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THE WORLD BANK SECTOR TAXONOMY

JUNE 2025



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Operations Policy & Country Services

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SECTORS ARE

- High-level groupings of economic activities based on the types of goods and services produced,
- Used to indicate which part of the economy is supported by World Bank intervention, and
- Mutually exclusive.

SECTORS ARE NOT

- Reflections of the World Bank's administrative structure,
- Used to indicate methods of delivery of World Bank support or ways of doing business, or
- Measures of outcomes (for example, corporate priorities).

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

AI	Artificial Intelligence	ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
AML	Anti-Money Laundering	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance	FATF	Financial Action Task Force
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing	FCV	Fragility, Conflict, and Violence
CC	Call Center	FSAP	Financial Sector Assessment Program
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage	FSB	Financial Stability Board
CCSA	Cross-Cutting Solutions Area	GFS	Government Finance Statistics
CCUS	Carbon Capture, Usage, and Storage	GP	Global Practice
CDN	Content Distribution Network	GVC	Global Value Chain
CFT	Combating the Financing of Terrorism	HD	Human Development
CHP	Combined Heat and Power	HEMIS	Higher Education Management Information System
CoE	Centers of Excellence	IAIS	International Association of Insurance Supervisors
CRS	Common Reporting Standard	ICT	Information and Communication Technology
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture	IFFs	Illicit Financial Flows
CSM	Climate-Smart Mineral	IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Systems
CSO	Civil Society Organization	IOSCO	International Organization of Securities Commissions
CSP	Concentrating Solar Power	IoT	Internet of Things
DPO	Development Policy Operation	IPF	Investment Project Financing
DPS	Digital Public Services	ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
E&S	Environmental and Social	IT	Information Technology
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education	IXP	Internet Exchange Point
ECD	Early Childhood Development	LAN	Local Area Network
ECDE	Early Childhood Development and Education	LIC	Low-Income Country
ECE	Early Childhood Education	LLECE	Latin American Laboratory for the Assessment of the Quality of Education
ECEC	Early Childhood Education and Care	LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
EGMA	Early Grade Math	LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
EGRA	Early Grade Reading		
EMIS	Education Management Information System		
EMS	Energy Management System		

M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
MFM	Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment Global Practice	REIT	Real Estate Investment Trust
MIC	Middle-Income Country	SACMEQ	Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises	SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
MTPL	Motor Third-Party Insurance	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
NBFI	Non-Bank Financial Institutions	SHS	Solar Home System
NBS	Nature-Based Solutions	SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization	SOE	State-Owned Enterprise
NREN	National Research and Education Networks	SPL	Social Protection and Labor
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development	SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement
OT	Operational Technology	StAR	Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative
PASEC	Program for the Analysis of Education Systems	STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability	STI	Science, Technology, and Innovation
PIRLS	Progress in International Reading Literacy Study	STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
PISA	Program for International Student Assessment	TA	Technical Assistance
PPD	Public-Private Dialogue	TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
PPP	Public-Private Partnership	WAN	Wide Area Network
PV	Photovoltaic	WOAH	World Organization for Animal Health
R&D	Research and Development	WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

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AGRICULTURE, FISHING, AND FORESTRY [AAX]

Crops [AAH]

Definition

This sector describes every aspect of the productive process involving activities that enable annual and perennial crop production, through the provision of inputs and the supply of crop management services, be those manual or mechanized. All activities in crop production, from land preparation until harvesting, can be included here.

- a. The sector involves various systems of crop production including monocropping (entire field under one crop, for example, the extensive rice paddy fields in Asia), intercropping (field with alternate rows of different crops, as typically found among subsistence farmers in Africa and elsewhere), and mixed cropping (field with multiple crops seemingly randomly placed, as typically found in sustainable agriculture). It includes single cropping (one harvest per growing season, for example, annual crops such as cereal grains or cotton, or even going beyond one year, such as sugarcane) and multiple cropping (more than one harvest per growing season, typical in leafy vegetables).
- b. The sector includes a range of interventions to ensure
 - An appropriate policy/regulatory framework, for example, pricing policy including subsidies and public procurement;

- An appropriate institutional framework (public, private, and cooperative/associative sectors), for example, certification, legal framework governing cooperative and associative arrangements, out grower arrangements, and contract farming;
- Appropriate global public goods engagement (climate, natural resources, public health, and equity); and
- Access to knowledge (research, extension, advisory services, education, training, and capacity building).

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Cereal grains
- Cocoa
- Coconut
- Coffee
- Cotton
- Cut flowers
- Food crops
- Fruits
- Maize
- Nuts
- Oil palm
- Quinoa
- Rice
- Rubber
- Spices
- Sugarcane
- Tea

- Teff
- Tobacco
- Tree crops
- Tubers
- Vegetables
- Herbs
- Medicinal plants
- Wheat
- Dedicated fodder crops (crops grown exclusively for feeding animals, for example, forage sorghum and millet, alfalfa, and fodder legumes).

Examples of Excluded Activities

For agrovoltatics or solar photovoltaic (PV) energy installed on agricultural land, use [Energy Generation — Solar \[LLU\]](#).

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

AGF

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

ENB, WTR

Livestock [AAL]

Definition

This sector describes every aspect of the productive process involving domesticated animals (and farmed wildlife) along the value chains.

The sector encompasses various systems of animal production such as (a) grazing systems and extensive rangeland/grassland systems of production, exemplified by the nomadic system of Mongolia or the transhumant (seasonal movement of people with their livestock between fixed summer and winter pastures) pastoral and agropastoral systems of the arid and semiarid zones of Africa or the more sedentary subhumid and tropical grassland systems of Central and South America; (b) mixed crop-and-livestock systems and crop-livestock-forestry systems, which involve animals, crops, and trees being produced in the same area of land and make up the largest category of animal production in the world; and (c) the semi-intensive systems found in low-income country peri-urban settings or more intensive/industrial systems, which are more prominent in middle-income countries (MICs) and developed countries.

The sector includes a range of interventions to ensure

- An appropriate policy/regulatory framework,
- An appropriate institutional framework (public, private, and cooperative/associative sectors),
- Appropriate global public goods engagement (climate, natural resources, public health, and equity),
- Access to land and water (including the specificity of pastoral areas), and
- Access to knowledge (research, extension, advisory services, and education).

Note: The topic is multi-sector by nature, cross-referencing several Global Practices (GPs) and Cross-Cutting Solutions Areas (CCSAs).

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Public livestock sector reform; public and private veterinarians; veterinary statutory bodies; producers/livestock/herders' organizations, associations, and cooperatives; public-private partnerships (PPPs); livestock services providers; livestock/veterinary education, training, and research institutes; livestock extension services; veterinary pharmacies; and veterinary diagnostic and vaccine production laboratories
- Policies, legislation, regulations; World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) international standards and guidelines; Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) good practices guidelines; sanitary and phytosanitary agreement (SPS); and Codex Alimentarius
- Productivity of livestock sector, access to market, value chain, and international trade of livestock products

- Animal health, animal health services, veterinary services, antimicrobial resistance (AMR), pandemics, animal diseases prevention/surveillance/control/eradication programs, and compensation mechanisms
- Food safety of products of animal origin, identification, and traceability
- Animal welfare
- Breeding services, genetics, artificial insemination, and open access breeding system
- Feeding services, feed, and animal nutrition
- Water infrastructures—access and management
- Quarantine stations, border and inland inspection posts, transport, transhumance corridors, assembly centers, resting areas, slaughterhouses, and processing and marketing infrastructures (transformation, storage, and retail)
- Rangeland/grassland management, natural resources management, agro-sylvo-pastoral management

- Community-based disaster preparedness/management, mitigation programs, and resilience
- Waste/manure management, organic fertilizer, and bio-digester
- Animal husbandry, animal breeds, animal genetic resources, and biodiversity
- Meat, red meat, eggs, milk, dairy products, hides and skins, wool, and honey.

Examples of Excluded Activities

Fisheries (including aquaculture) are excluded. Use [Fisheries \[AAF\]](#).

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

AGF

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Irrigation and Drainage [AAI]

Definition

Support to abstraction, transfer, storage, conveyance, distribution, and application of water as well as its drainage for agricultural production.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

Investments in agricultural water delivery systems of any type and technology, including greenfield, rehabilitation, modernization operations, irrigation water supply, and drainage provision. These include all types and components of irrigation and drainage systems (for example, headworks, water storage reservoirs, pumping stations and electro-mechanical devices, main and secondary canals and structures, tertiary canals and distribution structures, pressurized conveyance systems, on-farm water application, subsurface irrigation, subsurface and surface drainage structures, and water use and drainage monitoring systems), solar-powered irrigation, and recession agriculture—encompassing both individual and collective irrigation and drainage systems.

Investments in agricultural water management aimed at climate adaptation and mitigation include climate-smart agriculture (CSA), nature-based solutions (NBS), and circular economy measures—pertaining to water in agriculture.

Technical support for development of irrigation and drainage, including support for upstream or feasibility studies; legal assessments and studies; and activities dealing with monitoring, training, and capacity development of irrigation and drainage-related public and private sector institutions (that are not captured by public administration or private sector development codes).

Note: For activities that improve efficiency of energy demand in this sector, see corresponding Theme code [241805] Energy Efficient Demand.

Examples of Excluded Activities

Use [Energy and Mineral Resources \[LLX\]](#) Sector code for reservoirs and dams used mainly for hydropower and agrovoltatics or solar power generation used for irrigation or drainage ([Energy Generation, Hydro \[LLH\]](#)).

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

AGF, WTR

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Agricultural Extension, Research, and Other Support Activities [AAB]

Definition

All activities to strengthen the technological or knowledge base within the agricultural sector (which encompasses the value chains for all crops and livestock and agricultural research and development [R&D]). Agricultural research is usually focused on the improved understanding of agricultural production processes and the generation of new technologies. Agricultural extension is focused on the application by farmers of all types of new technologies, sourced from domestic research, technology transfer from other countries, experiences of other farmers etc. Agricultural innovation is the preferred term to take account of the growing role of the private sector, including public-private partnerships (PPPs), and of partnership arrangements in changing and strengthening the technological base of the sector. The code also describes other public support services such as seed certification, market information systems, and business development services and covers public investments in agriculture education systems.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Agricultural R&D
- Activities in support of the governance of agricultural innovation systems
- Competitive grant and matching grant schemes to support agricultural innovation
- Participatory research and technology development

- Agricultural R&D partnerships between public and private agencies
- Agricultural training and education
- Extension and advisory services
- Capacity building of private sector and civil society agriculture extension and advisory services agents
- Capacity building of agro-entrepreneurs, agribusinesses, agro-dealers, and farmers, as well as agricultural or agribusiness technology demonstrations
- Support to agricultural centers of excellence
- Capacity building of agricultural research organizations and of agriculture extension and advisory services agents in agricultural ministries and other agencies
- The development and application of information and communication technology (ICT) in the agricultural sector, along the value chain, and for improved natural resource management
- Market information system business development support.

Examples of Excluded Activities

n.a.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

AGF

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

WTR

Forestry [AAT]

Definition

This code captures all the activities related to management of natural forests, plantations (from small- to large-scale), and tree planting in agricultural farms.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Participatory forest management
- Management of production forests (natural and/or planted), including operation of forest tree nurseries growing roundwood/pulpwood/firewood, forest fire fighting and protection, forest pest control, forest inventories, forest management consultancy services, and timber evaluation
- Production of non-timber forest products
- Forest conservation and biodiversity protection
- Tree planting on farms (agroforestry and silvopastoralism systems)
- Forest landscape planning and restoration
- Watershed management
- Forest-based mitigation actions (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation—REDD+)
- Tree-based resilience activities.

Examples of Excluded Activities

- Value chains for timber and non-timber forest products. This type of activity is to be covered under Agro-Industry, Marketing and Trade.
- Forest-based tourism. This type of activity is to be covered under [Tourism \[YYT\]](#).
- Activities focused solely on reforms and public administration related to the management of forests. These types of activities are to be covered by [Public Administration - Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry \[AAK\]](#).

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

ENB

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Fisheries [AAF]

Definition

Increasing the economic, social, and environmental benefits of capture fisheries and aquaculture through sustainable approaches.

Capture fisheries. This includes all collection, hunting, and capture of aquatic species, both marine and freshwater, destined for direct human consumption and commercialization via local, regional, and global markets as well as for fishmeal/fish oil, ornamental trade, aquaculture/ranching, and recreation/tourism. The sector encompasses many levels of organization and industrialization from subsistence fishing to artisanal commercial fishing, to large vessels capable of fishing for months and collecting tons of fish at a time. While some fisheries are sustainable and profitable, most are typically characterized by open access governance and subsidies leading to resource degradation/depletion and a subsequent poverty and vulnerability trap for fishers and their families. This topic is therefore multi-sector by nature, cross-referencing several Global Practices (GPs) and Cross-Cutting Solutions Areas (CCSAs) for the following aspects: sustainability and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), poverty resilience, fragility and conflict, climate, environment, nutrition, gender, and trade and competitiveness.

Aquaculture. Any activity related to the production, sale, development context, and/or technical support to aquaculture enterprises at all scales. It includes assessment and conservation of biodiversity used in or affected by aquaculture.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

Fisheries

- Sustainable fisheries management
- Sustainable aquaculture development
- Improvement of global fisheries governance
- Development of pathways to innovative fisheries financing
- Fish market diagnostics
- Support to aquaculture value chain analysis and improvement
- Support to the development of aquaculture technical services by the private sector
- Support to government capacity building in aquaculture
- Aquaculture small and medium enterprises (SMEs) finance and/or other support to commercial development of aquaculture businesses
- Regulatory, institutional, and/or policy reforms for improving the sustainability of aquaculture investments and development operations
- Investments and provision of technical support to the elaboration and implementation of an ecosystems approach
- Regulatory, institutional, and/or policy reforms for risk reduction in the aquaculture sector, including insurance
- Creation of aquaculture zones, parks, or other spatial solutions.

Capture Fisheries

- Participatory management/comanagement of fisheries
- Regulatory, institutional, and/or policy reforms for enabling sustainable fishing
- Protection of fishery ecosystem productivity and resilience through habitat protection, restoration, and zoning
- Marine spatial planning for fisheries management and tenure
- Improvement of global fisheries governance
- Development of pathways to innovative fisheries finance
- Analysis of employment options in coastal communities to reduce fishing capacity and effort
- Minimizing of the environmental impacts of poor fishing practices.

