

## Evaluation Approach

### Country Assistance Program Evaluation for India

January 2016

Co-Team Leaders: Benjamin Graham, Senior Evaluation Specialist (email: bmgraham@adb.org)  
Toshiyuki Yokota, Senior Evaluation Specialist (email: tyokota@adb.org)

Contact: evaluation@adb.org

---

#### A. Introduction

1. The purpose of the country assistance program evaluation (CAPE) is to provide the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Board of Directors and Management with an independent assessment of past operational performance in India. This information will provide an input to the design of the subsequent country partnership strategy (CPS). The CAPE will (i) provide an independent assessment and rating of the performance of ADB's country programs and identify factors affecting performance, and (ii) draw forward-looking lessons and make recommendations for the next CPS of India.

2. The proposed CAPE will be the second assessment of ADB's country strategies and programs in India. The first CAPE was undertaken in 2007 and it assessed ADB support over 2 decades, from 1986 to 2006. A country partnership strategy final review (CPSFR) was prepared in 2012 as self-assessment of the overall performance of ADB operations during the CPS period (2009–2012). Independent Evaluation Department (IED) validated this CPSFR in 2013.<sup>1</sup> The proposed CAPE will follow on from the first CAPE and will cover 2007–2015.

3. The proposed timing and implementation arrangements for the CAPE are determined by and aligned to ADB's proposed schedule for developing its next CPS for India. The CAPE will be guided by the principles and methodological approaches set out in the *Revised Guidelines for the Preparation of Country Assistance Program Evaluations and Country Partnership Strategy Final Review Validations*.<sup>2</sup> The revised guidelines reflect recent changes to ADB CPS methodology and follow good practice standards for country-level evaluations by multilateral development banks. As such, the revised guidelines should be read in conjunction with this approach paper to gain a complete understanding of CAPE methodology as well as limitations.

#### B. Background

4. **Economy.** India is one of the world's largest economies, with a population of 1.267 billion<sup>3</sup> and its gross domestic product (GDP) in current prices at \$2.1 trillion ranked seventh in the world (based on nominal exchange rates).<sup>4</sup> India has experienced remarkable economic growth since the early 1990s and while growth rates remain high by world standards, they have declined over the past decade. While most of the FY2005–FY2010 period saw growth

---

<sup>1</sup> IED. 2013. *Validation Report: India Country Partnership Strategy Final Review*. Manila: ADB.

<sup>2</sup> ADB. 2015. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Country Assistance Program Evaluations and Country Partnership Strategy Final Review Validations*. Manila.

<sup>3</sup> Government of India, Central Statistics Office. 2015. *Press Note on Provisional Estimates of Annual National Income 2014-2015 and Quarterly Estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the Fourth Quarter 2014–2015*. Delhi: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

<sup>4</sup> International Monetary Fund. 2015. *World Economic Outlook 2015*. Washington, DC.

averaging 9%, the rate declined to 5% in 2012 and 7% in 2013 and 2014.<sup>5</sup> One of the current government's first steps after being elected was to initiate a range of reforms to restore growth. A large number of reforms are underway, including reforms to the tax structure, notably the introduction of goods and services tax, enabling environment improvements, better targeting of subsidies, and improving capital expenditure.

5. **Poverty and diversity.** The high economic growth that has occurred since the economic reforms of the early 1990s has helped to reduce the poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (in 2011 international prices) from 46.1% in 1993 to 21.3 % in 2011.<sup>6</sup> This rapid growth and poverty reduction was accompanied by a slight rise in inequality.<sup>7</sup> Thinking of India as one large country may ignore the significant differences in size, demographics, culture, and climate of the various states. The richer states have, on average, experienced relatively faster per capita GDP growth and the pace at which richer states are pulling away from the poorer states appears to be increasing, despite the strong performance of low income states.<sup>8</sup> As a result, poverty rates range widely, from 5% in Goa to 40% in Chhattisgarh.<sup>9</sup> GDP per capita of the poorest state Bihar was below \$700 in 2014, while Goa and New Delhi achieved levels of above \$4,500.

6. **Urbanization and environmental sustainability.** Urbanization is progressing rapidly, with the urban population forecast to grow from 31% (as of 2014) to 55% by 2050.<sup>10</sup> Rural India continues to be an important target for development interventions, but investment in urban centers, which contribute significantly to economic growth and activity, will require increasing attention to address this demographic shift. A recent analysis on states, clusters, and cities highlights the importance of urban districts in fuelling growth in India.<sup>11</sup> The urbanization rate of each district is a key indicator of how fast its economy is growing, with an estimate that GDP per capita of urban and semi-urban districts is four to five times that of rural districts. New migrants to urban centers face numerous challenges including access to shelter, education, healthcare, and basic amenities like water and sanitation. Ensuring that India's rapid urbanization is both environmentally sustainable and inclusive and that its cities are efficient in terms of supporting trade, investment, and business, is among the country's most significant challenges.<sup>12</sup>

7. **Infrastructure challenges and public-private partnership.** Government has prioritized infrastructure development, particularly in transport and energy. Industrialization has not taken off as envisaged in the lagging states, despite positive progress in economic development.<sup>13</sup> Although demographic changes have been favorable, it has been difficult to use this advantage due to infrastructure constraints that make it expensive to develop and run manufacturing businesses. A low tax-to-GDP ratio, estimated at 7.2% in 2014 (footnote 6) is one major constraint to securing sufficient funds to develop infrastructure. The government has

<sup>5</sup> ADB. 2015. *Key Indicators for the Asia and Pacific 2015*. Manila.

<sup>6</sup> World Bank country dashboard: India. <http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/country/IND>

<sup>7</sup> International Monetary Fund. 2014. *India Selected Issues*. Washington, DC.

<sup>8</sup> The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. 2014. *Unfolding the Tapestry—A Guide to India's States*. Hong Kong.

<sup>9</sup> Poverty rate is estimated using Suresh Tendulkar panel's recommendations in 2011–2012, which fixes the poverty line at Rs27 in rural areas and Rs33 in urban areas.

<sup>10</sup> World Economic Forum. 2011. *Water Security—The Water-Food-Energy-Climate Nexus*. The World Economic Forum Water Initiative.

<sup>11</sup> McKinsey & Company. 2014. *India's Economic Geography in 2025: States, Clusters and Cities. Identifying the High Potential Markets of Tomorrow*. Insights India (October). Mumbai.

<sup>12</sup> In response to these challenges, the government has initiated three flagship urban missions: the Swachh Bharat (Clean India) Mission, the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, and the Smart Cities Mission.

<sup>13</sup> This paper and the main CAPE report will use the definition of "lagging states" provided in the ADB CPS for India 2013–2017: lagging states include the government's special category states and low-income states with a high poverty incidence.

sought to increase investment in infrastructure by corporatization of public sector services and scaling up public–private partnerships (PPPs).

### **C. Government’s Twelfth Five-Year Plan, 2012–2017**

8. The government’s vision for development under the Twelfth Five-Year Plan, 2012–2017 was for “faster, sustainable, and more inclusive growth.” The immediate challenge is to reverse the observed deceleration in growth by reviving investment as quickly as possible. This calls for urgent action to tackle implementation constraints in infrastructure which are holding up large projects, combined with action to deal with tax related issues which have created uncertainty in the investment climate. From a longer term perspective, the plan must put in place policies that can leverage the many strengths of the economy to bring it back to its real growth potential. This will take time but the aim is to get back to 9% growth by the end of the plan period.<sup>14</sup>

9. The plan identified a core set of indicators reflecting the vision of rapid, sustainable, and more inclusive growth, for which all development partners can work, including not only the central and state governments, but also local governments, civil society organizations, and international agencies.<sup>15</sup> Under the plan, decentralization is likely to be facilitated by further empowerment of states. The government has agreed to devolve a larger share of financial resources to states.<sup>16</sup> For infrastructure, the issues of delays in clearances and financing gaps are being addressed with a revitalized PPP model, higher outlays for roads and railways, and regulatory reforms. The formation of a Monetary Policy Committee, the strengthening of the regulatory mandate of the Securities and Exchange Board of India over the commodities market, and the creation of a sector-neutral financial redressal agency which aims at consumer protection by addressing grievances across all financial products and financial sector regulators will likely lead to important financial reforms.

### **D. Asian Development Bank’s Country Strategies**

10. ADB’s support to India during the evaluation period (2007–2014) was covered by a country strategy and program update 2006–2008<sup>17</sup> and two CPSs covering the periods 2009–2012 and 2013–2017.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Government of India, Planning Commission. 2013. *Twelfth Five-Year Plan 2012–2017*. New Delhi.

<sup>15</sup> The following are the major indicators: (i) Economic Growth [(a) Real GDP Growth Rate of 8.0%, (b) Every State must have an average growth rate in the 12th plan preferably higher than that achieved in the 11th plan]; (ii) Poverty and Employment [(a) Head-count ratio of consumption poverty to be reduced by 10 percentage points over the preceding estimates by the end of the Twelfth Five-Year Plan, (b) Generate 50 million new work opportunities in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan]; (iii) Infrastructure, including rural infrastructure [(a) Increase investment in infrastructure as a percentage of GDP to 9% by the end of Twelfth Five-Year Plan, (b) Provide electricity to all villages and reduce aggregate technical and commercial losses to 20% by the end of Twelfth Five-Year Plan, (c) Connect all villages with all-weather roads by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan, (d) Ensure 50% of rural population has access to 40 liters per capita per day piped drinking water supply]; (iv) Environment and Sustainability, [(a) Increase green cover (as measured by satellite imagery) by 1 million hectare every year during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan, (b) Add 30,000 megawatts of renewable energy capacity in the 12th plan, (c) Reduce emission intensity of GDP in line with the target of 20% to 25% reduction over 2005 levels by 2020].

<sup>16</sup> The Finance Commission recommended the highest-ever devolution at 42% of center’s total resources to state governments starting in 2015–2016.

<sup>17</sup> ADB. 2005. *Country Strategy and Program Update: India, 2006–2008*. Manila.

<sup>18</sup> ADB. 2009. *Country Partnership Strategy: India, 2009–2012*. Manila; ADB. 2013. *Country Partnership Strategy: India, 2013–2017*. Manila.

## 1. Country Strategy and Program Update, 2006–2008

11. The country strategy and program update, 2006–2008 kept the key objectives of the ADB's country strategy and program approved in 2003, which aimed to mainstream poverty reduction as the central organizing theme of ADB. The Government of India's Tenth Five-Year Plan called for the urgent need to upgrade infrastructure facilities, and refocus on agriculture and rural development so that growth became more broad-based and created employment opportunities. In response, the relative size of infrastructure (transport, urban, and energy) projects in ADB's program increased from 69% of the 2005–2007 pipeline as proposed in the country strategy and program update, to 77% of the 2006–2008 pipeline. Although infrastructure received most of ADB financial support, ADB kept a wide range of the pipeline in infrastructure and non-infrastructure sectors, including transport, urban, energy, agriculture, and water resource management, public resource management and governance, private and financial sector development, education, and health.

## 2. Country Partnership Strategy, 2009–2012

12. ADB's CPS 2009–2012 was aligned with India's Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2007–2011) and it drew from the recommendations of the 2007 CAPE for India.<sup>19</sup> ADB presented a strategy that would support India's continued high growth rate, and make it more inclusive. The CPS had four strategic pillars or objectives: (i) supporting inclusive and environmentally sustainable growth, (ii) catalyzing investments through using innovative business and financing solutions, (iii) strengthening results orientation and emphasizing knowledge solutions, and (iv) supporting regional cooperation. This program involved (i) inclusion of lagging states especially northeastern states in ADB operations, (ii) support to agriculture and water resource management, and (iii) promotion of financial inclusion.<sup>20</sup> Over the CPS period (2009–2012), ADB approved a sovereign lending program of \$8.7 billion, comprising 80 investment projects.

