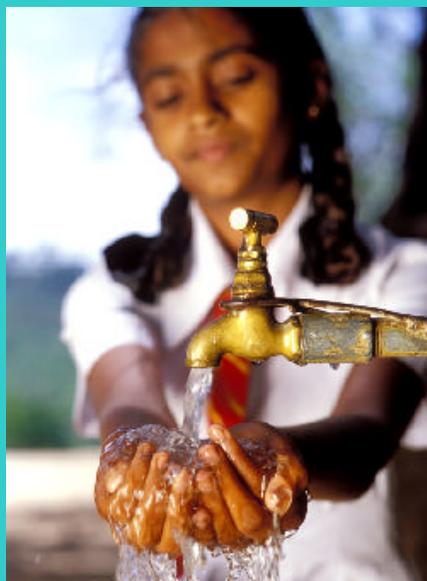


BANK-NETHERLANDS WATER PARTNERSHIP

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION WINDOWS



PROGRESS REPORT FIRST SEMESTER, 2004

JANUARY 1 – JUNE 30, 2004



Bank-Netherlands Water Partnership -Water Supply and Sanitation Windows

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BANK NETHERLANDS WATER PARTNERSHIP

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SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

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1. THE BANK-NETHERLANDS WATER PARTNERSHIP – WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION WINDOWS

The mission of the Bank-Netherlands Water Partnership (BNWP) is to improve delivery of water supply and sanitation services to the poor.

The partnership enhances performance of World Bank operations in the water supply and sanitation sector and supports a broad sector reform agenda with a strong poverty focus. BNWP activities center on providing support to solve immediate problems with actual cases, testing policy and service delivery innovations, and plugging gaps in existing knowledge in the WSS sector as a whole.

The BNWP is managed as a cohesive program based on good quality projects and activities, and is complementary to other sources of funding. BNWP projects are targeted interventions that support implementation of structural changes. A typical project fosters South-South collaboration and includes pilots in the field. All project proposals are quality-assured through peer review by reviewers chosen from within and outside the World Bank.

More details on the work done by BNWP are available at www.worldbank.org/watsan/bnwp or by writing to bnwp@worldbank.org.

2. THE SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

2.1 PURPOSE

This *Semi-Annual Progress Report* outlines the progress in work of the Water Supply and Sanitation Windows of the Bank-Netherlands Water Partnership during the first semester of 2004 (January 1 to June 30, 2004). The purpose of the Semi-Annual Progress Report is to:

* Front page photo credits: Zita Lichtenberg/World Bank (top), D. Sansoni/World Bank (bottom)

- report outputs and activities of the various BNWP projects and activities
- report disbursements that allows comparison with outputs
- facilitate identification of links and common interests between various projects of BNWP
- increase transparency of BNWP operations.

2.2 STRUCTURE OF THE SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

The Semi-Annual Progress Report is organized with a *main text* with an *annex* giving the detailed progress reports for each project and activity.

3. KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SEMESTER

During the January-June 2004 period, BNWP projects and activities remained at cruising speed, with several of the flagship projects advancing rapidly toward finalization. As a follow up to a review of the BNWP portfolio, it was decided to (i) approve additional funding for two BNWP projects, (ii) adjust in a downward direction the funding for another two projects, and (iii) give special priority to sanitation as well as strong gender and poverty components in the allocation of the remaining BNWP funds.

3.1 NEW PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

No new projects or activities were approved and/or begun during the period.

3.2 CLOSED PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

The following projects and activities were finalized in this semester:

- Assessing Resource Flows for Water Supply and Sanitation within a PRSP Framework (#061) – The main objective of this activity was to develop a framework to assess the flow of resources for WSS and their link to sector reforms. The activity was carried out in two phases. During phase one, fieldwork was undertaken to assess resource flows in the Ethiopian WSS sector. A framework was developed and field-tested in Ethiopia, providing input to the chapter on WSS in the Public Expenditure Review (PER). In the second phase, the framework was generalized as a model for other countries in Sub Saharan Africa for incorporating WSS in standard reviews that underpin emerging programmatic approaches. Ethiopia's WSS sector benefited from the activity's contribution to the preparation of the PER chapter as well as input into the preparation of a large-scale WSS project.

