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FROM: Vice President and Corporate Secretary

Update on IDA18: Implementation and Delivery

1. Attached for information is the paper which will be discussed with Participants at the remote IDA Day: Deputies and Borrower Representatives Meeting scheduled for **Monday, October 26, 2020**. An Oral Briefing of the Board is scheduled for **Thursday, October 22, 2020** ahead of the IDA Day.
2. The document will be made publicly available following this distribution.
3. Questions on this document should be referred to Mr. Samuel Maimbo (202-473-9434, smaimbo@worldbank.org), Ms. Clara Coutinho De Sousa (202-458-0242, cdesousa@worldbank.org), or Mr. Asger Hallberg Borg (202-473-8190, aborg@worldbank.org).

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IDA18: Implementation and Delivery

Development Finance, Corporate IDA & IBRD (DFCII)

October 6, 2020

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Fiscal Year (FY) = July 1 to June 30

AFR	Africa Region	IEG	Independent Evaluation Group
ASA	Advisory Services and Analytics	IFC	International Finance Corporation
CAR	Central African Republic	IFF	Illicit Financial Flows
CAT-DDO	Catastrophe Deferred Draw-Down Option	IPF	Investment Project Financing
CEN	Country Engagement Note	JET	Jobs and Economic Transformation
CPL	Concessional Partner Loan	LCR	Latin America and Caribbean
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
CPF	Country Partnership Framework	MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
CRW	Crisis Response Window	MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
CSAIP	Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plan	MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
DPF	Development Policy Financing	MNA	Middle East and North Africa
DPO	Development Policy Operation	MPA	Multi Programmatic Approach
EAP	East Asia and Pacific	MTR	Mid-Term Review
ECA	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
FCS	Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations	PBA	Performance-Based Allocation
FCV	Fragility, Conflict and Violence	PforR	Program for Result
FPN	Forest Policy Note	PSW	Private Sector Window
FRS	Federal Republic of Somalia	RMR	Risk Mitigation Regime
FTCF	Fast Track COVID-19 Facility	RMS	Results Measurement System
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	RRAs	Risk and Resilience Assessments
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	SAR	South Asia region
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	SCD	Systematic Country Diagnostic
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism	SDR	Special Drawing Right
GW	Gigawatt	SDFP	Sustainable Development Financing Policy
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Country	SME	Small and medium-sized enterprise
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	SIE	Small Island Economy
IDA	International Development Association	SUF	Scale-Up Facility
IDA18	Eighteenth Replenishment of the International Development Association	TAR	Turn-Around Regime
		UN	United Nations
		WBG	World Bank Group

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I. Introduction

1. **The US\$75 billion eighteenth replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA18) reconfirmed the international community's strong commitment to helping countries achieve the 2030 agenda consistent with the Twin Goals of the World Bank Group (WBG).** IDA18 delivery allowed the World Bank to address the strong and growing client demand for IDA solutions. This was made possible through the new IDA hybrid financial model that blended funds raised through capital markets with donor contributions and IDA's internal resources. IDA18 was underpinned by an ambitious policy package spanning across five Special Themes to deepen focus and results in critical areas. IDA18 also introduced several key changes to the IDA framework, including enhanced lending volumes for countries characterized as Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations (FCS);¹ an increased focus on regional solutions, climate resilient development and crisis response; and new IDA18 financing windows, such as the Private Sector Window (PSW) and the Regional Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities.

2. **This paper summarizes the outcome of overall implementation and delivery during the three-year IDA18 cycle.** It provides an overview of IDA commitments and utilization of the overall resource envelope, including by regions, country classification, as well as the performance of special financing windows and exceptional regimes. It also summarizes IDA's emergency response to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, which emerged in the last year of the IDA18 replenishment, and highlights some of the key results achieved, including the delivery of the IDA18 policy commitments and progress on the indicators under the Results Measurement System (RMS). Management is also preparing the IDA18 Retrospective, which will document in more detail the development context, program implementation and results, and lessons learned during the replenishment period in order to inform future support.

II. Policy Commitments and Results

3. **During the three-year IDA18 period, IDA supported the achievement of significant results in IDA countries across sectors.**² More than 765 operations were delivered across active IDA countries compared to 645 in IDA17.³ More than 1.5 million hectares of irrigation and drainage services were financed, and more than 6.8 million farmers were supported to adopt improved agricultural technologies. IDA also financed operations that provided access to improved water sources to 31.6 million people, improved sanitation facilities to 22.8 million people, and improved urban living conditions to about 15.6 million people. IDA-financed operations further supported access to new or improved electricity service to about 26.2 million people and supported an additional 7.4GW of renewable energy generation in IDA countries.⁴

4. **IDA18 also made considerable progress across the five Special Themes, and all policy commitments were delivered with progress on several commitments significantly exceeding agreed targets.** The relevance and importance of the Special Themes to guide support to countries'

¹ IDA FCS refers to those IDA countries included on the WBG List of Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/harmonized-list-of-fragile-situations>.

² See Annex 2 summarizing key results tracked through the RMS.

³ Excluding PSW commitments that supported 49 projects and programs and 21 sub-projects.

