



IDA18: Implementation Status and Proposed Reallocations

Development Finance, Corporate IDA & IBRD (DFCII)

September 25, 2019

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Fiscal Year (FY) = July 1 to June 30

ASA	Advisory Services and Analytics	MAPS	Methodology for Assessing Procurement Systems
CEN	Country Engagement Note	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
CPF	Country Partnership Framework	MDB	Multilateral Development Banks
CPSD	Country Private Sector Diagnostics	MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
CRW	Crisis Response Window	MNA	Middle East and North Africa
CSIP	Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plan	MSME	Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
DPF	Development Policy Financing	MTR	Mid-Term Review
DSC	Deployable Strategic Capital	NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
EAP	East Asia and Pacific	PBA	Performance-Based Allocation
ECA	Europe and Central Asia	PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
FCS	Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations	PforR	Program for Results
FCV	Fragility, Conflict and Violence	PSW	Private Sector Window
FPN	Forest Policy Note	RMR	Risk Mitigation Regime
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	RMS	Results and Measurement System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	RPBA	Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments
GICA	Global Infrastructure Connectivity Alliance	RRA	Risk and Resilience Assessment
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	RSW	Refugee Sub-Window
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism	SAR	South Asia Region
GVC	Global Value Chain	SCD	Systematic Country Diagnostic
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	SDR	Special Drawing Right
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
IDA	International Development Association	SOE	State Owned Enterprises
IEG	Independent Evaluation Group	SUF	Scale-Up Facility
IFC	International Finance Cooperation	TAR	Turn-Around Regime
IFF	Illicit Financial Flows	TADAT	Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool
IMF	International Monetary Fund	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
IPF	Investment Project Financing		
JET	Jobs and Economic Transformation	WBG	World Bank Group
LCR	Latin America and Caribbean	WDR	World Development Report

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. **The 18th replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) sets out an ambitious agenda aimed at enabling progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).** The US\$75 billion envelope was underpinned by strong policy commitments and backed by innovative financing instruments, which positioned IDA and the World Bank Group (WBG) better than ever to meet the needs and demands of the world’s poorest countries. The ambition and financial strength of IDA18 was also a clear reflection of donors’ strong commitment to invest in ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity and advancing the “2030 Agenda”.

2. **This paper provides an update on implementation of IDA18 and proposes adjustments aimed at optimizing resource allocation in response to unmet demand.** At the second IDA19 replenishment meeting that took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from June 17 to 20, 2019, IDA Deputies and Borrower Representatives (Participants) requested an update on the status of implementation of IDA18. This paper summarizes overall implementation progress during the first two years of IDA18, and includes detailed annexes on IDA18 implementation and portfolio, the status of IDA financing windows, and progress on IDA18 Policy Commitments as well as development results of IDA countries as monitored by the Results Measurement System (RMS). Furthermore, in line with discussions at the IDA18 Mid-Term Review (MTR), Management is proposing adjustments to current IDA allocations to enable quality planning and preparation and optimizing deployment of IDA resources at a time with significant unmet demand.

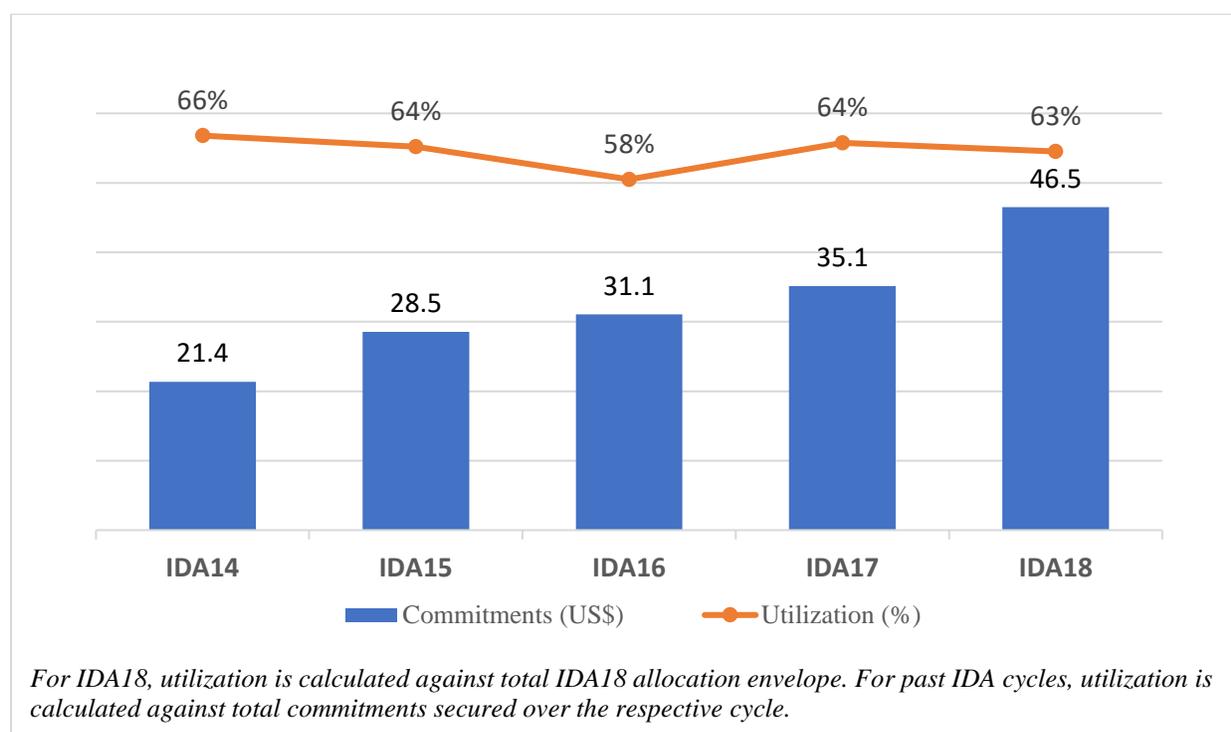
II. STATUS OF IDA18 IMPLEMENTATION

3. **The IDA18 package included several innovations, a larger resource envelope and an expanded strategic scope.** The IDA18 funding envelope is about 44 percent larger than the IDA17 envelope, new approaches and modalities have been introduced, the focus on FCS and crisis response has increased, and IDA18 has also introduced new windows. Two years into implementation, IDA18 continues to address strong client demand and deliver results in IDA countries. Delivery has been record-high and as of June 30, 2019, cumulative IDA18 commitments reached US\$46.5 billion,¹ representing a 32 percent increase compared to the first two years of IDA17 (Figure 1). Demand for IDA resources in Africa is stronger than ever, and commitments to most IDA countries in other regions have also increased substantially. Two-thirds of IDA18 resources have supported Investment Project Financing (IPF), and while the level of Development Policy Financing (DPF) remains stable, commitments for Program for Results (PforR) operations have doubled in share compared to IDA17. By the end of FY19, 72 percent of IDA18 national allocations had been utilized, representing the strongest demand for Performance-Based Allocations (PBA) over the last five replenishments. At 63 percent, overall deployment in IDA18 remains in line with past IDA cycles where utilization two years into each replenishment have ranged from 58 percent in IDA16 to 66 percent in IDA14.

¹ Overall IDA18 commitments include operations approved under the PSW. However, IDA18 operational delivery reporting excludes these allocations, as PSW operations are implemented by IFC and MIGA.

4. **The increased IDA18 envelope has enabled a substantial scale-up in commitments to IDA countries classified as fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCS),² Risk Mitigation Regime (RMR) countries, and Small States.** Compared to the same period of IDA17, the first two years of IDA18 have seen an increase in commitments to IDA FCS and RMR countries by 153 percent to US\$12.9 billion, of which US\$10.7 billion has come from IDA country allocations.³ This has been achieved despite the difficult security situation in some countries, such as Yemen. Similarly, for Small States, IDA commitments have increased by 168 percent to approximately US\$1.1 billion, of which US\$927 million has come from country allocations.

Figure 1: IDA Commitments – Two Years into IDA Cycle (US\$ billion)



5. **Gross disbursements have increased markedly during FY18 and FY19.** IDA18 disbursements have increased by 23 percent compared to the first two years of IDA17. As expected, there has been a slight decrease in the IPF disbursement ratio due to the natural lag between commitments of new resources and disbursements, which draw on commitments from previous (and smaller) replenishments.⁴ Management will continue to carefully monitor IDA disbursements.

6. **There has been solid progress across the IDA18 policy commitments, which provides a strong platform for more ambition and operational impact in IDA19.** As of June 30, 2019,

² IDA FCS refers to those IDA countries included on the Harmonized List of Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations. Currently, there are 32 IDA FCS countries, of which three are blend countries.

³ For IDA18, the figure includes support to IDA FCS and four RMR-eligible countries (Guinea, Nepal, Niger and Tajikistan). This regime did not exist in IDA17.

⁴ See World Bank (2016): *IDA18: The Demand for IDA18 Resources and the Strategy for their Effective Use*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group.

16 policy commitments had been delivered, and all the remaining are on track (Annex 3). The good progress on the Jobs and Economic Transformation (JET) Special Theme, including high-impact analytics, has helped to operationalize the IDA19 agenda and set the scene for delivering good country outcomes in IDA19. The Gender and Development Special Theme with its more focused approach under IDA18 has helped to further accelerate prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV), voice and agency, and setting the scene for continued progress on closing the gaps between women and men. On Climate Change, mainstreaming climate change is achieving broader impact, all policy commitments are on-track or delivered in support of systematic and targeted support, and IDA19 will drive an even more outcome-oriented approach with measurable and actionable commitments. Under the Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV) Special Theme, knowledge has been strengthened, and there has been a significant scale-up of financing to IDA FCS. Meanwhile, more needs to be done to fully tailor programming in FCV contexts based on analytics, and the staffing scale-up in FCS continues to require management attention. Lastly, the extra focus provided by the IDA18 Special Theme on Governance and Institutions, and despite challenging political economy considerations, particularly relating to state owned enterprises reform and illicit financial flows, has helped deepen IDA's work to strengthen core government systems thus allowing a more ambitious and results-driven approach to governance reform in IDA countries.

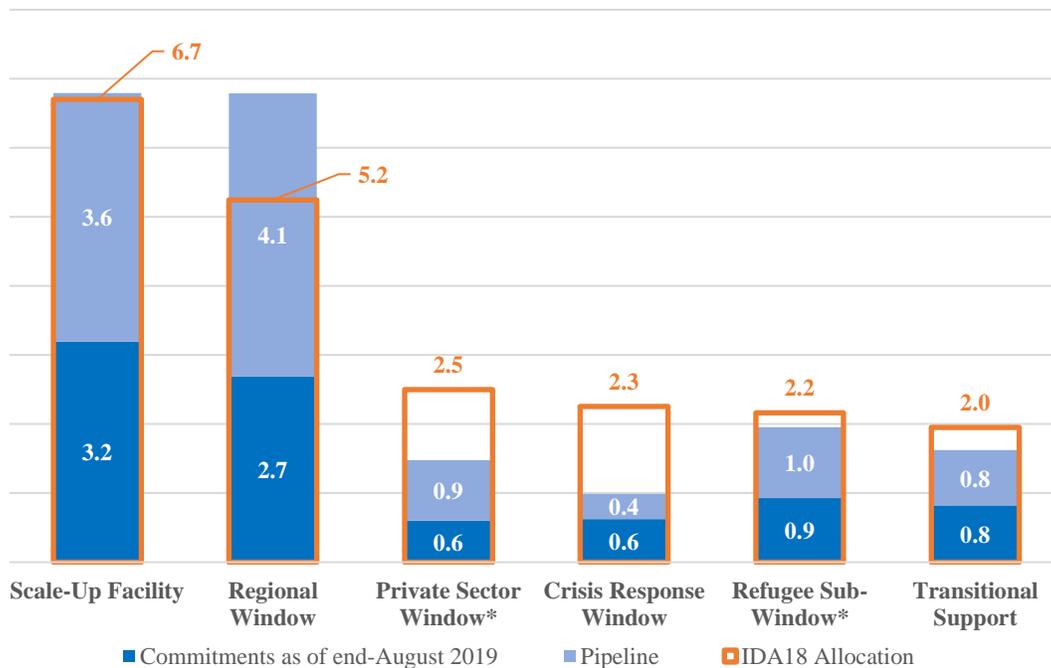
7. Significant results have been achieved by IDA countries during the first two years of IDA18, with some variations in progress across sectors. Through the support of IDA, there have been more than 35 million beneficiaries of social safety net programs (15 million of which have been women), about 24 million people have gained access to improved water services, 19 million people to improved sanitation services, 4.4 million farmers have adopted improved agricultural technologies, and more than 8.5 million people have received improved urban living conditions (see Annex 4). Furthermore, since FY18, more than US\$13.5 billion of private capital has been mobilized by WBG-supported operations in IDA countries, and more than 40 countries received support from IDA towards institutionalizing disaster risk reduction. Meanwhile, progress has been slower on a few indicators such as construction and rehabilitation of roads, and provision of health, nutrition and population services, as well as beneficiaries of financial services. This is partly explained by the gradual shift in the IDA portfolio in response to changing country contexts and priorities. The IDA19 RMS will reflect this gradual shift in the IDA portfolio.