3.3 EVENTS

During the period, the BNWP sponsored or provided input to the following events:

- During Water Week 2004 (February 24-26, 2004, Washington DC) eight sessions were mainly based on BNWP projects and activities. The sessions were well attended (50-120 participants) and highly interactive. The sessions included:
 - How to Engage with the Public and Private Sectors in Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (BNWP #033, BNWP #059)
 - Giving Voice to Consumers (BNWP Project #006)
 - Prospects of Water Desalination in the Middle East and Central Asia (BNWP #012)
 - Strengthening the Role of the Local Private Sector in Delivery of WSS Services (BNWP #074)
 - Financing Infrastructure Part II: Leveraging Finance for Water Supply and Sanitation (BNWP #080)
 - Hygiene Promotion: How to Drive the Message Home (BNWP Project #008)
 - Someone Has to Pay for It (Part I): Cost Recovery and Subsidies for Water Supply (BNWP #055)
 - Sustainability of Rural Water Supply Systems: Monitoring and Follow-up Support (BNWP #007)

- The preliminary draft of the updated toolkit on public-private participation in the WSS sector (BNWP #059) was reviewed by sector experts in a half-day workshop (February 2004, Washington DC).

- A workshop where findings from the study *Consumer Cooperatives: An Alternative Institutional Model for Delivery of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Services?* (BNWP #081) were presented and discussed with sector professionals (May 2004, Washington, DC).

- Preliminary findings from BNWP #033 *Modes of Engagement with Public Sector WSS in Developing Countries* were presented at an internal workshop. Sector experts provided comments on the findings and suggestions for further work (March 2004, Washington, DC).

- Findings from the BNWP #006 *Urban WSS Sector Reform: Building Capacity for Civil Society Engagement* were presented to consumer organizations at a workshop in Dakar, Senegal, in March 2004. Information and input provided from consumer organizations during the workshop has been included in a report synthesizing the lessons learned from the project. The report is expected to be published in the second half of 2004.

- A workshop was organized under BNWP #057 *Market Development for Private Water Utility Management in the Europe and Central Asia Region* (May 6, 2004, Washington DC). At the workshop, results from a market survey of international companies were presented and discussed.

- In a workshop sponsored under BNWP #007 *Follow-Up Support to Communities after Construction of RWSS Facilities* findings were presented from a literature review investigating post-construction sustainability factors in RWSS projects and analytical

approaches to measuring sustainability (February 2004, Washington DC). The literature review is a precursor to a multi-country field study to be carried out during the second phase of the project.

- A workshop presenting the first results of research conducted under BNWP #062 *Methodology of Baseline Analysis of Water Distribution Performance* and BNWP #083 *Public Reporting WSS Utilities on Consumer-Oriented Issues* was held in June, 2004 (Washington, DC). The BNWP research presented dealt with the development of an appropriate monitoring framework for regulatory oversight of water utilities.
- Findings from the regional desalination study under BNWP #012 *Trends in the Desalination Market in the Middle East and Central Asia* were presented in a keynote speech at the "Desalination Strategies in South Mediterranean Countries" Conference, held in Marrakech, Morocco, May 30–June 3, 2004.

3.4 PUBLICATIONS

Publications from projects and activities included:

- The report Can the Principles of Franchising be Used to Improve Water Supply and Sanitation Services? A Preliminary Analysis was published as part of the World Bank's Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Board Discussion Paper Series. The publication is available in hardcopy and via BNWP's website at www.worldbank.org/watsan/bnwp.

The *Urban WSS Sector Reform: Building Capacity for Civil Society Engagement* project (BNWP #006) finalized the report "Moving from Protest to Proposal: Building the Capacity of Consumer Organizations to Engage on Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Reform". The report synthesizes the lessons learned from the project. The synthesis report will be published in English and French and was at the end of the reporting period being prepared for printing.

