



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

THE GEF TRUST FUND

Submission Date: 05/4/2009

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

GEF PROJECT ID¹: PROJECT DURATION: 48 months

GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID:

COUNTRY(IES): Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, West Bank and Gaza, Syria, and Tunisia, as well as other Arab cooperating countries

PROJECT TITLE: Regional Coordination on Improved Water Resources Management and Capacity Building (TA)

GEF AGENCY(IES): World Bank, (select), (select)

OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): Arab water council (AWC), Arab water academy (AWA), and relevant agencies of AWC member countries

GEF FOCAL AREA (S)²: International Waters

GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(S): IW-SP3 (see preparation guidelines section on exactly what to write)

NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT (if applicable): MEDITERRANEAN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SUSTAINABLE MED)

INDICATIVE CALENDAR*	
Milestones	Expected Dates mm/dd/yyyy
Work Program (for FSP)	07/01/2009
CEO Endorsement/Approval	04/01/2010
Agency Approval Date	06/01/2010
Implementation Start	07/01/2010
Mid-term Evaluation (if planned)	12/01/2012
Project Closing Date	07/01/2014

* See guidelines for definition of milestones.

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: is to help water managers in countries around the Mediterranean sea and across the Arab world understand water availability and consumption using consistent measures and methods so that data can be compared across countries. This understanding will enable decision-makers to improve management of water resources, as well as land and vegetation and help them deal with water scarcity, droughts, floods and the uncertainties associated with climate change. The project will allow the Mediterranean basin and the Arab world to benefit from the latest technologies and techniques to help them reduce environmental degradation and better manage their scarce water resources.

Project Components	Indicate whether Investment, TA, or STA ^b	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative GEF Financing ^a		Indicative Co-Financing ^a		Total (\$) c = a + b
				(\$ a)	%	(\$ b)	%	
1. Collection of data on water resources and related to other natural resources (e.g., water balance components, topography, land use/ cover, soils, etc) using a combination of on the ground and remotely sensed data collection approaches. This also includes	TA	Better understanding of water and other natural resources status in the Region, leading to better decisions made by resources managers, which in turn also leads to improved water resources management and reduced environmental degradation.	a) complete and better quality data of the status of water and natural resources of the Region; b) common data definition and standardized collection methodology; c) filled data gaps in order to calibrate new tools with complete and better quality data.	900,000	6	16,000,000	94	16,900,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Select only those focal areas from which GEF financing is requested.

establishing a network of temporary and/or permanent hydromet stations, including satellite receivers, to collect primary data to fill data gaps.								
2. Development of the Arab region's 'Water and Climate Nodes', including development of water and other natural resources management tools, including the Arab land data assimilation system (LDAS), and decision support tools	TA	a) Improved Arab LDAS data platform and model capability to provide enhanced services, including early warning, to the Region through utilization of near real time remote sensing data, algorithms and tools; b) Improved decision making regarding development and management of water and other natural resources through the use of decision support tools.	a) Establishment of three water nad climate nodes in the Region, namely in Egypt, Tunisia and Dubai; b) Better and complete information to help decision making in areas such as i) agriculture practices, ii) flood warning and mapping, iii) groundwater recharge and monitoring, and iv) drought prediction and monitoring; c) decision support tool developed for managing water resources at basin level-- involving multiple users from more than one country	1,100,000	5	21,000,000	95	22,100,000
3. Water and food security impacts from climatic variabilities and changes	TA	Better understanding of the MENA Region's climate and its likely change, and implications of such climate changes on water resources and food production in the Region	a) Better understanding of the climatology and hydrology of the Region (both historical trends and likely projections); b) optimal estimates of land surface hydrology (streamflow, ET, soil moisture, and groundwater recharge); and c)	586,545	4	15,000,000	96	15,586,545

			better food production estimate under an ensemble of climate change scenarios for the MENA Region by extending the activities to the Arab LDAS project.					
4. Spaceborne mapping of water use and drought Conditions	TA	Better understanding of water availability and consumption in MENA Region by expanding the capability of the Arab LDAS	a) improved capability of the Arab LDAS to simulate water balance and its components, especially ET and groundwater; b) improved prediction of drought and its impacts, especially in relation to food safety and early famine warning	890,000	6	15,000,000	94	15,890,000
5. Capacity building and thematic workshops , including using support to IW:LEARN for greater information sharing, learning, dialogue, innovation, partnerships, including creating a website consistent with IW: LEARN guidance, participation in IWLEARN activities.	TA	Build capacity and raise awareness on the level of water and other natural resources degradation and potential measures to mitigate such impacts.	a) About 60 staff obtained relevant short, medium and long-term training in similar fields, and in the use of latest tools and data collection and processing approaches (proportionally from each AWC member country and also from AWC and AWA); b) about 4 regional workshops held in which most regional players in the area of natural resources management participate, including from academia and research centers; c) periodical reports (quarterly reports, journal	1,380,000	13	10,000,000	87	11,380,000