8. IDA portfolio performance and financial sustainability remains stable, and Management is closely monitoring organizational and operational effectiveness. By the end of FY19, the percentage of satisfactory development outcomes of IDA operations stood at 81.1 percent, and Bank performance in IDA-financed operations (as a share of IDA commitments) reached 80.8 percent; both exceeding the RMS performance standard. Financial sustainability indicators, including the IDA Budget Anchor, measuring IDA administrative expense as a share of operational revenues, reached 98 percent in FY19, meeting the RMS performance standard. IDA's Proactivity Index, a key measure of the actions taken to resolve critical portfolio problems, continues to increase, reaching 82.3 percent in FY19, up from 79.9 percent in FY18 and 73.9 percent in FY17. Furthermore, all country strategies are now informed by Systematic Country Diagnostics (SCDs), and the time from project concept note to first disbursement has been reduced by 6.8 percent (9.4 percent for FCS). While the quality of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in IDA-financed operations has improved slightly (and more significantly in FCS), there is still scope

for further improvement. Recent changes to Project Appraisal Documents and Implementation Completion and Results Reports aim to strengthen results management. Combined with greater emphasis and accountability during implementation this is expected to further strengthen the quality of M&E. Management also continues to follow up on feedback from Client Engagement Surveys.

9. **While delivery continues to be solid and commitments are record-high, it will require a strong effort to deliver the IDA18 package in full.** There are areas where demand is stronger than anticipated, but also areas where resources are under-utilized (Figure 2). There continues to be strong demand for the Regional Program and the Scale-Up Facility (SUF), both of which received additional resources following the IDA18 MTR, and both are expected to use up the allocated resources by the end of IDA18. Demand for Crisis Response Window (CRW), the new Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities (RSW) and the new Private Sector Window (PSW) resources has been lower than anticipated during the first two years of IDA18, and these windows are not expected to fully exhaust allocated resources. This is also the case for Transitional Support, where Vietnam is not expected to fully utilize its allocation.

Figure 2: IDA18 Windows: Cumulative Commitments and Pipeline (US\$ billion)



* New windows introduced in IDA18

10. **Similarly, utilization of country allocations has varied across regions and countries, but with significant unmet demand.** In aggregate, demand for PBA financing has exceeded allocated amounts by more than US\$3 billion in early FY20. While IDA Management has reallocated US\$545 million in response to these requests, the significant demand in the Africa and South Asia regions calls for additional resources to finance the pipeline for FY20.

III. PROPOSED REALLOCATIONS

11. **The MTR meeting in November 2018 discussed the guiding arrangements for reallocating IDA resources to ensure that IDA18 resources are effectively deployed.**⁵ In line with feedback from the MTR, Management is consulting Participants on reallocations for endorsement at the Spring and Annual Meetings, followed by Board approvals as necessary. The objective is to ensure that resources available in a given replenishment are effectively addressing country demand, while maintaining the replenishment's strategic directions and policy commitments. As with past replenishments, Management also has some limited scope to reallocate IDA resources from countries that are unable to use them.

12. **Consistent with the guidance from the IDA18 MTR and to ensure that IDA resources respond effectively to unmet client demand,** Management proposes reallocations away from the following IDA windows and Transitional Support, as detailed below and in Table 1:

- a. **Crisis Response Window is reduced by US\$500 million:** As of August 31, 2019, US\$1.03 billion has been allocated. In the first half of IDA18, the demand for CRW resources was relatively modest, and as part of the package of post-IDA18 MTR adjustments, US\$750 million was reallocated from the CRW to address demand in other windows/country allocations. It is proposed to further reallocate US\$500 million from the CRW, which would leave US\$723 million for the rest of IDA18, including for the anticipated demand to address the ongoing Ebola crisis in the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- b. **Private Sector Window is reduced by US\$250 million:** Utilization of PSW has ramped up since the beginning of IDA18 with total PSW allocations reaching US\$603 million by August 31, 2019, supporting more than US\$1.5 billion in IFC investments and MIGA gross guarantees, and mobilizing US\$1.9 billion of investments from other financing sources, including the private sector. PSW is the first IDA Window implemented through IFC and MIGA. It required time and significant effort to establish the operational framework, develop project pipelines, and sensitize clients on the innovations and opportunities introduced by the window. After an initial ramp-up period with relatively slow uptake, the PSW is increasingly able to support more programmatic approaches, and implementation is expected to accelerate in FY20. PSW is expected to further improve resource utilization in IDA19, building on the lessons learned and results achieved in IDA18. A healthy pipeline of nearly US\$900 million as well as midstream opportunities of over US\$1 billion reflect strong demand to support a steady utilization of US\$700-800 million per annum consistent with a US\$2.5 billion envelope for IDA19.
- c. **Refugee Sub-Window is reduced by US\$400 million:** Overall demand for the RSW has been substantial and delivery during the first two years has been solid with nearly US\$927 million committed across 19 projects in 10 countries by August 31, 2019. The allocation to RSW was increased by US\$200 million to a total US\$2.2 billion as part of the post-IDA18 MTR adjustments. RSW financing and the accompanying dialogue have been

⁵ See World Bank (2018): *IDA18 Post-Mid-Term Review Amendments*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group. For detailed information on emerging challenges and lessons, please refer to World Bank (2018): *IDA18 Mid-Term Review: Implementation and Results Progress Report*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group.

instrumental in supporting countries' development responses to refugee management. Nonetheless, policy and programming have proven sensitive in some countries in recent months, with recipients requiring more time for programming and internal processing of RSW operations. Also, a couple of countries have not completed their eligibility process as planned. Due to these factors, commitments for the last year of the cycle have slowed, and combined with some pipeline uncertainty, the RSW is now expected to utilize US\$1.8 billion in IDA18. As the number of eligible countries may increase slightly in the coming years, the demand for RSW financing is expected to be significant in IDA19.

- d. **Transitional Support is reduced by US\$380 million:** US\$822 million of the allocation for Transitional Support has been utilized as of August 31, 2019. Bolivia and Sri Lanka are expected to utilize their allocations, while Vietnam in its efforts to manage its public debt strictly below 65 percent of GDP has borrowed less than initially expected during the IDA18 period. As a result, total utilization of Transitional Support is expected to reach US\$1.57 billion by end of FY20.

13. **Other windows and regimes are expected to fully utilize allocated resources.** The IDA18 Regional Program has doubled in size compared to IDA17, and delivery has been strong with commitments of US\$2.7 billion during the first two years and a solid pipeline for FY20. Similarly, with US\$3.1 billion in total commitments, SUF is poised for a strong delivery in FY20 and expected to fully utilize the US\$6.7 billion allocation. Somalia has remained on track towards clearance of its IDA arrears during FY19 and could access Turn-Around Regime (TAR) resources within FY20. Remaining unallocated IDA resources for potential TAR cases would be released for reallocations through the PBA along with resources released from IDA windows.

14. **Management seeks flexibility to manage CRW resources and the Syria set-aside by reallocating further resources in response to actual demand over the remaining months of IDA18.** The uncertainty of the situation in Syria, as well as difficulties of predicting crises and their financing call for some flexibility. Management is therefore seeking prior authorization to redirect resources from the CRW and the Syria set-aside that remain underutilized by February 29, 2020 through the PBA. If, beyond this flexibility, there is a need for additional reallocations, these will be presented for consultation with Participants for their endorsement at the Spring Meetings in FY20, followed by approval by IDA's Executive Directors. Should additional CRW financing be required for an unexpected large crisis for which funding cannot be sufficiently reallocated from other resources within the IDA18 financing envelope, Management could, with the approval of the Board, temporarily increase financing above the agreed IDA18 financing envelope, subject to IDA's capital adequacy constraints reflected in IDA's Deployable Strategic Capital ratio. Adjustments to a sustainable level of financing would then need to be made in future replenishments.

15. **Management proposes that the freed-up resources from the above reallocations are channeled to IDA countries through the PBA system.** The proposed reallocations maintain both the target ambitions for support to IDA FCS and the performance focus for IDA country allocations. Any additional reallocations of PBA resources to address unmet demand will be subject to internal review and will follow the existing inter-regional and intra-regional reallocation rules. Management will continue to provide updates on implementation progress/issues and pipeline development at the Spring and Annual Meetings of the WBG and the IMF.

Table 1: Proposed Reallocations of IDA18 Resources (US\$ billion)⁶

	Original Allocation	Allocation Post-MTR	Proposed Change	Revised Allocation
1. Concessional				
Country Allocations	52.4	53.1	1.6	54.7
<i>of which are exceptional allocations for:</i>			-	
- Notional allocation for Syria	1.0	0.4	-	0.4*
- Syrian refugees (Jordan and Lebanon)**	-	0.2	-	0.2
- Yemen	-	0.4	-	0.4
IDA Windows	11.1	10.8	(0.9)	9.9
Crisis Response Window	3.0	2.3	(0.5)	1.8*
Regional Program	5.0	5.2	-	5.2
Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities	2.0	2.2	(0.4)	1.8
Arrears Clearance	1.1	1.1	-	1.1
2. Non-concessional				
Transitional Support	2.8	2.0	(0.4)	1.6
Scale-Up Facility	6.2	6.7	-	6.7
3. Private Sector Window	2.5	2.5	(0.3)	2.2
TOTAL	75	75	-	75

* Resources from CRW and the Syria set-aside that remain underutilized by February 29, 2020 may be reallocated to IDA countries through the PBA system as explained in paragraph 14.

** In March 2019, the Board approved a US\$200 million exceptional allocation to Jordan and Lebanon on terms equivalent to IDA Credits on IDA Regular Terms for projects that principally and directly benefit Syrian refugees.

16. The proposed reallocations will modestly increase the concessional level of IDA18 financing. The reallocation of US\$880 million from Transition Support and the PSW is expected to increase the overall concessional level of IDA18 financing, since Transition Support and the PSW provide financing on terms that are less concessional than financing provided through PBA country allocations. Other reallocations from IDA concessional windows are not expected to impact the level of concessional level of IDA financing as the terms of financing provided through the windows generally align with the PBA country allocation terms. These changes in the level of concessional level of total IDA18 financing are not expected to have a significant impact on IDA's financial sustainability over the long term.

⁶ Based on IDA18 Replenishment rate of 1.40207.

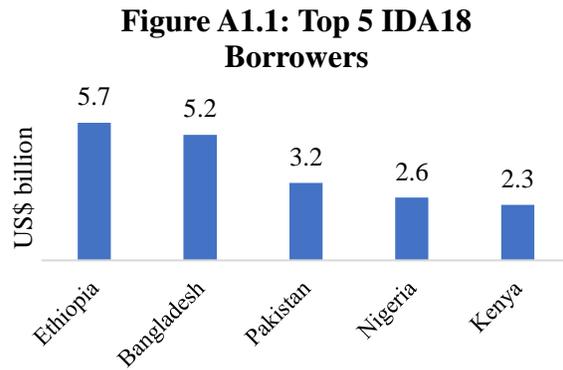
IV. ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

- a. Participants are asked to endorse the proposed reallocations of IDA18 resources from the CRW, PSW, RSW and Transitional Support to PBA country allocations.
- b. Participants are asked to endorse the proposed flexibility for managing additional reallocations of CRW resources and the Syria set-aside for the remainder of IDA18.

ANNEX 1: IDA18 IMPLEMENTATION AND PORTFOLIO

1. Implementation of IDA18 remains strong and continues to deliver on IDA18 innovations and development ambitions. During the first two years of IDA18, cumulative commitments reached US\$46.5 billion,⁷ meaning that 63 percent of total IDA18 allocated resources were utilized. This represents a 32 percent increase compared to the first two years of IDA17, and a 50 percent increase compared to the first two years of IDA16. With US\$27.1 billion, IDA-only countries account for 59 percent of IDA18 commitments, while Blend countries received US\$10.4 billion (22.7 percent), Gap countries received US\$6.3 billion (13.7 percent), and IDA-only inactive countries received 0.2 percent. IDA commitments to IBRD countries⁸ and financing for regional institutions accounted for less than five percent.

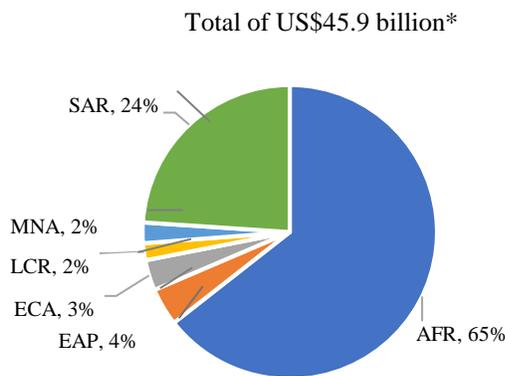
2. Together, the ten largest IDA18 clients account for US\$26.1 billion, representing 57 percent of total IDA18 commitments. The top five recipient countries (Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria and Kenya) have together received 41 percent of total IDA18 commitments.



3. IDA18 financing is varied across regions with highest demand from the Africa region. After two years of IDA18 delivery, the

Africa region (AFR) accounts for the largest share of IDA commitments (65 percent), followed by the South Asia region (SAR), with 24 percent of total IDA18 commitments, East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) with 4 percent, East and Central Asia (ECA) at 3 percent, and Middle East and North Africa (MNA) and Latin America and the Caribbean (LCR) both at 2 percent.

