THE WATER PORTFOLIO OF THE WORLD BANK

Insights from a Review of Fiscal Year 2011

Susanne M. Scheierling and Kimberly N. Lyon
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<td>AAA</td>
<td>Analytic and Advisory Activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFR</td>
<td>Africa Region</td>
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<td>AES</td>
<td>Agriculture and Environmental Services Department</td>
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<tr>
<td>AI</td>
<td>Irrigation and Drainage (Sector Code)</td>
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<td>ARD</td>
<td>Agriculture and Rural Development Department (now AES)</td>
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<td>APL</td>
<td>Adaptable Program Loan</td>
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<td>BB</td>
<td>Bank Budget</td>
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<td>BOD</td>
<td>Biochemical Oxygen Demand</td>
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<td>BW</td>
<td>Public Administration – Water, Sanitation and Flood Protection (Sector Code)</td>
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<td>CSI</td>
<td>Core Sector Indicator</td>
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<tr>
<td>DPL</td>
<td>Development Policy Loan</td>
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<tr>
<td>EAP</td>
<td>East Asia and Pacific Region</td>
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<td>ECA</td>
<td>Europe and Central Asia Region</td>
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<td>EMT</td>
<td>Energy and Mining</td>
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<td>ENV</td>
<td>Environment</td>
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<td>ERL</td>
<td>Emergency Recovery Loan</td>
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<td>ESW</td>
<td>Economic and Sector Work</td>
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<td>FIL</td>
<td>Financial Intermediary Loan</td>
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<tr>
<td>FBS</td>
<td>Fee-based Service</td>
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<td>FY</td>
<td>Fiscal Year</td>
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<td>GEF</td>
<td>Global Environment Fund</td>
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<td>GW</td>
<td>Gigawatt</td>
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<td>HE</td>
<td>Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>IBRD</td>
<td>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development</td>
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<td>ICR</td>
<td>Implementation Completion Report</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information and Communication Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
<td>Irrigation and Drainage</td>
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<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Association</td>
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<td>IEG</td>
<td>Independent Evaluation Group</td>
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<td>IFC</td>
<td>International Finance Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISR</td>
<td>Implementation Status and Results Report</td>
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<tr>
<td>LCR</td>
<td>Latin America and Caribbean Region</td>
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<td>LH</td>
<td>Large Hydropower (Sector Code)</td>
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<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<td>MNA</td>
<td>Middle East and North Africa Region</td>
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<td>MIGA</td>
<td>Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency</td>
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<td>MW</td>
<td>Megawatt</td>
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<td>OSB</td>
<td>Other Sector Board</td>
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<td>OPCS</td>
<td>Operations Policy and Country Services</td>
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<td>PAD</td>
<td>Project Appraisal Document</td>
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<td>PPP</td>
<td>Public-private Partnership</td>
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<td>PREM</td>
<td>Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network</td>
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<td>SAR</td>
<td>South Asia Region</td>
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<td>SDV</td>
<td>Social Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIL</td>
<td>Specific Investment Loan</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIM</td>
<td>Sector Investment and Maintenance Loan</td>
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<td>TA</td>
<td>Technical Assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>TR</td>
<td>Transport</td>
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<tr>
<td>TTL</td>
<td>Task Team Leader</td>
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<td>Transport, Water and ICT Department</td>
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<td>TWIWA</td>
<td>Water Anchor</td>
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<tr>
<td>UD</td>
<td>Urban Development</td>
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<td>WA</td>
<td>Sanitation (Sector Code)</td>
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A study initiated by the Water Anchor with the encouragement of the Water Sector Board in fiscal year (FY) 12 envisioned that more in-depth reviews of the World Bank’s water portfolio be carried out on an annual basis. Going beyond the usual analysis of data from the World Bank’s project database, these reviews would provide better insights into the work carried out in the water sector, inform about portfolio trends, report on the World Bank’s core sector indicators and other strategic themes, and help support the Water Anchor and the Water Sector Board in sector strategy development. The reviews would also provide guidance to other important functions, such as areas on which to focus the outreach of the Water Anchor to the Bank-wide Water Practice and knowledge and learning activities. This report presents insights from the FY11 review of the World Bank’s water portfolio. In the next phase, a detailed review of the FY12 water portfolio and possibly other activities will be carried out.

This report on the FY11 review of the World Bank’s water portfolio includes a methodological section followed by reviews of four broad areas: the water related commitments managed by the World Bank Group (WBG) for FY02–11; the water-related commitments of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and of the International Development Association (IDA) for FY02–11; water-related projects approved in FY11; and analytic and advisory activities (AAA), in particular economic and sector work (ESW) and technical assistance (TA), delivered in FY11. The focus of the report is on the new IBRD and IDA commitments in FY11, which are analyzed not only based on data provided in the World Bank’s project database but also with data generated by reviewing the Project Appraisal Documents (PADs) using a newly developed questionnaire.

Some of the key findings of the FY11 review are the following:

- Water-related IBRD and IDA commitments comprised about 95% of the overall WBG managed commitments for water. From FY02 to FY11 they grew more than five-fold, from US$1.3 billion to US$7.4 billion—largely driven by increased commitments for water supply and sanitation.
- In FY11 a total of 105 water-related IBRD and IDA projects were approved. Commitments by region were largest for the East Asia and Pacific Region (EAP) and the South Asia Region (SAR) with 30% and 29%, respectively. With regard to the number of projects, Africa was by far the leading Region with 33 projects.
- Of the 105 water-related projects, only 22% were mapped to the Water Sector Board (WAT)—and most of these were water supply and sanitation projects.
Almost all of the irrigation and drainage projects were mapped to the Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD) Sector Board, and all hydropower projects to the Energy and Mining (EMT) Sector Board. Flood protection projects tended to be mapped to the Urban Development (UD) Sector Board.

- With regard to the World Bank’s core sector indicators, the 105 water-related projects approved in FY11 were expected to provide 5.1 million people with access to improved water sources, and 2.7 million people with access to improved sanitation. In addition, an area of 2.0 million ha of land was expected to be provided with new or improved irrigation and drainage services.

- Of the 105 water-related projects, 63 projects were considered “designated,” i.e., more than 33% of their total commitments were water-related, and no non-water-related code had a larger share in total commitments than the water-related codes. Of the designated projects, 53% had an explicit poverty focus, 52% were gender-informed, 25% address adaptation to climate change/climate variability, and 67% included cost recovery in their design.

- AAA delivered in FY11 included 73 ESW and 69 TA products, amounting to a total expenditure of US$21.6 million. Trust funds contributed 61% of that amount. The Water Sector Board was the most important Sector Board, but accounted for less than half of the AAA expenditure. Other important Sector Boards were Environment (ENV), UD and ARD.

The findings from the review of water-related projects approved in FY11 suggest that it may be worthwhile for the Water Anchor to make more efforts to reach out to the Task Team Leaders (TTLs) that are responsible for water-related projects and AAA products that are not mapped to the Water Sector Board. To ensure that projects do better in addressing the key issues of poverty, gender, climate change, and cost recovery, the Water Anchor could collaborate more closely with TTLs of projects in the pipeline, discuss the issues’ relevance, and provide support as necessary. It may be further important for the Water Sector Board to strengthen its work across sectors on water-related issues and to collaborate more closely with other Sector Boards such as ARD, EMT, UD, and ENV.

Based on the experience of the FY11 portfolio review, it is recommended that—not in the least to help identify trends in the World Bank’s water portfolio—the next phase should follow the same methodological approach and also cover the four broad areas. Areas for possible expansion and/or improvement of the review under the next phase include the following:

- For water-related projects approved in FY12, more in-depth qualitative reviews of aspects in each of the four subsectors could be initiated in collaboration with the respective thematic groups. Lessons could be learned from ARD’s approach of involving thematic groups in the annual portfolio review.

- For water-related ESW and TA products delivered in FY12, efforts should be undertaken to qualitatively analyze them with regard to their respective themes and key contributions. A more in-depth review could be carried out in collaboration with the respective thematic groups.
Introduction

As part of the Transport, Water, and Information and Communication and Technology Department (TWI) in the Sustainable Development Network of the World Bank, the Water Anchor is a unit that integrates the various water subsectors, including water supply and sanitation, agricultural water management (including irrigation and drainage), hydropower, flood protection, and water resources management. One of the core tasks of the Water Anchor is to act as the secretariat of the Water Sector Board, which is headed by the Director of TWI and includes the Sector Managers of units in the World Bank dealing with water subsectors. Another core task of the Water Anchor is to review the portfolio in the water sector; this is in support of “quality enhancement” of lending activities as well as the outcomes of analytic and advisory activities (AAA)—one of the central functions of the Water Sector Board.

Different portfolio reviews of the water sector are currently being carried out. TWI conducts quarterly and yearly reviews of the overall water portfolio. These reviews are based on information that is readily available from the World Bank’s internal project database. They comprise an analysis of the portfolio performance by water subsector and the sector overall, the approvals of the last fiscal year (FY) and the lending pipeline for the ongoing FY, the development of the AAA program, and the outcomes of the ratings of water projects by the Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) of the World Bank Group (WBG).

As the need arises, the Water Anchor and other units and Departments in the World Bank carry out more detailed portfolio reviews on specific water topics. For example, the Water Anchor carried out an in-depth portfolio review of the water sector in 2009 that covered the key characteristics and the performance of the portfolio that was under implementation at that time. In 2010, IEG published “Water and Development” with the results of an evaluation of World Bank support to the water sector from 1997–2007 (IEG 2010). A more limited review of the water portfolio was carried out in 2010 in connection with the update of the water strategy “Sustaining Water for All in a Changing Climate: Water Resources Sector Strategy Implementation Progress Report” (World Bank Group 2010).

1 The World Bank includes the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA).
2 Analytic and advisory activities (AAA) include economic and sector work (ESW) and non-lending technical assistance (TA). They may comprise major stand-alone reports or single technical assistance engagements with clients or other development partners. They may also be “just-in-time” advice or be part of a larger umbrella program.
3 The World Bank Group (WBG) includes, besides IBRD and IDA, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MICA), and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).
In the last couple of years, as part of Economic and Sector Work (ESW), the Water Anchor carried out portfolio reviews that focused on particular aspects of water resources management. These included a review of projects that addressed improved water management in rainfed agriculture during FY99–08 (Scheierling et al. 2010a), and projects that promoted wastewater reuse in agriculture during FY99–09 (Scheierling et al. 2010b). In addition, an in-depth review of watershed management projects implemented during the period from 1990 to 2004 was carried out (Darghouth et al., 2008). Currently a study is underway that reviews water supply and sanitation projects approved in the period FY09–11 with regard to poor-inclusive indicators. As part of the ongoing gender work in the Water Anchor, the water supply and sanitation projects approved during FY09–11 are also analyzed with regard to the extent to which they are gender-informed.

Different units and Departments in the World Bank carry out portfolio reviews using different approaches and levels of detail. The Agriculture and Rural Development Department (ARD) carries out what is probably the most ambitious and in-depth sector portfolio review.4 For more than ten years, a designated team has been reviewing the agricultural and rural development portfolio on an annual basis and continually improving the process. ARD’s thematic groups5 carry out related and more specific reviews of their particular subsectors. The results of the overall exercise are summarized in an annual report. It is reviewed by a Bank-wide Portfolio Quality Group (of which the Water Anchor is a member), discussed in the ARD Sector Board, and then widely distributed within the World Bank.

With the encouragement of the Water Sector Board, the Water Anchor decided to move into the direction of ARD’s practice and initiated a study for carrying out more in-depth portfolio reviews of the water sector on an annual basis. This would improve upon and expand the portfolio reviews currently carried out by TWI. This approach would provide better insight into the work carried out on water, inform the Water Sector Board and the Water Practice of portfolio trends, report on the World Bank’s core sector indicators, and contribute to tracking implementation of the World Bank Group’s Water Resources Sector Strategy as well as other strategies that touch upon the water sector. If carried out over several years, such a portfolio review would help assess trends in the nature of the projects, highlight changing themes, and identify interesting innovations in the water sector. Finally, it would help support the Water Anchor and the Water Sector Board in sector strategy development as well as provide guidance to other important functions, such as with regard to areas on which to focus the outreach of the Water Anchor to the Bank-wide Water Practice and knowledge and learning activities. This report presents insights from the FY11 review of the World Bank’s water portfolio.

