearly basis. Land use planning regulation, and public service delivery in the urban areas of Bangladesh has failed to keep up with the pace of growth. The current regulatory environment is somewhat opaque and the enforcement mechanisms for urban development control do not address structural safety, creating an environment that lacks practical enforcement capability and accountability. In this context, physical and social vulnerabilities keep increasing and any hazards such as floods, building collapses, or earthquakes present a formidable threat to life and prosperity.

Recent events serve as grim indicators of the extreme vulnerability of the built environment in Dhaka. The collapse of the Rana Plaza building in Savar on April 24, 2013 resulted in the death of 1,127 people and was the latest and most deadly in a series of structural failures in the city. A report commissioned by the Ministry of Home Affairs concluded that poor site location, sub-standard building materials, and illegal construction had contributed to the collapse. The lack of local capacity to conduct search and rescue, which required heavy lifting equipment and specialized training, also resulted in a slow response process. The event highlighted the deficiencies in the emergency management system, which relied more on ad-hoc decisions rather than a structured response operation. A separate study by the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) assessed garment factories across the city and found that 60 percent were vulnerable to similar collapse. The tragedy in Savar has prompted the GoB to consider how to reduce disaster

risks in urban areas and simultaneously increase its capacity to respond more effectively to emergencies including disaster events.

Dhaka has also been identified as one of the 20 most vulnerable cities in the world to seismic risk . The nearest major fault line is believed to run less than 60 km from Dhaka, and although there is some uncertainty, research suggests that an earthquake of up to magnitude 7.5 is possible. This would have a dramatic, devastating impact on the city. Moreover, the city and its inhabitants are poorly prepared to respond to a crisis on this scale within the metropolitan area. A joint research project conducted by the University of Kansas and Dhaka University found that 83% of Dhaka’s residents do not consider themselves prepared for an earthquake.

Outside of Dhaka, the City of Sylhet - like many fast growing secondary cities in the region - suffers from a responsive rather than proactive approach to urban management and development. Sylhet is the third largest city in Bangladesh. Sylhet’s own five-year development plan acknowledges that “the shortage of administrative, technical and professional capacity is exacerbated by lack of coordination, an unwieldy bureaucracy and poor organization”. In this context, the city’s proximity to a fault line that crosses the country compounds vulnerability, and experts believe that Sylhet has the largest earthquake risk in the country.

Institutional Context

Government legislation, including the Government’s Standing Order on Disasters (SOD), gives the mandate to City Corporations to lead emergency response in the event of a disaster within their jurisdictional boundaries. A ‘City Corporation Disaster Management Committee’, or CCDMC, is mandated to coordinate all disaster risk management and response activities within the city. The Mayor is the Chairperson of the CCDMC. The CCDMC covers the full spectrum of DRM responsibilities from risk reduction, to emergency management and recovery. Activities expected of the CCDMCs include risk analysis, contingency planning, rescue and relief operations, and allocation of resources for rehabilitation. The City Corporations sit under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C).

City Corporations – similar to all urban local bodies (ULBs) – face constraints to function as strong, responsive and inclusive local government institutions, despite the progress made on the decentralization reform agenda. In particular, they have limited fiscal autonomy and decision making powers. In recognition of these urban governance challenges, Bangladesh’s Sixth Five Year Plan lays out the GoB’s priorities to address service delivery deficiencies, for example to provide greater clarity in the roles and responsibilities of ULBs, and improve coordination among service agencies.

In this context, the roles and responsibility of city authorities in disaster management services suffer limitations common with other city services; responsibilities are not well understood or executed, current structures are inappropriate and resource allocation is insufficient. Importantly, responsibilities tend to be structured around institutions and not around functions. The resulting multitude of coordination committees are highly ineffective in the context of a sudden onset crisis, when quick decision making is critical because assigning responsibilities over key functions has not been clearly established.

The Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakkha (RAJUK) – or Capital Development Authority of GoB – was

established in 1987 under the Ministry of Housing and Public Works (MoHPW). Its mandate is to lead planning and development in Dhaka City and peripheral areas, in coordination with city corporations, pourushavas and union parishads. RAJUK's jurisdiction extends beyond the administrative boundaries of the Dhaka City corporations to adjoining secondary cities. Amongst its responsibilities, the Building Construction Rules (2008) provide authority to RAJUK to enforce the national building code in addition to the Construction Rules themselves. Under this broad mandate, RAJUK plays an important role in steering the development of Dhaka and overseeing the implementation of construction codes and standards. The Local Government Act (2009) provides no mention on responsibility for enforcement of building codes, but assigns broad authority to local governments on health and safety matters. In practice, this creates ambiguity on responsibility for building safety.