As BNWP projects and activities proceed with implementation and are finalized, a substantial number of outputs are becoming available. During the period, the BNWP management team developed a strategy for the publication and dissemination of these outputs. In addition to the above listed Sector Board Discussion Paper, another six BNWP reports had undergone editing and were awaiting publication at the end of the period. Of the six reports, one is expected to be published in the *WSS Sector Board Discussion Paper* series and the remaining five in the upcoming *Water and Sanitation Working Notes* series.

3.5 IMPACT ON WORLD BANK OPERATIONS

During the reporting period, BNWP-funded work has continued to positively impact World Bank operations both in terms of broad sector approaches and in terms of specific support to client countries.

Over the past 12 months, the World Bank Group's (WBG) infrastructure business model has evolved to respond to changes in the environment in which the Bank operates, with significant inputs from BNWP work. The World Bank's Infrastructure Action Plan presents a new infrastructure business model and sets out a series of measures to revitalize the WBG's infrastructure business. Key inputs from BNWP flagship projects and activities into the development of the revised business model in the WSS sector include:

- Lessons learned from BNWP's project on *Modes of Public Engagement in WSS* (BNWP #033) informs approaches to operating across the entire spectrum of public and private. These new approaches have been documented in *Operational Guidance Note for World Bank Group Staff -- Public and Private Sector Roles in Water Supply and Sanitation*, which was published in April 2004. At the same time the update of the Toolkit for Public Private Partnership in the water supply and sanitation sector (BNWP #059) will help to operationalize new approaches at the private end of the spectrum, with a specific focus on interventions to benefit the poor.
- The ongoing activity on the *Distributional Impact of Utilities Subsidies* (BNWP #055) is supporting the implementation of the new WBG approach to cost recovery. The new WBG approach maintains cost recovery as a goal, while allowing for greater flexibility in determining the period of time over which to obtain this goal. The results of the state-of-the-art synthesis of recent empirical research on the distributional impact of utilities subsidies are expected inform design and sequencing of subsidy schemes.
- The BNWP-sponsored *Comparative Review of Risk Mitigation Instruments and Design of a Framework for Financing Pro-Poor Water Investments and Sub-Sovereign Governments* (#080) has been a major force behind the recent increase in the WBG's direct financing to sub-sovereign entities, including the business development by the recently established Bank/IFC Municipal Fund and innovative approaches to support sub-sovereign entities in many new WSS projects, such as those in Colombia and the Philippines.
- The BNWP-sponsored *Toolkit for Rural Water and Sanitation Components in Multi-Sector Projects* (#042) enhances the quality and timeliness of multi-sectoral operations, including urban and rural development and environmental projects, accounting for approximately 50 percent of Bank lending in the WSS sector.

BNWP-funded projects and activities also played a positive role in relation to the WBG's lending portfolio, and directly enhanced the its support to client countries. For example:

- BNWP-funded seed activities on public-private partnerships to promote handwashing with soap (BNWP #008) have been mainstreamed in WBG operations in Ghana and Senegal and are being adopted in Bank operations in Colombia and Vietnam in the near future. The projects will scale up improvements in hygiene practices in these countries and are expected to result in positive health gains, in particular for poor women and children.

- The new Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Ethiopia, approved in May 2004, adopts innovative approaches developed under the BNWP *Towns WSS Initiative* (BNWP #043) and a BNWP activity to assess resource flows for WSS within a PRSP framework (BNWP #061). The Ethiopia project scales up approaches developed in BNWP to (i) improve institutional arrangements and capacity for planning, implementation, and management of WSS services in a decentralized environment and (ii) increase WSS coverage with improved efficiency, quality, and sustainability of services in urban and rural communities.
- The new National Urban Water Sector Reform Project in Nigeria (approved June 2004) benefited from the BNWP work on *Franchising in WSS in Large Urban Settlements* (BNWP #085). The project aims to improve reliability and financial viability of selected urban water utilities. The design of the project was enhanced through a workshop in Lagos in November bringing together over forty representatives of public and private entities. The workshop examined how the principles of franchising could provide decision-makers in Nigeria with an additional tool for transferring knowledge and best practices to the WSS industry.
- The *Study Tour from Lima Water Utility to Brazil on Peri-Urban Condominal Water and Sewerage Systems* (#084) enhanced the Lima Water Project. The project will provide first time water and sanitation service to 130,000 poor people in peri-urban neighborhoods. The BNWP activity informed the choice of use of innovative technologies to minimize cost by showing real life examples of working condominal systems.
- In Sri Lanka, BNWP Project #005 *Pro-Poor Transaction Design* sponsored workshops with civil society organizations (CSOs) to discuss steps for introducing private participation in Sri Lanka's management of water supply and sanitation systems. The Sri Lankan Government included CSOs as partners in consultation during the formative steps of their private participation arrangements. Planning meetings with CSOs served to provide guidance for future inclusion of CSOs in the formation of the private participation arrangements.