⁴ About 1.5GW were provided through direct financing and 5.9GW through indirect financing.

progress on the 2030 agenda was reflected by the consistent and strong client demand across regions throughout IDA18. While the COVID-19 crisis took center stage during the last months of IDA18, IDA still managed to deliver the policy package in full, with minimal delays due to a very strong start to IDA18 with early initiation of activities (see Annex 1).

5. The delivery of policy commitments under the Jobs and Economic Transformation (JET) special theme paved the way for further operationalizing the JET agenda in IDA19.

The implementation of the JET commitments in IDA18 contributed to an increase in targeted, innovative operations aimed at delivering economic transformation for more and better-quality jobs. The analytics delivered during IDA18 served to identify constraints to JET and develop strategies and operations to address them at the country level. For instance, the WBG published detailed guidelines for task teams designing and implementing integrated youth employment programs that address demand and supply side constraints together, e.g. that combined identified needs from firms with skills training for eligible youth. These guidelines are now informing a new generation of programs and are complemented by a stock-take of evidence on what works in youth employment programs.⁵ Similarly, guidelines were developed on approaches to supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) based on evidence on how best to address financing needs, productivity upgrading, market linkages and entrepreneurship to inform project design. In addition, the operationalization of the PSW was critical in crowding-in private capital in high-risk investment environments in the most difficult markets.

6. Under the Gender and Development special theme, IDA continued to build on the progress achieved in the previous two replenishments, and all the policy commitments were delivered. During IDA18, an increasing number of operations targeted specific gaps between men and women in line with the WBG Gender Strategy. This, for instance, included operations in primary and secondary education totaling US\$2.9 billion, which helped to incentivize enrollment, attendance, and retention of girls, while all IDA financing for maternal and reproductive health operations targeted the improvement of the availability and affordability of reproductive health services. Similarly, 29 skills development operations served to address gender productivity gaps with a focus on improving life skills, providing entrepreneurship training, and supporting formal vocational training.

7. The delivery of the commitments under the Climate Change special theme helped to further mainstream climate action into strategic programming, policy reform, development planning, and investment design. There was a significant increase in the share of climate finance (co-benefits) over the total commitment for IDA Development Policy Operations (DPOs), from seven percent in IDA17 to 21 percent in IDA18. Furthermore, 78 percent of all DPOs included some form of climate co-benefits (up from 24 percent in IDA17). During IDA18, all Systematic Country Diagnostics (SCDs) and Country Partnership Frameworks (CPFs) incorporated climate and disaster risk considerations and opportunities in line with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs); all IDA18 operations were screened for climate and disaster risk; and all applicable operations applied Greenhouse Gas (GHG) accounting and Shadow Carbon Pricing. In addition, 13 countries received support with their NDCs, and ten Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plans (CSAIPs) and 11 Forest Policy Notes (FPNs) were prepared. IDA18 also

⁵ See <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/307301552636285526/Integrated-Youth-Employment-Programs-A-Stocktake-of-Evidence-on-What-Works-in-Youth-Employment-Programs>.

expanded renewable energy in IDA countries by supporting energy access and capital mobilization for power generation resulting in an additional 7.4GW of renewable energy generation through direct and indirect financing.

8. **The delivery of the Policy Commitments on Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV) contributed to strengthening IDA's operational effectiveness in FCV contexts through stronger analytics, human resources and partnerships.** All CPFs and Country Engagement Notes (CENs) in IDA FCS and Risk Mitigation Regime (RMR) countries that were delivered in IDA18 were accompanied by Risk and Resilience Assessments (RRAs) or similar assessments.⁶ The introduction of the Regional Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities led to the approval of 35 operations in 14 countries, which have helped to mitigate the shocks caused by refugee influxes, facilitate sustainable solutions to protracted refugee situations, and strengthen preparedness for increased or potential new refugee flows. The Bank also prioritized support to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response in IDA FCS with a total of 20 operations approved during IDA18. Another important achievement was the net increase of 159 staff in IDA FCS with an appropriate distribution of technical roles, locations, grade levels, and gender.

Box 1. A New Strategy for Fragile and Conflict-Affected Countries

In March 2020, the WBG launched its first Strategy for FCV. In recent years, and particularly during IDA18, the WBG has significantly scaled-up its engagement on the FCV agenda, recognizing that addressing FCV challenges is essential to achieve the WBG's twin goals. The FCV Strategy aims to enhance the WBG's effectiveness to support countries in addressing the drivers and impacts of FCV and strengthening their resilience, especially for the most vulnerable and marginalized populations. The Strategy was informed by in-depth global consultations with over 2,000 stakeholders, including through dedicated consultation events in 37 countries that highlighted international lessons learned and best practices for engaging in FCV settings.

Recognizing there can be no 'one-size-fits-all' approach, the Strategy articulates a differentiated approach to FCV structured around four pillars of engagement designed to tailor the WBG's approach across the full spectrum of fragility – in full alignment with the strategic direction of IDA19: (1) Preventing violent conflict and interpersonal violence by tackling the root causes of conflict; (2) Remaining engaged during conflict and crisis situations by building institutional resilience and maintaining the delivery of critical services; (3) Helping countries transition out of fragility by strengthening the capacity and legitimacy of core institutions and enabling the growth of the local private sector; and (4) Mitigating the spillovers of FCV by addressing forced displacement and other shocks. Through the Strategy, the WBG is also adapting how it operates in FCV settings through specific measures along the "4 Ps" – Policies, Programming, Personnel and Partnerships – to more effectively provide support at the country-level. The IDA19 FCV Envelope, the Window for Host Communities and Refugees as well as the FCV policy commitments are all important components of implementing the FCV Strategy in IDA FCS and delivering IDA19.

