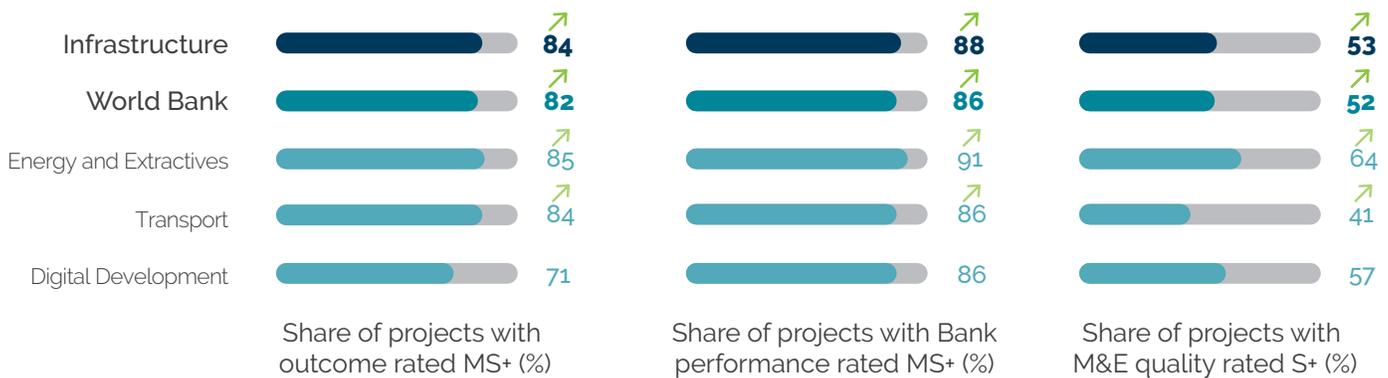


Infrastructure | Performance and Outcomes

Independent Evaluation Group, April 2022

This Practice Group update is based on [Results and Performance of the World Bank Group 2021](#) and IEG data.

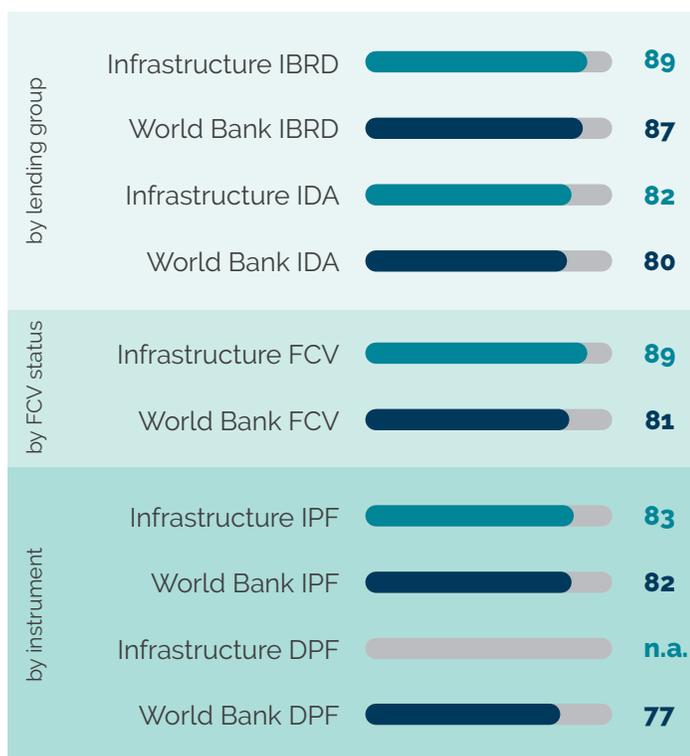
World Bank Project Ratings FY18–20 (compared with FY15–17)



Source: Independent Evaluation Group.

Note: To facilitate comparability with general World Bank results, the ratings presented use the RAP 2021 dataset, updated on August 10, 2021. More recent statistics can be derived using the online tool available at <https://ieg.worldbankgroup.org/ieg-data-world-bank-project-ratings>. The figure shows the percentage of projects closed in FY18–20 with outcome or Bank performance rated moderately satisfactory or above or with M&E quality rated substantial or above. Arrows (↑ or ↓) show trend compared with the percentage of projects closed in FY15–17 (the previous three-year period). FY = fiscal year; M&E = monitoring and evaluation; MS+ = moderately satisfactory or above; S+ = substantial or above.¹

Infrastructure in Depth



Share of projects with outcome rated MS+, FY18–20 (%)