			papers, annual reports, etc) published and disseminated; d) using IW: LEARN					
6. Encourage partnership and cooperation among AWC member countries on development and management of natural resources, including coastal zone management, international waters, and shared ecological zones	TA	a) Easy access to better quality and complete regional information on natural resources, including water, by each AWC member country for better decision making; b) better cooperation and partnership among riparian countries in managing their common resources (including water, ecosystem protection, etc); c) optimum utilization of resources gained through better cooperation among Riparian countries.	a) data and model sharing protocol developed; b) workshop held on integrated natural resources management in the region; c) formation and/or strengthening of regional/ riparian bodies on integrated resources development and management	488,000	16	3,000,000	84	3,488,000
7. Distributed hydrological information for water management in the Nile basin- This component will be implemented in collaboration with other ongoing activities (e.g., the recently approved NASA supported hydrological modeling using an LDAS approach in the Nile basin) to benefit from the synergy of the two initiatives and to have a	TA	Better understanding of water availability and consumption in the Nile Basin in order to facilitate improved decision making process	a) Complete and objective data of water balance components in the Nile basin (precipitation, temperature, ET, runoff, groundwater recharge, soil moisture storage)			1,600,000	100	1,600,000

complete picture of water resources issues in the basin and consequential implications on the Mediterranean Sea.								
8. Project management			300,000	31	435,000	69	735,000	
Total project costs			A5,644,545	7	B82,035,000	93	87,679,545	

^a List the \$ by project components. The percentage is the share of GEF and Co-financing respectively of the total amount for the component.

^b TA = Technical Assistance; STA = Scientific & Technical Analysis.

B. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE and by NAME (in parenthesis) if available, (\$)

Sources of Co-financing	Type of Co-financing	Project
Project Government Contribution	In-kind	5,000,000
GEF Agency(ies)	Soft Loan	75,860,000
Bilateral Aid Agency(ies)	Grant	1,175,000
Multilateral Agency(ies)	(select)	0.00
Private Sector	(select)	0.00
NGO	(select)	0.00
Others	Grant	
Total Co-financing		82,035,000

C. INDICATIVE FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT (\$)

	Previous Project Preparation Amount (a) ³	Project (b)	Total c = a + b	Agency Fee
GEF financing		5,644,545	5,644,545	564,455
Co-financing	30,000	B82,035,000	82,065,000	
Total	30,000	87,679,545		564,455

D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY (IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES)¹

GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
			Project (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
World Bank	International Wa	Regional	5,644,545	564,455	6,209,000
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
Total GEF Resources			5,644,545	564,455	6,209,000

¹ No need to provide information for this table if it is a single focal area, single country and single GEF Agency project.

² Relates to the project and any previous project preparation funding that have been provided and for which no Agency fee has been requested from Trustee.

³ Include project preparation funds that were previously approved but exclude PPGs that are awaiting for approval.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. STATE THE ISSUE, HOW THE PROJECT SEEKS TO ADDRESS IT, AND THE EXPECTED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED: The Arab Region is one of the most water stressed regions of the world, calling for improved water resources management (a combination of supply and demand management) to meet the dual challenge of increasing demand for water and to deal with climatic variability, change and drought. Most of the Region's countries cannot meet current water demand, and many face full-blown water crises. In addition, as the Region's economies and population structures change over the next few decades, demands for water (for municipal, industrial and irrigation) will change accordingly. For example, the per capita water availability is estimated to fall by half by 2050, with serious consequences for the region's already overstressed aquifers and natural hydrological systems (World Bank, 2007).

The hydrological scarcity is likely to worsen, especially with the additional likely impacts of climatic variability and change consequences. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports that there is an expected precipitation decrease over the next century by over 20% for large parts of the Arab world. The IPCC also reports that such reduced water availability will likely be associated with an increase in the frequency and severity of droughts. Although the data observations and modeling of future groundwater is poorly understood, the reduction in surface water from climate change in the MENA region will likely lead to much lower overall groundwater recharge rates.