At the national level, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) is the coordinating national agency for disaster risk and emergency management at a policy level. MoDMR is mandated to coordinate with operational agencies at different levels. At the highest level, the National Disaster Management Council (NDMC), headed by the Prime Minister, formulates and reviews disaster management policies. The Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Coordination Committee (IMDMCC), headed by the Minister MoDMR, implements disaster management policies and decisions of the NDMC, and is assisted by the National Disaster Management Advisory Committee. MoDMR, which houses a central Department of Disaster Management (DDM), coordinates national disaster management interventions across all agencies.

To better understand the physical risk, as well as the institutional and legal structures in place to manage the risk, the GoB has been working with the Bank since 2012 in preparation for the proposed project. This collaboration has been supported by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) and EMI (the Earthquake Megacities Initiative), to address seismic risk and the structural vulnerability of urban buildings and infrastructure. GFDRR has provided US\$1.5 million of grant support for technical assistance (TA) through the Bangladesh Urban Earthquake Resilience Program (BUERP). This support convenes government officials across ministries and agencies to: i) reach consensus on the level of seismic risk in Dhaka and hazards in other parts of Bangladesh; ii) increase the understanding of legal and institutional arrangements and “on-the-ground” practices related to urban DRM, iii) defining the context and parameters to make development plans and land use processes risk sensitive; and iv) establishing a data sharing platform.

Relationship to CAS

The Bank's Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) for FY 11-15 underscores the need for “reducing vulnerability to disaster” as a major area of support. It aims to: i) further strengthen and institutionalize preparedness, especially at the sub-national level; ii) mobilize resources for improved local preparedness and response management; iii) mainstream disaster risk reduction and mitigation across sectors and down to lower levels of government; and iv) extend key risk mitigation infrastructure such as shelters and coastal embankments.

The proposed Project is closely aligned with the CAS for FY 11-15. It also supports Bangladesh's Building Code Initiative and the DRM Framework/Law, with the objectives of improving construction standards and reducing urban vulnerability. It also aims to empower stakeholders with knowledge and create an environment for constructive dialog and foster consensus building and collective problem solving. These objectives are critical to sustainable economic growth and

poverty reduction by supporting the construction of resilient infrastructure while reducing the vulnerability of at risk populations.

The Project also directly supports the Bank's objectives of reducing poverty and boosting shared prosperity. Climate change and adverse natural events are recognized to have the greatest impact on the poorest populations, which generally live in higher-risk areas and have a diminished capacity to cope with and recover from disasters. Long-term development gains can be safeguarded from natural hazards by increasing urban resilience.

II. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Proposed Development Objective(s) (From PCN)

The proposed project development objective is to increase the effectiveness of disaster preparedness and response, while addressing existing and emergent risks in Dhaka and Sylhet.

Key Results (From PCN)

The Project will enhance the capacity of municipal public organizations in Dhaka and Sylhet to effectively prepare for, respond to, and recover from small and large emergency events. It will also identify an investment program to reduce critical vulnerabilities and will support an improvement in the quality of new building construction.

The key indicators for tracking progress towards the project objectives are as follows:

- (i) Establishment of an integrated emergency management communication system between Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC) and Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC), Sylhet CC, Fire Service, and Civil Defense (FSCD), DDM and MoDMR.
- (ii) More effective emergency planning and response system that assigned roles and responsibilities over core functions and is in line with international standards.
- (iii) More effective use of national resources and strengthened skills and technical capacities of the relevant emergency response units.
- (iv) Identification of long term physical vulnerability reduction investment program.
- (v) Improved capacity to enforce the quality of new building construction.

III. Preliminary Description

Concept Description

City-level actors are critical protagonists in the effort to develop resilient and livable cities in Bangladesh. This project seeks to create an enabling environment for coordinated, locally managed DRM. There are three core pillars of disaster resilience in urban settings, including: i) effective emergency management; ii) improved structural resilience through reduction of existing physical vulnerability; and iii) risk-sensitive land use planning and safe construction standards and practices to ensure sustainable growth.