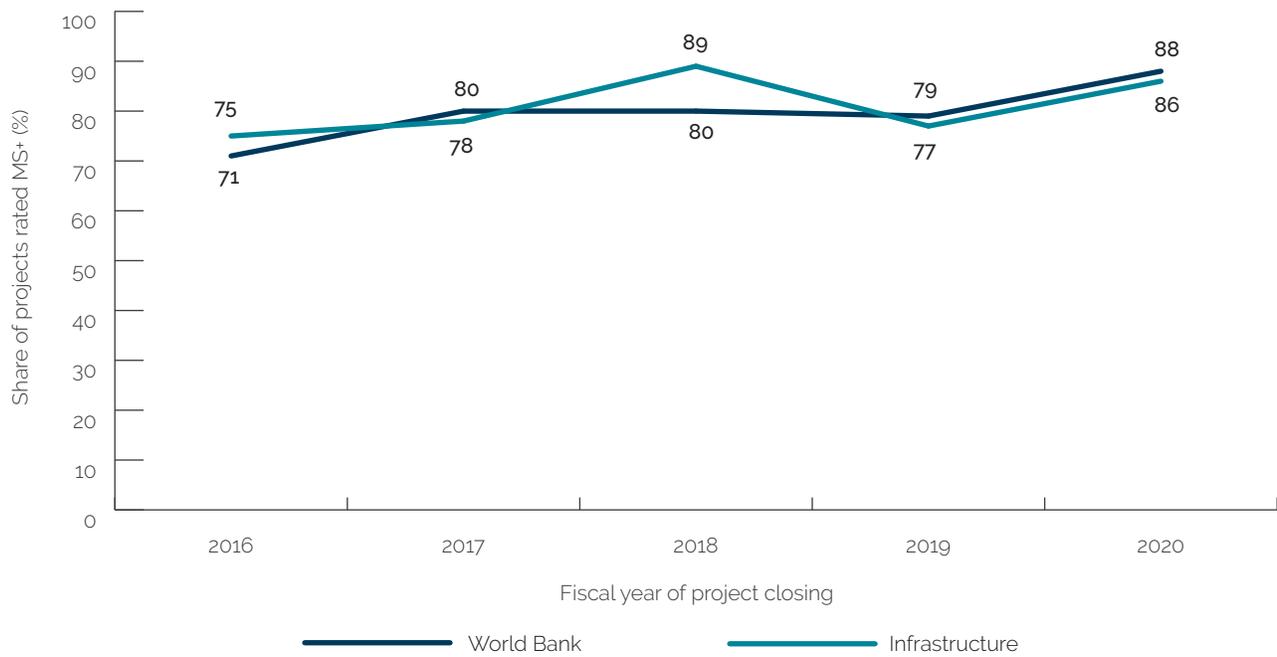
Source: Independent Evaluation Group.

Note: DPF = development policy financing; FCV = fragility, conflict, and violence; FY = fiscal year; IBRD = International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; IDA = International Development Association; IPF = investment project financing; MS+ = moderately satisfactory or above; n.a. = not applicable.²

- ▶ Infrastructure Practice Group project outcome ratings increased substantially between fiscal years (FY)15–17 and FY18–20, in line with the overall increase for the World Bank.
- ▶ Monitoring and evaluation quality had an impressive 16 percentage point increase between the two periods. Currently, the percentage of projects with ratings of substantial or above is 64 percent in the Energy and Extractives Global Practice, the highest among World Bank Global Practices outside of Human Development.
- ▶ The monitoring and evaluation quality rating of Transport projects also increased quite substantially, although this increase did not translate into increased project outcome ratings. However, in Transport, the percentage of projects with outcome rated moderately satisfactory or above was already very high (84 percent) in FY15–17.