⁶ 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. Similarly, for the Yemen CEN, the June 2016 RRA was complemented by dynamic analyses of fragility and nexus issues undertaken by the Bank and development partners.

9. **Notable progress was made under the Governance and Institutions special theme in supporting client countries to build open, effective, and accountable institutions for inclusive development.** All policy commitments were successfully delivered, and several exceeded targets in key areas of high demand and global priority. For example, delivery of the commitment to support IDA countries to increase their tax-GDP ratio through lending operations exceeded targets. Assistance was provided to 54 countries, involving a total of 144 lending and Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) activities. Illicit Financial Flows (IFF) assessments were performed in 19 countries in the context of national Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing national risk assessments. Other commitments also exceeded agreed targets, including support to IDA countries in developing pandemic preparedness plans; strengthening governance and institutional analysis in RRAs and in Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments; and supporting operations in IDA countries in the development and implementation of user feedback and/or enhanced Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRMs)⁷ for service delivery that ensure participation by women. The successful delivery of these commitments served to further focus support to IDA countries in developing their public sectors combining fiscal transparency, technological innovation, and citizen participation.

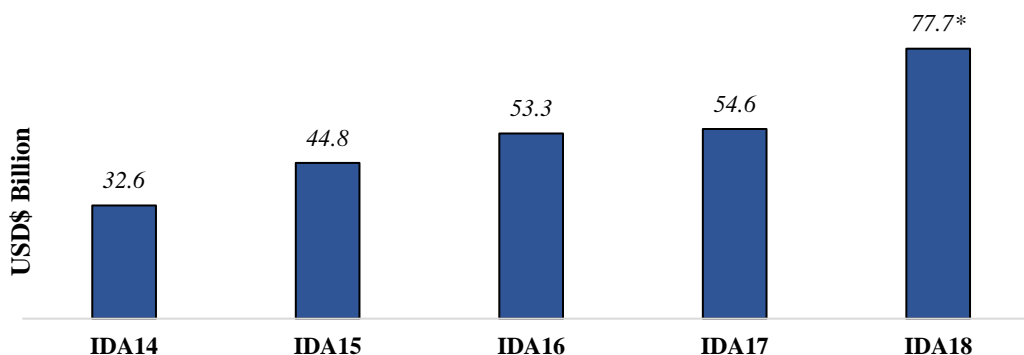
10. **IDA portfolio performance exceeded RMS performance standards, and financial sustainability remained stable during IDA18.** By the end of IDA18, the percentage of satisfactory development outcomes of IDA operations, as a share of IDA commitments, stood at 81.6 percent, and overall Bank performance in IDA-financed operations as a share of IDA commitments reached 84 percent, both exceeding the RMS performance standard of 80 percent. IDA continued to offer significant scale of financing and efficiency with administrative costs being fully covered by revenues, thereby ensuring that donor contributions were used for financing of programs for IDA clients. In the last decade, IDA's administrative costs as a proportion of commitments have declined by nearly half. Financial sustainability indicators, including the IDA Budget Anchor, which measures IDA administrative expense as a share of operational revenues, reached 81 percent in FY20, meeting the RMS performance standard (<100 percent). IDA's Proactivity Index, a key measure of the actions taken to resolve critical portfolio problems, also improved during IDA18, reaching 79.7 percent in FY20, up from 73.9 percent at the end of the IDA17 cycle. While the quality of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in IDA-financed operations did not meet the ambitious target of 80 percent, considerable progress was achieved during the three-year cycle. At the end of IDA18, M&E quality in IDA-financed operations, measured as a percentage of IDA commitments and based on ratings from the Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) (3-year rolling basis), reached 50.4 percent, up from 39.3 percent at the end of the IDA17 cycle (FY14-16 exits).

⁷ Enhanced GRMs include minimum standards on uptake, responsiveness, disclosure, and/or gender inclusion.

III. Financial Delivery

11. **The transformation of the IDA financing model enabled the leveraging of IDA equity, which allowed IDA to increase overall financing by 50 percent compared to IDA17, while donors maintained their contribution levels in national currency terms.** At the end of FY20, IDA18 resources were fully utilized, reaching US\$77.7 billion.⁸ This compares to US\$54.6 billion and US\$53.3 billion committed in IDA17 and IDA16 respectively, and represents a 138 percent increase in commitments since IDA14 (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Total IDA Commitments, IDA14 – IDA18



* Total IDA18 commitments includes PSW financing.