A comprehensive approach to increasing urban resilience requires coordinated, long-term investment across all three pillars. This framework draws from the experience in urban earthquake resilience in other countries, notably the World Bank's Istanbul Seismic Risk Mitigation and Emergency Preparedness Project. The proposed project would serve as the first in a series, which will initially focus on Pillar 1, to improve the critical capacity and infrastructure for emergency planning and response. The proposed project will also lay the foundations for subsequent

investment in pillars 2 and 3 by identifying key risks in the built environment, and developing the practice of risk-sensitive urban development in the country.

With the key elements of effective urban response in place, future attention could then shift to reversing the trend of risk accumulation, and to increasing physical resilience through broader investments in priority sectors. Under this strategy, a second project would seek to further improve construction standards for future developments and reduce the existing physical vulnerabilities in Dhaka and major cities across Bangladesh including Sylhet. A third project could consider broader investment in priority sectors, for example water system, power system, transport, and construction of protective infrastructure.

There is significant consensus and demand for this investment, consolidated through the ongoing US\$1.5 million World Bank / GFDRR TA program that has been ongoing for the past two years. Through this assistance foundational outputs have been delivered, including guidebooks on elements such as hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment, legal and institutional approaches to DRM, risk-sensitive land-use planning, as well as the development of knowledge and data sharing technology and protocols. The TA program emphasizes collective problem-solving, shifting mindsets, and building consensus through multi-stakeholder thematic ‘focus groups.’ The Project will benefit from continued support from GFDRR-supported technical assistance, providing just-in-time access to global expertise.

Component A: Emergency Response Systems Improvement – US\$80 million

The objective of this component is to enhance the capacity of the targeted entities to effectively plan and respond to urban disasters. They include DNCC, DSCC, SCC, and FSCD. The program includes the development and implementation of an integrated emergency management system conformed to international standards including: i) establishing a uniform emergency command/management system; ii) improving capacity and infrastructure for emergency response including establishment of Emergency Operation Centers; iii) upgrading communication networks and equipment; iv) undertaking related emergency management training, exercises and drills; and v) establishing effective data sharing technology and protocols.

An integrated, inter-operable, coordinated system is essential to increase the effectiveness of emergency response activities and to distribute roles and responsibilities effectively. To establish this system, one Project Management Unit (PMU) will implement the two sub-components on behalf of the various nodal agencies. The PMU will be housed in DNCC and will coordinate closely with DSCC, Sylhet CC, FSCD, DDM and MoDMR. All Component requirements will be consolidated and implemented by the DNCC PMU.

This Component will require action by the MoLGRD&C and MoHA prior to the start of the Project. A Disaster Risk Reduction Management Cell (DRRMC) will be established within DNCC, DSCC, Sylhet CC and FSCD HQ. Identified staff will be provided with an initial training on the integrated emergency management system and the requirements of the DRRMC from the ongoing GFDRR TA. The DRRMC will be responsible for all stages of DRM (preparedness, prevention, mitigation, and response) within the respective agencies and will coordinate with the CCs & FSCD PMU formed during project implementation.

A1. City-level emergency communications and management information systems – US\$30 million

The objective of this sub-component is to support DNCC, DSCC, SCC, and FSCD to establish the necessary hardware, software, personnel and training for basic communications infrastructure for emergency response. Currently, key agencies in charge of response activities in Dhaka have insufficient means to rapidly communicate in times of emergency at the municipal level. Furthermore, there is no central Emergency Management Information System (EMIS), which is needed to handle and disseminate information. Following a diagnostic of needs and capacities, the EMIS will link first responders to city level and national authorities for purposes of early warning and response. This sub-component will be implemented by DCCs.

A coordinated emergency communication and management system will be established in DSCC, DNCC, Sylhet CC, FSCD HQ, DDM and MoDMR, and necessary resources and training will be provided to the concerned agencies.