Examples of Excluded Activities

n.a.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

ENB

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Public Administration — Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry [AAK]

Definition

Activities supporting management, governance, and public administration of agriculture, fishing, and forestry sectors.

Note: "Agricultural" includes crops, livestock, capture fisheries, aquaculture, agroforestry, and timber and non-timber forest products.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Development, reform, and repurposing of agricultural sector policies, strategy, and public expenditures
- Administration of government agricultural programs including planning, monitoring, and evaluation of agricultural policies, strategy, and programs
- Cross-ministry/department coordination
- Institutional capacity building in agricultural ministries and public agencies
- Agricultural sector studies, surveys, and assessments led by the relevant ministries or public agencies
- Agricultural information system administered by the relevant ministries or public agencies.

Examples of Excluded Activities

n.a.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

AGF

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

ENB, WTR

Other — Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry [AAZ]

Definition

Use only if no other agriculture, fishing, and forestry sector is appropriate.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

n.a.

Examples of Excluded Activities

n.a.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

AGF

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

ENB, SSI, WTR



DIGITAL DEVELOPMENT [DDX]

Digital Infrastructure [DDI]

Definition

The code involves the acquisition and deployment of hardware, software, network resources, and services that enable the transmission, storage, and processing of data. It includes connectivity/internet/broadband infrastructure, which facilitates the transmission of data through various types of networks, and data infrastructure, which stores and processes data with the necessary computing hardware, resources, and platforms (data centers and cloud services).

The code includes policy and regulatory support to foster an enabling environment for digital infrastructure markets, including telecommunications, data centers, and cloud. Examples include telecommunications technical regulation, spectrum management, support to market liberalization and state-owned enterprise (SOE) privatization, universal service funds, national data hosting strategy, and cloud-first policy.

Note: For more details on enabling policies, see Theme Code [250100 and 250101] for telecommunications/connectivity infrastructure and Theme Code [250200] for data infrastructure.

In a project, connectivity infrastructure components may include investments in the first, middle, and last mile of broadband networks, either wholly or in part through public-private partnerships (PPPs), subsidies, or indirectly, through demand aggregation activities; policy and regulatory support as described above; and financing for affordable device access, such as the provision of risk-sharing facilities to unlock consumer financing for devices as well as end-user subsidies.

On the other hand, data infrastructure components may include the establishment of government-owned national data centers, development and migration of applications to government cloud platforms, and subscription to cloud-based services.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Deployment of broadband networks through regional and national backbone, backhaul and local networks (fixed, mobile, and satellite), submarine cable infrastructure, shared infrastructure, and alternative networks
- Local Area Network (LAN)/Wide Area Network (WAN) among government agencies and public institutions—for example, providing National Research and Education Networks (NREN) to schools and universities
- Voucher programs and subsidies/financing for access devices
- Deployment of data centers, internet exchange points (IXPs), content distribution networks (CDNs), and cloud computing platforms
- Deployment of Internet of Things (IoT), such as with mobile devices, computers, sensor networks, voice-activated devices, geospatial instruments, machine-to-machine communications, and vehicle-to-vehicle communications
- Replacement of existing power-inefficient data infrastructure with higher-efficiency equipment.

Note: See Theme Code [250100 and 250102] for a comprehensive overview of broadband-related activities and Theme Code [250200] for a comprehensive overview of data infrastructure-related activities.

Examples of Excluded Activities

n.a.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

DT

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

FCI, GOV, MTI

Digital Economy — Digital Industry

[DDE]

Definition

Activities that support development and job creation in domestic and export-oriented information technology (IT) industries that fall under the general umbrella of supply of IT products and services, defined as information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure, equipment, and digital data and other digital services. Activities aimed at integration of data-driven IT solutions in non-IT industry (smart industry) and smart infrastructure. Activities that strengthen digital economy strategy, policy, regulation and enabling environment, data economy, and data markets.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

Analytical work, advisory work, and investment operations focused on the following:

- National digital sector development strategy, planning and governance, and policy and regulatory environment
- Subsidy schemes or tax incentives to support investment and growth of digital sector firms
- Promotion of research, development, and innovation in the digital sector
- Skill development and job placement support targeting the digital sector (domestic or export oriented), including remote work facilitated through digital platforms
- Support for the integration of smart digital solutions into infrastructure and non-digital industry
- Promoting growth of data economy and data markets through policy interventions.

Examples of Excluded Activities

- General competition, taxation, and innovation policy at the national level and/or as applied outside the “digital sector,” as well as how they apply to broader digital transactions and start-ups or firms with digital/data business models and offerings
- General support for start-ups with digital business models (not explicitly targeted at the digital sector) or adoption of digital technologies by firms, which should use Theme Codes [120401] Entrepreneurship and Digital Entrepreneurship or [120300] Innovation, Technology, and Green Competitiveness
- General support for firms outside of the digital sector that use digital business model, which should use Theme Code [120302] E-commerce, Private Sector Platforms, and Cross-Border Digital Trade
- General support for creative economy sectors (outside of the digital sector) that may use digital technologies, which should use Theme Code [120404] Sector Competitiveness and Jobs

- General support for smart agriculture solutions, which should use Theme Code [251301] Digital and Data-Driven Agriculture.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

DT

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

EDU, FCI, GOV, INF, MTI, SPJ

Digital Social Sectors [DDS]

Definition

The Digital Social Sectors code encompasses activities that leverage digital technologies to enhance services and improve the quality of life for individuals and communities. This includes the use of digital tools and platforms to support sectors such as health, education, social protection, and community development, all aimed at serving the public interest and providing public goods.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Implementation of telemedicine services, electronic health records, and mobile health applications to improve access to health care and enhance health outcomes
- Deployment of e-learning platforms, digital classrooms, and online educational resources to enhance learning experiences and educational outcomes
- Use of digital platforms or approaches for the delivery of social protection programs, such as cash transfers, food assistance, and unemployment benefits
- Implementation of digital tools and platforms to support community engagement, participatory governance, and local development initiatives
- Use of digital solutions for emergency response during fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) incidents and natural disasters
- Support for the integration of digital technologies into social services to improve access for vulnerable populations.

Examples of Excluded Activities

- General support for digital infrastructure that is not specifically targeted at social sectors
- Activities that primarily focus on economic development or industrial applications of digital technologies
- Support for digital services that are not directly related to social outcomes, such as e-commerce or digital finance
- Activities where the digitalization aspect is not substantive and more tangential in nature. This includes projects where digital tools or platforms are used in a minimal or peripheral manner, without significantly enhancing the core objectives or results of the social sector initiatives. For example, using digital tools merely for project administrative purposes or communication without integrating them into the primary service delivery or impact mechanism.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

DT

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

EDU, FCI, GOV, HNP, POV, SPJ, SSI

Digital Government — Public Administration [DDG]

Definition

This code refers to digital transformation that strengthens public administration, government service delivery, and shared resources through digital public infrastructure (DPI) and generates positive spillovers for private sector digitalization. It encompasses Technical Assistance (TA) and financing aimed at implementing new or enhanced Digital Public Services (DPS) and regulatory reforms to enable and safeguard cross-sector digitalization and develop new markets for digital services. The efforts also include strengthening data governance and quality, boosting policy and regulatory frameworks, enhancing institutional leadership and capacity for digitalization, and supporting change management to effectively transition to digital services and transactions.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- TA and/or financing to support digital transformations for new or enhanced digital services—including for government service delivery and broader DPI, such as digital identity, digital payments, e-signatures, and data management (for example, base/foundational registers) and data sharing
- TA and/or financing to support policy, institutional strengthening, and regulatory reforms that enable digital services provided by governments and in partnership with the private sector while safeguarding public goods

- TA and/or financing operations to support digital transformations across sectors, leveraging integrated approaches to government services delivery, DPI, and digital foundations (cloud hosting, cybersecurity, broadband connectivity, digital skills, and so on)
- Institutional reform efforts that create Digital Service Delivery Units in the Office of the President, Office of the Prime Minister, and so on or similar structures to ensure consistent digital transformation across the whole of government
- Investments in digital policy and regulatory frameworks to strengthen the enabling environment for digital transformation.

Examples of Excluded Activities

- Support for digital systems that are primarily intended to support specific sectoral use cases, such as digitalization of health systems, education, and social protection delivery systems
- Physical infrastructure enabling digital connectivity, for example, expansion of internet coverage, expansion/reform of telecommunications sector, mobile communications, and mobile devices.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme
DT

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme
AGR, EDU, FCI, GOV, HNP, MTI, SPJ

Cybersecurity [DDC]

Definition

Cybersecurity is the practice of preventing, detecting, and responding to incidents in the digital environment through risk management. The goal of cybersecurity is to maintain the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of networks and data, hence fostering overall trust in digital transformation.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

Initiatives aimed at the development and capacity building of, among others:

- Cybersecurity diagnostics and assessments;
- National strategy, policies, and action plans;
- Cybersecurity and cybercrime legal frameworks;
- Cybersecurity institutional and governance structures;
- Critical infrastructure identification, its risk management, and protection;
- Cybersecurity incident response capabilities and investments in incident response teams and tools;
- Cyber crisis preparedness;

- Cyber skills development programs;
- Cyber academies and skills development programs;
- Cybersecurity awareness raising for the public at large or targeted audiences;
- Government-private sector engagement on cybersecurity;
- Cyber industry and ecosystem development; and
- Activities supporting cross-border or regional cyber collaboration.

Examples of Excluded Activities

Data protection and privacy-related activities not related to cybersecurity.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

DT

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

EEX, FCI, GOV, MTI



EDUCATION [EEX]

Early Childhood Education [EEC]

Definition

Early childhood education (ECE) targets children below the age of entry into primary education. While the design and intensity of such programs vary across countries, an ECE program should have an intentional education aim to promote children's socio-emotional and cognitive development and may also include an emphasis on improving children's physical development, health, and nutrition.

These programs may be referred to differently in different countries, such as early childhood development (ECD), early childhood development and education (ECDE), early childhood care and education (ECCE), early childhood education and care (ECEC), playschool, reception, pre-primary, kindergarten, school readiness, or preschool. There may also be overlap between childcare provision and ECE in some countries.

Countries offer ECE in different ways and may target different age ranges. In some countries, pre-primary education officially starts at age 3, and in others at age 4 or 5. Some countries split their early learning activities before primary school into phases:

- Early stimulation, childcare, creches, or nursery (generally for children of ages 0–2) are organized efforts to promote children's learning and can be delivered via center-based or home-based programs. An essential aspect of early stimulation is ongoing, attentive, and responsive interaction between the caregiver and the child. These programs can be delivered through a variety of sectors but would be counted as ECE only if they have an intentional education component for young children.
- ECE/pre-primary/preschool/kindergarten/reception (generally for children of ages 3–6) are programs that tend to focus on helping children develop the pre-literacy, pre-numeracy, and social skills they will need to succeed in school. These programs are generally delivered through the education sector. This subsector corresponds to the [International Standard Classification of Education \(ISCED\) level 0](#).

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Construction, refurbishment, and rehabilitation of ECE facilities, including energy efficiency measures in ECE facilities (note corresponding Theme code Energy Efficient Demand [241805])
- Furnishing and equipment of ECE institutions
- Development and expansion of ECE programs

- Childcare when it is designed to promote children's learning
- Teacher recruitment, deployment, and in-service training programs for ECE
- ECE curriculum development
- ECE reading, teaching, learning, and play materials
- Interactive audio instruction, interactive radio instruction, edutainment, or other tech-enabled efforts to promote early learning or provide parents with information to support children's learning at home (radio, TV, internet, and mobile)
- Measurement of child development outcomes and ECE classroom quality through ECE learning assessments and school readiness assessments
- Training and materials for parents and caregivers to facilitate children's learning (including early reading) at home
- Communication campaigns to increase ECE enrollment and parental engagement in ECE
- Efforts to target or promote ECE inclusion or support vulnerable populations (by ethnicity, region, socioeconomic status, disability, and so on)
- Community grants for ECE provision

- ECE-specific policies, plans, quality standards, legislation, and regulations. If the policy, plan, or regulation includes multiple sectors, code as [Public Administration — Education \[EFF\]](#).
- PPPs in ECE provision and administration. This includes for-profit private providers, nongovernmental organization (NGOs), faith-based organizations, community organizations, and any other providers outside of the public sector.

Examples of Excluded Activities

- Pre-service teacher training for early childhood education teachers should be coded as [Tertiary Education \[EET\]](#).
- School leadership training for ECE institutions should be coded under [Public Administration — Education \[EFF\]](#).

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

EDU

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Primary Education [EEP]

Definition

The primary education subsector corresponds to the [International Standard Classification of Education \(ISCED\) level 1](#). Primary education programs may also be referred to as elementary education or basic education, but in basic education, primary education is only the first stage/lower grades. Basic education is the combination of both primary and lower secondary education sectors.

Primary education programs are typically designed to provide students with fundamental skills in reading, writing, and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects such as history, geography, natural science, social sciences, art, and music. They focus on learning at a basic level of complexity with little, if any, specialization. The objective is the establishment of a solid foundation for learning in the preparation for lower secondary education.

Age is typically the only entry requirement at this level. The customary or legal age of entry is usually not below 5 years old nor above 7 years old. This level typically lasts six years, although its duration can range between four and seven years. Primary education typically lasts until age 10 to 12. Upon completion of primary education programs, children may continue their education in lower secondary education (ISCED level 2).

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Construction and/or rehabilitation of primary education facilities, including energy efficiency measures in primary education facilities (note corresponding Theme code Energy Efficient Demand [241805])
- Furnishings, equipment, and technology for primary education institutions
- Grants, scholarships, vouchers, conditional cash transfers, and targeted incentives for primary enrollment and attendance
- Primary education curriculum, textbooks, and teaching/learning materials
- Programs to improve access and equity in primary education, for example, activities that support girls' primary education, primary education in rural areas, inclusive education at the primary level, and social mobilization campaigns to encourage enrollment and attendance at the primary level
- Second chance, alternative, or reintegration programs for children who left school before completing primary education (this sector includes primary education of overage children)
- Teacher recruitment, certification, and deployment for primary education
- In-service teacher training programs for primary education

- Learning assessments at the primary education level, for example, support for Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS), Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) (4th grade), Program for the Analysis of Education Systems (PASEC), Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ), Latin American Laboratory for the Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE), and Early Grade Reading (EGRA)/Early Grade Math (EGMA) assessments
- School grants for quality improvement in primary education institutions
- Primary education policies, plans, legislation, standards, and regulations. If the policy or plan includes multiple sectors, code as [Public Administration — Education \[EEF\]](#).

