



<b>1. CAS/CPS Data</b>		
Country: China		
CAS/CPS Year: FY13	CAS/CPS Period: FY13 – FY17	
CLR Period: FY13 – FY17	Date of this review: November 20, 2019	
<b>2. Ratings</b>		
	<b>CLR Rating</b>	<b>IEG Rating</b>
<b>Development Outcome:</b>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>
<b>WBG Performance:</b>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Good</i>
<b>3. Executive Summary</b>		
<p>i. This review of the World Bank Group's (WBG) Completion and Learning Review (CLR) covers the period of the Country Partnership Strategy (CPS), FY13-17, as updated in the Performance and Learning Review (PLR) dated January 6, 2015. The PLR extended the CPS period by six months to the end of calendar year 2016.</p> <p>ii. China, with a population of 1.4 billion, is an upper middle- income country with a GNI per capita of \$8,690 in 2017. During 2013-2017, the economy grew annually at 7.1 percent on average, slower than the previous CPS period of 11.0 percent. A long period of economic growth put pressure on the environment and raised serious sustainability challenges. China is now contributing around 30 percent to the world's GHG emissions, partly because it is the largest consumer of carbon for electricity. Significant gains in poverty reduction continued during the CPS period. Absolute poverty, measured at \$1.90 per day (2011 PPP), dropped from 1.9 percent in 2013 to 0.5 percent in 2018. Poverty and vulnerability in China are concentrated in rural areas and lagging regions in Central and Western China. The welfare of the bottom 40 percent of the income distribution has increased steadily. The Gini coefficient dropped to .46 in 2015 after having risen to a high of .5 in 2008. China's Human Capital Index (HCI) stands at 0.67 and ranks 45<sup>th</sup> amongst 158 countries.</p> <p>iii. The CPS had two focus areas: (i) supporting greener growth; and (ii) promoting more inclusive development as well as a cross-cutting theme of advancing mutually beneficial relations with the world. The CPS proposed to support China's cross-cutting theme through South-South cooperation and China's role as a global stakeholder. However, the cross-cutting theme is not reflected in the results framework. The CPS was aligned with China's 12th Five Year Plan (2011-2015), which emphasized environmental and social objectives and the need to put China's economy on a sustainable growth path. The PLR reduced the number of CPS objectives from 11 to 10, and revised several indicators and targets. At the request of the government, World Bank lending was to increase by an annual average of \$1 billion during FY16-FY17.</p> <p>iv. At the beginning of the CPS period, total outstanding IBRD lending commitments stood at \$11.2 billion, comprising 84 projects mainly in energy, water and sanitation, and transport. During the CPS period, total new IBRD lending commitments amounted to \$9.8 billion, comprising 67 projects in infrastructure services including transport, rural-urban, energy, environment, and water and sanitation. In line with the PLR, lending during FY16-FY17 increased by \$1 billion annually</p>		
<b>CLR Reviewed by:</b>	<b>Peer Reviewed by:</b>	<b>CLR Review Manager/Coordinator</b>
Luis Alvaro Sanchez IEGEC Consultant	Mauricio Carrizosa IEGEC Consultant	Jeff Chelsky Manager, IEGEC
Takatoshi Kamezawa, Sr. Evaluation Officer, IEGEC	Albert Martinez IEGEC Consultant	Lourdes Pagaran CLRR Coordinator, IEGEC



and shifted focus towards inclusion away from infrastructure. Most of the operations were Investment Project Financing (IPF) operations. Around 82 percent of the new financing commitments went to central and western states, as the original CPS design intended. A total of 86 trust funded activities were implemented during the CPS with commitments of \$ 2.5 billion, of which \$ 1.9 billion were in place before the CPS period. The bulk of the trust fund financing went to energy efficiency, pollution control and the environment. The Carbon Fund, the Global Environmental Fund (GEF) and the Ozone phase-out trust fund provided 87 percent of the trust funding. During the review period, IFC had total net commitments of \$3.8 billion, with the largest in the financial sector.

v. IEG rates the achievement of CPS objectives as **Satisfactory**. Of the ten objectives, six were achieved, two were mostly achieved, and two were partially achieved. Strong achievements include reducing carbon consumption and GHG emissions, promoting sustainable agriculture practices, demonstrating sustainable natural management approaches, strengthening skills development programs, improving transport connectivity, and increasing access to improved water and sanitation services in urban areas. Substantial progress was made in increasing access to credit, water and sanitization services and rural roads in targeted areas which is expected to increase opportunities in rural areas and small towns. Progress was made in piloting rural health; but, progress in piloting social protection system came with a delay. Partial progress was made in promoting low-carbon urban transport and demonstrating and disseminating pollution technologies.

vi. IEG rates WBG performance as **Good**. The CPS design was aligned with China's priorities in the 12<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan (2011-2015) of greener growth and improving inclusion. The lending and ASA programs and the principles of engagement were relevant to achieving the CPS objectives. Emphasis was placed on demonstration projects to facilitate innovation and dissemination. However, selectivity was uneven. The results framework had some shortcomings in objective and indicator formulation and in the setting of baselines and targets. The PLR increased lending to respond to the government's request and extended the implementation period by six months. However, the PLR could have been used more effectively to improve the results framework by using a consistent set of dates for all the baselines and targets to facilitate better monitoring and implementation of the program. The PLR was also a missed opportunity to better capture the scope of Bank Group interventions during the CPS period which were not fully reflected in the results framework. The risks to the program were well identified and managed. Bank portfolio of active and closed projects performed well compared to EAP and Bank-wide averages. However, IFC's investment portfolio showed mixed results. ASA work supported innovative designs and knowledge sharing and has been an important driver for replication and scaling up. IFC and the Bank partnered effectively in the delivery of energy efficiency, water and sanitation, and financial services in rural areas. No inspection panel case was reported during the period. INT conducted 26 investigations and substantiated allegations in 24 cases, five of which involved corruption.

vii. IEG presents the following lessons:

- **Leveraging limited Bank Group financing through demonstration pilots can work if there is high government ownership and robust modalities of dissemination supported through ASA work.** The CPS design explicitly relied on the preparation of demonstration pilots to test innovative designs for duplication. Various actors played a role in making demonstration work, which took place under different modalities. The central government contributed with regulation and enabling the mobilization of resources through market friendly practices. Strong ownership by local governments further facilitated innovation and replication across states. The banking sector contributed with project evaluation and financing. Companies in energy and others, undertook the investments. Modalities of dissemination include replication and adaptation, lessons feeding into policy and regulatory design, and exchanges among practitioners. ASA played an important role in the design and dissemination. Examples of demonstration and replication are found in energy efficiency, agriculture, rural roads,



water and sanitation, transport, and developing economic opportunities.

- **Balancing selectivity with demand for WBG products is critical for ensuring realism, accountability, and impact in large country programs.** The China CPS sought to be selective by choosing a moderate number of objectives. However, a sizeable portion of the lending and ASA programs did not fully contribute to the CPS objectives and indicators. The demand for knowledge and technical expertise to redress imbalances at the subnational level resulted in dispersion and multiple mid-size operations. To ensure program coherence, the CPS objectives and indicators should guide the allocation of WBG resources for maximum impact. This will facilitate robust design of results frameworks that provide a more transparent picture of the involvement and contribution of the Bank Group.

#### 4. Strategic Focus

##### Relevance of the WBG Strategy:

1. **Congruence with Country Context and Country Program.** The CPS was organized around two focus areas: (i) supporting greener growth; and (ii) promoting more inclusive development. The CPS included, as a cross-cutting theme, advancing mutually beneficial relations with the world through South-South cooperation and China's role as a global stakeholder. The original CPS objectives were congruent with China's 12th Five Year Plan (2011-2015), including its environmental, social, and growth sustainability objectives. The CPS objective to shift to sustainable energy was aligned with the Plan's aim to reduce energy intensity. In turn, this aim addressed the pressure that China's rapid economic growth has put on the environment and the need to reduce China's large consumption of carbon for energy generation, and its large contribution to Green House Gasses (GHG). Objectives under Focus Area II were aligned with China's commitment to reduce gaps in the inclusiveness of social services, skills, and transport connectivity. The cross-cutting theme supported selected aspects of China's goal to share the lessons from its development transition and participate as a full-fledged and credible global development partner through knowledge and finance. The PLR retained the two focus areas and the cross-cutting theme, but dropped objective 7 under Focus Area I on strengthening institutional and financial mechanisms for climate change, which was deemed an instrument contributing to the delivery of other objectives, such as 1 and 2. It also revised and updated several indicators.

2. **Relevance of Design.** To achieve its objectives, the CPS deployed a substantive program of lending and advisory work. Principles of engagement included (i) emphasis on innovation through lending and non-lending activities, (ii) shifting investments to interior and western provinces, and (iii) maintaining flexibility given China's quickly evolving needs. The emphasis on bringing ideas, innovation and knowledge went beyond stand-alone knowledge products to embed knowledge-services in lending, using projects as platforms for knowledge creation and knowledge sharing, and as a mechanism to leverage the relatively limited Bank Group resources. Lending was also to respond to provincial level demand, vetted by national priorities. The CPS committed to support building the capacity of the less developed regions to enhance delivery of results. Bank Group knowledge products were to support South-South knowledge exchanges. Although, the overall link between national goals, CPS objectives and the supporting programs were sound, there were shortcomings. Some objectives were vaguely defined, such as Objectives 1 and 9, weakening the links with their indicators. Lastly, objectives and their indicators did not fully capture the interventions under implementation.

##### Selectivity

3. CPS selectivity was uneven. The ten CPS objectives were aligned with government priorities and addressed the main challenges that China faced. The WBG had developed strong comparative advantage and demonstrated capacity to deliver through extensive work during the previous CPS including on green energy, transport, pollution and environment, and rural development. However, the CPS was far less selective in terms of lending and its ASA program which were not adequately



concentrated on supporting the CPS ten objectives. In effect, the number objectives and their indicators captured only a slice of the Bank Group financing and knowledge program. The effort to be more selective with only 10 CPS objectives was not matched by the choice of Bank Group interventions which were not fully reflected in the CPS results framework.

#### Alignment

4. The CPS design was aligned with the twin corporate goals of eliminating extreme poverty and boosting the income of the bottom 40 percent of the income distribution in a sustainable manner. The objectives under Focus Area II targeted poverty reduction and greater inclusion. Objective 8 sought to increase opportunities in rural areas through greater connectivity, access to finance, and economic activity. During the implementation of the CPS, attention to social assistance mechanisms in rural areas increased. Objective 10 targeted support to linking lagging regions to opportunities through an ambitious national railway initiative. Objective 7 focus on health included improving institutions and access to services in targeted areas. Focus Area I on green growth contributed to inclusion through access to improved water and sanitation services in urban areas, adoption of new technologies in agriculture, community-based approaches to forest management, and safer urban transport. Around 82 percent of new lending went to the lagging regions in central and western states.

### **5. Development Outcome**

#### Overview of Achievement by Objective:

##### **Focus Area I: Supporting Greener Growth**

5. Focus Area I had six objectives: (i) shifting to a sustainable energy path; (ii) enhancing urban environmental services; (iii) promoting low-carbon urban transport; (iv) promoting sustainable agriculture practices; (v) demonstrating sustainable natural resource management approaches; and, (vi) demonstrating pollution management measures.

##### **Objective 1: Shifting to a Sustainable Energy Path**

6. Objective 1 was supported through several lending operations, ASA and IFC advisory program. This objective had two indicators.

- Associated cumulative energy savings from energy efficiency investments (million tons of coal equivalent (mtce)) from 0 (2011) to 10 mtce (2016). Several Bank operations contributed to cumulative energy savings from energy efficiency investments of at least 73 mtce by the end of the CPS period. The operations contributing to this indicator include: Provincial Energy Efficiency Scale-up project (FY11); Energy Efficiency Financing 1 (FY08); and, Energy Efficiency Financing 2 (FY10). ASA supported the achievement of this objective including: Low Carbon City in Shanghai (FY14); China Energy Regulation to Integrate Climate Change considerations (FY15); Developing an Innovative Energy Efficiency Financing Mechanism in China (FY16); and, Developing Low-carbon Strategy for Shenzhen (FY16). *Achieved*.
- GHG emissions expected to be avoided (metric tons/year), from 0 to 20 million (IFC). Neither baseline nor target dates were provided. IFC's overall interventions contributed to reducing GHG emissions by 21.2 million tCO<sub>2</sub>/year by the end of CPS period. IFC's phase I and II of the Climate Finance Advisory Program (or CHUEE) contributed 19 million tCO<sub>2</sub>/yr of reduced GHG emissions. Bank projects also contributed to reduce GHG emissions. The ICRR for the Provincial Energy Efficiency Scale-up project (FY11) reports reduction of 174 million tons CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction as of December 2016. The combined contribution of the Bank Group is around 200 million tCO<sub>2</sub>/year. *Achieved*.

7. The objective of shifting to a sustainable energy path is vaguely formulated. The CPS clarifies that the objective seeks to address three main challenges that China faced: energy security, environmental sustainability, and sector efficiency. The indicators measure progress in addressing

efficiency and environmental sustainability by reducing the use of carbon and GHG emissions. Still, China's emissions, at around 9.8 Gt CO<sub>2</sub> in 2017 remain the highest in the world. The contribution of the WBG to overall national GHG emissions reductions stood at around 2 percent. IFC and the Bank cooperated in the development of innovative market-based approaches, including with the banking sector to finance energy efficiency investments, as well as to develop the institutions to measure and track progress in addressing the environmental challenges. Objective 1 was **Achieved**.

### **Objective 2: Enhancing Urban Environmental Services**

8. The objective was supported by several operations, ASA and IFC engagements in the water sector. The objective had four indicators.

- People with access to improved water supply in more than 50 targeted small towns and cities, from 1.72 million (2011) to 6.5 million (2016) (WB); and, from 4.6 million (2010) to 5.0 million (2014) (IFC). The CLR reports 15 million beneficiaries (WB) and 3.5 beneficiaries (IFC). IEG estimates that several Bank operations contributed to improved water supply access of at least 7.4 million beneficiaries, by 2016, an increase of 5.7 million since 2011, above the expected increase of 4.8 million. Information from the region indicates that an additional .7 million people had access to improved water with support from IFC Sound Project from 2012 to 2014, above the .4 million increase foreseen in the CPS. The World Bank operations contributing to this indicator include the following: Shanghai Urban APL 3 (FY09); Shandong Environment 2 (FY07); and, the Henan Towns Water (FY06). IFC projects contributing to this indicator include: United Water Sound; and the AS CHUEE Water (FY13). *Achieved*.
- Targeted towns and cities with at least 70% of municipal wastewater treated annually from 0 to 25 (2016). IEG estimates that 24 new towns and cities had reached at least 70 percent of municipal waste water treated annually by 2016. The World Bank operations contributing to this indicator include: Han River Urban Environment (FY08); Liuzhou Environment Management II (FY11); and Shanghai Urban APL 2 (FY05). *Achieved*.
- People with access to improved wastewater management services (number) from 554,000 (2011) to 6.7 million (2016). Several Bank projects contributed to improving access for at least 8.4 million people to improved waste management services by 2016—indicating a net increase of 7.8 million people during the CPS period. Moreover, the November 2016 ISR for Shanghai Urban APL 3 (FY09) reports 6.7 million additional beneficiaries of combined water supply and sanitation services by 2016. The World Bank operations contributing to this indicator include the following projects: Nanning Urban Environment (FY10); Liuzhou Environment Management II (FY11); Guangdong/PRD Urban Environment 2 (FY07); and, Yunnan Urban Environment (FY09). *Achieved*
- Targeted cities with at least 90% of waste collected and disposed (number) from 0 to 8 (2016). A date for the baseline was not provided. IEG verifies that twelve cities/municipalities had reached at least 90 percent of waste collected and disposed by 2016. The World Bank operations contributing to this indicator include Shandong Environment 2 (FY07). *Achieved*

9. Targets to increase access to improved water and sanitation services were met and contributed to enhance urban environmental services. IFC contributed to improved water supply and mobilized the private sector in addressing the water supply-demand gap in China by enabling enterprises to adopt water saving technologies. The findings and lessons from WBG interventions generated knowledge relevant to the delivery of sustainable services in medium and small urban environments. The China: Efficient, Inclusive and Sustainable Urbanization Study (FY15) analyzes the challenges in China of creating sustainable urban environments, and has been followed by ASA work on urban sustainability and competitiveness. Objective 2 was **Achieved**.

### **Objective 3: Promoting Low-Carbon Urban Transport.**

10. The objective was supported by several Bank operations and ASA. This objective had one indicator.



- Demonstration corridors successfully meeting public transport ridership, peak hour travel time and road safety targets from 0 to 25 corridors in 15 cities (2016). By 2016, 15 demonstration corridors in 14 cities succeeded in at least one of the three criteria: ridership, peak hour travel time, and road safety targets. The World Bank operations contributing to this indicator include: Anhui Medium Cities Urban Transport (FY10); Nantai Island Peri-Urban Development (FY06) and, Liaoning Medium Cities (FY06). Supporting ASA products include: Low-carbon Eco-city Financing Models and Low-carbon Industry Development (FY15); Urban Transport Programmatic Knowledge Management Platform (FY15); and, Learning from Best International Practice in Smart Transport and Energy Efficiency. *Partially Achieved*

11. The intended number of demonstrations promoting low-carbon urban transport through greater public transport ridership, lower travel times and greater road safety did not reach its target. The CLR informs that, although the number was below target, these pilot demonstrations have contributed to national policies on urban transport that encourage local governments towards mass transit systems. For example, the ASA on Urban Transport Programmatic Knowledge Management Platform (FY15) is seeking to share China's experiences within China and the rest of the world. Objective 3 was **Partially Achieved**.

#### **Objective 4: Promoting Sustainable Agriculture Practices**

12. Objective 4 was supported by several operations, ASA products and IFC investments. This objective had two indicators.

- Households and farms adopting targeted innovative sustainable practices (number) from 0 (2011) to 450,000 (2015). The CLR reports 643,000 households and farmers, as of 2015. IEG validates that 510,000 households and farmers adopted innovative sustainable practices from 2011 to 2015. The World Bank operations contributing to this indicator include the Smart Agriculture Project where, by June 2014, 444,000 thousand households and farms installed biogas packages that reduced smoke, increased incomes and reduced greenhouse emissions by 785,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e as of June 2014. ASA support for this indicator included Food Safety Engagement (FY13). From 2013 to 2017, IFC projects supported an annual average of 388,445 households and farms further contributing to the delivery of this indicator, *Achieved*
- Area where innovative sustainable practices have been demonstrated (ha) from 0 (2011) to 100,000 ha (2015). Several innovative and sustainable practices have been demonstrated on at least 211,000 hectares by December 2015, of which 56,000 were demonstrated before the CPS period. The World Bank operations contributing to this indicator include: Changjiang/Pearl River Watershed Rehabilitation (FY06); Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture (FY08); Guangdong Agricultural Pollution Control (FY14); and, Integrated Modern Agriculture Development (FY14). ASA support includes: Adaptation Economics in Water and Agriculture (FY13) *Achieved*

13. The indicators measured the adoption of additional agricultural practices that increase productivity while generating local and global benefits such as the adoption of bio mass technologies and improved water management practices. The two targets were achieved. The CLR informed that pilots to reduce agriculture and non-point source pollution are now commonly used. Objective 4 was **Achieved**

#### **Objective 5: Demonstrating Sustainable Natural Resource Management Approaches**

14. Objective 5 was supported by several operations and ASA. This objective had four indicators.

- Targeted forest and range-land area rehabilitated and restored through successful demonstration of sustainable forest management models (ha) from 0 (2011) to 400 thousand ha (2016). The total forest and range-land area rehabilitated and restored through successful demonstration of sustainable forest management models was 472,000, as of 2016, from a baseline of zero in 2011. The World Bank operations contributing to this indicator include the following projects: Integrated Forestry Development Project (FY11); Shandong Ecological



Afforestation (FY10); Guangxi Integrated Forestry Development and Conservation Project (FY06); and, Hunan Forest Restoration and Development (FY13). Key ASA work includes: State Forest Reform NE China (FY14); and, Gender-Dimensions of Collective Forest Tenure Reform in China (FY16). *Achieved*

- Targeted watershed area treated to reduce soil erosion from 0 (2010) to 1,800 km<sup>2</sup> (2015). The target was achieved (from a baseline of zero), based on information from operations supporting this indicator as follows: Soil erosion reduction in 1,769 km<sup>2</sup> was achieved as of June 2012 per ICRR for Changjiang/Pearl River Watershed Rehabilitation (FY06). In addition, the ICRR for the CN Xining Flood and Watershed Management project reports soil erosion reduction and water conservation measures were applied in 102 km<sup>2</sup> as of 2015. *Achieved*
- Groundwater overdraft reduced in Turpan basin (million m<sup>3</sup>) from 0 (2011) to 3.75 (2016). The ICRR for the Xinjiang Water Conservation Project (FY10) reports that the groundwater overdraft in Turpan basin was reduced by 3.75 million. Target was met as of June 2017, after the target date. *Achieved*
- People protected from flooding (number) from 0 (2011) to 6.5 million (2016). Total number of people protected from flooding was 10.8 million people in 2016 (from zero in 2011). The World Bank operations contributing to this indicator include Huai River Basin Flood Management and Drainage Improvement (FY11) project, which protected 7.43 million additional people from flooding as of December 2016. *Achieved*

15. The Bank succeeded in supporting the demonstration of sustainable resource management approaches on forest rehabilitation, reduction of soil erosion and groundwater overdraft, and protection from flooding. The demonstrations tested a wide variety of approaches to sustainable resource management, including some with community participation. The CLR notes that the experience with community participatory methods in the management of natural resources informed China's Poverty Alleviation Strategy. Objective 5 was **Achieved**.