Project Outcome Ratings over Time, Infrastructure

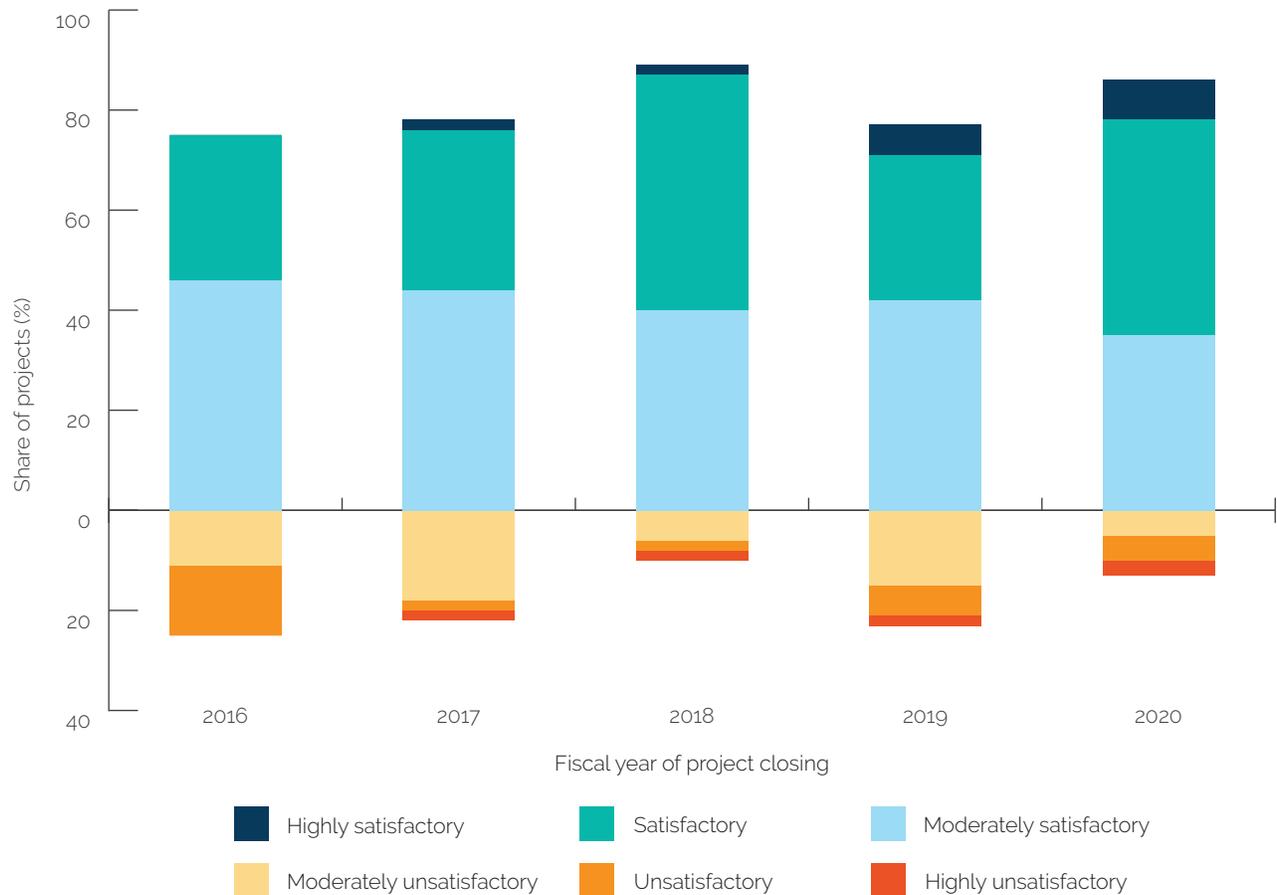
Infrastructure and World Bank Projects Rated Moderately Satisfactory or Above



Source: Independent Evaluation Group.