In addition, the inherent spatial and temporal variability in the region's precipitation distribution is one of the largest in the world. The Arab Region is also prone to various critical physical and social water management challenges, including governance and water use efficiency (e.g., on and off-farm water management). Water use efficiency in the region is very low with irrigation efficiency in the Region as low as 50% (Droubi, 2008). The Region, despite its rich indigenous knowledge of adapting to water scarcity, has weak governance and social accountability structure to meet today's water needs—both in terms of quantity and quality. So far, the focus of adapting to water scarcity in the Region has been mainly through securing more supply by damming rivers and over-exploiting aquifers in the Region, some of which contain fossil waters. On top of this, water allocation to various sectors and users is rarely based on the principles of optimal objective. This is further complicated in the Region because the competitive uses and prevalence of river basins and aquifers that extend across boundaries engender political tensions between communities, stakeholders and countries. For example, more than 60% of the Arab world's water supply flows across international borders, requiring close cooperation and equitable appropriation of available water among riparian countries in order to avoid conflicts on shared waters. Mitigating and adapting to these physical and social water problems requires using existing resources more efficiently, which in turn also calls for more robust water resources management and planning tools.

Some countries have come to realize that the approach of securing supply is reaching its physical and financial limits and that a switch toward water demand management is needed (World Bank, 2007). A series of technical and policy changes to the water sector in most Arab countries is needed if they are to accelerate their progress towards water management and policy that meets the demands of the day and avoid the economic and social hardships that might otherwise occur. The changes include planning that integrates water quality and quantity and considers the entire water system; promotion of demand management—including virtual water trading; tariff reform for water supply, sanitation, and irrigation; strengthening of government agencies; decentralizing responsibility for delivering water services to financially autonomous utilities; and stronger enforcement of environmental regulations. These changes should help governments make the transition from a focus on supply augmentation and direct service provision to a concentration on water demand management and regulation of services.

With increasing population and economy, there will be a need to address industrial, municipal and diffuse source pollutions. A diminishing water supply sources and increasing demand are the recipe for widespread water pollution, leading to environmental degradation and risk to human health. Given many of the countries in the MENA Region border the Mediterranean Sea, implications of environmental and water quality degradation caused in these MENA countries will be felt in the Mediterranean Sea, which is an international water. Moreover, the implications of water scarcity, such as food shortage and water quality degradation will have direct impact on the safety and quality of life of other neighboring countries in the Mediterranean Region, necessitating a concerted effort from the Region's Governments to invest in the understanding of issues related to natural resources, with special emphasis on water; developing tools and techniques to better manage these available resources for the common benefit of the Region's

people; and building capacity of relevant staff in the MENA Region to better manage and develop resources using the principle of optimal efficiency.

In 2004, water resources experts across the Arab world came together and established the Arab Water Council (AWC). This non-profit civil society organization has members from water ministries, NGOs, private companies as well as international organizations and donors. It is dedicated to understanding and finding effective ways to tackle the water challenges that Arab countries face. The AWC also promotes regional coordination and cooperation. The AWC has strong governance structure and buy-in from its members. The AWC has so far organized many successful regional workshops and meetings that brought together water ministers from member countries and acclaimed technical experts from within the region and beyond to discuss on diverse issues. The AWC also has developed a website through which it disseminates information related to water resources of the Region. The Bank has been supporting the AWC since its inception. To carry out its mission, the AWC needs to provide services that are valued by its members. At its workshop in June 2008, AWC member countries have identified priority areas where the countries in the Region need help from the AWC. Examples of such services include better quality and complete datasets of natural resources (such as climate data--historical trend and likely projections into the future, assessment of water balance of the Region and of major basins, implications of climate change impacts on water resources, land use/ cover, topography, soils, etc at appropriate spatial and temporal resolutions); sharing knowledge and experience across riparian countries; standardizing data definition and collection as well as bringing the world's best expertise to bear on this huge challenge.

This project (in the form of a technical assistance--TA) proposes to address the abovementioned issues by a) collecting detailed information on natural resources, including climate (to understand its historical trend and likely future projections); water resources (to understand the availability of water and its consumption, especially in relation to changes in population, economy and the climate); soils and vegetation; and developing tools to be able to better understand the interrelationships between climate, soils and ecosystem response in the MENA Region thereby improving water resources management. This TA will be used as a catalyst in many Bank-funded projects in the Region (and other similar projects funded by donors and/or Governments of the Region) that have direct bearing on the viability of the Mediterranean Sea and livelihood of the MENA Region's people (e.g., Egypt Integrated Irrigation Improvement and Management Project-- USD \$303 million; West Delta Water conservation and Irrigation Rehabilitation Project--USD \$213 million; North Gaza Sewerage Treatment Plan Project--USD \$43 million; Tunisia PSEAU Project--USD \$150 million; and Gaza Emergency Water Project--USD 25 million). In addition, this TA will serve as a background for future projects development that have implications on improved water resources management and other natural resources conservation in the Region, including water management (e.g., equitable share of water resources among riparian countries, joint water projects development and management by riparian states, etc); and reduction of water pollution and land degradation by providing better quality and complete information, building capacity and providing state-of-the art tools to better understand the issues and manage them appropriately. Data and tools developed through this TA will also help monitor and evaluate completed and ongoing projects in the area of water resources management in the Region. The funding from the GEF will support actions focused on improved water resources management in response to climatic variability and its implications for water resources management, whereas the World Bank, in response to clients needs, would fund the actions related to adaptation to climate change.