**Objective 6: Demonstrating Pollution Management Measures.**

16. Objective 5 was supported by the several operations and ASA products: This objective had one indicator.

- Successful demonstration of clean up/pollution reduction measures (e.g. adoption of Best Available Technology (BAT) in municipal incinerators and pulp and paper mills) from 0 to 6 (2016). No baseline date was provided. The CLR reports on three pilot demonstrations that adopted best practices in the paper industry. The November 2016 ISR for the Dioxins Reduction from the Pulp and Paper Industry (FY12) reports two successful demonstrations in reducing chemical discharges in targeted paper mills during the CPS period. Supporting ASA work includes: Air Quality in China (FY15); Assistance to Ministry of Environmental Protection in Capacity Building (FY15); Application of Strategic Environmental Assessment at Sectoral Level (FY15). *Partially Achieved*

17. The indicator did not fully capture the Bank's work on pollution, such as on Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) under the Montreal Protocol and supported with two Ozone Phase Out trust funds, and reduction of non-point source (NPS) pollution across rural China. No information is available of the impact or replication of the paper industry pilots. Objective 6 was **Partially Achieved**.

18. Focus Area I on supporting greener growth is rated as **Moderately Satisfactory**. Of the six objectives, four were achieved and two partially achieved. The expected contribution to increase energy efficiency and reducing gas emissions surpassed the targets. IFC and the Bank cooperated in developing innovative market-based approaches, including with the banking sector to finance energy efficiency investments. These efforts have contributed to enlarge the global knowledge on energy efficiency and GHG emissions. The pilot demonstrations of sustainable agricultural practices were delivered and were reported to have been adopted. The pilots on sustainable natural resource



management measures were delivered and the community-based management of natural resources has informed poverty alleviation policies. Considerable gains were made in expanding improved water and sanitation services in urban areas. The intended number of demonstration pilots on low-carbon transport were only partially delivered. Partial progress was made in demonstrating pollution management practices, but no information is available of their replication, or mechanisms in place to track and promote their replication.

## **Focus Area II: Promoting More Inclusive Development**

19. Focus Area II had four objectives: (i) increasing access to quality health services and social protection programs; (ii) strengthening skills development programs, including for migrants; (iii) enhancing opportunities in rural areas and small towns; and, (iv) improving transport connectivity for more balanced regional development.

### **Objective 7: Increasing Access to Quality Health Services and Social Protection Programs.**

20. Objective 7 was supported by several operations and ASA. This objective had three indicators.

- Additional population with access to primary health care services at community level in targeted service areas, from 0 (2010) to 280,000 (2016). Per the November 2016 ISR for Chongqing Urban-Rural Integration project (FY12), 415,000 additional people had gained access to primary health care services at the community level in targeted service areas by October 2016. Relevant ASA in support of this objective included: Early Child Development (FY14); Deepening China's Pension System Reform (FY14); and Options for Aged Care in China (FY16). Lessons from the pilot engagements informed national agenda on health. *Achieved*
- Public Health System scorecard rating for targeted counties, from 61.78 (2008) to >80 (2016). According to the ICRR for Rural Health Project, the public health scorecard increased to 90.2 points by the end of 2014. The public health scorecard covered a comprehensive range of inputs and outputs to measure the impact of rural health services and promotion of preventive care. *Achieved*.
- Share of prefectures in Guangdong exchanging social insurance beneficiary data through integrated provincial MIS, from 0% (2013) to 60% (2016). According to the February 2018 ISR for Guangdong Social Security Integration and Rural Worker Training (FY13), 20 percent of the prefectures in Guangdong were using the new integrated provincial MIS at the end of 2016, and 30 percent at the end of 2017. *Partially Achieved*

21. Access to primary health care services in targeted areas was achieved. The Public Health System scored card tracked significant improvements in rural health service delivery across a wide range of input and output indicators. The CLR informed that the lessons on improving access to primary health care have contributed to the operationalization of healthcare reforms and the basis for the preparation of the PforR Health Service Delivery Reform Project (FY17). The indicator on social protection was narrowly focused on processing and exchanging social insurance beneficiary data and only partial progress was made during the CPS. Overall, the indicators did not capture well the broader scope of the objective. Objective 7 was **Mostly Achieved**.

### **Objective 8: Strengthening Skills Development Programs, Including for Migrants.**

22. Objective 8 was supported by several projects and ASA.

- Graduates who pass skill certification exams in targeted institutions from Liaoning (LN): 90%; Shandong (SD):93.5%; Guangdong (GD): 70%; Yunnan (YN): 84% (2010), to: LN: 96%; SD:98%; GD: 85%; YN: 93% (2015). Targets for LN, SD, and GD were achieved in 2015 as planned. The target for YN was achieved with a delay in September 2016. The World Bank operations contributing to this indicator include: Liaoning and Shandong Technical and Vocational Education (FY10); the Guangdong Technical and Vocational Education (FY09);



and, Yunnan Technical and Vocational Education and Training project (FY12). Relevant ASA includes: Skills Development in Yunnan Province (FY13). *Achieved*

- Graduates finding initial employment within 6 months of graduation (%) from LN:72%; SD 73.4%; GD: 34%; YN: 58% (2010), to: LN: 82%; SD:88.2%; GD: 56%; YN: 75% (2015). As per the ICRR for Liaoning and Shandong Technical and Vocational Education (FY10), and the January 2016 for Yunnan Technical and Vocational Education and Training (FY12), the targets for LN, SD, YN were met on time. According to the ICRR to the Guangdong Technical and Vocational Education (FY09) the target for Guangdong was met on time. *Achieved*
- Migrant trainees successfully completing targeted vocational training programs in project schools (%) from 84% (2011) to: 96% (2014). Per the ICR for Rural Migrant Skills Development and Employment (FY 08), 98 percent of 130,000 trained migrant students graduated by the end of 2014. *Achieved*

23. The objective was broadly defined, but the indicators cover only four provinces. IFC helped demonstrate vocational education solutions from a private sector perspective. Objective 8 was **Achieved**.

**Objective 9: Enhancing Opportunities in Rural Areas and Small Towns.**

24. Objective 9 was supported by several projects, ASA, and IFC. This objective had four indicators.

- People with access to safe water supply and sanitation in targeted rural area from 40,392 Anhui, Chongqing, Guangxi (2011), and 378,000 (Shaanxi, Sichuan) (2011) to (150,000 Anhui, Chongqing, Guangxi (2014), (ii) Shaanxi – 326,716 (2012), Sichuan – 258,000 (2012). The targets were met for Shaanxi and Sichuan by 2013. The targets for Shaanxi and Sichuan were met on time. Regarding Anhui, Chongqing, Guangxi, the information could not be verified for Chongqing and Guangxi. Only information on Anhui is available. The World Bank operations contributing to this indicator include: Anhui Yellow Mountain New Countryside Demonstration (FY13), Anhui Xuancheng Infrastructure for Industry Relocation (FY13); and, Western Region Rural Water & Sanitation (FY07). The target for Anhui was set early in the CPS period, although the supporting project spanned the duration of the CPS. *Mostly Achieved*.
- People in targeted rural areas with access to all-season roads, from 950,000 (Ningxia, Fujian, Guiyang) (2010), to (i) Ningxia - 240,000 (ii) Fujian - 1,250,000 (iii) Guiyang 110,000 (2016). Access to all-season roads were reported for Ningxia (240,000 people) as of December 2014; Fujian (1.3 million people) as of June 2015; and Guiyang (200,000 people as of 2013). *Achieved*
- Increase access to financial services for Micro Finance Clients from 0 to 7 million in 2016 (IFC). A baseline date was not provided. The IFC reach database reports that there were 6.8 million outstanding MSME loans as of 2016, an increase from 1.5 million outstanding MSME loans in 2013. IFC also supported a Financial -Technology company in rural areas, with a total of 9.7 million customers, most of them micro-finance clients as of 2016, an increase from 4 million customers in 2013 when IFC made the investment in the company. The net increase in access was 11 million during the CPS period, above the targeted increase of 7 million in 2016. Relevant ASA products include: Inclusive Finance Academy in China (IFA) (FY15); Promoting Access to Finance through Strengthening Rural Credit Cooperatives System (FY15); China Financial Reform Strategy Report (FY15); and, Financial Consumer Protection and Financial Literacy in China (FY16) *Achieved*
- People benefitting from improved access to services and income generating activities by 2015, from 0 to 715,000 people in 25 counties in Henan, Chongqing and Shaanxi. By December 2015, 1.76 million people benefitted from improved access to services and income generating activities in Henan, Chongqing and Shaanxi. By October 2016, additional 735,000



benefited. Overall, 2.48 million people benefitted from improved access to services and income generating activities in Henan, Chongqing and Shaanxi from 2010, when the supporting projects were approved to by 2016. The World Bank operations contributing to this indicator include: Sustainable Development in Poor Rural Areas (FY10) and Chongqing Urban-Rural Integration (FY10). *Achieved*

25. This objective is broadly defined, and the indicators covered a wide range of access dimensions including water and sanitation, roads, access to finance and economic opportunities which is expected to contribute to enhancing opportunities in rural areas and small towns. Moreover, the indicators cover only a part of a broader World Bank engagement in roads, water and sanitation, and economic opportunities in other regions. Bank and IFC work extended support beyond access to finance to cover regulatory and institution building issues. Objective 9 is **Mostly Achieved**.

**Objective 10: Improving Transport Connectivity for More Balanced Regional Development.**

26. The objective was supported by several operations, and ASAs. This objective had four indicators.

- Reduction in transit times on railway sections connecting less developed regions with more developed (% , min) (i) Sanyanqiao – Litang West: 72% (450 min) (2015) (ii) Guiyang – Guangzhou: 78% (1170 min) (2016); (iii) Liupanshui - Qujing: 47% (105 min ) (2012); (iv) Shijiazhuang – Zhengzhou: 61% (120 min) (2013). The CPS/PLR did not provide baselines for this indicator. Drawing on three ICRRs and one ICR of supporting projects, IEG verifies that three targets were met on time and one, Shijiazhuang – Zhengzhou, with delay, in 2015. The World Bank operations contributing to this indicator include the following: NanGuang Railway (FY09); Guizhou-Guangzhou Railway (FY09); 3rd National Railway (FY07); and, ShiZheng Railway (FY08). *Achieved*
- Increase in railway capacity (train pairs/day) (i) Sanyanqiao – Litang West: 185% (2015); (ii) Guiyang - Guangzhou: 400% (2016); and (iii) Liupanshui - Qujing: 61% (2012). Drawing on the CLR and the supporting projects to reconstruct baselines, IEG verifies that all targets have been met. The World Bank operations contributing to this indicator include the following: NanGuang Railway (FY09); Guizhou-Guangzhou Railway (FY09); and 3rd National Railway (FY07). Relevant ASA products include: Rail Financial Futures Analysis (FY13); Regional Economic Impact Analysis of High Speed Rail in China (FY15); Railway Equity Finance (FY16). *Achieved*.
- Annual volume of cargo along targeted waterways (i) Shaying river (passing Yingshang Lock) from 0.17 million ton (2009) to 3.07 million ton (2015). The target was met on time. Per the November 2015 ISR for Anhui Shaying River Channel Improvement project), annual cargo volume along Shaying river increased to 13 million tons per year. The October 2012 ISR for the same project reports 1 million tons; the increase during the CPS was 12 million tons above the expected increase. *Achieved*
- Travel time reduction on targeted road corridors (i) Yongan (Fujian) – Wuping (Guangdong border): 67% (2013) (ii) Qingtongxia –Guyaozi (Ningxia):60% (2015) (iii) Yichang – Badong (Hubei):travel time is 2.5 hours or less (2015). Drawing on CLR information and supporting projects, all targets were met on time. The World Bank operations contributing to this indicator include the following: Fujian Highway Sector Investment project (FY07); Ningxia Highway (FY10); and, Hubei Yiba Highway (FY09). *Achieved*.

27. The World Bank Program contributed to improving internal connectivity through investments in railways, roads and waterways. Railway investments were part of a broader national efforts that led to a substantive expansion in the railway network of during the CPS period. The investments supported under the CPS connected underdeveloped to more developed regions; however, the CLR does not report on how the impact of these investments is contributing to a more balanced regional development. Objective 10 was **Achieved**.

28. Focus Area II on promoting more inclusive development is rated as **Satisfactory**. Of the four

objectives, two were achieved, and two were mostly achieved. WBG contributed to a broader national effort of improving internal connectivity in railways, highways and waterways. The contribution to skills development was on target, although the scope of the engagement was limited. WBG contributed to rural development through local roads, credit, and water and sanitation services. Achievements on improving access to health were met and produced valuable lessons. Progress was made in piloting the integration of social protection information, but with a delay. Several indicators had missing baseline dates or baseline dates from the supporting projects.

#### Overall Assessment and Rating

29. IEG rates the achievement of CPS objectives as **Satisfactory**. Of the 10 objectives, six were achieved, two mostly achieved, and two partially achieved. Strong achievements included reducing carbon consumption and GHG emissions, while mobilizing investment through market mechanisms; better internal connectivity for less developed regions through railways, roads and waterways; adoption of sustainable agricultural practices that contributed to reduce emissions; and, sustainable national resource management in water management, soil erosion and forests practices. The targets on opportunities to acquire skills, including for migrants, were met, although the scope of the engagement was limited. The Bank and IFC contributions to greater access to improved water and sanitation services met expectations. Solid advances were made in piloting rural health service delivery, but progress in piloting integrated information management of social protection came with a delay. Populations in targeted rural areas benefited from greater access to credit, water and sanitization services and rural roads. Partial progress was made in promoting low-carbon urban transport. The intended demonstrations for low-carbon urban transport and for pollution control was only partially achieved. No major shortcomings have been identified.

Objectives	CLR Rating	IEG Rating
<b>Focus Area I: Supporting Greener Growth</b>	<b>Satisfactory</b>	<b>Moderately Satisfactory</b>
<i>Objective 1</i> Shifting to a Sustainable Energy Path	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>Achieved</i>
<i>Objective 2</i> Enhancing Urban Environmental Services	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>Achieved</i>
<i>Objective 3</i> Promoting Low-Carbon Urban Transport	<i>Partially Achieved</i>	<i>Partially Achieved</i>
<i>Objective 4</i> Promoting Sustainable Agriculture Practices	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>Achieved</i>
<i>Objective 5</i> Demonstrating Sustainable Natural Resource Management Approaches	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>Achieved</i>
<i>Objective 6</i> Demonstrating Pollution Management Measures.	<i>Partially Achieved</i>	<i>Partially Achieved</i>
<b>Focus Area II: Promoting More Inclusive Development</b>	<b>Satisfactory</b>	<b>Satisfactory</b>
<i>Objective 7</i> Increasing Access to Quality Health Services and Social Protection Programs	<i>Mostly Achieved</i>	<i>Mostly Achieved</i>
<i>Objective 8</i> Strengthening Skills Development Programs, Including for Migrants	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>Achieved</i>
<i>Objective 9</i> Enhancing Opportunities in Rural Areas and Small Towns	<i>Achieved</i>	Mostly Achieved
<i>Objective 10</i> Improving Transport Connectivity for More Balanced Regional Development	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>Achieved</i>

## **6. WBG Performance**

### Lending and Investments

30. At the beginning of the CPS, 84 projects were under implementation with total IBRD



commitments for \$11.2 billion, with 70 percent of these resources concentrated in energy, water and sanitation, and transport. During the FY13-FY16 period, 54 projects were approved with total IBRD commitments of \$7.6 billion, of which 83 percent were allocated for transport (16 projects); rural-urban (13 projects), energy (5 projects), environment (4 projects), and water and sanitation (6 projects). During the extension approved at the time of the PLR, 13 operations were approved for a total of \$2.2 billion. In line with the PLR, lending increased from an annual average of \$1.6 billion in FY13-FY15 to \$2.5 billion in FY16-FY17, as intended. In FY17, new lending shifted towards inclusion and away from infrastructure, with 65 percent of new lending going to health, social assistance and agriculture. Most of the operations were Investment Project Financing (IPF). Towards the end of the period, two Development Financing operations (on regional fiscal sustainability) and three PforRs were approved. Most projects were implemented with local governments. IEG estimates that 82 percent of the new financing supported western and central regions, with lower levels of development. Eighty-six trust funds were drawn on during the CPS with commitments \$ 2.5 billion, of which \$ 1.855 billion were in place before the CPS period. The trust fund resources supported energy efficiency and environment agenda. The Carbon Fund, the Global Environmental Fund (GEF) and the Ozone phase-out trust fund provided 87 percent of the trust funding.

31. China's portfolio at exit compares favorably with EAP and Bank-wide averages. During the CPS period, IEG evaluated 68 projects. The percentage of projects rated as Satisfactory or above was 50 percent, as Moderately Satisfactory 38 percent and as Moderately Unsatisfactory or below 12 percent. Overall, the rating of Moderately Satisfactory or above was 91.4 percent by commitment size and 88.2 percent by number. The corresponding percentages for EAP were 86.8 and 78.3 percent and for the Bank 83.6 and 72.1 percent, respectively. The percentage of projects with moderate or lower risks to development outcomes is higher for China (54.1 percent) than the Bank-wide average (41.8 percent) and for EAP (53.7 percent.) Weighted by commitments, the corresponding percentage for China (49.5 percent) is higher than the averages for the Bank (48.2 percent) but lower for EAP (55.7 percent).

32. China's active portfolio performs better than the averages for the Bank and EAP. The average percentage of projects at risk for China (18 percent) is lower than EAP (19 percent) and the Bank (24 percent). The average percentage at risk weighted by commitments for China (17 percent) is the same as EAP (17 percent) and is lower than for the Bank (24 percent.) Good implementation performance was due in part to an active partnership between the authorities and the World Bank in identifying constraints, including complexity of design, lack of local capacity, and safeguard compliance. The CLR reports that early in the CPS period (2014), the Bank took stock of the implementation challenges, focusing on low performing projects. Thereafter, the Bank and the Government engaged regularly in results-based joint portfolio reviews.

33. During the review period, IFC made total net commitments of S\$3.8 billion with average annual investments of \$580 million. IFC's investments in the financial sector were the largest, with \$1.4 billion during the review period or 39 percent of total net commitments. The largest project was IFC's \$286 million investment in a financial sector client in FY15. IFC's average outstanding short-term commitments under the Global Trade Finance Program (GTFP) were \$260 million. IFC has not extended short term guarantees to any Chinese financial institution since FY16.

34. During the review period, IFC's investment portfolio showed mixed results. IEG validated 18 Expanded Project Supervision Reports (XPSRs) of IFC investment projects through EvNotes. Of the 18, only 8 projects (or 44.4%) were rated Mostly Successful or better for Development Outcome (DO). IFC was successful in supporting a FinTech startup to develop its business with rural banks and adding value to IFC's global relationship client's engagement in the health sector. However, IEG assigned Highly Unsuccessful DO ratings to three projects. For one manufacturing project, changes in government policies and incentives were the major reason for the project's failure. Another manufacturing project was unsuccessful due in part to inadequate IFC due diligence.

35. During the review period, MIGA underwrote a \$10 million guarantee for the water and wastewater sector in FY16.

#### Analytic and Advisory Activities and Services

36. The Bank delivered 69 ASA products during the CPS period, of which 16 were Economic Work (ESW). ASA contributed in various ways to the CPS objectives. On energy efficiency and GHG emissions, ASA contributions include integrating climate change considerations into energy regulation, and developing energy efficiency financing mechanisms, including working with banks to finance energy efficiency and with client companies to reduce their carbon imprint. These contributions combined with a flexible approach to project design facilitated innovation, scaling up and dissemination. ASA focused on building sustainable urban environments. The Efficient, Inclusive and Sustainable Urbanization Study (FY15) identified challenges and solutions and has been followed by other several related work on urban sustainability and competitiveness. The China-World Bank Transport Transformation and Innovation Knowledge Platform ("TransFORM") is facilitating the dialogue amongst practitioners in China and abroad. ASA work on access to finance contributed to advances in financial inclusion, including in rural areas. The Bank supported the People's Bank of China in the preparation of Financial Sector Inclusion Plan. Notably, various ASA products supported improving the capacity of local government, these include: Municipal Financing and Debt Management, Sub-national Government Financing, Subnational Public Finance and Debt Management; Urban Management Capacity Support and Sustainable Financing for Small Towns infrastructure Development. Some ASA work, although not directly related to CPS objectives, informed government policy and included extensive work on aging and a Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP). The Bank worked with the Development Research Center of China's State Council to deliver ESW.

37. During the review period, IFC approved 10 new AS projects amounting to \$19.1 million of IFC funds. IFC AS advised on access to finance, promoted green finance through the China Climate Finance Advisory Program, and improved the capacity of PPP transaction of local governments. IEG validated four Project Completion Reports (PCRs) of AS project during the review period and assigned Highly Successful Development Effectiveness rating to one project, Mostly Successful ratings to two projects, and Mostly Unsuccessful rating to one project. However, the sample size is small, and the success rate of 75% should be treated with caution. With the joint IS-AS operation, IFC added value to its microfinance clients to make a successful transition to commercial financial institutions.