4. OVERVIEW OF PRESENT PORTFOLIO

The total value of the present portfolio of projects and activities is USD 6.2 million. This budget includes projects and activities that are approved by (the chair of) the Sector Board. In addition, pre-qualified projects under development amount to a budget of USD 595,000. The planned and actual disbursement per semester is presented in Figure 1.

The approved budget of USD 6.2 million leverages co-financing of USD 2.5 million from other funding sources. In the reporting period, unexpected high levels of leveraged funds resulted in lower than anticipated disbursements, as illustrated in Figure 1.

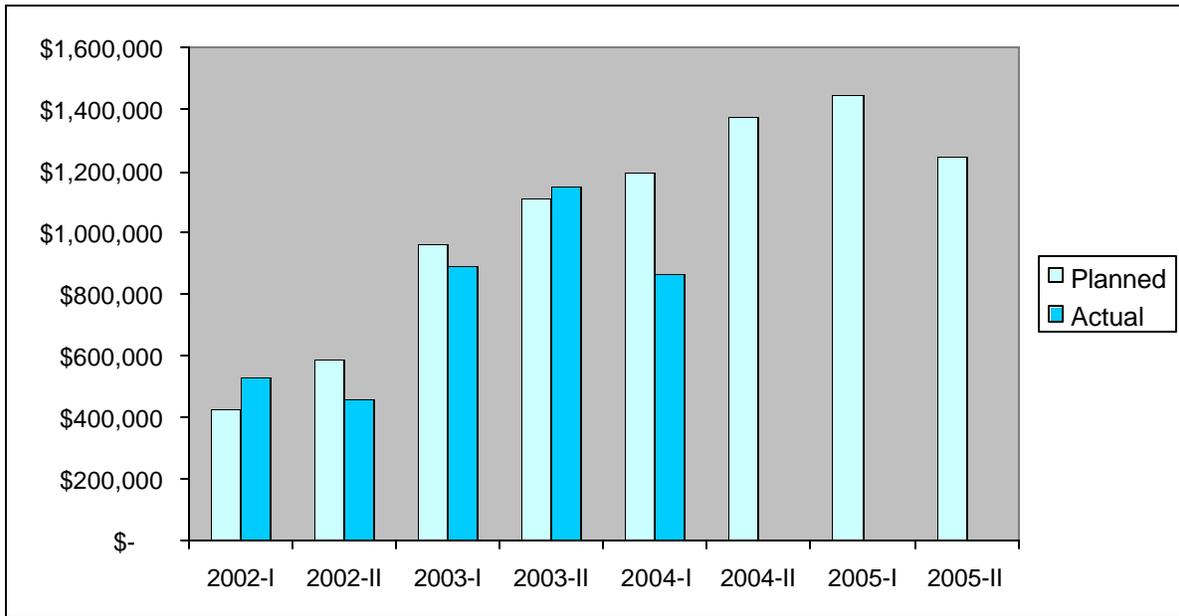


Figure 1: Planned and actual disbursement per semester.