Examples of Excluded Activities

- Pre-service teacher training of primary school teachers should be coded as [Tertiary Education \[EET\]](#).
- Primary education provision to adults is included under [Adult Basic and Continuing Education \[EEL\]](#).
- School principal training and school-based management for primary education should be coded as [Public Administration — Education \[EEF\]](#).

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

EDU

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Lower Secondary General Education [EEJ]

Definition

Lower secondary general education programs can be referred to as junior secondary school, middle school, or junior high school. The later grades of basic education programs are also lower secondary education. Lower secondary education typically begins after 4–7 years of primary education. It typically ends 8–11 years after the start of primary education with 9 years being the most widespread cumulative duration. At the end of lower secondary, pupils are typically of ages 14–16. Lower secondary education corresponds to the [International Standard Classification of Education \(ISCED\) level 2](#).

Some education systems divide lower secondary education into general and vocational tracks. Only general lower secondary education programs should be coded under this sector. Vocational programs should be included under code [Technical-Vocational Education and Skills Training \[EEW\]](#).

Lower secondary general education programs are usually organized around a more subject-oriented curriculum that introduces theoretical concepts across a broad range of subjects. Teachers typically have pedagogical training in specific subjects and, more often than in primary education, a class of students may have several teachers with specialized knowledge of the subjects they teach.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Construction and/or rehabilitation of lower secondary education facilities, including energy efficiency measures in lower secondary general education facilities (note corresponding Theme code Energy Efficient Demand [241805])
- Furnishings and equipment for lower secondary education institutions
- Grants, scholarships, vouchers, conditional cash transfers, and targeted incentives for lower secondary enrollment and attendance
- Curriculum revision, textbooks, and teaching/learning materials for lower secondary education
- Programs to improve access and equity in lower secondary education, for example, activities that support girls' lower secondary education, lower secondary education in rural areas, inclusive education at the lower secondary level, and social mobilization campaigns to encourage enrollment and attendance at the lower secondary level
- Alternative, second chance, or reintegration programs for children who left school before completing lower secondary education (this sector includes lower secondary education of overage children)
- Teacher recruitment, certification, and deployment for lower secondary education
- In-service teacher training programs for lower secondary education.

- Learning assessments at the lower secondary education level, for example, support for Program for International Student Assessment (PISA), Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) (8th grade), and national assessments of lower secondary students.
- Lower secondary education policies, plans, legislation, standards, and regulations. If the policy or plan includes multiple sectors, code as [Public Administration — Education \[EEF\]](#).
- School grants for the provision of quality improvement in lower secondary education institutions.

- Pre-service teacher training of lower secondary teachers should be coded as [Tertiary Education \[EET\]](#).
- Secondary education provision to adults is included under [Adult Basic and Continuing Education \[EEL\]](#).

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

EDU

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Examples of Excluded Activities

- School principal training and school-based management for lower secondary education should be coded as [Public Administration — Education \[EEF\]](#).
- Vocational education on the lower secondary level should be coded as [Technical-Vocational Education and Skills Training \[EEW\]](#).

Upper Secondary General Education [EEU]

Definition

Upper secondary general education can be referred to as senior secondary school, high school, or senior high school. Upper secondary education programs are typically designed to prepare students for tertiary education or provide skills relevant to employment, or both. Some education systems divide upper secondary education into general and vocational tracks. Only general upper secondary education programs should be coded under this sector. Vocational programs should be included under [Technical-Vocational Education and Skills Training \[EEW\]](#).

Upper secondary education begins 8–11 years after the beginning of primary education, typically when pupils are between ages 14 and 16. Upper secondary ends 12 or 13 years after the beginning of primary education or around age 17 or 18, with 12 years being the most widespread cumulative duration. Upper secondary general education corresponds with the [International Standard Classification of Education \(ISCED\) level 3](#).

Upper secondary general education programs offer students more varied, specialized, and in-depth instruction than lower secondary programs. They are more differentiated with an increased range of options and streams available. Teachers are often highly qualified in the subjects or fields of specialization they teach.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Construction and/or rehabilitation of upper secondary education facilities, including energy efficiency measures in upper secondary general education facilities (note corresponding Theme code Energy Efficient Demand [241805])
- Furnishings and equipment for upper secondary education institutions
- Grants, scholarships, vouchers, conditional cash transfers, and targeted incentives for upper secondary enrollment and attendance
- Curriculum revision, textbooks, and teaching/learning materials for upper secondary education
- Programs to improve access and equity in upper secondary education, for example, activities that support girls' upper secondary education, upper secondary education in rural areas, inclusive education at the upper secondary level, and social mobilization campaigns to encourage enrollment and attendance at the upper secondary level
- Alternative education programs for children who left school before completing upper secondary education
- Teacher recruitment, certification, and deployment for upper secondary education
- In-service teacher training programs for upper secondary education

- National or international learning assessments at the upper secondary education level
- Upper secondary education policies, plans, legislation, standards, and regulations. If the policy or plan includes multiple sectors, code as [Public Administration — Education \[EEF\]](#).
- School grants for the provision of quality improvement in upper secondary education institutions.

Examples of Excluded Activities

- School principal training and school-based management for upper secondary education should be coded as [Public Administration — Education \[EEF\]](#).
- Vocational education at the upper secondary level should be coded as [Technical-Vocational Education and Skills Training \[EEW\]](#).

- Pre-service teacher training of future upper secondary teachers should be coded as [Tertiary Education \[EET\]](#).
- Secondary education provision to adults is included under [Adult Basic and Continuing Education \[EEL\]](#).

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

EDU

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Tertiary Education [EET]

Definition

Tertiary education builds on upper secondary education and provides learning activities in advanced fields of education. The content of programs at the tertiary level is more complex and tends to be more specialized than in lower educational levels.

Tertiary education includes what is commonly understood as academic education, but also includes advanced professional/vocational education in fields like law and medicine. It comprises the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) levels 5–8, which are labeled as

- Short-cycle tertiary education/associate degree level (ISCED 5),
- Bachelor's or equivalent level (ISCED 6),
- Master's or equivalent level (ISCED 7), and
- Doctoral or equivalent level (ISCED 8)

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Construction and/or rehabilitation of tertiary education facilities such as student housing, laboratories, administration buildings, and libraries, including energy efficiency measures in tertiary education facilities (note corresponding Theme code Energy Efficient Demand [241805])
- Furnishings, equipment, and technology for tertiary education institutions
- Grants, scholarships, loans, and targeted incentives for tertiary enrollment and attendance

- Curriculum reforms and qualification frameworks
- Textbooks and teaching/learning materials for tertiary education
- Pedagogical and content training of tertiary education faculty
- Post-secondary level examination/certification systems
- Graduate tracer studies and feedback mechanisms on the quality of tertiary education
- Training of university administrators
- University accreditation and quality assurance systems
- Grants/financing to fund university development plans
- Establishment or strengthening of university governing bodies/boards
- Partnerships between universities or programs
- Creation of Centers of Excellence (CoE) in tertiary education institutions
- Public/private partnerships (PPPs) in the provision, financing, and/or administration of tertiary education
- Revenue generation activities for tertiary education institutions
- Tertiary education policies, plans, legislation, standards, and regulations. If the policy or plan includes multiple sectors, code as [Public Administration — Education \[EEF\]](#).

- Pre-service teacher training programs for pre-primary, primary, and secondary education
- Science, technology, and innovation (STI) activities in tertiary education institutions including research and development (R&D), training knowledge workers, technology acquisition and diffusion, and STI grants.

Examples of Excluded Activities

- For Higher Education Management Information System (HEMIS) development, use [Public Administration — Education \[EEF\]](#).

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

EDU

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Technical-Vocational Education and Skills Training [EEW]

Definition

Technical-vocational education and skills training activities support the institutions that train youth and adults to meet labor market demands for skills. Technical and vocational training programs are designed with a focus for learners to acquire the knowledge, skills, and competencies specific to a particular occupation, trade, or class of occupations or trades. Successful completion of such programs is intended to lead to labor market-relevant, vocational qualifications acknowledged as occupationally oriented by the relevant national authorities and/or the labor market.

Technical-vocational education and skills training can be delivered either at the secondary education level or at the post-secondary non-tertiary education level ([International Standard Classification of Education ISCED level 4](#)). Programs at this level can be referred to in many ways, such as technician diploma, primary professional education, or *préparation aux carrières administratives*.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Construction and/or rehabilitation of vocational education facilities, including energy efficiency measures in technical-vocational education and skills training facilities. Also see corresponding Theme Code Energy Efficient Demand [241805]).

- Furnishings, equipment, and technology for vocational education institutions
- Grants, scholarships, loans, and targeted incentives for vocational training enrollment and attendance
- Training of vocational instructors
- Development of occupational standards/ vocational curricula
- Assessment and certification of vocational learning
- Provision of financing/grants to vocational training institutions to expand capacity and/ or improve quality
- Private sector input into training curriculum and occupational standards
- Labor market counseling and guidance services for vocational students
- Private sector provision of vocational training
- Internship, apprenticeship, and other forms of work-based learning programs
- Tracer studies for vocational students and labor market information systems
- Skills and technical/vocational education policies, plans, legislation, standards, and regulations. If the policy or plan includes multiple education sectors, code as [Public Administration — Education \[EEF\]](#).

Examples of Excluded Activities

For quality assurance and supervision of vocational education institutions and management training of administrators of vocational training institutions, see [Public Administration — Education \[EEF\]](#).

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme
EDU

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme
SPJ

Adult Basic and Continuing Education [EEL]

Definition

Adult basic and continuing education specifically targets individuals who are regarded as adults (over 18 years) to improve their literacy/numeracy skills; develop technical or professional qualifications; enrich their knowledge to complete a level of formal education; or acquire, refresh, or update their knowledge, skills, and competencies in a particular field. This also includes what may be referred to as “continuing education,” “recurrent education,” or “second chance education” for adults.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Adult literacy and numeracy programs
- Second chance education programs for adults
- Life/socioemotional skills, digital skills, and personal finance training for adults
- Entrepreneurship and business skills programs for adults outside of the vocational training system
- Distance learning and e-learning programs for adults
- Continuing education programs offered for adults
- On-the-job training offered to adults
- Recognition of prior learning for adults.

Examples of Excluded Activities

Learning activities for adults in tertiary education institutions or vocational training institutions should be coded as [Tertiary Education \[EET\]](#) or [Technical-Vocational Education and Skills Training \[EEW\]](#).

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme
EDU

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme
SPJ

Public Administration — Education [EEF]

Definition

Activities that support public administration, management, planning, execution, and supervision of the education sector at all levels of the system. These can include most central government activities such as education policy development, management information systems, institutional capacity building, sector assessments/research, human resources management, public-private partnerships (PPPs), strategic communications, and implementation of policy decisions. This sector includes education system management at the ministry/central level as well as management at the regional, provincial, local, and school levels (for example, school leadership, university administration, and vocational institution administration).

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Institutional capacity building in education ministries, regional/provincial/local education offices, and public education agencies
- School principal/head teacher training and performance assessment
- School-based management strengthening
- Training of university administrators and vocational education institution administrators
- Education sector research studies, surveys, and assessments
- Education management information systems (EMISs) and data collection/utilization
- Financial management system improvement
- Decentralization
- Quality assurance and supervision system improvement
- Human resources management for the education sector, including staff selection, payroll systems, and performance management systems
- School infrastructure mapping and planning
- Development of education policies, strategies, legislation, and/or regulations. If a policy is developed for only one sector (for example, tertiary education), it can be included under [Tertiary Education \[EET\]](#). If it includes multiple sectors, it should be coded under this code [EEF].
- Results- and performance-based planning and management
- Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of education operations and increasing of government capacity for M&E
- Reorganization of school structure/school consolidations

- Ministry organization, institutional restructuring, and the creation of new institutions within education ministries
- PPPs in education administration
- Facilities and equipment for education administration.

Examples of Excluded Activities

Policies, plans, legislation, regulation, and standards that focus on one level of education should be coded under that level of education. If policies or standards include multiple sectors, they should be coded under this code [EEF].

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

EDU

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.



ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES [LLX]

Mining Sustainability and Mine Closure [LLM]

Definition

Activities relating to the act, process, or industry of extracting mineral resources or metals from mines and activities to close mines. Mineral resources include inorganic and organic matter extracted from the Earth's crust, such as hydrocarbons for processing and potential use as fuels to produce thermal or electric energy and metals.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Mineral/mining policy and administrative management. Mineral and mining sector policy, planning, and programs; mining legislation, mining cadastre, mineral resources inventory, information systems, institution capacity building, and advice; unspecified mineral resources exploitation—corresponding to Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) Common Reporting Standard (CRS) 32210
- Mineral prospection and exploration. Geology, geophysics, geochemistry; mineral extraction and processing, infrastructure, technology, economics, safety, and environment management—corresponding to OECD CRS 32220
- Fiscal or tax administration for the mining sector including defining policies to set up or fund sovereign wealth funds with revenue from mining
- Mine closure, especially including the closure of coal mines

- Mining and integrated landscape planning, including the repurposing of former mining land and other assets
- Public-private partnerships (PPPs) for mine closure
- Mining and environmental sustainability, including regulation of fugitive emissions from coal mines and remediation of former mining land
- Mining and social sustainability, including stakeholder engagement and activities to support people and communities affected by a transition from coal
- Value chains for climate-smart minerals (CSMs)
- Artisanal and small-scale mining.

Examples of Excluded Activities

- For production and supply of gases; hydrogen production; fossil fuel subsidy reform; and carbon capture, use, and storage, see other [LLX] codes as appropriate.
- For management of sovereign wealth funds, see code [Public Administration \[BBX\]](#).

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme
EEX

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme
n.a.

Gases for Energy Transition [LLG]

Definition

Activities related to the production or supply of one or the other type of gaseous fuel (including biogas) especially in the context of the energy sector, greenhouse gas emissions reduction, or decarbonization. This includes hydrogen, a gas that can emit zero greenhouse gases when combusted as a fuel and that also has nonfuel uses. It also includes, in applicable contexts, liquified natural gas (LNG) imports; methane, as may be recovered from underground and underwater deposits; and efforts to control leakage to the atmosphere of methane as fugitive emission management (when not inflamed) or gas flaring reductions (when inflamed).