## 3. Country Partnership Strategy, 2013–2017

13. ADB's CPS for 2013–2017 (for about \$10.04 billion) supports India's twelfth five-year plan (2012–2017) priorities of "faster, more inclusive, and sustainable growth," creation of jobs for youth, enhancement of ongoing investment reforms, and improvement of infrastructure in critical areas. The strategy again combines physical investments with knowledge products to address emerging issues of urbanization, water scarcity, and gives more prominence to newer issues such as climate change, emission controls, internet connectivity, vocational training (to address the problem of youth unemployment), and the development of capital markets (the lack of which is a growing concern). Under the CPS, 2013–2017, ADB proposed to support the government's vision of rapid, sustainable, and more inclusive growth.

14. Below is a summary of the key objectives of the three ADB strategies which applied to the 2007–2015 period to be evaluated. Table 1 shows that the key objectives in the ADB strategies have evolved from a sector-oriented approach to more thematic-driven support.

<sup>19</sup> IED. 2007. *Country Assistance Program Evaluation: India*. Manila: ADB.

<sup>20</sup> The Eleventh Five-Year Plan defines financial inclusion as the delivery of banking and other financial services at affordable costs to the vast sections of disadvantaged and low-income groups.

**Table 1: Summary of Key Objectives of the ADB Strategies and Programs**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Country Strategy and Program Update, 2006–2008</b>	<b>Country Partnership Strategy, 2009–2012</b>	<b>Country Partnership Strategy, 2013–2017</b>
Inclusive growth	Mainstreaming poverty reduction through continued assistance in the following priority sectors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- transport</li> <li>- urban</li> <li>- energy</li> <li>- agriculture and water resource management</li> <li>- public resource management and governance</li> <li>- private and financial sector development</li> <li>- education</li> <li>- health, and</li> <li>- disaster management</li> </ul>	Continued focus on infrastructure development	Job creation and access to jobs
Environmentally sustainable growth		Enhancing agriculture and water resource interventions	Infrastructure development investments anchored on lagging states
Regional cooperation		Maintaining environmental sustainability	Synergies in infrastructure development, urbanization, and regional cooperation and integration
		Strengthening gender mainstreaming	Investments in water resources management and introduction of new technologies and low-carbon solutions
Knowledge solution and innovation	Mainstreaming disaster management to ensure sustainability	Developing cross-border infrastructure	Investments anchored on the South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation program
	Greater use of public–private partnerships and more synergy between ADB’s public and private sector operations		
		Greater results orientation	Ensuring innovation and value addition
		Knowledge solutions	

ADB = Asian Development Bank.  
Source: Asian Development Bank.

## **E. Asian Development Bank’s Country Portfolio**

### **1. Portfolio during the Evaluation Period**

15. India is ADB’s largest borrower in the South Asia region, accounting for 54% of the total regional loans.<sup>21</sup> During the evaluation period, ADB approved a total of 315 projects and programs amounting to \$20.4 billion,<sup>22</sup> comprised of 115 sovereign loans and grants (\$16.3 billion), 48 nonsovereign investments (\$4.0 billion), and 148 technical assistance (TA)<sup>23</sup> operations (\$142.0 million), with 84% of the allocation for projects and programs directed to the public sector, while nonsovereign operations accounted for 16% (Table 2). A list of the ADB sovereign loans and grants, nonsovereign investments, and TA operations during the evaluation period is provided in Appendix 1.

<sup>21</sup> ADB. 2015. *ADB Annual Report 2014*. Manila.

<sup>22</sup> Includes projects and programs that were approved during 2007–2015.

<sup>23</sup> Excluding the supplementary TA operations.

**Table 2: ADB Support to India, 2007–2015**

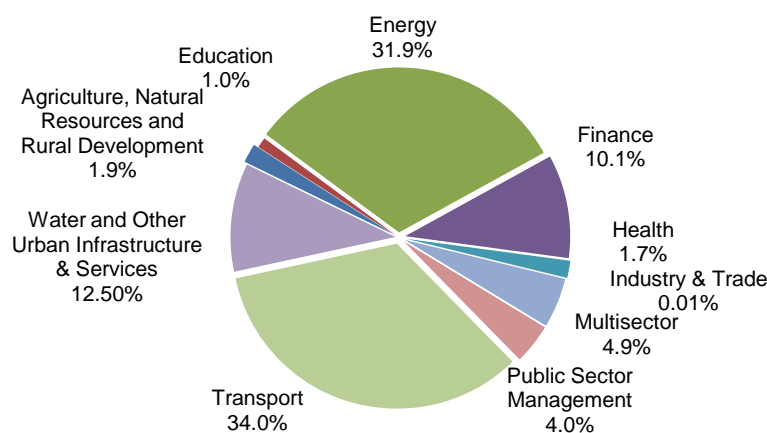
Sector	Sovereign Loan			Grant		Nonsovereign			TA			Total	
	Amount (\$ million)	No.	With PCR (Closed)	Amount (\$ million)	No.	Amount (\$ million)	No.	With XARR	Amount (\$ million)	No.	With TCR	Amount (\$ million)	No.
ANRRD	310.90	6	0 (0)	7.50	3	48.40	2	-	14.80	14	2	381.66	25
Education	200.00	2	0 (0)	-	-	2.00	1	-	7.28	7	0	209.28	10
Energy	4,380.40	31	2 (4)	-	-	2,112.30	29	7	23.45	33	8	6,516.13	93
Finance	1,040.00	5	1 (1)	-	-	1,021.58	8	-	9.05	9	2	2,070.63	22
Health	300.00	1	0 (0)	-	-	38.604	1	-	3.65	4	1	342.30	6
Industry and trade	-	-	0 (0)	3.00	1	-	-	-	1.00	1	0	4.00	2
Multisector	960.00	4	4 (4)	-	-	20.00	1	-	18.18	15	7	998.218	20
PSM	800.00	5	2 (2)	-	-	-	-	-	10.14	11	6	810.14	16
Transport	6,223.90	31	4 (7)	-	-	680.00	4	-	36.92	34	4	6,940.77	69
Water and other urban infrastructure and services	2,076.20	24	1 (2)	3.80	2	70.00	2	-	17.55	20	4	2,167.52	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,291.40</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>14 (20)</b>	<b>14.30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3,992.89</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>142.00</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20,440.58</b>	<b>311</b>

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ANRRD = agriculture, natural resources and rural development, No. = number, PCR = program/project completion report, PSM = public sector management, TA = technical assistance, TCR = technical assistance completion report, XARR = extended annual review report.

Note: Four XARRs covered a total of seven nonsovereign investments.

Source: ADB Listing of Loan, Grant, Equity and TA database.

16. By approved amounts, the transport and energy portfolios represented about 66% of the total portfolio during the evaluation period with 34% and 32%, respectively (Figure 1). The other major portfolios were water and other urban infrastructure and services (13%) and finance (10%). Multisector and public sector management operations made up 5% and 4% of approved amounts, respectively. Health and agriculture, natural resources, and rural development operations represented around 2% each while education operations took up 1%.

**Figure 1: ADB Support to India by Sector, 2007–2015**

ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Sources: ADB Listing of Loan, Grant, Equity and Technical Assistance Database accessed in October 2015.

17. **Sovereign loans and grants.** During the evaluation period, 115 sovereign loans and grant amounting to \$16.3 billion were approved. Six sovereign grants (\$14.3 million in total) were provided to the Government of India. Sovereign loans and grants represented about 84% of the total ADB portfolio to India. The bulk of ADB sovereign operations were managed by executing agencies in the national government and the states of Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Rajasthan, and Himachal Pradesh. The CAPE will provide a more detailed assessment of sovereign operations by state and/or region.

18. **Multitranche financing facility.** ADB introduced this instrument in mid-2005 and it was mainstreamed in 2008. The multitranche financing facility (MFF) finances multiple projects under an investment program in a sector or in several sectors, or large stand-alone projects with substantial and related individual components with long-term implementation plans. The MFF can also finance slices of long-term contract packages in such investment programs or large stand-alone projects. The India program has been a major user of the MFF—36 out of 88 MFFs approved in ADB for \$13.86 billion. To date, these 36 MFFs have comprised of a total of 84 tranches. MFF is ADB's major financial modality for all sectors in India, except social sectors and public sector management. About 60% of sovereign loans approved in the evaluation period were financed by MFF. A list of India MFFs is provided in Appendix 2.

19. **Nonsovereign operations.** ADB catalyzed private sector investments through direct financing, credit enhancement, and risk mitigation instruments. Over 2007–2015, nonsovereign operations represented 14% of the total ADB portfolio by approved amount. During this period, ADB approved 48 nonsovereign investments amounting to \$4.0 billion. The majority of the nonsovereign investments focused on the energy (53%), finance (26%), and transport (17%) sectors, although 15 of the 48 approved nonsovereign investments (31%) were cancelled.

20. **Technical assistance.** ADB TA operations during the evaluation period represented less than 1% of ADB's portfolio for India. On an annual basis, the average approved amount from 2009 to 2014<sup>24</sup> was \$16.7 million with a mode of close to \$18 million (Appendix 1).

21. Only a small proportion of the 315 projects approved during the 9-year evaluation period have been completed and subjected to a project completion report (PCR), and a similar finding applies to the 148 TA operations. Twelve PCRs were produced covering 14 sovereign loans<sup>25</sup> (out of 20 closed loans of the 109 total sovereign loans). The ratings were generally successful; of the 12 PCRs, 9 were rated successful, 2 were rated highly successful, and 1 was rated less than successful. Four of the PCRs were validated, all of which were rated successful. For the nonsovereign operations, 4 extended annual review reports (XARRs) were completed, covering 7 nonsovereign investments (out of a total of 48 investments). The XARRs were all validated as successful (one was rated highly successful). For the TA operations, a total of 33 technical assistance completion reports (TCRs) were produced covering 34 TA operations (out of 148 total). Of the 33 TCRs, 26 were rated successful, 2 were rated highly successful, and 5 less than successful.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>24</sup> The period 2009–2014 was used for computing the average to remove the effects of outliers in 2007 and 2008.

<sup>25</sup> Fourteen sovereign loans supported 12 projects.

<sup>26</sup> As of 1 May 2012, IED changed the previous rating category of *partly successful* to *less than successful* to clarify that such a category indicates “below the line” performance. In this report, all prior ratings preceded by the word “partly” have been converted to the new designation of “less than.”

## 2. Other Development Partners' Programs

22. India is a significant recipient of official development funding. From 2007 to 2013, total official development financial flows to India totaled \$91 billion. Development funds from the World Bank and ADB together made up more than 51% of these flows. This makes ADB one of the three main development partners in India. The World Bank program for India covers a wide range of sectors, with transport and energy being focus areas. The World Bank support is likely to decline as International Development Association funds are phased out. Other significant partners were Japan, Germany, United Kingdom, and the United States (Table 3).