#### Results Framework

38. The CPS objectives addressed well-identified constraints to advancing national goals of poverty eradication, improving inclusion and supporting China transition to a more sustainable growth path. The links between country goals, constraints, objectives and supporting program were broadly clear, with some shortcomings. First, some vaguely defined objectives weakened the link with their indicators. For instance, under objective 1, the connection between the objective of shifting towards a more sustainable energy path and indicators centered on controlling GHG emissions is not straightforward. Second, objectives and indicators did not fully reflect the full range of interventions supported by the Bank Group. In several cases, only few projects contributed to the delivery of the indicators and, as a result, the impact of many projects and ASA was not captured. Third, the setting of baselines and targets was very uneven. In several cases, baselines were not provided, or they were set considerably before the CPS programs. In other cases, the target dates were set at the very beginning of the CPS, meaning that follow-up work during the CPS was not captured, or the CPS used project baselines (instead of program baselines). Fourth, the PLR missed the opportunity to improve to results framework including providing a consistent set of CPS dates for baselines and targets, and better capture the contributions of the Bank Group's lending and ASA program during the CPS period.

#### Partnerships and Development Partner Coordination

39. Neither the CPS, the PLR nor CLR discussed the Bank's work with other development partners in supporting China address its development challenges. This is surprising given that other development partners, such as Asian Development Bank (ADB), implemented programs with a coverage like the World Bank Group. The IMF and the World Bank cooperated in the production of

the 2016 FSAP. One important partnership is the support the WBG provided to China as global development partner. These efforts covered selected aspects of China's efforts and involvement as a global development partner. These included the establishments of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the New Development Bank (NDB). The World Bank is actively co-financing projects with AIIB. The World Bank Group helped develop the private sector lending capacity in AIIB and NDB. In 2015, a single donor trust fund administered by the WBG and financed by China was launched in support of poverty reduction efforts. The joint work has allowed WBG to advise the Chinese Government about best practices that will enhance China's role as global development partner. The Bank worked with the Development Research Center of China's State Council to deliver analytical work.

#### Safeguards and Fiduciary Issues

40. During the CPS period, 67 of the 68 projects validated by IEG covering several practices (governance, water, transport, energy and extractives, agriculture, health nutrition and population, education, social, urban, rural and resilience, and environmental and natural resources) applied environmental and social safeguards requirements. The CLR did not explicitly assess safeguards compliance. According to individual project ICRs, ICRRs and available Project Performance Assessment Reports, safeguards issues were mostly related to airborne dust, noise, traffic dispersion waste management, land acquisition, temporary or permanent displacement, loss of asset and income generating activities, among others. In these cases, the Bank and the government provided timely course correction and design adjustments. Overall, project documentation indicates that all safeguards issues were resolved, and safeguards policies were complied with. No inspection panel investigation was registered for China during the CPS period.

41. During the period FY 13 -18, INT conducted 26 investigations and substantiated allegations in 24 cases, over half of which occurred in the Water global practice (13 cases). Apart from these Water cases, INT substantiated alleged misconduct through six investigations in the Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience global practice, which comprised the next highest total, by global practice, followed by Transport (3 cases) and Energy (2 cases). A majority of the cases that substantiated misconduct involved fraudulent financial or performance or supplier certificates presented by bidders during procurement of civil works and consultancy contracts. These actions were at times coupled with other forms of misconduct, including collusion among a group of bidders, or other integrity-related issues, such as conflict of interest involving officials. In five of the substantiated cases, corruption was involved. All the cases in which INT substantiated misconduct involved subnational level implementation arrangements. Meanwhile, although there were several red flags indicating integrity-risks in two of the cases, INT did not substantiate alleged misconduct upon completing investigations in two different subnational projects.

#### Ownership and Flexibility

42. Government ownership of the CPS program was high and the authorities allocated needed human and financial resources to facilitate implementation of the program. Ownership at the local level was facilitated by the fact that the projects were demand driven. Flexibility was embedded in project design to facilitate learning and innovation. The central government provided an enabling environment for the private sector in mainstreaming environmental priorities in energy, transport and banking. The government also contributed and actively participated in the preparation of knowledge products. The PLR reflected Bank Group flexibility by expanding the CPS period by six months, to facilitate alignment with China's 13th Five-year Plan (2016-2020). At the request of the Government, the World Bank increased the lending envelope by \$1 billion for FY16 and FY17. The PLR revised the program, and dropped objective 7 of Focus Area I, which focused on the mobilization of resources for climate change, already an instrument included in Objective 1 and others.

#### WBG Internal Cooperation

43. The WBG institutions collaborated around several objectives, and included work on ASA and AS. On Objective 1, IFC and the Bank worked together on engaging the private sector in the energy sector in green investments. On Objective 2, the Bank and the IFC collaborated in mobilizing private



sector investment in urban areas for environmental services, including water and sanitation. On Objective 9, both institutions worked together on access to financial services and the modernization of micro-finance institutions. IFC's contributions are well reflected in the results framework for these objectives. Several collaborations contributed indirectly to several objectives, such as IFC and the World Bank support for the development of the Public Private partnerships in China.

#### Risk Identification and Mitigation

44. Risks were well identified in the CPS and the PLR and the mitigation measures were appropriate. The CPS identified risks arising from the external environment, subnational fiscal performance, social tensions and quality of growth, vested interests slowing down needed reforms, and the ability of the WBG to deliver innovation and cutting-edge knowledge. The CPS rated these risks as moderate, given China's strong capacity, its track record in implementing WBG programs, and high level government ownership. The PLR confirmed the moderate rating. No component under the Systematic Operations Risk-taking tool (SORT) was rated higher than moderate and hence no formal mitigation measures were required. The PLR identified areas where risks were rising: (i) complexity of project design; and (ii) difficulties in mobilizing counterpart funding due to slowing fiscal revenues and implementing reform measures to limit local borrowing. To address the complexity of project design, the Bank worked closely with counterparts through joint identification of problems and solutions, tracking progress through periodic reviews, and introducing timely corrections. Regarding subnational fiscal performance, the Bank delivered ASA products aimed at fiscal, infrastructure financing and debt management of provincial and local levels, and complemented with two fiscal DPLs at the subnational level.

#### Overall Assessment and Rating

45. WBG performance is rated as **Good**.

#### Design

46. The CPS design was aligned with China's priorities in the 12<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan (2011-2015); mainly, greening growth and improving inclusion. Under the cross-cutting theme, the Bank Group supported selected aspects of China's engagement as an emerging development partner. The program and principles of engagement were relevant to delivering the objectives. Selectivity was uneven; the number of objectives (10) was not excessive, but the supporting program was not targeted for maximum impact; the full range of interventions supported by the Bank did not fully target the CPS objectives and their indicators. The results logic from the national priorities to CPS objectives and supporting program was broadly strong, with an emphasis on innovative designs and demonstration and replication of results. However, some objectives were vaguely formulated (i.e. Objectives 1 and 9), weakening the links with their indicators. The setting of baselines and target dates was uneven. The PLR increased lending to respond the government's request and extended the implementation period until the end of 2016. However, the PLR could have been used more effectively to improve the results framework by using a consistent set of dates for all the baselines and targets to facilitate better monitoring and implementation of the program. The PLR was also a missed opportunity to better capture the scope of Bank Group interventions (lending and ASA) during the CPS period which were not fully reflected in the results framework. The risks to the program were well identified and managed.

#### Implementation

47. Bank project implementation performance was good. The share of projects under implementation at risk is lower than in EAP region and the Bank, the result of an active partnership between the authorities and the World Bank Group in identifying constraints to implementation such as complex designs, lack of capacity at the local level, and safeguard compliance. The performance for closed projects as rated by IEG was superior to the EAP region and the Bank. However, IFC's investment portfolio showed mixed results. ASA work supported innovative designs and dissemination and has been an important driver of duplication and scaling up. The IFC and the WB partnered effectively in the delivery of energy efficiency, water and sanitation, and financial services in rural areas. They worked together to mobilize private resources towards these objectives. No

inspection panel was reported during the period; all safeguards in 67 projects were complied with. INT conducted 26 investigations and substantiated allegations in 24 case, five of which involved corruption.

## 7. Assessment of CLR Completion Report

48. The CLR is concise and provides a good exposition of the design and implementation efforts of the Bank Group. The CLR could have provided more precise and disaggregated information on the achievement of objectives and indicators to facilitate validation. It could also have addressed the impact of the faulty results framework on the ability to verify, by explaining the CLR approach to filling the gaps through complementary information. A discussion on safeguards and how the implementation challenges were managed would have been informative. Also, a discussion of the extension of the CPS program and the continuity of the program after FY 17 would have provided a more rounded and robust picture of the World Bank Group engagement in China. The CLR did not provide information on Bank Group's cooperation with other development partners.

## 8. Findings and Lessons

49. The CLR provides four lessons: (i) joint flagship studies have been important for deepening the dialogue on policies and Bank programs and provided a model for other middle-income countries; (ii) DPFs and PforRs were helpful instruments in supporting strategic policy level discussions between China and the World Bank; (iii) in some cases, stronger engagement at the national or ministerial level would increase the impact of the work of the Bank's work; and, (iv) support for South-South development and knowledge exchange would benefit from more systematic and programmatic approach. IEG concurs with these lessons. IEG presents the following complementary lessons,

- **Leveraging limited Bank Group financing through demonstration pilots can work if there is high government ownership and robust modalities of dissemination supported through ASA work.** The CPS design explicitly relied on the preparation of demonstration pilots to test innovative designs for duplication. Various actors played a role in making demonstration work, which took place under different modalities. The central government contributed with regulation and enabling the mobilization of resources through market friendly practices. Strong ownership by local governments further facilitated innovation and replication across states. The banking sector contributed with project evaluation and financing. Companies in energy and others, undertook the investments. Modalities of dissemination include replication and adaptation, lessons feeding into policy and regulatory design, and exchanges among practitioners. ASA played an important role in the design, and dissemination. Examples of demonstration and replication are found in energy efficiency, agriculture, rural roads, water and sanitation, transport, and developing economic opportunities.
- **Balancing selectivity with demand for WBG products is critical for ensuring realism, accountability, and impact in large country programs.** The China CPS sought to be selective by choosing a moderate number of objectives. However, a sizeable portion of the lending and ASA programs did not fully contribute to the CPS objectives and indicators. The demand for knowledge and technical expertise to redress imbalances at the subnational level resulted in dispersion and multiple mid-size operations. To ensure program coherence, the CPS objectives and indicators should guide the allocation of WBG resources for maximum impact. This will facilitate the design of robust results frameworks that provide a more transparent picture of the involvement and contribution of the Bank Group.

Annex Table 1: Summary of Achievements of CPS Objectives – China

Annex Table 2: China Planned and Actual Lending, FY13-FY17 (\$, millions)

Annex Table 3: Analytical and Advisory Work for China, FY13-FY17

Annex Table 4: China Grants and Trust Funds Active in FY13-17 (\$, millions)

Annex Table 5: IEG Project Ratings for China, FY13-17 (\$, millions)

Annex Table 6: IEG Project Ratings for China and Comparators, FY13-17

Annex Table 7: Portfolio Status for China and Comparators, FY13-17

Annex Table 8: Total Net Disbursements of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid for China (\$, millions)

Annex Table 9: Economic and Social Indicators for China, 2013 – 2017

Annex Table 10: List of IFC Investments in China (\$, thousands)

Annex Table 11: List of IFC Advisory Services in China

Annex Table 12: IFC net commitment activity in China, FY13 - FY17

Annex Table 13: List of MIGA Activities in China, 2013-2016 (\$, millions)





**Annex Table 1: Summary of Achievements of CPS Objectives – China**

	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area I: Supporting Greener Growth	Actual Results	IEG Comments
<p><b>Major Outcome Measures</b></p>	<p><b>1. CPS Objective: Shifting to a Sustainable Energy Path</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Associated cumulative energy savings from energy efficiency investments (million tons of coal equivalent)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2011) <b>Target:</b> 10 mtce (2016)</p>	<p>Cumulative energy savings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.67 mtce per year as of December 2016 (P084874 <a href="#">IEG ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>• 1.97 mtce per year as of December 2016 (P113766 <a href="#">ICR: MU</a>)</li> <li>• 0.149 mtce as of June 2016 (P114069 November 2016 <a href="#">ISR: MU</a>)</li> <li>• Incremental annual savings of 6,529 MW as of December 2015 (P098915 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: MS</a>)</li> <li>• Cumulative lifetime energy savings 65.92 mtce as of December 2016 (P114182 <a href="#">IEG ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>• Cumulative coal saving capacity of 2.6 mtce per year as of October 2013 (P072721 <a href="#">IEG ICRR: MS</a>)</li> <li>• Reduction of average coal consumption per unit of coal-fired electricity output as of December 2013: Shanxi: 26 gce/kWh; Shandong: 50 gce/kWh; Guangdong: 43 gce/kWh (P098654 <a href="#">IEG ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>• 27,465 tce per year as of December 2016 (P127035 <a href="#">ICR: S</a>).</li> </ul> <p>The CLR reports that the cumulative energy savings was 15 mtce. Taking into account only contributions measured in mtce units, the WBG contributed 73 mtce. The ICRR for Provincial EE notes that being a financial intermediary operation the attribution to the World Bank should acknowledge the contribution of many other actors in industry, banks and government</p> <p><b>Achieved</b></p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Energy Efficiency Financing 1+2 (P084874, FY08; P113766, FY10) and its additional financing (P123239, FY12), Shandong EE (P114069, FY11), Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City (P098915, FY11), Provincial EE (P114182, FY11), Heat Reform &amp; Bldg EE (P072721, FY05), Thermal Power Efficiency (P098654, FY09) and Green Energy Schemes for Low-Carbon City in Shanghai (P127035, FY13).</p> <p>The following ASAs also supported the project: China Heat Regulation Phase II (P116044, FY13), Capacity Building for Smart Grid (P127871, FY13), Low-carbon city in Shanghai EW (P124327, FY14), China Carbon Capture and Sequestration (CCS) Capacity Building Technical Assistance (P124730, FY15), Defining and Measuring Low-carbon Cities in China EW (P129835, FY15), Issues and Options in Monitoring, Verification and Reporting in Energy Efficiency (P130449, FY15), China Energy Regulation to Integrate Climate Change considerations (P133532, FY15), China Clean Stove Initiative</p>



	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area I: Supporting Greener Growth	Actual Results	IEG Comments
			<p>(P129832, FY16), Developing Low-carbon Strategy for Shenzhen (P150222, FY16), Study on Fossil Energy Subsidies in China (Phase One) (P151404, FY16), and Developing an Innovative Energy Efficiency Financing Mechanism in China EW (P152109, FY16).</p> <p>At the PLR stage, the indicator target and target year was modified from the original target: <i>8.94 (2015)</i></p>
	<p><b>Indicator 2:</b> GHG emissions expected to be avoided (metric tons/year)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> 20 million (IFC)</p>	<p>This AS operation helped increase substantially the lending volume of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects financed by Chinese banks and financial institutions. IFC also supported the achievement of this objective through risk sharing facility on energy efficiency and renewable energy projects with financial institutions. Furthermore, IFC's investment in investment fund and infrastructure projects also supported this project.</p> <p>Though the validation of IFC projects, IEG confirms that risk sharing facility with Chinese bank for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects contributed to the reduction of GHG emissions by 1,645,799 tCO<sub>2</sub>/yr. IEG confirms that IFC's another IFC's risk sharing facility for climate finance to SME achieved 267,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>/yr reduction. By validating IFC's AS project, IEG verifies that that IFC's AS project achieved 19.33 million tCO<sub>2</sub>/yr of reduced GHG emissions. In total, 21.2 million tCO<sub>2</sub>/yr of reduced GHG emissions was achieved during the CPS period.</p> <p><b>Achieved</b></p>	<p>The objective was supported by the AS project for climate finance, China Climate Finance Advisory Program (or CHUEE).</p> <p>The indicator did not include baseline/target years.</p>
	<p><b>2. CPS Objective: Enhancing Urban Environmental Services</b></p>		
	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> People with access to improved water supply in more than 50 targeted small towns and cities:</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 1.72 million (2011)</p>	<p>The CLR reports that 11.5 million people had access to improved water supply attributable to Bank projects. The CLR also reports that due to IFC intervention, 3.5 million people per year were benefitting from improved water supply.</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Sichuan Small Towns Development (P110632, FY11), Chongqing Urban-Rural</p>



	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area I: Supporting Greener Growth	Actual Results	IEG Comments
	<p>Target: 6.5 million (2016) (WB)</p> <p>Baseline: 4.6 million (2011)</p> <p>Target: 5.0 million (2014) (IFC)</p>	<p>People with access to improved water supply from WB projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20,000 people in Liujang Town as of December 2016 (P110632 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>• 19,800 villagers in Chengkou county as of June 2017 (P086446 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: MU</a>)</li> <li>• 391,309 urban residents as of December 2016 (P096812 December 2016 <a href="#">ISR: S</a>)</li> <li>• As of December 2015: 310,000 customers in Danyang, 1.2 million in Taixing, 1.04 million in Yancheng, 1.1 million in Zhenjiang, 1 million in Longtan (Nanjing) (P096926 <a href="#">ICR: HS</a>)</li> <li>• 250,000 households in Anshan, 105,000 people in Yingkou as of June 2015 (P092618 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: MS</a>)</li> <li>• 6.66 million project beneficiaries as of November 2016 (P096923 December 2016 <a href="#">ISR: MS</a>). However, this figure includes beneficiaries for both water supply and wastewater services;</li> <li>• 513,000 people as of June 2013 (P081348 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: U</a>)</li> <li>• 730,000 people as of December 2013 (P077752 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: MS</a>)</li> <li>• 2,180 people as of October 2016 (P133069 October 2016 <a href="#">ISR: MS</a>)</li> </ul> <p>Based on data from several project documents, WB projects contributed to increasing access to at least 7.4 million people with improved water supply. IEG has verified the number of people with access to improved water was 3.5 million in 2014 with the support of IFC Sound Project. The number of people with access to improved water increased by .7 million from 2012 to 2014. Additional information from the IFC beneficiary database, (DOTS), shows an increase of .9 million during the same period. Both estimates are higher than the expected CPS target increase of .4 million.</p> <p><b>WB: Achieved</b> <b>IFC: Achieved</b></p>	<p>Integration (P086446, FY10), Yunnan Urban Environment (P096812, FY09), Jiangsu Water and Wastewater Project (P096926, FY09), Liaoning Med Cities Infrastructure 2 (P092618, FY07), Shanghai Urban APL 3 (P096923, FY09), Henan Towns Water (P081348, FY06), Shandong Environment 2 (P077752, FY07), Shanghai Urban APL 2 (P075732, FY05), Shaanxi Small Towns Infrastructure (P133069, FY15 and the following IFC projects: United Water (30502, FY12), Aqualyng (31717, FY13), CEI Water (31781, FY13) and the AS CHUEE Water (523495, FY13).</p> <p>The objective was also supported by the ASA Shanghai 2050 EW (P151491, FY16).</p> <p>At the PLR stage, the indicator target for the WB was modified from the original target: <i>6.8 million (WB)</i></p>
	<p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Targeted towns and cities with at least 70% of municipal wastewater treated annually</p>	<p>The CLR reports that 27 cities/towns with at least 70% of wastewater treated annually. IEG could not validate this information.</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Liuzhou Environment Management II</p>



	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area I: Supporting Greener Growth	Actual Results	IEG Comments
	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 25 (2016)</p>	<p>Towns/Cities with 70% of municipal wastewater treated annually:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of urban wastewater treated as of December 2016: Liuzhou City (87.7), Sanjiang (91.5), Rong'An (80.2), Rongshui (80.1), Liucheng (84), Shatang (16.8) (P112626 June 2017 <a href="#">ISR: S</a>)</li> <li>• 90% of wastewater collected and treated in Bengbu City as of June 2015 (P096925 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: MS</a>)</li> <li>• 88% in Foshan, 80% in Jianmen as of June 2013 (P081776 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: MS</a>)</li> <li>• 92% of sewage treated in Changsha as of October 2012 (P075730 <a href="#">ICR: MS</a>)</li> <li>• 100% of wastewater collected in Xining as of December 2015 (P101829 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>• Proportion of municipal wastewater treated as of June 2015: Hanchuan (72), Xiangyang (95), Honghu (80), Shayang, (82), Yunmeng (80) (P087224 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: MU</a>)</li> <li>• 91.9% of waste water treated in (8) target cities/counties as of December 2013 (P077752 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: MS</a>)</li> <li>• 94% of sewage collected and treated to discharge standards in 12 districts of Shanghai as of March 2015 (P075732 <a href="#">ICR: MS</a>)</li> </ul> <p>Based on information from several project documents above, 24 cities/towns had at least 70% of wastewater treated annually. Shanghai included 12 districts.</p> <p><b>Achieved</b></p>	<p>(P112626, FY11), ), Bengbu Integrated Environment Improvement (P096925, FY08), Guangdong/PRD Urban Environment 2 (P081776, FY07), Hunan Urban Development (P075730, FY05), Xining Flood and Watershed Mgmt (P101829, FY09), Han River Urban Environment (P087224, FY08), Shandong Environment 2 (P077752, FY07), and the Shanghai Urban APL 2 (P075732, FY05).</p> <p>The indicator did not include a baseline year.</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 3:</b> People with access to improved wastewater management services (number)</p> <p>Baseline: 554,000 (2011) Target: 6.7 million (2016)</p>	<p>Beneficiaries of improved wastewater management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,575,900 people as of December 2016 (P112626 June 2017 <a href="#">ISR: S</a>)</li> <li>• 2,955,755 beneficiaries of waste water treatment services as of June 2016 (P108627 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: MU</a>)</li> <li>• 600,000 in Foshan, 500,000 in Jianmen as of June 2013 (P081776 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: MS</a>)</li> <li>• 662,479 urban residents as of December 2016 (P096812 December 2016 <a href="#">ISR: S</a>)</li> <li>• As of December 2015 in Nanjing: 408,000 in Qiaobei, 125,000 in Tiebei, (P096926 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>• 240,550 (85% coverage rate) in Panjin, 378,000 (90% coverage rate) in Yingkou as of June 2015 (P092618 <a href="#">ICR: MS</a>)</li> </ul>	<p>The objective was supported by the Liuzhou Environment Management II (P112626, FY11), ), Nanning Urban Environment (P108627, FY10), Guangdong/PRD Urban Environment 2 (P081776, FY07), Yunnan Urban Environment (P096812, FY09), Jiangsu Water and Wastewater Project (P096926, FY09), Liaoning Med Cities Infrastructure 2 (P092618, FY07),</p>