Figure A1.2: Regional Share of IDA18 Commitments



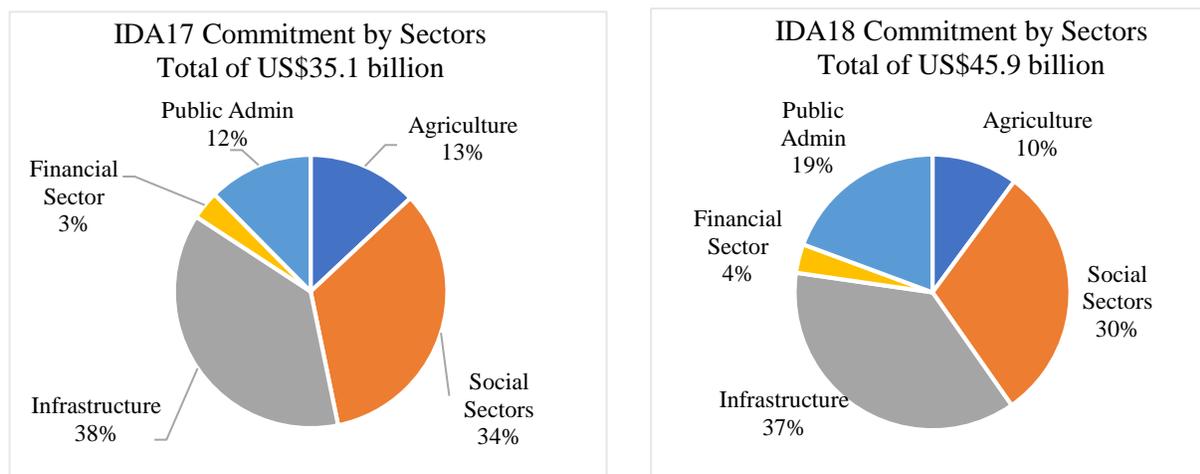
*Excludes PSW Commitments

4. IDA18 has supported projects across a wide range of sectors. The largest amount of funding has supported projects in the infrastructure sector (US\$15.5 billion or 34 percent of total), particularly energy and extractives (US\$7.5 billion). Twenty-eight percent of IDA18 commitments has financed social sectors (US\$12.7 billion), with the highest share financing education projects (US\$4.6 billion), followed by social protection (US\$ 4.3 billion) and health projects (US\$3.8 billion). IDA18 support to public administration has almost doubled compared to the same period in IDA17.

⁷ Overall IDA18 commitments include operations approved under the PSW. However, IDA18 operational delivery reporting excludes these allocations as PSW operations are implemented by IFC and MIGA.

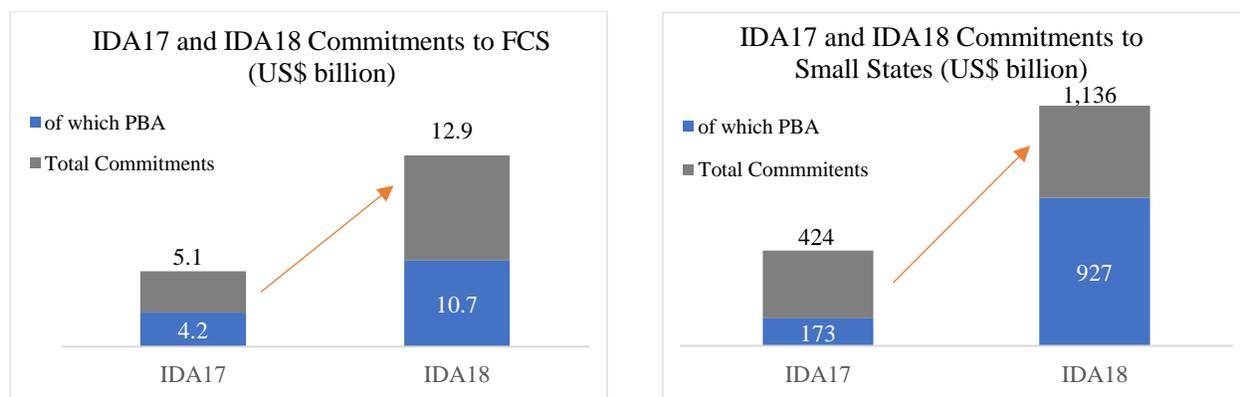
⁸ This comprises Transitional Support to Bolivia, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam and recommitments to India.

Figure A1.3: IDA17 and IDA18 Commitments by Sectors



5. The significant scale-up of support for IDA FCS represents one of the major transformations in IDA18. IDA commitments to FCS reached US\$12.9 billion in the first two years of IDA18 of which US\$10.7 billion were country allocations.⁹ This is 2.5 times the FCS allocations during the same period in IDA17 and triple the allocations compared to the same period in IDA16. The share of PBA allocations going to FCS increased from 13 percent in IDA16 to 18 percent in IDA17 and 28 percent in IDA18 (as of end FY19). Work is ongoing to ensure that strategies and projects across the WBG are addressing the drivers of fragility and help build resilient institutions and societies in FCS. Similarly, there has been a substantial increase in lending to Small States – from US\$424 million in IDA17 to US\$1.1 billion in IDA18. The top five Small States clients are Dominica, Djibouti, Cabo Verde, Marshall Islands and Solomon Islands. In the Pacific, more than a third of the operations in the portfolio, accounting for more than US\$500 million out of a total of US\$1.6 billion, pertain to regional programs supporting Small States on digital connectivity, aviation, maritime, fisheries and climate resilience programs.

Figure A1.4: IDA17 and IDA18 Commitments to FCS/RMRs¹⁰ and Small States

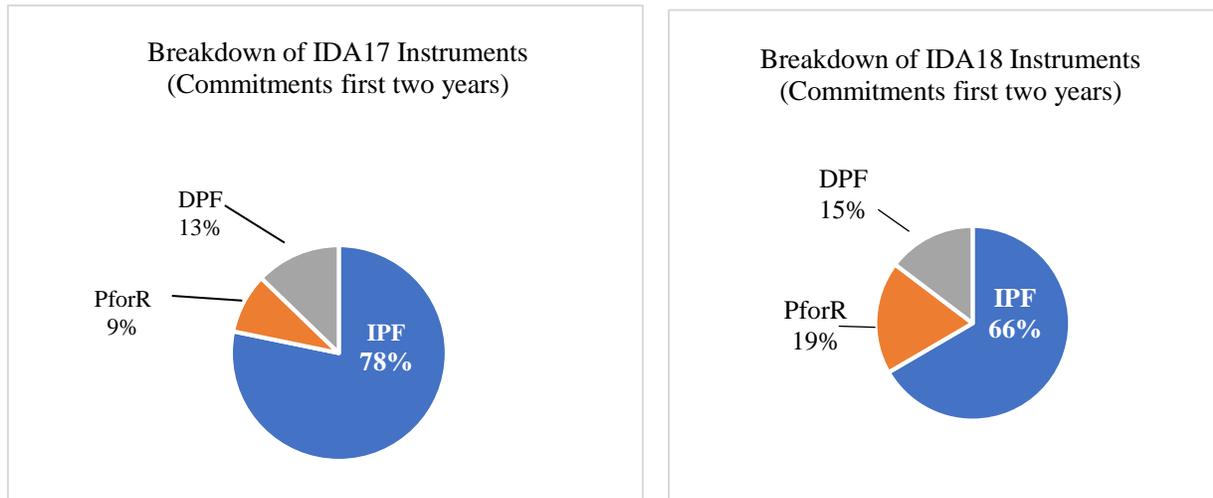


⁹ About 40 percent of PSW allocations approved by the IDA Board of Executive Directors in the first two years of IDA18 have been in support of projects in FCS.

¹⁰ For IDA18, support to RMR-eligible countries is included. This regime did not exist in IDA17.

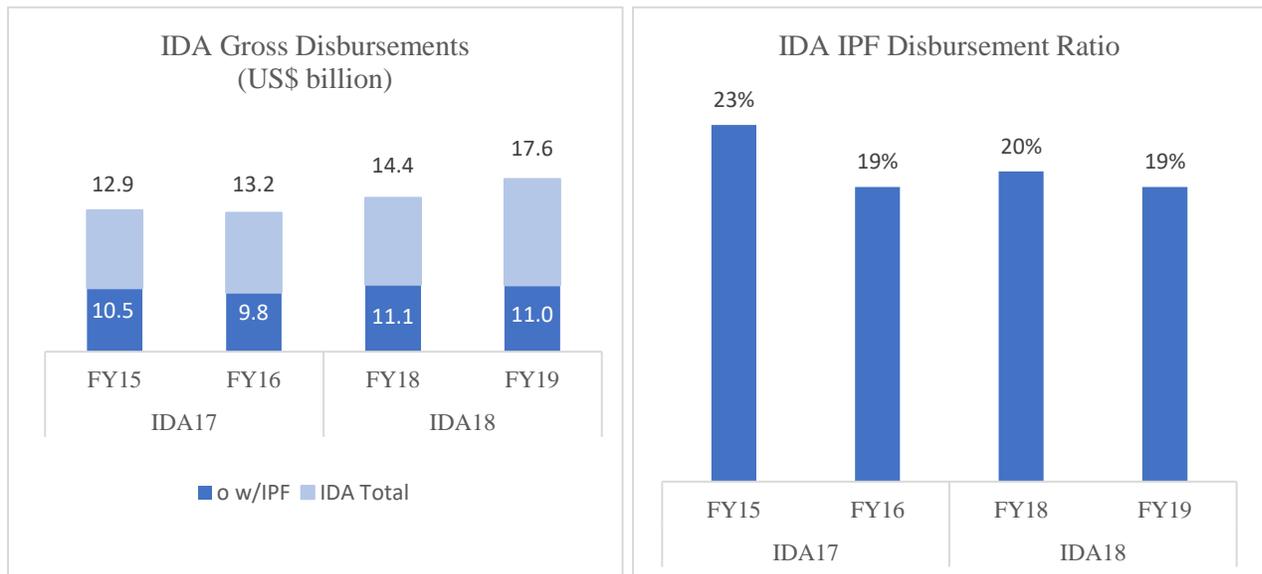
6. In terms of lending instruments, about two-thirds of IDA18 resources have supported Investment Project Financing (IPF). Program for Results (PforR) operations have accounted for one-fifth of IDA18 commitments, which is a doubling of the share in IDA17. The relative share of Development Policy Financing (DPF) has remained relatively stable compared to the same period in IDA17.

Figure A1.5: Breakdown of IDA Instruments



7. Gross disbursements in the first two years of IDA18 totaled US\$32 billion, almost US\$6 billion more than the same period in IDA17 with the IPF disbursement ratio decreasing.

Figure A1.6: IDA Gross Disbursements and IPF Disbursement ratio



ANNEX 2: IDA18 WINDOWS AND REGIMES

Crisis Response Window

1. **The Crisis Response Window (CRW) provides support to respond to major natural disasters, public health emergencies and severe economic crises, and assists IDA countries to return to their long-term development paths.** During the first two years of IDA18, CRW has allocated US\$1.03 billion as follows: (a) *Economic recovery in Mongolia* (US\$80 million); (b) *Response to cholera outbreak in Yemen* (US\$200 million); (c) *Support to recovery from Hurricane Maria in Dominica* (US\$50 million); (d) *Response to Tropical Cyclone Gita in Tonga* (US\$20 million); (e) *Response to floods in Lao PDR* (US\$50 million); (f) *Support to recovery from Cyclone Idai in Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe* (US\$542 million); and (g) *Support to recovery from Cyclone Kenneth in Comoros and Mozambique* (US\$85 million). Through the CRW, the World Bank is also expecting to mobilize financing to combat the ongoing Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

2. **The CRW represents a paradigm shift in IDA's crisis response from ad-hoc interventions that entails restructurings and reallocations to a more systematic and responsive approach.** A key lesson from CRW implementation to date is the inherent challenge in sizing the overall CRW envelope, given the wide range of risks covered and the unpredictability of crisis timing and impact. Accordingly, demand for CRW resources has fluctuated across replenishments. For instance, IDA17 saw strong utilization and the CRW was replenished with an additional US\$900 million at the IDA17 MTR. By contrast, in IDA16, approximately US\$1 billion of unused funds in IDA16 CRW was partially reallocated to the Regional Program and partially carried over to the next replenishment. Similarly, there was a reallocation of US\$750 million out of the CRW at the IDA18 MTR due to modest usage at that time compared to the initial IDA18 CRW envelope of US\$3 billion.

Box A2.1: Response to Cyclone Idai

Cyclone Idai and the subsequent flooding and landslides had a devastating impact on Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe. The cyclone impacted around two million people across the three countries and has left a trail of destruction with many people dead, missing or displaced, as well as crops and livestock lost, and critical infrastructure destroyed.

The CRW allocated US\$542 million to the three affected countries, comprising US\$350 million to Mozambique, US\$120 million to Malawi and an exceptional allocation US\$72 million to Zimbabwe. The response package focuses on *inter alia* reconstruction of housing and public infrastructure in accordance with resilient design and construction standards, support to the recovery of the private sector, and restoration of livelihoods.

Note: Zimbabwe is in arrears to IDA and the CRW allocation was made on an exceptional basis, reflecting international recognition of the unprecedented humanitarian crisis caused by Cyclone Idai.

Private Sector Window

3. **The IDA18 IFC-MIGA Private Sector Window (PSW) is designed to mobilize private sector investment with a particular focus on IDA FCS.** Through different facilities, the PSW backstops or blends with IFC investments or MIGA guarantees to support private sector investments, through leveraging IFC's and MIGA's business models and client relationships, and complementing IDA's continued support to policy reforms and business environment in IDA countries. PSW resources are limited to eligible countries, defined as IDA-only and fragile or conflict-affected IDA-gap and blend countries. The use of PSW is also part of the evolving WBG collective approach to create markets and mobilize private investment.

Box A2.2: Creating New Markets in Haiti

Haiti is one of the world's poorest countries. A devastating 2010 earthquake completely shattered its economy, and subsequent storms, political instability, and economic stagnation have severely hampered recovery efforts. Haiti's smaller businesses need comprehensive support to grow and contribute to the economy, but traditional banking services are often only available at the top of Haiti's market, while nearly half the country's micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) have credit needs that financial institutions are currently not meeting.