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Production of hydrogen in any way, including electrolysis, steam methane reforming, methane pyrolysis, or byproducts from seawater chlorine generation
- Import and handling of natural gas, condensates, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and LNG
- Policy, laws, and regulations related to the above, including fiscal or tax administration and policies to set up or fund sovereign wealth funds from gas
- Activities for environmental and social (E&S) sustainability in relation to the above

- Regulation of gas flaring or venting and fugitive methane emissions from gas fields and gas pipelines, in applicable contexts especially
- Production of gaseous bioenergy, including facilities to capture or process landfill gas.

Examples of Excluded Activities

- Activities involving oil or gas prospecting, production, or refining, see [Other — Energy and Mineral Resources \[LLZ\]](#).
- Energy generation with gas, see [LLB, LLH, LLI, LLU, LLW, and LLN].
- Hydrogen or natural gas transport, see [Energy Networks and Storage \[LLT\]](#).
- Bioenergy, including landfill gas, see [Energy Generation — Bioenergy \[LLB\]](#).
- Fossil fuel subsidy reform, see [Public Administration — Energy \[LLP\]](#).
- Cookstoves using gas, see [Energy Generation — Non-Renewable \[LLN\]](#).
- Leakage control in association with oil and carbon capture, use, and storage, see [Other — Energy and Mineral Resources \[LLZ\]](#).
- Management and use of sovereign wealth funds, see [Public Administration \[BBX\]](#).

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme
EEX

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme
n.a.

Energy Generation — Solar [LLU]

Definition

Activities to generate electricity or heat from the sun directly or indirectly.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Solar photovoltaic (PV) installations, including ground-mounted, rooftop, distributed, and floating PV at all scales and contexts including utility-scale grid-connected, off-grid and rural solar home systems (SHS) (including integrated wiring and related appliances), and commercial residential PV installations
- Solar lanterns distribution and commercialization
- Agrovoltaics
- Solar pumps for water irrigation
- Solar thermal power generation—concentrating solar power (CSP) plants
- Solar cookstoves
- Solar-based heating and cooling, including solar water heating systems
- Policies, regulation, and business models to enable solar energy generation.

For this code, allocate mini-grid generation components proportionate to the share of energy supply inputs from renewable sources.

Note: While specific costs will vary by project, based on the existing portfolio, total generation costs may comprise around 40 percent of a typical comprehensive mini-grid project investment.

Examples of Excluded Activities

- Nonrenewable energy sources in hybrid systems should be coded under [Energy Generation — Non-Renewable \[LLN\]](#).
- Other forms of renewable energy in hybrid systems or jointly financed with solar should be disaggregated and coded under their respective codes [LLB, LLH, LLI, and LLW]. If not possible to disaggregate, use [Other — Energy and Mineral Resources \[LLZ\]](#).
- For policies, regulation, and business models to enable renewable energy generation that cannot be disaggregated and coded under their respective codes [LLB, LLH, LLI, LLU, and LLW], use [Public Administration — Energy \[LLP\]](#).
- Network components of mini grids are coded under [Energy Networks and Storage \[LLT\]](#). *Note: Distribution may comprise around 60 percent of a typical comprehensive mini-grid investment project.*

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

EEX

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Energy Generation — Wind [LLW]

Definition

Activities to generate electricity or heat from the kinetic energy of wind.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Onshore wind power generation
- Offshore wind power generation
- Wind farms, whether onshore or offshore
- Policies, regulation, and business models to enable wind energy generation.

For this code, allocate mini-grid generation components proportionate to the share of energy supply inputs from renewable sources.

Note: While specific costs will vary by project, based on the existing portfolio, total generation costs may comprise around 40 percent of a typical comprehensive mini-grid project investment.

Examples of Excluded Activities

- Nonrenewable energy sources in hybrid systems should be coded under [Energy Generation — Non-Renewable \[LLN\]](#).
- Other forms of renewable energy in hybrid systems or jointly financed with solar should be disaggregated and coded under their respective codes [LLB, LLH, LLI, LLU]. If not possible to disaggregate, use [Other — Energy and Mineral Resources \[LLZ\]](#).

- For policies, regulation, and business models to enable renewable energy generation that cannot be disaggregated and coded under their respective codes [LLB, LLH, LLI, LLU, and LLW], use [Public Administration — Energy \[LLP\]](#).
- Network components of mini grids are coded under [Energy Networks and Storage \[LLT\]](#). *Note: Distribution may comprise around 60 percent of a typical comprehensive mini-grid investment project.*

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

EEX

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Energy Generation — Hydro [LLH]

Definition

Activities to generate electricity or heat from the gravitational or kinetic potential of water.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Investments in hydroelectric generation components in power plants of any capacity per facility, including both greenfield and rehabilitation operations
- Multipurpose dams with a significant hydropower component
- Technical support for hydropower development, operation, and maintenance, including support for upstream or feasibility studies, capacity development of hydropower institutions, and applications of the Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Protocol or similar global standards
- Policies, regulation, and business models to enable hydroelectric generation. *Note: This code should be used for all types of hydropower plants (for example, reservoir and run-of-river) and dams to the extent they are used for energy generation.*

For this code, allocate mini-grid generation components proportionate to the share of energy supply inputs from renewable sources. *Note: While specific costs will vary by project, based on the existing portfolio, total generation costs may comprise around 40 percent of a typical comprehensive mini-grid project investment.*

Examples of Excluded Activities

- Pumped storage as a component of hydropower facilities is coded with other forms of energy storage under [Energy Networks and Storage \[LLT\]](#).
- For dams that do not include hydropower facilities, see [Irrigation and Drainage \[AAI\]](#) or [Other — Water, Sanitation, and Solid Waste Management \[WWZ\]](#).
- Nonrenewable energy sources in hybrid systems should be coded under [Energy Generation — Non-Renewable \[LLN\]](#).
- Other forms of renewable energy in hybrid systems or jointly financed with solar should be disaggregated and coded under their respective codes [LLB, LLI, LLU, and LLW]. If not possible to disaggregate, code under [Other — Energy and Mineral Resources \[LLZ\]](#).
- For policies, regulation, and business models to enable renewable energy generation that cannot be disaggregated and coded under their respective codes [LLB, LLH, LLI, LLU, and LLW], use [Public Administration — Energy \[LLP\]](#).
- Network components of mini grids are coded under [Energy Networks and Storage \[LLT\]](#). *Note: Distribution may comprise around 60 percent of a typical comprehensive mini-grid investment project.*

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

EEX

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Energy Generation — Bioenergy

[LLB]

Definition

Activities to generate electricity or heat from the combustion of organic matter from sustainable sources.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Biofuel-fired power plants making use of solids and liquids produced from biomass for direct generation of electricity or heat, also including biogases from anaerobic fermentation (for example, landfill gas, sewage sludge gas, and fermentation of energy crops and manure) and thermal processes (also known as syngas)
- Waste-fired power plants making use of biodegradable municipal waste (household waste and waste from companies and public services that resembles household waste, collected at installations specifically designed for their disposal with recovery of combustible liquids, gases, or heat)
- Bioenergy (power and/or heat) generated from solid biomass, biogases, and liquid biofuels including biodiesel and manufacturing of solid, liquid, or gaseous biofuels (for example, wood pellets)
- Biogas-based power plant
- Biodigesters
- Improved use of traditional fuels (wood, charcoal, dung, and agricultural waste) in cooking or household heating applications

- Policies, regulation, and business models to enable bioenergy generation

For this code, allocate mini-grid generation components proportionate to the share of energy supply inputs from renewable sources.

Note: While specific costs will vary by project, based on the existing portfolio, total generation costs may comprise around 40 percent of a typical comprehensive mini-grid project investment.

Examples of Excluded Activities

- Nonrenewable bioenergy, including nonrenewable waste-fired power plants, to be coded under [Energy Generation — Non-Renewable \[LLN\]](#). Peat is treated as nonrenewable on par with coal. Carbon capture, use, and storage should be coded under [Other — Energy and Mineral Resources \[LLZ\]](#). For forest management unrelated to improved use of traditional fuels, use [Forestry \[AAT\]](#).
- Nonrenewable energy sources in hybrid systems should be coded under [Energy Generation — Non-Renewable \[LLN\]](#).
- Other forms of renewable energy in hybrid systems or jointly financed with solar should be disaggregated and coded under their respective codes [LLH, LLI, LLU, and LLW]. If not possible to disaggregate, code under [Other — Energy and Mineral Resources \[LLZ\]](#).

- For policies, regulation, and business models to enable renewable energy generation that cannot be disaggregated and coded under their respective codes [LLB, LLH, LLI, LLU, LLW], use [Public Administration — Energy \[LLP\]](#).
- Network components of mini grids are coded under [Energy Networks and Storage \[LLT\]](#). *Note: Distribution may comprise around 60 percent of a typical comprehensive mini-grid investment project.*
- Manufacture of solid or liquid biofuels is coded under [Manufacturing \[YYM\]](#), and manufacture of biogas is coded under [Gases for Energy Transition \[LLG\]](#).

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

EEX

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Energy Generation — Geothermal [LLI]

Definition

Activities to generate electricity or heat from the thermal potential of the Earth.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Activities related to the development of geothermal power and heat generation (including exploration and development) and geothermal-based heating and cooling systems (including exploration and development)
- Geothermal energy-based power plants and combined heat and power (CHP) plants
- Geothermal-based heating systems
- Geothermal heat-pumps
- Policies, regulation, and business models to enable geothermal generation
- For this code, allocate mini-grid generation components proportionate to the share of energy supply inputs from renewable sources. *Note: While specific costs will vary by project, based on the existing portfolio, total generation costs may comprise around 40 percent of a typical comprehensive mini-grid project investment.*

Examples of Excluded Activities

- Waste heat recovery if waste heat is not of geothermal origin
- Nonrenewable energy sources in hybrid systems should be coded under [Energy Generation — Non-Renewable \[LLN\]](#).
- Other forms of renewable energy in hybrid systems or jointly financed with solar should be disaggregated and coded under their respective codes [LLB, LLH, LLU, and LLW]. If not possible to disaggregate, use [Other — Energy and Mineral Resources \[LLZ\]](#).
- For policies, regulation, and business models to enable renewable energy generation that cannot be disaggregated and coded under their respective codes [LLB, LLH, LLI, LLU, and LLW], use [Public Administration — Energy \[LLP\]](#).
- Network components of mini grids are coded under [Energy Networks and Storage \[LLT\]](#). *Note: Distribution may comprise around 60 percent of a typical comprehensive mini-grid investment project.*

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

EEX

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Energy Generation — Non-Renewable [LLN]

Definition

Production of electricity or heat from fossil fuels, nonbiodegradable municipal waste, industrial waste, other nonrenewable sources, or an energy source that cannot be determined.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Electric power or heat generation plants that are fueled by natural gas and related feed-in infrastructure (LNG terminals, gasifiers, and pipelines to feed the plant)
- Electric power or heat generation plants that use nonbiodegradable industrial and municipal waste as the energy source
- Power or heat generators fueled by a fossil fuel (off-grid, mini-grid, and grid backup)
- Conversion of power plants to combined heat and power (CHP) plants (fossil fuel-based plants)
- Partial substitution of power plants to bioenergy to the extent they will continue to use nonrenewable sources
- Waste heat recovery, cogeneration, and tri-generation where the primary fuel is nonrenewable
- Heat generation at the end user level for cooking or heating purposes from natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), including cookstoves that use any fossil fuels
- Nonrenewable bioenergy.

For this code, allocate mini-grid generation components proportionate to the share of energy supply inputs. *Note: While specific costs will vary by project, based on the existing portfolio, total generation costs may comprise around 40 percent of a typical comprehensive mini-grid project investment.*

Examples of Excluded Activities

- Network components of mini grids are coded under [Energy Networks and Storage \[LLT\]](#). *Note: Distribution may comprise around 60 percent of a typical comprehensive mini-grid investment project.*
- Renewable energy sources in hybrid systems should be disaggregated by technology and reported under the relevant Sector code [LLB, LLH, LLI, LLU, LLW].
- Carbon capture and storage (CCS)/carbon capture, use, and storage (CCUS) from energy generation should be coded under [Other — Energy and Mineral Resources \[LLZ\]](#). CCS/CCUS from industrial processes should be coded under [Manufacturing \[YYM\]](#).
- Hydrogen production from coal gasification should be coded under [Gases for Energy Transition \[LLG\]](#).

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

EEX

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Energy Networks and Storage

[LLT]

Definition

Activity for transporting or storing energy (electricity and heat) or gaseous fuels and energy-carrying media through a permanent infrastructure (network) of lines, mains, and pipes. This section includes the operation of electric and gas utilities, which control and distribute electric power or gas. Also included is the provision of steam and air-conditioning supply.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

Electric power

- Construction, rehabilitation, or operation of electric power systems (that is, consisting of lines, poles, meters, and wiring) that
 - Transmit bulk electric power from a generation facility to the distribution system and/or
 - Distribute electric power received from a generation facility or transmission system to the final consumer, including mini grids. *Note: While specific costs will vary by project, based on the existing portfolio, total network costs may comprise around 60 percent of a typical comprehensive mini-grid project investment.*
- Measures to refurbish or expand the capacity of transmission and distribution systems, improve operations (control and management technology, for example, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition [SCADA], energy management systems [EMSs], control centers, other forms of operational technology [OT]), improve reliability, reduce technical losses in systems, and thus improve energy efficiency (for example, resizing conductors and reactive power compensation for loss reduction) and system interconnections. They also include expanding access to electricity distribution through grid expansion or densification.
- Sale of electricity to users. Activities of electric power brokers or agents that arrange the sale of electricity via power distribution systems operated by others. This includes activities to reduce nontechnical losses or commercial losses and measures.
- Energy storage systems of all kinds and contexts including batteries and hydropower pumped storage.
- Demand-response measures.
- Operation of electricity and transmission capacity exchanges for electric power including regional power trade.

Gaseous fuels, steam, and air conditioning

- Distribution of natural or synthetic gas to the consumer through a system of mains; transportation, distribution, storage, and supply of gaseous fuels of all kinds (including all forms of hydrogen) through a system of mains; and gas marketers or brokers, which arrange the sale of natural gas over distribution systems operated by others, are included.
- Collection and distribution of steam and hot water for heating, power, and other purposes.
- Distribution of cooled air.
- Distribution of chilled water for cooling purposes.
- Storage of such fuels, steam, cooled air, or chilled water in an appropriate medium (for example, storage caverns) that are under the operational control of the provider.