	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area I: Supporting Greener Growth	Actual Results	IEG Comments
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.66 million as of November 2016 (P096923 December 2016 <a href="#">ISR: MS</a>). However, this figure includes beneficiaries for both water supply and wastewater services</li> <li>697,000 people as of June 2013 (P081348 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: U</a>); 25,300 people with improved sanitation facilities as of October 2016 (P133069 October 2016 <a href="#">ISR: MS</a>)</li> <li>277,000 project beneficiaries as of October 2016 (P133116 February 2017 <a href="#">ISR: S</a>).</li> </ul> <p>The total number of people with access to improved wastewater management was at least 8.4 million; while 6.6 million people benefited from both wastewater and watershed management, but this total could not be disaggregated.</p> <p><b>Achieved</b></p>	<p>Shanghai Urban APL 3 (P096923, FY09), Henan Towns Water (P081348, FY06), Shaanxi Small Towns Infrastructure (P133069, FY15), and Qinghai Xining Integrated Environment Management (FY15, delivered) (P133116, FY15).</p> <p>At the PLR stage, the indicator target was modified from the original target: 2.2 million (2015)</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 4:</b> Targeted cities with at least 90% of waste collected and disposed (number)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> 8 (2016)</p>	<p>Wastewater collected and treated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>90% of wastewater collected and treated in Bengbu City as of June 2015 (P096925 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: MS</a>)</li> <li>100% of wastewater collected in Xining as of December 2015 (P101829 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>Proportion of municipal wastewater treated as of June 2015: Xiangyang (95%) (P087224 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: MU</a>)</li> <li>91.9% of waste water treated in (8) target cities/counties as of December 2013 (P077752 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: MS</a>)</li> <li>94% of sewage collected and treated to discharge standards in 12 districts of Shanghai as of March 2015 (P075732 <a href="#">ICR: MS</a>).</li> </ul> <p>Solid waste collected and treated: Proportion of municipal wastewater treated as of June 2015: Hanchuan (98%), Honghu (98%), Shayang (95%), Xiaochang (90%) (P087224 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: MU</a>);</p> <p>The total number of cities/municipalities with a 90% collection of waste: 12 cities for wastewater, 4 cities for solid waste.</p> <p><b>Achieved</b></p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Bengbu Integrated Environment Improvement (P096925, FY08), Xining Flood and Watershed Mgmt (P101829, FY09), Han River Urban Environment (P087224, FY08), Shandong Environment 2 (P077752, FY07), and the Shanghai Urban APL 2 (P075732, FY05).</p> <p>At the PLR stage, the indicator was modified from the original: <i>Solid waste collected and transferred to sanitary landfills in eight targeted cities (%)</i> <i>Baseline: 0% Target: 80% (2015)</i></p> <p>The indicator did not include a baseline year.</p>
	<p><b>3. CPS Objective: Promoting Low-Carbon Urban Transport</b></p>		
	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Demonstration corridors successfully meeting public transport ridership, peak</p>	<p>Targets achieved for ridership, travel times or safety:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>P111421 December 2016 <a href="#">ISR: MS</a>:</li> </ul>	<p>The objective was supported by the Anhui Medium Cities Urban</p>



	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area I: Supporting Greener Growth	Actual Results	IEG Comments
	<p>hour travel time and road safety targets</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> 25 corridors in 15 cities (2016)</p>	<p>Ridership: 2 cities (Anqing and Lu'an) increased bus ridership and 3 cities (Anqing, Lu'an and Wuhu) urban bus ridership as of December 2016; Safety: 4 corridors (Anqing Huxin Rd, Jiefang Rd, Meishan Rd and Bagongshan Rd) in 2 cities (Anqing and Lu'an) as of December 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P092631 December 2016 <a href="#">ISR: S</a>: Travel time: 1 corridor (Huxian) in 1 city (Xi'an) as of May 2016</li> <li>• P110632 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>: Travel time: 2 corridors (Penglai and Fengming) as of December 2015; 1 corridor (Fengmin) as of December 2016 in 2 cities (Suining and Meishan)</li> <li>• P119071 December 2016 <a href="#">ISR: S</a>: Safety: 2 corridors (Tanxi Road and Route 13) in 1 city (Xiangyang) as of August 2016</li> <li>• P126454 December 2016 <a href="#">ISR: S</a>: Travel time: 2 corridors (Jiefang Rd and Ahemaitjiang Rd) in 1 city (Yining) as of November 2016</li> <li>• P099992 <a href="#">ICR: S</a>: Target achieved for ridership, travel times and safety for 5 cities (Benxi, Fushun, Jinzhou, Liaoyang, Panjin) as of October 2013</li> <li>• P093963 <a href="#">ICR: MS</a>: Travel time: 1 corridor (Airport Expressway) as of 2013</li> <li>• P070519 <a href="#">ICR: S</a>: Travel time: 4 corridors (Fanchuanpu Cathedral to Fuzhou Planning Commission, Yi Ming Paper Box Factory to Mawei Port, Nike Factory to Railway Station, Tajan Cinema to Law College) in 1 city (Fuzhou) as of April 2013</li> </ul> <p>In total, ridership, travel time and safety targets were achieved in at least 15 corridors in 14 cities.</p> <p><b>Partially Achieved</b></p>	<p>Transport (P111421, FY10), Xi'an Sustainable Urban Transport (P092631, FY08), Sichuan Small Towns Development (P110632, FY11), Hubei Xiangyang Urban Transport (P119071, FY12), Xinjiang Yining Urban Transport (P126454, FY12), Liaoning Medium Cities (P099992, FY06), Guiyang Transport (P093963, FY08) and Fuzhou Nantai Island Peri-Urban Development (P070519, FY06).</p> <p>The objective was also supported by the ASA China: Urban Transport Programmatic Knowledge Management Platform (P129850, FY15).</p> <p>At the PLR stage, the indicator target was modified from the original target: <i>26 corridors in 22 cities (2015)</i></p> <p>The indicator did not include baseline year. In addition, the indicator is unclear if all three criteria (ridership, travel time, and safety) are required for the achievement of the target.</p>
	<p><b>4. CPS Objective: Promoting Sustainable Agriculture Practices</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Households and farms adopting targeted innovative sustainable practices (number)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2011)</p>	<p>The CLR reports that 643,000 households and farmers adopted targeted innovative sustainable practices. The CLR claims that IFC's agribusiness activities supported 400,000 farmers per year.</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Henan Ecological Livestock (P100455, FY10), Jilin Food Safety (P101716, FY10),</p>



	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area I: Supporting Greener Growth	Actual Results	IEG Comments
	<p>Target: 450,000 (2015)</p>	<p>Number of household and farmers adopting innovative sustainable practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 98% of the 468 farms supported by the project met the required livestock waste management/environmental regulations as of December 2015 (P100455 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>• 1,800 farmers or 60% of farmers that visited demonstration sites adopted good agricultural practices as of October 2016 (P101716 December 2016 <a href="#">ISR: MS</a>)</li> <li>• 31,000 benefiting livestock households as of June 2012 (P081255 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>• 1,661 or 55% of farmers adopting integrated and balanced fertilizer application technology; 4,420 farmers trained as of December 2015 (P108592 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: U</a>)</li> <li>• 444,000 clients adopted a bio package and of these 344,346 clients adopted improved agricultural technologies promoted by the project as of June 2014 (P096556 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>• 25,469 clients adopted improved agricultural technologies promoted by the project as of December 2015 (P127775 May 2016 <a href="#">ISR: MS</a>). By December 2016, the number of clients that adopted improved technologies increased to 53,159 (May 2017 <a href="#">ISR: MS</a>)</li> <li>• 6,000 clients have adopted improved agricultural technologies promoted by the project as of December 2016 (P144531 June 2017 <a href="#">ISR: S</a>).</li> </ul> <p>IEG verifies, based on the figures from project documents above, 510,735 thousand households with Bank support. IEG has verified the IFC beneficiary database that the annual average of households adopting sustainable farming practices with IFC support was 388,445. Although below the 400,000-contribution claimed by the CLR, the combined IFC and WB interventions supported 698,000 farmers, above the CPS target of 450,000.</p> <p><b>Achieved</b></p>	<p>Changjiang/Pearl River Watershed Rehabilitation (P081255, FY06), Huai River Basin Marine Pollution Reduction (P108592, FY12), Eco-Farming (P096556, FY09), Guangdong Agricultural Pollution Control (P127775, FY14), Climate Smart Staple Crop Production (P144531, FY15). The following IFC investments also supported the objective: Muyuan Pig (29089, FY11), Hwagain (30021, FY11), Deqingyuan Egg (24188, FY06), and Nature Forestry (31815, FY13).</p> <p>The objective was also supported by the following ASAs: Adaptation Economics in Water and Ag. (P127304, FY13) and China - Food safety engagement EW (P130383, FY13).</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Area where innovative sustainable practices have been demonstrated (ha)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2011) Target: 100,000 ha (2015)</p>	<p>Demonstration area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9,500 hectares as of October 2015 (P111163 October 2015 <a href="#">ISR: S</a>) and 10,800 hectares provided with irrigation and drainage services as of September 2016 (P111163 October 2016 <a href="#">ISR: S</a>)</li> </ul>	<p>The objective was supported by the Xinjiang Turfan Water Conservation (P111163, FY10), Changjiang/Pearl River</p>



	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area I: Supporting Greener Growth	Actual Results	IEG Comments
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20, 688 hectares of protection forest and shrubland created, 34,000 hectares of economic trees established, 4,800 hectares of earth terraces established, 8,000 hectares of irrigated land created, 2,500 hectares of grassland development as of June 2012 (P081255 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>• 2.2 hectares for rural river-network demonstration for wetland pollution reduction as of June 2015 (P090376 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: MS</a>); 1,0667.67 hectares of farm area that replicated demonstrated technologies as of June 2015 (P090376 <a href="#">ICR: MS</a>)</li> <li>• 35,284 hectares where adaptation measures were developed and implemented in the demonstration areas as of June 2012 (P105229 <a href="#">ICR: HS</a>)</li> <li>• 58.3 hectares of wetland area that possesses water treatment capacity and 1,852 hectares where integrated and balanced fertilizer application technology were adopted as of December 2015 (P108592 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: U</a>)</li> <li>• 28,041.11 hectares with improved irrigation and drainage services 15,411 hectares under water saving irrigation, 9,698.59 hectares of leveled land and improved tillage practices, 17,168.23 hectares adopting balanced fertilization, 16,264 hectares under non-polluted production, 388.39 under shelter and agroforest plantation, 6,690.80 hectares of irrigated area under Water User's Association (WUA) as of December 2015 (P125496 December 2016 <a href="#">ISR: S</a>). By December 2016, the area benefiting from the project increased to 45,978.24 hectares with improved irrigation and drainage services, 31,725.44 hectares under water saving irrigation, 17,659.67 hectares of leveled land and improved tillage practices, 31,682.21 hectares adopting balanced fertilization, 36,386.47 hectares under non-polluted production, 938.11 under shelter and agroforest plantation, 19,818.50 hectares of irrigated area under WUA (P125496 June 2017 <a href="#">ISR: S</a>)</li> <li>• 32,533 hectares of crop production areas that adopted project promoted practices</li> <li>• as of December 2015 (P127775 May 2016 <a href="#">ISR: MS</a>). By December 2016, the area was</li> </ul>	<p>Watershed Rehabilitation (P081255, FY06), Shanghai Agricultural and Non-point Pollution Reduction (P090376, FY10), Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture (P105229, FY08), Huai River Basin Marine Pollution Reduction (P108592, FY12), Integrated Modern Agriculture Development (P125496, FY14), Guangdong Agricultural Pollution Control (P127775, FY14), and Climate Smart Staple Crop Production (P144531, FY15).</p>



	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area I: Supporting Greener Growth	Actual Results	IEG Comments
		<p>19,533 hectare due to project restructuring (May 2017 <a href="#">ISR: MS</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,605 hectares of crop production areas that adopted project promoted practices as of December 2016 (P144531 June 2017 <a href="#">ISR: S</a>)</li> </ul> <p>The total area where innovative and sustainable practices have been demonstrated was at least 210,783 hectares.</p> <p><b>Achieved</b></p>	
<b>5. CPS Objective: Demonstrating Sustainable Natural Resource Management Approaches</b>			
	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Targeted forest and range-land area rehabilitated and restored through successful demonstration of sustainable forest management models (ha)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2011) <b>Target:</b> 400,000 ha (2016)</p>	<p>Targeted forest and range-land area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As of December 2016, Multifunction forests established: 22,370 ha windbreak and sand break forests, 58,470 ha soil and water conservation forests, 13,000 ha farmland shelter belt. 38,450 ha of degraded forests improved (P1058872 <a href="#">ICR: S</a>)</li> <li>As of July 2016, 36,897 hectares of degrade mountain areas were afforested and 30,018 hectares of wind protection plantations in saline coastal areas were established (P112759 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: HS</a>)</li> <li>20,688 hectares of protection forest and shrubland created (P081255 <a href="#">ICR: S</a>), 34,000 hectares of economic trees established, 4,800 hectares of earth terraces established, 8,000 hectares of irrigated land created, 2,500 hectares of grassland development as of June 2012 (P081255 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>944.96 hectares of afforestation and 1,848.6 hectares of re-vegetation as of December 2015 (P101829 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>14,015 hectares of restored or re/afforested area as of September 2016 (P121289 December 2016 <a href="#">ISR: MS</a>)</li> <li>18,100 hectares were afforested and 109,580 hectares of improved forest management as of December 2012 (P088964 <a href="#">ICR: HS</a>)</li> <li>58,062 hectares of restored or re/afforested area as of September 2016 (P125021 December 2016 <a href="#">ISR: S</a>).</li> </ul> <p>The total forest and range-land area rehabilitated and restored through successful demonstration of sustainable forest management models based on figures from project documents was 471,744 hectares.</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Integrated Forestry Development Project (P105872, FY11), Shandong Ecological Afforestation (P112759, FY10), Changjiang/Pearl River Watershed Rehab (P081255, FY06), Xining Flood and Watershed Mgmt (P101829, FY09), Ningxia Desertification Control and Ecological Protection Project (P121289, FY12), Guangxi Integrated Forestry Development and Conservation Project (P088964, FY06), and Hunan Forest Restoration and Development (P125021, FY13).</p> <p>The objective was also supported by the ASA State Forest Reform NE China EW (P121870, FY14)</p>



	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area I: Supporting Greener Growth	Actual Results	IEG Comments
		<b>Achieved</b>	
	<p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Targeted watershed area treated to reduce soil erosion</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2010) <b>Target:</b> 1,800 km<sup>2</sup> (2015)</p>	<p>The IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a> of P081255 reports that 1,769 km<sup>2</sup> of the project area achieved 50% long-term soil erosion reduction as of June 2012. In addition, the IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a> of P101829 reports that 10,233 hectares or 102.33 km<sup>2</sup> where soil erosion reduction and water conservation measures were applied as of December 2015.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Achieved</b></p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Changjiang/Pearl River Watershed Rehab (P081255, FY06) and Xining Flood and Watershed Mgmt (P101829, FY09).</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Groundwater overdraft reduced in Turpan basin (million m<sup>3</sup>)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2011) <b>Target:</b> 3.75 (2016)</p>	<p>The October 2016 <a href="#">ISR: S</a> of P111163 3.24 million m<sup>3</sup> as of September 2016. By June 2017, the overdraft was reduced further to 3.75 million m<sup>3</sup> (P111163 IEG <a href="#">ICRR:HS</a>)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Achieved</b></p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Xinjiang Turfan Water Conservation (P111163, FY10).</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 4:</b> People protected from flooding (number)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2011) <b>Target:</b> 6.5 million (2016)</p>	<p>People protected from flooding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 204,000 people as of September 2016 (P111163 October 2016 <a href="#">ISR: S</a>)</li> <li>• 7.43 million people as of December 2016 (P098078 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>• 434,440 people as of December 2015 (P101829 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>• 413,500 people as of October 2012 (P075730 <a href="#">ICR: MS</a>)</li> <li>• 60% of urban population protected from 1-in-50 -year floods as of December 2016 (P128867 December 2016 <a href="#">ISR: S</a>)</li> <li>• 200,000 people benefited from flood protection and improved drainage as of December 2016 (P126813 March 2017 <a href="#">ISR: MS</a>)</li> <li>• 72% of urban population protected from 1-in-50 -year floods as of October 2016 (P126817 November 2016 <a href="#">ISR: MU</a>).</li> </ul> <p>The total number of people protected from flooding, based on figures from project documents, was 10.8 million people.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Achieved</b></p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Xinjiang Turfan Water Conservation (P111163, FY10), Huai River Basin Flood Management and Drainage Improvement (P098078, FY11), Xining Flood and Watershed Mgmt (P101829, FY09), Hunan Urban Development (P075730, FY05), Jiangxi Wuxikou Integrated Flood Management (P128867, FY13), and Guangxi Laibin Water Management (P126817, FY13).</p> <p>At the PLR stage, the indicator was modified from the original target: <i>10 million (2015)</i></p>
<p><b>6. CPS Objective: Demonstrating Pollution Management Measures</b></p>			
	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Successful demonstration of clean up/pollution reduction measures (e.g. adoption of BAT in municipal incinerators and pulp and paper mills)</p>	<p>Successful cleanup/pollution reduction demonstration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compared to project baselines in 2012, 2 of 3 target mills achieved targets on reduced discharge of chemical oxygen demand and NH<sub>3</sub>-N as of September 2016 (P125528 November 2016 <a href="#">ISR: MS</a>)</li> </ul>	<p>The objective was supported by the Dioxins Reduction from the Pulp and Paper Industry (P125528, FY12).</p>



	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area I: Supporting Greener Growth	Actual Results	IEG Comments
	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 6 (2016)</p>	<p>Overall, there were 10 successful demonstrations of cleanup and pollution reduction measures.</p> <p><b>Partially Achieved</b></p>	<p>The objective was also supported by the ASA Air Quality in China (P153642, FY15).</p> <p>At the PLR stage, the indicator was modified from the original Target: 7 (2015)</p> <p>The indicator did not include a baseline year.</p>
	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area II: Promoting More Inclusive Development	Actual Results	IEG Comments
<p><b>7. CPS Objective: Increasing Access to Quality Health Services and Social Protection Programs</b></p>			
	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Additional population with access to primary health care services at community level in targeted service areas</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2010) Target: 280,000 (2016)</p>	<p>The November 2016 <a href="#">ISR: MS</a> of P086446 reports that 415, 000 people had access to primary health care services at the community level in targeted service areas as of October 2016.</p> <p><b>Achieved</b></p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Chongqing Urban-Rural Integration (P086446, FY10) and IFC investment in the pharmaceutical sector.</p> <p>The objective was also supported by the following ASAs: Deepening China Pension System Reform (P147221, FY14) and Options for Aged Care in China EW (P143713, FY16).</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Public Health System scorecard rating for targeted counties</p> <p>Baseline: 61.78 (2008) Target: &gt;80 (2013)</p>	<p>The March 2014 <a href="#">ISR: S</a> of P084437 reports that the public health scorecard rating was 88.9 as of October 2013. By the end of the project (December 2014) the public health system scorecard rating increased to 90.2 points (P084437 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>).</p> <p><b>Achieved</b></p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Rural Health (P084437, FY08).</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Share of prefectures in Guangdong exchanging social insurance beneficiary data through integrated provincial MIS</p> <p>Baseline: 0% (2013) Target: 60% (2016)</p>	<p>The February 2017 <a href="#">ISR: MS</a> of P117596 reports that none of the prefectures were using the new provincial system as of December 2016. According to the February 2018 ISR for Guangdong Social Security Integration and Rural Worker Training (FY13), 20 percent of the prefectures in Guangdong were using the new integrated provincial MIS as of the end of 2016, and 30 percent as of the end of 2017.</p> <p><b>Partially Achieved</b></p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Guangdong Social Security Integration and Rural Workers Training (P117596, FY13).</p> <p>At the PLR stage, the indicator was modified from the original target: 70% (2016)</p>