The aim of this report is to go beyond the reviews currently conducted by TWI so as to provide deeper insight into the status of the World Bank’s water portfolio. This includes the presentation of results from reviews of four broad areas, including (i) water-related commitments managed by WBG for FY02–11; (ii) water-related commitments of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA) for FY02–11; (iii) new water-related commitments in FY11; and (iv) AAA products, in particular economic sector work (ESW) and technical assistance (TA) delivered in FY11. The focus of the report is on the new IBRD and IDA commitments

4 In FY13, ARD became the Agriculture and Environmental Services Department (AES).

5 Thematic groups in the World Bank are groups of people interested in and/or working on a common subject. They may have external partners, and use email distribution lists, websites and other means for knowledge sharing.
in FY11 which are analyzed not only based on data provided in the World Bank’s internal project database but also based on data generated by reviewing the Project Appraisal Documents (PADs) with a newly developed questionnaire.

The report is organized as follows: An outline of the methodological approach of the FY11 water portfolio review is provided in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 analyzes the trends in water-related WBG managed commitments for FY02 to FY11, and Chapter 4 the trends in water-related IBRD and IDA commitments over the same ten-year period. Chapter 5 focuses on the water-related IBRD and IDA projects approved in FY11: first, by highlighting their main characteristics in Section 5.1 and, second, by presenting the results of more in-depth reviews of selected aspects in Section 5.2—including the World Bank’s core sector indicators and other key indicators, crosscutting issues, and additional key topics. The water-related ESW and TA products delivered in FY11 are reviewed in Chapter 6. Chapter 7 follows this with conclusions and some recommendations for the next phase of the water portfolio review.
Methodological Approach

The methodological approach for the FY11 portfolio review was developed in close collaboration with three teams: staff in TWI who have been involved in preparing the quarterly and annual reviews of the water portfolio, the portfolio review group in ARD, and IEG staff who had reviewed the Bank’s water projects for the period FY1997–2007 (IEG, 2010). Lessons of the water-related portfolio reviews that were recently carried out by the Water Anchor (see the Introduction) were also taken into account in the development of the approach.

The methodological approach that was then designed for carrying out the FY11 portfolio review consisted of six steps. The first step was the definition of the universe of projects and products for the review. The definition needed to consider the different water subsectors, and the associated sector and thematic codes that the World Bank uses to classify projects. Based on guidance by TWI and the ARD portfolio review group, the universe of projects was defined as including all projects with the sector and/or theme codes mentioned below. The universe thus included projects and products mapped to the Water Sector Board as well as projects and products mapped to Sector Boards that cover other sectors.

The sector codes for the water and related subsectors include:

- AI Irrigation and Drainage
- BW Public Administration – Water, Sanitation and Flood Protection
- LH Hydropower
- WA Sanitation
- WC Water Supply
- WD Flood Protection
- WS Sewerage
- WT Wastewater Collection and Transportation
- WV Wastewater Treatment and Disposal
- WZ General Water, Sanitation and Flood Protection

The theme code for water and related subsectors comprises:

- 85 Water resources management

As a second step, a choice regarding the subset of the universe of projects and products was required for some of the six areas of the portfolio review. Whenever possible, for example

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6 The LH code was adopted in FY11. Earlier, hydropower projects were coded with: LD Power or LE Renewable Energy.
7 Starting FY12, the WS code was replaced by: WT Wastewater Collection and Transportation, and: WV Wastewater Treatment and Disposal. Most projects approved in FY11 were already retrofitted with the new codes at the time of the analysis, but the WS code was still used for some projects.
for the review of the trends in water-related WBG managed commitments and in water-related IDBR/IDA commitments over the last decade (Chapters 3 and 4), all projects that had the water-related sector and/or theme codes were included. This was also the case for the review of the main characteristics, and the core sector and other key indicators, of the water-related IDBR/IDA projects approved in FY11 (Section 5.1 and Subsection 5.2.1). However, for the exploration of the more in-depth crosscutting issues and additional topics (Subsections 5.2.2 and 5.2.3), only a subset of “designated” IBRD and IDA projects that fulfilled certain minimum criteria with regard to their share of water-related commitments were selected because the particular issues and topics may not be applicable for projects that have only a relatively small share of their total commitment amounts allocated to a water codes. The selected subsets of projects and products are discussed at the beginning of each chapter and section.

A third step involved the decision on the type of data to be included in the review. Data available from the World Bank’s project database were the main source of the analysis in all four broad areas of the portfolio review. For the review of the water-related IBRD and IDA projects approved in FY11 (see the Introduction), data from the World Bank’s project database were supplemented with data that were generated from the PADs through a newly designed questionnaire. Thus, data from the project database were used for the analysis of the main characteristics of FY11 projects (Section 5.1); the more detailed aspects of the in-depth review are based on the results of the questionnaire (Section 5.2).

The fourth step was the design of the questionnaire for the review of the PADs of the IBRD and IDA projects approved in FY11. Annex A shows the questionnaire that was used for the FY11 review. It comprises three broad types of questions. The first type includes questions on the core sector indicators (CSIs). At the time of the review CSIs were issued for the following water subsectors: water supply, sanitation/wastewater, irrigation and drainage, and hydropower. For the remaining subsectors (such as flood protection) and the water-related theme code of water resources management, key indicators were developed based on the advice of the respective sector specialists in the Water Anchor.8 The second type of questions addresses crosscutting issues that are of importance across all water subsectors. A number of the crosscutting issues are based on indicators mentioned in the results framework of the Water Resources Sector Strategy Implementation Progress Report (World Bank 2010—see the Introduction), as well as indicators of other sector strategies, including the Infrastructure Strategy Update (World Bank Group 2012a) and the Strategy for Information and Communication Technology (World Bank Group 2012b). Furthermore, some of the IEG recommendations from the recent evaluation of World Bank’s support to the water sector were also included (IEG 2010). Finally, the third type of questions covered several key topics (such as poverty, gender, climate change adaptation, and financial sustainability) and applied them to each water subsector.

The fifth step was the establishment of the portfolio review system. This included designing a database and analysis system in Excel, based on guidance from TWI and the portfolio review group in ARD. The database contains data downloaded from the World Bank’s project database and, for the IBRD and IDA projects approved in FY11, data gathered in the review of the PADs using the questionnaire. This information was supplemented by data gathered in other exercises, such as those carried out by TWI on public-private partnerships, and by PREM on

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8 For hydropower, key indicators beyond the CSIs were also developed.
gender. The CSIs for water supply, launched in 2009, were available for the FY11 approved the projects in project database.

The final step was the creation of a Quality Working Group. The Quality Working Group was set up by a decision of the Water Sector Board in June 2012, and consists of focal points for each Region. The mandate of the Quality Working Group included: (i) act as a link between the Water Sector Board and the practice with regard to the quality of the work in the water sector (including AAA and lending, both portfolio and pipeline); (ii) help in gathering information not captured in the World Bank’s project database on AAA and lending from the respective Regions and units; (iii) contribute to identifying and monitoring corporate priorities (AAA and lending) with multi-regional or global significance; and (iv) review the work carried out by the Water Anchor on the World Bank’s portfolio.
Water-related WBG Managed Commitments for FY02–11

The water-related commitments managed by WBG comprise two main components: The first component is WBG financing consisting of financing of the World Bank (IBRD and IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and guarantees from the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MICA). The second component involves non-WBG financing, such as financing from Carbon Offsets, the Global Environmental Fund (GEF), Recipient Executed Activities, and other sources (such as Special Financing and the Institutional Development Fund). Table 3.1 shows the trends in WBG managed commitments to the water and related subsectors for the ten-year period from FY02–11.9 Both WBG and non-WBG financing increased. WBG managed financing, driven largely by IBRD/IDA lending, grew more than five-fold from FY02 to FY11. Water-related IBRD/IDA lending amounted to US$7.4 billion in FY11, an increase of about US$1.4 billion from FY10.

| Table 3.1: WBG Managed Commitments to the Water and Related Subsectors, FY02–11 (US$Million) |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                  | FY02  | FY03  | FY04  | FY05  | FY06  | FY07  | FY08  | FY09  | FY10  | FY11  |
| IBRD/IDA                         | 1,278 | 1,779 | 2,666 | 3,604 | 2,322 | 4,064 | 3,612 | 5,790 | 5,962 | 7,377 |
| IFC                              | 31    | 58    | 123   | 49    | 338   | 200   | 442   | 177   | 591   | 206   |
| MIGA                             | 0     | 0     | 129   | 147   | 44    | 125   | 21    | 75    | 8     | 0     |
| Carbon Offset                    | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 6     | 0     | 1     | 1     | 1     |
| GEF                              | 0     | 0     | 12    | 35    | 14    | 28    | 16    | 21    | 24    | 43    |
| Recipient Executed               | 12    | 29    | 32    | 196   | 72    | 85    | 76    | 97    | 97    | 125   |
| Others                           | 26    | 0     | 13    | 47    | 0     | 28    | 18    | 16    | 97    | 13    |
| **Total**                        | 1,347 | 1,878 | 2,998 | 3,928 | 2,631 | 4,269 | 3,808 | 6,055 | 6,662 | 7,634 |

9 In addition to information from the World Bank’s project database, data on water-related commitments were also collected from IFC and MIGA. These commitments include hydropower commitments.
This chapter focuses on the largest contributor to water-related WBG managed commitments—the commitments supported by IBRD and IDA financing. In each year during FY02–11, they accounted for more than 90% of the WBG managed commitments (Table 3.1).

To review water-related commitments for IBRD and IDA projects, the commitment amounts that were associated with the respective sector codes for water-related sectors (see Chapter 2) were used. (Project commitments associated with other sector codes were not included.)

Below, the trends in IBRD and IDA commitments over the ten-year period from FY02 to FY11 are analyzed by Region, by top ten borrowing countries, and by the four water-related subsectors.

**Commitments by Region.** Figure 4.1 shows the large increase in water-related commitments supported by IBRD and IDA funds during FY02–11. Total commitments across the six Regions increased from US$1.3 billion in FY02 to a record of US$7.4 billion in FY11. Among the six Regions, the largest increases are observed in EAP, SAR, and LCR.

**Commitments for Top Ten Borrowers.** The cumulative IBRD/IDA lending for the top

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**Figure 4.1: Water-related Commitments by Region, FY02–11 (US$Million)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>SAR</th>
<th>MNA</th>
<th>LCR</th>
<th>ECA</th>
<th>EAP</th>
<th>AFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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10 Each project is coded with up to five sector codes (and, in addition, also with up to five theme codes).
ten borrowing countries from FY02 to FY11 is in Figure 4.2. India, with US$5.8 billion, was by far the leading borrower, followed by China with US$4.2 billion. Four LCR countries are also among the top ten borrowers. No individual country from AFR appears in the top ten list but regional projects for AFR, i.e., projects including more than one country (with asterisks in Figure 4.2), would rank 11th in the list.

**Commitments by Subsectors.** The water-related IBRD/IDA commitments by subsectors over the same ten-year period are presented in Figure 4.3. The water-related subsectors with the corresponding sector code(s) are the following:

- **Irrigation and drainage (sector code AI)**
- **Hydropower (sector code LH)**\(^1\)
- **Flood protection (sector code WD)**
- **Water supply and sanitation (sector codes WC, WZ, BW, WA, WT, WV and WS)**

\(^1\) As indicated in footnote 3, the code LH was introduced for hydropower in FY11. Before, hydropower projects were coded with: LD Power or LE Renewable Energy. In order to generate the hydropower portfolio for FY02–11, The World Bank’s project database was searched for all projects with LH, LD and LE codes approved during this period. All projects with the LH code were included in the list. The projects with LD and LE codes were individually reviewed to include only those power and renewable energy projects that were related to hydropower. The resulting list was further refined with the help of the Water Anchor’s hydropower specialist.
The water-related commitments by subsector are those commitments that, based on a particular project’s components and activities, are associated with the respective codes.