A2. Emergency operations centers, warehouse facilities and essential emergency management equipment – US\$40 million

The objective of this sub-component is to support the establishment of emergency operations centers, stockpiling of warehouse facilities, and procurement of essential emergency management equipment for first-responder services in Dhaka. A needs assessment is currently underway through the World Bank / GFDRR TA program. Working in close consultation with local and national officials, the TA defines the physical layout requirements and identifies and prioritizes the specific equipment standards to be used and ensures that the initiatives supported through this project are coordinated with other initiatives by the government and international donors. This sub-component will be implemented by DCCs.

The system put in place requires the interlinked systems of emergency operation centers (EOC)s, warehouses and emergency equipment. EOCs serve as the nerves for planning, coordination and decision making in time-sensitive situations, including on the deployment of resources and providing situational updates and analysis. Warehouses are needed to pre-position emergency supplies, which should be readily accessible in emergency situations. In addition, emergency management personnel must have access to search and rescue equipment and facilities and training to support their efforts, both of which are currently overlooked. The project will support the renovations of the physical space assigned to the EOCs, the acquisition of equipment, such as response vehicles, upgrades of emergency medical support teams, rescue equipment, command vehicles, and personal protective gear.

Emergency operations centers will be established in the DSCC, DNCC, and Sylhet CC. Existing centers in FSCD HQ, DDM and MoDMR will be upgraded to similar capacity and operability as the ones in the CC's. The necessary resources and training on operations and management of EOCs and emergencies will be provided to the relevant agencies.

A3. Training, exercises, and drills – US\$5Million

The objective of this component is to train first responders and other officials and practitioners involved in response planning and management on skills, standards and techniques of an effective emergency management system. It includes also the preparation of targeted and city-wide drills and exercises with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including policy and decision makers,

community leaders, ward representatives, private sector companies, the media, and other segments of the population. The outcomes and lesson learned from these drills and exercises will serve as inputs to the emergency plans and protocols. This component will also include the organization of volunteers in a sustainable and effective manner and their continued training. This subcomponent will be implemented by DDM and FSCD.

A4. Assessment of the physical vulnerability of critical DCC Facilities – US\$5 million

The objective of this component is to undertake the structural assessment of selected DCC facilities and will establish a program for strengthening and retrofitting them for the purpose of emergency response and relief. DNCC and DSCC own, maintain, and operate a number of critical public facilities such as city halls, hospitals and health centers, social halls, recreation facilities, and educational facilities. These buildings would be relied on as emergency shelters, emergency response staging facilities, and first care facilities after a disaster. This subcomponent will be implemented by DCCs.

Component B: Address Risks in the Built Environment – US\$20 million

This objective of this component is to develop the consensus-driven analytical foundation required for longer term investments to reduce risks in the built environment of Dhaka and other cities in Bangladesh. This component will be implemented by DCCs and DDM, as outlined below.

B1. Understand the risks – US\$15 million

The objective of this sub-component is to identify at-risk public infrastructure and facilitate physical strengthening and retrofitting. It will focus on four types of critical infrastructure: i) public buildings that must be resilient such that decision-makers are available during crisis situations, ii) water systems that must be functional and must provide safe drinking water and capability for firefighting during emergencies, especially since risk of contamination is high; and iii) transportation systems that are critical for responding to emergencies in a timely and efficient manner. This will include sector specific infrastructure vulnerability assessments, and the identification and prioritization of c. US\$3 billion of vulnerability reduction investments. This sub-component will be implemented by RAJUK.

B2. Communicate the risks – US\$5 million

The objective of this sub-component is to assist the government in its policy formulation and planning processes to incorporate disaster risks into development planning. It will include putting in place the standards and programs for monitoring, evaluation, coordination and communicating risks within government and between government and broader civil society in order to facilitate science-informed decisions. A number of efforts have been moderately successful at assessing risks, but awareness remains low, and information is not shared in a way that facilitates decision making at the local level. This sub-component will bring together different actors, including government agencies, civil society, development partners, the digital volunteer community and citizens, and will be implemented by DDM.

Data sets will be utilized by engineering and specialized firms to determine which approach (for example between retrofitting and reconstruction) is most cost-effective. Furthermore, the data will

also inform emergency operations centers (e.g. by enhancing situational awareness and analysis), and will provide a critical advocacy tool among the public for addressing risks. A large scale communication campaign will be financed and supported under the subcomponent, including media advertisements, on-demand notifications through text messaging and the internet, and other communication tools as developed in the ongoing World Bank/GFDRR TA.