	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area II: Promoting More Inclusive Development	Actual Results	IEG Comments
<b>8. CPS Objective: Strengthening Skills Development Programs, Including for Migrants</b>			
	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Graduates who pass skill certification exams in targeted institutions (%)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> LN: 90%; SD:93.5%; GD: 70%; YN: 84% (2010)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> LN: 96%; SD:98%; GD: 85%; YN: 93% (2015)</p>	<p>Graduates who passed skill certification exams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liaoning: 96% as of December 2015 (P117107 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>• Shandong: 98% as of December 2015 (P117107 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>• Guangdong: 90% as of December 2014 (P096707 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>• Yunnan: 90% as of November 2015 (P122008 January 2016 <a href="#">ISR: S</a>). 95% as of September 2016 (December 2016 <a href="#">ISR: S</a>).</li> <li>• In the area of the vocational education, IFC's client in the education sector supported the development of vocational education as it cooperated with nearly 100 universities in joint programs and nearly 1000 education institutions in vocational education, expanding access to vocational education over 500,000 of students and customers.</li> </ul> <p><b>Achieved</b></p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Liaoning and Shandong Technical and Vocational Education (P117107, FY10), Guangdong Tech &amp; Vocational Education and Training (P096707, FY09), Yunnan Technical and Vocational Education and Training (P122008, FY12) and the IFC investment Ambow Education Holding Ltd (31749).</p> <p>The objective was also supported by the ASA Skills Development in Yunnan Province EW (P123895, FY13).</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Graduates finding initial employment within 6 months of graduation (%)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> LN:72%; SD 73.4%; GD: 34%; YN: 58% (2010)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> LN: 82%; SD:88.2%; GD: 56%; YN: 75% (2015)</p>	<p>Graduates who passed skill certification exams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liaoning: 91% as of December 2015 (P117107 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>• Shandong: 98% as of December 2015 (P117107 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>• Guangdong: 99% as of December 2014 (P096707 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>• Yunnan: 89% as of November 2015 (P122008 January 2016 <a href="#">ISR: S</a>). 87% as of September 2016 (December 2016 <a href="#">ISR: S</a>).</li> </ul> <p><b>Achieved</b></p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Liaoning and Shandong Technical and Vocational Education (P117107, FY10), Guangdong Tech &amp; Vocational Education and Training (P096707, FY09), Yunnan Technical and Vocational Education and Training (P122008, FY12).</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Migrant trainees successfully completing targeted vocational training programs in project schools (%)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 84% (2011)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 96% (2014)</p>	<p>Successful migrant trainees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <a href="#">ICR: MS</a> of P085376 reports that 130,027 migrant students were trained by project training institutions, of which 127,567 graduated (98%) as of December 2014</li> <li>• Additionally, The December 2015 <a href="#">ISR: MU</a> of P086446 reports that there were 11,720 trainees, which included migrants, who successfully completed vocational training as of December 2014. By October 2016, the number of trainees successfully</li> </ul>	<p>The objective was supported by the Chongqing Urban-Rural Integration (P086446, FY10) and Rural Migrant Skills Dev. and Employment (P085376, FY 08).</p>



	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area II: Promoting More Inclusive Development	Actual Results	IEG Comments
		<p>completing the training program increased to 20,840 (November 2016 <a href="#">ISR: MS</a>). The PAD and the ISRs of P086446 do not report the total number of trainees under the project. As a result, IEG could not calculate the percentage of trainees that were successful.</p> <p><b>Achieved</b></p>	
<b>9. CPS Objective: Enhancing Opportunities in Rural Areas and Small Towns</b>			
	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> People with access to safe water supply and sanitation in targeted rural areas</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 40,392 Anhui, Chongqing, Guangxi (2011); 378,000 (Shaanxi, Sichuan) (2011)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> (i) Anhui, Chongqing, Guangxi – 150,000 (2014), (ii) Shaanxi – 326,716 (2012), Sichuan – 258,000 (2012)</p>	<p>People with access to improved water supply and sanitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As of October 2012 (P095315 December 2012 <a href="#">ISR: MU</a>): 377,309 people in Shaanxi and 374,000 people in Sichuan had access to improved water supply and sanitation services. As of March 2013 (P095315 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: MU</a>), the number of beneficiaries improved to 405,946 people in Shaanxi and 408,137 people in Sichuan.</li> <li>Information on Chongqing and Guangxi is not available. On Anhui, 94,670 people accessed improved water sources as of August 2014 (P129563 April 2015 <a href="#">ISR:S</a>).</li> <li>7,100 people in Anhui had access to improved water services and sanitation as of October 2014 (P129431 November 2014 <a href="#">ISR: S</a>)</li> </ul> <p>Overall, people with access to improved water supply and sanitation totaled to 101,770 people in Anhui only in 2014, 405,946 in Shaanxi in 2013, and 408,137 people in Sichuan in 2013.</p> <p><b>Mostly Achieved</b></p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Western Region Rural Water &amp; Sanitation (P095315, FY07), Anhui Yellow Mountain New Countryside Demonstration (P129563, FY13), Anhui Xuancheng Infrastructure for Industry Relocation (P129431, FY13), Zhejiang Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (P133018, FY15), and Ningbo Sustainable Urbanization (P149485, FY17).</p> <p>The objective was also supported by the following ASAs: China Promoting Access to Finance through Strengthening Rural Credit Cooperatives System (P128195, FY15), Inclusive Finance Academy in China (IFA) (P128941, FY15), China Financial Reform Strategy Report (P132777, FY15), China: Sustainable Financing for Small Town Infrastructure Development EW (P143473, FY15), Financial Consumer Protection and Financial Literacy in China (P128920, FY16), Phase II Sustainable Small Town Infrastructure Financing (P150179, FY16), Enhancing the Role of Farmers Coops (P152510, FY16), Evaluation System for Consumer Financial</p>



	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area II: Promoting More Inclusive Development	Actual Results	IEG Comments
			<p>Education in China (P148813, FY17), and China: Efficient, Inclusive and Sustainable Urbanization Study EW (P145191, FY15).</p> <p>Target years for the indicator are not consistent with the CPS period.</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 2:</b> People in targeted rural areas with access to an all-season road</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 950,000 (Ningxia, Fujian, Guiyang) (2010) <b>Target:</b> (i) Ningxia - 240,000 (ii) Fujian - 1,250,000 (iii) Guiyang 110,000 (2016)</p>	<p>People in targeted rural areas with access to an all-season road:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 240,000 people in Ningxia with access to all-weather roads as of December 2014 (P096920 IEG <a href="#">ICRR:S</a>)</li> <li>• 1.30 million benefitted from the project in Fujian as of June 2015 (P091020 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>• 200,000 rural people in Guiyang as of 2013 (P093963 <a href="#">ICR: MS</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Achieved</b></p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Ningxia Highway project (P096920, FY10), Fujian Highway Sector Investment (P091020, FY06) and Guiyang Transport (P093963, FY08),</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Increase access to financial services for Micro Finance Clients (IFC)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> 7 million (2016)</p>	<p>IFC reach data indicates that IFC's clients MFIs had 6.8 million outstanding MSME loans for CY16, of which 2 million were micro loans. One of IFC clients provide technology system for over 1,000 rural banks with 9.7million customers, most of them are small enterprises in rural areas.</p> <p><b>Achieved</b></p>	<p>The objective was supported by the following IFC Investment projects: Fullerton Credit (33256, FY14; 33410, FY14; 32292, FY13; 32293; FY13; 30726; FY13), CHUEE SME IB (29366; FY15), MC China (36287, FY15; 28916, FY11; 28915, FY10; 25940, FY08), CFPA MFI (38028, FY17; 33268, FY15; 32602, FY13; 32523, FY12; 28702, FY10), Xinjiang MCC (30345, FY12), Ant Finance (35461, FY15), and Epure BOT II—Water; Nature Elements—CC Fund in frontier (30718). In addition, the following IFC AS projects also supported the objective: Microfinance Transformation IS (573007, FY13) and Beichuan VTB AS (579607, FY17).</p> <p>The indicator did not include a baseline year.</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 4:</b> People benefitting</p>	<p>People benefitting from improved access to</p>	<p>The objective was supported</p>



	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area II: Promoting More Inclusive Development	Actual Results	IEG Comments
	<p>from improved access to services and income generating activities by 2015</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> 715,298 people in 25 counties in Henan, Chongqing and Shaanxi</p>	<p>services and income generating activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P086446 was approved in FY10 and achieved the following outcomes in Chongqing as of October 2015: 120,000 people with access to road transportation networks, 188,000 people with access to primary health care services, 15,020 trainees completing vocation program (P086446 December 2016 <a href="#">ISR: MU</a>). By October 2016, 334,000 people with access to road networks, 415,000 people with access to health services, and 20,840 successful trainees (November 2016 <a href="#">ISR: MS</a>)</li> <li>• P099751 was approved in FY10 and achieved the following results as of December 2015 (IEG <a href="#">ICRR: MS</a>): 1.76 million people from Henan, Chongqing, and Shaanxi, of which 0.55 million were poor, benefited from Community Driven Development plans (includes services such as electrification, sanitation, education)</li> <li>• P095315 was approved in FY07 and achieved the following results as of March 2013: 79,220 people obtained sanitation services and 326,726 people gained access to water in Shaanxi (P095315 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: MU</a>)</li> </ul> <p>Overall, 2.48 million people benefitted from improved access to services and income generating activities.</p> <p><b>Achieved</b></p>	<p>by the Chongqing Urban-Rural Integration (P086446, FY10), Sustainable Development in Poor Rural Areas (P099751, FY10), and Western Region Rural Water &amp; Sanitation (P095315, FY07).</p> <p>This indicator is missing from the CLR Results Matrix.</p> <p>The indicator did not include baseline/target years.</p>
<b>10. CPS Objective: Improving Transport Connectivity for More Balanced Regional Development</b>			
	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Reduction in transit times on railway sections connecting less developed regions with more developed (% , min)</p> <p>(i) Sanyanqiao – Litang West: 72% (450 min) (2015) (ii) Guiyang – Guangzhou: 78% (1170 min) (2016) (iii) Liupanshui - Qujing: 47% (105 min) (2012) (iv) Shijiazhuang – Zhengzhou: 61% (120 min) (2013)</p>	<p>Reduction in travel times:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sanyanqiao-Litang: average travel time of 156 minutes as of March 2015, compared to the project baseline of 620 minutes (2008) – a 75% reduction (P112359 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>• Guiyang-Gangzhou: average of 251 minutes as of December 2016. This represents a 83% reduction in transit time from the project baseline of 1,500 minutes in 2008 (P107559 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>• Liupanshui-Qujing: The November 2012 <a href="#">ISR: S</a> of P086515 did not monitor travel times. However, the ISR reports that the</li> </ul>	<p>The objective was supported by the Guizhou-Guangzhou Railway (P107559, FY09), ShiZheng Railway (P099062, FY08), NanGuang Railway (P112359, FY09), 3rd National Railway (P086515, FY07).</p> <p>The objective was supported by the following ASAs: China Rail Financial Futures Analysis EW (P130043, FY13), Regional Economic</p>



	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area II: Promoting More Inclusive Development	Actual Results	IEG Comments
		<p>average speed of commercial freight was 40 km/hr and 60 km/hr for commercial express passenger as of September 2012, when the new line was not yet in operation. This represents a 52% reduction in travel time for freight trains and 21% reduction for passenger trains from project baseline of 23 kph and 55 kph in 2004, respectively. By project close in June 2013, travel times were reduced further with the full operation of the new line a reduction of time of 72% for commercial freight and 53% for passenger travel (P086515 IEG <a href="#">ICRR:S</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shijiazhuang-Zhengzhou: as of November 2013 the average travel time was 82 minutes for highspeed trains compared to 198 before the project in 2008 (56% reduction) (P099062 December 2013 <a href="#">ISR:HS</a>). By November 2015, average travel times were reduced further to 81 minutes, a reduction of 59% as of November 2015 (P099062 <a href="#">ICR:S</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Achieved</b></p>	<p>Impact Analysis of High Speed Rail in China (P143907, FY15), and China Railway Equity Finance (P153143, FY16).</p> <p>At the PLR stage, the indicator target was modified by removing one corridor: <i>(i) Tumen -Jilin: 68% (315 min) (2015)</i></p> <p>The indicator did not provide a baseline for calculating a reduction in transit times. Reduction in transit times were calculated using the respective projects' baselines.</p> <p>The CLR is using a different indicator from the PLR results matrix (pp. 26-27), which does not include the corridor Tumen-Jilin.</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Increase in railway capacity (train pairs/day) (i) Sanyanqiao – Litang West: 185% (2015) (ii) Guiyang - Guangzhou: 400% (2016) (iii) Liupanshui - Qujing: 61% (2012)</p>	<p>Increase in train pairs per day:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sanyanqiao-Litang: 31 pairs of express trains as of March 2015, compared to the project baseline of 7 (2008) – a 343% increase (P112359 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>Guiyang-Gangzhou: 25 pairs of express passenger trains as of December 2016, an 833% increase from the project baseline of 3 in 2008 (P107559 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>Liupanshui-Qujing: 35 pairs of trains (freight plus passenger) as of September 2012. This represents a 13% increase over the baseline of 31 in 2004 (P086515 November 2012 <a href="#">ISR: S</a>). By October 2013, capacity increased further to 45 pairs of trains, now representing a 45% increase over the project baseline (P086515 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Achieved</b></p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Guizhou-Guangzhou Railway (P107559, FY09), NanGuang Railway (P112359, FY09), ZhangHu Railway (P122319, FY12), and 3rd National Railway (P086515, FY07).</p> <p>The indicator did not provide a baseline for calculating a reduction in railway capacity. Reduction in railway capacity was calculated using the respective projects' baselines.</p> <p>The CLR is using a different indicator from the PLR results matrix (pp. 26-27), which does not include the corridor Tumen-Jilin.</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Annual volume of cargo along targeted waterways</p>	<p>The December 2015 <a href="#">ISR: S</a> of P118647 reports 13.13 million tonnes per year on the</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Anhui Shaying River</p>



	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area II: Promoting More Inclusive Development	Actual Results	IEG Comments
	(i) Shaying river (passing Yingshang Lock)  <b>Baseline:</b> 0.17 million ton (2009) <b>Target:</b> 3.07 million ton (2015)	Yingshang Lock as of November 2015. By October 2016, the volume reduced to 12.34 million tonnes per year (December 2016 <a href="#">ISR: S</a> ).  <b>Achieved</b>	Channel Improvement (P118647, FY11).  At the PLR stage, the indicator target was revised to include an additional river: <i>(i) Gan River</i> <i>Baseline: 85 million ton</i> <i>(2007)</i> <i>Target: 131.6 million ton</i> <i>(2013))</i>
	<b>Indicator 4:</b> Travel time reduction on targeted road corridors (i) Yongan (Fujian) – Wuping (Guangdong border): 67% (2013) (ii) Qingtongxia –Guyaozi (Ningxia):60% (2015) (iii) Yichang – Badong (Hubei):travel time is 2.5 hours or less (2015)	Travel time reductions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yongan-Wuping: The June 2014 <a href="#">ISR:S</a> of P091020 reports that the Yongan Wuping Expressway (YWE) was completed on June 2010 prior to the CPS period. This resulted in a 67% reduction time between the two cities from 2006 to 2010.</li> <li>• Qingtongxia-Guyaozi: travel times were reduced from 120 minutes (2010) to 38 minutes along the expressway as of December 2014, a 68% reduction (P096920 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>)</li> <li>• Yinchang-Badong: The YBE was completed in 2014 with a reported travel time of 2.17 hours as of November 2015 (P101258 IEG <a href="#">ICRR: S</a>). In contrast, travel times along regular roads were 5.3 hours.</li> </ul> <b>Achieved</b>	The objective was supported by the Anhui Highway Rehab & Improvement (P099112, FY08), Hubei Yiba Highway (P101258, FY09), Fujian Highway Sector Investment (P091020, FY06), Ningxia Highway (P096920, FY10), Yunnan Highway Assets Management (P132621, FY15), and Gansu Rural- Urban Integration (P132775, FY15).  At the PLR stage, the indicator target for (iii) was modified from the original: <i>(iii) Yichang – Badong</i> <i>(Hubei):42% (2015)</i>  The indicator did not provide a baseline for calculating a reduction in travel times. Reduction in travel times were calculated using the respective projects’ baselines.



Annex Table 2: China Planned and Actual Lending, FY13-FY17 (\$, millions)

Project ID	Project name	Proposed FY	Approval FY	Closing FY	Proposed Amount		Approved IBRD Amount
					CPS	PLR	
<b>Project Planned Under CPS/CSPSR 2013-2016</b>					CPS	PLR	
P125022	Beijing Energy Efficiency and Emission Reduction Demonstration	2013	2013	2020	120	120	120
<i>DROPPED</i>	Shandong Renewable Energy	2013			100		
P127035	Shanghai Building Energy Efficiency and Low Carbon District	2013	2013	2019	100	100	100
P126611	Liaoning Coastal Economic Belt Infrastructure and Environment	2013	2013	2020	150	150	150
P126856	Jiangxi Small Towns Infrastructure Development Demonstration	2013	2013	2020	150	150	150
<i>DROPPED</i>	Shaanxi Yan'an Water Supply	2013			60		
P123323	Ningbo Domestic Waste Collection and Recycling Demonstration	2013	2013	2020	80	80	80
P125496	Integrated Modern Agriculture Development (SOCAD)	2013	2014	2020	200	200	200
P125021	Hunan Forest Ecosystem Restoration and Development	2013	2013	2019	80	80	80
P126813	Anhui Ma'anshan Cihu River Basin Environment	2013	2013	2021	100	100	100
P117596	Guangdong Urban-Rural Social Security Integration & Migrant Workers Training	2013	2013	2021	80	80	80
P124848	Fujian Meizhou Bay Waterways	2013	2013	2019	50	50	50
<i>DROPPED</i>	Harbin-Jiamusi Railway	2013			300		
P123729	Jiangxi Shangrao Sanqingshan Airport Development	2013	2013	2019	50	50	50
<i>DROPPED</i>	Concentrated Solar Power	2014			80		
P132154	Jiangxi NanChang Urban Rail	2014	2013	2020	250	250	250
P127867	Qinghai Xining Urban Transport	2014	2014	2020	120	120	120
P128919	Zhengzhou Urban Rail	2014	2015	2021	250	250	250
P101525	Yunnan Honghe Prefecture Urban Transport	2014	2014	2020	150	150	150
P127775	Guangdong Non-point Source Agricultural Pollution Cleanup	2014	2014	2021	100	100	100
P128867	Jiangxi Jingdezhen Wuxikou Integrated Water Scheme	2014	2013	2019	100	100	100
P126817	Guangxi Laibin Water & Environment Management	2014	2013	2020	80	80	80
P129431	Anhui Xuancheng Infrastructure for Industrial Relocation from Coastal Area	2014	2013	2020	150	150	150
P129563	Anhui Yellow Mountain New Countryside Demonstration	2014	2014	2019	100	100	100
P129401	Guiyang Rural Roads	2014	2014	2019	150	150	150
P129791	Fujian Fishing Ports Demonstration	2014	2014	2021	60	60	60
<i>DROPPED</i>	Yinchuan-Xi'an Railway	2014			200		
P133531	Shanxi Coal-bed Methane Utilization	2015	2014	2020	100	100	100



Project ID	Project name	Proposed FY	Approval FY	Closing FY	Proposed Amount	Proposed Amount	Approved IBRD Amount
P132873	Hebei New Energy Development in Rural Areas	2015	2015	2021	100	71.5	71.5
P133116	Qinghai Xining Integrated Environment Management	2015	2015	2020	150	150	150
P133017	Gullin Integrated Environment Management	2015	2015	2021	100	100	100
P133069	Shaanxi Small Towns Infrastructure	2015	2015	2021	150	150	150
P133018	Zhejiang Rural Area Wastewater Management	2015	2015	2021	200	200	200
P132277	Jiaozuo Safe and Green Transport Dev. in Transforming Economy	2015	2014	2021	100	100	100
P133117	Chongqing Small Towns Water Resources Integrated Management	2015	2015	2021	100	100	100
P133000	Huainan Coal Mining Subsidence Area Rehabilitation	2015	2015	2021	100	100	100
P133326	Industry-based Poverty Alleviation Demonstration	2015	2015	2021	150	150	150
P144270	Economic Reform Promotion and Capacity Strengthening	2015	2014	2022	35	35	35
P133261	Guizhou Rural Development	2015	2015	2022	100	100	100
P133456	Sichuan-Chongqing (GuangAn) Cooperation Demonstration Zone Infrastructure	2015	2015	2021	100	100	100
P132562	Hubei Xiaogan Logistic Infrastructure	2015	2016	2021	100	100	100
P132621	Yunnan Highway Assets Management	2015	2015	2021	150	150	150
P133114	Heilongjiang Cold Weather Smart Public Transportation System	2015	2014	2020	200	200	200
P132775	Gansu Rural-Urban Integration Infrastructure	2015	2015	2021	150	150	150
P147367	Xinjiang Technical and Vocational Education and Training		2015	2021		50	50
P157404	Chongqing-Dadukou Fiscal Sustainability DPO	2016	2017	2018	200	200	200
P154672	Hebei Air Pollution Prevention and Control Program	2016	2016	2020	500	500	500
P148599	Hebei Clean Heating	2016	2016	2021	100	100	100
P148523	Hubei Jingzhou Historic Town Conservation	2016	2016	2021	100	100	100
P157406	Hunan Fiscal Sustainability DPO	2016	2017	2018	200	200	200
P154669	Innovative Financing for Air Pollution Control in Jing-Jin-Ji	2016	2016	2022	500	500	500
P153548	Lushan Earthquake Reconstruction and Risk Reduction	2016	2017	2022	300	300	300
P154694	Fiscal Technical Assistance - Bldg. a Modern Fiscal System	2016	2016	2022	50	50	
P149485	Ningbo Sustainable Urbanization	2016	2017	2022	150	150	150
<i>DROPPED</i>	PPP Promotion and Demonstration	2016			200		
P149528	Second Gansu Cultural and Natural Heritage	2016	2017	2023	100		100