**Table 3: Committed Total Development Support to India, 2007–2013**

Rank	Country/Organization	Amount (\$ million)	Share (%)
1	World Bank	31,774.96	34.84
2	Asian Development Bank	15,478.08	16.97
3	Japan	14,362.08	15.75
4	Germany	4,604.34	5.05
5	United Kingdom	3,227.24	3.54
6	United States	905.05	0.99
7	United Nations Agencies	731.03	0.80
8	France	574.87	0.63
9	Norway	238.05	0.26
10	Australia	104.88	0.12
	<b>Subtotal (Top 10)</b>	<b>72,000.58</b>	<b>78.95</b>
	Rest of the world	19,197.31	21.05
	<b>Total (World)</b>	<b>91,197.89</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Sources: Asian Development Loan, Technical Assistance, Grant and Equity Approvals Database; World Bank. [http://www.worldbank.org/projects/search?lang=en&searchTerm=&tab=map&countryshortname\\_exact=India](http://www.worldbank.org/projects/search?lang=en&searchTerm=&tab=map&countryshortname_exact=India); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Statistics. <http://stats.oecd.org/viewhtml.aspx?datasetcode=TABLE2A&lang=en#>

23. Support to BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, and the People's Republic of China) countries from a number of Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development donors may be cut or reduced in the near future.<sup>27</sup> In 2011, the United Kingdom bilateral aid review indicated it would end bilateral aid programs in 16 countries by 2016.<sup>28</sup> This may include India. The European Union has announced in its Multiannual Financial Framework, 2014–2020, that it will end bilateral aid to 17 upper middle-income countries, and two large low-income countries (India and Indonesia) with a combined GDP that is larger than 1% of global GDP. In the FY2014 budget, it appeared that India was emerging as a major aid donor with foreign aid expenditures that may reach \$1.3 billion, more than its expected foreign aid receipts.

## F. Key Findings, Lessons, and Recommendations of Previous IED Country Program Evaluations

### 1. Country Assistance Program Evaluation 2007

24. The 2007 CAPE for India covered two decades (1986–2006) of ADB operations, with an overall rating of *successful*. While ADB's program may have been small relative to the size of India's total public investment, ADB support made a significant contribution to the country's

<sup>27</sup> Global Humanitarian Assistance. 2012. *India Country Briefing*. United Kingdom.

<sup>28</sup> Department for International Development of the United Kingdom. 2011. *Bilateral Aid Review: Technical Report*. London.



development process. This support was most effective when it was focused, part of a long-term engagement, and integrated with government reform initiatives. Support for infrastructure development and policy reforms had an impact on economic growth which helped mitigate income poverty. ADB's recent focus on rural development activities and the provision of basic urban services are likely to have a positive impact on the reduction of both income and non-income poverty, although there were concerns about sustainability that, if unaddressed, might diminish impact. ADB was judged as having been not very effective in mainstreaming environmental and gender objectives in its operations.

25. To maximize impact with limited resources, the CAPE recommended that ADB (i) improve strategic focus, (ii) improve the quality of its financial support, (iii) improve nonlending services, (iv) increase private sector operations, and (v) increase responsiveness to client concerns.

## **2. Country Partnership Strategy Final Review Validation, 2009–2012**

26. The CPSFR self-assessed the overall performance of ADB operations during the CPS period (2009–2012) successful, based on satisfactory strategic positioning, a relevant program, an effective and efficient delivery of outputs and expected outcomes, and a likely sustainable and satisfactory development impact. The CPSFR validation report prepared by IED in 2013 confirmed the ratings of the CPSFR.

27. The 2013 CPSFR validation report reviewed the implementation status of the earlier CAPE recommendations and the findings of the 2011 CPSFR (footnote 1). The validation report found that ADB registered satisfactory progress toward improving strategic focus, increasing private sector support through PPPs, and increasing responsiveness to client concerns. The 2007 CAPE emphasized that ADB's policy inputs were important to reform lagging sector policies (e.g., especially in fiscal management, power distribution, and urban development). ADB's role of providing timely policy inputs and advice to a number of state governments has become more significant over the 2009–2012 CPS period.

28. ADB TA successfully introduced innovative knowledge solutions and international best practices and procedures. Capacity development is required in several agencies working with ADB. ADB operations are entering more difficult sectors (e.g., water and other municipal infrastructure and services, and small industries), and ADB is operating in lagging states. The CPSFR validation found that ADB needed to keep to building ADB's strong knowledge base and expertise in core areas of support.

29. The 2009–2012 CPS was largely public sector-oriented. ADB's CPS positioning should have been more broad-based, understanding the role of the private sector in the country. The validation recommended that ADB (i) strengthen policy dialogue and direct engagement with the states, (ii) enhance synergies and impact by better linking outputs to outcomes, (iii) increase staff resources in the field to engage better with lagging states and augment resources for technical work to deliver innovative solutions and to stay abreast of client requirements, (iv) prepare an integrated strategic framework to synergize ADB's public–private sector operations, and (v) improve monitoring of the CPS results framework.

## G. Key Evaluation Issues<sup>29</sup>

30. As set out in the revised CAPE guidelines (footnote 2), the CAPE will assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and development impacts of ADB's operations in India. ADB and borrower performance will be assessed and issues, lessons, and recommendations will be provided. Section H provides further details on the evaluation methodology, criteria, and components. An evaluation framework is provided in Appendix 3.

31. In assessing the ADB program using the above criteria, the following key issues and questions will be addressed, given their importance to development in India and their prominence in recent ADB CPSs for India and ADB's Strategy 2020.

32. **Inclusion and lagging states.** ADB strengthened its inclusive development focus by directing operations toward lagging states in the 2009 and 2013 CPSs. The CAPE will examine how states were selected to address inclusive growth, what achievements were made in promoting inclusive growth, and how ADB support in the lagging states has performed. In addition, the shift to lagging states invokes other questions such as whether ADB appropriately strengthened strategic programming discussions directly with state governments and how it ensured project readiness and implementation capacity. State governments are the primary agencies to implement development programs, and they differ significantly from each other, necessitating development interventions to be locally adapted. In addition, project implementation is challenging as many state and lower level bodies do not have exposure to or familiarity with international standards, know-how, and best practices. This issue has become particularly apparent as operations have entered more difficult sectors (e.g., water and other municipal infrastructure and services).

33. **Environmentally sustainable growth.** India, the world's third biggest greenhouse gas emitter (8% of the world total), has pledged to generate 40% of its electricity from renewable and other low-carbon sources by 2030. Environmental and climate impacts typically threaten the poorest and most marginalized, and therefore the achievement of environmentally sustainable growth will play a major role in achieving greater inclusion. The Twelfth Five-Year Plan 2012–2017 set targets for environmentally sustainable growth as (i) increase green cover by 1 million hectare every year during the plan, (ii) add 30,000 megawatts of renewable energy capacity in the plan, and (iii) reduce emission intensity of GDP in line with the target of 20%–25% reduction over 2005 levels by 2020. Strategy 2020 introduced the strategic agenda of environmentally sustainable growth in 2008, which included further strengthening climate change mitigation and adaptation. The increasing significance of environmentally sustainable growth and climate change related activities in ADB investments are expected to be reflected over the period of this evaluation.

34. Tackling greenhouse gas emissions can have the co-benefit of mitigating local air pollution, now a critical human health challenge for many of India's cities. Poor water security is a threat to the population and economy of India. Opportunities for green growth and low carbon trajectories will need to be found to ensure that urban centers and key infrastructure sectors contribute to India's development in an environmentally sustainable manner. The evaluation will examine how ADB contributed to sustainable growth, including through its support for integrated, resilient, and inclusive urban development, and whether ADB sufficiently integrated considerations for environmental sustainability in its sector strategies and project designs.

---

<sup>29</sup> As set out in the revised CAPE guidelines (para. 22), additional evaluation issues/questions (above and beyond the standard evaluation criteria/questions) may need to be asked, depending on a country's unique context and circumstances.

35. **Regional cooperation.** ADB supported the South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation program,<sup>30</sup> and the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation.<sup>31</sup> A recent ADB regional cooperation initiative is the Bangladesh–People’s Republic of China–India–Myanmar Economic Corridor, which aims to establish a multi-modal corridor between the four countries. The CPS for 2013–2017 emphasized that ADB would facilitate the South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation program with emphasis on lagging states and economic corridors. The CAPE will review how the synergy of the programs was ensured and translated into the CPSs, and the effectiveness of regional cooperation efforts overall.

36. **Knowledge solutions and innovation.** The government initiated a Finance Plus approach, where projects were made more effective by bringing new knowledge solutions, practices, processes, and know-how. The 2009–2012 and 2013–2017 CPSs emphasized knowledge solutions and aimed to build on innovations and best practices in the ADB programs. Given the smallness of ADB’s financial support relative to the large economy, knowledge solutions and products should add value to ADB funding. Sector assessments will include an analysis of how TA and other resources were used to support operations, capacity development, and other objectives. The CAPE will review projects to gain lessons, and review how ADB and the government shared knowledge and good practices among states, with a view towards strengthening future support.

37. **Other issues.** About 60% of sovereign loans approved in the evaluation period were financed by the MFF (para. 18). The CAPE will assess how the modality added value, in particular in the major infrastructure sectors where it is now the predominant financing modality and how objectives of MFFs whose timeframes stretch longer than a CPS period are relevant to the country and sector strategies. The private sector’s role in India’s economic development is growing fast and becoming more diverse. ADB approved \$4.0 billion in private sector financing, although a significant proportion was subsequently cancelled. The evaluation will examine how ADB’s nonsovereign operations performed, how it coordinated its sovereign and nonsovereign operations, and how better collaboration between sovereign and nonsovereign operations can be ensured to create greater impact from its support. The CAPE will review ADB’s efforts to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment through improved gender analysis and action plans, monitoring of key gender equality outcomes, and documenting gender equality results.

## H. Evaluation Methodology: Framework and Limitations

38. The CAPE will cover the period 2007–2015 and adhere to the principles and methodological approach in the CAPE guidelines (footnote 2). An evaluation framework in Appendix 3 provides evaluation criteria and questions. These questions will be addressed alongside the key issues in Section G.

39. The CAPE will apply five main evaluation criteria: (i) relevance, (ii) effectiveness, (iii) efficiency, (iv) sustainability, and (v) development impacts (Appendix 3). A weight of 20% will be assigned to each criterion. The CAPE will review how ADB’s program followed the related

<sup>30</sup> The program was established in 2001 as a project-based initiative that initially promoted economic cooperation through the enhancement of cross-border connectivity and facilitation of trade between Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka.

<sup>31</sup> The program is a regional organization comprising seven member states: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand lying in the littoral and adjacent areas of the Bay of Bengal constituting a contiguous regional unity, and aims to accelerate the economic growth and social progress.

guidelines, procedural requirements, and due diligence for project preparation and implementation, and operation and maintenance.

40. Sector portfolio assessments will be prepared to assess ADB supported project performance in six operational areas: (i) energy, (ii) finance, (iii) public sector management, (iv) transport, and (v) water and other urban infrastructure sectors,<sup>32</sup> and (vi) nonsovereign operations.<sup>33</sup> The CAPE will conduct a simplified assessment for operations in the social sectors (education and health) without rating performance given the limited number of projects approved during the CAPE period (two in education and one in health), all of which are ongoing. Projects that covered several sectors and that were originally categorized as multisector will be reclassified to the most relevant sectors.<sup>34</sup> The CAPE will include a small case study to review regulations for involuntary resettlement in India, and assess benefits in terms of the government's policy and ADB's policy. Findings of the case study will be fed into the ongoing study, Real-Time Evaluation of ADB's Safeguard Experience: Country Case Studies.

41. The CAPE will be based on a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods: document and file study; data analysis; interviews and consultations with ADB staff, beneficiaries, and other stakeholders; field observations; and survey questionnaires. Information will be drawn from ADB project databases and from previous IED reports. These include project completion and project validation reports and the findings of project performance evaluation reports for projects that closed during the evaluation period. Data will be collected through project field visits, desk studies, stakeholder consultations, and survey questionnaires where feasible. The CAPE will triangulate and verify quantitative and qualitative data and information from different sources.