12. **Towards the end of the IDA18 period, IDA mounted a swift and exceptional emergency response to the COVID-19 crisis⁹ combining reallocations and repurposing of remaining IDA18 resources.** Under the Global COVID-19 Health Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA), the Bank provided a total of US\$3.8 billion in financing during FY20 to help countries respond to the pandemic. The Fast Track COVID-19 Facility (FTCF), endorsed by Executive Directors on March 17, 2020, allowed for up to US\$1.3 billion in new financing from the Crisis Response Window (CRW) to finance emergency health responses. By the end of IDA18, IDA had committed a total of US\$1.6 billion through 58 operations to support the emergency health response in IDA countries, of which new financing of US\$1.1 billion was from the CRW FTCF. In total, US\$6.4 billion of IDA financing was committed in support of the COVID-19 response under the four pillars in the WBG COVID-19 Response Approach paper¹⁰, of which US\$4.0 billion were committed to 25 Development Policy Financing (DPF) operations across 23 countries. As a result of the significant COVID-19 response, FY20 set a record in commitments during a fiscal year, with US\$31.2 billion in commitments (including PSW), and a total of 170 operations (amounting to US\$17.2 billion) approved alone in Q4 of 2020.¹¹ About 31 percent (US\$400 million) of total IDA commitments under the MPA was disbursed in the first three months, compared to 13 percent on average for other IDA health IPFs in the first year of implementation.

⁸ This includes recommitments from cancellations during IDA18.

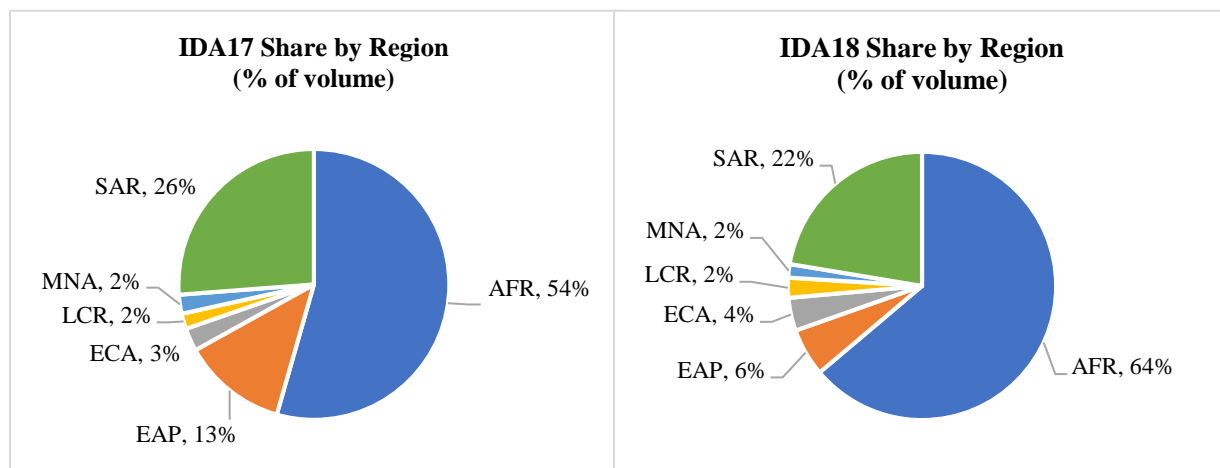
⁹ On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 global outbreak a pandemic.

¹⁰ See 'Saving Lives, Scaling-up Impact and Getting Back on Track', WBG COVID-19 Crisis Response Approach Paper, June 2020.

¹¹ Note that unused set aside for arrears clearance of US\$0.7 billion in IDA18 was carried over to IDA19.

13. **Most regions experienced large increases in IDA18 financing with a continued increase in share for Africa.** With US\$48.7 billion, the Africa region (AFR) accounted for 64 percent of IDA18 commitments, an increase of 10 percentage points compared to IDA17 (Figure 2). This was followed by the South Asia region (SAR) with 22 percent of total IDA18 commitments (US\$17.1 billion), East Asia and Pacific (EAP) with six percent (US\$4.4 billion), US\$3.0 billion or four percent for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ECA), and two percent for Latin America and Caribbean (LCR) and the Middle East and North Africa (MNA), representing US\$1.8 billion and US\$1.2 billion respectively. In Africa, the sub-regions of the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, and Lake Chad, which have been severely affected by conflict and violence, received US\$23.7 billion, compared to US\$13.7 billion in IDA17. In particular, IDA financing to the Sahel region increased substantially to US\$6 billion, representing a 139 percent increase from IDA17 (US\$2.5 billion). Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Kenya were the top-five recipients of IDA18 resources receiving US\$27.4 billion, or 36 percent of total IDA18 (excluding PSW).

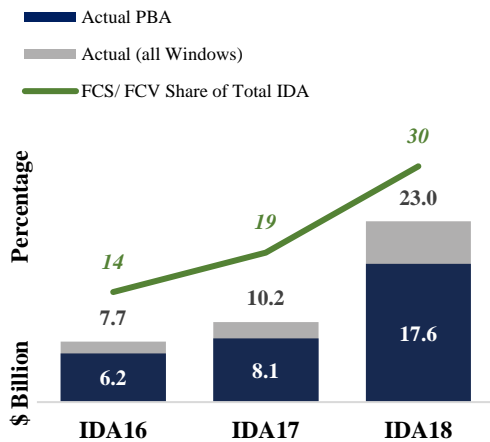
Figure 2. Regional Share of IDA18 Commitments



14. **IDA18 enabled a significant boost in financial support to countries classified as FCS, including RMR countries and Small States.** Total commitments to IDA FCS reached US\$23 billion, exceeding the original target of doubling the FCS lending level of US\$10 billion in IDA17 (Figure 3).¹² IDA commitments to Small States reached US\$2.3 billion, almost tripling from US\$0.8 billion in IDA17 and with country allocations increasing 3.6 times (Figure 4). In March 2019, the Board approved revisions to IDA's Small Island Economies (SIEs) Exception policy to include (a) criteria for considering requests from IBRD-only SIEs to be reclassified as IDA-eligible; and (b) criteria for calibrating the terms on which IDA concessional resources are provided to SIEs. Pursuant to the revised policy, Fiji was reclassified from "IBRD-only" to "Blend Country" status, effective July 1, 2019.