Project ID	Project name	Proposed FY	Approval FY	Closing FY	Proposed Amount	Proposed Amount	Approved IBRD Amount
P148129	Tianjin Urban Transport Improvement	2016	2016	2021	100	100	100
P148071	Tongren Rural Transport	2016	2016	2021	150	150	150
P148527	Urumqi Urban Transport II	2016	2016	2022	140	140	140
P148294	Wuhan Integrated Transport Development	2016	2016	2022	120	120	120
<i>DROPPED</i>	YinXi Railway	2016			200		
P147381	Zhuzhou Brownfield Development	2016	2016	2022	150	150	150
P154716	Anhui Aged Care	2017	2018	2024	140		118
P153173	Anhui Road Maintenance Innovation	2017	2017	2024	150		150
P154623	Gansu Technical and Vocational Education and Training	2017	2017	2023	120		120
P154621	Guangdong Compulsory Education	2017	2018	2023	120		120
P153892	Guangxi Poverty Alleviation	2017	2017	2023	100		100
P154984	Health Service Delivery Reform	2017	2017	2022	400		600
<i>DROPPED</i>	Henan Xinxiang New Urbanized Community Development	2017			100		
P153115	Hunan Environment Cleanup of Agricultural Soils	2017	2018	2024	100		100
P147009	Jiangxi Farm Produce Distribution System Development	2017	2018	2024	150		150
P158760	Jiangxi Integrated Rural/Urban Water Supply and Rural Wastewater	2017	2018	2024	200		200
P153604	Poyang Lake Water Environment Management	2017	2017	2023	150		150
P153541	Shaanxi Poor Rural Areas Community Development	2017	2017	2023	100		100
<i>DROPPED</i>	Shanghai New Urbanization Financing and Innovation	2017			350		
P153473	Three Gorges Modern Logistics Center Infrastructure	2017	2017	2024	200		200
P152860	Yunnan Early Childhood Education Innovation	2017	2017	2022	50		50
<b>Total Planned</b>					<b>8755</b>	<b>7536.5</b>	<b>7586.5</b>
<b>Unplanned Projects during the CPS Period</b>							
<b>Total Unplanned</b>					<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>On-going Projects during the CPS/CPSPR Period</b>			<b>Approval FY</b>	<b>Closing FY</b>			<b>Approved IBRD Amount</b>
P118597	CN - Integrated Eco. Dev of Small Towns		2012	2019			150
P114138	CN - Water Conservation II		2012	2017			80
P123239	CN- Energy Efficiency Financing III (Par PID P084874)		2012	2017			100
P124978	CN-Changzhi Urban Transport		2012	2019			100
P126210	CN-Chongqing Urban Rural Integration II		2012	2021			100
P123133	CN-Gansu Qingyang Urban Infrastructure		2012	2020			100



Project ID	Project name	Proposed FY	Approval FY	Closing FY	Proposed Amount	Proposed Amount	Approved IBRD Amount
P119071	CN-Hubei Xiangyang Urban Transport		2012	2020			100
P121289	CN-Ningxia Desertification Control		2012	2020			80
P121414	CN-Sichuan Wudu Irrigated Agric Dev		2012	2020			100
P122008	CN-Yunnan Tech Voc Ed		2012	2018			50
P122319	CN-Zhangjiakou-Hohhot Railway		2012	2020			200
P126454	Xinjiang Yining Urban Transport Improve		2012	2018			100
P112626	CN - Liuzhou Environment Management II		2011	2018			150
P110632	CN - Sichuan Small Towns Development		2011	2017			100
P118647	CN-Anhui Shaying River Channel Improv		2011	2018			100
P115695	CN-Bayannaer Water & Env. Comp. Manage		2011	2019			80
P119862	CN-Fujian HSIP Additional Financing (Par PID P091020)		2011	2015			50
P098078	CN-Huai River Basin Flood Management an.		2011	2017			200
P105872	CN-Integrated Forestry Development		2011	2017			100
P122321	CN-Jilin-Hunchun Railway		2011	2017			200
P117656	CN-Kunming Urban Rail		2011	2018			300
P120234	CN-Shandong Confucius & Mencius Culture		2011	2017			50
P114069	CN-Shandong Energy Efficiency		2011	2019			150
P120664	CN-Urumqi District Heating		2011	2016			100
P117819	CN-Yunnan Urban Environment-Phase II (Par PID P096812)		2011	2017			60
P116656	CN-Zhejiang Qiantang River Basin Small T		2011	2017			100
P108627	CN - Nanning Urban Environment		2010	2016			100
P106956	CN - Ningbo New Countryside Development		2010	2016			50
P111421	CN-Anhui Medium Cities Urban Transport		2010	2018			100
P086446	CN-Chongqing Urban-Rural Integration Pro		2010	2017			84
P113766	CN-Energy Efficiency Financing II		2010	2017			100
P100455	CN-Henan Ecological Livestock Project		2010	2016			80
P101716	CN-Jilin Food Safety		2010	2017			100
P096920	CN-Ningxia Highway		2010	2015			250
P112759	CN-Shandong Ecological Afforestation		2010	2017			60
P099751	CN-Sustainable Dev. in Poor Rural Areas		2010	2016			100
P081615	CN-Taiyuan Urban Transport Project		2010	2015			150



Project ID	Project name	Proposed FY	Approval FY	Closing FY	Proposed Amount	Proposed Amount	Approved IBRD Amount
P117107	CN-Tech Vocational Ed		2010	2016			40
P112838	CN-Wuhan Second Urban Transport		2010	2019			100
P111163	CN-Xinjiang Water Conservation Project		2010	2017			100
P096707	CN - GD Tech&Vocational ED and Training		2009	2015			20
P101829	CN Xining Flood and Watershed Mgmt		2009	2016			100
P096556	CN-Eco-Farming		2009	2014			120
P091950	CN-Guizhou Cultural and Natural Heritage		2009	2017			60
P107559	CN-Guizhou-Guangzhou Railway		2009	2017			300
P101258	CN-Hubei Yiba Highway		2009	2016			150
P096926	CN-Jiangsu Water and Wastewater Project		2009	2016			130
P101988	CN-Jiangxi Shihutang Navi & Hydropower		2009	2014			100
P112359	CN-NanGuang Railway		2009	2015			300
P096923	CN-Shanghai APL III		2009	2017			200
P100968	CN-Shanxi Coal Bed Methane Development		2009	2017			80
P114107	CN-Wenchuan Earthquake Recovery Project		2009	2016			710
P096812	CN-Yunnan Urban Env		2009	2017			90
P096925	CN- Bengbu Integrated Environment Improv		2008	2015			100
P084874	CN- Energy Efficiency Financing		2008	2017			200
P099112	CN-Anhui Highway Rehab & Improvement		2008	2012			200
P091949	CN-Gansu Cultural & Natural Heritage		2008	2015			38
P093963	CN-Guiyang Transport		2008	2014			100
P087224	CN-Han River Urban Environment		2008	2015			84
P099224	CN-Liaoning Med. Cities (LMC) III		2008	2016			191
P085376	CN-Migrant Skills Dev. and Employment		2008	2015			50
P084437	CN-Rural Health		2008	2015			50
P093882	CN-Shandong Flue Gas Desulfurization		2008	2012			50
P099062	CN-ShiZheng Railway		2008	2016			300
P092631	CN-Xi'an Sustainable Urban Transport		2008	2017			150
P086515	CN-3rd National Railway		2007	2013			200
P091020	CN-Fujian Highway Sector Investment		2007	2015			320
P081776	CN-GUANGDONG/PRD2		2007	2014			96
P088964	CN-Guangxi Integrated Forestry Dev		2007	2013			100
P092618	CN-LIAONING MED CITIES INFRAS		2007	2015			173



Project ID	Project name	Proposed FY	Approval FY	Closing FY	Proposed Amount	Proposed Amount	Approved IBRD Amount
	2						
P096285	CN-MSE Finance		2007	2011			100
P077752	CN-SHANDONG ENVMT 2		2007	2014			147
P083322	CN-SICHUAN URBAN DEV		2007	2014			180
P075613	CN-Shaanxi Ankang Road Development		2007	2013			300
P095315	CN-W. Region Rural Water & Sanitation		2007	2013			25
P085124	CN-Economic Reform Implementation		2006	2015			20
P070519	CN-Fuzhou Nantai Island Peri-Urban Dev		2006	2013			100
P081348	CN-HENAN TOWNS WATER		2006	2013			150
P086629	CN-Heilongjiang Dairy		2006	2012			100
P084742	CN-IAIL III		2006	2011			200
P099992	CN-Liaoning Medium Cities Infrastructure		2006	2014			218
P096158	CN-Renewable Energy II (CRESP II)		2006	2012			86
P075732	CN-SHANGHAI URBAN APL2		2006	2015			180
P075730	CN-HUNAN URBAN DEV		2005	2013			172
	<b>Total On-going</b>						<b>11,155</b>

Source: China CPS and PLR, WB Business Intelligence Table 2a.1, 2a.4 and 2a.7 as of 8/21/19

\*LIR: Latest internal rating. MU: Moderately Unsatisfactory. MS: Moderately Satisfactory. S: Satisfactory. HS: Highly Satisfactory.

\*\* Rating from parent project ID



**Annex Table 3: Analytical and Advisory Work for China, FY13-FY17**

Proj ID	Project Name	Fiscal year	Product Line	Practice
P116044	China Heat Regulation Phase II	FY13	TA	Energy & Extractives
P123895	Skills Development in Yunnan Province	FY13	EW	Education
P124980	CN-Municipal Financing & Debt Management	FY13	EW	Transport
P125255	Shandong Cultural Heritage TA (China)	FY13	TA	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
P127304	Adaptation Economics in Water and Ag.	FY13	TA	Environment & Natural Resources
P127871	CN - Capacity Building for Smart Grid	FY13	TA	Energy & Extractives
P129781	China Sub-national Government Financing	FY13	TA	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
P130043	China Rail Financial Futures Analysis	FY13	EW	Transport
P130383	China - Food safety engagement	FY13	EW	Agriculture
P130480	Climate Risk Management and Adaptation	FY13	EW	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
P131498	JIT Financial Sector Reform Roundtable	FY13	TA	Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation
P131533	Training of Bankruptcy Judges in China	FY13	TA	Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation
P114070	Ad Hoc Knowledge Sharing on China-Africa	FY14	TE	Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation
P121870	State Forest Reform NE China	FY14	EW	Environment & Natural Resources
P124035	China Urban Management Capacity Support	FY14	TE	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
P124327	Low-carbon city in Shanghai	FY14	EW	Energy & Extractives
P127008	CN-Innovation Workshop (Chengdu 2011)	FY14	TE	Transport
P128575	Promoting Inclusive Innovation in China	FY14	TA	Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation
P129208	China Early Child Development	FY14	TA	Education
P130001	Collective Institutions and Policies	FY14	TA	Agriculture
P131332	S-S Experiences Learning on CSP	FY14	TE	Energy & Extractives
P132090	JIT Financial Sector Activities	FY14	TA	Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation
P147221	Deepening China Pension System Reform	FY14	TA	Social Protection & Jobs
P121200	CN: Gates - Rural ICT Activity TWICT	2015	TA	Transport
P124730	China Carbon Capture and Sequestration (CCS) Capacity Building Technical Assistance	2015	TA	Energy & Extractives
P125914	Promoting Affordable Housing in Changning District, Shanghai	2015	TA	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
P128195	China Promoting Access to Finance through Strengthening Rural Credit Cooperatives System	2015	TA	Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation
P128941	Inclusive Finance Academy in China (IFA)	2015	TA	Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation
P129737	China Subnational Public Finance and Debt Management	2015	EW	Macroeconomics, Trade and Investment
P129835	Defining and Measuring Low-carbon Cities in China	2015	EW	Energy & Extractives
P129850	China: Urban Transport Programmatic Knowledge Management Platform	2015	TA	Transport
P130449	Issues and Options in Monitoring, Verification and Reporting in Energy Efficiency	2015	TA	Energy & Extractives



Proj ID	Project Name	Fiscal year	Product Line	Practice
P132777	China Financial Reform Strategy Report	2015	TA	Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation
P133532	China Energy Regulation to Integrate Climate Change considerations	2015	TA	Energy & Extractives
P143473	China: Sustainable Financing for Small Town Infrastructure Development	2015	EW	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
P143907	Regional Economic Impact Analysis of High Speed Rail in China	2015	TA	Transport
P143942	China Capital Market Development Report 2013	2015	TA	Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation
P145191	China: Efficient, Inclusive and Sustainable Urbanization Study	2015	EW	Macroeconomics, Trade and Investment
P148694	Maintaining Strategic Dialogue in HD Area at the Central and Provincial level	2015	TA	Education
P149619	Application of Strategic Environmental Assessment at Sectoral Level	2015	TA	Environment & Natural Resources
P152994	Capacity Building for PIUs in Fiduciary Management, Disbursement and Procurement	2015	TA	Governance
P153642	Air Quality in China	2015	TA	Environment & Natural Resources
P155927	Assistance to Ministry of Environmental Protection in Capacity Building	2015	TA	Environment & Natural Resources
P101122	Series of Workshop for Governmental Agencies	2016	TE	Other
P128920	Financial Consumer Protection and Financial Literacy in China	2016	TA	Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation
P129832	China Clean Stove Initiative	2016	TA	Energy & Extractives
P143713	Options for Aged Care in China	2016	EW	Social Protection & Jobs
P150179	Phase II Sustainable Small Town Infrastructure Financing	2016	TA	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
P150222	Developing Low-carbon Strategy for Shenzhen	2016	TA	Energy & Extractives
P150286	Gender-Dimensions of Collective Forest Tenure Reform in China	2016	TA	Environment & Natural Resources
P151404	Study on Fossil Energy Subsidies in China (Phase One)	2016	TA	Energy & Extractives
P151491	Shanghai 2050: building a competitive city in a globalizing world	2016	EW	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
P152109	Developing an Innovative Energy Efficiency Financing Mechanism in China	2016	EW	Energy & Extractives
P152139	Learning from Best International Practice in Smart Transport and Energy Efficiency: Applications to WITDP and Beyond	2016	EW	Transport
P152510	Enhancing the Role of Farmers Coops	2016	TA	Agriculture
P153143	China Railway Equity Finance	2016	TA	Transport
P153217	Institutions for local debt monitoring	2016	TA	Governance
P154088	China Asset Management for Small Towns	2016	TA	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
P157099	Integrated Pro., FM & Dis. Workshop	2016	TE	Governance
P148813	Evaluation System for Consumer Financial Education in China	2017	TA	Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation
P150322	Gender Impacts of ITS	2017	TA	Transport
P151293	Urumqi District Heating Pricing Technical	2017	TA	Energy & Extractives



Proj ID	Project Name	Fiscal year	Product Line	Practice
	Assistance			
P153731	CHINA Poverty Programmatic Approach	2017	PA	Poverty and Equity
P154695	China-World Bank Transport Transformation and Innovation Knowledge Platform ("TransFORM")	2017	TA	Transport
P158921	China SOE Reform	2017	TA	Other
P160459	Enhancing Green Innovation in China	2017	TA	Other
P161470	Capacity Training Workshop to PIUs on WB FM, Disbursement and Procurement	2017	AA	Governance
P164083	Analytics on Equity in China	2017	EW	Poverty and Equity

Source: WB Business Intelligence and Standard Reports 6/29/19

**Annex Table 4: China Grants and Trust Funds Active in FY13-17 (\$, millions)**

Project ID	Project name	TF ID	Approval FY	Closing FY	Approved Amount
P156507	GEF China Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot	TF A4213	2018	2023	32.7
P156507	GEF China Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot	TF A1509	2017	2018	0.3
P132748	Developing Market-based Energy Efficiency Program in China	TF A4256	2017	2022	17.8
P132748	Developing Market-based Energy Efficiency Program in China	TF 13687	2013	2015	0.2
P152959	Reduction and Phaseout of PFOS in Priority Sectors	TF A4337	2017	2023	24.3
P152959	Reduction and Phaseout of PFOS in Priority Sectors	TF A0351	2016	2017	0.3
P145897	GEF Mainstreaming Integrated Water and Environment Management	TF A2428	2017	2022	9.5
P145897	GEF Mainstreaming Integrated Water and Environment Management	TF 18633	2016	2018	0.2
P151281	Capacity Strengthening for Implementation of Minamata Convention on Mercury Project	TF A3066	2017	2021	8.0
P151281	Capacity Strengthening for Implementation of Minamata Convention on Mercury Project	TF A3198	2017	2018	0.2
P122383	Landscape Approach to Wildlife Conservation in Northeast China	TF A1988	2016	2020	3.0
P147087	Promotion of Sustainable Cities in China	TF A0276	2016	2018	2.0
P145533	China Contaminated Site Management Project	TF A0193	2015	2022	15.0
P145533	China Contaminated Site Management Project	TF 15779	2014	2016	0.3
P126832	CH GEF Municipal Solid Waste Management Project	TF 18479	2015	2020	12.0
P126832	CH GEF Municipal Solid Waste Management Project	TF 12035	2013	2015	0.2
P145586	China Partnership for Market Readiness	TF 17222	2015	2020	10.0
P144531	Climate Smart Staple Crop Production	TF 17649	2015	2021	5.1
P148805	Capacity Building of China Food and Drug Administration	TF 16488	2014	2018	0.5
P148842	Capacity Building for a South-South Cooperation Platform in China-IPRCC Project	TF 16527	2014	2017	0.3
P127815	China Guangdong Agricultural Pollution Control	TF 15418	2014	2021	5.1
P127033	China Renewable Energy Scale-Up Program Phase II	TF 15769	2014	2021	27.3
P127034	Green Energy Schemes for Low-carbon City in Shanghai	TF 14205	2013	2019	4.3
P127034	Green Energy Schemes for Low-carbon City in Shanghai	TF 10638	2012	2013	0.2
P127036	China GEF Large City Congestion and Carbon Reduction	TF 14206	2013	2019	18.2



Project ID	Project name	TF ID	Approval FY	Closing FY	Approved Amount
	Project				
P130786	Urban Scale Building Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	TF 14522	2014	2020	12.0
P144332	Capacity building for mainstreaming social risk management in development policy and public investment in China	TF 14490	2013	2016	0.3
P143216	Update and Implementation of NBSAP and Preparing the 5th National Report to the CBD	TF 13530	2013	2015	0.2
P143537	Capacity building of evaluation of China's health system reform pilots	TF 13943	2013	2016	0.3
P115561	China HCFC Phase-Out Project	TF 13143	2013	2019	168.5
P120932	China Technology Needs Assessment (TNA)	TF 12536	2013	2016	5.0
P131203	Capacity Building for Emerging Infectious Disease Preparedness and Response in China	TF 12401	2013	2014	2.6
P108592	GEF Huai River Basin Marine Pollution Reduction Project	TF 12022	2012	2016	5.0
P121263	China GEF City Cluster Eco-Transport Project	TF 99421	2012	2016	4.8
P125528	Dioxins Reduction from the Pulp and Paper Industry	TF 11898	2012	2019	15.0
P116852	China Power Sector Transformer Efficiency Program	TF 11227	2012	2015	0.9
P094388	China HFC-23 Emissions Reduction and Sustainable Development Benefits Project	TF 13765	2013	2013	6.7
P094388	China HFC-23 Emissions Reduction and Sustainable Development Benefits Project	TF 11379	2012	2014	2.4
P094388	China HFC-23 Emissions Reduction and Sustainable Development Benefits Project	TF 99570	2011	2014	13.3
P094388	China HFC-23 Emissions Reduction and Sustainable Development Benefits Project	TF 99447	2011	2014	27.7
P094388	China HFC-23 Emissions Reduction and Sustainable Development Benefits Project	TF 56095	2006	2014	415.0
P094388	China HFC-23 Emissions Reduction and Sustainable Development Benefits Project	TF 56096	2006	2014	515.0
P119357	China Energy Efficiency Promotion in Industry	TF 99860	2012	2016	4.0
P128712	China Partnership for Market Readiness	TF 10864	2012	2016	0.4
P119654	GEF Guangdong Green Freight Demonstration Project	TF 99076	2011	2016	4.2
P114182	Provincial Energy Efficiency Scale-up Program	TF 98703	2011	2017	13.4
P110661	Sustainable Management and Biodiversity Conservation of the Lake Aibi Basin	TF 99890	2012	2016	3.0
P125493	National Development Strategy for Health Management Information Systems in China (HMIS)	TF 99431	2011	2015	0.3
P125244	Strengthen the Social Assessment Capacity in Urban Construction Project in China	TF 99430	2012	2015	0.3
P098915	GEF Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City	TF 97018	2011	2016	6.2
P090376	GEF Shanghai Agricultural and Non-point Pollution Reduction Project	TF 97173	2011	2015	4.8
P101844	Sustainable Development in Poor Rural Communities (GEF)	TF 97197	2011	2016	4.3
P119491	Facilitating Legislation Reform of Children Road Safety in China	TF 95963	2010	2013	0.2
P111325	Dashiqiao Central Heating Supply Project	TF 96125	2010	2015	2.5
P119470	Building Provincial-level Capacity on Monitoring the Quality of Compulsory Education	TF 96254	2010	2013	0.3