42. Given the large size and diversity of the ADB program in India, it is not possible to evaluate every project in-depth within the available time and budget. Nevertheless, the CAPE team will endeavor to conduct as many field and project visits as feasible and communicate with as many key stakeholders, especially executing and implementing agencies, as possible. While senior staff in most executing and implementing agencies in New Delhi will be interviewed, only selected agencies in other states can be covered. IED will work with the India Resident Mission and government to coordinate field and project visits.<sup>35</sup> Projects that have been fully or largely completed will be prioritized for field visits. Where necessary, the team will set interviews through video and telephone conferences. A stakeholder perceptions survey will be conducted online among all key stakeholder groups, including the government, beneficiary groups, and other development partners, civil society, and the private sector.

43. The CAPE will use data sources from operational departments, executing and implementing agencies, and existing independent evaluation reports, supplemented by further evidence collected during the evaluation missions. Generally, data collection through surveys and other methods is part of ADB and executing agencies' project and strategy monitoring. As stated in the revised CAPE guidelines (footnote 2), the onus is on ADB and the agencies responsible to make this relevant data available when IED starts the evaluation; IED does not have the resources and time to collect large amounts of primary data on its own.

---

<sup>32</sup> Two projects classified in the transport sector will be assessed in the water and other urban infrastructure sector given the nature of these projects and for consistency with other projects.

<sup>33</sup> Given the small financial share of the agriculture and natural resources sector (1.9% of the portfolio over the evaluation period), the CAPE will not carry out a sector assessment for this sector, but key projects under the sector will be reviewed and discussed in the CAPE main report.

<sup>34</sup> Two projects classified as multisector will be included in the water and other urban sector assessment and another two multisector projects will be included in the finance sector assessment.

<sup>35</sup> An indicative list of projects to be visited for each sector assessment has been developed and provided to the India Resident Mission.

44. As recognized in the revised CAPE guidelines (footnote 2), quantifying and isolating the development impact of ADB support will not be easy. Each ADB intervention would have produced some results, but overall country development impacts materialized from the cumulative interventions and projects of ADB, other development partners, and the government. In the absence of data on these contributions, it may be difficult to assess whether and to what extent ADB's interventions caused any change in the country. There are data gaps between project and country levels impacts. Consequently, the CAPE will focus on assessing whether plausible linkages can be made between ADB's program, with emphasis on sector programs and contributions, and the achievement of country objectives.<sup>36</sup>

## **I. Related Project Evaluations**

45. IED will undertake three project evaluation studies to build up the stock of independently assessed project performance and complement the CAPE sector assessments and main analysis. The three projects were selected from three large sectors in financial terms, namely the energy, transport, and water and other urban infrastructure sectors, and will cover sovereign and nonsovereign operations.<sup>37</sup> Findings of the evaluation studies will provide inputs to the sector portfolio assessments and the CAPE main report.

## **J. Implementation Arrangements**

46. The evaluation will be prepared by a team of senior evaluation specialists/co-team leaders (B. Graham and T. Yokota), supported by principal evaluation specialists (K. Thukral and N. Subramaniam), an evaluation specialist (G. Kilroy), evaluation officers (N. Gamo, L. Guevara, and L. Ocenar), and administrative staff (E. Li-Mancenido and V. Melo-Cabuang). It will be based on assessments of the important sector programs and nonsovereign operations. Sector assessments will be carried out by the team led by T. Yokota for transport operations, B. Graham for public sector management, finance, and social sectors operations (simplified assessment), G. Kilroy for water and other urban infrastructure operations, K. Thukral and L. Guevara for energy operations, and N. Subramaniam and N. Gamo for nonsovereign operations. C.J. Mongcopa will support portfolio analysis and in-country coordination for the IED mission. To support the team, consultants will be engaged individually following ADB's *Guidelines on the Use of Consultants* (2010, as updated from time to time). To ensure quality, internal and external peer reviews will be implemented.

47. It is proposed that the CAPE activities be carried out in accordance with the following preliminary schedule. However, it is subject to timely support from ADB, and the Indian national and local governments, in areas such as mission clearance, provision of data and documents, arrangement of meetings during the evaluation missions, and review of the draft CAPE report.

<sup>36</sup> The revised CAPE guidelines provide more discussion on assessing development impacts and limitations related thereto, in particular paras. 28–30, Table 1, para. 44, and Appendix 4 (Guidance on Assessing Development Impacts).

<sup>37</sup> Three projects are (i) Karnataka Urban Development and Coastal Environmental Management Program. The evaluation approach paper was approved in September 2015. The study commenced in October 2015 and will be completed by the end of March 2016; (ii) the Dahanu Solar Power Private Limited (the evaluation approach paper for this evaluation is under development). The study will commence in early 2016 and will be completed by the end of May 2016; and (iii) National Highway Corridor Project. The evaluation approach paper will be developed. The study will commence in early 2016 and will be completed by the end of May 2016.

**Table 4: Proposed Activities and Schedule**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Tentative Schedule</b>
Consultant recruitment	II November 2015
Reconnaissance mission	III November 2015
Interdepartmental circulation of EAP	II December 2015
Approval of the EAP	II January 2016
Mobilization of consultants	II January 2016
First Evaluation mission	
Sector assessments	II–IV February 2016
Nonsovereign Operations	IV February–II March 2016
Draft of sector assessments	IV March 2016
Second Evaluation mission	III April 2016
First draft of CAPE	IV May 2016
One stop review meeting	III June 2016
Interdepartmental circulation	III July 2016
Government review	II August 2016
CAPE consultation mission	I September 2016
Heads of Departments meeting	IV September 2016
IED Director General approval	II October 2016

CAPE = country assistance program evaluation, EAP = evaluation approach paper, IED = Independent Evaluation Department.

Source:

## **K. Dissemination**

48. The final CAPE with management response and chair's summary of the Development Effectiveness Committee meeting, and two-page learning curves of the CAPE, will be disseminated after the Development Effectiveness Committee meeting.

Appendixes:

1. ADB India Portfolio, 2007–2015
2. List of India Multitranches Financing Facility Projects, 2007–2015
3. Evaluation Framework for the Country Assistance Program

## ADB INDIA PORTFOLIO, 2007–2015

Table A1.1: Sovereign Loans

Loan No.	Project Name	Amount <sup>a</sup> (\$ million)	Date Approved	Closing Date <sup>b</sup>	PCR Rating
<b>Agriculture and Natural Resources</b>					
2444	Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF22)	16.5	26 Sep 08	31 Mar 15	
2669	Agribusiness Infrastructure Development Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 45)	67.6	24 Sep 10	30 Jun 18	
2679	Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 49)	51.6	6 Oct 10	30 Jun 17	
2837	Agribusiness Infrastructure Development Investment Program - Tranche 2 (MFF 45)	24.3	19 Dec 11	31 Dec 15	
3172	Karnataka Integrated and Sustainable Water Resources Management Investment Program - Project 1 (MFF 85)	31.0	17 Oct 14	31 Mar 19	
3265	Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Program - Project 2	120.0	30 Jun 15	17 Sep 18	
<b>Education</b>					
3033	Supporting Human Capital Development in Meghalaya	100.0	27 Sep 13	31 Mar 19	
3188	Supporting Kerala's Additional Skill Acquisition Program in Post-Basic Education	100.0	19 Nov 14	30 Jun 19	
<b>Energy</b>					
2309	Uttaranchal Power Sector Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 3)	41.9	2 Jan 07	30 Mar 16	
2323	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 11)	106.0	4 Apr 07	31 Jan 13 <sup>c</sup>	S
2324	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program - Tranche 2 (MFF 11)	45.0	4 Apr 07	15 Jul 13 <sup>c</sup>	
2346	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program - Tranche 3 (MFF 11)	144.0	21 Aug 07	16 Sep 13 <sup>c</sup>	S
2347	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program - Tranche 4 (MFF 11)	90.0	21 Aug 07	1 May 14 <sup>c</sup>	
2415	National Power Grid Development Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 19)	400.0	28 Mar 08	30 Jun 15	
2461	Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 23)	150.0	27 Oct 08	30 Apr 15	
2498	Uttarakhand Power Sector Investment Program - Tranche 2 (MFF 3)	62.4	23 Dec 08	30 Mar 16	
2502	Uttarakhand Power Sector Investment Program - Tranche 3 (MFF 3)	30.6	8 Jan 09	15 Dec 15	
2510	National Power Grid Development Investment Program - Tranche 2 (MFF 19)	200.0	3 Mar 09	31 Dec 15	
2520	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program - Tranche 5 (MFF 11)	166.0	13 Apr 09	31 Dec 14	
2592	Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 38)	60.3	27 Nov 09	30 Jun 15	
2596	Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Program - Tranche 2 (MFF 23)	59.1	8 Dec 09	31 Mar 15	
2677	Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Program - Tranche 2 (MFF 30)	89.7	5 Oct 10	30 Jun 15	
2681	Bihar Power System Improvement	132.2	19 Oct 10	30 Jun 16	
2687	Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Program - Tranche 3 (MFF 23)	208.0	22 Oct 10	30 Jun 16	
2732	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program - Tranche 6 (MFF 11)	69.0	21 Dec 10	31 Dec 14	
2764	Madhya Pradesh Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 57)	200.0	15 Jul 11	28 Feb 18	
2778	Gujarat Solar Power Transmission	100.0	12 Sep 11	31 Dec 16	

Loan No.	Project Name	Amount <sup>a</sup> (\$ million)	Date Approved	Closing Date <sup>b</sup>	PCR Rating
2787	National Grid Improvement	500.0	30 Sep 11	30 Jun 17	
2794	Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Transmission Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 62)	113.0	18 Oct 11	30 Jun 18	
2800	Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Program - Tranche 3 (MFF 38)	50.0	4 Nov 11	30 Jun 15	
2823	National Power Grid Development Investment Program - Tranche 3 (MFF 19)	76.0	7 Dec 11	31 Mar 15	
2830	Madhya Pradesh Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program - Tranche 2 (MFF 57)	200.0	14 Dec 11	28 Feb 18	
2914	Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Program -Tranche 4 (MFF 23)	315.0	2 Oct 12	30 Jun 18	
2924	Uttarakhand Power Sector Investment Program - Tranche 4 (MFF 3)	150.0	26 Oct 12	30 Mar 16	
3001	Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Transmission Investment Program - Tranche 2 (MFF 62)	110.0	7 May 13	30 Jun 18	
3052	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 76)	62.0	22 Oct 13	31 Dec 16	
3066	Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission and Distribution System Improvement	350.0	27 Nov 13	31 Dec 18	
3140	Assam Power Sector Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 83)	50.0	11 Jul 14	30 Jun 19	
3200	Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Program Tranche 4 (MFF 38)	50.2	25 Nov 14	30 Jun 19	
<b>Finance</b>					
2452	Khadi Reform and Development Program	150.0	2 Oct 08	30 Sep 15	
2617	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Development	50.0	26 Feb 10	30 Jun 15	
2822	Second India Infrastructure Project Financing Facility - Tranche 3 (MFF 37)	240.0	1 Dec 11	14 May 14 <sup>c</sup>	S
3048	Accelerating Infrastructure Investment Facility in India - Tranche 1 (MFF 77)	400.0	21 Oct 13	31 Dec 16	
3186	Clean Energy Finance Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 87)	200.0	17 Nov 14	30 Apr 19	
<b>Health</b>					
3257	Supporting National Urban Health Mission	300.0	28 May 15	30 Sep 18	
<b>Multisector</b>					
2404	India Infrastructure Project Financing Facility - Tranche 1 (MFF 17)	300.0	20 Dec 07	15 Jan 10 <sup>c</sup>	HS
2509	India Infrastructure Project Financing Facility - Tranche 2 (MFF 17)	200.0	24 Feb 09	26 Aug 11 <sup>c</sup>	
2586	Second India Infrastructure Project Financing Facility - Tranche 1 (MFF 37)	210.0	27 Nov 09	14 Sep 11 <sup>c</sup>	S
2717	Second India Infrastructure Project Financing Facility - Tranche 2 (MFF 37)	250.0	7 Dec 10	23 Oct 12 <sup>c</sup>	
<b>Public Sector Management</b>					
2442	Assam Governance and Public Resource Management Sector Development Program (Subprogram 2)	100.0	17 Sep 08	6 Feb 12 <sup>c</sup>	S
2536	Mizoram Public Resource Management Program	94.0	18 Aug 09	31 Jan 15	
2537	Developing Public Resource Management Program in Mizoram (TA Loan for Mizoram Public Resource Management Program)	6.0	18 Aug 09	31 Jan 15	
2926	West Bengal Development Finance Program	400.0	30 Oct 12	24 Jul 14 <sup>c</sup>	S
3187	Punjab Development Finance Program	200.0	19 Nov 14	30 Jun 17	
<b>Transport</b>					
2308	Uttaranchal State-Road Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 10)	50.0	2 Jan 7	1 May 13 <sup>c</sup>	
2330	Madhya Pradesh State Roads Sector Project II	320.0	31 May 07	5 Oct 12 <sup>c</sup>	S
2414	Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program - Tranche 2 (MFF 1)	77.7	17 Mar 08	7 Apr 11 <sup>c</sup>	HS