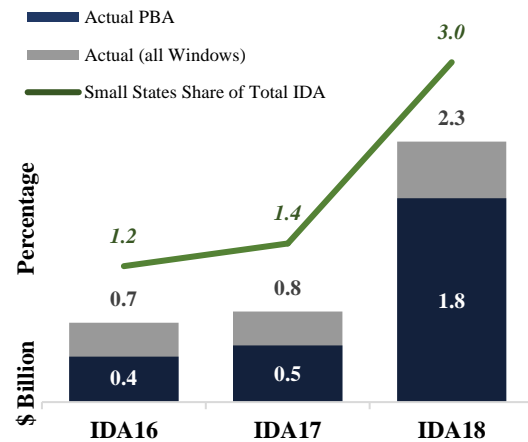
¹² For IDA18, the figure includes support to IDA FCS and the four RMR-eligible countries (Guinea, Nepal, Niger and Tajikistan). This regime did not exist in IDA17.

Figure 3. FCS/FCV Commitments, IDA16-18 (US\$ Billion)



Source: World Bank Staff Estimates

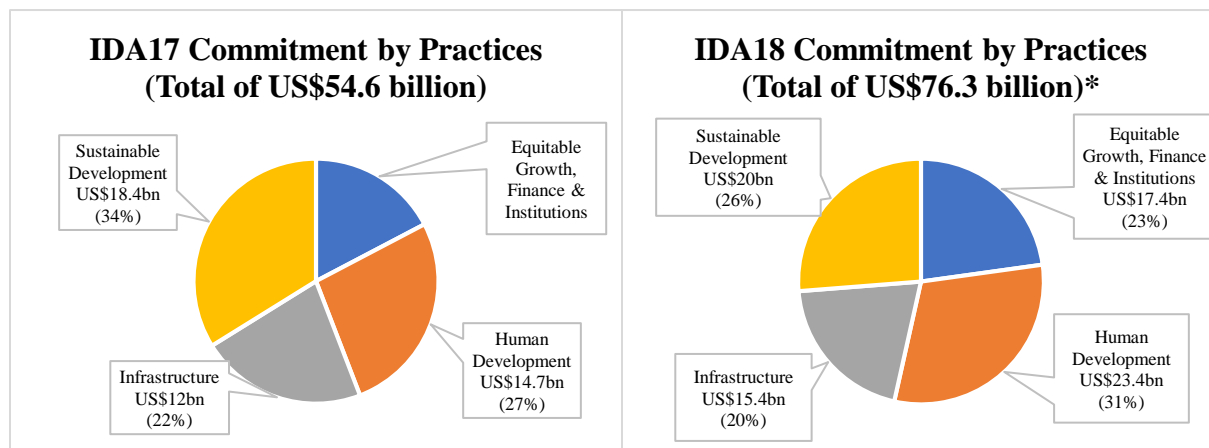
Figure 4. Small States Commitments, IDA16-18 (US\$ Billion)



Source: World Bank Staff Estimates

15. **IDA18 supported a wide array of investments across practice groups.** The largest share of funding (US\$23.4 billion or 31 percent of total) supported Human Development operations (Figure 5), up from US\$14.6 billion in IDA17 and representing an increase of 4 percentage points as share of total commitments. Part of this was driven by the COVID-19 response and the enhanced support to operations in health and social security. IDA18 commitments to operations supporting Equitable Growth, Finance and Institutions also increased significantly between IDA17 and IDA18 from US\$ 9.4 billion (17 percent) to US\$17.4 billion (23 percent). Support to operations in Sustainable Development and Infrastructure increased in terms of volume, albeit the share of total volume reduced slightly compared to IDA17.

Figure 5. IDA18 Commitments by Practice Group



* Excludes PSW financing.

16. **All lending instruments were used to cater for diverse client needs, with Investment Project Financing (IPF) continuing to be the most used lending instrument.** IPF lending to IDA countries amounted to US\$52.5 billion, accounting for 69 percent of the total resources. This,

however, represented a decrease from 78 percent (US\$42.6 billion) in IDA17, as the share of both Program for Results (PforR) and DPF increased. DPF commitments more than doubled from (US\$6.4 billion) in IDA17 to US\$14 billion in IDA18, representing an increase from 12 percent of commitments in IDA17 to 18 percent in IDA18. DPF commitments were particularly high in FY20 and especially during the last quarter (29 percent of total commitments to DPFs), as IDA supported clients in responding to COVID-19. PforRs also doubled from US\$5.6 billion to US\$10 billion between the two replenishments, mainly due to high usage in the first year of IDA18 (71 percent in FY18). Furthermore, IDA18 introduced the Catastrophe Deferred Draw-Down Option (CAT-DDO) to support IDA countries' resilience to disasters and enhance their capacity to plan for and manage crises. A total of US\$616 million in CAT-DDOs was provided, of which US\$473.5 million was disbursed during IDA18.