Between FY02 and FY11, commitments for the subsector water supply and sanitation dominated the water-related commitments. They increased from US$493 million to US$4,002 million, which amounts to the largest increase among the four subsectors. Hydropower and flood protection had relatively large increases from FY10 to FY11. Commitments for irrigation and drainage varied over the ten-year period between US$220 million and US$1,147 million.
This chapter concentrates on IBRD and IDA projects approved in FY11 that were water-related. These are the projects with one or more of the water-related sector and/or theme codes listed in Chapter 2. The water-related commitments refer to the part of a project’s total commitment amount that is associated with the water-related codes as reported in Business Warehouse.12

The chapter comprises two main sections. Section 5.1 is based on data from the World Bank’s projects database, and presents the main characteristics of the water-related IBRD and IDA projects approved in FY11. Section 5.2 is based on a new questionnaire (Annex A) that was designed for the FY11 review, and applied to each project’s PAD to provide a more in-depth review of selected aspects. Subsection 5.2.1 presents the CSIs for the water subsectors for which they have been issued, and key indicators for the other subsectors and the theme. Subsection 5.2.2 discusses some insights on crosscutting issues that are considered to be relevant across the four subsectors and the theme. Finally, Subsection 5.2.3 reviews the extent to which the projects in each subsector address additional key topics, including poverty, gender, climate risks, and financial sustainability.

5.1. Main Characteristics of Water-related IBRD/IDA Projects Approved in FY11

The water-related IBRD and IDA projects approved in FY11 are shown by Region in Annex B. This section presents their main characteristics based on information provided in the World Bank’s project database. These characteristics include the following: (i) water-related commitments; (ii) commitments by Region; (iii) projects by Region; (iv) commitments for top ten borrowers; (v) commitments by sector code and subsector; (vi) commitments by sector code and Region; (vii) commitments by projects with only the theme code; (viii) commitments by theme code and Region; (ix) commitments by Sector Board; (x) number of projects by Sector Board; (xi) commitments by product line and distribution of commitments; (xii) commitments by product line and Region; and (xiii) commitments by lending instrument.

Water-related Commitments. A total of 105 projects with water-related sector and theme codes were approved in FY11. Of these, 25 projects were Additional Financing projects.13 The total lending amount of the 105 projects

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12 Commitments associated with the various water-related sector codes should not be added up with commitments associated with the water-related theme code for water resources management to avoid double counting. However, the latter commitments are shown separately to indicate the magnitude of theme code commitments.

13 Additional Financing projects provide previously approved projects with additional support, often without changing components and activity types. Only if the project objectives are changed by the additional support, is an Additional Financing project presented to the World Bank Board of Executive Directors for approval.
was about US$12.0 billion, and the water-related commitments US$7.4 billion (62%). The average water-related commitment per project was US$70.5 million. The range of water-related commitments per project is presented in Table 5.1, and the distribution shown in Figure 5.1.

Commitments up to US$50 million are observed for 66% of the projects (or 69 projects), and commitments up to US$100 million for 82% of the projects (or 86%). The largest commitment amount was for the National Ganga River Basin Project in India with US$790 million.

The distribution of commitments shows that more than half of all projects (53 projects) in FY11 had a commitment amount of up to US$25 million.

Commitments by Region. The regional breakdown as a percentage of the total water-related commitments for FY11 is in Figure 5.2. EAP and SAR are the leading Regions with 30% and 29%, respectively. Commitments for MNA and ECA represent the smallest shares at 8% and 3%, respectively.

Projects by Region. Figure 5.3 shows the number of projects by Region. In contrast to Figure 5.2 with the commitment amounts, AFR is now by far the leading Region with 33 projects. This indicates that, on average, the commitments per project in AFR are lower than in other Regions. EAP was the leading Region in terms of commitments, and follows AFR in the number of projects. SAR seems to be the Region with, on average, the largest projects in terms of commitments.

Commitments for Top Ten Borrowers. The top ten borrowers in FY11 shown in Figure 5.4 comprise many of the same countries that appeared in Figure 4.2 as leading with regard to cumulative lending over

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range of Commitments</th>
<th>Number of Projects</th>
<th>Share of Total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below US$1 million</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between US$1–5 million</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between US$5–10 million</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between US$10–50 million</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between US$50–100 million</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between US$100–500 million</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above US$500 million</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the period FY02–11. Three new countries are among the top ten borrowers in FY11, namely Egypt, Lebanon and Pakistan. In FY11, India was by far the largest borrower with US$1.5 billion, almost twice as large as the next largest borrower, Indonesia, with US$795 million. As in Figure 4.2, no individual country from AFR appears in the top ten list, but regional projects for AFR (with asterisks in Figure 5.4) rank 10th in the list.

**Commitments by Sector Code and Subsector.** Figure 5.5 and Table 5.2 show total commitments by water-related sector codes. Hydropower (sector code LH) is the single largest subsector in terms of commitments, but grouped together, the sector codes related to water supply and sanitation (sector codes WC, WZ, BW, WA, WT, WV, WS) form the largest subsector overall with 55% of water-related commitments (or US$4.0 billion). Irrigation and drainage (sector code AI) amounts to 12%, and flood protection (sector code WD) to 10%.

**Commitments by Sector Code and Region.** Figure 5.6 illustrates that hydropower commitments are concentrated in EAP, SAR and AFR. Irrigation and drainage commitments appear in each Region. Water supply and sanitation dominates in LCR, MNA and ECA. Flood protection is not part of the portfolio in MNA, and is most pronounced in SAR.

**Commitments by Projects with Only the Theme Code.** The total water commitment for all subsectors shown in Table 5.2 (US$7,326 million) is slightly lower than the amount shown as IBRD/IDA commitment for FY11 in Table 3.1 (US$7,377 million). This is because the water
total commitment amount for the theme code of US$51 million (Table 5.3).

**Commitments by Theme Code and Region**. Besides the four projects with only the theme code for water resources management, commitments by subsector in Table 5.2 exclude projects that have no sector code for water but do have the theme code for water resources management (code 85). Four IBRD/IDA projects approved in FY11 fall into this category, with a total commitment amount for the theme code of US$51 million (Table 5.3).

**Table 5.2: Water Commitments by Subsector, FY11**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsector</th>
<th>Corresponding Sector Code(s)</th>
<th>Commitments (US$Million)</th>
<th>Share of Total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation and Drainage</td>
<td>AI</td>
<td>862.6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydropower</td>
<td>LH</td>
<td>1,723.3</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood Protection</td>
<td>WD</td>
<td>738.0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Supply and Sanitation</td>
<td>WC, WZ, BW, WA, WT, WV and WS</td>
<td>4,001.7</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>7,325.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 5.6: Subsector Commitments by Region, FY11 (US$Million)**

**Table 5.3: Water-related Projects with Only the Theme Code for Water Resources Management, FY11**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Water Commitment (US$Million)</th>
<th>Sector Board</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>P109737</td>
<td>Agricultural Growth Program</td>
<td>24.00</td>
<td>ARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>P094692</td>
<td>Kenya Coastal Development Project</td>
<td>4.55</td>
<td>ENV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>P118713</td>
<td>Peru 3rd Prog. Environmental DPL:</td>
<td>21.75</td>
<td>ENV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>P124354</td>
<td>India: Uttarakhand Decentral. Watershed</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>ARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>51.33</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
there are 30 projects that have one (or more) water-related sector code(s) and the theme code for water resources management. All 36 projects are listed in Annex C, Table F. The total commitment in FY11 for the water-related theme code amounts to US$1.15 billion. Figure 5.7 shows the commitments for water resources management by Region. Similar to the case of the subsector commitments (Figure 5.6), EAP and SAR are leading in terms of commitments for water resources management.

Commitments by Sector Board. As shown in Figure 5.8, only 42% of the water-related commitments made in FY11 were mapped to the Water Sector Board. The remaining commitments are under the Sector Boards for Energy and Mining (EMT), Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD), Urban Development (UD), Transport (TR), and others.

Number of Projects by Sector Board. The number of water-related projects by Sector Boards is in Figure 5.9. Of the 105 water-related projects approved in FY11, only 23 projects (or 22% of the total) are mapped to the Water Sector Board. The largest share of projects is with the Sector Board for Urban Development (UD), followed by the Sector Board for Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD).

Projects Mapped to the Water Sector Board. The 23 projects mapped to the Water Sector Board, indicated in Figure 5.9, are shown in more detail in Table 5.4. Their respective water commitments as a share of total commitments are very high—in most cases amounting to 100%.

Commitments by Product Line and Distribution of Commitments. The share of the two products lines, IBRD and IDA, in total water commitments in FY11 is shown in Figure 5.10. Of the total commitments of US$7.4 billion, IBRD accounts for 66%, and IDA for the remaining 34%.
The distribution of commitments in Figure 5.11 indicates that, compared to IBRD, IDA financed more projects with smaller water-related commitments. 34 of the 63 IDA-financed projects had water-related commitments of US$20 million or less. Of the 44 IBRD-financed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Water % of Commitment</th>
<th>Subsector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>P103063</td>
<td>Greater Beirut Water Supply Project</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>P111479</td>
<td>Rio Bogota Environmental Recuperation and Flood Control Project</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>P111760</td>
<td>Syrdarya Water Supply Project</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>P112626</td>
<td>Liuzhou Environment Management Project Phase II</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>P114081</td>
<td>Buenos Aires Province Infrastructure Sustainable Investment Development</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>P115695</td>
<td>Bayannaoer Water Reclamation and Environment Improvement Project</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>P117293</td>
<td>Optimization of Lima Water and Sewerage Systems</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>P117314</td>
<td>AF National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>P117365</td>
<td>Urban Water and Sanitation Project</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>P117819</td>
<td>Yunnan Urban Environment-Phase II Additional Financing</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>P118196</td>
<td>Second Dushanbe Water Supply Project</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>P119077</td>
<td>Urban Water Supply and Wastewater</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>P119085</td>
<td>National Ganga River Basin Project</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>P120161</td>
<td>Integrated Sanitation &amp; Sewerage Infrastructure 2</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>P120211</td>
<td>Norte Grande Water Infrastructure</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>P120546</td>
<td>Additional Financing – Water Services and Institutional Support (WASIS)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>P121195</td>
<td>MX Water Utilities Efficiency Improvement Project (PROME)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>P122940</td>
<td>Additional Financing for Coastal Cities Environmental Sanitation Project</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>Multi-subsector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>P123501</td>
<td>Additional Financing Urban Development Project</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>P124486</td>
<td>Second National Water Development Project – Additional Financing (IDA)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>P124511</td>
<td>Water Sector Institutional Development Additional Financing</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>P125151</td>
<td>Second Norte Grande Water Infrastructure</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyz Republic</td>
<td>P126390</td>
<td>Additional Financing for Second On-Farm Irrigation Project</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
projects, 12 had water-related commitments above US$100 million.

**Commitments by Product Line and Region.**
As illustrated in Figure 5.12, water-related IBRD and IDA projects approved in FY11 are present in all Regions. IBRD commitments are small in AFR (for Swaziland), while IDA commitments are small in MNA (for Djibouti). The largest amount of IBRD financing is in EAP, followed by SAR.

**Commitments by Lending Instrument.**
Figure 5.13 shows that the vast majority of financing of water-related commitments in FY11 was delivered through Specific Investment Loans (SILs), amounting to 88%. Development Policy Loans (DPLs) accounted for 4%. The remainder consisted of Adaptable Program Loans (APLs), Emergency Recovery Loans (ERLs), Financial Intermediary Loans (FILs), and Sector Investment and Maintenance Loans (SIMs). The latter category financed one project in China.
5.2. In-depth Review of Water-related IBRD/IDA Projects Approved in FY11

This section presents the main insights of the in-depth review of the water-related IBRD and IDA projects approved in FY11, using a questionnaire that was developed for this exercise. The questionnaire is shown in Annex A. As mentioned in Chapter 2, three broad types of questions were asked: first, questions that elicited data on the CSIs or key indicators for each of the water-related subsectors; second, questions on crosscutting issues that have been emphasized in recent sector strategies and other significant documents on water-related issues in addition to some further questions that were considered to be relevant; and, third, questions on several key topics that the Water Sector Board recently identified as being particularly important for each of the water subsectors.