Loan No.	Project Name	Amount <sup>a</sup> (\$ million)	Date Approved	Closing Date <sup>b</sup>	PCR Rating
2443	Bihar State Highways	420.0	18 Sep 08	28 Jan 13 <sup>c</sup>	
2445	Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program - Tranche 3 (MFF 1)	130.0	26 Sep 08	19 Nov 13 <sup>c</sup>	
2458	Uttarakhand State-Road Investment Program - Tranche 2 (MFF 10)	140.0	22 Oct 08	31 Mar 15	
2527	National Highway Corridor (Sector) I - (Supplementary)	100.0	30 Jun 09	9 May 12 <sup>c</sup>	S
2535	Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program - Tranche 4 (MFF 1)	185.0	7 Aug 09	23 Apr 13 <sup>c</sup>	S
2578	South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development (Regional)	20.0	16 Nov 09	15 Mar 15	
2594	Jharkhand State Roads	200.0	2 Dec 09	31 Dec 15	
2651	Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program - Tranche 5 (MFF 1)	222.2	6 Jul 10	30 Jun 14	
2660	National Capital Region Urban Infrastructure Financing Facility - Tranche 1 (MFF 44)	78.0	18 Aug 10	31 Dec 14	
2663	Bihar State Highways II	300.0	16 Sep 10	30 Jun 16	
2705	Karnataka State Highways Improvement	315.0	29 Nov 10	31 Dec 16	
2736	Madhya Pradesh State Roads III	300.0	10 Mar 11	31 Dec 15	
2770	North Eastern State Roads Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 58)	74.8	22 Aug 11	31 Dec 16	
2793	Railway Sector Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 60)	150.0	18 Oct 11	30 Jun 18	
2881	Rural Connectivity Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 69)	252.0	22 Aug 12	31 Dec 15	
2894	Bihar State Highways II - Additional Financing	300.0	20 Sep 12	31 Mar 18	
2925	Jammu and Kashmir Urban Sector Development Investment Program - Tranche 2 (MFF 12)	110.0	26 Oct 12	31 Mar 17	
2981	Chhattisgarh State Road Sector Project	300.0	11 Dec 12	30 Jun 18	
3040	Uttarakhand State - Road Investment Program - Tranche 3 (MFF 10)	150.0	9 Oct 13	31 Dec 17	
3055	Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance	200.0	28 Oct 13	31 Mar 17	
3062	Jaipur Metro Rail Line 1 - Phase B	176.0	20 Nov 13	30 Sep 18	
3065	Rural Connectivity Investment Program - Tranche 2 (MFF 69)	275.0	25 Nov 13	31 Dec 17	
3073	North Eastern State Roads Investment Program - Tranche 2 (MFF 58)	125.2	2 Dec 13	31 Mar 20	
3108	Railway Sector Investment Program - Tranche 2 (MFF 60)	130.0	6 Feb 14	30 Jun 19	
3118	South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Road Connectivity Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 79)	300.0	1 Apr 14	30 Jun 22	
3189	Madhya Pradesh District Connectivity Sector	350.0	19 Nov 14	31 Oct 18	
3276	Second Jharkhand State Road	200.0	9 Sep 15	30 Jun 20	
3306	Rural Connectivity Investment Program - Tranche 3 (MFF 69)	273.0	22 Oct 15	30 Jun 18	
<b>Water and other urban infrastructure and services</b>					
2312	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 6)	33.0	26 Jan 07	23 Jul 14 <sup>c</sup>	LS
2331	Jammu and Kashmir Urban Sector Development Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 12)	42.2	4 Jun 07	30 Apr 15	
2366	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 15)	60.0	8 Nov 07	31 Dec 14	
2410	Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 18)	60.0	1 Feb 08	25 Jan 16	
2456	Urban Water Supply and Environmental Improvement in Madhya Pradesh (Supplementary Loan)	71.0	13 Oct 08	24 Jun 14 <sup>c</sup>	
2506	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program - Tranche 2 (MFF 15)	150.0	19 Jan 09	30 Jun 15	
2528	North Eastern Region Capital Cities Development Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 30)	30.0	1 Jul 09	30 Apr 16	
2638	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program - Tranche 2 (MFF 6)	123.0	14 Jun 10	30 Jun 16	

Loan No.	Project Name	Amount <sup>a</sup> (\$ million)	Date Approved	Closing Date <sup>b</sup>	PCR Rating
2676	Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism - Tranche 1 (MFF 46)	43.4	4 Oct 10	30 Jun 17	
2684	Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 50)	56.9	25 Oct 10	31 Jul 16	
2725	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program - Tranche 3 (MFF 15)	63.0	13 Dec 10	30 Jun 15	
2797	Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Program - Tranche 2 (MFF 18)	100.0	3 Nov 11	31 Dec 15	
2806	Assam Urban Infrastructure Investment - Tranche 1 (MFF 64)	81.0	18 Nov 11	30 Jun 18	
2833	Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism - Tranche 2 (MFF 46)	43.8	15 Dec 11	31 Dec 17	
2834	North Eastern Region Capital Cities Development Investment Program - Tranche 2 (MFF 30)	72.0	16 Dec 11	30 Jun 16	
2861	Bihar Urban Development Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 67)	65.0	13 Apr 12	30 Jun 17	
2882	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program - Tranche 3 (MFF 6)	60.0	22 Aug 12	30 Jun 16	
3053	Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 75)	100.0	22 Oct 13	30 Jun 19	
3088	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program - Tranche 4 (MFF 6)	63.3	9 Dec 13	5 Dec 16	
3132	Jammu and Kashmir Urban Sector Development Investment Program - Tranche 3 (MFF 12)	60.0	18 Jun 14	31 Mar 17	
3148	Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Program - Tranche 1 (MFF 80)	75.0	29 Jul 14	30 Sep 19	
3182	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (Program Loan)	250.0	24 Oct 14	30 Jun 20	
3183	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (Project Loan)	250.0	24 Oct 14	30 Jun 20	
3223	Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism - Tranche 3 (MFF 46)	123.5	11 Dec 14	30 Jun 20	

MFF = multitranche financing facility, PCR = project completion report.

<sup>a</sup> Based on approved amount.

<sup>b</sup> Based on the latest revised closing date unless otherwise indicated.

<sup>c</sup> Actual closing date.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

**Table A1.2: Grants**

Grant No.	Project Name	Amount (\$ million)	Date Approved	Closing Date	GCR Rating
<b>Agriculture and Natural Resources</b>					
9134	Capacity Building and Livelihood Enhancement of Poor Water Users	2.0	19 Jun 09	17 Dec 15	
9147	Improving Small Farmers' Access to Market in Bihar and Maharashtra	3.0	30 Jul 10	30 Apr 16	
9168	Livelihood Improvement for River Erosion Victims in Assam	2.5	5 Oct 12	31 May 16	
<b>Industry and Trade</b>					
9145	Supporting Microentrepreneurship for Women's Empowerment	3.0	25 May 10	31 Dec 14	
<b>Water and other urban infrastructure and services</b>					
399	Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Program - Tranche 1	1.8	29 Jul 14	30 Sep 19	
413	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program	2.0	24 Oct 14	30 Jun 20	

GCR = grant completion report.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

Table A1.3: Nonsovereign Operations (\$ million)

Number	Company	Equity Facility	OCR	ADF	Total	B-Loan	Guarantees	Combined	Date Approved	XARR Rating
<b>Agriculture and Natural Resources</b>										
7389/3016	Champion Agro Limited Horticulture Cold Chain	-	18.4	-	18.4	-	-	18.4	23 Aug 13	
7411	India Agri Business Fund II	30	-	-	30.0	-	-	30.0	18 Jul 14	
<b>Education</b>										
7405	Hippocampus Learning Centers (Rural Education Project)	2	-	-	2.0	-	-	2.0	11 Apr 14	
<b>Energy</b>										
7253/2326	The Tata Power Company Limited (TPC)	-	79.3	-	79.3	-	-	79.3	17 Apr 07	HS
7276/2419	Coastal Gujarat Power Limited (CGPL)	-	450.0	-	450.0	-	-	450.0	17 Apr 08	
7277/2417	Gujarat Paguthan Energy Corporation Private Limited (GPEC)	-	45.0	-	45.0	-	-	45.0	17 Apr 08	S
7277/2434	CLP Wind Farms Private Limited (CWFPL)	-	60.0	-	60.0	-	-	60.0	17 Apr 08	S
7288/2476	Rural Electrification Corporation of India	-	225.0	-	225.0	-	-	225.0	27 Nov 08	
7300	Public-Private Partnership for Renewable Energy Development	40	-	-	40.0	-	-	40.0	28 Apr 09	
7331	Solar Power Generation	-	-	-	-	-	150	150.0	19 Apr 11	
7338/2788	Powergrid	-	250.0	-	250.0	-	-	250.0	30 Sep 11	
7340/2798	Dahanu Solar Power Private Limited	-	48.0	-	48.0	-	-	48.0	2 Nov 11	S
7353/2853	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	28 Mar 12	
7354/2854	Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited	-	103.0	-	103.0	-	-	103.0	28 Mar 12	
7361/2906	Chattel Constructions Private Limited	-	19.1	-	19.1	-	-	19.1	18 Sep 12	
7362/2907	Ganges Green Energy Private Limited	-	20.7	-	20.7	-	-	20.7	18 Sep 12	
7363/2908	Hiraco Renewable Energy Private Limited	-	16.3	-	16.3	-	-	16.3	18 Sep 12	
7364/2909	Responsive Sutip Limited	-	19.1	-	19.1	-	-	19.1	18 Sep 12	S
7365/2910	Sand Land Real Estate Private Limited	-	13.7	-	13.7	-	-	13.7	18 Sep 12	S
7366/2911	Ujiwala Power Private Limited	-	11.2	-	11.2	-	-	11.2	18 Sep 12	S
7381	Simpa Networks off-grid Pay-as-you-go Solar Power	2	-	-	2.0	-	-	2.0	15 Jan 13	
7386	NSJ Renewable Power Private Limited - Hydro and Wind Power Development	30	-	-	30.0	-	-	30.0	12 Apr 13	
7396/3085	Petronet LNG Limited	-	150.0	-	150.0	-	-	150.0	5 Dec 13	
7398/3101	BSES Rajdhani Power Limited	-	80.0	-	80.0	-	-	80.0	10 Dec 13	
7400	Welspun Renewables Energy Limited (WREL)	50	-	-	50.0	-	-	50.0	12 Dec 13	
7406	Renew Power Ventures Private Limited (Renew Power Investment Project)	50	-	-	50.0	-	-	50.0	16 May 14	
7416/3175	Acme Gurgaon Power Private Limited (Acme-EDF Solar Power Project)	-	10.0	-	10.0	-	-	10.0	16 Oct 14	