One of the ways, the World Bank Group has helped address this situation is by supporting the creation of a leasing sector in Haiti. The initial upstream work in collaboration with Haiti's Central Bank and Ministry of Economy and Finance, was followed by an IFC investment in 2019 in Ayiti Leasing, Haiti's first leasing company, and the IDA18 PSW was essential in enabling IFC's financing in Ayiti by improving the risk-return profile of the investment. US\$5.5 million from the PSW was used to finance more riskier components of the investment, which made the investment viable for IFC and enabled a US\$5.5 million IFC investment in Ayiti, and mobilized another US\$1.5 million from Oikocredit, a global social impact investor. With this investment, Ayiti Leasing is expected to increase its portfolio eightfold, providing more than 650 leasing loans to entrepreneurs by 2022, and helping local MSMEs access the machinery, vehicles, and other items necessary to grow their businesses and the Haitian economy. It is also expected to attract other leasing companies and investors in this market by demonstrating that leasing to MSMEs in Haiti can be commercially viable.

4. **The total allocations approved under the PSW reached US\$603 million by August 31, 2019, supporting more than US\$1.5 billion in IFC investments and MIGA gross guarantees, and mobilizing an additional US\$1.9 billion of investments from other financing sources, including the private sector.** These investments include 25 board-approved projects, plus eight sub-projects under approved programmatic approaches (six under the Small Loan Guarantee Program; two under the IDA-PSW SME Ventures Envelope). Ten of the approved projects support investments into five IDA FCS (Myanmar, Haiti, Mozambique, Cote d'Ivoire, and Afghanistan). Aggregated subsidies, as part of the total amount of PSW resources approved, stand at about US\$128 million. Approved projects span from access to finance for SMEs, to mortgage financing for the low-middle income segment, telecom and cable services, and manufacturing. In addition, joint IFC/MIGA/IDA teams continue to work together to develop a strong pipeline of projects in IDA-only and fragile countries in a variety of sectors, with a particular focus on infrastructure.

Scale-Up Facility

5. **The Scale-Up Facility (SUF) is designed to supplement IDA financing for high quality, transformational country-specific and/or regional operations with strong development impact.** These non-concessional resources are in addition to the regular concessional resources that countries receive, making them useful where these country allocations are insufficient to support transformational initiatives. Only countries assessed as being at either low or moderate risk of debt distress are eligible to access SUF. A total resource envelope of US\$6.2 billion was initially allocated to SUF for IDA18, which was increased to US\$6.7 billion at Mid-Term Review (MTR).

6. **Over the first two years of IDA18, a total of 17 projects worth US\$3.0 billion were committed for SUF financing.** Commitments have been particularly strong in Sub-Saharan Africa, with 14 projects committed for a total value of US\$2.5 billion, thereby reaching 62 percent of the regional target for the entire IDA18 period. Largest SUF recipients were Cote d'Ivoire (US\$615 million), Nigeria (US\$464 million), and Bangladesh (US\$451 million). Energy and Extractives was the largest sector to receive SUF financing (six projects worth US\$1.217 billion), followed by Transport (three projects worth US\$650 million) and Water (four projects worth US\$ 598 million).

7. **SUF is poised for a strong delivery in FY20.** Twenty-one high-quality and transformational projects have been notionally endorsed for use of the facility and are currently in the pipeline, and 16 are expected to be delivered this fiscal year, with a total value over US\$3.6 billion. In addition, a new request for nominations was recently completed, with a number of new projects expected to be endorsed, and as a result SUF is expected to fully utilize the US\$6.7 billion allocation.

Box A2.3: Abidjan Urban Mobility Project

The US\$540 million Abidjan Urban Mobility Project, co-financed with the Agence Française de Développement and private sector actors, seeks to improve accessibility to economic and social opportunities for the population of the Greater Abidjan Area (GAA) through increased efficiency of the public transportation system. The project centers around the establishment of a new Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) corridor along the city's East-West corridor, together with strengthening of the Abidjan Public Transport Company (Société des Transports Abidjanais), restructuring of the feeder system to mass transit lines, support towards the professionalization of the artisanal transport sector, and human capital development by improving skills and social protection schemes.

Financing from the SUF was secured in view of the project's strong and potentially transformative development impact on social and economic conditions in the GAA, in terms of improving the efficiency of mass transit services, the overall urban transport system, and the future urban development of the city. Specifically, the project objectives include a near doubling of the number of jobs accessible within an hour of travel on average and the reorganization of a sector employing more than 100,000 people. With the creation of the new BRT using a Public-Private Partnership model, the project will also help crowd in additional private sector resources and bring in the needed know-how and innovation with a cleaner transport service.

Regional Program

8. **The Regional IDA Program aims to promote development through a regional approach by providing topping-up funds to finance regional investments and activities in eligible regional IDA projects.** Given the high demand compared to the available funds, individual projects should be prioritized based on how closely they adhere to the regional project criteria, including whether they are expected to have an additional impact on growth and poverty reduction in the region that could only be achieved within a regional framework. IDA financing for qualified regional projects is typically funded one-third from the national allocation and two-thirds from the regional IDA envelope. This co-financing ratio, however, depends on project design and resource availability.

9. **The IDA18 Regional Program has doubled in size, from US\$2.2 billion in IDA17 to US\$5 billion in IDA18,** with a further US\$200 million reallocated after the IDA18 MTR. Total commitments over the last two years of IDA18 amounted to US\$2.7 billion, compared to US\$2.3 billion over the same period of IDA17. Of the total funds committed, 73 percent (US\$1.9 billion) has supported projects in the Africa Region, followed by 19 percent (US\$517 million) in the South Asia Region. The Regional Program's support to IDA FCS totaled US\$1.04 billion, accounting for 40 percent of total Regional Program commitments, representing an 82 percent increase in commitments to FCS compared to the same period in IDA17.

Box A2.4: West Africa Unique Identification for Regional Integration and Inclusion

Roughly 40 percent of Sub-Saharan Africa SSA—approximately 502 million people—lack official proof of identification and, consequently, face significant barriers to accessing critical services.

Beginning in Côte d’Ivoire and Guinea, the US\$317.1 million multiphase West Africa Unique Identification for Regional Integration and Inclusion WURI project implemented by the ECOWAS Commission, aims to facilitate access to services for millions of people through building an identification system that is inclusive of all persons in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) territory, irrespective of nationality, citizenship or legal status.

The first phase of the project seeks to provide official proof of identification for 22.5 and 12.5 million people in Cote d’Ivoire and Guinea respectively and will help the ECOWAS Commission achieve a regional framework for mobility and broader integration. Following implementation in these two countries, the next phase of the project will cover Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger.

Regional Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities

10. The purpose of the IDA Regional Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities (RSW) is to help refugee hosting countries (i) mitigate the shocks caused by an influx of refugees and create social and economic development opportunities for refugees and host communities; (ii) facilitate sustainable solutions to protracted refugee situations including through the sustainable socio-economic inclusion of refugees in the host country and/or their return to the country of origin; and (iii) strengthen preparedness for increased or potential new refugee flows. Countries are eligible to access the RSW if the number of UNHCR-registered refugees hosted, including persons in refugee-like situations, is at least 25,000 or it is at least 0.1 percent of the country’s population. In addition, countries must adhere to an adequate framework for the protection of refugees and have in place an action plan, strategy or similar document outlining long-term solutions that benefit refugees and host communities.

11. **The RSW is seeing substantial demand, particularly from the Africa region where the majority of refugees reside.** Fourteen countries¹¹ are eligible for the RSW, and so far, 19 RSW projects in 10 countries totaling US\$927 million have been approved across multiple sectors. Sectors and themes covered include education, health, social protection, access to jobs, water and sanitation. As part of a package of post-IDA18 MTR adjustments, an additional US\$200 million was allocated to the RSW.

¹¹ Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, DRC, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Niger, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Pakistan and Uganda.

Box A2.5: Uganda Forced Displacement Program

Uganda's refugee population almost tripled between July 2016 and June 2018 making the country the largest refugee host in Africa and third largest in the world. The Ugandan Government has continued to implement one of the most progressive refugee policy regimes in the world but sustaining this open-door asylum policy and development-oriented model presents a challenge given the pressures on service delivery and natural resources as well as administrative capacities.

In early FY17, the Uganda Country Team developed and began implementation of a comprehensive and cutting-edge program to support the Government's response to the rapid influx of refugees to Uganda. Uganda is eligible to access financing from the IDA18 sub-window for refugees and host communities, and the Government expressed early and strong interest. A comprehensive area-based program of interventions—involving a combination of policy dialogue, investment financing, and knowledge products—was subsequently prepared together with the Government and in consultation with stakeholders, including UNHCR and other partners. Combined with additional national IDA resources, the sub-window has provided financing for three projects totaling US\$233 million, and additional operations are scheduled for delivery in FY20. The support is closely coordinated with other development and humanitarian partners and is expected to have transformative impact in some of the poorest parts of Uganda.

Transitional Support

12. Transitional Support assists countries in making a successful and lasting exit from IDA and to maintain development momentum, avoiding a significant drop in available financing, and reducing the risk of reverse graduation.

13. Bolivia, Sri Lanka and Vietnam all graduated from IDA at the end of IDA17, well before the approval of IBRD capital package, which includes a commitment to aim at fully replacing IDA financing to recent IDA graduates. Transitional Support has been critical for ensuring their smooth transition from IDA to IBRD. After approval of the IBRD capital package, a downward adjustment of the total amount of Transitional Support was endorsed by IDA Deputies at the IDA18 MTR. It is expected that Bolivia and Sri Lanka will fully utilize the post-MTR allocations by end of IDA18, whereas Vietnam will utilize US\$380 million less than expected earlier. In Sri Lanka, the lending program may be affected by the presidential elections in November, but Transitional Support will be prioritized, and the country is expected to be able to commit the remainder of the allocation.

Box A2.6: Climate Smart Irrigated Agriculture Project (CSIAP)

Sri Lanka is vulnerable to climate-related natural disasters that have major economic impacts. Long-term, annual losses from natural disasters are estimated at LKR50 billion (US\$327 million). The agriculture sector contributes 6.9 percent to GDP and employs approximately 27 percent of the population, while being one of the most affected sectors from low productivity and climate related losses.

To address low productivity and diversify the agriculture sector, the US\$140 million (US\$125 Transitional Support) CSIAP is aimed at improving the productivity and climate resilience of more than 470,000 smallholder farmers. Farmers will gain knowledge on technology transfer and access to infrastructure assets to enhance their climate resilience. This is expected to increase revenue from crop diversification and enhance participation in emerging value chains. The project will also promote the participation of youth and women in all key project interventions to ensure that they would benefit from the project activities.

CSIAP uses a multi-sectoral approach with close collaboration across the World Bank's Global Practices (Agriculture, Water, Climate Change, and Social Urban Rural & Resilience).

ANNEX 3: IDA18 POLICY COMMITMENTS

(as of June 30, 2019)

Objectives	Policy Commitment	Target	Progress
Jobs and Economic Transformation (JET)			
<p><i>Supporting job creation through economic transformation</i></p>	<p>1. WBG will deploy tools and resources from IDA and IFC to undertake 10 inclusive global value chain analyses in IDA countries to understand how they can contribute to economic transformation and job creation, including through growth in agri-businesses, manufacturing, and services and will use this analysis to inform activities within the IDA portfolio.</p>	<p>10 inclusive global value chain (GVC) analyses</p>	<p><u>Delivered</u> <i>Global value chain (GVC) analyses have been completed in the following 12 IDA countries:</i> Nepal, Mongolia, Ethiopia, Uganda, Bangladesh, Haiti, Mali, Chad, Tajikistan, Pakistan, Benin and Mongolia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the Country Private Sector Diagnostics, additional in-depth sectoral and GVC analyses have been completed in Ghana, Burkina-Faso, Senegal, Rwanda, Nepal, Uzbekistan, Cote d'Ivoire, and Ethiopia, and are ongoing in Guinea, Mozambique and Nigeria. • Other engagements related to this commitment include a second phase of work on supporting agro-processing regional value chain integration in the Southern African Development Community region (including eight IDA countries), as well as the training of Haiti Ministry of Commerce Officials in key aspects of value chain analysis, which is resulting in the analysis of over 20 value chains. • As an FY19 deliverable, and using funding from the Umbrella Facility for Trade, a report was prepared extracting the key findings from the studies produced under this commitment ("<i>Pulling Up or Binding Down? Upgrading Trajectories in Apparel and Agro-Processing Global Value Chains for IDA countries</i>"). The findings were presented at workshops in Switzerland and the Netherlands in July 2019.
	<p>2. WBG will use the Global Infrastructure Connectivity Alliance to make available to IDA countries knowledge on lessons and approaches related to cross-border investments and economic corridor</p>	<p>Progress Report</p>	<p><u>On track</u> GICA knowledge products available online and disseminated, enabling a leveraging of information to inform IDA operations.</p>

Objectives	Policy Commitment	Target	Progress
	<p>development and will use this analysis to inform activities within the IDA portfolio.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Global Infrastructure Connectivity Alliance (GICA) has launched a website containing more than 400 publications</i> from various GICA members on connectivity, along with over 100 maps consolidating and structuring knowledge resources – this information is available to all IDA countries. The first annual meeting of GICA on January 25-26, 2018 and identified key priorities for GICA Members. The first GICA online conversation through its GICA LinkedIn Group was concluded. • The GICA knowledge base can increasingly inform innovative regional infrastructure investments in IDA. During FY18 and FY19, the GICA connectivity framework was shared with Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries, and a prioritization approach was applied to a list of connectivity projects in Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar. Moving forward the GICA knowledge base will be leveraged for our growing regional trade and transport integration engagement in South Asia (Bhutan, Bangladesh, Nepal and India). A 2030 outlook analyzing megatrends and disruptive technology impacting Global Connectivity was developed in F19 to provide a framework to understand such changes.
<p><i>Raising job quality and ensuring inclusion of youth and women</i></p>	<p>3. WBG will systematically carry out impact analyses of SME and entrepreneurship programs across IDA countries to assess their overall impacts and differentiated outcomes for women and youth and will develop operational guidelines to inform future operations.</p>	<p>Progress Report</p>	<p><u>On track</u> <i>WBG has moved to conduct impact analysis as a standard part of undertaking SME and entrepreneurship programs and is preparing a report bringing together the learnings from these assessments across the portfolio.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The report builds on the collaboration between the Finance, Competitiveness, and Innovation global practice and the IFC on SME programs, including the SME Working Group. The report draws on the results of extensive evaluations of SME programs in recent years, including rigorous impact evaluations (including randomized control trials) through the ComPEL program. It also draws on a review underway to assess the effectiveness of programs seeking to support technology adoption and absorption by SMEs.