The following subsection discusses the results of the review for the CSIs and other key indicators. The review covers all water-related projects, i.e., each project with one or several of the water-related sector and theme codes was included— independent of the share of water-related commitments in the project’s total commitment. Subsection 5.2.2 reports on the results for the crosscutting issues; the results for the additional key topics, including poverty focus, gender integration, climate change adaptation, and financial sustainability, are in Section 5.2.3. The reviews of the crosscutting issues and the key topics are based on only a subset of the water-related projects—so called “designated” projects that fulfill a minimum requirement regarding the project’s share of water-related commitments in its total commitments.

5.2.1. Core Sector and Other Key Indicators

The questions on the CSIs and other key indicators were applied to all 105 water-related IBRD and IDA projects approved in FY11 as applicable; for example, any project with the sector code for irrigation and drainage (AI) was analyzed with regard to the list of CSIs for irrigation and drainage. If that project was also coded for hydropower (LH), it was also analyzed with regard to the list of CSIs for hydropower. All projects had broader aims and a more comprehensive results framework than the CSIs and the other key indicators are able to reflect.

The detailed results for the review by core sector and other key indicators are shown by subsector and project in Annex C. The tables presented include results for the CSIs for water supply (Table A), sanitation and wastewater treatment (Table B), irrigation and drainage (Table C), and hydropower (Table D.i), and for further key indicators for hydropower (Table D.ii), flood protection (Table E), and water resources management (Table F). The main results for each water-related subsector and the theme are summarized below.

**Water Supply.** In FY11, there were 27 projects with the sector code for water supply (WC) in 21 countries. Through these projects, approximately 5.1 million people in eight countries are expected to be provided with access to “improved water sources,” with approximately 3.5 million and 1.6 million beneficiaries situated in urban and rural areas, respectively (Table 5.5). Furthermore, plans call for construction or rehabilitation of 1,307 improved community water points under the projects. For piped household water, about 364,000 new and

14 No specific indicators exist, or were developed, for projects with the following sector codes: BW: Public Administration—Water, Sanitation and Flood Protection; WD: Flood Protection; and WZ: General Water, Sanitation and Flood Protection.
499,000 rehabilitated connections are expected as a result of the projects.

There will also be 20 water utilities supported under the projects. Five of these utilities are located in LCR and the remaining 15 in AFR.

**Sanitation and Wastewater Treatment.** In FY 2011, there were 22 projects in 13 countries coded with one or more of the following sector codes: WA, WS, WT, and WV. Through these projects, it is expected that approximately 2.7 million people in six countries (located in MNA, AFR and EAP) will be provided with access to “improved sanitation”—with 1.3 million and 1.4 million beneficiaries in urban and rural areas, respectively (Table 5.6).

Construction of some 71,000 improved latrines and 2,000 new sewer connections is planned under these projects in three countries (Cameroon, Malawi, and Niger) in AFR.

Treatment plant outlets financed under the projects in Cameroon and Vietnam plan to remove approximately 1,300 tons per year of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) pollution loads. About 750,000 people will be trained in

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**Table 5.5: Expected Results for the Core Sector Indicators for Water Supply, FY11**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Expected Result (number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People provided with access to “improved water sources” under the project</td>
<td>5,124,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. People provided with access to “improved water resources” under the project (urban)</td>
<td>3,502,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. People provided with access to “improved water resources” under the project (rural)</td>
<td>1,621,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved community water points planned to be constructed or rehabilitated under the project</td>
<td>1,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New piped household water connections planned to be resulting from the project intervention</td>
<td>363,932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piped household water connections planned to be affected by rehabilitation works undertaken under the project</td>
<td>498,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water utilities planned to be supported under the project</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other water service providers planned to be supported under the project</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Table 5.6: Expected Results for the Core Sector Indicators for Sanitation and Wastewater Treatment, FY11**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Expected Result (number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People planned to be provided with access to “improved sanitation” under the project</td>
<td>2,680,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. People planned to be provided with access to “improved sanitation” under the project (urban)</td>
<td>1,289,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. People planned to be provided with access to “improved sanitation” under the project (rural)</td>
<td>1,391,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New sewer connections planned to be constructed under the project</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved latrines planned to be constructed under the project</td>
<td>71,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume of BOD pollution loads planned to be removed by at treatment plant outlets financed under the project</td>
<td>1,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People planned to be trained to improve hygiene behavior or sanitation practices under the project</td>
<td>750,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
additional or rehabilitated generation capacity to be installed. The expected annual energy generation amounts to approximately 2,684 gigawatts (GW).\footnote{\textsuperscript{15} Generation capacity from Additional Financing projects has not been included unless it represented generation that is additional from the original project.}

Two projects had components addressing watershed or river basin planning, and two projects were designed as multipurpose interventions. Benefits sharing (beyond the

### Table 5.7: Expected Results for the Core Sector Indicators for Irrigation and Drainage, FY11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. i. Total area planned to be provided with new and/or improved irrigation and drainage services (ha)</td>
<td>1,972,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. ii. Area planned to be provided with new (only new, but not improved) irrigation and drainage services (ha)</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. i. Total number of female and/or male water users planned to be provided with new/ improved irrigation and drainage services</td>
<td>874,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ii. Number of female water users (only female, but not male) planned to be provided with new/improved irrigation and drainage services</td>
<td>359,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Number of operational water user associations planned to be created and/or strengthened</td>
<td>2,975</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 5.8: Expected Results for Core Sector Indicators for Hydropower, FY11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Generation Capacity of Hydropower constructed under the project (MW)</td>
<td>1,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Generation Capacity of Hydropower rehabilitated under the project (MW)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 5.9: Expected Results for Other Key Indicators for Hydropower, FY11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Planned energy production (GW/yr)</td>
<td>2,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Is the project addressing watershed/ river basin planning? Yes or No</td>
<td>2 Projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Is the project addressing water use management? Yes or No</td>
<td>0 Projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Is the project designed as a multipurpose intervention? Yes or No</td>
<td>2 Projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Beyond safeguard requirements, does the project integrate enhancing development benefits to local communities (benefit sharing)? Yes or No</td>
<td>2 Projects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: In Tables 5.9, 5.10, and 5.11, for questions asking “Yes or No,” results indicate the number of projects for which the response “yes” was given.
requirements of the World Bank’s environmental and social safeguard policies) was a feature of two projects in Nepal and India. No hydropower projects addressed water use management, and none included carbon financing.

**Flood Protection.** There were 21 WD-coded projects, located in all Regions except MNA. Of these, 10 projects had activities evaluating flood hazard, including climate change impacts. Fifteen projects had activities on flood risk mitigation (Table 5.10).

**Water Resources Management.** In FY 2011, a total of 36 projects were assigned the theme code for water resources management (85). Of these, 14 projects assessed the implications of its proposed activities on water quality, and 15 projects supported institutional arrangements for integrated water resources management at the national or local level (Table 5.11).

### 5.2.2. Crosscutting Issues

The questions on crosscutting issues are shown in detail in Annex A under item G, including a reference on the origin of the question—such as targets in recent sector strategies (World Bank Group 2010, 2012a, and 2012b) and issues raised in other significant documents dealing with water-related issues (such as IEG 2010). The crosscutting questions are grouped under (i) water-related issues; (ii) financing; (iii) financial and economic analysis, cost recovery, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E); (iv) social issues; and (v) other issues.

A special subset of the water-related projects was selected for the review of crosscutting issues (and for the review of the additional key topics in Subsection 5.2.3). On the one hand, it was considered difficult to apply these more focused questions to all 105 IBRD and IDA projects approved in FY11, especially those projects that have a relatively low share of their total commitments as water-related commitments. On the other hand, it was considered likely to discard too many relevant projects if only projects were included that had 51% or more of their total commitments allocated to one particular water-related sector code. Thus the following approach was chosen: The crosscutting questions were applied to a subset comprising “designated” water projects that fulfill certain minimum criteria with regard to their share of water-related commitments. A project was defined as designated when it met two criteria:

- more than 33% of its total commitment amount is water-related (i.e., allocated to one or more of the water-related sector and theme codes); and

### Table 5.10: Expected Results for the Key Indicators for Flood Protection, FY11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes or No</th>
<th>Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Does the project have an activity evaluating flood hazard (including climate change impacts)?</td>
<td>Yes or No</td>
<td>10 Projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Does the project have an activity on flood risk mitigation?</td>
<td>Yes or No</td>
<td>15 Projects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 5.11: Expected Results for the Key Indicators for Water Resources Management, FY11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes or No</th>
<th>Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Does the project assess the implications of its proposed activities on water quality?</td>
<td>Yes or No</td>
<td>14 Projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Does the project support institutional arrangements for broader/more integrated water resources management at national level and/or local level (such as at the level of Ministry, basin organization, user association)?</td>
<td>Yes or No</td>
<td>15 Projects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• no non-water-related code has a larger share in total commitments than the water-related sector and theme codes.

A total of 63 projects fulfilled these two criteria. They included all of the 23 projects mapped to the Water Sector Board listed in Table 5.4. In addition, the 40 projects listed in Table 5.12 that are mapped to other Sector Boards qualified. The share of total commitments allocated to water-related sector codes tends to be more than 51% in most projects. Only 10 projects have a water-related share between 34% and 51%. The irrigation and drainage projects are mapped to the Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD) Sector Board. Hydropower projects are mapped to the Energy and Mining (EMT) Sector Board, and flood protection projects tend to be mapped to the Urban Development (UD) Sector Board.

Annex D presents the detailed results on the crosscutting issues for the 63 designated water projects. Table G.I shows the water-related issues; Table G.II, financial and economic analysis, cost recovery, and M&E; Table G.IV, social issues; and Table G.V, other issues. Below the results are summarized under the same five headings.

Water-related Issues. The main purpose of the water-related questions is to assess whether the projects are based on a sound analysis of the water resources, and the extent to which use, availability, and quality of water are considered during project preparation.

Water Resources. Of the 63 designated projects reviewed, 17 projects were based on a water resource analysis—either done by the government, an agency, or the World Bank prior to or during project preparation (Table 5.13).16

Fourteen projects explicitly considered groundwater management and conservation.17 Most of these were water supply and sanitation projects. Of a total of 15 projects with the sector code for irrigation and drainage, only one—the Irrigation Restoration and Development Project in Afghanistan—explicitly considered groundwater management.

Longer-term Availability of Water. Sixteen projects verified the longer-term availability of water to support the project activities (Table 5.14). Of the four designated projects in MNA, one project—the Greater Beirut Water Supply Project—verified longer-term water availability. Of the 18 designated projects in AFR, two projects verified long-term availability of water. A total of 16 projects addressed climate change adaptation or climate variability in its activities.18

Water Pollution. Twenty-six of the 63 designated water projects supported activities that dealt with water pollution issues (Table 5.15).

Demand Management. Table 5.16 shows that five projects included demand management approaches.

Other Water-specific Issues. Table 5.17 indicates 27 projects as “integrated” water projects according to the definition of integrated water projects provided in World Bank (2010), i.e., they had at least one theme code from two of the three relevant thematic groups—including Urban Development, Rural Development, and/or Environment and Natural Resource Management.

Twenty-three of the 63 designated water projects triggered the safeguard on international waterways.