Examples of Excluded Activities

- For the operation of water and sewerage utilities, see codes [Water, sanitation, and Waste Management \[WWX\]](#).
- Demand-side energy efficiency and activities to facilitate the use of electricity (for example, electric vehicle charging stations) and use of alternative fuels (for example, hydrogen fuel cells) should be coded by the respective end use sectors [AAX, BBX, DDX, EEX, HHX, TTX, WWX] or [Other — Energy and Mineral Resources \[LLZ\]](#). Energy pricing and market design should use [Public Administration — Energy \[LLP\]](#).

- For social protection measures such as rebates for electricity in the form of lifeline tariffs and subsidized connections to utilities, see [Social Protection \[SSA\]](#).
- Enterprise information technology (IT) that enables smart systems, for example, for energy smart grids, is coded under relevant codes under [Digital Development \[DDX\]](#).
- Hydrogen production, even if colocated with storage, should be distinguished into production. See [Gases for Energy Transition \[LLG\]](#).
- Distributed generation should be coded under the relevant form of generation. See renewable codes [LLB, LLH, LLI, LLU, LLW] or [Energy Generation — Non-Renewable \[LLN\]](#).

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

EEX

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Public Administration — Energy

[LLP]

Definition

Public administration in the energy sector seeks to support the government in the formulation and implementation of government policies.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Energy sector policy and planning, including setting of standards relating to reliability, safety, energy security, pricing, and market development such as lifeline tariffs
- Governance arrangements regarding setting of energy sector laws, policies, regulations, guidelines, and governance of energy sector state-owned enterprises (SOEs)
- Regulation of the energy sector, including of wholesale and retail electricity provision
- Reform in energy sector policy and strategy, including power tariff reform and fossil fuel subsidy reform
- Policies, regulation, and business models to enable renewable energy generation not covered by respective codes [LLB, LLH, LLI, LLU, and LLW]
- Technical assistance (TA), institutional capacity building, training, and other support activities provided to sector ministries and other government bodies not used in other [Energy and Mineral Resources \[LLX\]](#) Sector codes
- Administration of government energy sector programs

- Energy research, general sector studies, surveys, and assessments led by the relevant ministries or public agencies (not included elsewhere)
- Energy sector information system administered by the relevant ministries or public agencies
- Gas public administration not covered by [Gases for Energy Transition \[LLG\]](#).

Examples of Excluded Activities

- Social protection measures for electricity other than tariff design, such as rebates or subsidized connections to utilities, see [Social Protection \[SSA\]](#).
- Public administration specific to mining, see [Mining Sustainability and Mine Closure \[LLM\]](#).
- Investments in public buildings for demand-side energy efficiency, see codes [Public Administration \[BBX\]](#) or sector-specific codes such as [Health Facilities and Construction \[HHQ\]](#) or [EEP, EES, and EET] for schools and colleges.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme
EEX

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme
n.a.

Other — Energy and Mineral Resources [LLZ]

Definition

Energy and extractives activities for which a more specific code cannot be assigned.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Multiple or unspecified renewable energy generation when it is not possible to disaggregate by technology or fuel type
- Carbon capture and storage (CCS)/carbon capture, use, and storage (CCUS) associated with energy generation (for example, power plants) of any power source or associated with hydrogen production
- Energy efficiency of consumer appliances or residential lighting in general and for activities for which no other Sector code is appropriate (see corresponding Theme Code [241805] Energy Efficiency Demand)
- Legacy oil and gas operations not otherwise classified under [Gases for Energy Transition \[LLG\]](#).

Examples of Excluded Activities

- Renewable energy sources when it is possible to disaggregate by fuel or technology type code under [LLB, LLH, LLI, LLU, LLW].
- Legacy fossil-fired generation projects code under [Energy Generation — Non-Renewable \[LLN\]](#).

- Demand-side energy efficiency and activities to facilitate use of electricity (for example, electric vehicle charging stations) and use of alternative fuels (for example, hydrogen fuel cells) should be coded by the respective end use sector, such as [AAX, BBX, EEX, DDX, HHX, TTX, WWX].
- Coal mining closure and rehabilitation should be coded under [Mining Sustainability and Mine Closure \[LLM\]](#).
- CCS/CCUS associated with industrial processes should be coded under [Manufacturing \[YYM\]](#).

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

EEX

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.



FINANCIAL SECTOR [FFX]

Banking Institutions [FFA]

Definition

Shall be construed to mean any bank, trust company, bank and trust company, stock savings bank, or mutual savings bank, which is now or may hereafter be organized under the laws of a state or country.

Banking institution operations involve developing, applying, and adapting international standards to ensure a sound and inclusive legal, regulatory, and supervisory framework for banking institutions. The goal is for these frameworks to be conducive to financial inclusion and consumer protection, as well as to enable the expansion and modernization of core payments infrastructure and payment services. This sector work also includes support to governments to establish and strengthen legal and operational frameworks for anti-money laundering (AML) and combating the financing of terrorism (CFT), for the recovery of proceeds of crime under the aegis of the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR), as well as for corporate governance.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Engagement/collaboration with global initiatives covering the financial sector, such as the Financial Stability Board (FSB), the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and the Group of Twenty (G20)
- Support for the development and implementation of banking supervisory reforms and market development—including as part of development policy lending and technical assistance (TA) loans
- Financial sector strategy development and implementation, as well as the development of an enabling legal and regulatory environment
- Financial sector strengthening through bank restructuring and resolution, as well as crisis management and preparedness
- Support for the development of a legal and institutional framework for deposit insurance
- Strengthening of financial sector institutions
- Participation in the development of international standards and support to clients to ensure more resilient banking institutions (including against cybersecurity risks), safe and efficient financial market infrastructures, as well as frameworks for the promotion of financial integrity
- Assessment and promotion of international standards and best practices, including Basel Core Principles for effective banking supervision, AML/CFT standards (FATF), and Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) corporate governance standards
- Financial consumer protection regulation and supervision for banking institutions
- Payment system oversight reform and development
- Support to develop and implement frameworks for banking sector competition and level the playing field in the banking sector
- Expansion of access points and delivery channels

- Credit lines or risk capital or credit enhancement through financial institutions
- Financial market infrastructure development and modernization
- Monitoring and reduction of remittance costs
- Promotion of a risk-based approach to supervision, including for AML/CFT regimes
- Capacity building for AML/CFT stakeholders, including financial and nonfinancial sector regulatory and supervisory bodies, financial intelligence units, law enforcement, and the judiciary to tackle proceeds of crime
- Contribution to policy development in AML/CFT and “de-risking” (the elimination of correspondent banking services for financial institutions in developing countries)
- Preparation of policy and knowledge work on addressing illicit financial flows (IFFs) linked to financial sector work, at the global and country levels
- Building capacity of countries to engage in asset recovery through legislative actions and training activities, as well as case-related assistance, particularly through StAR
- Contribution to international policy guidance in asset recovery and anti-corruption, particularly through StAR, as well as the development of knowledge products

- Development of knowledge products and resources in asset disclosure regimes, particularly through StAR.

Examples of Excluded Activities

- Handling of macroeconomic crises (that is, rapid exchange rate devaluation)
- Domestic resource mobilization
- Public expenditure and financial accountability (PEFA) assessment
- Procurement and financial management
- Tax policy and administration, as well as activities related to IFFs covered under governance and other sectors.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

FCI

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Insurance and Pensions [FFD]

Definition

Insurance is a practice or arrangement by which a company or government agency provides a guarantee of compensation for specified loss, damage, illness, or death in return for payment of a premium, while a pension is a fund into which a sum of money is added during an employee's employment years, and from which payments are drawn to support the person's retirement and may provide other benefits for the person or their survivors. A pension may be a "defined benefit plan" where a fixed sum is paid regularly to a person, or a "defined contribution plan" under which a fixed sum is invested and then becomes available at retirement age.

Insurance operations involve market development, improved inclusion, and applying and adapting international standards to ensure a sound legal, regulatory, and supervisory framework for markets in developing economies.

The objective of pension system reform engagements is to improve the coverage of good quality pensions and to increase the supply of pension assets that can safely fund long-term investment.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

Insurance

Strategic reforms to insurance systems. Diagnostic reviews, creating reform road maps, supporting implementation through a wide range of technical assistance (TA) operations, particularly directed to:

- Enhancing regulation and supervision (risk-based supervision, risk-based capital including appropriate application of solvency II type approaches, on-site and off-site supervisory tools, reviews of primary and secondary insurance laws, crisis management and planning, protection schemes, consumer protection, and insurance taxation);
- Developing effective and inclusive insurance markets;
- Supporting the development of effective retirement incomes product markets;
- Advancing other specific market-driven initiatives—for example, Bancassurance distribution, Islamic products, motor third-party insurance (MTPL) and mortality table infrastructure); and
- Supporting more inclusive insurance markets through diagnostics and implementation support of proportionate regulation and supervision, ensuring an enabling environment for inclusive insurance (and not a barrier). If needed, expand from a supportive environment to one where key standard public good infrastructure and product designs are developed to lower barriers to entry and facilitate simplified but effective consumer protection.

Pensions

- Strategic reforms to pension systems. Design and support the implementation of public and private pension reforms through Development Policy Operations (DPOs) and TA, in collaboration with Social Protection and Labor (SPL) and Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment Global Practice (MFM). Reforms are developed to achieve the objectives of coverage, adequacy, efficiency, sustainability, and security. They consider macro, fiscal, market, and regulatory aspects.
- Developing private pension systems. TA and DPOs to support the design and development of private pension systems in the accumulation and payout phases. These include mandatory and voluntary schemes, both collective and individual, fully funded and risk sharing, tailored to country circumstances.
- Strengthening of private pension regulation and supervision capacity. TA and DPOs to governments and pension supervision agencies of client countries to strengthen their capacity to regulate and supervise private pension funds and ensure sound market development.

Our engagements with clients typically involve the following activities:

- Designing, reviewing, and reforming the overall pension policy framework in a country
- Drafting, reviewing, and revising the pension legislation and regulatory framework

- Building capacity for the supervision and oversight of the pension industry—including governance aspects
- Reviewing and improving the pension market structure and dynamics including distribution and access
- Reviewing and reforming the fiscal and taxation environment supporting the pension system
- Participating in Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) for institutional investors
- Partnering with standards-setting bodies, to ensure sound regulation and supervision of the financial sector—that is, International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS).

Examples of Excluded Activities

- Enhancing the public consultations, transparency, and accountability in the implementation of social programs—covered under Human Development (HD)
- Deposit insurance.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

FCI

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Capital Markets [FFK]

Definition

The key objectives of capital markets programs are to build capital markets as an alternative and/or complementary source of financing to support critical sectors such as corporate, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), housing, and infrastructure, thus supporting economic growth, and to transfer risks across different participants in the financial sector, thereby supporting the stability of the financial system. Programs include developing the enabling environment for capital markets transactions in general or for specific sectors (corporate, SMEs, housing, infrastructure, and so on) as well as support to key stakeholders (issuers, supervisors, industry associations, and so on).

Activities to develop an enabling environment for capital markets cover the legal and regulatory framework for securities issuance, investment, and trading, and for the supervision of market participants (issuers, investors, and intermediaries), tax framework, market infrastructure, and intermediaries. Activities to support key stakeholders include technical assistance (TA) to issuers (for example, ministries of finance, central banks, sub-sovereign entities, and private sector entities), regulators (for example, central bank and capital market regulator), and industry associations (for example, bond market association).

Programs are designed with an assessment of the current stage of capital markets development and institutional capacity in a country, taking a comprehensive view of financial sector needs, with a careful

sequencing of reforms to ensure that the prerequisites for successful reform implementation are present. Typical sequencing emphasizes government debt market development as the foundation for the development of nongovernment securities markets and derivatives markets. However, programs are tailored to country-specific circumstances.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Government debt market development
- Nongovernment debt market development
- Capital market instruments—for example, mutual funds, Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), securitized products, and sukuk
- Capital markets infrastructure
- Capital markets regulation and supervision
- Capital markets institutional capacity building
- Capital markets and corporates
- Capital markets and infrastructure finance
- Capital markets and SMEs finance
- Local currency bond market development
- Participation in Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) for capital markets
- Partnership with standard-setting bodies, to ensure sound regulation and supervision of the financial sector—that is, International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO), Group of Twenty (G20), and the Financial Stability Board (FSB).

Examples of Excluded Activities

- Development of pensions and insurance (see [Insurance and Pensions \[FFD\]](#))
- Development of the housing sector.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme
FCI

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme
n.a.

Public Administration — Financial Sector [FFP]

Definition

The financial sector is the set of institutions, instruments, and markets, as well as the legal and regulatory framework, that permit transactions to be made by extending credit (Global Financial Development Report).

Financial sector operations involve applying and adapting international standards to ensure a sound legal, regulatory, and supervisory framework for the financial sector. The objective of this framework is to strengthen financial stability and build countries' capacity for crisis management.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Strengthening of financial stability and countries' capacity building for crisis management
- Reform in finance sector policy and strategy
- Central bank strengthening and capacity building
- Engagement/collaboration with global initiatives covering the financial sector, such as the Financial Stability Board (FSB), the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and the Group of Twenty (G20).
- Assessment and promotion of international standards and best practices, including Basel Core Principles for effective banking supervision, anti-money laundering/combating the financing of terrorism (AML/ CFT) standards— Financial Action Task Force (FATF)—and Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) corporate governance standards
- Legal/regulatory reforms and strengthening of the capacity of public agencies involved in regulation (both prudential and non-prudential) of the banking sector, capital markets and non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs), financial intermediaries, and conglomerates
- Administration of government financial sector programs
- Financial sector diagnostics
- Finance sector studies, surveys, and assessments led by the relevant ministries or public agencies
- Activities aimed at financial sector monitoring, to prevent and resolve financial crises and mitigate their impact on the financial sector
- Improvement of financial sector integrity and transparency efforts
- Strengthening of institutional foundations of Islamic finance
- Strengthening of corporate governance of companies, state-owned enterprises (SOEs), and financial institutions

- Promotion of a risk-based approach to supervision, including for AML/CFT regimes
- Capacity building for AML/CFT stakeholders, including financial and nonfinancial sector regulatory and supervisory bodies, financial intelligence units, law enforcement, and the judiciary to tackle proceeds of crime
- Contribution to policy development in AML/CFT and “de-risking” (the elimination of correspondent banking services for financial institutions in developing countries)
- Preparation of policy and knowledge work on addressing illicit financial flows (IFFs) linked to financial sector work, at the global and country levels
- Capacity building of countries to engage in asset recovery through legislative actions and training activities, as well as case-related assistance, particularly through the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR)
- Contribution to international policy guidance in asset recovery and anti-corruption, particularly through StAR, as well as the development of knowledge products
- Development of knowledge products and resources in asset disclosure regimes, particularly through StAR.