	<p>4. WBG will prepare operational guidelines for integrated youth employment programs with a focus on connecting to demand-side interventions and supporting labor market integration to inform the design of a new generation of youth employment programs in IDA countries.</p>	<p>Progress Report</p>	<p><u>Delivered</u> <i>WBG published detailed guidelines for task teams designing and implementing integrated supply-demand side youth employment programs.</i> These guidelines have begun to inform a new generation of integrated youth employment programs such as in Nepal and Ghana.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The guidelines are complemented by <i>A Stock-take of Evidence on what works in Youth Employment programs.</i>
<p><i>Targeting support for jobs and private sector development in high-risk contexts, including fragility and migration</i></p>	<p>5. WBG will enhance existing and introduce new operational instruments to improve risk sharing in projects and crowd-in private capital in high risk investment environments, including through the introduction of the IFC-MIGA PSW.</p>	<p>Progress Report and Operational Delivery</p>	<p><u>On track</u> <i>PSW is fully operational and supported by financial, administrative, and legal infrastructure; first suite of programs has been delivered and there is strong focus on accelerating project origination, pipeline, and delivery.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A stream of Board approved projects under PSW has brought the total amount of PSW allocations up to US\$578 million, supporting more than US\$1.4 billion in IFC investments/MIGA gross guarantees, and mobilizing US\$1.5 billion of investments from other financing sources, including the private sector.
	<p>6. WBG will adopt a ‘migration lens’ in IDA countries where migration has a significant economic and social impact (including home, host, and transit countries): this will include analytics that close critical knowledge gaps and, where there is explicit country demand, support for operations that focus on job creation, managing legal economic migration, and integrating young people and economic migrants.</p>	<p>Progress Report</p>	<p><u>On track</u> <i>Knowledge gaps are being addressed and focus remains on increasing the number of countries and operations supported through analytical work.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>WBG has made significant progress in systematically operationalizing a ‘migration lens’.</i> This included, first, adoption of a set of criteria to identify of focus countries. Reviews of ongoing Systematic Country Diagnostics (SCDs) in focus countries e.g., Cabo Verde, Comoros, Tajikistan, Ghana, The Gambia, Somalia, and Sudan show that migration issues have been addressed, even in the absence of formal migration diagnostics. In Timor Leste, the Country Partnership Program (CPF) addresses the issue of promoting financial access through a payments system project, which aims to lower cost of remittances. The ongoing eSwatini SCD incorporates analysis on migration and remittances.
<p><i>Improving the knowledge base to inform</i></p>	<p>7. WBG will develop and make available for use in IDA countries a set of ex ante measurement tools and systems to assess the</p>	<p>Progress Report</p>	<p><u>Delivered</u> <i>Five macro model pilots led by IFC in coordination with the WB Jobs Group have been carried out to assess ex ante the direct,</i></p>

<p><i>operations supporting jobs and economic transformation</i></p>	<p>impacts of large-scale public and PPP investments targeting infrastructure and economic transformation on jobs, including pilot assessments on gender outcomes.</p>		<p>indirect and induced jobs impacts of prospective infrastructure investments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>Let's Work</i> program also implemented value chain analysis to assess jobs impacts of investments ex ante. Pilots are underway or completed in Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Mozambique, and Tajikistan. Gender-disaggregated data are collected and specific gender outcomes are reported.
	<p>8. WBG will catalogue learnings from the Jobs Diagnostics, assess how Jobs Diagnostics are informing the design and implementation of operations in IDA countries targeting job creation and economic transformation, and recommend any changes necessary to improve the impact of the tool.</p>	<p>Paper for IDA18 MTR</p>	<p><u>Delivered</u></p> <p><i>'Pathways to Better Jobs in IDA Countries: Findings from Jobs Diagnostics' has been finalized and is publicly available.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Jobs Diagnostics have informed several IDA operations</i>, such as the Agribusiness and Trade project in Zambia, the Bagre Growth Pole project Additional Finance in Burkina Faso; the First Programmatic Jobs Development Policy Credit in Bangladesh (FY18); Social Protection Integration Project in Honduras; Developing Productive Inclusion Approaches for the Poorest Households in Zambia (FY19); as well as the Mozambique Harnessing the Demographic Dividend project in the pipeline. <i>Data, guidelines, tools and training on jobs diagnostics have also been made publicly available to strengthen update.</i> Additional capacity building on jobs diagnostics and strategies will be launched shortly. This will support links to SCDs, CPFs, and Country Private Sector Diagnostics (CPSDs), and operations.
	<p>9. WBG will develop and integrate spatial perspectives into analysis of migration and urbanization trends, and the impacts of infrastructure on jobs and economic transformation, this will include piloting of: spatial inventory of infrastructure in five IDA countries; urban jobs accessibility assessments of 10 cities in IDA countries; and spatial assessment of trends in job creation and destruction in five countries.</p>	<p>Progress Report with specific deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - piloting of: spatial inventory of infrastructure in five IDA countries; - urban jobs accessibility assessments of 10 cities in IDA countries; - spatial assessment of trends in job 	<p><u>On track</u></p> <p><i>WBG is well on its way to meeting an ambitious commitment to pilot new approaches with spatial data to inform the JET agenda.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The WBG piloted rapid machine learning approaches</i> to extracting the network infrastructure and buildings from satellite imagery in Tanzania, Djibouti, Comoros, and South Sudan to help develop inventories of critical infrastructure mapped against the communities they serve. A final inventory for Ghana is expected to be completed in September 2019. <i>Urban jobs accessibility assessments have been carried out in nine cities.</i> Six were part of a report supported by the United Kingdom Department for International Development and launched in May 2018 (Nairobi, Conakry, Lusaka, Bamako, Kigali and Kampala). The others are Freetown, Karachi and

		creation and destruction in five countries.	Abidjan and were completed in FY19. The last one (Dhaka) will be completed by October 2019. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Spatial tools have also been used</i> to assess firm location and job creation patterns in Bangladesh, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
Gender and Development			
<i>Sharpen focus on closing gaps between women, men, girls and boys in country strategies and operations, and strengthen the data and evidence base to enhance impact towards gender equality</i>	Human endowments/ first generation gaps: 10. (a) All applicable IDA18 financing operations in primary and secondary education will address gender-based disparities, for instance, by incentivizing enrollment, attendance and retention for girls.	Progress report All applicable IDA18 funded primary and secondary education operations	<u>On track (100 percent compliance as of June 30, 2019)</u> <i>All 15 applicable operations approved in IDA18 in primary or secondary education (totaling US\$2.3 billion) address gender-based disparities, by incentivizing enrollment, attendance, and retention of girls in Afghanistan, Bangladesh (three separate operations), Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Malawi, Moldova, Senegal, and Zambia.</i>
	Human endowments/ first generation gaps: (b) All IDA18 financing operations for maternal and reproductive health will target the improvement of the availability and affordability of reproductive health services, including for survivors of gender-based violence.	All operations with IDA18 funding for maternal and reproductive health	<u>On track (100 percent compliance as of June 30, 2019)</u> <i>All 31 operations approved in IDA18 for maternal and reproductive health provide at least one or more of the following: reproductive health consultations through mobile brigades, train mid-wives, develop adolescent-friendly health services support free maternal health services, C-sections, and uptake of long-term contraception in Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Pakistan, South Sudan, Western Africa, Republic of Yemen, and Zimbabwe. The 31 operations amount to US\$2.5 billion in health spending, of which US\$880 million is directly dedicated to reproductive and maternal health.</i>
	Removing constraints for more and better jobs: 11. At least 75 percent of IDA18 financing operations for skills development will consider how to support women's participation in and improvement in the productivity of their economic activity, and/or consider how to reduce occupational segregation.	At least 75% of IDA18 funded operations for skills development	<u>On track</u> <i>22 of 23 (96 percent) skills development operations approved in IDA18 support women's participation in and improvement in the productivity of their economic activity, and/or consider how to reduce occupational segregation in Bangladesh, Burkina-Faso, Cabo Verde (two operations), Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia (two operations), Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Maldives, Nepal, Niger (two operations), Pakistan (two operations), Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and two regional operations in Africa. These operations</i>

		address gaps between men and women in productivity with a focus on improving life skills, providing entrepreneurship training, and supporting formal vocational training.
<p>Removing constraints for more and better jobs:</p> <p>12. At least two-thirds of all IDA18 financing operations in urban passenger transport will address the different mobility and personal security needs of women and men.</p>	<p>At least two-thirds of IDA18 funded operations in urban passenger transport</p>	<p><u>On track (100 percent compliance as of June 30, 2019)</u></p> <p><i>All three financing operations in urban transport approved during IDA18 met the expectation of addressing the different mobility and personal security needs of women (two operations in Côte d'Ivoire and one in Sierra Leone).</i></p>
<p>Control over assets with a focus on financial inclusion:</p> <p>13. At least ten IDA18 financing operations and ASA for Financial Inclusion will address gaps in men's and women's access to and use of financial services, and at least ten Financial Inclusion strategies in IDA countries will provide sex-disaggregate reporting and put in place actions to target specifically women's financial inclusion.</p>	<p>At least 10 IDA18 funded operations and ASA for Financial Inclusion and</p> <p>At least 10 Financial Inclusion Strategies in IDA countries</p>	<p><u>On track</u></p> <p><i>Thirteen operations approved under IDA18 address gaps between women and men in access to and use of financial services (including digital financial services) through risk-sharing facilities for mortgages to women borrowers, building institutional capacity to identify and target gaps, and by setting inclusion targets for female entrepreneurs accessing credit in Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Djibouti, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Somalia.</i></p> <p><i>Nine Financial Inclusion Strategies have been formulated under IDA18 identifying actions for women's financial inclusion, including financial literacy training and other activities to increase women's access to and use of financial services, and provide sex-disaggregated reporting in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Gambia, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Pakistan, and Zambia. Another two Financial Inclusion strategies to be launched in FY20 are building in actions for women's financial inclusion in Uzbekistan and countries in the West Africa Economic Monetary Union.</i></p>
<p>Control over assets with a focus on financial inclusion:</p> <p>14. At least half of all IDA18 financing operations in the ICT portfolio will support better access to the Internet and better access to ICT services for women.</p>	<p>At least half of all IDA18 funded operations in the ICT portfolio</p>	<p><u>On track</u></p> <p><i>Six out of eight information and communications technology (ICT) operations approved under IDA18 support better access to the Internet and better access to ICT services for women, by providing digital skills training that targets women, by providing a better civil registration and National ID system, and by stimulating the creation of digital services in Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Tonga, Tuvalu.</i></p>

	<p>Enabling country-level action:</p> <p>15. Pilot data collections will be launched in at least six IDA countries to gather direct respondent, intra-household level information on employment and assets.</p>	<p>Pilot data collections launched in at least six IDA countries</p>	<p><u>On track</u> <i>Two pilots have been completed (Ethiopia and Malawi), one pilot is underway (Tanzania), and three pilots are in design/preparation stages with the national statistics office partners in Cambodia, Moldova, and Nepal.</i></p>
	<p>Voice and agency:</p> <p>16. Increase the number of operations in fragile contexts which prevent or respond to gender-based violence, including through access to essential services and livelihood support activities for women (baseline: IDA16; see FCV).</p>	<p>Report – Increased number of operations which prevent or respond to GBV</p>	<p>[Cross-reference to FCV commitment #31: <u>On track:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nine projects were approved, starting from a baseline of zero at the beginning of IDA18.]</i>
	<p>Voice and agency:</p> <p>17. Implement the recommendations of the WBG Global Task Force on Gender-Based Violence, as applicable, within operations in IDA-eligible countries.</p>	<p>Progress report</p>	<p><u>On track</u> <i>Action plan reflecting task force recommendations adopted, implementation of actions on track, e.g.:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessment tool developed to assess country and project-related-risks. • GBV Good Practice Note developed and launched for major civil works/infrastructure projects; adaptation underway for human development sectors. • GBV guidelines to be applied to all pipeline projects; process in place to apply new guidelines and standards to active projects with major civil works. • Roster of GBV specialists compiled to support teams; GBV specialists hired as Bank staff. • Awareness and deep dive trainings developed and rolled out for Bank staff. • Internal and external learning events and training launched to share new GBV guidelines and tools and to raise awareness of the need to address GBV risks.