16 It is possible that some projects were based on preliminary assessments and studies that were not explicitly mentioned in the PAD.
17 Only if the PAD of a project explicitly mentioned groundwater management and/or conservation was it counted as “yes.”
18 The review did not try to identify particular technologies or project features that would contribute to climate change adaptation if they were not clearly identified in the PAD.
Table 5.12: Designated Water Projects Mapped to Sector Boards Other Than Water, FY11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Water % of Commitment</th>
<th>Subsector</th>
<th>Sector Board</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>P122235</td>
<td>Irrigation Restoration and Development Project</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
<td>ARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>P114782</td>
<td>Additional Financing for the Regional and Domestic Power Markets Project</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>Hydropower</td>
<td>EMT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>P118316</td>
<td>Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project (Burundi and Rwanda)</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
<td>ENV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>P107617</td>
<td>Water Users Association Development Support Project</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
<td>ARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>P122014</td>
<td>Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project Additional Financing</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>Multi-subsector</td>
<td>ARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belize</td>
<td>P111928</td>
<td>Municipal Development</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>Multi-subsector</td>
<td>UD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>P113145</td>
<td>Benin Emergency Urban Environment Project</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
<td>ENV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>P095171</td>
<td>Integrated Health and Water Management Project (SWAP)</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
<td>HE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>P117102</td>
<td>Sanitation Project</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
<td>UD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>P121027</td>
<td>Urban and Water Development Support Project Additional Financing</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
<td>UD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>P117616</td>
<td>Emergency Urban Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Maintenance</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>Multi-subsector</td>
<td>UD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Asia</td>
<td>P120788</td>
<td>Central Asia Hydrometeorology Modernization Project</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>UD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>P098078</td>
<td>Huai River Basin Flood Management and Drainage Improvement</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>ARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>P110632</td>
<td>Sichuan Small Towns Development</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>Multi-subsector</td>
<td>UD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>P116656</td>
<td>Zhejiang Qiantang River Basin Small Town Environment Project</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
<td>UD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>P117355</td>
<td>Rural Community Development &amp; Water Mobilization / PRODER</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>Multi-subsector</td>
<td>ARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt, Arab Republic of</td>
<td>P117745</td>
<td>EGYPT-Farm-level Irrigation Modernization</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
<td>ARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>P122640</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Management Development Policy Loan with a CAT DDO</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
<td>UD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>P125307</td>
<td>Irrigation and Drainage</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
<td>ARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>P120887</td>
<td>Additional Financing to the Regional &amp; Municipal Infrastructure Development Project</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>Multi-subsector</td>
<td>UD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>P096124</td>
<td>Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>Hydropower</td>
<td>EMT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued on next page)
Table 5.12: Designated Water Projects Mapped to Sector Boards Other Than ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Water % of Commitment</th>
<th>Subsector</th>
<th>Sector Board</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>P122096</td>
<td>Bihar Kosi Flood Recovery Project</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>Multi-subsector</td>
<td>UD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>P112158</td>
<td>Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydro-Electrical Power (1040 MW)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Hydropower</td>
<td>EMT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>P114348</td>
<td>Water Resources and Irrigation Sector Management Program 2</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>Multi-subsector</td>
<td>ARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>P113542</td>
<td>Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP)</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>Multi-subsector</td>
<td>UD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>P121120</td>
<td>Irrigation, Rural Livelihoods and Agricultural Development Project</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
<td>ARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>P115634</td>
<td>Disaster and Climate Risk Management Project</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
<td>UD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>P107598</td>
<td>PROIRRI Sustainable Irrigation Development</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
<td>ARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECS Countries</td>
<td>P117871</td>
<td>Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction APL1 — Grenada and</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>UD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>P096745</td>
<td>Punjab Barrages Improvement Phase II Project (PBIP-II)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
<td>ARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>P104760</td>
<td>Sierra Irrigation Subsector</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
<td>ARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>P114048</td>
<td>KALAHI-CIDSS (Additional Financing) Project</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>Multi-subsector</td>
<td>SDV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>P117470</td>
<td>Laguna de Bay Institutional Strengthening and Community Participation Project</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>WSS</td>
<td>ENV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>P125855</td>
<td>Second Additional Financing for the Community Livelihoods in Conflict Affected Areas Project</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
<td>ARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</td>
<td>P124939</td>
<td>Hurricane Tomas Emergency Recovery Loan</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>Multi-subsector</td>
<td>UD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>P111155</td>
<td>Zanzibar Urban Services Project</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>Multi-subsector</td>
<td>UD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>P125049</td>
<td>Emergency Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Energy Project</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>UD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>P084773</td>
<td>Trung Son Hydropower Project</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>Hydropower</td>
<td>EMT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>P113949</td>
<td>Mekong Delta Water Management for Rural Development</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
<td>ARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>P102459</td>
<td>Irrigation Development and Support Project</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
<td>ARD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Financing. For FY11, close to US$3 billion of financing was secured from borrowing countries as counterpart financing (Table 5.18). This compares to US$7.4 billion in IBRD/IDA water-related commitments for the period.
An additional US$32 million was mobilized from the African Development Bank—the only Regional Development Bank to finance investments in designated water projects for FY11.\(^\text{19}\) Financing from other sources, including local sources, the private sector and bi-lateral  

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\(^{19}\) This financing was mobilized for the Additional Financing for the Domestic and Regional Power Market project for the rehabilitation of the Inga 1 and 2 hydropower plants in the AFR Region.
Six projects had neither a financial nor an economic analysis. Four of these were emergency support projects which do not require an economic and financial analysis; the fifth project was a DPL, and the sixth a framework-type project for which cost estimates and cost-effectiveness

Table 5.17: Water-specific Issues in Designated Water Projects, FY11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Projects for Which “Yes” Was Given (Number)</th>
<th>Share of Total Projects (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is the project an “integrated” water project (i.e., with at least one thematic code from two of the three relevant thematic groups (Urban Development, Rural Development, and/or Environment and Natural Resource Management)?)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the project trigger Safeguard Policy OP7.50 on International Waterways?</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.18: Financing for Designated Water Projects, FY11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Financing (US$Million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government’s Counterpart Funding</td>
<td>2,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multilateral Development Banks</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Sources</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Six projects, or 9% of all designated water projects, involved public-private partnerships (PPP).

Table 5.19: Financial and Economic Analysis in Designated Water Projects, FY11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Projects for Which “Yes” Was Given (Number)</th>
<th>Share of Total Projects (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the project include a financial analysis?</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the project include an economic analysis?</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related to the economic analysis, does the scope of the analysis include all components of the project (i.e., not just selected components)?</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the economic analysis compare different project designs, and so choosing the one finally appraised?</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the economic analysis explicitly address risk?</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are the benefits of activities addressing wastewater treatment, health improvements, and environmental restoration quantified? (If applicable)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Not applicable to all projects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Financial and Economic Analysis. For FY11, 48 of the 63 designated projects included a financial analysis and 55 an economic analysis (Table 5.19). Six projects had neither a financial nor an economic analysis. Four of these were emergency support projects which do not require an economic and financial analysis; the fifth project was a DPL, and the sixth a framework-type project for which cost estimates and cost-effectiveness

20 The bilateral agencies providing financing were the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the German Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), the French Agency for Development (AFD), and the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID). Other sources included local communities, local governments, the Climate Investment Funds, and other trust funds.

21 For some projects it was difficult to determine from the PADs whether an economic and/or financial analysis was carried out because they lacked a presentation of economic and/or financial rates of return, comparisons of alternative project designs, and treatments of risk.
analyses were expected to be provided with the individual investment proposals.

Of the 55 projects that had an economic analysis, 36 provided an economic analysis that covered the entire scope of the project rather than selected components. Nine projects compared different project designs and chose one to be further appraised. Risk was explicitly addressed—with the use of sensitivity analysis, scenario analysis, and/or risk analysis using Monte Carlo simulation or a more comprehensive risk analysis—for 29 projects.

Eleven projects were found to quantify the benefits of activities addressing wastewater treatment, health improvements, and environmental restoration.

Cost Recovery. Of the 63 designated water projects, 44 had cost recovery as part of their design (Table 5.20). However, while many of these projects discussed cost recovery either as a feature of the project or as an aspiration for the relevant utility, for example, they did not mention specific rates that were planned for cost recovery. Of the 44 projects with cost recovery considerations, 26 projects indicated that they intended to recover a proportion of the operation and maintenance (O&M). In the absence of full cost recovery, 19 projects discussed how the remaining costs would be covered, for example, through guaranteed subsidies from the government. (See also Subsection 5.2.3.)

Monitoring and Evaluation. For FY11, 59 projects of the 63 designated water projects (or 92%) provided details on monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of project activities (Table 5.21). Of these, 45 projects (or 70%) included at least one indicator in the results framework that had a baseline value other than zero (excluding indicators related to project management).

Social Issues. Among the social issues analyzed were whether the projects had an explicit poverty focus, whether they were gender-informed, and whether services were to be delivered through community driven development (CDD).

As indicated in Table 5.22, of the 63 designated water projects, 34 projects (or 53%) had an explicit poverty focus. A World Bank project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Projects for Which “Yes” Was Given (Number)</th>
<th>Share of Total Projects (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is cost recovery part of the design of the project?</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If Yes, is it mentioned whether cost recovery covers some operation and maintenance costs (O&amp;M)?</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Not all projects are revenue generating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If Yes, is it mentioned whether cost recovery covers some capital costs, in order to fund replacement?</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Not all projects are revenue generating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the absence of full recovery of O&amp;M and capital cost, does the project discuss how the remaining costs will be covered?</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Not all projects are revenue generating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.20: Cost Recovery in Designated Water Projects, FY11

22 Wastewater treatment and environmental restoration benefits were quantified for Yunnan Urban Environment-Phase II Additional Financing (P117819); Bayannaoer Water Reclamation and Environmental Improvement Project (P115695); and Zhejiang Qiantang River Basin Small Town Environment Project (P116656). Wastewater treatment benefits were quantified for Liuzhou Environment Management Project Phase II (P112626). Health benefits were quantified for National Ganga River Basin Project (P119085).

23 The question on cost recovery was not applicable to all projects, such as projects for improving hydrometeorological monitoring systems or DPLs.
is considered poverty-focused if the appraisal includes a poverty assessment for the project area, if any project component includes activities especially addressing the poor, or if any poverty-focused results indicators were included. At least one of these three dimensions needs to be addressed. (See also Subsection 5.2.3.)

A total of 33 (or 52%) of the designated water projects were gender-informed. A World Bank project is considered to be gender-informed if it covers at least one of the three dimensions: (i) analysis and/or consultation on gender related issues; (ii) actions to address the distinct needs of women and girls, or men and boys, and/or positive impacts on gender gaps; and (iii) mechanisms to monitor gender impact to facilitate gender-disaggregated analysis. (See also Subsection 5.2.3.)

Of the designated water projects, 20 projects (or 31%) delivered water interventions through CDD.

Other Issues. Other issues in the questionnaire concerned the use of information and communication technology (ICT), considerations of green growth, and whether the project was designed as a regional project (Table 5.23).

A total of 23 designated water projects (or 36%) included an ICT component (beyond the use of ICT in project management). A few projects had ICT components for the purpose of knowledge management. In other cases, ICT was used for creating customer information systems or to support specialized systems such as hydro-meteorological facilities.

None of the PADs of designated water projects mentioned the term “green growth.”

Four designated water projects (or 6%) were regional projects, i.e., implemented beyond one country. Two projects were in Africa, one each in ECA in LCR. The regional projects cut across all of the water Subsectors.

5.2.3. Additional Key Topics
The review covered a number of additional key topics that the Water Sector Board recently

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24 For comparison, of the total of 105 water-related projects, 49 were gender-informed (or 47%).
25 This included the Efficiency Improvement Program (P121195) in Mexico, and the National Ganga River Basin project (P119085), which plans to establish a Ganga knowledge center.
identified as being particularly important for water-related projects. They include (i) explicit poverty focus, (ii) gender integration, (iii) climate change adaptation, and (iv) financial sustainability. As for the crosscutting issues in Subsection 5.2.2, only the 63 designated water projects were analyzed. The results are presented by water subsectors (including irrigation and drainage, hydropower, flood protection, water supply and sanitation, and multi-subsector).

The designated projects were assigned to the subsectors as follows: If a project had 51% or more of its total commitment amount allocated to one water-related sector code, it was assigned to the corresponding subsector. In the case of AI, the project was assigned to irrigation and drainage, in the case of LH to hydropower, and in the case of WD to flood protection. A project was assigned to water supply and sanitation if 51% or more of its total commitment was allocated to one or several of the following the sector codes: WC, WA, WS, WT, WV, WZ, and BW. Finally, a project for which the sector code WZ accounted for more than 51% of the total commitment—or, alternatively, a combination of water-related sector codes corresponding to different water subsectors—was categorized as multi-subsector.