Examples of Excluded Activities

Regulatory support provided to public sector agencies for macroeconomic management, including public expenditure and debt management, accounting, taxation, risk management, and procurement reforms.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

FCI

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Other — Non-Bank Financial Institutions [FFL]

Definition

Other non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs) (that is, cooperatives, microfinance institutions, remittances companies, and so on) operations involve developing, applying, and adapting international standards to ensure a sound and inclusive legal, regulatory, and supervisory framework for NBFIs in developing economies.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Regulation and supervision of deposit-taking and non-deposit-taking NBFIs
- Payment system oversight reform and development
- Competition and level playing field
- Expansion of NBFI access points and delivery channels
- Financial consumer protection regulation and supervision for NBFIs
- Strategy development and implementation for NBFIs
- Enabling of legal and regulatory environment for NBFIs
- Financial market infrastructures development and modernization for NBFIs
- Monitoring and reduction of remittance costs related to NBFIs.

Examples of Excluded Activities

For development of pensions and insurance, see code [Insurance and Pensions \[FFD\]](#).

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme
FCI

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme
n.a.



HEALTH [HHX]

Health [HHG]

Definition

The World Health Organization (WHO) [defines](#) health as “a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being” and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Listed below are activities that contribute to improving health, nutrition, and population service coverage and outcomes as well as financial protection.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Advisory services for health strategy development/health reforms
- Health research
- Monitoring and evaluation of health activities
- Prevention, detection, control, and treatment of communicable and noncommunicable diseases, including the provision of pharmaceuticals and other medical consumables
- Medical equipment and infrastructure
- Health system strengthening
- Promotion of healthy behaviors
- Health financing
- Public and private health service delivery
- Reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child, and adolescent health

- Nutrition interventions, including nutrition-specific interventions to address the immediate causes of malnutrition and nutrition-sensitive interventions to address the underlying determinants of nutrition through sectors such as health; agriculture; water, sanitation, and hygiene; education; and social protection (with an explicit intention of improving nutrition)
- Population dynamics and demographic transition in relation to human capital formation from a health perspective ranging from activities to lower fertility to activity to support healthy aging
- Training and learning activities for the health sector.

Examples of Excluded Activities

n.a.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme
HNP

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme
AGF, EDU, SPJ, SSI, URL, WTR

Health Facilities and Construction [HHQ]

Definition

Health facilities are places that provide health care, including hospitals, clinics, outpatient care centers, and specialized care centers, such as birthing centers and psychiatric care centers.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Provision of equipment and facilities comprising durable goods that are used in the delivery of diagnostic and treatment services, administration, and improved health information system
- Activities that support the construction and/or renovation of health facilities or provision of equipment to health facilities, such as large central hospitals, district hospitals, health centers, dispensaries, or health posts, for inpatient and outpatient care, maternity services, and preventive and curative interventions
- Energy efficiency measures for health facilities (note corresponding Theme code Energy Efficient Demand [241805]).

Examples of Excluded Activities

- Medical products used in the delivery of services, such as medicines, commodities, or vaccines
- Distributed energy generation and associated energy storage are coded under [energy Sector codes](#) [LLB, LLH, LLI, LLU, LLW, LLN, LLT].

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

HNP

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

SSI, URL

Public Administration — Health

[HHF]

Definition

Activities supporting the public administration of the health sector at the national and subnational levels.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Reform in health sector policy and strategy
- Administration of government health sector programs
- Institutional capacity building in health ministries and public agencies, including training and learning provided to staff
- Health sector studies, surveys, and assessments led by the relevant ministries or public agencies
- Health information system administered by the relevant ministries or public agencies.

Examples of Excluded Activities

n.a.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme
HNP

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme
n.a.



INDUSTRY, TRADE, AND SERVICES [YYX]

Agricultural Markets, Commercialization, Agribusiness, and Agriculture Finance [YYA]

Definition

The processing, storage, other logistics, and/or sale by private sector actors and producers' organizations of agricultural inputs and agricultural products (raw, semi-processed, or processed) destined for domestic, regional, or global markets and the provision of agricultural services by the private sector. This includes either direct financial support or the reform of policies, legislation, or regulations that enable, catalyze, or scale up access to finance and private sector participation in these activities, such as through the reform of and/or compliance with standards (for both health and quality), traceability, and asset-based tokenization for financing and trade.

Note: "Agricultural," "Agriculture," and "Agribusiness" include food and nonfood crops, livestock, capture fisheries, aquaculture, agroforestry, and timber and non-timber forest products.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Identification of needed investments and removal of policy distortions that hinder private sector development and entry of new players into new, more sustainable, strategic segments
- Review of state presence/state-owned enterprises (SOEs) in agricultural markets and competition, as well as monitoring of market power concentration in food global value chains (GVCs)
- Support to value chains analyses where these contain specific characterization of end markets
- Support the development of agricultural services by the private sector or through public-private partnerships (PPPs) in research and development (R&D), inputs, input distribution, extension/technical assistance (TA), transportation, storage, finance alongside value chains, packaging, and marketing, among others to meet quality requirements of higher-paying markets
- Improvement of access to markets, including to GVCs, facilitating direct access to buyers, local and international
- Agribusiness micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) development, including professionalization, aggregation, and business planning
- Access to finance supports, including financial services in all forms: debt, equity, grants, and so on (through digital means, financial institutions, and capital markets) for all value chains' players
- Development of agricultural chains to obtain the highest value for the product (fresh or processed), including distribution
- Support for reforms in transport logistics for agriculture: warehousing, road/rail/ports, and consolidation centers

- Regulatory, institutional, and/or policy reform for enabling environment of agribusiness, including food safety, inputs, and market policies and support for coordination and market platforms that improve supply chains
- Regulatory, institutional, and/or policy reforms for improving competitiveness of agricultural value chains (that is, cost, time, or risk reductions).
- Creation of agri zones, parks, or other spatial solutions with the stated end of increasing commercialized volumes of agricultural products
- Capacity building for business membership associations made up of primarily agribusinesses
- Facilitation of public-private dialogue between agribusinesses and the public ministries and government agencies regulating any agribusiness
- Support to farmer-owned businesses engaged in the sale, storage, and/or logistics of agricultural inputs, agricultural services, and agricultural products (raw, semi-processed, or processed) destined for domestic, regional, or global markets
- Facilitation of dissemination of market information to value chain actors and the use of digital platforms and information and communication technology (ICT) solutions.

Examples of Excluded Activities

It does not include studies or activities that look uniquely at production activities without specific and detailed attention to markets and the demand side, nor to the sale of agricultural products and derivatives by public institutions.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

FCI, AGF

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

ENB, FCI, WTR

Housing Construction [YYH]

Definition

Activities that directly support residential housing construction or reconstruction (that is, real estate development, post-disaster or post-conflict housing construction or reconstruction, as well as new construction for households be resettled).

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Construction/reconstruction of housing after conflict or disaster, including associated infrastructure
- Construction of housing for households to be resettled, including associated infrastructure
- Real estate development, particularly advisory services, policy, and regulatory frameworks, leveraging the value in land for development
- Policies, regulatory frameworks, and finance for housing construction
- Activities that improve efficiency of energy demand in this sector, including through retrofits, note corresponding Theme code Energy Efficient Demand [241805].

Examples of Excluded Activities

- Urban/neighborhood upgrading should be classified under the Services and Housing for the Poor Theme code [210200].
- Finance aimed at end purchasers instead of builders.
- Distributed energy generation and associated storage are coded under [energy Sector codes](#) [LLB, LLH, LLI, LLU, LLW, LLN, LLT].

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

URL

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

FCI

Trade [YYY]

Definition

The act or process of buying, selling, or exchanging commodities, at either wholesale or retail, within a country (domestic trade) or between countries (foreign trade).

Trade and competitiveness is supportive of an open, rules-based, predictable multilateral trading system, and among its objectives is to help countries participate in and enjoy the benefits of such a system. Key strategies for reaching these goals are supporting trade agreements, emphasizing trade and competitiveness at the core of national development strategies, and promoting trade-related reforms through effective aid for trade programs. The trade sector includes competition policy, trade facilitation, trade logistics, and trade policy.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

Trade policies and integration

- Streamlining nontariff measures
- Modernizing services regulations and trade
- Addressing poverty and labor impacts of trade policies and shocks
- Supporting global and regional integration, including free trade agreement negotiations and World Trade Organization accession.

Trade facilitation and logistics

- Strengthening trade corridors, supply chains, and trade logistics
- Modernizing border management

- Enhancing connectivity between firms, markets, and consumers.

Trade performance

- Promoting trade expansion and diversification.

Competition policies

- Eliminating anti-competitive market regulations
- Strengthening antitrust rules
- Promoting pro-competition trade sector policies
- State-owned enterprises (SOEs).

Examples of Excluded Activities

- Agribusiness—including agrichemicals, breeding, crop production (farming and contract farming), distribution, farm machinery, processing, and seed supply, as well as marketing and retail sales—and trade.
- Trade of electric power is coded under [Energy Networks and Storage \[LLT\]](#).

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

MTI

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

FCI

Services [YYS]

Definition

Assists client countries in building competitive, sustainable service sectors to drive growth and strengthen links between the industry and communities.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

Skills for competitiveness

- Private sector demand analysis
- Public-private dialog (PPD) and private market solutions
- Individual, firm, and sector-linked options.

Information technology (IT) enabled industries

- National and subnational strategies
- Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), Shared Services, Software, and Call Centers (CCs).

Creative industries

- Crafts, fashion, design, and media.

Examples of Excluded Activities

n.a.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

FCI

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Manufacturing [YYM]

Definition

The making of goods or wares by manual labor or by machinery, especially on a large scale. It helps clients identify sustainable growth opportunities in the manufacturing sector, address bottlenecks obstructing growth, and increase industry- and firm-level competitiveness to deliver increased investments, job growth, and improved inclusion within the sector.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Diagnostic work that examines avenues and barriers to manufacturing growth
- Technical assistance (TA) and financing support to address primary constraints facing manufacturing companies
- Improvement of access to production infrastructure, inputs, and markets.
- Addressing ineffective policies, regulations, and investor outreach
- Support for improved policies and frameworks on manufacturing, productivity, and innovation

- Activities to improve energy efficiency, electrification, or use of alternative fuels in industry
- Carbon capture and storage (CCS)/ carbon capture, use, and storage (CCUS) technologies for industrial processes other than hydrogen production
- Processes to produce solid or liquid energy products including solid or liquid biofuel (for example, pellets).

Examples of Excluded Activities

Processes to produce gases, including hydrogen and biogas, are coded under [Gases for Energy Transition \[LLG\]](#). CCUS for hydrogen production is coded under [Other — Energy and Mineral Resources \[LLZ\]](#).

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

FCI

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

EEX

Tourism [YYT]

Definition

An agency, institution, business, or industry that provides information, accommodations, transportation, and other services to tourists. Activities that support the design and implementation of sustainable tourism value chain strategies and capital investments at the national and subnational levels.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Tourism products/offerings development
- Tourism infrastructure
- Cultural and natural heritage preservation, conservation, adaptation, promotion, and valorization
- Integrated coastal zone management to support coastal tourism
- Management of protected areas to support nature-based tourism
- Urban regeneration of historical cities and heritage villages
- Community-based tourism and business development
- Legal and regulatory framework
- Tourism investment promotion
- Marketing and promotion
- Institutional development and tourism workforce development.

Examples of Excluded Activities

- Unsustainable activities with harmful impact on nature, ecological system, and local communities, or irreversible damage to cultural and natural heritage
- Distributed energy generation and associated storage are coded under [energy Sector codes](#) [LLB, LLH, LLI, LLU, LLW, LLN, LLT).

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

FCI

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

ENB, URL

Public Administration — Industry, Trade, and Services [YYF]

Definition

Activities that support client governments in designing and implementing government trade policies and strategies and delivering services.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Reform in industry and trade sector policy and strategy
- Administration of government industry and trade sector programs
- Institutional capacity building in industry and trade ministries and public agencies
- Industry and trade sector studies, surveys, and assessments led by the relevant ministries or public agencies
- Industry and trade sector information system administered by the relevant ministries or public agencies.

Examples of Excluded Activities

Regional energy trade policy should be coded under code [Public Administration — Energy \[LLP\]](#).

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

FCI

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Other — Industry, Trade, and Services [YYZ]

Definition

Any other industry, trade, and service to expand market opportunities and enable a country's private sector to develop for inclusive economic growth. This includes access to finance for actors in this other industry.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Identify and remove policy distortions that hinder private sector investment and entry of new players.
- Conduct market diagnostics.
- Review state presence/state-owned enterprises (SOEs) in agricultural markets and competition as well as monitor market power/supply chains.
- Identify investment to strengthen green agriculture value chains.
- Provide advisory and financing support to help governments expand market opportunities and enable private initiatives.
- Promote investment.
- Develop market links between local suppliers and growth in other sectors, industries, and productive zones.
- Reduce safety compliance costs by streamlining redundant systems and implementing risk-based reforms.
- Simplify registration procedures for businesses and for trade.

Examples of Excluded Activities

n.a.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme
FCI

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme
n.a.



PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION [BBX]

Central Government (Central Agencies) [BBC]

Definition

Administrative units (ministries, departments, and agencies) that are financed, regulated, and controlled by the central or national government. According to the [Government Finance Statistics \(GFS\) Manual](#), “the political authority of the central government extends over the entire territory of the country.” Following the GFS classification, the central government consists of the budgetary central government defined as the administrative units covered by the central government budget and autonomous or self-financing agencies and extra-budgetary funds that may not be financed by the central government budget but are regulated and controlled by the central government.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Strengthening of the institutions, management, and systems associated with carrying out core government functions. Public financial management, public investment management, tax administration, management of public procurement, and so on
- Institutional structure. Reforms to civil service laws and regulations; functional, organizational, and business process reviews; and organizational restructuring, downsizing, or right-sizing efforts
- Management. Delivery units and strengthening of the center of government, compensation reform, results-based management and performance incentives, merit-based recruitment
- Accountability for service delivery. Line ministry monitoring of frontline service providers, open data and transparency initiatives, and citizen engagement for improved public administration and service delivery
- Capacity. Human resource management information systems and capacity building in the areas of either policy management or human resource management
- Construction and/or retrofit of central government buildings or facilities, including to improve energy efficiency (note corresponding Theme code Energy Efficient Demand [241805])
- Sovereign wealth fund management.

Examples of Excluded Activities

- Subnational (state and local) governments and state-owned enterprises (SOEs) are excluded from the central government, and therefore, any public administration activities linked to these units are excluded.
- Distributed energy generation and associated storage are coded under [energy Sector codes](#) [LLB, LLH, LLI, LLU, LLW, LLN, LLT).

- For funding and setting up of sovereign wealth funds with revenue from extractives, see [Mining Sustainability and Mine Closure \[LLM\]](#) and [Gases for Energy Transition \[LLG\]](#).
- For energy subsidy reform, see [Public Administration — Energy \[LLP\]](#).

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

GOV

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

DD, SSI, URL

Subnational Government [BBH]

Definition

Subnational government refers to all tiers of government and public entities below the federal or central government. Subnational government includes states or provinces, counties, cities, and towns, as well as public utility companies, school districts, and other special-purpose subnational government entities.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Advising on intergovernmental fiscal system reforms such as expenditure and revenue assignment and fiscal transfer system
- Building of core institutional capacities related to administrative areas including human resources, public financial management such as Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA), and procurement, at the subnational level
- Increase of transparency in subnational financial management through increased standardization and harmonization of accounting and reporting by using tools such as Integrated Financial Management Systems (IFMIS) spanning across levels of government
- Promotion of performance and results-based management, which require increased decision-making autonomy and a more effective public sector machinery
- Sector governance arrangements for improved service delivery, which entails strengthening organizational and institutional arrangements between sector entities and frontline providers such as schools and hospitals
- Improvement of public investment management to improve the efficiency of infrastructure delivery at the subnational level, in the context of fiscal consolidation
- Mobilization of resources for financing services, which entails service financing approaches that are complementary to intergovernmental fiscal flows
- Citizen monitoring and accountability arrangements, such as putting in place measures for bottom-up monitoring of service delivery
- Construction and/or retrofit of subnational government buildings or public facilities (such as street lighting), including improvement of energy efficiency. Note corresponding Theme code Energy Efficient Demand [241805].

Examples of Excluded Activities

- Activities that involve minor adjustments in government responsibilities within one ministry, or public sector activities that do not constitute a significant and systemic alteration in responsibilities among levels of government. Other activities are more suitably mapped to other global practices (GPs) such as subnational poverty assessment or subnational capital market development, although the Governance GP will work closely with other GPs to maximize synergy.
- Distributed energy generation and associated storage are coded under [energy Sector codes](#) [LLB, LLH, LLI, LLU, LLW, LLN, LLT].

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

GOV

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

DD, FCI, SSI, URL

Law and Justice [BBG]

Definition

Law and justice institutions include those that declare law (legislatures and government agencies), enforce law (prosecutors, regulators, police, and prisons), apply law to individual instances (courts and ombudsmen), and advocate for and within the law (legal defense, legal aid, civil society organizations [CSOs] and the Legal Bar). They require an appropriate enabling environment, including legal mandates; functional institutional systems and rules; and financial, human, and material resources. They need to be physically and financially accessible to the population, while resonating with peoples' needs and perceptions of fairness to generate trust. In many countries, a range of informal law and justice institutions, including religious and customary ones, community-based providers, and mediation systems, and others also perform these roles. Finally, there is a wide range of international and transnational law and justice institutions, including those related to human rights, trade, environment, and labor.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

Justice sector support

- Improving the efficiency, quality, and accountability of law and justice institutions, including courts, ministries of justice, prosecution, police, and legal aid; legal and regulatory reform: establishing, assessing, and strengthening legal and regulatory frameworks; and supporting consultative processes and regulatory impact assessment.

Access to justice and grievance redress

- Support for legal empowerment of the poor and marginalized groups, for example, through information, awareness, and paralegal and community justice providers, as well as support for grievance redress mechanisms through formal and informal institutions.

Examples of Excluded Activities

n.a.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

GOV

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Other — Public Administration

[BBZ]

Definition

Activities that are not covered by the following Sector codes: [Central Government \(Central Agencies\) \[BBC\]](#), [Subnational Government \[BBH\]](#), and [Law and Justice \[BBG\]](#).

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

Activities that are not covered by the following Sector codes: [Central Government \(Central Agencies\) \[BBC\]](#), [Subnational Government \[BBH\]](#), and [Law and Justice \[BBG\]](#).

Examples of Excluded Activities

n.a.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme
GOV

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme
n.a.



SOCIAL PROTECTION [SSX]

Social Protection [SSA]

Definition

Social protection is defined by [Devereaux and Sabates-Wheeler \(2004\)](#) as “all public and private initiatives that provide income or consumption transfers to the poor, protect the vulnerable against livelihood risks, and enhance the social status and rights of the marginalized, with the overall objective of reducing the economic and social vulnerability of poor, vulnerable, and marginalized groups.”

From the [Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies](#), “social protection consists of policies and programs designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labor markets, diminishing people’s exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to manage economic and social risks, such as unemployment, exclusion, sickness, disability, and old age.”

Activities promote

1. Resilience by helping individuals, households, and communities better insure against different types of risk;
2. Equity by reducing poverty and destitution; and
3. Opportunity by building and protecting human capital and improving skills and access to jobs.

The arrangements used comprise informal, market-based, and publicly provided activities, and are centered on managing risk.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Social protection systems coordination and strengthening of tools applied across programs, including targeting mechanisms, payment systems, and registries of beneficiaries
- Institutional reform and capacity building to improve social protection systems and coordinate programs and policies, including governance and accountability
- Social assistance. Benefits in cash and in kind to poor and vulnerable groups, including nutrition-sensitive schemes
- Subsidies for goods consumed by the poor and vulnerable groups (such as general bread or rice subsidies, rebates for electricity in the form of lifeline tariffs, or electricity administered separately to tariff design)
- Subsidies to support access to services by poor and vulnerable groups (such as fee waivers, subsidized connections to utilities, and provision of services free of charge to specific groups)
- Workfare programs (cash for work, food for work, and labor-intensive public investment operations aimed at the poor and vulnerable) and economic inclusion (programs designed to increase the earnings, assets, and economic resilience of extremely poor and vulnerable people)
- Noncontributory social care services aimed at the vulnerable

- Adaptive mechanisms capable of providing timely support to individuals and families in response to disasters, displacement, and other kinds of shocks
- Social insurance
 - Strengthening the policy framework for old age income protection, including mandatory contributory instruments, voluntary savings arrangements, and noncontributory elderly social assistance
 - Building the institutional arrangements for collections, account and fund management, and disbursement for mandatory and voluntary arrangements
 - Strengthening the regulatory framework, governance, and supervision of public and private pension schemes
- Labor market assessments and information systems
- Employment services, including counseling and job-search assistance
- Active labor market programs, including training, employment incentives (wage subsidies and reductions in labor taxes), sheltered and supported employment, and rehabilitation; direct job creation (public works); and start-up incentives that promote entrepreneurship
- Labor regulations, including enforcement mechanisms
- Assessments/analytical work, capacity building, institutional and policy reform, and knowledge sharing with the objective of including people with disabilities and removing barriers to their participation
- Expanding the network of services, accessibility, and provision of targeted support for people with disabilities
- Promoting awareness, equity, and accessibility for persons with disabilities as well as working with disabled people's organizations.

Examples of Excluded Activities

For energy pricing reforms, including lifeline tariffs, see [Public Administration - Energy \[LLP\]](#).

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

SPJ

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Public Administration — Social Protection [SSG]

Definition

Policy, overarching social protection systems approaches, and other country dialogues that promote

1. Resilience by helping individuals, households, and communities better insure against different types of risk;
2. Equity by reducing poverty and destitution; and
3. Opportunity by building and protecting human capital and improving skills and access to jobs.

The arrangements used comprise informal, market-based, and publicly provided activities and are centered on managing risk.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Reform in social assistance, insurance, and services sector policy and strategy
- Administration of government social assistance, insurance, and services programs
- Institutional capacity building in social assistance, insurance, and services ministries and public agencies
- Social assistance, insurance, and services sector studies, surveys, and assessments led by the relevant ministries or public agencies

- Social assistance, insurance, and services information system administered by the relevant ministries or public agencies.

Examples of Excluded Activities

Activities addressing the specific social protection programs and aspects of substance (that is, targeting, public works programs, and so on) should be coded under [Social Protection \[SSA\]](#).

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme
SPJ

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme
n.a.



SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY AND INCLUSION [NNX]

Social Inclusion [NNI]

Definition

Social inclusion is defined as expanding opportunities for people who are at risk of being excluded from participating fully in markets, services, and society, on the basis of their identity, which can be determined by: ethnicity, race, gender, disability, income, religion, or sexual orientation, to name some of the common axes of exclusion.

Activities explicitly promote social inclusion goals, including (a) identification of groups at risk of exclusion on the basis of their identity, (b) specific actions or mechanisms to address the needs of groups at risk of exclusion and to promote their inclusion, and (c) measurement of impact of activities on excluded groups.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Analytical work on the economic costs of excluding the poor and marginalized groups
- Activities to promote access to markets and services for disadvantaged and vulnerable communities and individuals
- Provision of economic grants and livelihood opportunities to poor communities
- Provision of women's economic grants to enhance incomes

- Activities to promote local economic development and government-private sector-community partnerships in remote and disadvantaged regions
- Delivery of basic community services such as economically productive infrastructure (for example, tertiary roads, clean water supply and sanitation, and transport infrastructure) through community and local development investments
- Investments to improve the economic and social well-being of communities in rural areas through improved digital connectivity.

Examples of Excluded Activities

Activities that take place during the implementation of Environmental and Social Safeguards, unless the project or program that triggers the safeguards policies goes beyond the prevention or mitigation of undue harm.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme
SSI

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme
DD, FCV, GEN, SPJ, URL

Social Cohesion and Resilience [NNC]

Definition

Activities intended to increase social cohesion and resilience, including to adapt to climate change, as well as to prevent and recover from conflict and violence.

Activities promote efforts to address the social impacts of risks, shocks, and stressors and to support countries' and communities' transitions to low-carbon and climate-resilient development in a way that is socially sustainable and inclusive. This includes the social impacts of both unnatural and natural hazard events and stressors, and activities intended to strengthen the adaptive capacity and resilience of communities to these shocks and stressors. This also includes activities to understand and address the distributional and social inclusion impacts of the physical impacts of climate change and the impacts of climate policies and transitions in such sectors as energy, agriculture, land use and food systems, manufacturing, transport, and urban development. It also supports activities aimed at fostering constructive interactions between citizens and the state (vertical cohesion) and at improving relations within and across communities (horizontal cohesion), for example, to foster cohesion between displaced and host communities or across ethnic or religious communities.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Activities to foster social cohesion and community resilience, in the face of both unnatural and natural hazard events and stressors, and activities intended to strengthen the adaptive capacity and resilience of communities to these shocks and stressors
- Activities to improve local-led climate adaptation
- Technical assistance (TA) to build the capacity of community organizations for local development
- TA to build the capacity of local governments to support responsive and accountable public service provision
- Analytical work to understand social structures, community organizations and networks, civil society groups, and community needs
- Analytical work on laws, policies, and procedures related to decentralization and community engagement in the planning and management of development.

Examples of Excluded Activities

n.a.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme
SSI

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme
DD, FCV, GEN, SPJ, URL

Public Administration — Social Risk Management [NNF]

Definition

Supporting governments and other stakeholders to strengthen institutions, policies, and systems to enhance environmental and social (E&S) risk management and long-term sustainability.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Activities to assess and strengthen social and environmental risk management systems, laws, regulations, policies, and country capacity, including for E&S assessments, labor laws, involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, stakeholder engagement, and national grievance mechanisms
- Technical support to develop policy and regulatory frameworks related to E&S risk management issues
- Analytical work to assess economic, social, and environmental cost-benefit, effectiveness, and efficiency of E&S risk management systems
- Capacity-building activities on E&S risk management
- Development of resource materials for information platforms for E&S risk learning
- Analytical work assessing citizen perceptions of E&S risk management issues and systems.

Examples of Excluded Activities

Activities undertaken in the regular implementation of the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) for specific Investment Project Financings (IPFs) at the project level.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme
SSI

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme
ENB, LEG, SPJ



TRANSPORTATION [TTX]

Rural and Inter-Urban Roads [TTI]

Definition

A rural highway or rural road is a highway that the Department of Rural Roads constructs and maintains.

“Inter-urban roads” refers to a transportation system operating between cities.

Rural and inter-urban roads include operations, components, or activities that focus on the construction, rehabilitation, maintenance, or administration of road assets, road sector policy reform, capacity building of road agencies, or road freight services. Such roads may include any type of road, from highways to local roads, paved or unpaved. Roads in urban areas should be excluded, however, as they should fall under the [Urban Transport \[TTC\]](#) code.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Road construction, rehabilitation, or maintenance operations or components within a project
- Capacity building within the road agency responsible for a country or locality’s road network
- Road safety interventions intended to improve the safety of road users (pedestrians, bicyclists, or those in vehicles)
- Activities to facilitate energy efficiency (note corresponding Theme code [241805] Energy Efficient Demand) or use of electricity (for example, electric vehicle charging stations) or alternative fuels (for example, hydrogen fuel cells).

Examples of Excluded Activities

Urban transport operations, even if primarily concerned with a city’s road network

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

TRA

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Railways [TTW]

Definition

A railway is a railroad, especially one operated over a limited area. Operations, components, or activities that focus on the construction, rehabilitation, maintenance, or operation of railways or the reform of the railway sector, including sector policy, regulation, and governance of the companies or agency responsible for providing railway services.

Note: This includes suburban railway systems and excludes urban metro systems, which should be coded under the [Urban Transport \[TTC\]](#) code.