Climate Change			
<i>Deepen the mainstreaming of climate change and disaster risk management into SCDs, CPFs, and lending, and support development of planning and investment capacity</i>	18. All IDA SCDs and CPFs to incorporate climate and disaster risk considerations and opportunities and reflect (I)NDCs, based on a review of experience before the start of IDA18, and to be reported at MTR.	All SCDs/CPF	<p><u>On track (100 percent compliance as of June 30, 2019)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>SCDs:</u> <i>All applicable IDA SCDs</i>¹² completed between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2019 have incorporated climate and disaster risk considerations and reflected NDCs. • <u>CPFs:</u> <i>All applicable IDA CPFs</i>¹³ completed between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2019 have incorporated climate and disaster risk considerations and reflected NDCs.
	19. All IDA operations continue to be screened for climate change and disaster risks and integrate resilience measures, based on review of experience before the start of IDA18, and to be reported at MTR.	All IDA operations	<p><u>On track (100 percent compliance as of June 30, 2019)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 459 IDA operations approved by the Board between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2019 have been screened for climate and disaster risks.
	20. Support at least 10 countries (on demand) to translate their (I)NDCs into specific policies and investment plans and start to integrate these into national budget and planning processes.	Support at least 10 countries	<p><u>On track</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twelve countries have received support through the NDC Support Facility, of which support to six countries has been concluded. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The 12 countries are: Bangladesh, Honduras, Côte d'Ivoire, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Pakistan, Sao Tome & Principe, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Rwanda, Uganda.
	21. Develop at least 10 climate-smart agriculture investment plans (CSIPs) and 10 programmatic forest policy notes (FPNs).	At least 10 CSIPs and 10	<p><u>On track</u></p> <p><i>Climate-Smart Agriculture Investment Plans (CSAIPs):</i></p>

¹² Reflection of NDC considerations is applicable to 17 out of the 24 SCDs in IDA18. PCN review for the other 7 took place before IDA18, therefore, are excluded from the analysis (IDA17 did not require SCDs to reflect NDCs). Three SCDs (Cabo Verde, Ghana, Mongolia) did not directly reference NDCs but they do reflect NDC priorities.

¹³ Reflection of NDC considerations is applicable to 15 out of 17 CPFs in IDA18. Of the 15 CPFs, one (Somalia) did not directly reference NDCs but it does reflect NDC priorities. Nicaragua has not yet submitted its NDC to the UNFCCC and is therefore not included. The PCN review for the Moldova CPF was conducted in FY17 and thus excluded from the analysis (IDA17 did not require CPFs to reflect NDCs).

		programmatic FPNs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five delivered: Bangladesh, Cote d'Ivoire, Lesotho, Mali, Zambia. • One being finalized: Zimbabwe (expected delivery by end-October 2019). • Four to be delivered by end-December 2019: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Ghana. <p><i>Forest Policy Notes (FPNs)¹⁴:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six programmatic FPNs delivered: Bhutan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Liberia, Mozambique, Nepal. • Seven are in the pipeline: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote D'Ivoire, Dominica, Laos, Myanmar, Zambia.
	22. Increase the use of DPOs that support climate co-benefits.	% of financing with climate co-benefits over total commitment for IDA DPOs will increase; and % of IDA DPOs with climate co-benefits will increase.	<p><u>On track</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of June 30, 2019, the share of climate co-benefits over the total commitment for IDA DPOs increased to 22 percent in IDA18 as compared to seven percent in IDA17. • 75 percent of IDA DPOs had climate co-benefits in IDA18 through June 30, 2019, an increase from 24 percent in IDA17.
	23. Apply GHG accounting and shadow carbon price for all operations in significant sectors, and prepare a revised guidance note on discount rates.	GHG accounting and shadow carbon price applied to all investment lending projects for which WB-approved GHG accounting methodologies exist; and Guidance note on discount rates published.	<p><u>On track (100 percent compliance as of June 30, 2019)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All applicable IDA projects approved between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2019 have applied GHG accounting and Shadow Carbon Price. • The revised guidance note on discount rates has been published.

¹⁴ Forest Policy Notes (FPNs) are also referred as Country Forest Notes in the WB Forest Action Plan and Climate Change Action Plan.

<p><i>Supporting efforts to achieve the Sustainable Energy for All objectives</i></p>	<p>24. Support the addition of five GW in renewable energy generation.</p>	<p>Addition of 5 GW in renewable energy generation.</p>	<p><u>Delivered</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operations approved between July 1, 2017 and March 31, 2019 supported the addition of 6.9 GW of renewable energy generation through direct and indirect financing (1.5 GW from direct financing¹⁵ and 5.4 GW from indirect financing¹⁶).
	<p>25. Develop Investment Prospectuses in seven additional countries with low electricity access.</p>	<p>Investment prospectuses developed in 7 additional countries</p>	<p><u>On track</u></p> <p><i>Investment Prospectuses have been completed in six countries:</i> Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Kenya, Madagascar (high level analysis) Malawi, and Mozambique.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Six in progress</i> – Benin, Republic of Congo (high level analysis), Liberia, Niger, Togo, Zambia. <i>Starting</i>: Central Africa Republic, Chad (selection underway), and Mauritania (selection underway).
<p><i>Monitoring and reporting of IDA resources used for climate change</i></p>	<p>26. Report annually on private finance mobilized for climate¹⁷ and continue to report on overall climate finance together with other MDBs.</p>	<p>Annual reporting</p>	<p><u>On track</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The WBG continues reporting annually on private finance mobilized for climate and overall climate finance. <i>The 2018 MDB’s Joint Report on Climate Finance was launched</i> on June 13, 2019. In 2018, MDB’s total climate finance reached US\$43.1 billion (up 42 percent from 2017 report). WBG remains the largest financier of climate-related projects with US\$20.5 billion in total finance and US\$14.5 billion in private mobilization (up from US\$8.7 billion in 2017). <p><i>In FY19, the WBG contributed US\$17.8 billion in climate related finance from its own account. FY19 climate co-financing is not yet available.</i></p>

¹⁵ This category includes financing for the construction of new renewable generation facilities, the addition of generation capacity through rehabilitation or expansion of existing facilities, the conversion from non-renewable to renewable sources of generation, and the provision of risk mitigation financing to provide incentives for private sector participation. This includes on-grid, mini-grid, and off-grid solutions.

¹⁶ This category can be further disaggregated into three sub-categories, and includes: (i) Renewable Energy Generation Facilities: financing for the construction of enabling facilities for investments in renewable energy generation; (ii) Renewable Energy Integration: financing for the construction of infrastructure to integrate renewable generation facilities into the grid and evacuate power from renewable generation facilities (thus avoiding stranded assets); (iii) Technical Assistance: financing for the preparation of least cost and master plans, the development of laws and regulations, resource mapping and data collection; and the analyses required for construction such as feasibility studies, and environmental and social analyses and plans.

¹⁷ Climate finance reporting will continue to follow the methodology and procedures agreed upon with other MDBs and will report on the WBG numbers.

Fragility, Conflict and Violence			
<i>Deepening IDA's knowledge on FCV and learning from operational experience</i>	27. Adopt a risk-based approach for identifying fragility beyond those countries on the Harmonized List of Fragile Situations.	Target reached at the end of IDA18, with report at MTR.	<p><u>On track</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work is underway to refine the FCS typology and develop a new list of FCS countries to drive WBG engagement. All data will be based on internationally recognized and publicly available indicators and updated annually. This new list will provide a practical framework to drive strategic and operational decision-making within the WBG on operational policies, human resource policies, and financing. The WB recognizes that any typology has limitations but expects that the new list will improve on the previous version, as it will help tailor WBG engagement along the FCS continuum. Under the new list, the overall number of IDA FCS is not expected to increase significantly. The finalized list will be the basis of measurement for IDA19. The FCS list is then expected to be updated on an annual basis.
	28. Deepen the WBG's knowledge on the mitigation and prevention of FCV risks through a flagship report drawing on lessons from operational experience and impact evaluations.		<p><u>Delivered</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flagship report was launched in March 2018. Dissemination events have been conducted. The WB is prioritizing efforts to apply the report's findings across sectors and country contexts (see IDA19 FCV Paper for more details).
<i>Designing integrated WBG strategies addressing FCV drivers and building institutional resilience</i>	29. RRAs inform all CPFs in FCS and countries with significant risks of FCV.	Target reached at the end of IDA18, with report at MTR.	<p><u>On track</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During IDA18, 100 percent of CPF/CENs in IDA FCS and RMR countries have been accompanied by an RRA or equivalent (South Sudan and Yemen). The South Sudan CEN was informed by a dynamic risk monitoring system to provide real-time analysis on humanitarian/security/development dynamics and by a range of conflict studies and analyses. For the Yemen CEN, the June 2016 RRA was complemented by dynamic analyses of fragility and nexus issues undertaken by the World Bank and other development partners, including on evolving conflict dynamics, resilience factors, and lessons learned and relevant responses for the WBG. FY18 (4 CPFs/CENs delivered; 4 RRAs or equivalents completed): South Sudan (Q3): RRA alternative completed, Niger (Q4): RRA completed, The Gambia (Q4): RRA completed, Guinea (Q4): RRA completed.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FY19 (seven CPFs/CENs delivered; seven RRAs or equivalents completed): Nepal (Q1): RRA completed, Solomon Islands (Q1): RRA completed, Somalia (Q1): RRA completed, Liberia (Q2): RRA completed, Yemen (Q4): RRA alternative completed, Tajikistan (Q4): RRA completed, Papua New Guinea (Q4): RRA completed. • FY20 (10 CPFs/CENs expected, 10 RRAs completed/ongoing): Burundi (Q1): RRA completed, Sierra Leone (Q1): RRA completed, Cote D'Ivoire (Q1): RRA completed, Eritrea (Q1): RRA ongoing, Comoros (Q2): RRA completed, Djibouti (Q2): RRA completed, DRC: (Q2): RRA ongoing, Congo Rep. (Q2): RRA ongoing, Central African Republic (Q2): RRA ongoing, Myanmar (Q2): RRA ongoing, Zimbabwe (TBD – in arrears): RRA completed as part of RPBA.
	30. Increase the number of operations targeting refugees and their host communities (baseline: IDA17).		<p><u>On track</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 projects have been approved in 10 countries since the introduction of the RSW in IDA18.
	31. Increase the number of operations in fragile contexts which prevent or respond to GBV, including through access to essential services and livelihood supported activities for women (baseline: IDA16).		<p><u>On track</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nine projects were approved, starting from a baseline of zero at the beginning of IDA18.¹⁸
<i>Improving staffing, operational effectiveness and flexibility</i>	32. Increase the WB staffing footprint in IDA FCS countries by net 150 over the IDA18 period.	Target reached at the end of IDA18, with report at MTR.	<p><u>On track</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In IDA18, the World Bank committed to scale up staffing by net 150 staff in IDA FCS and RMR countries from a baseline of September 30, 2016. As of June 30, 2019, there were 772 staff working in IDA FCS and RMR countries. This is a net increase of 111 staff across all grades, 95 of which were at GE+ staff. The scale-up reflects an appropriate distribution of technical roles, locations, grade levels and genders. The net increase of 111 staff is lower than the net increase of 123 staff (as of April 31, 2019), which was reported ahead of the IDA meeting in Addis Ababa in June 2019. The difference is due to fluctuations

¹⁸ Projects were approved in the following countries: Democratic Republic of Congo (one project), Tuvalu (two projects), Solomon Islands (two projects), Central African Republic (two projects), South Sudan (one project), Mali (one project).

			<p>in the staff inflows (+19) and outflows (-31) to/from IDA FCS. Staff outflows were higher than usual ahead of the formal closure of the Yemen office in July 2019. Work on Yemen will be led from the Bank offices in Amman, Jordan, and Cairo, Egypt which are not IDA FCS locations, so staff working on Yemen in these locations will not count towards the IDA18 staffing target. Nonetheless, with one year remaining in IDA18, Management assesses that the target remains on track to be met. There are currently 58 vacancies across IDA FCS and RMR countries. Filling these will require continued and concerted recruitment efforts, as well as strong leadership support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Facetime Index, which measures professional staff presence in IDA FCS and RMR countries through mission travel, has increased by five percent from the FY17 baseline to FY18, and has increased by a further nine percent in FY19 compared to FY18.
<i>Promoting partnerships for a more effective response</i>	33. Undertake joint RPBA as openings arise for engagement in the aftermath of conflict in IDA countries.	Target reached at the end of IDA18, with report at MTR.	<p><u>On track</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint RPBA have been completed in Cameroon and Zimbabwe. One is ongoing in Burkina Faso. The WB is exploring additional opportunities for joint RPBA.
<i>Enhancing financing to support FCS/FCV</i>	34. Implement the revised IDA resource allocation framework for FCS/FCV to enhance targeting of IDA's exceptional support and financial engagement in these countries.	Review implementation experience of financing framework for FCV at IDA18 MTR and propose adjustments if necessary.	<p><u>Delivered</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RMR Implementation Notes have been approved by the Board for the four eligible countries (Nepal, Niger, Guinea, Tajikistan). One RMR financed project is closed, 18 are active. The TAR continues to provide significant financing support to Central African Republic, Madagascar and The Gambia.