Annex E lists the designated water projects by subsector. Of the 63 designated projects, 12 projects were assigned as irrigation and drainage projects (or 19%), 4 as hydropower projects (or 6%), 4 as flood protection projects (or 6%), and 30 as water supply and sanitation projects (or 48%). The remaining 13 projects (or 21%) were categorized as multi-subsector.

Poverty. Just over half of all designated water projects were found to have an explicit poverty focus. By subsector, irrigation and drainage, water supply and sanitation, as well as multi-subsector projects had similar shares (Table 5.24). Only one of the four flood protection projects, and none of the four hydropower projects, were poverty-focused.

Gender. According to the Draft Update on Implementation of the Gender Equality Agenda at the World Bank Group (2012c), 60% of all projects approved by the Bank in FY11 were “gender-informed” in at least one of the three dimensions that are used to rate operations. As indicated in Table 5.25, the designated water projects are less gender-informed than the projects Bank-wide, at 52%. While 75% of both the flood protection and the irrigation and drainage projects were gender-informed, only 40% of water supply and sanitation projects were gender-informed. Hydropower projects were also lower than the Bank-wide average.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Projects for Which “Yes” Was Given (Number)</th>
<th>Share of Total Projects (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the project have an ICT component (beyond the Project Management or PIU/PMU component)?</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the project address “Green Growth” issues?</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the project a regional project (i.e., a project implemented beyond one country)?</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

26 A project is regarded as poverty-focused if it covers at least one of three items: the appraisal includes a poverty assessment for the project area, a project component includes activities especially addressing the poor, or a poverty-focused results indicator is included.

27 These include analysis and/or consultation on gender related issues; actions to address the distinct needs of women and girls, or men and boys, and/or positive impacts on gender gaps; and mechanisms to monitor gender impact to facilitate gender-disaggregated analysis.
Climate Change Adaptation. Overall, 25% of the designated water projects addressed climate change/climate variability (Table 5.26). For both the flood protection and irrigation and drainage subsectors, half of the projects addressed these issues. Of the four hydropower projects, none directly addressed the issues.\(^{28}\)

Financial Sustainability. Financial sustainability was reviewed with the cost recovery criterion. Sixty-seven percent of all designated projects addressed cost recovery issues (Table 5.27). All four projects in the hydropower subsector considered cost recovery as part of their design. At 92%, the irrigation and drainage subsector also had a high proportion of projects designed with cost recovery in mind. However, the projects did not necessarily intend to fully recover operation and maintenance costs. In many cases, the aim was only partial cost recovery; in some instances, the project outlined steps to be taken for achieving cost recovery.

\(^{28}\) An explanation for this could be that two of the four hydropower projects were run-of-river or diversion projects that provide little or no additional water storage, while the remaining two storage projects did not envision seasonal carryover of water between wet and dry seasons.
### Table 5.26: Climate Change Adaptation in Designated Water Projects by Subsector, FY11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsector</th>
<th>Number of Projects</th>
<th>Projects for Which “Yes” Was Given (Number)</th>
<th>Share of Total Projects (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation and Drainage</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydropower</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood Protection</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Supply and Sanitation</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-subsector</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>63</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 5.27: Cost Recovery in Designated Water Projects by Subsector, FY11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsector</th>
<th>Number of Projects</th>
<th>Projects for Which “Yes” Was Given (Number)</th>
<th>Share of Total Projects (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation and Drainage</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydropower</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood Protection</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Supply and Sanitation</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-subsector</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>63</strong></td>
<td><strong>42</strong></td>
<td><strong>67</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This chapter focuses on two product lines of the water-related analytical and advisory activities (AAA) work delivered in FY11: economic and sector work (ESW) and technical assistance (TA) products. Water-related ESW and TA are those products that are associated with one or more of the water-related sector and theme codes listed in Chapter 2. The water-related commitments refer to the part of a project’s total commitment amount that is associated with the water-related codes as reported in the World Bank’s project database.

The review of ESW and TA products in this chapter is solely based on information provided in the World Bank’s project database. There was evidence that some water-related knowledge pieces delivered in FY11 that were funded by trust fund sources, such as the Water Partnership Program (WPP) and the South Asia Water Initiative (SAWI), were not reported in the project database; they were then also not included in this review.

According to the data in the project database, a total of 142 water-related ESW and TA products (73 ESW and 69 TA products) were delivered in FY11. Among these are two Fee-based Service (FBS) products—one for Chile and one for Romania. Annex F lists the ESW and TA products that were delivered in FY11 by Region.

The review below covers a number of key features of the ESW and TA products delivered in FY11, including the following: (i) expenditure by ESW and TA, (ii) expenditure by ESW and TA and Region, (iii) ESW expenditure by Region, (iv) number of ESW products by Region, (v) TA expenditure by Region, (vi) number of TA products by Region, (vii) ESW expenditure by Sector Board, (viii) TA expenditure by Sector Board, and (ix) ESW and TA expenditure by top ten countries.

Expenditure by ESW and TA. The total expenditures for water-related ESW and TA delivered in FY11 amounted to US$21.6 million, including US$9.6 million for ESW and US$12.0 million for TA. As shown in Figure 6.1, the share of total ESW and TA expenditure was 45% for ESW and 55% for TA products.

Expenditure by ESW and TA and by Region. Water-related ESW and TA expenditures by Region are in Figure 6.2. Expenditures are by far the highest in AFR and SAR, accounting for US$6.6 million and US$5.3 million, respectively—more than double the amount of the expenditures in the other Regions. In third place are ESW and TA expenditures for “World” products at US$3.1 billion. The share of ESW to TA expenditure varies across Regions. In SAR and MNA, TA is dominating, whereas in EAP and

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29 See footnote 2 for further details on ESW and TA.
30 Contrary to the coding of IBRD and IDA projects which is carried out by the respective TTL and reviewed by OPCS, the coding of AAA, including ESW and TA, is not reviewed by OPCS. The choice of sector and theme codes as well as the reporting on the associated commitment amounts may therefore be less reliable for AAA than for projects.
ESW expenditure by region. As shown in Figure 6.3, the largest share of ESW expenditure in FY11 occurred in AFR with 29%, followed by “world” products with 25% of the total amount of US$9.6 billion. SAR and LCR account for 14% and 15%, respectively.

Number of ESW products by region. A total of 73 ESW products were delivered in FY11. As shown in Figure 6.4, “world” products account for the largest share with 29%, followed by AFR with 26%. This is similar to their respective expenditure shares in Figure 6.3. In contrast, EAP shows a relatively large number of ESW products, while expenditures were relatively low, whereas SAR had only two ESW products (or 3% of the total) but expenditures accounted for 14% of the total.

TA expenditure by region. As shown in Figure 6.5, the largest share of TA expenditure occurred in SAR with 33%, followed by AFR with 32% of the total. Compared with ESW expenditures shown in Figure 6.3, AFR has a similar share of the total, yet the share of SAR expenditure in TA is more than twice the one in ESW. “World” products account for only 6% of TA expenditure.

Number of TA products by region. A total of 69 TA products were delivered in FY11. Figure 6.6 shows that AFR had the largest share of TA activity.

LCR ESW accounts for a higher share. The share of ESW is highest for “world” products that either address topics in more than one region or general issues independent of particular regions.

It is interesting to compare the ESW and TA activity by region in Figure 6.2 to total lending by region in Figure 5.6. SAR is larger than the average across regions both in terms of ESW/TA and lending activities. In contrast, AFR is larger than average in ESW/TA activity but smaller than average in lending, whereas EAP is smaller than average in ESW/TA activity but larger than average in lending.
of TA products with 30%, followed by SAR with 20% and LCR and EAP each with 13%. The shares for AFR and ECA are similar to their share in TA expenditure shown in Figure 6.5. In contrast, MNA’s share of TA products is approximately half of its share in expenditure, while EAP’s share of TA products is more than double its share of expenditure.

**ESW Expenditure by Sector Board.** The share of water-related ESW expenditure by Sector Boards is shown in Figure 6.7. ESW mapped to the Water Sector Board (WAT) is the largest share of all Sector Boards, accounting for 43% of total ESW expenditure. None of the ESW expenditure is mapped to the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Board (ARD) whereas 17% of the lending is mapped to ARD (see Figure 5.8).

**TA Expenditure by Sector Board.** Figure 6.8 shows the share of TA expenditure by Sector Boards. WAT accounts for 39% of TA expenditure, and is closely followed by the Urban Development Sector Board (UD) with 30% of TA expenditure. ARD represents 9%, and Social Development Sector Board (SDV) represents 7%.
The three countries with the highest ESW and TA expenditure are all in SAR: Pakistan, India and Nepal. The remaining seven countries are in AFR, MNA, EAP and ECA. Regional ESW and TA for AFR rank above any individual country, as do ESW and TA products categorized as “world” (all with asterisks).

**Expenditure by Bank Budget (BB) and Trust Fund (TF).** As shown in Figure 6.10, the share of expenditure for ESW and TA products delivered in FY11 was 39% BB and 61% TF.

**Expenditure by BB and TF and by Region.** Water-related BB and TF expenditures by Region are indicated in Figure 6.11. The share of BB to TF expenditure varies significantly across Regions. In ECA and MNA, more expenditure for ESW and TA come from BB, whereas in AFR, SAR and LCR, TF accounts for a higher share.

**Figure 6.8: Water-related TA Expenditure by Sector Board, FY11**

**Figure 6.9: Water-related ESW and TA Expenditures by Top Ten Countries, FY11 (US$Thousand)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>ESW (US$Thousand)</th>
<th>TA (US$Thousand)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa*</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World*</td>
<td>3,300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central America*</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Asia*</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt, Arab Rep.*</td>
<td>900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa*</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa*</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ESW and TA Expenditure by Top Ten Countries.** Figure 6.9 shows the expenditures for the leading countries and regional undertakings.
Figure 6.10: Water-related Expenditures for ESW and TA Products by Source, FY11

Figure 6.11: Water-related ESW and TA Expenditure by Source and Region, FY11 (US$Thousand)
Conclusions

The FY11 review of the World Bank’s water portfolio yielded many interesting findings. The key findings are summarized below with regard to the four broad areas of the review: (i) water-related WBG managed commitments for FY02–11; (ii) water-related IBRD and IDA commitments for FY02–11; (iii) water-related IBRD/IDA projects approved in FY11; and (iv) AAA, in particular ESW and TA, delivered in FY11. This is followed by a discussion of some of the implications of the review’s key findings. Last but not least, recommendations are made for carrying out the next phase of the portfolio review that will focus on water-related projects approved in FY12.

Key Findings. WBG managed water-related commitments for FY02–11 grew from US$1.4 billion to US$7.6 billion during the ten-year period. Both WBG and non-WBG financing increased. WBG financing, driven largely by IBRD and IDA lending, grew more than five-fold.

Water-related IBRD and IDA commitments for FY02–11 grew from US$1.3 billion to US$7.4 billion over the decade. Commitments for the subsector water supply and sanitation dominated the water-related commitments; they increased from US$0.5 billion to US$3.1 billion. Hydropower and flood protection had relatively large increases from FY10–11. Commitments for irrigation and drainage varied over the ten-year period between US$0.2 billion and US$1.2 billion.

Water-related IBRD and IDA projects approved in FY11 were analyzed based on both data from the World Bank’s project database and data generated by a PAD review with a newly developed questionnaire. An important insight is that only 22% of the water-related projects are mapped to WAT, and most of these are water supply and sanitation projects. Almost all of the irrigation and drainage projects are mapped to ARD, and all hydropower projects to EMT. Flood protection projects tend to be mapped to UD.

The review of the PADs included questions on key indicators. Among the main results for the core sector indicators are that the 105 water-related projects approved in FY11 are expected to provide 5.1 million people with access to improved water sources, and 2.7 million people with access to improved sanitation. In addition, it is expected that an area of 2.0 million ha of land will be provided with new or improved irrigation and drainage services.

The PAD review also included an analysis of four key topics that WAT had identified as particularly important. Of the 63 “designated” water-related projects (i.e., those projects of the 105 projects that have more than 33% of their total commitments allocated to water-related codes, and no non-water-related code with a larger share in total commitments than the water-related codes), 53% have an explicit poverty focus, 52% are gender-informed, 25% address
adaptation to climate change/climate variability, and 67% include cost recovery in their design.