Project ID	Project name	TF ID	Approval FY	Closing FY	Approved Amount
P106133	Yunnan Whitewaters Hydro Project (ICF)	TF 57128	2007	2018	19.3
P119087	CADF Preparation Grant for China CPF Projects	TF 95208	2010	2014	1.4
P119799	China: Establishment of Groundwater Management Center	TF 95891	2010	2013	0.2
P101521	CN-CF-Yingkou Economic Dev Zone Heating	TF 96126	2010	2015	11.5
P101512	China Jiangxi Shihutang Navigation and Hydropower Complex Project	TF 95908	2010	2015	2.5
P096707	Guangdong Technical and Vocational Education and Training Project	TF 94998	2010	2015	0.6
P098654	Thermal Power Efficiency	TF 94204	2009	2014	19.7
P115560	Promoting Equitable Social Services for Migrant Laborers in Chongqing Municipality	TF 95070	2010	2013	0.3
P116103	Mainstreaming of Water User Association Monitoring and Evaluation System Into National Water Resources Investment Program	TF 95067	2010	2013	0.4
P105958	Reforestation on Degraded Land in Northwest Guangxi	TF 94125	2009	2020	2.2
P108516	China Guangdong Huizhou CCGT project	TF 91277	2008	2015	66.4
P090335	China: China-GEF-World Bank Urban Transport Partnership Program Project	TF 92489	2008	2015	21.0
P098916	China Energy Efficiency Financing	TF 90719	2009	2017	13.5
P105046	Hubei Eco-Farming Biogas Project	TF 91779	2008	2018	5.2
P102568	Baotou Iron & Steel Energy Efficiency Project	TF 91310	2008	2017	12.4
P102567	Shandong Minhe Poultry Manure Biogas	TF 91346	2008	2016	6.5
P104601	CN-CF-Meishan CDQ Project	TF 91294	2008	2013	11.2
P095315	Western Provinces Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Project	TF 58298	2008	2013	27.2
P086035	China-PCF-Tianjin Landfill Gas Recovery and Utilization	TF 90480	2007	2015	7.7
P090375	China-GEF-Liaoning	TF 57757	2008	2015	5.0
P090377	CN-GEF-Second Shandong Environment Project	TF 56948	2007	2014	5.0
P087318	Guangxi Integrated Forestry Development and Conservation Project	TF 57753	2007	2013	5.3
P087292	CN-CF-Inner Mongolia Huitengxile Wind F	TF 56203	2007	2018	20.0
P068049	Hubei Hydropower Development in Poor Areas Project	TF 56753	2007	2018	4.6
P090649	Facilitating Afforestation Program	TF 56658	2007	2020	2.0
P088106	China - Nanjing Steel Converter Gas Recovery Project	TF 56884	2006	2020	10.9
P082993	PCB Management and Disposal Demonstration Project	TF 56008	2006	2013	18.3
P087291	CN-PCF Jincheng Coal Bed Methane Project	TF 56849	2006	2014	15.4
P087291	CN-PCF Jincheng Coal Bed Methane Project	TF 54447	2005	2014	27.0
P072721	CN-GEF-Heat Reform & Bldg Egy Eff.	TF 54687	2005	2014	18.0
P087153	CN-PCF Xiaogushan Hydropower Project	TF 54446	2005	2018	13.5
P039838	CN ODS IV PHASE OUT PRJ	TF 22017	1998	2013	440.0

Source: Client connection and BI as of 9/17/19



**Annex Table 5: IEG Project Ratings for China, FY13-17 (\$, millions)**

Exit FY	Proj ID	Project name	Total Evaluated (\$M)	IEG Outcome	IEG Risk to DO
2013	P039838	CN ODS IV PHASE OUT PRJ	0.0	HIGHLY SATISFACTORY	NEGLIGIBLE TO LOW
2013	P070519	CN-Fuzhou Nantai Island Peri-Urban Dev	92.9	SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2013	P081348	CN-HENAN TOWNS WATER	144.4	UNSATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2013	P082993	CN-GEF-PCB Mgnt & Disposal	0.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2013	P083322	CN-SICHUAN URBAN DEV	180.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2013	P086515	CN-3rd National Railway	199.8	SATISFACTORY	NEGLIGIBLE TO LOW
2013	P095315	CN-W. Region Rural Water & Sanitation	25.0	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2014	P072721	CN-GEF-Heat Reform & Bldg Egy Eff.	0.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2014	P077752	CN-SHANDONG ENVMT 2	136.1	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	NEGLIGIBLE TO LOW
2014	P081776	CN-GUANGDONG/PRD2	70.9	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2014	P093963	CN-Guiyang Transport	100.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2014	P096556	CN-Eco-Farming	119.8	SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2014	P098654	CN- GEF-Thermal Power Efficiency	0.0	SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2014	P099992	CN-Liaoning Medium Cities Infrastructure	212.8	SATISFACTORY	NEGLIGIBLE TO LOW
2014	P101988	CN-Jiangxi Shihutang Navi & Hydropower	100.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	NEGLIGIBLE TO LOW
2015	P075732	CN-SHANGHAI URBAN APL2	171.8	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2015	P084437	CN-Rural Health	49.9	SATISFACTORY	NEGLIGIBLE TO LOW
2015	P085124	CN-Economic Reform Implementation	17.2	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	LOW
2015	P085376	CN-Migrant Skills Dev. and Employment	47.5	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	LOW
2015	P087224	CN-Han River Urban Environment	69.9	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2015	P090335	CN-GEF-WB Urban Transport Partnership	0.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2015	P090376	CN-GEF-IF-Shanghai Agricultural & Non-Poi	0.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2015	P091020	CN-Fujian Highway Sector Investment	368.9	SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2015	P091949	CN-Gansu Cultural & Natural Heritage	35.0	SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2015	P092618	CN-LIAONING MED CITIES INFRAS 2	161.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2015	P096707	CN - GD Tech&Vocational ED and Training	19.6	SATISFACTORY	NEGLIGIBLE TO LOW



Exit FY	Proj ID	Project name	Total Evaluated (\$M)	IEG Outcome	IEG Risk to DO
2015	P096920	CN-Ningxia Highway	250.0	SATISFACTORY	LOW
2015	P096925	CN- Bengbu Integrated Environment Improv	99.9	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2015	P112359	CN-NanGuang Railway	297.5	SATISFACTORY	NEGLIGIBLE TO LOW
2016	P096926	CN-Jiangsu Water and Wastewater Project	129.2	SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2016	P098915	CN-GEF Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City	0.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	HIGH
2016	P099062	CN-ShiZheng Railway	297.1	SATISFACTORY	NEGLIGIBLE
2016	P099224	CN-Liaoning Med. Cities (LMC) III	165.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2016	P099751	CN-Sustainable Dev. in Poor Rural Areas	99.8	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2016	P100455	CN-Henan Ecological Livestock Project	78.2	SATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2016	P101258	CN-Hubei Yiba Highway	150.0	SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2016	P101829	CN Xining Flood and Watershed Mgmt	100.0	SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2016	P106956	CN - Ningbo New Countryside Development	50.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2016	P108592	CN-GEF-IF Huai River Basin Marine Pollut	0.0	UNSATISFACTORY	HIGH
2016	P108627	CN - Nanning Urban Environment	97.5	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2016	P110661	CN-Lake Aibi Conservation	0.0	SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2016	P114107	CN-Wenchuan Earthquake Recovery Project	695.8	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2016	P117107	CN-Tech Vocational Ed	39.8	SATISFACTORY	LOW
2016	P119357	CN-GEF Egy Efficiency Promotion in Ind	0.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2016	P119654	CN-GEF Green Freight Demonstration	0.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	LOW
2016	P120664	CN-Urumqi District Heating	99.1	SATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2016	P120932	China Technology Needs Assessment (TNA)	0.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2016	P121263	China GEF City Cluster Eco-Transport	0.0	SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2017	P084874	CN- Energy Efficiency Financing	300.0	SATISFACTORY	LOW
2017	P086446	CN-Chongqing Urban-Rural Integration Pro	75.4	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	#
2017	P091950	CN-Guizhou Cultural and Natural Heritage	59.2	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	#
2017	P092631	CN-Xi'an Sustainable Urban Transport	150.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2017	P096812	CN-Yunnan Urban Env	130.7	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2017	P096923	CN-Shanghai APL III	200.0	SATISFACTORY	#



Exit FY	Proj ID	Project name	Total Evaluated (\$M)	IEG Outcome	IEG Risk to DO
2017	P098078	CN-Huai River Basin Flood Management an.	200.0	SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2017	P100968	CN-Shanxi Coal Bed Methane Development	80.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	#
2017	P101716	CN-Jilin Food Safety	81.1	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	#
2017	P105872	CN-Integrated Forestry Development	99.1	SATISFACTORY	LOW
2017	P107559	CN-Guizhou-Guangzhou Railway	299.5	SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2017	P110632	CN - Sichuan Small Towns Development	93.3	SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2017	P111163	CN-Xinjiang Water Conservation Project	100.0	HIGHLY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2017	P112759	CN-Shandong Ecological Afforestation	60.0	HIGHLY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2017	P113766	CN-Energy Efficiency Financing II	45.5	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2017	P114138	CN - Water Conservation II	76.7	SATISFACTORY	#
2017	P114182	CN-GEF Provincial Energy Efficiency	0.0	SATISFACTORY	LOW
2017	P116656	CN-Zhejiang Qiantang River Basin Small T	85.7	HIGHLY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2017	P120234	CN-Shandong Confucius & Mencius Culture	45.7	SATISFACTORY	#
2017	P122321	CN-Jilin-Hunchun Railway	198.7	SATISFACTORY	LOW
<b>Total</b>			<b>7,352.0</b>		

Source: AO Key IEG Ratings as of 8/21/19

**Annex Table 6: IEG Project Ratings for China and Comparators, FY13-17**

Region	Total Evaluated (\$M)	Total Evaluated (No)	Outcome % Sat (\$)	Outcome % Sat (No)	RDO % Moderate or Lower Sat (\$)	RDO % Moderate or Lower Sat (No)
China	7,352.2	68	91.4	88.2	49.5	54.1
EAP	21,195.5	230	86.6	78.3	55.7	53.7
World	116,412.3	1,303	83.6	72.1	48.2	41.8

Source: WB AO as of 8/21/19

\* With IEG new methodology for evaluating projects, institutional development impact and sustainability are no longer rated separately.



**Annex Table 7: Portfolio Status for China and Comparators, FY13-17**

Fiscal year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Ave FY13-17
<b>China</b>						
# Proj	81	87	88	86	80	84
# Proj At Risk	14	15	16	20	11	15
% Proj At Risk	17	17	18	23	14	18
Net Comm Amt	10,730	11,415	11,602	11,473	11,173	11,278
Comm At Risk	2,252	2,063	1,814	2,220	1,282	1,926
% Commit at Risk	21	18	16	19	12	17
<b>EAP</b>						
# Proj	227	237	246	245	265	244
# Proj At Risk	53	47	44	44	46	47
% Proj At Risk	23	20	18	18	17	19
Net Comm Amt	29,464	30,549	31,597	32,346	34,831	31,757
Comm At Risk	4,900	5,146	6,243	4,673	5,316	5,256
% Commit at Risk	17	17	20	14	15	17
<b>World</b>						
# Proj	1,337	1,386	1,402	1,398	1,459	1,396
# Proj At Risk	339	329	339	336	344	337
% Proj At Risk	25	24	24	24	24	24
Net Comm Amt	169,431	183,154	191,908	207,350	212,503	192,869
Comm At Risk	39,638	39,749	44,431	42,715	50,838	43,474
% Commit at Risk	23	22	23	21	24	23

Source: WB BI as of 8/21/19  
Agreement type: IBRD/IDA Only



**Annex Table 8: Total Net Disbursements of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid for China (\$, millions)**

Donor	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Official Donors, Total</b>	<b>-656.55</b>	<b>-947.07</b>	<b>-332.27</b>	<b>-791.53</b>	<b>-1045.04</b>
<b>DAC Countries, Total</b>	<b>-203.87</b>	<b>-362.95</b>	<b>-51.84</b>	<b>-215.63</b>	<b>-440.36</b>
Australia	10.69	11.96	7.5	3.79	7.61
Austria	20.25	12.23	6.84	5.53	5.73
Belgium	-1.99	-3.44	-2.69	-1.15	-2.81
Canada	-2.25	-6.76	-10.4	-11.54	-12.54
Czech Republic	0.12	0.03	0.08	0.04	..
Denmark	-5.72	-9.44	0.42	3.28	-9.1
Finland	6.33	7.31	2.32	1.97	0.66
France	148.74	91.79	68.56	58.8	64.45
Germany	371.57	425.47	545.12	589.24	403.78
Greece	0.04	0.09	0.04	0	0
Hungary	0.31	0.28	1.54	2.44	2.67
Ireland	0.06	0.02	..	0.01	0.01
Italy	-15.46	-14.65	-15.87	-15.62	-13.85
Japan	-792.64	-885.67	-742.78	-949.15	-949.04
Korea	-14.41	-6.76	-7.35	-5.27	-7.7
Luxembourg	0.67	0.46	0.41	0.5	0.27
Netherlands	0.69	0.39	0.38	0.48	0.92
New Zealand	1.16	0.85	0.62	0.54	0.56
Norway	21.16	19.92	11.44	10.37	10.08
Poland	13.85	-13.36	-16.74	-16.8	-16.75
Portugal	12.63	9.8	4.02	8.84	0.31
Slovak Republic	0.1	0.14	0.08	0.09	0.09
Slovenia	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	0
Spain	-17.29	-1.83	-23.44	-23.03	-31.75
Sweden	11.14	3.29	2.81	1.81	2.49
Switzerland	12.01	18.1	13.62	9.84	8.12
United Kingdom	-28.1	-55.32	68.21	63.3	56.54
United States	42.46	32.14	33.42	46.09	38.87
<b>Multilaterals, Total</b>	<b>-463.53</b>	<b>-593.31</b>	<b>-270.03</b>	<b>-590.23</b>	<b>-612.97</b>
EU Institutions	79.72	61.98	91.35	113.66	83.88
Regional Development Banks, Total	16.95	23.66	17.32	15.92	13.31
Asian Development Bank, Total	16.95	23.66	17.32	15.92	13.31
Asian Development Bank [AsDB]	16.95	23.66	17.32	15.92	13.31
United Nations, Total	35.31	21.05	10.63	10.03	2.02
Food and Agriculture Organisation [FAO]	0.54	..	..	..	..
International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]	1	0.53	0.87	0.65	0.89
IFAD	8.14	-2.45	-12.02	-8.37	-17.81
International Labour Organisation [ILO]	1.62	1.26	2.01	1.56	2.2
UNAIDS	1.38	1.21	1.32	1.15	0.94
UNDP	3.66	3.49	2.18	2.05	1.3
UNFPA	3.99	4	3.7	1.59	1.9
UNHCR	..	..	..	0.6	0.22



Donor	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
UNICEF	8.92	8.71	7.97	7.07	7.96
World Health Organisation [WHO]	6.06	4.3	4.61	3.74	4.41
World Bank Group, Total	-756.86	-799.45	-483.28	-796.12	-760.86
World Bank, Total	-756.86	-799.45	-483.28	-796.12	-760.86
International Development Association [IDA]	-756.86	-799.45	-483.28	-796.12	-760.86
Other Multilateral, Total	161.35	99.46	93.95	66.28	48.69
Global Environment Facility [GEF]	62.11	60.1	54.63	54.51	19.31
Global Fund	42.13	0.43	-0.01	-3.63	..
Global Green Growth Institute [GGGI]	0.21	0.36	0.46	0.51	0.58
Montreal Protocol	34.72	39.35	37.48	..	..
Nordic Development Fund [NDF]	-0.15	-0.28	0.11	-0.25	-0.25
OPEC Fund for International Development [OFID]	22.32	-0.5	1.27	15.13	29.05
<b>Non-DAC Countries, Total</b>	<b>10.85</b>	<b>9.18</b>	<b>-10.41</b>	<b>14.33</b>	<b>8.28</b>
Croatia	..	..	..	..	0
Cyprus	0.03	..	..	..	..
Israel	2.12	3.56	1.9	1.9	..
Kuwait	-9.92	-0.78	-13.11	9.44	4.57
Latvia	..	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
Lithuania	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04
Romania	..	0.09	0.13	0.06	0.06
Russia	13.36	0.58	..	0.01	..
Thailand	0.19	0.14	0.14	0.18	0.19
Turkey	5.04	5.52	0.44	2.41	3.4
United Arab Emirates	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.26	..
<b>Private Donors, Total</b>	<b>19.92</b>	<b>9.26</b>	<b>18.81</b>	<b>21.16</b>	<b>78.22</b>
Arcus Foundation	..	..	0.33	1.13	0.8
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	13.08	7.05	14.98	14.73	29.96
C&A Foundation	5.25	..	0.34	2.86	1.58
Children's Investment Fund Foundation	..	..	..	..	13.02
Conrad N. Hilton Foundation	..	..	0.1	..	..
David & Lucile Packard Foundation	..	..	..	..	7.49
Ford Foundation	..	..	..	..	5.73
H&M Foundation	..	..	..	0.25	0.37
John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	..	..	..	..	0.56
MAVA Foundation	0.53	..	1.68	1.35	0.13
MetLife Foundation	1.06	2.2	1.39	0.85	0.46
Oak Foundation	..	..	..	..	0.8
Wellcome Trust	..	..	..	..	0.13
William & Flora Hewlett Foundation	..	..	..	..	17.19

Source: OECD Stat, [DAC2a] as of 6/10/19

\*Data only available up to FY17

Annex Table 9: Economic and Social Indicators for China, 2013 – 2017

Series Name						China	EAP*	World
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average 2013-2017		
<b>Growth and Inflation</b>								
GDP growth (annual %)	7.8	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.7	2.8
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	7.2	6.8	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.6	5.9	1.6
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	12,290.0	13,500.0	14,440.0	15,500.0	16,800.0	14,506.0	13,124.5	15,805.8
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current \$) (Millions)	6,800.0	7,520.0	7,950.0	8,250.0	8,690.0	7,842.0	6,486.0	10,643.7
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	2.6	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.0
<b>Composition of GDP (%)</b>								
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.6	7.9	8.7	9.5	3.6
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	44.0	43.1	40.9	39.9	40.5	41.7	40.7	26.1
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	46.7	47.8	50.2	51.6	51.6	49.6	49.3	64.2
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	45.5	45.0	43.8	42.8	41.9	43.8	40.3	23.6
<b>External Accounts</b>								
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	24.5	23.5	21.3	19.7	19.8	21.8	26.7	29.5
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	22.1	21.4	18.1	17.4	18.0	19.4	24.4	28.8
Current account balance (% of GDP)	1.5	2.3	2.7	1.8	1.3	1.9		
External debt stocks (% of GNI)	15.4	16.9	12.0	12.7	14.0	14.2		
Total debt service (% of GNI)	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.8	
Total reserves in months of imports	19.5	19.0	18.0	16.8	15.5	17.8	16.3	13.1
<b>Fiscal Accounts <sup>1</sup></b>								
General government revenue (% of GDP)	27.703	28.057	28.535	28.228	28.28	28.2		
General government total expenditure (% of GDP)	28.535	28.965	31.321	31.932	32.179	30.6		
General government net lending/borrowing (% of GDP)	-0.832	-0.908	-2.786	-3.704	-3.9	-2.4		
General government gross debt (% of GDP)	36.997	39.92	41.066	44.177	46.787	41.8		
<b>Health</b>								



Series Name						China	EAP*	World
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average 2013-2017		
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	75.8	75.9	76.1	76.3	76.4	76.1	74.4	71.9
Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	92.6	84.9
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	54.3	57.0	59.7	..	..	57.0	57.5	38.5
Improved water source (% of population with access)	94.0	94.9	95.8	..	..	94.9	92.6	88.0
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	10.8	10.0	9.2	8.6	8.0	9.3	15.0	31.3
<b>Education</b>								
School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)	74.3	78.0	80.2	83.7	86.0	80.4	74.8	47.6
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	103.9	99.2	99.3	100.9	102.1	101.1	103.3	103.6
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	95.0	..	..	..	..	95.0	86.3	76.3
	31.5	41.3	45.4	48.4	51.0	43.5	39.0	36.2
<b>Population</b>								
Population, total (Millions)	1,357,380,000	1,364,270,000	1,371,220,000	1,378,665,000	1,386,395,000	1,371,586,000	2,013,330,172	7,357,336,610
Population growth (annual %)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.2
Urban population (% of total)	53.0	54.3	55.5	56.7	58.0	55.5	52.6	53.9
	47.0	45.7	44.5	43.3	42.0	44.5	47.4	46.1
<b>Poverty</b>								
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of pop)	1.9	1.4	0.7	..	..	1.3		10.6
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of pop)	8.5	7.2	5.7	4.5	3.1	5.8		
Rural poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of rural pop)	8.5	7.2	..	..	..	7.9		
Urban poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of urban pop)	..	..	..	..	..			
GINI index (World Bank estimate)	39.7	39.1	38.6	..	..	39.1		

Source: World Bank DataBank as of 6/10/19

\* EAP = IDA/IBRD Only

\*\*International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2019

Annex Table 10: List of IFC Investments in China (\$, thousands)  
Investments Committed in FY13-FY17

Project ID	Cmt FY	Project Status	Primary Sector Name	Project Size	Original Loan	Original Equity	Original CMT	Loan Cancel	Equity Cancel	Net Loan	Net Equity	Net Comm
35988	2017	Active	Health Care	120,000	40,000	-	40,000	-	-	40,000	-	40,000
36094	2017	Active	Industrial & Consumer Products	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	-	-	50,000	-	50,000
36905	2017	Active	Agriculture and Forestry	38,389	37,861	-	37,861	-	-	37,861	-	37,861
38028	2017	Active	Finance & Insurance	25,000	-	23,508	23,508	-	21,097	23,508	2,411	2,411
38104	2017	Active	Chemicals	19,311	19,331	-	19,331	-	-	19,331	-	19,331
38237	2017	Active	Finance & Insurance	73,825	73,825	-	73,825	-	-	73,825	-	73,825
38272	2017	Active	Agriculture and Forestry	39,139	38,389	-	38,389	-	-	38,389	-	38,389
38573	2017	Active	Education Services	248,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	5,010	30,000	24,990	24,990
38599	2017	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	-	30,000	30,000	30,000
38720	2017	Active	Agriculture and Forestry	51,284	43,203	-	43,203	-	-	43,203	-	43,203
38790	2017	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	15,000	-	15,000	15,000	-	-	15,000	15,000	15,000
38815	2017	Active	Electric Power	150,000	40,000	-	40,000	-	-	40,000	-	40,000
38818	2017	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	400,000	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000
39459	2017	Active	Chemicals	290,000	75,000	70,000	145,000	-	-	145,000	70,000	145,000
38810	2017	Closed	Agriculture and Forestry	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	-	-
39207	2017	Closed	Transportation and Warehousing	31,000	-	15,000	15,000	-	-	15,000	15,000	15,000
35839	2016	Active	Food & Beverages	30,000	20,000	10,000	30,000	-	-	30,000	10,000	30,000
36036	2016	Active	Finance & Insurance	75,278	72,933	-	72,933	-	-	72,933	-	72,933
36418	2016	Active	Utilities	60,000	40,000	-	40,000	-	-	40,000	-	40,000
36836	2016	Active	Chemicals	5,461	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	2,000
37078	2016	Active	Information	3,050	-	3,050	3,050	-	-	3,050	3,050	3,050
37133	2016	Active	Finance & Insurance	71,224	71,224	-	71,224	50,501	-	20,723	-	20,723
37168	2016	Active	Electric Power	22,500	-	22,500	22,500	-	-	22,500	22,500	22,500
37651	2016	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	-	30,000	30,000	30,000