Governance and Institutions			
Objectives	Policy Commitments	Target	Progress
<i>Strengthen DRM</i>	35. Provide support to at least a third of IDA countries targeted at increasing their Tax/Gross Domestic Product ratio through lending operations, ASA and technical assistance including tax diagnostic assessments.	Support at least a third of IDA countries	<p><u>Delivered</u> <i>100 activities (38 DPFs, 16 IPFs, 3 PforR, 30 ASAs, 13 TADAT) have been delivered in 47 countries:</i> Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guinea, Haiti, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Tajikistan, Tanzania, The Gambia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Uganda, Zimbabwe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities are ongoing in Ghana and Uzbekistan and planned in another three countries (Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Solomon Islands).
<i>Improve public expenditure, financial management and procurement</i>	36. Support at least 10 IDA countries in performing second or subsequent PEFA assessments to inform preparation of their SCDs.	Support at least 10 IDA countries	<p><u>Delivered</u> <i>17 countries have been supported, and work is ongoing in additional six countries</i> <i>Delivered:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank-led: Afghanistan (published), Tajikistan (published), Zambia (published), Ghana, Zimbabwe (published), Malawi (published), Lao PDR, Uzbekistan, Ethiopia. • World Bank-supported: Chad (published), Guinea (published), Kenya, St. Lucia, Sierra Leone (published), Mali (published), Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal. <p><i>Ongoing:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB Leading: Pakistan, Myanmar, Kyrgyz Republic. • WB Supporting: Papua New Guinea, Nigeria, Mauritania.
	37. Deliver MAPS2 in five IDA countries to accelerate the development of modern,	Deliver MAPS2 in five IDA countries	<u>On track</u>

	efficient, sustainable and more inclusive public procurement systems that take into account national development objectives.		<p><i>MAPS2 has been delivered in three countries with work ongoing in seven additional countries</i></p> <p><i>Delivered</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique. <p><i>Ongoing (to be delivered in FY20):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Moldova, Rwanda.
<i>Strengthen active ownership of SOEs</i>	38. Support at least 10 IDA countries on enhancing SOE performance through: (i) Performance Agreements and/or (ii) increased transparency through published reports on their SOE portfolio.	Support at least 10 IDA countries on enhancing SOE performance	<p><u>On track</u></p> <p><i>Nine countries have been supported and work is ongoing in another nine countries</i></p> <p><i>Delivered</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afghanistan, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Madagascar, Moldova, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal. <p><i>Ongoing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bangladesh, The Gambia, Kyrgyz Republic, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Tanzania, Zimbabwe.
<i>Support public administration performance for service delivery</i>	39. Perform joint operations, TA, and/or ASA on sector-focused governance in 10 IDA countries to identify and address institutional bottlenecks to service delivery with the health, water, and/or education sectors.	10 IDA countries to identify and address institutional bottlenecks to service delivery	<p><u>Delivered</u></p> <p><i>15 countries have been supported and work is ongoing in another four</i></p> <p><i>Delivered</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Solomon Islands, Tanzania. <p><i>Ongoing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liberia, Pakistan, Sudan, Uganda.
<i>Support institutional capacity to respond to pandemics</i>	40. Support at least 25 IDA countries in developing pandemic preparedness plans.	At least 25 IDA countries develop pandemic preparedness plans	<p><u>Delivered</u></p> <p><i>Pandemic preparedness plans have been developed in 43 countries</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afghanistan, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Lao PDR, Liberia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique,

			Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
	41. Support 25 countries in developing frameworks for governance and institutional arrangements for multi-sectoral health emergency preparedness, response and recovery.	25 countries develop G&I frameworks for health emergency preparedness, response, and delivery	<p><u>Delivered</u> <i>Governance and institutional frameworks have been developed in 43 countries</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Lao PDR, Liberia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
<i>Integrate citizen engagement and beneficiary feedback into service delivery operations</i>	42. Support projects in at least 10 IDA countries in the development and implementation of user feedback and/or enhanced GRMs ¹⁹ for service delivery that ensure participation by women in these processes	Projects in at least 10 IDA countries	<p><u>Delivered</u> <i>50 countries have been supported with enhanced GRM and/or multiple additional beneficiary feedback interventions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Marshall Islands, Moldova, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, St. Lucia, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Tonga, Togo, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Republic of Yemen, Zambia.
<i>Strengthen open, transparent and inclusive governance through Open Government commitments</i>	43. Support at least one-third of IDA countries (at least 25 countries) to operationalize reform commitments towards the OGP agenda to strengthen transparent, accountable, participatory, and inclusive governments	At least one-third of IDA countries to operationalize reform commitments towards OGP agenda	<p><u>Delivered</u> <i>26 countries have been supported</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Kiribati, Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Moldova, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo.

¹⁹ Enhanced GRMs include minimum standards on uptake, responsiveness, disclosure, and/or gender inclusion.

<p><i>Mitigate IFFs</i></p>	<p>44. Perform IFFs assessments in at least 10 IDA countries to support the identification and monitoring of IFFs;</p>	<p>Perform IFF assessments in at least 10 IDA countries</p>	<p><u>Delivered</u> <i>26 countries have been supported</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cabo Verde, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Malawi, Moldova, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
<p><i>Enhance understanding of governance and institutions in FCV</i></p>	<p>45. Strengthen and systematize Governance & Institutional analysis in half of Risk and Resilience Assessments and at least three-quarters of Recovery & Peace Building Assessments in IDA countries</p>	<p>G&I analysis in: Half of RRAs and at least three-fourths of RPBA in IDA countries</p>	<p><u>On track (100 percent compliance as of June 30, 2019)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 out of 16 RRAs (81 percent) – Burundi, Republic of Congo, Comoros, Djibouti, The Gambia, Kosovo, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste. • All four RPBA (100 percent) – Cameroon, Central African Republic, Mali, Nigeria.
<p><i>Operationalize 2017 WDR</i></p>	<p>46. Plan for operationalization of 2017 WDR focused on reducing implementation gaps and enabling adaptive approaches.</p>	<p>Report</p>	<p><u>Delivered</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operationalization plan delivered at IDA18 MTR (November 2018)

ANNEX 4: IDA18 RESULTS MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

1. **The IDA Results Measurement System (RMS) is a framework designed to show aggregated development results across IDA countries based on global development goals and key drivers of efforts aimed at poverty reduction and shared prosperity.** The IDA RMS provides a snapshot of country-level long-term development outcomes from collective efforts by countries and their development partners including IDA; development results in countries supported by IDA operations across different sectors; and IDA's organizational and operational effectiveness. During the IDA18 Replenishment, the IDA RMS was revised to: (i) align with the Sustainable Development Goals; (ii) reflect the IDA18 Special Themes (Jobs and Economic Transformation; Gender and Development; Climate Change; Fragility, Conflict and Violence; and, Governance and Institutions); and (iii) ensure data quality, efficiency and selectivity and harmonization with the World Bank Group Corporate Scorecard. The IDA18 RMS uses a three-tiered development results framework with 84 indicators to track results of IDA countries at an aggregate level:

Tier 1: IDA Countries Progress

2. **Tier 1 of the IDA18 RMS reports long-term development outcomes and the broader context of countries in which IDA operates.** Progress in Tier I indicators is not directly attributed to IDA's interventions; it is the outcome of collective efforts by countries and their development partners. There are 33 indicators in Tier I tracking progress that IDA-eligible countries are making on development indicators organized into four categories: (i) WBG Goals of poverty eradication and boosting shared prosperity; (ii) growth; (iii) sustainability and resilience; and (iv) inclusiveness.

3. **Data for RMS is updated and reported annually during the IDA cycle at the time of the World Bank Annual Meetings in October.** Tier 1 aggregates data from the list of eligible IDA borrowers at the end of previous fiscal year. This second update of Tier 1 indicators reports aggregated results from IDA's eligible borrowers as of June 30, 2019. Data from previous years, including baselines, may be retroactively adjusted due to improvements in data availability, coverage, and other changes.

Tier 2: IDA-Supported Development Results

4. **Tier 2 of the IDA18 RMS tracks development results in countries supported by IDA operations.** Tier 2 indicators report on outputs supported directly by IDA projects which are collected and aggregated from data extracted directly from project documents the majority of which are Corporate Results Indicators, a set of standard indicators monitored corporately and used to report World Bank, IBRD, and IDA project results to internal and external constituents. Tier 2 includes 21 indicators in the IDA18 RMS, tracking aggregate project output indicators under the three categories: growth, inclusiveness, and sustainability to reflect the linkage to the WBG Strategy.

5. **Methodology used for aggregating Tier 2 indicators (IDA-supported results) was adjusted²⁰ by calculating cumulative totals of outputs achieved during a period or adding up the values as we go or report on (i.e., “how much we have achieved so far”).** Running totals would be generated and reported during the IDA18 cycle (i.e., FY18 data during the first year, FY18 and FY19 data in the second year, and data from FY18 through FY20 in the third and final year of the IDA18 cycle). Therefore, results currently reported on Tier 2 correspond to cumulative results achieved by IDA-supported projects during FY2018 and FY2019.

6. **The FY17 Harmonized List of FCS (released in June 2017) has been used for aggregating and reporting results achieved in these countries.** The same list will be used throughout the IDA18 cycle to ensure data comparability and consistency across the years.

Tier 3: IDA Organizational and Operational Effectiveness

7. **Tier III of the IDA18 RMS includes measures of both the operational and organizational effectiveness of IDA.** This includes indicators tracking the performance of IDA’s portfolio, the quality and timeliness of projects delivered to clients, the results orientation of the operations, client and beneficiary feedback, financial sustainability, and the implementation of the five IDA Special Themes. Tier 3 of the IDA18 RMS includes 30 indicators organized under six categories: (i) development outcome ratings; (ii) client feedback; (iii) beneficiary feedback; (iv) portfolio performance; (v) financial sustainability; and (vi) implementation of special themes. Similar to Tier 2, data reported for FCS will be based on the FY17 Harmonized List of FCS and continue to be used throughout the IDA18 cycle.

²⁰ In the IDA17 RMS, reported outputs in Tier II were based on a three-year rolling basis.

Table A4.1
Tier 1: IDA Countries Progress

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline (as of June 30, 2017)		Actual (as of June 30, 2019)	
			All IDA/FCS	Data coverage Year	All IDA/FCS	Data coverage Year
WBG goals						
<i>1</i>	Population living on less than US\$1.90 a day	% of population	31.9/38.2	2013	30.8/38.3	2015
<i>2</i>	Growth rate of real per capita income of the bottom 40 %	%	3.1/3.1	2013	1.7/2.4	2015
Growth						
<i>3</i>	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	%	0.8/0.1	2016	2.0/0.6	2018
<i>4</i>	GDP per person employed	constant 2011 PPP \$	8,864/6,811	2016	9,180/6,960	2018
<i>5</i>	Non-agriculture sectors, value added (as % of GDP)	%	78.1/77.3	2016	78.8/77.4	2018
<i>6</i>	Level of statistical capacity	scale from 0 to 100	62.18/52.69	2016	64.26/54.81	2018
<i>7</i>	Trade Logistics Performance Index	Average rating 1=low to 5=high	2.4/2.3	2016	2.4/2.3	2016
<i>8</i>	Number of IDA countries that have raised taxes/GDP above 15%	Number of countries	0/0	2015	3	2
<i>9</i>	No. of IDA countries that have an improved composite PEFA score in dimensions across the pillars of budget reliability, transparency of public finances, and control in budget execution: (1.1) Aggregate expenditure outturn (9.1) Public access to fiscal information (24.2) Competitive procurement methods	Number of countries	10/1	2016	17/5	2019
<i>10</i>	Youth employment to population ratio (age 15-24)	%	42.6/40.0	2016	42.6/39.4	2018

Table A4.1
Tier 1: IDA Countries Progress

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline (as of June 30, 2017)		Actual (as of June 30, 2019)	
			All IDA/FCS	Data coverage Year	All IDA/FCS	Data coverage Year
	- Youth employment to population ratio (age 15-24), women	%	35.4/34.6	2016	35.5/34.1	2018
	- Youth employment to population ratio (age 15-24), men	%	49.6/45.4	2016	49.4/44.7	2018
Sustainability and Resilience						
<i>11</i>	Countries without wealth depletion	% of countries	23.1/7.7	2014	23.1/7.7	2014
<i>12</i>	Population exposed to harmful air pollution (PM2.5)	% of population	99.96/100	2015	99.95/100	2017
<i>13</i>	Average annual deforestation change	%	0.49/0.5	2015	0.49/0.5	2015
<i>14</i>	CO ² emissions	Metric tons per capita	0.54/0.39	2013	0.53/0.40	2014
<i>15</i>	Annual freshwater withdrawals, total	% of internal resources	7.1/3.1	2014	7.1/3.1	2014
Inclusiveness						
<i>16</i>	Countries with growth concentrated in the bottom 40%	% of countries	58.8/33.3	2013	50.0/66.7	2015
<i>17</i>	Proportion of population with access to electricity	% of population	49.9/42.0	2014	57.9/49.8	2017
<i>18</i>	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provided	%	29/18	2014	37/24 (30 female)	2017
<i>19</i>	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	%	70.5/72.4	2016	71.1/72.6	2018
<i>20</i>	Legal changes that support gender equality over the past two years	Number of legal gender changes	38/10	April 2013- April 2015	42/15	May 2015- June 2017

Table A4.1
Tier 1: IDA Countries Progress

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline (as of June 30, 2017)		Actual (as of June 30, 2019)	
			All IDA/FCS	Data coverage Year	All IDA/FCS	Data coverage Year
21	Lower secondary gross completion rate	%	48.5/43.5 (46.2 female)	2014	50.6/46.5 (48.8 female)	2017
	- Ratio of girls' to boys' completion rate		90.9/77.4	2014	93.2/79.7	2017
22	Lower secondary enrollment rate	%	56.9/53.1 (54.6 female)	2014	57.6/56.2 (55.8 female)	2017
	- Ratio of girls' to boys' enrollment rate		92.2/79.7	2014	94.3/82.5	2017
23	Under-5 mortality rate	Number of under-five deaths per 1,000 live births	74.6/82.5	2015	69.6/77.7	2017
24	Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	34.5/36.8	2015	33.7/36.4	2016
25	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	%	54.8/62.3	2013	59.2/63.1	2014
26	Incidence of HIV	Incidence per 1,000 uninfected population ages 15-49	0.97/1.32 (1.11 female)	2015	0.86/1.16 (0.98 female)	2018
27	Maternal mortality ratio	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	452/522	2015	452/522	2015
28	Adolescent fertility rate	Number of births per 1,000	87.1/93.5	2015	84.6/90.1	2017

Table A4.1
Tier 1: IDA Countries Progress

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline (as of June 30, 2017)		Actual (as of June 30, 2019)	
			All IDA/FCS	Data coverage Year	All IDA/FCS	Data coverage Year
		women ages 15-19				
29	Contraceptive prevalence by modern methods	% of married women ages 15-49	32.3/22.6	2012	32.0/24.1	2014
30	People using basic sanitation services	% of population	39.1/37.2	2015	40.5/38.0	2017
31	People using basic drinking water services	% of population	69.3/60.5	2015	70.7/62.1	2017
32	Number of refugees by country or territory of asylum	Number (millions)	7.3/2.7	2015	9.5/3.5	2018
33	Internally displaced persons, total displaced by conflict and violence	Number (millions - high estimate)	23.9/20.0	2016	28.6/22.5	2018

Table A4.2
Tier 2: IDA-Supported Development Results

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	IDA17 Results (FY15 to FY17) ²¹ (All IDA/FCS)	All IDA Actual (Cumulative FY18 and FY19)	FCS Actual (Cumulative FY18 and FY19)	Actual Female Beneficiaries (Cumulative FY18 and FY19)	IDA18 Performance Standard ²² (by end of FY20)
Growth							
1	Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology	No. of farmers (millions)	4.44/0.05	4.41	0.054	0.97	4-5 m
2	Beneficiaries reached with financial services	No. of people (millions)	0.04/0.01	0.66	0.08	0.32	4-6 m
3	Roads constructed or rehabilitated	Km	61,054/ 17,503	12,356	3,301	-	80,000 – 100,000
4	Area provided with new/improved irrigation or drainage services	Ha	2,079,352/148,405	753,383	124,008	-	1.3-2.3 m
5	Generation capacity of renewable energy	GW	n.a.	6.9²³	-	-	5 GW
6	Private investments catalyzed by WB in IDA countries	US\$ billions	4.7/1.0 (FY2017 only)	13.34	1.45	-	Monitored
Inclusiveness							
7	Teachers recruited or trained	No. of teachers (millions)	6.8/n.a.	5.84	0.86	3.05	9-10 m

²¹ Reflects the cumulative IDA-supported results achieved during IDA17 cycle (FY2015 through FY2017), unless noted otherwise. Most (new) indicators developed for IDA18 RMS have data available only for FY2017.