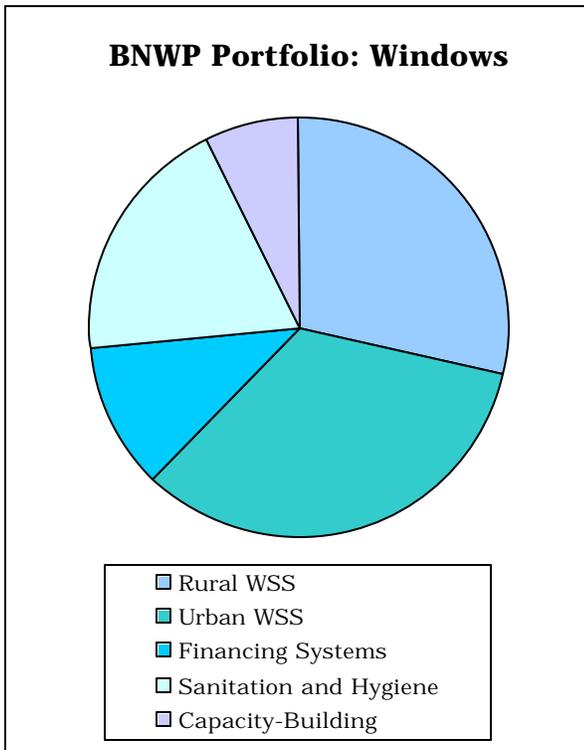


Figure 2: Breakdown of portfolio per window

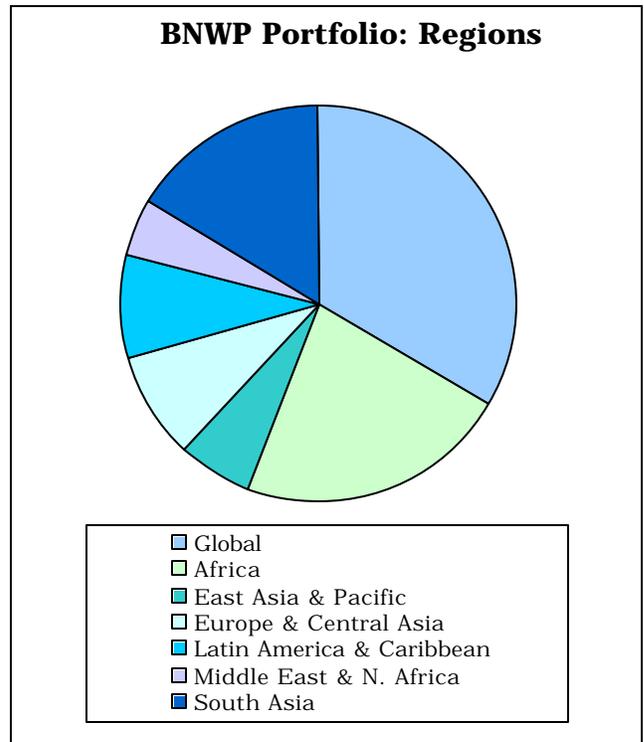


Figure 3: Breakdown of portfolio per region

The focus of the present portfolio is summarized in figures 2 and 3 (above). The majority of the portfolio is global or located in Africa or South Asia. This is in line with the needs for the Millennium Development Goals. BNWP-WSS sponsored initiatives are predominantly located within the rural WSS, urban WSS, and sanitation and hygiene windows.

5. FINANCIAL AND PROGRESS REPORT

Table 1 gives a specification of accumulated progress as well as disbursement per window.

Total disbursements for the period January 1 – June 30, 2004, reached USD867,414. This constitutes 73% of the planned budget for the first semester of 2004. Lower than anticipated disbursements were largely attributable to higher than expected leveraged funds, in particular for projects and activities in the Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion window for which USD200K of additional leveraged funds were made available.