17. Enhanced collaboration with development partners and stakeholders was an important element of IDA18 delivery. IDA18 continued the long-standing partnership with the United Nations (UN), which was further strengthened with the signing of the WBG-UN Strategic Partnership Framework, to help countries implement the 2030 Agenda. The UN played a particularly important role in delivering assistance in conflict affected and weak capacity environments as in the case of IDA's support to Yemen, where US\$200 million in additional financing to the Emergency Health and Nutrition Project is implemented by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund. IDA18 also stepped up partnerships with other multilateral development banks (MDBs). Agreement was reached on a set of "Core Principles on Sustainable Financing" with the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The objective of these principles is to promote information-sharing and coordination among MDBs and other international financial institutions with respect to the implementation of resource allocation frameworks and selected debt/financing policies. In addition, consultations with other MDBs was undertaken to develop and prepare for implementation of the Sustainable Development Finance Policy (SDFP) in IDA19.

IV. IDA Windows and Allocation Regimes

18. The Performance-Based Allocation (PBA) system continued as the basis for distribution of the IDA resource envelope, which was complemented by financing through IDA special windows. Two-thirds of IDA resources were country allocations (PBA and exceptional allocation regimes) that provided unearmarked support to IDA-eligible countries for priority interventions, while one-third were set-asides as windows for specific purposes. Financing through IDA windows increased significantly with total commitments reaching US\$17.4 billion and more than doubled IDA17 commitments. Exceptional FCV allocation regimes provided through country allocations included the Risk Mitigation Regime and the Turn-Around Regime, as well as top-up for post-conflict situations. Special allocations were also provided for Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon (US\$100 million) and for Yemen (US\$400 million).

19. Management implemented four rounds of reallocations across windows to ensure the effective use of IDA18 resources and respond to client demand. The reallocations were endorsed by IDA Participants and approved by IDA's Board of Executive Directors in line with

the principles agreed at IDA18 Mid-Term Review (MTR).¹³ The reallocations helped to ensure the effective use of scarce IDA resources by shifting resources toward increased client demand, including support for countries' COVID-19 crisis response. The reallocations across windows led to cumulatively shifting of net US\$2.6 billion from IDA windows to country allocations during the second half of IDA18 (Table 1).

Table 1. Reallocations of IDA18 Resources (US\$ billion)¹⁴

	Original Allocation	Re-allocation	Final Allocation
1. Concessional			
Country Allocations	52.4	2.6	55
<i>of which exceptional allocations for:</i>			
- Notional allocation for Syria	1.0	-1.0	0.0
- Syrian refugees (Jordan and Lebanon) ¹⁵	-	0.1	0.1
- Yemen (special allocations)	-	0.4	0.4
IDA Windows	11.1	-0.5	10.6
<i>Crisis Response Window</i>	3.0	-0.4	2.6
<i>Regional Program</i>	5.0	0.02	5.0
<i>Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities</i>	2.0	-0.1	1.9
<i>Arrears Clearance</i>	1.1	0	1.1
2. Non-concessional			
Transitional Support	2.8	-1.3	1.5
Scale-Up Facility	6.2	0.4	6.6
3. Private Sector Window	2.5	-1.1	1.4

* Numbers may not add up due to rounding and different exchange rates used at the time of reallocations.

20. **The Turn-Around Regime (TAR) continued to provide financial support through country allocations to IDA countries facing complex transitions.** In IDA18, four countries¹⁶ accessed the TAR and a total of US\$1.6 billion was committed including US\$242 million to the Central African Republic (CAR),¹⁷ US\$154 million to The Gambia, US\$809 million to

¹³ See 'IDA18: Post-Mid-Term Review Amendments' IDA/R2018-0401, December 17, 2018; 'IDA18: Reallocations of IDA resources' IDA/R2019-0301, November 4, 2019; 'Proposal for a World Bank COVID-19 Response Under the Fast Track Covid-19 Facility' IDA/R2020-0087, March 17, 2020; and 'Update on IDA Contribution to COVID-19 Pandemic Response' IDA/R2020-0141, April 30, 2020.

¹⁴ Based on IDA18 Replenishment rate of 1.40207.

¹⁵ 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 benefitted Syrian refugees. US\$100 million was committed to a PforR operation in Jordan focused on creation of economic opportunities, while the remaining US\$100 million was reallocated to the COVID-19 response.

¹⁶ Guinea-Bissau also became eligible in IDA17, but TAR support was withdrawn in FY17 after the Government did not meet agreed milestones due to persisting political instability and reform stagnation in the country, which indicated that turnaround was no longer occurring.

¹⁷ CAR's TAR extension in FY20 amounted to US\$66 million, of which about US\$49 million was already allocated through the PBA and US\$17 million added after the TAR approval.

Madagascar, and US\$355 million to Somalia. The CAR and Madagascar became eligible for the TAR in IDA17 and remained eligible throughout IDA18. The Gambia accessed TAR in FY19 and FY20, following a presidential election that marked the first democratic transition of power in the country's history, and Somalia started to access the TAR upon re-engagement with the Bank in FY20.