Project ID	Cmt FY	Project Status	Primary Sector Name	Project Size	Original Loan	Original Equity	Original CMT	Loan Cancel	Equity Cancel	Net Loan	Net Equity	Net Comm
37659	2016	Active	Education Services	84,828	35,070	-	35,070	-	-	35,070	-	35,070
37675	2016	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	55,000	-	25,000	25,000	-	-	25,000	25,000	25,000
37837	2016	Active	Transportation and Warehousing	20,000	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000
37869	2016	Active	Finance & Insurance	40,000	40,080	-	40,080	-	-	40,080	-	40,080
37884	2016	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	25,000	-	25,000	25,000	-	-	25,000	25,000	25,000
37897	2016	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	25,000	-	15,000	15,000	-	-	15,000	15,000	15,000
37919	2016	Active	Finance & Insurance	19,886	19,886	-	19,886	-	-	19,886	-	19,886
38558	2016	Active	Finance & Insurance	20,000	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000
36943	2016	Closed	Health Care	50,000	25,000	-	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-
36962	2016	Closed	Utilities	177,994	59,994	-	59,994	-	-	59,994	-	59,994
37868	2016	Closed	Utilities	314,000	28,000	-	28,000	4,500	-	23,500	-	23,500
37964	2016	Closed	Utilities	106,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38394	2016	Closed	Finance & Insurance	14,900	-	14,900	14,900	-	14,900	14,900	-	-
33268	2015	Active	Finance & Insurance	20,000	20,510	-	20,510	-	-	20,510	-	20,510
33944	2015	Active	Agriculture and Forestry	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	-	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
34007	2015	Active	Agriculture and Forestry	60,000	40,000	-	40,000	-	-	40,000	-	40,000
34169	2015	Active	Transportation and Warehousing	30,306	17,000	10,115	27,115	-	-	27,115	10,115	27,115
34313	2015	Active	Industrial & Consumer Products	224,488	96,679	-	96,679	-	-	96,679	-	96,679
33670	2015	Closed	Utilities	4,000	-	4,000	4,000	-	2,000	4,000	2,000	2,000
34941	2015	Active	Chemicals	115,000	40,000	7,500	47,500	8,000	-	39,500	7,500	39,500
34950	2015	Active	Education Services	15,483	-	15,483	15,483	-	5,912	15,483	9,571	9,571
35042	2015	Active	Industrial & Consumer Products	30,210	30,361	-	30,361	-	-	30,361	-	30,361
35160	2015	Active	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	5,000	5,000	5,000
35255	2015	Active	Finance & Insurance	64,487	64,534	-	64,534	-	-	64,534	-	64,534
35266	2015	Active	Utilities	428,750	80,000	50,000	130,000	0	15,000	130,000	35,000	115,000

Project ID	Cmt FY	Project Status	Primary Sector Name	Project Size	Original Loan	Original Equity	Original CMT	Loan Cancel	Equity Cancel	Net Loan	Net Equity	Net Comm
35388	2015	Active	Finance & Insurance	6,448	6,516	-	6,516	-	-	6,516	-	6,516
35390	2015	Active	Finance & Insurance	16,119	8,057	-	8,057	-	-	8,057	-	8,057
35400	2015	Active	Utilities	150,000	-	75,000	75,000	-	0	75,000	75,000	75,000
34463	2015	Closed	Finance & Insurance	24,008	24,200	-	24,200	23,903	-	298	-	298
34651	2015	Closed	Chemicals	106,900	20,000	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-
34899	2015	Closed	Utilities	550,000	86,000	-	86,000	86,000	-	-	-	-
35461	2015	Active	Finance & Insurance	500,000	-	300,000	300,000	-	13,933	300,000	286,067	286,067
36287	2015	Active	Finance & Insurance	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	-	3,954	10,000	6,046	6,046
36405	2015	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	3,800	-	3,800	3,800	-	-	3,800	3,800	3,800
36735	2015	Active	Industrial & Consumer Products	104,999	-	19,504	19,504	-	-	19,504	19,504	19,504
36989	2015	Active	Chemicals	4,002	-	4,001	4,001	-	-	4,001	4,001	4,001
37169	2015	Active	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,680	1,680	-	1,680	2	-	1,678	-	1,678
35269	2015	Closed	Utilities	90,000	40,000	29,674	69,674	-	4,806	69,674	24,869	64,869
35711	2015	Closed	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	3,000
35734	2015	Closed	Health Care	319	-	328	328	-	20	328	309	309
36068	2015	Closed	Finance & Insurance	85,918	81,391	-	81,391	-	-	81,391	-	81,391
36354	2015	Closed	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,483	2,483	-	2,483	0	-	2,483	-	2,483
36557	2015	Closed	Electric Power	213	213	-	213	-	-	213	-	213
30266	2014	Closed	Electric Power	25,000	-	25,000	25,000	-	-	25,000	25,000	25,000
30374	2014	Closed	Finance & Insurance	500,000	250,000	-	250,000	184,426	-	65,574	-	65,574
33981	2014	Closed	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5,620	2,620	-	2,620	-	-	2,620	-	2,620
34023	2014	Closed	Finance & Insurance	164,082	160,844	-	160,844	-	-	160,844	-	160,844
34585	2014	Closed	Electric Power	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	5,000	5,000	5,000
34836	2014	Closed	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,281	3,281	-	3,281	1	-	3,280	-	3,280
27286	2014	Active	Pulp & Paper	1,841,248	-	58,803	58,803	-	-	58,803	58,803	58,803

Project ID	Cmt FY	Project Status	Primary Sector Name	Project Size	Original Loan	Original Equity	Original CMT	Loan Cancel	Equity Cancel	Net Loan	Net Equity	Net Comm
33256	2014	Active	Finance & Insurance	17,000	17,224	-	17,224	11,471	-	5,753	-	5,753
33410	2014	Active	Finance & Insurance	13,000	12,158	-	12,158	-	-	12,158	-	12,158
33495	2014	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	20,000	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000
33505	2014	Active	Agriculture and Forestry	20,515	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	-	20,000
33903	2014	Active	Chemicals	149,000	-	15,000	15,000	-	-	15,000	15,000	15,000
34076	2014	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	75,000	-	45,100	45,100	-	30,000	45,100	15,100	15,100
34122	2014	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	15,000	-	15,000	15,000	-	-	15,000	15,000	15,000
34330	2014	Active	Industrial & Consumer Products	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	-	20,000
34428	2014	Active	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,500	-	4,500	4,500	-	-	4,500	4,500	4,500
34977	2014	Active	Pulp & Paper	275,000	53,000	-	53,000	-	-	53,000	-	53,000
34978	2014	Active	Agriculture and Forestry	185,000	35,000	-	35,000	-	-	35,000	-	35,000
35197	2014	Active	Primary Metals	174,000	25,000	-	25,000	-	-	25,000	-	25,000
30533	2013	Closed	Finance & Insurance	82,500	-	81,950	81,950	-	-	81,950	81,950	81,950
31717	2013	Closed	Utilities	12,000	12,000	-	12,000	-	-	12,000	-	12,000
31781	2013	Closed	Utilities	202,800	70,000	-	70,000	70,000	-	-	-	-
31815	2013	Closed	Agriculture and Forestry	90,000	40,000	-	40,000	-	-	40,000	-	40,000
31937	2013	Closed	Finance & Insurance	7,876	-	5,500	5,500	-	-	5,500	5,500	5,500
32156	2013	Closed	Agriculture and Forestry	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	-	20,000
32256	2013	Closed	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	-	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
32288	2013	Closed	Finance & Insurance	74,071	74,071	-	74,071	1,305	-	72,766	-	72,766
32292	2013	Closed	Finance & Insurance	15,000	14,854	-	14,854	-	-	14,854	-	14,854
32293	2013	Closed	Finance & Insurance	10,000	9,903	-	9,903	-	-	9,903	-	9,903
32391	2013	Closed	Health Care	70,000	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	-	20,000
32512	2013	Closed	Finance & Insurance	40,096	40,184	-	40,184	39,207	-	977	-	977
32602	2013	Closed	Finance & Insurance	3,587	-	3,587	3,587	-	-	3,587	3,587	3,587
32927	2013	Closed	Industrial & Consumer	6,000	-	6,000	6,000	-	2,000	6,000	4,000	4,000

Project ID	Cmt FY	Project Status	Primary Sector Name	Project Size	Original Loan	Original Equity	Original CMT	Loan Cancel	Equity Cancel	Net Loan	Net Equity	Net Comm
			Products									
33120	2013	Closed	Oil, Gas and Mining	150,000	75,000	-	75,000	-	-	75,000	-	75,000
33789	2013	Closed	Health Care	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-
33820	2013	Closed	Electric Power	27,000	27,000	-	27,000	27,000	-	-	-	-
33821	2013	Closed	Electric Power	17,000	17,000	-	17,000	17,000	-	-	-	-
33822	2013	Closed	Electric Power	6,000	6,000	-	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
30726	2013	Active	Finance & Insurance	25,000	24,757	-	24,757	-	-	24,757	-	24,757
31568	2013	Active	Agriculture and Forestry	83,600	20,000	15,000	35,000	-	927	35,000	14,073	34,073
32255	2013	Active	Industrial & Consumer Products	53,155	13,005	-	13,005	-	-	13,005	-	13,005
32286	2013	Active	Finance & Insurance	70,568	70,724	-	70,724	-	-	70,724	-	70,724
32287	2013	Active	Finance & Insurance	70,568	40,252	-	40,252	36,279	-	3,974	-	3,974
32493	2013	Active	Chemicals	91,500	30,000	-	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	30,000
32694	2013	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	20,000	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000
32961	2013	Active	Chemicals	57,600	-	8,500	8,500	-	-	8,500	8,500	8,500
33416	2013	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	250	-	250	250	-	-	250	250	250
			<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>10,367,098</b>	<b>2,748,294</b>	<b>1,282,554</b>	<b>4,030,848</b>	<b>640,594</b>	<b>129,560</b>	<b>3,390,253</b>	<b>1,152,994</b>	<b>3,260,694</b>

**Investments Committed pre-FY13 but active during FY13-17**

Project ID	CMT FY	Project Status	Primary Sector Name	Project Size	Original Loan	Original Equity	Original CMT	Loan Cancel	Equity Cancel	Net Loan	Net Equity	Net Comm
30345	2012	Active	Finance & Insurance	1,589	-	1,589	1,589	-	-	1,589	1,589	1,589
30502	2012	Active	Utilities	20,000	16,000	4,000	20,000	8,350	-	11,650	4,000	11,650
31231	2012	Active	Chemicals	72,666	47,105	25,000	72,105	-	-	72,105	25,000	72,105
31454	2012	Active	Health Care	20,000	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000
31866	2012	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	40,000	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000
32523	2012	Active	Finance & Insurance	6,302	-	6,302	6,302	-	0	6,302	6,301	6,301
28916	2011	Active	Finance & Insurance	2,121	-	2,121	2,121	-	-	2,121	2,121	2,121
29089	2011	Active	Agriculture and Forestry	42,591	-	9,591	9,591	-	-	9,591	9,591	9,591

Project ID	CMT FY	Project Status	Primary Sector Name	Project Size	Original Loan	Original Equity	Original CMT	Loan Cancel	Equity Cancel	Net Loan	Net Equity	Net Comm
29998	2011	Active	Industrial & Consumer Products	75,000	-	75,000	75,000	-	743	75,000	74,257	74,257
30021	2011	Active	Pulp & Paper	250,063	-	15,279	15,279	-	-	15,279	15,279	15,279
30190	2011	Active	Transportation and Warehousing	10,000	-	9,000	9,000	-	972	9,000	8,028	8,028
30599	2011	Active	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	25,000	-	25,000	25,000	-	10,000	25,000	15,000	15,000
30636	2011	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	20,000	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000
30850	2011	Active	Finance & Insurance	17,644	-	17,644	17,644	-	50	17,644	17,594	17,594
26449	2010	Active	Finance & Insurance	21,968	-	21,279	21,279	-	60	21,279	21,219	21,219
28702	2010	Active	Finance & Insurance	5,770	-	5,770	5,770	-	702	5,770	5,069	5,069
28865	2010	Active	Electric Power	258,663	45,000	10,000	55,000	13,000	-	42,000	10,000	42,000
28915	2010	Active	Finance & Insurance	1,257	-	1,257	1,257	-	-	1,257	1,257	1,257
29038	2010	Active	Finance & Insurance	36,619	-	36,619	36,619	-	345	36,619	36,273	36,273
26288	2009	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	15,000	-	15,000	15,000	-	-	15,000	15,000	15,000
26586	2009	Active	Electric Power	73,528	23,200	10,000	33,200	7,200	-	26,000	10,000	26,000
27874	2009	Active	Industrial & Consumer Products	520,000	50,000	-	50,000	-	-	50,000	-	50,000
28062	2009	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	25,000	-	25,000	25,000	-	-	25,000	25,000	25,000
25511	2008	Active	Finance & Insurance	331,128	-	32,345	32,345	-	-	32,345	32,345	32,345
25803	2008	Active	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	36,000	-	11,000	11,000	-	-	11,000	11,000	11,000
25940	2008	Active	Finance & Insurance	7,151	-	1,059	1,059	-	-	1,059	1,059	1,059
26090	2008	Active	Oil, Gas and Mining	204,000	25,000	15,000	40,000	-	-	40,000	15,000	40,000
26239	2008	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	15,000	-	10,000	10,000	-	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
26673	2008	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	5,000	5,000	5,000
25364	2007	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	-	30,000	30,000	30,000
26096	2007	Active	Finance & Insurance	75,000	786,902	-	786,902	-	-	786,902	-	786,902

Project ID	CMT FY	Project Status	Primary Sector Name	Project Size	Original Loan	Original Equity	Original CMT	Loan Cancel	Equity Cancel	Net Loan	Net Equity	Net Comm
24816	2006	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	25,000	-	25,000	25,000	-	-	25,000	25,000	25,000
24835	2006	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	20,000	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000
25024	2006	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	20,000	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000
23574	2005	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	5,000	-	4,680	4,680	-	6	4,680	4,674	4,674
23745	2005	Active	Food & Beverages	17,676	-	17,676	17,676	-	14	17,676	17,661	17,661
23943	2005	Active	Finance & Insurance	57,875	-	57,875	57,875	-	202	57,875	57,672	57,672
24059	2005	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	18,000	-	18,000	18,000	-	-	18,000	18,000	18,000
10044	2001	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	6,000	-	6,000	6,000	-	1,498	6,000	4,503	4,503
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>2,433,609</b>	<b>993,207</b>	<b>649,085</b>	<b>1,642,292</b>	<b>28,550</b>	<b>14,594</b>	<b>1,613,742</b>	<b>634,491</b>	<b>1,599,148</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>12,800,707</b>	<b>3,741,501</b>	<b>1,931,639</b>	<b>5,673,140</b>	<b>669,144</b>	<b>144,153</b>	<b>5,003,995</b>	<b>1,787,486</b>	<b>4,859,842</b>

Source: IFC Project Extract as of 2-28-19

Net Commitment = Original CMT less Loan and Equity Cancellation

**Annex Table 11: List of IFC Advisory Services in China  
Advisory Services Approved in FY13-17**

Project ID	Project Name	Impl Start FY	Impl End FY	Project Status	Primary Business Line	Total Funds Managed by IFC, \$
601776	Yichang Municipality PPP MOU	2017	2019	ACTIVE	CPC	70,000
601105	Xinjiang Waste Water Treatment	2016	2017	TERMINATED	CPC	1,781,592
592067	China Rural and Microfinance Development Project	2014	2019	ACTIVE	FIG	2,762,720
599555	Green Building Regulation China Project	2014	2018	CLOSED	EPS	2,394,634
599835	China Poultry Food Safety - New Hope Liuhe	2014	2015	TERMINATED	MAS	130,000
600170	China Emissions Trading	2014	2017	TERMINATED	FIG	738,313
581867	Energy & Water Solutions (EWS) for Corporates	2013	2018	ACTIVE	MAS	3,983,929
586187	China Digital Financial Services	2013	2019	ACTIVE	FIG	2,981,439
588747	China Financial Infrastructure Development	2013	2016	HOLD	EFI	1,450,000
598367	China Rural Collateral Reform	2013	2020	ACTIVE	EFI	2,903,839
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>19,196,466</b>

**Advisory Services Approved pre-FY13 but active during FY13-17**

Project ID	Project Name	Impl Start FY	Impl End FY	Project Status	Primary Business Line	Total Funds, \$
574367	Xinjiang MCC TA	2012	2016	CLOSED	FIG	1,169,948
582807	TA to Puhui Rural Guarantee Company	2012	2015	DROPPED	FIG	509,078
585507	China Climate Finance Advisory	2012	2020	ACTIVE	FIG	9,614,785
588467	China RMS Credit Reporting Development	2012	2019	ACTIVE	EFI	1,608,661
591367	Environment and Social Risk Management for FIs in China	2012	2020	ACTIVE	ESG	3,803,820
555466	Accion Inner Mongolia Microfinance Company	2011	2013	CLOSED	A2F	1,056,277
563028	SI_China Green Securities	2011	2013	TERMINATED	SBA	912,000
576567	China Personal Bankruptcy Law Phase II	2011	2013	DROPPED	A2F	200,000
577107	China Microfinance Advisory Program II	2011	2014	HOLD	FIG	2,400,000
579607	Beichuan VTB TA	2011	2016	CLOSED	FIG	1,105,335
568087	Harbin Bank VTB Network	2010	2013	CLOSED	A2F	908,838
570087	TA to Renshou VTB	2010	2014	CLOSED	FIG	737,090
573007	TA to CFPA Microfinance Transformation	2010	2013	CLOSED	A2F	1,081,310
561188	CT I-Horizon	2009	2014	TERMINATED	SBA	2,249,600
563847	CT I e-Cube Technologies Ltd.	2009	2016	DROPPED	SBA	1,256,170
565612	Sichuan CCBs TA	2009	2014	CLOSED	FIG	1,006,611
548525	China Microfinance Pilots	2007	2013	CLOSED	A2F	1,085,997
556025	Panel Board Holding	2007	2013	TERMINATED	SBA	2,189,669
523295	China Utility-Based Energy Efficiency Finance Program	2006	2013	CLOSED	A2F	22,441,036
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>55,336,225</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>74,532,691</b>

Source: IFC AS 2-28-19

**Annex Table 12: IFC net commitment activity in China, FY13 - FY17**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
<b>Long-term Investment Commitment</b>						
Collective Investment Vehicles	(1,505,984)	60,013,269	(973,216)	51,381,054	5,000,000	113,915,123
Other CTT Sectors	-	5,000,000	212,795	21,523,624	15,000,000	41,736,419
Telecom, Media, and Technology	5,999,800	13,401,360	5,162,293	(4,820,600)	(1,879)	19,740,974
Financial Markets	361,072,721	395,940,081	454,453,087	(15,948,170)	138,639,372	1,334,157,092
Trade Finance*						
Infrastructure	132,000,000	(50,000,000)	74,991,745	189,779,074	31,649,950	378,420,770
Oil, Gas & Mining	75,000,000	(2,000,000)	161,000,000	(46,000,000)	-	188,000,000
Agribusiness & Forestry	79,992,458	154,727,100	122,233,755	28,677,389	129,239,942	514,870,643
Health, Education, Life Sciences	46,662,087	(25,303,159)	57,589,195	53,315,498	63,530,498	195,794,118
Manufacturing	44,567,500	54,766,070	51,002,702	22,000,000	195,000,000	367,336,272
Other MAS Sectors	20,000,000	20,000,000	3,800,000	-	30,000,000	73,800,000
Tourism, Retail, Construction & Real Estates (TRP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>763,788,582</b>	<b>626,544,721</b>	<b>929,472,355</b>	<b>299,907,871</b>	<b>608,057,883</b>	<b>3,227,771,411</b>
Total Short-term Finance/Trade Finance / Average Outstanding Balance (GTFP)	117,086,596	112,944,550	30,173,105	-	-	260,204,251

Source: IFC Cubes Company Portfolio Daily 5/31/19

Note: \*IFC began reporting average outstanding short-term commitments (not total commitments) in FY15 and no longer aggregates short-term commitments with long-term commitments. IEG uses net commitment number for IFC's long-term investment. For trade finance guarantees under GTFP, average commitment numbers have been used.

**Annex Table 13: List of MIGA Activities in China, 2013-2016 (\$, millions)**

ID	Contract Enterprise	FY	Project Status	Sector	Investor	Max Gross Issuance
11824	Aqualyng Cangzhou Seawater Desalination Project	2016	Active	Water & Wastewater	Singapore	10
<b>Total</b>						<b>10</b>

Source: MIGA 5-30-19