The outputs achieved in the first semester of 2004 amount to 87% of the targets set for the semester. This number represents a weighted average of the individual project achievements, as specified in the annex. While four of five windows are performing as anticipated, performance for the *WSS in Rural Areas and Small Towns* window corresponded to 78% the semester target. The delay experienced under the *WSS in Rural Areas and Small Towns* window was attributable to a slow start-up of the implementation phase for BNWP Project #007 *Follow-Up Support to Communities after Construction of Rural WSS Facilities*. At the end of the reporting period, however, project implementation had been brought up to speed.

| Window | Performance (% of target) | Semi-Annual Budget (USD) | Disbursements | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | | | USD | % of budget |
| WSS in rural areas and small towns | 78% | 272,300 | 189,794 | 70% |
| Reform of urban WSS | 89% | 496,300 | 448,651 | 90% |
| Dev. of sustainable financing systems | 99% | 77,900 | 40,216 | 52% |
| Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion | 94% | 155,000 | 35,912 | 23% |
| Capacity-building | 92% | 139,000 | 102,069 | 73% |
| Program coordination | N/A | 55,000 | 53,481 | 92% |
| Grand Total | 87% | 1,195,500 | 867,414 | 73% |

Table 1: Progress and disbursements per window.

6. PLANS FOR THE NEXT SIX MONTHS

BNWP projects and activities will continue their solid progress in the second semester of 2004. Two BNWP flagship projects and several activities are expected to reach finalization during the next six months. BNWP will allocate remaining funds to new projects and activities, with a special focus on the area of sanitation and giving preference to innovative approaches emphasizing poverty and gender. The Partnership will continue its efforts within capacity-building and dissemination of outputs. We expect to have at least six publications ready and several others in the pipeline at the end of the upcoming reporting period, making available the expanded analytical work and exploration of new instruments carried out under the BNWP program.

ANNEX: OVERVIEW PER PROJECT OR ACTIVITY

| # | Title | Short description | Approved budget ¹ (USD) | Windows | Current status | Project period | Semi-Annual performance ² |
|-----|--|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 005 | Pro-poor transaction design; Upstream work for private sector participation and reform | Ensuring that urban water sector reforms involving the private sector are more effective at increasing access and service quality for poor consumers | 769,000 | Urban WSS | Operational | Nov 02 – Feb 05 | 80% |
| 006 | PPP in urban WSS: building capacity for civil society engagement | Addressing the role of civil society in public private partnership transactions and build capacity of key civil society groups, and policy makers to engage positively in the reform process | 229,250 | Urban WSS Capacity building | Operational | Nov 02 – Sep 04 | 100% |
| 007 | Follow up support to communities after construction of rural WSS facilities | Identifying the types of follow-up support to communities after the construction of rural water and sanitation Facilities that are needed to enable sustainability | 545,000 | Rural WSS | Operational | Nov 02 – May 05 | 77% |
| 008 | Public private partnership to promote handwashing with soap | Promoting partnership between the soap industry, public agencies and NGOs to provide soap and promote handwashing with soap to decrease diarrhoeal diseases | 850,000 | Hygiene & sanitation | Operational | Jun 02 – April 05 | 101% |
| 012 | Trends in the Desalination Market in the Middle East and Central Asia | Improving the understanding among Bank staff and clients in the Middle East and Central Asia of recent developments in the desalination industry | 456,000 | Urban WSS | Operational | Jun 02 – Oct 04 | 100% |
| 015 | Consultation workshop with African water operators in Dakar | Organizing a three day high-level seminar of African water policy decision makers to develop a roadmap on how to improve capacity of water ministries in implementing sector reform | 40,567 | Urban WSS | Closed | Feb 02- Jun 02 | N/A |
| 020 | State of the art hygiene and sanitation promotion component design of large scale RWSS programs | Supporting the implementation of effective instruments for improving hygiene and sanitation behaviours in rural communities in the context of large-scale rural water supply and sanitation projects | 530,000 | Rural WSS Hygiene & Sanitation | Operational | Jun 02 – Jun 05 | 85% |
| 021 | Addis Ababa International Conference “Water Supply and Sanitation Services in Small Towns and Multi-Village Schemes” | Organizing a conference to take stock of the lessons learned on water supply and sanitation in small towns and to launch the new BWNPP small town initiative | 50,000 | Rural WSS Urban WSS | Closed | Apr 02 – Jan 03 | N/A |
| 026 | Scaling up sustainable rural water supply services | Characterizing the necessary supporting environment for successful scaling up of sustainable rural water supply services, such as demand response approaches | 43,962 | Rural WSS | Closed | Feb 02 –Jan 03 | N/A |
| 033 | Modes of engagement with public sector WSS in developing countries | Developing better performing public sector water utilities in developing countries- identifying, categorizing and analyzing various international models for public sector water service provision | 628,000 | Urban WSS Capacity building | Operational | Jun 02 – Jun 05 | 90% |

¹ Approved budget = initial approved and adjusted budget.