*Water-related AAA delivered in FY11* included 73 ESW with an expenditure of US$9.6 million, and 69 TA products with an expenditure of US$12.0 million. WAT was the most important Sector Board, but accounted for less than half of the AAA expenditure (about 43% of ESW expenditure and 39% of TA expenditure). Other important Sector Boards included ENV and UD for ESW expenditure, and UD and ARD for TA expenditure. Trust funds contributed 61% of the total AAA expenditure of US$21.6 million, with the remaining amount contributed by Bank budget.

**Implications of Key Findings.** The insights gained from the review of water-related IBRD and IDA projects approved in FY11 are revealing with regard to the extent of the World Bank’s involvement in the water sector. This is also reflected in the large portion of water-related projects and AAA that are not mapped to WAT but to Sector Boards with a main focus on other sectors. It may thus be worthwhile for the Water Anchor to make more efforts to reach out to the TTLs responsible for water-related projects that are not mapped to WAT. To ensure that—over time—projects do better in addressing the four key issues of poverty, gender, climate change, and cost recovery, the Water Anchor could collaborate more closely with TTLs of projects in the pipeline, discuss the issues’ relevance, and provide support as necessary. The implications of the findings for WAT include that, in order to keep an overview and strategic focus of the water-related work, efforts should be strengthened to work across sectors on water-related issues and to collaborate more closely with other Sector Boards such as ARD, EMT, UD and ENV.

**Recommendations for the FY12 Portfolio Review.** The next phase of the portfolio review will focus on projects approved in FY12. In order to help identify trends in the water portfolio, including with regard to the nature of newly approved projects, the approach of the next phase should follow the same methodology (and use the same terminology and definitions), and cover the four broad areas of review at least to the extent that they were covered in the FY11 review. The next portfolio review should also continue to cover all water-related projects, not only those mapped to WAT. In addition, the questions listed in Annex A should be used again for the in-depth review of the PADs of the projects approved in FY12. Based on the experience of the FY11 portfolio review, areas for possible expansion and/or improvement of the review under the next phase are mentioned below.

For *water-related IBRD and IDA projects approved in FY12* it may be of interest to go beyond the issues covered in the questionnaire of Annex A, and initiate a more detailed qualitative review of key aspects specific to each of the four subsector (irrigation and drainage, hydropower, flood protection, and water supply and sanitation). This could be initiated in collaboration with the respective Bank-wide thematic groups. Lessons could be learned from ARD’s approach of involving thematic groups in the annual portfolio review.

For *water-related ESW and TA products delivered in FY12* efforts should be undertaken to get a better idea of the delivered products. ESW and TA products should be qualitatively analyzed with regard to their respective themes and key contributions. It may be even worthwhile to develop a questionnaire for a qualitative review. A more in-depth review could be carried out in collaboration with the respective thematic groups.
References


Annexes
Questionnaire for In-depth Review of Water-related IBRD/IDA Projects Approved in FY11

A. Water Supply (Sector Code: WC)
A1. (i) People in urban areas planned to be provided with access to “improved water sources” under the project (number)________________________ [Core Sector Indicator]
   (ii) People in rural areas planned to be provided with access to “improved water sources” under the project (number)________________________ [Core Sector Indicator]
A2. Improved community water points planned to be constructed or rehabilitated under the project (number)________________________ [Core Sector Indicator]
A3. New piped household water connections planned to be resulting from the project intervention (number)________________________ [Core Sector Indicator]
A4. Piped household water connections planned to be affected by rehabilitation works undertaken under the project (number)________________________ [Core Sector Indicator]
A5. Number of water utilities planned to be supported under the project (number)________________________ [Core Sector Indicator]
A6. Number of other water service providers planned to be supported under the project (number)________________________ [Core Sector Indicator]

B. Sanitation (Sector Code WA); and Sewerage (Sector Code WS)
Since FY12: Sewerage was replaced by: Wastewater Collection and Transportation (Sector Code WT) and Wastewater Treatment and Disposal (WV)
B1. Number of people planned to be provided with access to “improved sanitation” under the project
   (i) urban (number)________________________ __
   (ii) rural (number)________________________ __ [Core Sector Indicator]
B2. New sewer connections planned to be constructed under the project (number)________________________ __ [Core Sector Indicator]
B3. Improved latrines planned to be constructed under the project (number)________________________ __ [Core Sector Indicator]
B4. Volume of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) pollution loads planned to be removed at treatment plant outlets financed under the project (tons/year) __________________________

[Core Sector Indicator]

B5. People planned to be trained to improve hygiene behavior or sanitation practices under the project (number) __________________________

[Core Sector Indicator]

C. Irrigation and Drainage (Sector Code: AI)

C1. (i) Total area planned to be provided with new and/or improved irrigation and drainage services (ha) __________________________

(ii) Area planned to be provided with new (only new, but not improved) irrigation and drainage services (ha) __________________________

[Core Sector Indicator]

C2. (i) Total number of female and/or male water users planned to be provided with new/improved irrigation and drainage services (number) __________________________

(ii) Number of female water users (only female, but not male) planned to be provided with new/improved irrigation and drainage services (number) __________________________

[Core Sector Indicator]

C3. Number of operational water user associations planned to be created and/or strengthened (number) __________________________

[Core Sector Indicator]

D. Hydropower (part of Renewable Energy with Sector Code LE)

Since FY12, replaced by: Large Hydropower (Sector Code LH)

D1. (i) New generation capacity to be installed (MW) __________________________

(ii) Generation capacity to be restored or increased from rehabilitation (MW) __________________________

[Core Sector Indicators]

D2. Planned energy production (GWh/year) __________________________

[World Bank Group 2010.]

D3. (i) Is the project addressing watershed/river basin planning (beyond safeguard requirements, such as Environmental Impact Assessment, EIA)?

Yes _____ No _____

(ii) Is the project addressing water use management (beyond safeguard requirements, such as Environmental Impact Assessment, EIA)?

Yes _____ No _____

[World Bank Group 2010.]

D4. Is the project designed as a multipurpose intervention (i.e., in addition to hydropower, does it include other purposes such as irrigation, flood protection, tourism etc.)? Yes _____ No _____

D5. Beyond safeguard requirements (i.e., beyond mitigation), does the project integrate enhancing development benefits to local communities (benefit sharing)?

Yes _____ No _____

[World Bank Group 2010.]
E. Flood Protection (Sector Code WD)
E1. Is the project based on a site-specific evaluation of flood hazard (either as a result a study carried out before the project or as part of the project’s activities)?
Yes _____ No _____

E2. Does the project have an activity on flood risk mitigation?
Yes _____ No _____

F. Water Resources Management (Thematic Code: 85)
F1. Does the project assess the implications of its proposed activities on water quality?
Yes _____ No _____

F2. Does the project support institutional arrangements for broader/more integrated water resources management at national level and/or local level (such as at the level of Ministry, basin organization, user association)?
Yes _____ No _____

[World Bank Group 2010.]

G. Crosscutting Issues (All water related codes: AI, BW, LE/LH, WA, WC, WD, WS/WT and WV, WZ, 85)
I. Water Related
G1. (i) Is the project based on a water resource analysis done by the government, an agency, or the World Bank (e.g., Country Environmental Assessments, river basin planning, hydrological analysis)?
Yes _____ No _____

[World Bank Group 2010, IEG 2010.]

G2. Is the project based on an assessment of the water resource availability for the activities promoted under the project in the longer-term?
Yes _____ No _____

G3. Does the project address adaptation to climate change/climate variability (e.g., with improved storage, water resource management, preparedness, coastal zone management)?
Yes _____ No _____

[World Bank Group 2010.]

G4. (i) Does the project support hydrological monitoring?
Yes _____ No _____

(ii) Does the project support meteorological monitoring?
Yes _____ No _____

(iii) Does the project ensure that the data on hydrological/meteorological monitoring are broadly made available?
Yes _____ No _____

(iv) Does the project ensure stakeholder participation in hydrological/meteorological monitoring?
Yes _____ No _____

[IEG 2010.]

G5. Does the project adequately consider groundwater management and conservation?
Yes _____ No _____

[IEG 2010.]

G6. Does the project include support for addressing water pollution issues?
Yes _____ No _____

G15. Does the project include demand management approaches (i.e., instruments to reduce users’ demand for water), including fees, tariffs, and/or quotas?
Yes _____ No _____

[IEG 2010.]
G26. Is the project an “integrated” water project (i.e., with a thematic code from at least one of the two relevant thematic groups (Urban Development, Rural Development) and a thematic code from Environment and Natural Resource Management)?
Yes ______ No ______
[World Bank Group 2010.]

G9. Does the project trigger Safeguard Policy OP7.50 on International Waterways?
Yes ______ No ______
[World Bank Group 2010.]

II. Financing
G16. (i) How much additional financing is mobilized from government’s counterpart funding? (million US$)
(ii) How much additional financing is mobilized from MDBs? (million US$)
(iii) If yes, which MDBs?
(iv) How much additional financing is mobilized from others (e.g., local communities, private sector)? (million US$)
(v) If yes, from whom?

[ARD Review, IEG 2010.]

G17. Does the project involve public private partnerships (PPP)?
Yes ______ No ______
[World Bank Group 2012a.]

III. Financial and Economic Analysis/Cost Recovery/M&E
G12. (i) Does the project include a financial analysis?
Yes ______ No ______
(ii) Does the project include an economic analysis?
Yes ______ No ______
[ARD Review.]

G13. (i) Related to the economic analysis, does the scope of the analysis include all components of the project (i.e., not just selected components)?
Yes ______ No ______
(ii) Does the economic analysis compare different project designs, and so choosing the one finally appraised?
Yes ______ No ______
(iii) Does the economic analysis explicitly address risk (i.e., through sensitivity analysis for key uncertain parameters, scenario analysis of several alternatives, Monte Carlo analysis for a few quantified uncertainties, comprehensive risk analysis quantifying all perceived uncertainties)?
Yes ______ No ______
(iv) Are the benefits of activities addressing wastewater treatment, health improvements, and environmental restoration quantified? (Note “n/a”, if not applicable.)
Yes ______ No ______
(v) If yes, which activities are quantified with regard to its benefits.
[ARD Review, IEG 2010.]

G14. (i) Is cost recovery part of the design of the project?
Yes ______ No ______
(ii) If Yes, does cost recovery cover some operation and maintenance costs (O&M)?
Yes ______ No ______
(iii) If Yes, does cost recovery cover some capital costs, in order to fund replacement?
Yes ______ No ______
(iv) In the absence of full recovery of O&M and capital cost, does the project discuss how the remaining costs will be covered? (i.e., through guaranteed subsidies by the government)
Yes ______ No ______
[ARD Review, IEG 2010.]
G22. (i) Does the project provide details on monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of project activities?
Yes _______ No _______
(ii) Does at least one indicator in the Results Framework have a baseline value that is another value than zero (beyond indicators related to project management issues)?
Yes _______ No _______
[ARD Review, IEG 2010.]

V. Other Issues
G21. Does the project deliver water interventions through community driven development (CDD)?
Yes _______ No _______

G20. Is the project gender-informed? (i.e., Yes is selected for any of the three dimensions: (i) analysis and/or consultation on gender related issues; (ii) actions to address the distinct needs of women and girls, or men and boys, and/or positive impacts on gender gaps; and (iii) mechanisms to monitor gender impact to facilitate gender-disaggregated analysis.)
Yes _______ No _______
[World Bank Group 2010 and 2012a.]

G19. Does the project have a poverty focus? (i.e., Yes is selected for any of the three dimensions: Is a poverty assessment for the project area included? Do any project components include activities especially addressing the poor? Are any poverty-focused results indicators included?)
Yes _______ No _______
[World Bank Group 2012a.]

G18. Does the project address “Green Growth” issues?
Yes _______ No _______
[World Bank Group 2012a.]