Number	Company	Equity Facility	OCR	ADF	Total	B-Loan	Guarantees	Combined	Date Approved	XARR Rating
7417/3176	Acme Mumbai Power Private Limited (Acme-EDF Solar Power Project)	-	9.7	-	9.7	-	-	9.7	16 Oct 14	
7418/3177	Acme Rajdhani Power Private Limited(Acme-EDF Solar Power Project)	-	9.8	-	9.8	-	-	9.8	16 Oct 14	
7419/3178	Medha Energy Private Limited (Acme-EDF Solar Power Project)	-	9.4	-	9.4	-	-	9.4	16 Oct 14	
7420/3179	Ranji Solar Energy Private Limited (Acme-EDF Solar Power Project)	-	11.2	-	11.2	-	-	11.2	16 Oct 14	
7421/3180	Acme-EDF Solar Power Project (100mw of Projects To Be Selected By ADB)	-	50.0	-	50.0	-	-	50.0	16 Oct 14	
<b>Finance</b>										
7248/2318	Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 Feb 07	
7283	India Mortgage Guarantee Company	18.581	-	-	18.6	-	-	18.6	22 Aug 08	
7301/2559	Export-Import Bank of India (Eximbank)	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	30 Sep 09	
7306	Small Industries Development Bank of India	-	-	-	-	-	250.0	250.0	26 Feb 10	
7360	Credit Enhancement of Project Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	128.0	128.0	20 Sep 12	
7427/3192	Dewan Housing Finance Corporation (Low-Cost Affordable Housing Finance)	-	125.0	-	125.0	-	-	125.0	18 Nov 14	
7428/3195	Axis Bank Limited (Strengthening Rural Financial Inclusion and Farmer Access to Markets Project)	-	200.0	-	200.0	-	-	200.0	18 Nov 14	
7429/3196	Yes Bank Limited (Strengthening Rural Financial Inclusion and Farmer Access to Markets Project)	-	200.0	-	200.0	-	-	200.0	18 Nov 14	
<b>Health</b>										
7287/2470	Columbia Asia Hospitals Private Limited	-	38.6	-	38.6	-	-	38.6	10 Nov 08	
<b>Multisector</b>										
7334	Ventureast Life Fund III	20	-	-	20.0	-	-	20.0	20 May 11	
<b>Transport</b>										
7278/2421	GTL Infrastructure Limited (GIL)	-	150.0	-	150.0	-	-	150.0	23 May 08	
7286/2459	Soma Isolux NH One Toll Way Private Limited (Soma Isolux)	-	100.0	-	100.0	140.0	-	240.0	23 Oct 08	
7329/2748	Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation	-	250.0	-	250.0	-	-	250.0	31 Mar 11	
7422/3174	Ocean Sparkle Limited	-	40.0	-	40.0	-	-	40.0	24 Oct 14	
<b>Water and Other Municipal Infrastructure and Services</b>										
7373/2938	Kul Urban Development Private Limited (Kul UDPL)	-	35.0	-	35.0	-	-	35.0	26 Oct 12	
7452	Drashti Developers Private Limited (Shapporji Affordable Housing Project)	-	35.0	-	35.0	-	-	35.0	7 Jul 15	

Table A1.4: Technical Assistance

TA No.	TA Name	Type	Total (\$)	Date Approved	Closing Date	TCR Rating
<b>Agriculture and Natural Resources</b>						
4965	Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management	PP	1,200,000	7 Sep 07	26 Mar 11	
7131	Institutional Development of Integrated Water Resources Management in Orissa	AD	250,000	18 Sep 08	26 Mar 11	
7132	Integrated Flood and River Erosion Management Project	PP	900,000	11 Sep 08	29 Mar 11	
7136	Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management - Assam (Phase 2): Processing and Institutional Strengthening	PP	900,000	26 Sep 08	30 Mar 12	
7195	Agribusiness Infrastructure Development Investment Program (Phase 2)	PP	1,000,000	10 Dec 08	23 Dec 11	
4573	Water Users Association Empowerment for Improved Irrigation Management in Chhattisgarh (Supplementary)	AD <sup>s</sup>	1,350,000	7 Aug 09	1 Apr 14	
7410	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Capacity Development for Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management (Subproject 3)	CD	290,000	4 Dec 09	30 Jun 12	
7418	Integrated Water Resources Management and Sustainable Water Service Delivery in Karnataka	CD	925,000	7 Dec 09	13 Jul 12	S
7713	Project Management Capacity Building for Water Resources Sector Executing Agencies	CD	425,000	16 Dec 10	15 Oct 13	S
7722	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Capacity Development for Community-based Flood Risk Management in Assam (Subproject 10)	CD	600,000	7 Dec 10	31 Dec 14	
7766	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Institutional Development for a Value Chain Approach to Agribusiness in Bihar and Maharashtra (Subproject 12)	CD	850,000	15 Dec 10	31 May 15	
7954	Karnataka Integrated and Sustainable Water Resources Management Investment Program	PP	1,200,000	9 Dec 11	29 Jul 14	
8089	Operational Research to Support Mainstreaming of Integrated Flood Management under Climate Change	PA	1,450,000	1 Jun 12	31 Jul 15	
8166	Climate Adaptation through Sub-Basin Development Investment Program	PP	1,461,000	20 Sep 12	31 Dec 15	
8652	Climate-Resilient Coastal Protection and Management	CD	2,000,000	16 May 14	30 Jun 17	
<b>Education</b>						
8010	Skills Development for Inclusive Growth	CD	1,100,000	19 Dec 11	30 Apr 15	
8087	Supporting Human Capital Development in Meghalaya	PP	225,000	30 May 12	13 Dec 13	
8468	Capacity Building for Supporting Human Capital Development in Meghalaya	CD	2,000,000	27 Sep 13	31 May 16	
8571	Supporting Additional Skill Acquisition Program in Kerala	PP	225,000	13 Dec 13	31 Mar 15	
8593	Odisha Skills Development	PP	725,000	17 Dec 13	21 Sep 16	
8626	Capacity Building of the National Skill Development Agency	CD	1,500,000	7 Mar 14	30 Apr 16	
8760	Capacity Building for the Additional Skill Acquisition Program	CD	1,500,000	19 Nov 14	30 Apr 17	

TA No.	TA Name	Type	Total (\$)	Date Approved	Closing Date	TCR Rating
<b>Energy</b>						
4992	Energy Efficiency Enhancement in the Power Generation Sector	AD	1,000,000	16 Nov 07	31 Oct 12	PS
7073	Developing the Power System Master Plan for Bihar	AD	624,000	4 Apr 08	29 Feb 12	S
7096	Energy Efficiency Enhancement Project in Assam	PP	1,000,000	10 Jul 08	16 Jan 12	
7099	Integrated Renewable Energy Development	PP	1,400,000	21 Jul 08	27 Dec 12	
7172	Facilitating the Operations of the Energy Conservation Fund "Energy Smart" in Madhya Pradesh	AD	1,700,000	13 Nov 08	30 Nov 13	
7181	Capacity Building for Himachal Pradesh Power Sector Agencies	AD	900,000	26 Nov 08	23 Apr 12	S
7250	Study on Cross-Sectoral Implications of Biofuel Production and Use	PA	500,000	13 Mar 09	31 Dec 11	S
7378	Capacity Development of the Assam Power Sector Utilities	CD	1,000,000	18 Nov 09	31 Mar 13	
7478	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Capacity Development of Bihar Power Sector Entities (Subproject 4)	CD	500,000	20 Nov 09	15 Jun 12	S
7622	Bihar Power Sector Capacity Development and Implementation Support	CD	300,000	19 Oct 10	18 Jan 15	
7652	Madhya Pradesh Energy Efficiency Improvement	PP	400,000	18 Nov 10	20 Sep 12	
7661	Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Transmission Program	PP	225,000	29 Nov 10	26 Mar 12	
7688	Innovative Financial Instruments for Power Grid	CD	225,000	26 Nov 10	30 May 12	S
7771	Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Transmission Investment Program	PP	500,000	11 Jan 11	31 May 12	
7802	Capacity Building for Commercial Bank Lending for Solar Energy Projects	CD	1,250,000	8 Apr 11	30 Jun 14	PS
7814	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Rajasthan Solar Park Capacity Development (Subproject 13)	CD	500,000	11 May 11	27 Sep 13	
7815	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Gujarat Solar Vocational Training and Livelihoods (Subproject 14)	CD	400,000	16 May 11	31 Dec 14	
7808	Development of International Center for Application of Solar Energy Technologies	CD	2,000,000	17 May 11	31 Dec 14	
7831	Enhancing Energy-Based Livelihoods for Women Micro-Entrepreneurs	CD	1,000,000	7 Jul 11	13 Apr 15	
7875	Himachal Pradesh Power Sector Capacity Development and Implementation Support	CD	600,000	30 Sep 11	31 Dec 16	
7922	Support to Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission	CD	225,000	18 Nov 11	22 Aug 13	S
8020	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Program (Subproject 19)	PP	225,000	21 Dec 11	31 Mar 14	
8055	Gujarat Solar and Smart Grid Development Investment Program	PP	350,000	5 Mar 12	31 Dec 15	
8056	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Gender Inclusive Capacity Development for Electricity Distribution Loss Reduction in Rural	CD	600,000	8 Mar 12	9 Jan 15	

TA No.	TA Name	Type	Total (\$)	Date Approved	Closing Date	TCR Rating
	Madhya Pradesh (Subproject 23)					
8062	Maharashtra Solar Park and Green Grid Development Investment Program	PP	350,000	20 Mar 12	30 Jun 14	
8129	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Updating Load Forecasting and Power System Master Plan for Assam (Subproject 26)	CD	400,000	3 Aug 12	30 Jun 14	
8351	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Second Power Sector Investment for Assam (Subproject 28)	PP	975,000	11 Apr 13	31 Dec 15	
8365	Clean Energy Finance Investment Program	PP	225,000	9 May 13	30 Apr 15	
8374	Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission and Distribution System Improvement	PP	750,000	30 May 13	30 Jun 15	
8455	Concentrated Solar Power	PP	1,000,000	24 Sep 13	10 Jun 15	
8486	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Capacity Development and Implementation Support	CD	2,000,000	22 Oct 13	31 Mar 16	
8545	National Green Energy Corridor Investment	PP	225,000	10 Dec 13	31 Oct 15	
8642	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Project Preparation and Implementation Support for Odisha Power Sector Emergency Assistance (Subproject 31)	PP	100,000	15 Apr 14	31 Oct 15	
<b>Finance</b>						
4938	Implementing Pension Reforms	AD	1,000,000	8 Jun 07	25 Oct 11	HS
7030	Capacity Development for India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	AD	500,000	14 Dec 07	31 Dec 11	S
7142	Capacity Building for Reforming the Khadi and Village Industry Subsector	AD	2,000,000	2 Oct 08	30 Sep 15	
7358	Small and Medium Enterprise Trade Finance Development Facility	CD	1,550,000	30 Sep 09	31 Dec 15	
8279	Preparing the Bond Guarantee Fund for India	CD	800,000	17 Dec 12	28 Apr 15	
8764	Enhancing Bond Guarantee Structuring Skills in India	CD	225,000	17 Nov 14	31 Jan 16	
8857	Strengthening Rural Financial Inclusion and Farmer Access to Markets	CD	2,000,000	18 Nov 14	31 Dec 18	
8876	Enabling Monetization of Infrastructure Assets in India	PP	225,000	13 Feb 15	7 Jun 17	
8937	Capacity Building of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency	CD	750,000	6 Aug 15		
<b>Health and Social Protection</b>						
7256	Strengthening Implementation of Social and Environmental Safeguard Requirements in Projects in India	CD	225,000	10 Feb 09	31 May 11	PS
7921	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Supporting Clean Village Environments for MDGs (Subproject 17)	CD	600,000	15 Nov 11	31 Jan 15	
8577	Supporting National Urban Health Mission	PP	825,000	16 Dec 13	30 Apr 15	
8899	Strengthening Capacity of the National Urban Health Mission	CD	2,000,000	28 May 15	30 Jun 18	
<b>Industry and Trade</b>						
7014	Inclusive Tourism Infrastructure Development	PP	1,000,000	12 Dec 07	26 Jun 12	
<b>Multisector</b>						
7092	Knowledge Management for Enhanced Operational Effectiveness	AD	1,000,000	27 Jun 08	18 Sep 12	S
7152	Public-Private Partnerships Pilot Projects Initiative (Mainstreaming Public-Private	PP	2,000,000	17 Oct 08	31 Dec 15	