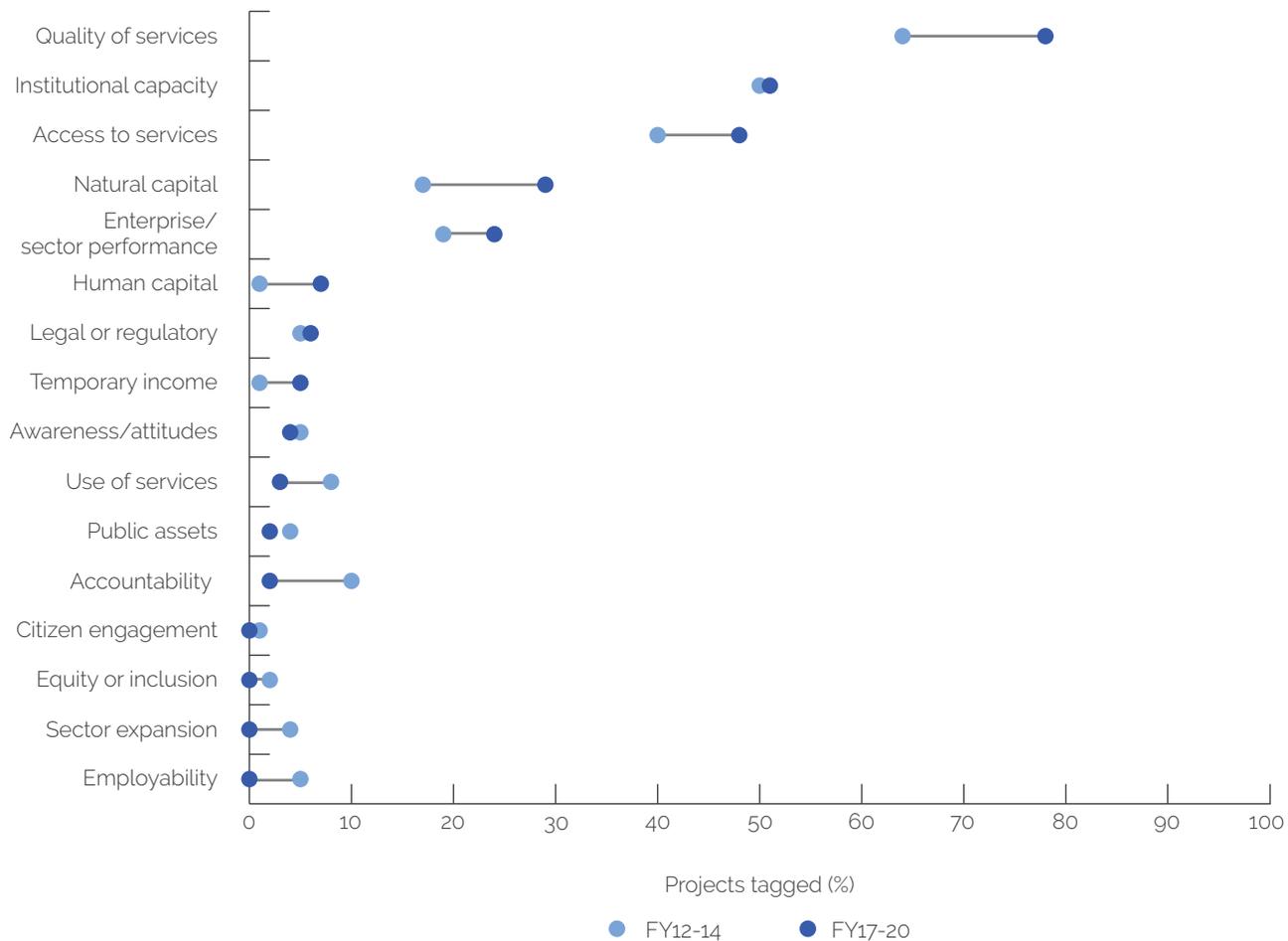
Note: MS+ = moderately satisfactory or above.

Infrastructure Projects, Percentage Distribution of Ratings



Source: Independent Evaluation Group.

Change in Frequency of Outcome Types among World Bank Infrastructure Projects, FY12–14 to FY17–20



Source: Independent Evaluation Group.

Note: The figure shows the prevalence of each outcome type embodied in project development objectives of a sample of projects closed in FY12–14 (earlier group) and FY17–20 (later group), ranked by the prevalence of the outcome type in the later period. Each project can have more than one outcome type, so the percentages of outcome types in FY12–14 and FY17–20 do not total 100 in either group. FY = fiscal year.

- ▶ For *Results and Performance of the World Bank Group 2021*, an analysis of outcome types provided initial insights on the types of change envisioned by project objectives. Sixteen outcome types were defined for the World Bank, and the analysis of outcome types was carried out for a representative sample of World Bank projects for two different time periods.
- ▶ In every Practice Group, “quality of services improved” and “capacity of institutions to perform institutional functions enhanced” are the most common outcome types. In Infrastructure projects, “access to services expanded” is the next-most frequent outcome type.
- ▶ In Infrastructure, the prevalence of the outcome types “quality of services improved,” “natural capital sustained,” and “access to services expanded” increased the most, suggesting that these types of intended outcomes have become more important over time.

Notes

¹In the RAP 2021 data set, the FY18–20 cohort includes 96 percent of projects closed in those years for which the Independent Evaluation Group had received an Implementation Completion and Results Report or 91 percent also counting projects for which the report was expected but had not yet been completed. In the figure, the percentage shown for each group (or suggested by each up or down arrow) uses as its denominator the number of projects in that group that closed in FY18–20 (or FY15–17) and had outcome ratings in the data set. The groups and their respective denominators are as follows: World Bank–wide, 674 and 805; Infrastructure, 136 and 156; Energy and Extractives, 66 and 71; Transport, 63 and 85; and Digital Development, 7 and 0.

²The Infrastructure Practice Group had 2 DPF operations closed in FY18–20 and rated, which is too few for meaningful comparison reporting. In the figure, the percentage shown for each group uses as its denominator the number of projects with outcome ratings in that group. The groups and their respective denominators for the World Bank are as follows: IBRD 294, IDA 335, FCV 119, IPF 586, DPF 75; and for Infrastructure, they are as follows: IBRD 65, IDA 61, FCV 19, IPF 131, DPF 2.