21. **The RMR was introduced as a pilot regime in IDA18 to support a select group of countries to mitigate conflict and fragility risks.** Guinea, Nepal, Niger, and Tajikistan were identified as pilots based on agreed eligibility criteria. Informed by an RRA, each country received a 33 percent increase to their country allocation to scale up programming to address FCV risks and strengthen resilience. A total of US\$847 million was committed under the RMR in IDA18, comprising US\$147 million to Guinea, US\$300 million to Nepal, US\$300 million to Niger, and US\$100 million to Tajikistan.

22. **In response to growing demand for regional solutions, the IDA Regional Window program was scaled up significantly in IDA18 to US\$5.0 billion, almost doubling the envelope from US\$2.8 billion in IDA17.** Overall commitments for regional operations amounted to US\$8.7 billion, with countries contributing US\$3.7 billion to leverage US\$5.0 billion from the Regional Window. Total commitments to regional operations in FCS amounted to US\$3.4 billion. With 77 percent, AFR accounted for the largest share of the program. During the IDA18 MTR, the allocation to the window was increased by US\$200 million to meet growing demand, but due to the urgent need to support countries' response to the COVID-19 crisis, this amount was later reallocated for emergency operations, and some regional operations were postponed to IDA19.

23. **The Regional Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities was introduced in IDA18 and was instrumental in bringing a development focus to the forced displacement agenda.** Of an initial allocation of US\$2 billion, the sub-window financed 35 operations totaling US\$1.85 billion across 14 countries with around US\$300 million in excess demand that was postponed to early IDA19. Operations were predominantly IPFs, as well as some PforRs. The operations covered multiple sectors, including health, GBV, education, social protection, community-driven development, water and sanitation, forestry, municipal infrastructure, roads, jobs and skills training.

24. **The CRW remained a relevant financing platform for critical interventions to support crisis response for natural disasters, public health emergencies, and severe economic crises.** In IDA18, the CRW envelope was increased to US\$3 billion from US\$1.8 billion in IDA17, following strong demand in the preceding IDA cycle. The CRW utilized US\$2.6 billion for crisis response in IDA18, including US\$542 million for the Cyclone Idai, US\$258 million for the Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo, and US\$1.1 billion through the FTCTF to help shore up IDA countries' readiness and response to fight the COVID-19 pandemic.

Box 2. Creating opportunities for refugees and their hosts in Ethiopia

Ethiopia hosts more than 730,000 refugees from Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan. Under IDA18, the World Bank scaled up support to the Government of Ethiopia's efforts to provide more economic opportunities for Ethiopians and refugees in an environmentally and socially sustainable way. This included the US\$200 million Ethiopia Economic Opportunities Program (P163829) that aims to support socio-economic advancements for refugees within the Ethiopian government's broader industrialization agenda, including the formal integration of refugees in Ethiopia's labor market. As part of the program, the Government passed a revised Refugee Proclamation in 2019 that removes several legal barriers to refugees' full inclusion in economic life. The Proclamation provides refugees with access to legal documentation, gives refugees a pathway to live outside of camps, permits work in the formal sector, and improves access to national health and education services. Implementation of the program is underway in collaboration with IDA, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and other development and humanitarian partners. At the same time, IDA is also helping to enhance private sector investment and improve labor productivity and quality of jobs for refugee-hosting communities, including public employment services to assist Ethiopians in their job search. Building on this, IDA is now developing a program harmonizing and integrating refugee schools into systems administered by the Ministry of Education.

25. **The PSW, an innovation in IDA18, catalyzed private finance for development in the most difficult countries, although commitments fell short of the original target.** The introduction of the PSW enabled IDA to provide direct support to the private sector in the poorest and most fragile IDA countries and shifted IDA's role from being a financier of policy and public-sector operations to a catalyst of private financing for development. During IDA18, a total of US\$1.37 billion in allocations from PSW were approved by the Board, of which US\$423 million were supporting operations in FCS. Out of this total amount, US\$872 million was allocated from the Blended Finance Facility, US\$219 million was allocated from the Local Currency Facility, US\$246 million was allocated from the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) Guarantee Facility, and US\$33 million was allocated from the Risk Mitigation Facility. By end of the IDA18 cycle, there were 51 active operations benefiting from PSW support. When combined with MIGA guarantees and International Finance Corporation (IFC) financing supported by PSW as well as private investor financing, this amount is expected to result in a combined total of US\$8.4 billion in additional financing for the private sector in the most challenging markets.¹⁸ During IDA18, PSW also supported a number of "firsts" in IDA countries, including the first-ever bond issuance in Cambodia, the first targeted private equity fund in the Kyrgyz Republic, and the first privately-owned and operated hydro-power project in the Solomon Islands. While the initial phase of PSW uptake from IFC/MIGA project teams was slower than expected, extensive outreach resulted in a significant ramp-up in demand over the course of IDA18 and a strong pipeline for IDA19. To further expand PSW support for countries impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Board has since approved a time-bound expansion of eligibility to IDA Gap and Small State Blend countries through September 2022.

26. **Demand for Scale-Up Facility (SUF) resources remained strong throughout IDA18, and the allocation envelope was increased at MTR.** In the first year of IDA18 alone, the demand for SUF resources exceeded US\$3 billion, compared to the US\$2.1 billion notionally allocated for

¹⁸ See <https://ida.worldbank.org/financing/ida18-private-sector-window/private-sector-window-projects> for a list of PSW-supported projects.

the year. In order to respond to the increased demand, the original IDA18 SUF allocation of US\$6.2 billion was increased with an additional US\$500 million at MTR. Over the course of IDA18, SUF financed 34 operations totaling commitments of US\$6.6 billion and supporting economic transformation in 17 IDA countries. Compared to IDA17, SUF commitments increased by 73 percent, with marked increases in SAR, AFR and ECA, and US\$1.4 billion targeting IDA FCS (21 percent of the IDA18 envelope).