G17. Does the project a regional project (i.e., a project implemented beyond one country)?
Yes _______ No _______
[World Bank Group 2012a.]
List of Water-related IBRD/IDA Projects Approved in FY11, by Region
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<th>Subsector</th>
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### Table 2. EAP

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### Table 3. ECA

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Table 3. ECA (continued)

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Table 4. LCR

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<td>Haiti</td>
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### Table 5. MNA

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Core Sector and Other Key Indicators for Water-related Subsectors and Theme for IBRD/IDA Projects Approved in FY11
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<th>Improved community water points planned to be constructed or rehabilitated under the project (number)</th>
<th>New piped household water connections planned to be resulting from the project intervention</th>
<th>Piped household water connections planned to be affected by rehabilitation works undertaken under the project</th>
<th>Number of water utilities planned to be supported under the project</th>
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### Table A. Water Supply – Core Sector Indicators (continued)

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Table C. Irrigation and Drainage – Core Sector Indicators

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<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<th>Total area planned to be provided with new and/or improved irrigation and drainage services (ha)</th>
<th>Area planned to be provided with new (only new, but not improved) irrigation and drainage services (ha)</th>
<th>Total number of female and/or male water users planned to be provided with new/improved irrigation and drainage services (number)</th>
<th>Number of female water users (only female, but not male) planned to be provided with new/improved irrigation and drainage services</th>
<th>Number of operational water user associations planned to be created and/or strengthened (number)</th>
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### Table C. Irrigation and Drainage – Core Sector Indicators (continued)

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<th>Area planned to be provided with new (only new, but not improved) irrigation and drainage services (ha)</th>
<th>Total number of female and/or male water users planned to be provided with new/improved irrigation and drainage services (number)</th>
<th>Number of female water users (only female, but not male) planned to be provided with new/improved irrigation and drainage services</th>
<th>Number of operational water user associations planned to be created and/or strengthened (number)</th>
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### Table D(i). Hydropower – Core Sector Indicators

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<th>New generation capacity for hydropower planned to be installed (MW)</th>
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<td>P096745</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Punjab Barrages Improvement IIProj</td>
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<tr>
<td>P122014</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>ECRRP Additional Financing-AF</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>P095232</td>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>Loc Govt SIL (FY11)</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>P115217</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Maputo Municipal Development Prog II</td>
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<td>P122096</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Bihar Kosi Flood Recovery Project</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>21 Projects</strong></td>
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### Table F. Water Resources Management – Key Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Does the project assess the implications of its proposed activities on water quality?</th>
<th>Does the project support institutional arrangements for broader/more integrated water resources management at national level and/or local level (such as at the level of Ministry, basin organization, user association)?</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>P114348</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Water Resources and Irr Mgmt Program 2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>P126390</td>
<td>Kyrgyz Republic</td>
<td>AF-SECOND ON-FARM IRRIGATION PROJECT</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>P107617</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>WUAP</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>P115695</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Bayannaoer Water Recla. &amp; Env. Impro</td>
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<td>P095171</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>(MST) Bahia Health and Wtr Mgt (SWAP)</td>
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<td>P103063</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Greater Beirut Water Supply</td>
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<td>P098078</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Huai River Basin Flood Management an.</td>
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<td>P122235</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Irrigation Restoration &amp; Development</td>
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<td>P118316</td>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>3A-Lake Victoria Phase II, APL 2</td>
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<td>P124486</td>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Second Nati Water Dev Project-Add Fin</td>
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<td>P111479</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Rio Bogota Environ Infrastructure</td>
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<td>P119085</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>National Ganga River Basin Project</td>
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<td>P124511</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>Water Sector Inst Dvlp AF (PDISA-AF)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P125307</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Irrigation and Drainage Add Fin</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P117871</td>
<td>OECS Countries</td>
<td>Regional Disaster Vuln. Reduct. Projects</td>
<td></td>
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<td>P122014</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>ECRRP Additional Financing-AF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P104760</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Sierra Irrigation</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>P121120</td>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Irrig, Rural Lvlihds &amp; Agric Add Fin</td>
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(continued on next page)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Does the project assess the implications of its proposed activities on water quality?</th>
<th>Does the project support institutional arrangements for broader/more integrated water resources management at national level and/or local level (such as at the level of Ministry, basin organization, user association)?</th>
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<td>P122940</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>CCESP-Additional Financing</td>
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<td>P117314</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>(AF-C) PRONASAR 2</td>
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<td>P120161</td>
<td>Egypt, Arab Republic of.</td>
<td>Integrated Sanitation &amp; Sew. Infra. 2</td>
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<td>P117819</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Yunnan Urban Environment-Phase II</td>
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<td>P117616</td>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>Emergency Urban Infrast. – Add Fin</td>
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<tr>
<td>P117355</td>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>Rural CDD &amp; Water Mobilization</td>
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<td>P121836</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>La Rioja Public Sect Streng Prog-APL1</td>
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<td>P118713</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Peru Third Programmatic Environmental Development Policy Loan</td>
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<td>P124354</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>P118540</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Santa Catarina Rural Competitiveness</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>P118647</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Anhui Shaying River Channel Improv</td>
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<td>P113949</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Mekong Delta Water Mgmt for Rural Dev</td>
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<tr>
<td>P117470</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Laguna de Bay Institutional Strengthening</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>P094692</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Kenya Coastal Development Project</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P101232</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>PRSC 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P113032</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Agricultural Growth Program</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>34 Projects</strong></td>
<td><strong>14 Projects</strong></td>
<td><strong>15 Projects</strong></td>
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Results for Crosscutting Issues of Designated IBRD and IDA Projects Approved in FY11
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Projects for Which “Yes” Was Given (Number)</th>
<th>Share of Total Projects (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is the project based on a water resource analysis done by the government, an agency, or the World Bank?</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the project adequately consider groundwater management and conservation?</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the project support hydrological monitoring?</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Does the project support meteorological monitoring?</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Does the project ensure that the data on hydrological/meteorological monitoring are broadly made available?</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Does the project ensure stakeholder participation in hydrological/meteorological monitoring?</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the project based on an assessment of the water resource availability for the activities promoted under the project in the longer-term?</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the project address adaptation to climate change/climate variability?</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the project include support for addressing water pollution issues?</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the project include demand management approaches (i.e., instruments to reduce users’ demand for water), including fees, tariffs, and/or quotas?</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the project an “integrated” water project (i.e., with at least one thematic code from two of the three relevant thematic groups (Urban Development, Rural Development, and/or Environment and Natural Resource Management))?</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the project trigger Safeguard Policy OP7.50 on International Waterways?</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much additional financing is mobilized from government’s counterpart funding?</td>
<td>US$2.97 Billion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• From which MDBs?</td>
<td>AfDB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• How much additional financing is mobilized from others (e.g., local communities, private sector)?</td>
<td>US$427 Million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• From whom?</td>
<td>SIDA and French Agency for Development</td>
<td>KE-Informal Settlements Improvement Project (P113542)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local Beneficiaries</td>
<td>ZM – Irrigation Development Project (P102459)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund</td>
<td>AF: Irrigation Restoration &amp; Development (P122235)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>GFDRR, CIF</td>
<td>Regional Disaster Vuln. Reduct. Projects (P117871)</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>French Agency for Development</td>
<td>EG-Farm-level Irrigation Modernization (P117745)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Local Communities</td>
<td>TD-Urban Development-Add. Financing (P123501)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>CIFs</td>
<td>Central Asia Hydromet Modernization (P120788)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>AUSAID</td>
<td>MZ-Water Serv&amp;Inst Sppt(WASIS)-Add’l Fi (P120546)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Local Governments</td>
<td>PH Laguna de Bay Institutional Strengthening (P117470)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local Sources of Borrowing Country</td>
<td>LB – Greater Beirut Water Supply (P103063)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the project involve public private partnerships (PPP)?</td>
<td>6 Projects (or 9% of total) involved PPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Projects for Which “Yes” Was Given (Number)</td>
<td>Share of Total Projects (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the project include a financial analysis?</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the project include an economic analysis?</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Related to the economic analysis, does the scope of the analysis include all components of the project (i.e., not just selected components)?</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Does the economic analysis compare different project designs, and so choosing the one finally appraised?</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Does the economic analysis explicitly address risk?</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are the benefits of activities addressing wastewater treatment, health improvements, and environmental restoration quantified? (If applicable)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Not applicable to all projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• If yes, which activities are quantified with regard to its benefits?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Projects for Which “Yes” Was Given (Number)</th>
<th>Share of Total Projects (%)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is cost recovery part of the design of the project?</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• If Yes, is it mentioned whether cost recovery covers some operation and maintenance costs (O&amp;M)?</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Not all projects are revenue generating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• If Yes, is it mentioned whether cost recovery covers some capital costs, in order to fund replacement?</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Not all projects are revenue generating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• In the absence of full recovery of O&amp;M and capital cost, does the project discuss how the remaining costs will be covered?</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Not all projects are revenue generating</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Does the project provide details on monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) of project activities?</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>92</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Does at least one indicator in the Results Framework have a baseline value that is another value than zero (beyond indicators related to project management issues)?</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>70</td>
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### Table G.IV. Social Issues

<table>
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<th>Question</th>
<th>Projects for Which “Yes” Was Given (Number)</th>
<th>Share of Total Projects (%)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Does the project have a poverty focus?</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>53</td>
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<tr>
<td>Is the project gender-informed?</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Does the project deliver water interventions through community driven development (CDD)?</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>31</td>
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### Table G.V. Other Issues

<table>
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<th>Question</th>
<th>Projects for Which “Yes” Was Given (Number)</th>
<th>Share of Total Projects (%)</th>
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<td>Does the project have an ICT component (beyond the Project Management or PIU/PMU component)?</td>
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<td>Does the project address “Green Growth” issues?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Is the project a regional project (i.e., a project implemented beyond one country)?</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
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List of Designated IBRD/IDA Projects Approved in FY11, by Subsector and Theme
### Table 1. Irrigation and Drainage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Sector Board</th>
<th>Water Commitment (US$Million)</th>
<th>Lending Instrument Type</th>
<th>Subsector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>P122235</td>
<td>AF: Irrigation Restoration &amp; Development</td>
<td>ARD</td>
<td>72.4</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>P107617</td>
<td>WUAP</td>
<td>ARD</td>
<td>67.2</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt, Arab Republic of</td>
<td>P117745</td>
<td>EG-Farm-level Irrigation Modernization</td>
<td>ARD</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>P125307</td>
<td>ET: Irrigation and Drainage</td>
<td>ARD</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kyrgyz Republic</td>
<td>P126390</td>
<td>AF-Second On-Farm Irrigation Project</td>
<td>WAT</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>P121120</td>
<td>MW: Irrigation and Drainage</td>
<td>ARD</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>P107598</td>
<td>MZ-PROIRRI Sustainable Irrigation Devt</td>
<td>ARD</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>P096745</td>
<td>PK: Punjab Barrages Improvement II Proj</td>
<td>ARD</td>
<td>145.6</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>P104760</td>
<td>PE-Sierra Irrigation</td>
<td>ARD</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>P125855</td>
<td>LR: Community Livelihoods in Conflict: AF</td>
<td>ARD</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>P113949</td>
<td>VN-Farming, Fish, and Water Market</td>
<td>ARD</td>
<td>147.2</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>Hydropower</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>P112158</td>
<td>Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydro-Electric Project</td>
<td>ARD</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>Hydropower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>P125855</td>
<td>Trung Son Hydropower Project</td>
<td>ARD</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>Hydropower</td>
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### Table 2. Hydropower

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Sector Board</th>
<th>Water Commitment (US$Million)</th>
<th>Lending Instrument Type</th>
<th>Subsector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>P102439</td>
<td>ZM – Irrigation Development Project (FY10)</td>
<td>ARD</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>P113949</td>
<td>VN-Mekong Delta Water Market for Rural Dev</td>
<td>ARD</td>
<td>152.0</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>P125855</td>
<td>LR: Community Livelihoods in Conflict: AF</td>
<td>ARD</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>P104760</td>
<td>PE-Sierra Irrigation</td>
<td>ARD</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>P096745</td>
<td>PK: Punjab Barrages Improvement II Proj</td>
<td>ARD</td>
<td>145.6</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>P107598</td>
<td>MZ-PROIRRI Sustainable Irrigation Devt</td>
<td>ARD</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>P125855</td>
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