Examples of Excluded Activities

Urban metro line expansion or metro operation operations/advisory activities.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

TRA

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Railway construction operations, including expanding the railway network or increasing the capacity of existing network, or analysis of railway needs and technical assistance (TA)
- Railway institutional reform, such as capacity building, or advisory activities related to railway reform
- Railway components of multimodal transport interventions
- Activities to facilitate energy efficiency (note corresponding Theme code Energy Efficient Demand [241805]) or use of electricity (for example, electrification of railways) or alternative fuels (for example, hydrogen fuel cells).

Aviation [TTV]

Definition

Aviation is the practical aspect or art of aeronautics, being the design, development, production, operation, and use of aircraft, especially heavier-than-air aircraft. The aviation industry involves all aspects of aviation, including airlines and training centers, vendors, and regulatory authorities.

Aviation in the World Bank sector includes operations, components, or activities that focus on air transport infrastructure, maintenance, operation, or improvements. This may include airports, air traffic management, or air transport capacity building.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Construction or rehabilitation of airport infrastructure
- Lending or advisory activities for improvement of airport management and/or operations
- Aviation safety and security infrastructure and oversight
- Support to the enabling environment for air transport, including regulatory reform, capacity building, and training
- Activities to facilitate energy efficiency (note corresponding Theme code [241805] Energy Efficient Demand) or use of electricity (for example, electric aircraft) or alternative fuels (for example, biofuels).

Examples of Excluded Activities

n.a.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

TRA

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Ports/Waterways [TTP]

Definition

Ports are towns or cities with a harbor where ships load or unload, especially one where customs officers are stationed. A waterway is any navigable body of water. A shipping route consists of one or several waterways. Waterways can include rivers, lakes, seas, oceans, and canals.

In operations, ports and waterways include components or activities that focus on infrastructure, services, technologies, and administration for maritime or inland water transport—including harbors, ports, harbor guidance systems, shipping, and river and other inland water transport.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Improvement, rehabilitation, or maintenance of port or waterway infrastructure, including capacity to handle increased cargo, and interface with other forms of land transport
- Support to improve the capacity of port or river authorities to better manage port or waterway transport, including modernization of port or waterway processes, policy reform, and/or performance.

Examples of Excluded Activities

n.a.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

TRA

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Urban Transport [TTC]

Definition

Urban transport is infrastructure, services, technologies, and administration involved in moving people, vehicles, or goods in urban or metropolitan settings. As noted in [The Geography of Transport Systems](#): “Conceptually, the urban transport system is intricately linked with urban form and spatial structure. Urban transit is an important dimension of mobility, notably in high-density areas.”

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Urban and metropolitan transport planning, including travel surveys, models, and studies
 - Public transport, including urban rail and bus systems, bus rapid transit, and other passenger or mass transit systems
 - Intelligent transport systems, including traffic control and management systems, signage, and travel information and ticketing platforms
 - Urban roads, intersections, and related facilities (including routes to ports, airports, and other major activity centers)
 - Vehicle inspection, regulation, enforcement, and maintenance, including safety and emissions control
 - Parking facilities and other systems related to transport demand management
 - Facilities for nonmotorized transport modes (including pedestrians and bicycles) and integration with other modes
- Regulation and safety of urban transport infrastructure and mobility services
 - Activities to facilitate energy efficiency (note corresponding Theme code [241805] Energy Efficient Demand) or use of electricity (for example, electric vehicle charging stations) or alternative fuels (for example, hydrogen fuel cells).

Examples of Excluded Activities

Unsustainable activities with harmful impact on nature, ecological system, or local communities or irreversible damage to cultural and natural heritage.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

TRA

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

URL

Public Administration — Transportation [TTF]

Definition

Operations, components, or activities that support capacity building within transport agencies, institutional capacity building, or improvement of the regulatory enabling environment in the transport sector more broadly.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Support for capacity building in the Ministry of Transport
- Reform in transportation sector policy and strategy
- Administration of government transportation sector programs
- Institutional capacity building in transportation ministries and public agencies.

Examples of Excluded Activities

n.a.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

TRA

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Other — Transportation [TTZ]

Definition

Operations, components, or activities that do not fit clearly within one of the modal transport Sector codes or the [Public Administration – Transportation \[TTF\]](#) code.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Improvement of transport services along development corridors
- Support to improving the financial enabling environment for transport as a sector.

Examples of Excluded Activities

Operations or activities that fit within one of the other transport Sector codes should be mapped to the respective Sector code.

Mapping and Ownership

Lead Global Practice/Global Theme

TRA

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.



WATER, SANITATION, AND WASTE MANAGEMENT [WWX]

Sanitation [WWA]

Definition

This Sector code is used to capture support for sanitation systems development or rehabilitation. Activities include investments in on-site and off-site sanitation systems of any type or technology, including both greenfield and rehabilitation operations and/or institutional capacity building support to sanitation-related service providers. This code also captures support to expand access to sanitation in health care facilities and schools.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Capital investment for, promotion of, and operational support to on-site excreta management systems including programs of community-led total sanitation, pit latrines, septic tanks, and any other on-site system of excreta management with storage and/or disposal at the household plot
- Support for programs for emptying of pit latrines, cesspools, and septic tanks and/or reuse of composted wastes from on-site systems
- Treatment of wastewater at centralized, decentralized, or industrial (as opposed to household) facilities, for example, sedimentation, activated sludge, and stabilization pond systems
- Centralized treatment of fecal sludge collected from on-site sanitation systems
- Collection and transport of wastewater (with or without stormwater) by means such as pipes, sewers, drains, pumps, and collector sewers
- Rehabilitation and extension of urban sewerage networks as part of small-scale municipal investments
- Reuse of treated wastewater and fecal sludge
- Institutional capacity-building support to sanitation-related service providers (including utilities, small-scale providers, community-based organizations, and nongovernmental organizations [NGOs]) for sanitation management including
 - Technical or feasibility studies;
 - Institutional capacity building (for example, defining roles and responsibilities; facilitating private sector participation contracts; developing plans, training, management information systems, and operations and maintenance guidelines; and asset management); and
 - Public awareness campaigns, behavior change, and hygiene promotion (including for beneficiaries), defined as activities designed to promote the set of human behaviors related to safe management of excreta, such as washing hands with soap at appropriate times and the safe disposal of child feces.

Examples of Excluded Activities

- For collection of solid waste, whether from industrial or commercial units, see [Solid Waste Management \[WWB\]](#).
- Drainage and irrigation predominantly for agricultural purposes (see [Irrigation and Drainage \[AAI\]](#)).
- Technical support provided to relevant ministries at the national and subnational levels on sanitation sector reforms/ institutional capacity building, which is captured under the Public Administration codes.

Mapping and Ownership

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WTR

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

n.a.

Solid Waste Management [WWB]

Definition

Solid waste management refers to the handling of waste material from collection to recovery, treatment, and disposal, and the maintenance of cleanliness and remediation activities related to poorly managed waste. It aims to reduce the generation of waste and support programs for its reuse.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Collection of waste from waste generators including but not limited to households, public areas, industry, and medical and commercial units
- Solid waste transportation and transfer services
- Solid waste treatment services
- Solid waste disposal services
- Recycling and resource recovery programs and technologies
- Landfill gas collection and destruction and use technologies (excluding energy generation)
- Waste industry-related training and employment programs, including formalization programs for informal recyclers
- Programs to reduce waste generation and for reuse
- Removal and processing of construction, demolition, and post-disaster debris

- Cleaning and maintenance services and litter reduction programs for neighborhoods, public spaces, historical monuments, and recreational and tourism areas
- Litter prevention programs for drainage systems
- Public awareness programs for solid waste management
- Organizational strengthening of utilities and other solid waste service providers
- Policy reform related to waste generation, resources recovery, waste management, and urban cleanliness
- Transportation and disposal by incineration or by other means.

Examples of Excluded Activities

- Activities that support wastewater collection, transportation, treatment, and disposal/reuse. This includes investments in sewerage networks, pumping stations, and wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs)/ sewage treatment plants (STPs).
- Activities that support on-site sanitation systems and fecal sludge management (collection, emptying, transportation, treatment, and disposal/reuse)
- For any of the abovementioned excluded activities, use [Sanitation \[WWA\]](#).
- Distributed energy generation activities are coded under [energy Sector codes](#) [LLB, LLH, LLI, LLU, LLW, and LLN].

Mapping and Ownership

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URL

Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme
WTR, ENB

Water Supply [WWC]

Definition

Water supply captures support for source works, collection, treatment, transmission, storage, and distribution of water to household, industrial, commercial, or other users (including institutional water supply, but excluding water for agriculture). Activities include investments in water supply systems, including both greenfield and rehabilitation operations and/or institutional capacity building support to water service providers.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Construction or rehabilitation of boreholes, intakes, water treatment plants, transmission and distribution pipelines, dams, reservoirs, pump stations, and house connections for water supply purposes. This includes energy efficiency improvements for energy produced and used to power water supply facilities (also see Theme code [241805] Energy Efficient Demand)
 - Construction or rehabilitation of “improved water sources” to improve access, including piped household connections (house or yard connections) and community water points (public standpipes, boreholes, protected dug wells, and protected spring and rainwater collection)
 - Improvement of transmission and distribution systems to reduce technical losses, that is, nonrevenue water
 - Construction or rehabilitation of rainwater harvesting structures
 - Rehabilitation and extension of urban water supply networks as part of small-scale municipal investments
- Institutional capacity building to service providers (including water utilities, small-scale providers, community-based organizations, and nongovernmental organizations [NGOs]) for water supply management, including support for
- Technical or feasibility studies;
 - Institutional capacity building (for example, defining roles and responsibilities; facilitating private sector participation contracts; developing plans, training, management information systems, and operations and maintenance guidelines; and asset management);
 - Demand-side management interventions (for example, creating awareness and tariff reforms); and
 - Commercial management (for example, billing and collection systems) to reduce nontechnical losses.

Examples of Excluded Activities

Technical support provided to relevant ministries at the national and subnational levels on water sector reforms/institutional capacity building, which is captured under the [Public Administration — Water, Sanitation, and Solid Waste Management \[WWF\]](#) code as well as water supply for agriculture and dams and reservoirs for non-water supply purposes (see codes [Irrigation and Drainage \[AAI\]](#) and [Energy Generation - Hydro \[LLH\]](#)).

Mapping and Ownership

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URL

Water Resources [WWW]

Definition

This Sector code refers to water resources management and development. It is used to capture support for the planning, development, operation, and use of natural or built water resources, through infrastructure or other water resources management, at the transboundary, national, basin, or local levels, including policy, governance, or institutional measures deployed for this purpose. This includes policy, laws, regulation, and institutional and regulatory reform. It also includes water information management, decision support systems, and water planning mechanisms and processes, all those relevant to water resources management. Such interventions may focus on trans-boundary, national, or subnational government/administrative levels (regional, provincial, state, and local), or basin level, and may involve water-using sectors including energy, transport, disaster risk, and environment.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Reforms involving water resources management and development policy and strategy, such as water allocation, water demand management, water laws, drought management, and groundwater management
- Water resources planning, including water master plans, water basin plans, and other water resources management assessments, or planning studies to design or operate a specific infrastructure or intervention
- Planning, construction, operation, or rehabilitation of water storage or water management infrastructure not captured under other sectors, including for any combination of flood control or drought management, irrigation, domestic and firm water supply, navigation, and/or hydropower. This could include weirs, barrages, dams and reservoirs, and dikes.
- Planning, construction, operation, or rehabilitation of nature-based solutions (NBS) for water storage or water management, including groundwater recharge, watershed and soil management, wetland restoration for flood management, and sponge cities
- Water resources planning and management policy studies, surveys, and assessments led by the relevant ministries or public agencies
- Water information, modeling, and knowledge systems pertaining to water resources management, including hydromet systems, decision support systems, water balance modeling, water quality assessments and testing and laboratories, forecasting and early warning systems, and groundwater monitoring.

Examples of Excluded Activities

- Activities related to the institutional development of the overall sector (such as policies or basin planning) or specific law or policy development that applies to more than one specific piece of infrastructure/ intervention, which is captured under the code [Public Administration - Water, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management \[WWF\]](#).
- Single sector infrastructure or NBS activities that fit solely into other categories in the Sector codes, such as urban water supply through a utility and hydropower development.

Mapping and Ownership

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Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

AGF, CCG, ENB, SSI, URL

Public Administration — Water, Sanitation, and Solid Waste Management [WWF]

Definition

This Sector code is used to capture activities supporting public administration of water supply, sanitation, water resources, irrigation and drainage, and solid waste management. This includes policy, institutional, and regulatory reform as well as technical assistance (TA), capacity building, training, and other support activities provided to sector ministries and other government bodies, including water resource management, irrigation, and water supply and sanitation institutions. Such interventions may focus on trans-boundary, national, or subnational government/ administrative levels (regional, provincial, state, and local) and may involve water-using sectors including agriculture, irrigation, energy, transport, disaster risk, and environment.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

- Reforms involving water supply, sanitation, irrigation, drainage, water resources development, and solid waste management sector policy and strategy
- Administration of government water supply, sanitation, irrigation and drainage, water resources, and waste management programs, as well as those relating to water in other water-using sectors
- Institutional capacity building in relevant public agencies

- Water supply, sanitation, irrigation, water resources, and solid waste management sector policy studies, surveys, and assessments led by the relevant ministries or public agencies
- Relevant sector information, decision support, and knowledge systems.

Examples of Excluded Activities

TA, capacity building, training, and other support activities provided to private operators and other business entities (including private water utilities, small-scale providers, community-based organizations, and nongovernmental organizations [NGOs]) should be coded in the other relevant sectors under water, sanitation, and solid waste management.

Mapping and Ownership

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Relevant Global Practice/Global Theme

ENB, URL

Other — Water, Sanitation, and Solid Waste Management [WWZ]

Definition

This Sector code is used to capture support to water supply, sanitation, irrigation and drainage, water resources development and management, or solid waste management systems development or rehabilitation, which does not fall under the [Water Supply \[WWC\]](#), [Sanitation \[WWA\]](#), [Irrigation and Drainage \[AAI\]](#), [Water Resources \[WWW\]](#), or [Solid Waste Management \[WWB\]](#) Sector codes.

Typical Examples of Coded Activities

Dams only for flood management purposes.

Examples of Excluded Activities

n.a.

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ENB, SSI, URL



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