The global environmental benefit, among which include improving the quality and viability of a large international water system--Mediterranean Sea--through improved understanding of water resources and coastal issues in the Region, leading to increased transboundary collaboration and development of appropriate measures to mitigate the problems; improved understanding of the climatic variability and change impacts in the Region, including policies and measures to cope with the implications of climatic variability and change impacts (e.g., drought and flood risks, water scarcity for consumption and food production, etc); and it also helps improve the safety and quality of life of millions of people in the Region.

B. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL/REGIONAL PRIORITIES/PLANS: Maintaining environmental quality, safety and quality of life, and adequate food and water are all priorities of each country in the Region. In addition, the priority of the Mediterranean Sustainable Development Program is also to maintain the environmental health of the Mediterranean Sea, with its biota; safety and quality of life of its people; and providing adequate food and water for the Region's people, which includes many countries of the MENA Region. This TA, by

providing better quality and complete information on natural resources of the Region, tools to better manage and develop these resources, and by developing the capacity of relevant staff in the MENA Region (the most important Region neighboring Mediterranean Sea) to collect, process and analyze appropriate information to help make learned decisions, has its priorities in line with those of regional and country priorities. This would help advance and implement effectively key priorities within the National Action Plans that countries have produced based on transboundary diagnostic analysis (TDA) and the Strategic Action Plans (SAP MED for land-based pollution and SAP BIO for biodiversity protection) through earlier GEF support for the Mediterranean Sea.

- C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH GEF STRATEGIES AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:** The proposed TA will generate data necessary for good water and natural resource planning. The data will be more accurate than at present and, because it will be generated consistently across countries, it will also be internationally comparable. The TA will develop tools and build capacity so that government agencies across the region can use that data to make better decisions and to inform the public about natural resource management issues. This data and tools will allow countries too make better decisions relating to water allocation, water use efficiency, water investments, soil and vegetation management, catchment protection and adaptation to climate change. In short it will allow the countries to protect some of the most vulnerable catchments that feed the Mediterranean and make decisions that will be more robust to the expected effects of climate change. Because the data is internationally comparable and generated by the best scientific techniques, it will help management of international catchments. These activities are all consistent with GEF strategies and programs. ”
- D. JUSTIFY THE TYPE OF FINANCING SUPPORT PROVIDED WITH THE GEF RESOURCES:** Each AWC member country will greatly benefit from this initiative, but because of the global common nature of such regional initiatives, a single country will not have the resources nor incentives to tackle issues that affect many riparian countries. In view of environmentally sustainable development, international action is a key objective cross sectoral and cross country and action at the regional scale is needed; using international latest scientific techniques which are applied in a large multi-county scale; and international water protection needs also international comparability. Therefore, a GEF grant financing has been proposed.
- E. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:** This TA is closely integrated with other World Bank-funded, Government-funded and other donors-funded initiatives at national and regional levels. The activities supported under this TA will help improve the understanding of natural resources status in the Region, including water resources (its availability and use); coastal ecosystem; and land resources (forest, soils, etc). Such data, provided through this TA, are also crucial for most projects in the Region related to water, climate change, and food production. That means, by providing better quality and objective information on water availability and consumption, climate, soils, land use/ cover, topography, etc., this TA will be a common domain for many ongoing and proposed projects in the Region. For example, all Bank-funded projects under "G" above and many more will need such information in order to: a) better implement the projects, b) monitor progress of project objectives and evaluate their impacts, and c) prioritize implementation of projects given some predefined targets. In addition, the capacity building and awareness raising initiatives supported under this TA will serve many other similar projects in the Region. This will help improve the decision making capability of resource managers to make the right decision, and improve the awareness level of the public at large on important issues related to natural resources, such as water, climate change, land degradation, environmental health, etc.

Moreover, this TA will be closely coordinated with the Mediterranean Action Plan of the United Nation's Environmental Program (UNEP-MAP) that is actively engaged in climate change impacts and adaptation issues in the coastal zone of the Mediterranean Sea. This TA, especially its training and capacity building component, will be coordinated through the Marseille Center in France to benefit from the global experience in water resources management, climate change impacts and adaptations, and databases and tools. The Arab Water Academy and Arab Water Council will also be playing significant roles to make the TA a success, in terms of, for example, providing information, coordinating trainings and workshops in concert with the Marseille Center, and encouraging partnership and collaboration among AWC member countries.