²² The performance standard corresponds to the net cumulative value (or range) expected to be achieved by end of the IDA18 period (i.e. June 30, 2020). Values shown are for all IDA countries; no standards have been established for FCS.

²³ Reflecting the alignment of this indicator—in terms of definition and target—with the IDA18 policy commitment to “support the addition of five GW in renewable energy generation”, value reported corresponds to operations supporting the addition of 6.9 GW of renewable energy generation in IDA countries that were approved by the Board of Executive Directors during FY2018 AND FY2019. Of this, about 1.5 GW were provided through direct financing; the additional 5.4 GW were supported through indirect financing.

Table A4.2
Tier 2: IDA-Supported Development Results

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	IDA17 Results (FY15 to FY17) ²¹ (All IDA/FCS)	All IDA Actual (Cumulative FY18 and FY19)	FCS Actual (Cumulative FY18 and FY19)	Actual Female Beneficiaries (Cumulative FY18 and FY19)	IDA18 Performance Standard ²² (by end of FY20)
8	People who have received essential health, nutrition and population services:	No. of people (millions)	240.2/n.a.	172.32	38.49	88.90	316-400 m
	(i) Children immunized	No. of people (millions)	69.2/n.a.	73.64	13.10	36.82	120-180 m
	(ii) Women and children who have received basic nutrition services	No. of people (millions)	146.3/n.a.	61.80	19.88	35.48	180-200 m
	(iii) Number of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel	No. of deliveries (millions)	24.6/n.a.	27.51	5.15	27.51	16-20 m
9	Beneficiaries of social safety net programs	No. of people (millions)	23.7/4.1	35.03	17.50	15.45	25-30 m
10	People provided with access to improved water sources	No. of people (millions)	34.16/9.23	24.13	1.85	n.a. ²⁴	35-45 m
11	People provided with access to improved sanitation services	No. of people (millions)	14.49/0.50	19.23	1.87	n.a. ²⁴	12-18 m
12	People provided with improved urban living conditions	No. of people (millions)	12.6/3.9	8.51	1.13	n.a. ²⁴	13-18 m
13	People provided with new or improved electricity service	No. of people (millions)	13.94/0.42 (FY2017 only)	22.75	2.85	n.a. ²⁴	25-35 m
14	Beneficiaries in IDA countries of job-focused interventions	No. of people (millions)	0.972/0.129 (FY2017 only)	15.53	2.18	4.46	Monitored
Sustainability							
15	Projected energy or fuel savings	Megajoules	1.525x10 ⁹ / 0	3.05X10 ⁹	9.53X10 ⁸	-	5.43x10 ⁹ Mj

²⁴ Number of female beneficiaries are not included since these infrastructure services are normally provided to groups (e.g., at the community, household, or general population level) and data collected and reported are not disaggregated by sex at the client/beneficiary level.

Table A4.2
Tier 2: IDA-Supported Development Results

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	IDA17 Results (FY15 to FY17) ²¹ (All IDA/FCS)	All IDA Actual (Cumulative FY18 and FY19)	FCS Actual (Cumulative FY18 and FY19)	Actual Female Beneficiaries (Cumulative FY18 and FY19)	IDA18 Performance Standard ²² (by end of FY20)
16	Countries supported towards institutionalizing disaster risk reduction as a national priority with IDA support	Number of countries	n.a.	41	9	-	25-30
17	Net GHG emissions	tCO2eq / year	-7,421,032/ -1,372,757 (FY2017 only)	-14,146,428	-1,346,483	-	Monitored
18	Number of IDA countries that were provided statistical capacity building support by the WBG for the implementation of household surveys	Number of countries	66/27 (FY2017 only)	65	23	-	>60 / > 25 countries
19	Number of lending operations with civil registration and vital statistics	Number of operations	3/0 (FY2017 only)	4	0	-	20
20	Number of countries with an increase in the number of registered taxpayers among IDA countries with substantial WB tax engagement	Number of countries	0/0 (FY2017 only)	TBC	TBC	-	8-12
21	Number of IDA countries that operationalize the Open Government Partnership (OGP) agenda commitments	Number of countries	7/3 (FY2017 only)	27	8	-	20-30

Table A4.3
Tier 3: IDA Organizational and Operational Effectiveness

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Benchmark value ²⁵ (Reported value as of end FY2017) All IDA/FCS	All IDA Actual (at end of FY19)	FCS Actual (at end of FY19)	IDA18 Performance Standard
Development Outcome Ratings						
1	Satisfactory outcomes of IDA country strategies	%, IEG Rating (4-year rolling)	57 (FY14-17 exits)	48 (FY16-19 exits)	38 (FY16-19 exits)	70 (4-year rolling)
2	Satisfactory outcomes of IDA operations:					
	i) as a share of commitments	%, IEG ratings (3-year rolling)	83.2/77.7 (FY14-16 exits)	81.1 (FY16-18 exits)	68.5 (FY16-18 exits)	80 (3-year rolling)
	ii) as share of operations		74.2/67.5 (FY14-16 exits)	76.3 (FY16-18 exits)	71.9 (FY16-18 exits)	75 (3-year rolling)
Client Feedback						
3	Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG effectiveness and impact on results	Average rating scale: 1-10	7.3/7.1	7.09	6.29	7 (Annual)
4	Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG knowledge		7.6/7.4	7.29	6.40	7 (Annual)
5	Client feedback on WBG on responsiveness and staff accessibility		6.8/6.3	6.48	5.51	7 (Annual)
6	Client feedback on WBG on collaboration with other donors		7.4/7.4	6.96	6.27	8 (Annual)
Beneficiary Feedback						
7	Projects with beneficiary feedback indicator at design	%	92/92	95	93	100 (Annual)
Portfolio Performance						
8	Satisfactory Bank performance in IDA-financed operations					
	i) overall	%, IEG Rating	80.8 / 80.1 (FY14-16 exits)	80.8 (FY16-18 exits)	68.8 (FY16-18 exits)	80 (3-year rolling)

²⁵ The baseline value reflects annual performance standards as of end of FY2017, unless noted otherwise. Data was not available for some new indicators developed for IDA18 RMS.

Table A4.3
Tier 3: IDA Organizational and Operational Effectiveness

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Benchmark value ²⁵ (Reported value as of end FY2017) All IDA/FCS	All IDA Actual (at end of FY19)	FCS Actual (at end of FY19)	IDA18 Performance Standard
	ii) at entry	(3-year rolling)	68.3 / 50.8 (FY14-16 exits)	64.6 (FY16-18 exits)	60.2 (FY16-18 exits)	Monitored
	iii) during supervision		80.9 / 79.3 (FY14-16 exits)	81.0 (FY16-18 exits)	76.2 (FY16-18 exits)	Monitored
9	Share of CPFs in IDA countries that have at least one joint objectives in the results matrix	%	100 / 100	100	100	100 (Annual)
10	Alignment with the strategy					
	i) Stock of country strategies underpinned by SCD (%)	%	91 / 100	100	100	100 (Annual)
	ii) Qualitative assessment of alignment of the country engagement with the corporate goals		n.a.	n.a.	n.a. ²⁶	Monitored
11	Disbursement ratio	%	20.6 / 23.9	19.3	28.6	20 (Annual)
12	Operations design drawing lessons from evaluative approaches	%	75/73	74	79	100 (Annual)
13	Quality of M&E in IDA-financed operations	% IDA commitment, IEG ratings (3-year rolling)	39.3 / 22.7 (FY14-16 exits)	45.8 (FY16-18 exits)	32.0 (FY16-18 exits)	80 (3-year rolling)
14	Time from Project Concept Note to the first disbursement project financing	Number of months	23.4/ 22.4	21.8	20.3	Monitored ²⁷
	i) Time from Concept Note approval to Board Approval		13.7/13.7	12.8	13.2	Monitored
	ii) Time from Board Approval to Project Effectiveness		6.4/6.7	5.9	4.4	Monitored

²⁶ No data is available for part (ii) of this composite indicator since IEG does not provide ratings in the CLR, measuring “how well the program was aligned with the corporate strategy”.

²⁷ To avoid skewed incentives for speed at the expense of project quality and necessary due diligence, performance of this indicator will be tracked and monitored on a regular basis without establishing specific target or performance standard.

Table A4.3
Tier 3: IDA Organizational and Operational Effectiveness

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Benchmark value ²⁵ (Reported value as of end FY2017) All IDA/FCS	All IDA Actual (at end of FY19)	FCS Actual (at end of FY19)	IDA18 Performance Standard
	iii) Time from Project Effectiveness to First Disbursement		3.3/2.0	3.0	2.6	Monitored
15	Average cost of IDA supervision projects (implementation support)	US\$ '000	176 / 164	190	169	Monitored
16	Number of impact evaluations supported by the World Bank in IDA countries	Number	n.a.	41 (FY18 + FY19)	10 (FY18 + FY19)	Monitored
17	Proactivity Index	%	73.9	82.3	87.9	75 (Annual)
Financial Sustainability						
18	IDA Budget Anchor	%	97	98	-	<=100 (Annual)
19	Bank Budget to Portfolio Volume Ratio (per US\$ billion portfolio under supervision)	US\$ Millions	12	12.0 (FY19)	-	Monitored
Implementation of Special Themes						
20	Percentage of IDA-supported projects that demonstrate a results chain by linking gender gaps identified in analysis to specific actions that are tracked in the results framework	%	55/53	67	69 (FY19)	55 (Annual)
21	Percentage of IDA-supported operations reporting gender results at completion	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. ²⁸	Monitored
22	Number of IDA-supported operations that address and respond to Gender-based Violence (GBV)	Number	n.a.	32 (FY19)	19 (FY19)	Monitored
23	Facetime Index in FCS	Number of days per FY (converted to an index)	100 (eq. 184,407 days)	-	109 (eq. 209,274 days)	Monitored

²⁸ This indicator is a vestige of the previous system which was based on the number of *completed* operations, focusing only on a tally of numbers and not on results. The new Gender Tag methodology was introduced in FY17, and there is therefore a lag for gender tagged operations closing and ICR completion (of the eight projects that closed in FY19 only one ICR was completed), creating challenges as this would only allow for a very small sample size.

Table A4.3
Tier 3: IDA Organizational and Operational Effectiveness

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Benchmark value ²⁵ (Reported value as of end FY2017) All IDA/FCS	All IDA Actual (at end of FY19)	FCS Actual (at end of FY19)	IDA18 Performance Standard
		where FY17 baseline figure is 100)				
24	IDA-supported operations with climate change co-benefits					
	- number of projects	Number	134/24	254	90	Monitored
	- in US\$ billions	US\$ billions	3.4/0.31	6.9	1.2	3-4 (Annual)
25	Completed ASA products that address climate change issues	Number of ASA products	101/n.a.	167 (FY18 + FY19)	54 (FY18 + FY19)	100-200
26	IDA \$ commitments with disaster risk management co-benefits	US\$ billions	2.9 (FY15-FY17 average)	2.5 (FY17-19 average)	0.6 (FY17-19 average)	3-5 (3-year rolling average)
27	Private direct mobilization by WBG operations/transactions in IDA countries	US\$ billions	2.8/1.6	5.76 (FY18 +FY19)	1.66 (FY18 +FY19)	Monitored
28	Total private mobilization of WBG-supported operations/transactions in IDA countries	US\$ billions	n.a.	13.53 (FY18+FY19)	3.98 (FY18 +FY19)	Monitored
29	Number of Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) Assessments performed in IDA countries	Number of IFFs Assessments	9/2	15 (FY18+FY19)	3 (FY18+FY19)	10-15
30	Share of IDA18 Country Partnership Frameworks (CPFs) which at reflect at least one of the following four key principles underpinning Economic Transformation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectoral productivity • Value chain expansion • Increased productive capital stock or investment in energy, transport, manufacturing or services. • Export sector output/value added; Trade Facilitation 	%	n.a.	92 (FY19)	-	Monitored