TA No.	TA Name	Type	Total (\$)	Date Approved	Closing Date	TCR Rating
	Partnerships)					
7211	Capacity Development Programs for Executing Agency Staff of India Projects	AD	225,000	2 Dec 08	23 Mar 11	S
7342	Supporting an Initiative for Mainstreaming Public-Private Partnerships for Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas	CD	1,500,000	11 Sep 09	30 Sep 15	
7413	Multistate and Multisector Project Management Capacity Building	CD	1,200,000	8 Dec 09	28 Feb 15	
7417	Support for the National Action Plan on Climate Change	PA	950,000	7 Dec 09	31 Dec 11	HS
7463	Sustaining the Government of India-ADB Initiative for Mainstreaming Public-Private Partnerships	CD	1,300,000	10 Dec 09	31 Dec 16	
7511	Capacity Building for Government Agencies Supporting ADB Operations in India	CD	225,000	15 Mar 10	30 Jun 14	S
7593	Capacity Development for Project Implementation	CD	3,250,000	7 Sep 10	31 Dec 15	
7625	Deepening Capacity Building for Mainstreaming Public-Private Partnerships	CD	3,000,000	22 Oct 10	30 Jun 14	S
7734	Knowledge Management for Inclusive Growth	PA	2,250,000	14 Dec 10	14 Dec 16	
7747	Assam Urban Infrastructure	PP	225,000	16 Dec 10	21 Feb 12	
7750	Strengthening Urban Transport Subsector under ADB-supported Urban Development Projects	CD	225,000	16 Dec 10	31 Oct 12	S
7751	Strengthening Contracting and Construction Industries for Infrastructure Development in India	PA	225,000	13 Dec 10	17 Oct 12	S
8420	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Enhancing Capacities of Executing and Implementing Agencies to Achieve Gender Equality Results (Subproject 29)	CD	600,000	6 Aug 13	31 Dec 15	
<b>Public Sector Management</b>						
4890	Mainstreaming Public-Private Partnerships at State Level (Supplementary)	AD <sup>s</sup>	2,000,000	8 Aug 08	31 Oct 12	S
4993	Mainstreaming Public-Private Partnerships at Central Line Ministries of the Government of India	AD	2,000,000	16 Nov 07	30 Mar 12	S
7055	Capacity Development of the National Capital Region Planning Board	AD	2,000,000	23 Jan 08	31 Aug 12	S
7129	Supporting the Assam Governance and Public Resource Management Sector Development Program (Subprogram II)	AD	600,000	17 Sep 08	29 Feb 12	S
7334	India Municipal Finance Study	PA	500,000	24 Aug 09	28 Dec 11	PS
7441	Assisting in Framework Development for Mainstreaming Public-Private Partnerships	PA	1,000,000	11 Dec 09	27 Jun 14	S
7745	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Meghalaya Public Resource Management Development Program (Subproject 9)	PP	200,000	17 Nov 10	13 Feb 12	
8041	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Designing and Capacity Building for Strengthening State Finances and Service Delivery in West Bengal (Subproject 21)	PP	220,000	17 Dec 11	24 Dec 12	
8203	Supporting West Bengal Development Finance Program	CD	700,000	30 Oct 12	30 Jan 15	



TA No.	TA Name	Type	Total (\$)	Date Approved	Closing Date	TCR Rating
8232	Punjab Development Finance Program	PP	290,000	22 Nov 12	20 Jan 14	
8759	Supporting the Punjab Development Finance Program	CD	400,000	19 Nov 14	30 Apr 17	
8787	Support to Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries	PP	225,000	12 Dec 14	31 Dec 15	
<b>Transport</b>						
4934	Institutional Strengthening of Madhya Pradesh Public Works Department	AD	1,000,000	31 May 07	10 Dec 10	
4989*	Deploying Innovative Information and Communications Technology for Supporting e-Governance in Assam	AD	500,000	15 Nov 07	23 Dec 11	PS
4998	Railway Sector Investment Program	PP	1,000,000	29 Nov 07	31 Jul 10	
3995	Chhattisgarh State Roads Sector Development (Reallocation of Funding)	PP	990,000	26 Jun 08	10 Jun 11	
7130	Institutional Strengthening of the Bihar Road Sector	AD	1,000,000	18 Sep 08	23 Dec 11	
7134	Preparing and Enhancing Readiness of Proposed North Eastern State Roads Investment Program	PP	800,000	23 Sep 08	20 Sep 12	
7198	Bihar State Highways II	PP	700,000	10 Dec 08	31 May 11	
7207	Dedicated Freight Corridor	PP	1,500,000	10 Dec 08	31 Oct 11	S
7237	Rural Roads Sector III	PP	1,130,000	20 Feb 09	31 Aug 13	
7252	Capacity Development to Enhance Project Readiness and Results Monitoring for Transport Projects	CD	2,925,000	18 Mar 09	30 Jun 16	
7324	Karnataka State Highway Network Improvement Strategy	CD	1,500,000	3 Aug 09	28 Dec 11	S
7390	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Madhya Pradesh State Roads III (Subproject 1)	PP	600,000	11 Sep 09	23 Dec 11	
7538	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Land Transport Management and Master Plan for Sikkim (Subproject 6)	PA	1,100,000	21 May 10	30 Nov 12	
7598	Capacity Building for Bihar State Road Sector	CD	1,000,000	16 Sep 10	30 Jun 13	
7667	Capacity Building for the Karnataka State Road Sector	CD	1,500,000	29 Nov 10	31 Dec 14	
7761	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Capacity Development for Jharkhand State Roads Sector (Subproject 11)	CD	1,100,000	16 Dec 10	26 Dec 13	
7773	Bihar State Highways III	PP	225,000	16 Dec 10	31 Oct 13	
7785	Capacity Building for Road Safety and Public-Private Participation Support	CD	1,000,000	10 Mar 11	30 Sep 14	
7828	Enhancing Readiness of the Railway Sector Investment Program as a Clean Development Mechanism Project	CD	400,000	30 Jun 11	31 Dec 16	
7838	Capacity Building for North Eastern State Roads Sector	CD	1,200,000	21 Jul 11	31 Dec 14	
8007	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - West Bengal North South Road Corridor (Subproject 18)	PP	1,295,000	9 Dec 11	31 Jul 15	
8019	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - State Roads (Subproject 20)	PP	1,200,000	21 Dec 11	30 Jun 15	
8063	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Capacity Building for the North Eastern State Roads Sector	CD	700,000	23 Mar 12	31 Dec 14	

TA No.	TA Name	Type	Total (\$)	Date Approved	Closing Date	TCR Rating
	(Subproject 24)					
8110	Institutional Development for Rural Roads Asset Management	CD	2,300,000	12 Jul 12	5 Oct 15	
8116	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Detailed Design for the SASEC Subregional Road Connectivity (Subproject 25)	PP	2,000,000	12 Jul 12	31 Dec 15	
8170	Road Master Plan for Bihar's State Highway Development*	PA	1,000,000	20 Sep 12	30 Apr 15	
8294	Institutional Strengthening of the Chhattisgarh Public Works Department	CD	500,000	11 Dec 12	30 Jun 15	
8295	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Institutional Strengthening of the Chhattisgarh Public Works Department (Subproject 27)	CD	500,000	11 Dec 12	30 Jun 15	
8427	Uttar Pradesh Major District Road Investment Program	PP	700,000	13 Aug 13	31 Jan 16	
8543	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Project Preparation and Implementation Support for Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance (Subproject 30)	PP	2,000,000	9 Dec 13	31 Dec 15	
8598	Madhya Pradesh District Connectivity Sector	PP	225,000	18 Dec 13	31 Mar 15	
8691	Karnataka State Highways Improvement III	PP	600,000	24 Jul 14	30 Sep 15	
8765	Supporting Sustainable Urban Transport in Aizawl City	CD	225,000	25 Nov 14	31 Mar 16	
8828	Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program	PP	500,000	16 Dec 14	30 Jun 17	
8949	Supporting the Preparation and Implementation of the Comprehensive Integrated Master Plan for the Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor	CD	2,000,222	03 Sep 15		
<b>Water and Other Urban Infrastructure and Services</b>						
7106	Bihar Urban Development	PP	1,000,000	30 Jul 08	23 Dec 11	
7114	National Capital Region Planning Board Project	PP	700,000	8 Aug 08	30 Jun 11	
7148	Promoting Inclusive Urban Development in Indian Cities	AD	1,000,000	15 Oct 08	26 Dec 13	S
7221	Preparing Nonsovereign Urban Infrastructure Projects	PP	1,250,000	16 Dec 08	30 Apr 13	
7327	Kolkata Environmental Improvement Phase II	PP	400,000	7 Aug 09	30 Nov 12	
7392	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Support for the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (Phase II) (Subproject 2)	CD	2,200,000	11 Sep 09	28 Jul 14	
7565	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Preparing an Investment Plan for Himachal Pradesh Urban Development (Subproject 7)	PP	200,000	14 Jul 10	26 Dec 12	
7749	Capacity Development for Project Management of Infrastructure Development for Rural Livelihood Enhancement	CD	1,000,000	29 Nov 10	31 Jul 13	S
7696	Strategic Framework for a Slum Free Delhi	PA	225,000	9 Dec 10	16 Jul 13	S
7748	Improving the Delivery of Urban Services in Madhya Pradesh	CD		16 Dec 10	31 Mar 13	
7867	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Capacity Building and	CD	600,000	7 Sep 11	31 Dec 14	

TA No.	TA Name	Type	Total (\$)	Date Approved	Closing Date	TCR Rating
	Institutional Strengthening for the Assam Urban Infrastructure Investment Program (Subproject 15)					
7884	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Capacity Building for Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development (Subproject 16)	CD	600,000	11 Oct 11	26 Nov 14	
7947	Introducing Best Practices for Septage Management	CD	700,000	2 Dec 11	31 Dec 14	S
8043	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction - Rajasthan Urban Development Program (Subproject 22)	PP	850,000	22 Dec 11	31 Mar 15	
8415	Delhi Water Supply Improvement Investment Program	PP	1,300,000	29 Jul 13	31 Mar 15	
8429	Bangalore Cluster City Development Investment Program	PP	1,300,000	16 Aug 13	28 Feb 15	
8749	Capacity Development of Institutions in the Urban Sector in Rajasthan	CD	1,225,000	24 Oct 14	31 Dec 17	
8799	Supporting Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure Development	CD	1,500,000	15 Dec 14	30 Jun 17	
8816	Madhya Pradesh Urban Services Improvement Program	PP	1,000,000	16 Dec 14	31 Dec 16	
8820	Strengthening Municipal eGovernance Reforms in Karnataka	PP	500,000	16 Dec 14	31 Mar 16	

AD = advisory, CD = capacity development, PA = policy and advisory, PP = project preparatory, PS = partly successful, S = successful, TA = technical assistance, TCR = technical assistance completion report.