² Semi-annual performance = Progress achieved on key activity/project outputs expressed as a percentage of planned progress on these outputs . (Indicator as developed for project management under GWP).

| # | Title | Short description | Approved budget (USD) | Windows | Current status | Project period | Semi-Annual performance |
|-----|--|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 042 | Toolkit for Rural Water and Sanitation Components in Multi-Sector Projects | Providing task teams with guidelines and tools for designing, implementing, and monitoring & evaluating RWS components in multi-sectoral projects | 46,842 | Rural WSS | Closed | Mar 02 – Sep 02 | N/A |
| 043 | Town Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative | Building appropriate models for service provision for town water supplies, by identifying, assessing and market testing professional support options for town water supply, and by investigating ways to aggregate towns | 1,030,000 | Rural WSS Urban WSS | Operational | Jun 02 – Jun 05 | 71% |
| 050 | Evaluation of Pro-Poor Subsidies for Urban Water Services in West-Africa | Assessing the effectiveness of the subsidy schemes used in Senegal and Ivory Coast in providing piped water supply to the poor | 50,000 | Financing systems | Operational | May 02 – Jul 04 | 100% |
| 051 | Developing a Flowchart for Renegotiations: Assistance to Argentina's Concession Contract Renegotiations Commission | Providing support to the Argentina's Renegotiations Commission in defining the renegotiation process, and renegotiation policies and strategy, and developing a flowchart on renegotiation that can be applied in other countries | 50,000 | Financing systems Urban WSS | Operational | May 02 – Nov 04 | 95% |
| 052 | Franchising in Water Supply and Sanitation | Investigating the potential of franchising as a means of providing water and sanitation services in small and medium sized towns and in marginal urban areas | 50,000 | Rural WSS Urban WSS | Operational | Jun 02 – Aug 04 | 100% |
| 053 | Good Governance to Improve Water Supply and Sanitation Services for the Poor | Developing a methodology to assess governance regimes in urban water supply and sanitation sector | 45,000 | Urban WSS | Operational | Mar 03 – Jun 05 | 64% |
| 054 | Development of an African Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy (phase I) | Assessing the state of sanitation and hygiene in Africa, sharing experiences and lessons learned by people and organizations working in this field, and raising the profile of sanitation and hygiene in Africa | 44,145 | Hygiene & Sanitation | Closed | Jun 02 – Aug 03 | N/A |
| 055 | Distributional Impact of Utilities Subsidies | Editing and publication of a book synthesizing recent empirical research on the distributional impact of utilities subsidies. | 50,000 | Financing systems | Operational | Apr 03 – Mar 05 | 100% |
| 057 | Market Development for Private Water Utility Management in the ECA Region | Assessing the possibilities of how to increase the number of players in the market, risks for the private sector and consumers | 50,000 | Urban WSS | Operational | Mar 30 – Dec 04 | 89% |
| 059 | Updating the toolkit for Public Private Partnership in the water supply and sanitation sector | Updating the toolkit for PPP in the water sector to include new development and increase focus on "pro-poor" design issues, small scale providers, and the use of output-based aid. | 50,000 | Urban WSS | Operational | Mar 03 – Oct 04 | 100% |