Component C: Support to improved construction, urban planning, and development – US\$15million

The objective of this component is to put in place the institutional infrastructure and competency to reduce long term earthquake vulnerability in Dhaka. It would address both the existing built environment as well as future development. Various focus areas to reduce urban vulnerability will be addressed, including; i) improved capacity to engage in risk-sensitive planning and development of controls for building code enforcement; ii) improvement in construction standards through engineer certification; and, iii) promotion of incentives for risk reduction. The subcomponent will support pilot projects for resilient urban redevelopment, and will engage key professional communities in training and planning exercises, including those involved in planning, engineering and property development. This component will be implemented by RAJUK and will include support to the three areas mentioned above.

C1. Capacity support to RAJUK – US\$5 million

This sub-component will improve the capacity of the MoHPW to enforce building construction standards, through the establishment of an Urban Resilience Unit (URU) within RAJUK. This is necessary to support RAJUK and will address the lack of human resources, both in number and capacity, within the agency. Staff will be identified and provided with an initial introduction to the requirements of the URU through the ongoing GFDRR TA. Through the Project, the URU will be further strengthened to promote risk sensitive land use planning processes, improve development control mechanisms, enforce zone ordinances, conduct hazard and vulnerability analysis, train officials on building codes and standards, and provide licensing and certification. The URU will coordinate closely with the RAJUK PMU formed during project implementation and will remain when the Project period has ended.

C2. Engineer certification program – US\$3 million

This sub-component will support the establishment of an accredited professional certification for structural engineers based on international best practices. It will build on documentation (e.g., certification bylaws, accreditation rules, and operating procedures) that spell out the various elements of the Certification Program. Other activities include selecting members of the Accreditation Board, identifying delivery institutions, promoting the program, and evaluating the demand through surveys and other means. The certification program will be established as a 2-year indicative program; however, in the long term, the incentive-based program should become financially self-sustainable through direct contributions by engineers and investments from the construction industry. While improving the implementation and certification of the building codes, RAJUK will be strengthened in their capacity to enforce the codes.

C3. Electronic monitoring system for building safety – US\$7 million

This sub-component will institute an electronic monitoring system for building construction and

development. Electronic construction permits will speed up the process for builders, inspectors, and plan reviewers, and provide for more timely information for all involved in both the public and private sectors. The system will include a broad array of task-specific tools for plan reviews, permitting, inspections, project tracking, fee collections, workflow management, and inter/intra-departmental communication. The software will be tailored to each jurisdiction's needs and can be scaled nationally. This will enable additional transparency throughout the industry and further promote safe construction.

Component D: Project Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation – US\$10 million

The objective of this component is to ensure effective implementation of the Project activities. The Project will have a complex implementation structure that engages several ministries focused on disaster preparedness and emergency response. The implementing units will develop appropriate methodologies and procedures for execution.

Due to the capacity building objectives of the project, it will be important to build M&E approaches into the project management structure. An M&E Officer in the LGD PMU will be charged with the responsibility of developing mechanisms to track and analyze the project's effects, including the resulting actions of key stakeholders – particularly the City Corporations. The project will also undergo an independent mid-term review and end-of-project evaluation. In addition, activities under the Bank's Governance and Anti-Corruption Action Plan will be implemented under this component. These activities are meant to provide real time evaluation of the investment program in order to highlight positive results and support the foundation of a longer term investment program.

Component E: Contingent Emergency Response – US\$ 0 million

Following an adverse natural or man-made event or that causes a major disaster, the Government may request the Bank to re-allocate project funds to this component (which presently carries a zero allocation) to support response and reconstruction . This component would allow the Government to request the Bank to reallocate project funds and designate them as Immediate Response Mechanism funds to be engaged to partially cover emergency response and recovery costs. This component could also be used to channel additional funds should they become available as a result of the emergency.

IV. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project	Yes	No	TBD
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	x		
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04			x
Forests OP/BP 4.36			x
Pest Management OP 4.09		x	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11			x
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10		x	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12			x
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37		x	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50		x	

Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60		x	
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V. Financing (in USD Million)

Total Project Cost:	125.00	Total Bank Financing:	125.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
International Development Association (IDA)			125.00
Total			125.00

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