

Country Trust Funds for Post-Conflict Reconstruction

The Bank also maintains country-specific funds to address post-conflict needs before normal development lending is possible. These include:

- US\$380 million for West Bank and Gaza (supplemented by the US\$269 million multi-donor Holst Fund);
- US\$60 million Kosovo community fund;
- US\$850,000 Georgia self-reliance fund for internally displaced peoples;
- US\$150 million multi-donor trust fund for emergency projects in Bosnia;
- US\$80 million multi-donor trust fund for East Timor;
- US\$12 million Sierra Leone multi-donor trust fund for DDR

Greater Great Lakes Demobilization and Reintegration Programme and Multi-Donor Trust Fund

This programme is intended to support the consolidation of peace and stability in the Great Lakes region of Africa through a comprehensive framework for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. The World Bank estimates that it needs US\$300 million dollars for the fund. The government of the Netherlands has recently contributed US\$100 million, making it the largest donor to date.

In addition to grants from the PCF, JPCF, Great Lakes and country trust funds, the World Bank also administers emergency credits. An example is the US\$170.6 million Ethiopia Emergency and Demobilization and Reintegration Programme.

World Health Organization (WHO)

Programming and Resource Allocation

WHO is currently implementing three SALW-related projects:

A Multinational Study of Small Arms and Health: In view of both the growing threat to public health posed by SALWs and the lack of reliable data on this topic, WHO has initiated a multinational study that will (a) collect and analyze available data on SALW injuries and death, and (b) conduct surveys SALW injuries and death in at least 10 countries for which data are currently unavailable. Planning and fund-raising for this study were conducted in 2001. The study will begin in 2002 and run until 2005.

Implementation of the Injury Surveillance Guidelines for Less-Resourced Environments: In late 2001, WHO published its Injury Surveillance Guidelines for Less-Resourced Environments, a manual for the collection of SALW-relevant data by public health authorities and other institutions, particularly in under-resourced regions. WHO is now working with countries to begin operationalizing these guidelines.