Notes: TA 4989 was originally classified under Transport and ICT sector. One PPTA, TA 7207, has TCR.

Source: Asian Development Bank database.

**LIST OF INDIA MULTITRANCHE FINANCING FACILITY PROJECTS, 2007–2015**

<b>MFF No.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Date Approved</b>	<b>Total (\$ million)</b>
1	Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program	Transport and ICT	20 Dec 05	750.0
3	Uttaranchal Power Sector Investment Program	Energy	30 Mar 06	300.0
6	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program	Water and other municipal infrastructure and services	6 Dec 06	270.0
10	Uttaranchal State-Road Investment Program	Transport and ICT	18 Dec 06	550.0
11	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program	Energy	29 Mar 07	620.0
12	Jammu and Kashmir Urban Sector Development Investment Program	Water and other municipal infrastructure and services	31 May 07	300.0
15	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program	Water and other municipal infrastructure and services	31 Oct 07	273.0
17	India Infrastructure Project Financing Facility	Multisector	14 Dec 07	500.0
18	Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Program	Water and other municipal infrastructure and services	24 Jan 08	350.0
19	National Power Grid Development Investment Program	Energy	28 Mar 08	600.0
22	Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Program	Agriculture and natural resources	18 Sep 08	188.2
23	Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Program	Energy	23 Oct 08	800.0
30	North Eastern Region Capital Cities Development Investment Program	Water and other municipal infrastructure and services	1 Jun 09	200.0
37	Second India Infrastructure Project Financing Facility	Multisector	17 Nov 09	700.0
38	Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Program	Energy	18 Nov 09	200.0
44	National Capital Region Urban Infrastructure Financing Facility	Multisector	10 Aug 10	150.0
45	Agribusiness Infrastructure Development Investment Program	Agriculture and natural resources	16 Sep 10	170.0
46	Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism	Water and other municipal infrastructure and services	28 Sep 10	250.0
49	Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Program	Agriculture and Natural Resources	29 Sep 10	250.0
50	Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program	Agriculture and natural resources	19 Oct 10	120.0
57	Madhya Pradesh Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program	Energy	7 Jul 11	400.0
58	North Eastern State Roads Investment Program	Transport and ICT	21 Jul 11	200.0
60	Railway Sector Investment Program	Transport and ICT	31 Aug 11	500.0
62	Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Transmission Investment Program	Energy	30 Sep 11	350.0
64	Assam Urban Infrastructure Investment Program	Multisector	30 Sep 11	200.0
67	Bihar Urban Development Investment Program	Water and other municipal infrastructure and services	29 Mar 12	200.0
69	Rural Connectivity Investment Program	Transport and ICT	12 Jul 12	800.0

<b>MFF No.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Date Approved</b>	<b>Total (\$ million)</b>
75	Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program	Water and other municipal infrastructure and services	26 Sep 13	400.0
76	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program	Energy	26 Sep 13	300.0
77	Accelerating Infrastructure Investment Facility in India	Multisector	27 Sep 13	700.0
79	South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Road Connectivity Investment Program	Transport and ICT	28 Mar 14	500.0
80	Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Program	Water and other municipal infrastructure and services	28 Mar 14	152.0
83	Assam Power Sector Investment Program	Energy	3 Jul 14	300.0
85	Karnataka Integrated and Sustainable Water Resources Management Investment Program	Agriculture, natural resources and rural development	25 Sep 14	150.0
87	Clean Energy Finance Investment Program	Finance	30 Oct 14	500.0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>13,193.2</b>

ICT = information and communication technology, MFF = multitranches financing facility, No. = number.  
Source: Asian Development Bank Loan Financial Information System Database.

## EVALUATION FRAMEWORK FOR THE COUNTRY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM EVALUATION

Evaluation Criteria	Areas of Evaluation and Subcriteria	Major Indicators and Areas of Consideration	Sources of Information	Evaluation Process
Relevance	<p>Were the CPS strategic objectives valid in relation to: (a) the country's development needs and challenges, and (b) ADB's corporate strategies and priorities?</p> <p>Does ADB's sector strategy support the government's sector development plan?</p> <p>In the ADB's strategies, how well did the documents explain (i) the policy issues targeted for support, (ii) the capacity-building efforts linked with policy issues, and (iii) the sector strategies and choice for interventions?</p> <p>What were the strategies to address the capacity gap, and to support government institutions for implementation of the ADB program?</p> <p>Is there an appropriate strategy for concentrating or diffusing ADB's efforts geographically?</p> <p>How did ADB position itself and its work in partnership with other development partners? Were there appropriate strategies for participating in sector meetings or events, formal partnerships, co-financing, etc.?</p> <p>Do the country and sector results frameworks have relevant indicators, benchmarks, deadlines, and targets? Is the program clearly and realistically linked to the outcomes that ADB wants to influence? Does the program show a pattern of good,</p>	<p>Macroeconomic and social indicators for India.</p> <p>Economic reform milestones.</p> <p>Evolution of India's development plans.</p> <p>Evolution of ADB's CPSs.</p> <p>Coordination of activities and strategies of other development partners if necessary.</p> <p>Changes in ADB strategy areas of intervention.</p> <p>Lessons and findings identified in PCRs and PPERs.</p>	<p>Government's strategies. Country economic reports.</p> <p>CPSs, COBPs, RRs, TA reports, PCRs, PPERs, and ADB databases.</p> <p>Discussions with development partners, government, and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>Desk review of all relevant documents.</p> <p>Discussions with ADB regional department, government officials, development partners, and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Desk review of all relevant documents.</p>

Evaluation Criteria	Areas of Evaluation and Subcriteria	Major Indicators and Areas of Consideration	Sources of Information	Evaluation Process
	<p>adequate, or poor design?</p> <p>Are project level DMFs consistent with Sector Results Frameworks? Do the DMFs have relevant indicators with baselines, targets and deadlines?</p> <p>How were upstream public and private sector operations aligned?</p>			
Efficiency	<p>How efficiently has ADB's sector support been delivered over the evaluation period?</p> <p>What is the percentage of projects with EIRRs &lt;12% and &gt;18%? What is the weighted average EIRR?</p> <p>How well was the portfolio administered?</p> <p>Did ADB's bureaucratic processes cause systematic delays or other problems? Have ADB's bureaucratic processes improved?</p>	<p>Implementation delays and cost overruns, disbursement issues if any.</p> <p>Timeliness and frequency of data and collection, including timeliness.</p> <p>Quality of data collected.</p> <p>Timeliness and adequacy of counterpart funding.</p> <p>Procurement issues including timeliness and transparency.</p>	<p>PCRs, PPERs, PPRs Executing agency completion reports.</p> <p>Back-to-office reports.</p> <p>Discussion with government agencies and ADB regional departments.</p>	<p>Desk review of relevant documents.</p> <p>Independent evaluation mission (IEM) and field observations and discussions.</p>
Effectiveness	<p>Were the outcomes of the projects, programs, or TA interventions, as defined in the original documents approved by ADB, achieved at the time of the evaluation, or (if outcome data are lacking) were outputs underway likely to achieve such outcomes as expected in project DMFs or TA papers?</p> <p>How effective are sector programs in terms of contributing to achieving</p>	<p>Fulfillment of stated objectives for completed projects.</p> <p>Feasibility of achievement of objectives based on current projects.</p> <p>Performance of ADB program in India.</p>	<p>Findings of PCRs, PPERs, and PVRs.</p> <p>ADB status reports, back-to-office reports and other ADB reports.</p> <p>Literature reviews.</p>	<p>Desk review of relevant documents.</p> <p>IEM field observations.</p> <p>Key informant interviews with government staff, observers, development partners, and other stakeholders.</p>

Evaluation Criteria	Areas of Evaluation and Subcriteria	Major Indicators and Areas of Consideration	Sources of Information	Evaluation Process
	<p>sector specific outcomes as expected in the SRFs?</p> <p>What capacity development efforts or organizational change occurred that was supported by ADB?</p>			
Sustainability	<p>Are the outputs and outcomes of the various sector programs likely to be sustainable over the medium term?</p> <p>For financial security of project entities (as applicable), what is the percentage of projects with positive FIRR-WACC (or positive FNPVs), percentage of projects with negative FIRR-WACC ( or negative FNPVs) and the weighted average differential between FIRR and WACC or weighted average FNPV, respectively?</p> <p>Does the program have a secure basis of planning and budgeting for recurrent costs?</p> <p>Will the program be supported by adequate O&amp;M?</p> <p>Do pertinent organizations have adequate capabilities to support the program?</p> <p>How strongly is the government committed to capacity building, organizational changes, or policy reforms supported by the program?</p> <p>Have there been any positive or negative policy changes that affected the program?</p> <p>Did RRP recognize risks to sustainability; efforts to mitigate risks; appropriate project design?</p>	<p>Availability of other funding and resources.</p> <p>Availability and adequacy of funding allocated by project owners for operations and maintenance.</p> <p>Financial internal rates of returns.</p> <p>Assessment of political will of the government to support reforms.</p> <p>Government ownership and commitment to projects and reforms.</p>	<p>PCRs, PPERs.</p> <p>Macroeconomic indicators including government's fiscal position and budget.</p> <p>Literature reviews.</p> <p>Discussions with government officials and other development partners.</p>	<p>Desk review of relevant documents.</p> <p>IEM and field observations.</p>
Development Impacts	For project-level impacts,	Achievements of targets set in	RRPs and	Desk reviews of relevant



Evaluation Criteria	Areas of Evaluation and Subcriteria	Major Indicators and Areas of Consideration	Sources of Information	Evaluation Process
	<p>have the projects/ programs consistently delivered the impacts expected in project DMFs?</p> <p>For sector and country-level impacts, did /will the program achieve its impacts as expected in the SRFs and CPSs?</p> <p>Are there any other notable contributions to inclusive growth including gender, sustainable economic development and regional cooperation, knowledge solutions or other country-wide development goals?</p> <p>Were there any notable positive or negative impacts of the program on safeguards?</p>	<p>ADB strategies and project documents.</p> <p>Reporting of compliance of the safeguard policy and loan covenants.</p>	<p>PPERs</p> <p>Time series of macroeconomic indicators from government sources.</p> <p>Discussions with government agencies and other stake holders.</p>	<p>documents</p> <p>IEM and field interviews.</p>

ADB = Asian Development Bank, COBP = country operational business plan, DMF = design and monitoring framework, EIRR = economic internal rate of return, FIRR = financial internal rate of return, FNPV = financial net present value, IEM = independent evaluation mission, O&M = operation and maintenance, PCR = project completion report, PPER = project performance evaluation report, PVR = project completion report validation report, RRP = report and recommendation of the President, SRF = sector results framework, TA = technical assistance, WACC = weighted average cost of capital.

Source: ADB Independent Evaluation Department.