| # | Title | Short description | Approved budget (USD) | Windows | Current status | Project period | Semi-Annual performance |
|-----|--|--|-----------------------|---|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 060 | Improving efficiency and competition of WSS provision in medium and small municipalities in Brazil | Disseminating and tailoring the PSP Toolkit to the legal, regulatory and social situation of W&S at municipal level in Brazil | 50,000 | Urban WSS | Operational | May 02 – Aug 04 | 100% |
| 061 | Assessing Resource Flows for Water Supply and Sanitation within a PRSP Framework | Developing a framework to assess the flow of resources for WSS and their link to sector reforms. The framework will be developed in Ethiopia and generalized for use elsewhere. | 48,449 | Financing systems | Closed | Sep 02 – May 04 | 100% |
| 062 | Methodology of Baseline Analysis of Water Distribution Performance | Producing a flexible framework to help project officers and regulatory agencies to develop appropriate and cost-effective baselines for water utility performance | 50,000 | Financing systems | Operational | Sep02 –Oct 04 | 100% |
| 064 | Does Community Involvement Improve Performance of Water Supply Projects? Evidence from the Philippines | Looking into the household decisions to connect to the piped water system and an evaluating of the effectiveness of community/ user involvement in the design of water supply initiatives in the Philippines | 50,000 | Capacity building | Operational | Sep02 – Dec 04 | 90% |
| 066 | Sanitation Sector Study for Indonesia | Developing an action plan for sanitation in Indonesia, including assessment of existing situation and evaluation of existing incentives | 50,000 | Hygiene & Sanitation | Operational | Nov 02 – Jun 05 | 39% |
| 071 | Development of a Tool for Regulatory Oversight of Water Utilities: A Cash Flow Equilibrium Model (CFEM) | Developing a more generic dynamic financial model that can be utilized more generically and can serve as an important analytical tool for policy makers as well as professionals. | 32,000 | Financing systems | Operational | Sep 02 – Oct 04 | 100% |
| 074 | Improving Policy and Business Environments for Small Scale Providers of Water Supply and Sanitation Services | Enhancing the global understanding of SSPs, their importance in the water supply and sanitation sector, and the impact of the policy and business environments in which they operate | 35,000 | Urban WSS Financing systems | Operational | Dec 02 – Sep 04 | 100% |
| 077 | Potential for Domestic Private Sector Participation in Water Supply Service Delivery in the Europe and Central Asia Region | Exploring innovative methods for increasing private management of water supply and sanitation utilities that may open the domestic market for local players | 50,000 | Rural WSS Urban WSS Financing systems | Operational | Jun 03 – Feb 05 | 91% |
| 078 | Pro-Poor Design of Water and Sanitation Private Sector Participation Transaction in Mauritius | Assessing the social dimensions of the WSS services in Mauritius in order to address the specific needs of the poor in the design of a PSP option. | 46,000 | Urban WSS | Operational | Sep 03 – Oct 04 | 86% |
| 080 | Comparative Review of Risk Mitigation Instruments and Design of a Framework for Financing Pro-Poor Water Investments and Sub-Sovereign Governments | Enhancing water supply and sanitation service delivery by strengthening the use of risk mitigation instruments and facilitating lending to municipal governments. | 50,000 | Financing systems | Operational | Jun 03 – Oct 04 | 100% |

| # | Title | Short description | Approved budget (USD) | Windows | Current status | Project period | Semi-Annual performance |
|-----|---|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 081 | Consumer Cooperatives: An Alternative Institutional Model for Delivery of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Services? | Identifying and assessing consumer cooperatives in various sectors, with particular emphasis on the Bolivian experience in the WSS sector. | 34,200 | Urban WSS | Operational | Jul 03 – Dec 04 | 96% |
| 083 | Public Reporting by Water Supply and Sanitation Utilities on Consumer-Oriented Issues | Reviewing existing experience in, and developing a framework for, consumer-oriented performance reporting for the water sector. | 50,000 | Urban WSS | Operational | Oct 03 – Jan 05 | 95% |
| 084 | Study Tour from Lima Water Utility (SEDAPAL) to Brazil on Peri-Urban Condominal Water and Sewerage Systems | South-south knowledge exchange to facilitate sector reform and improve access to WSS services among the poor in Peru. | 46,000 | Capacity-Building | Operational | Oct 03 –Oct 04 | 100% |
| 085 | Franchising in Water Supply and Sanitation -- Phase 2: Large Urban Settlements | Investigating the potential of franchising as a means of providing water and sanitation services in large urban settlements, using Lagos, Nigeria as an illustration. | 48,900 | Urban WSS Capacity-Building | Operational | Oct 03 – Jan 05 | 95% |