- F. DISCUSS THE VALUE-ADDED OF GEF INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THROUGH INCREMENTAL REASONING :** If funding through the GEF is not provided, there would not be better quality and objective information on water resources and tools for decision makers in the Region to better manage and develop natural

resources, including water; and adequate capacity to collect, process and analyze information to help make learned decisions related to natural resources management. Without good information, almost all investment decisions will achieve only sub-optimal results.

The proposed regional TA is already underway with limited resources from the Bank, AWC, USAID and NASA--some in cash and others in kind. Because of limited resources for the TA, the number of activities proposed and anticipated objectives are also very limited. However, because of proposed funding through GEF, the TA will be able to undertake many more critical activities (e.g., assessment of ET and groundwater in the Region, primary data collection for calibration and validation of tools, extension of Arab LDAS model to address issues related to, among others, drought, flood and early warning system) that help better understand the water availability and consumption in the Region, food production, environmental health, etc. especially in the context of likely climate variability and change impacts, and increase in population and need for water and food. The additional funding from the GEF will allow the TA to collect additional information to calibrate the tools developed under this TA, which will in the end improve the prediction capacity of such models and understanding of issues related to improved water resources management in the Region. The additional funding from the GEF will also support additional capacity building efforts within the the AWC and its member countries' staff to be able to improve their understanding of the problems and potential solutions, use of the tools, data collection and processing, etc. The proposed TA will also help identify viable projects that will help reduce environmental degradation, pollution of water bodies, and improve food safety and quality of life of the people in the Region.

- G. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED, AND IF POSSIBLE INCLUDING RISK MITIGATION MEASURES THAT WILL BE TAKEN:** There are some mitigable obvious risks that might undermine the achievement of the TA's objectives, including lack of cooperation among various stakeholders (AWC member countries) in order to share information. The TA is designed with in-built mitigation strategy by ensuring active cooperation among AWC member countries with incentives to share information across the board (better quality and complete data in exchange for sharing whatever is available at their disposal). The TA will also host multiple workshops and discussion forums to ensure continuous engagement of all AWC member countries, which will in the end facilitate easy communication and cooperation among various parties within the AWC. Also, countries may object to have their water resources monitored through this TA's initiatives. Most of the AWC member countries have already expressed interest in additional data collection efforts and will not object to the idea of monitoring their water resources. In addition, the objectives for the data collection will be explained in very detail to all parties to tame any suspicion. There is also a methodological risk of depending on climate change models to project future water availability and its consequences on food production. This will be partially mitigated by adopting an ensemble of models's results instead of using results from one single climate change model. In general, the uncertainty associated with emission scenarios, climate change and climate change models, downscaling models, and inherent climate variability will be accounted for while developing multiple future climate scenarios and their implications on various sectors, including water and agriculture.
- H. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT** This TA benefits from significant economies of scale. The model and the remote sensing are not scale-dependent. The climate downscaling analysis, similarly benefits from economies of scale. Local data collection and input as well as training of local staff do involve costs that increase with scale. However, because the project will work with the AWC, a regional body, as well as the operational teams of the Bank, it will involve the monitoring agencies of the key case study countries and therefore reduce the costs of collecting the ground level data. The high-level science involvement of this TA as well as the substantial training opportunities are also motivating the government officials to collaborate with the project and contribute government data. Therefore this TA can achieve an internationally comparable data system for the entire Arab world for little more than the cost of a similar system focused on just one country.
- I. JUSTIFY THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OF GEF AGENCY:** The World Bank has a comparative advantage due to: (a) its extensive experience in similar regional initiatives with good success rate (e.g., Indus River, Nile River, Senegal River, Niger River, etc.); (b) its convening power and working relationship with almost all countries in the Region; (c) its ability to leverage its investment with funding from other sources and mainstreaming of GEF interventions into Bank sectoral work and country strategies, as well as climate change adaptation and mitigation

plans; and (d) its ability to identify the right people to work on such challenging projects and linkages to investment operations targeting policy, technical, and governance aspects.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)


A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

(Please attach the [country endorsement letter\(s\)](#) or [regional endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Dr Safwat Abdel Dayem , Director, Arab Water Council			

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Steve Gorman World Bank		May 5, 2009	Kanta Kumari Rigaud, GEF MNA Regional Co-ordinator	202-473-4269	kkumari@worldbank.org