Box 3. Supporting local private equity markets for SMEs in the Kyrgyz Republic

Concessional funding through the PSW's Blended Finance Facility enables IFC to support higher risk private equity funds to reach previously underserved and unbanked SMEs in IDA PSW-eligible countries. In Kyrgyz Republic, SMEs account for 60 percent of jobs, but they face significant credit constraints that hinder economic growth. With a PSW investment of US\$4 million, matched by US\$4 million in IFC funds, the IFC is supporting the first-of-its-kind private equity fund for Kyrgyz SME investments. The IDA PSW-supported investment allowed the fund to attract additional investors and increase SME financing in the country, helping SMEs grow and improve their operational efficiency, profitability and potential for job creation.

Without PSW and other blended finance facilities, IFC and other investors would struggle to support SMEs in fragile and frontier markets. Instead, with PSW support, IFC is ramping up investments in these markets—helping formalize and support SMEs to create jobs and drive economic growth. PSW support to IFC SME Ventures investments will help strengthen, and in most of the target host countries, create, the private equity market focused on SMEs. This in turn will enhance SME competitiveness and help fill in the SME financing gap further.

27. IDA transitional support was provided to Bolivia, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam on an exceptional basis to smooth their transition from IDA to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). The three countries graduated from IDA at the end of IDA17 and were provided with the exceptional transitional support during IDA18. A total of US\$1.5 billion was provided in transitional support during IDA18 (after reallocations), and together with recommitments of canceled balances, total commitments to the three graduates amounted to around US\$1.8 billion (US\$172 million for Bolivia, US\$615 million for Sri Lanka, and US\$986 million for Vietnam). While resources for transitional support were provided on IBRD lending terms, the three graduates were eligible to recommit canceled concessional balances on IDA's blend terms.

28. Access to IDA18 arrears clearance set-aside enabled Somalia to benefit from US\$375 million to clear its arrears after having been in arrears for more than 28 years.¹⁹ On March 5, 2020, the Federal Government of Somalia cleared its arrears to IDA, completing the process of normalizing its financial relationship with the WBG. Bridge financing was provided by the Government of Norway. The clearance of arrears meant that Somalia re-established its access to new resources from IDA, including support under the Turn-Around Allocation in IDA19. It also paved the way to receive debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative. The total size of the arrears clearance set-aside during IDA18 was US\$1.1 billion, of which Somalia utilized US\$359 million through the reengagement DPF

¹⁹ Somalia went into non-accrual status in July 1991.

that provided the resources to repay the bridge loan from Norway. The remaining balance of the arrears clearance set aside was carried over in IDA19 and replenished to US\$1 billion.

Box 4. Somalia's Reengagement and Reform DPF

The Board approval of the Reengagement and Reform DPF for the Federal Republic of Somalia (FRS) on February 27, 2020, represented an important milestone toward normalizing Somalia's relations with the WBG. The DPF was financed by a US\$420 million IDA grant to support Somalia's economic recovery through policy reforms aimed at strengthening fiscal management and promoting inclusive private sector-led growth. Up to SDR271.2 million (US\$359 million equivalent) of the arrears clearance set-aside grant was disbursed to the bridge-loan creditor assisting with arrears clearance, and SDR32.6 million (US\$45 million equivalent) in TAR grant was disbursed to the Federal Government as budget support to meet cash flow needs after Somalia cleared its arrears to IDA.

FRS cleared its arrears to IDA on March 5, 2020, and to the IMF on March 25, thus completing the process of normalizing its financial relationship with the international community. This has paved the way for Somalia to reestablish access to new resources, and the reform track record that Somalia built is paving the way for Somalia to receive debt relief under the HIPC. Normalization of relations with IDA also opened up the possibility of IFC support since this is also a prerequisite for IFC to make investments in Somalia's private sector. New IDA financing proposals for Somalia are under preparation and a supplemental DPF was approved on June 23, 2020. The supplemental financing (financed by a US\$55 million IDA grant) aims, among others, to help the FRS close an unexpected financing gap caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, flooding, and infestation of locusts, while minimizing the effects of the ongoing crisis on continued implementation of reforms supported by the Reengagement and Reform DPF.

V. Conclusion

29. **IDA18 represented a step change with several key paradigm shifts in IDA's operating and financial framework amidst a challenging global context.** The transformation of the IDA financing model enabled the leveraging of IDA equity, which allowed IDA to commit US\$77.7 billion across 72 active IDA countries, achieving 3 dollars of commitment authority for every one dollar of new donor contributions and expanding overall IDA financing by 50 percent compared to IDA17. IDA18 more than doubled its commitments to FCS and stepped up support to private sector investments in IDA countries, leveraging IFC and MIGA platforms through the PSW. The expanded resource envelope allowed IDA to support significant development outcomes in IDA countries, including through the delivery of all the agreed policy commitments. Evolving country needs informed mid-course adjustments and reallocations to ensure the effective use of IDA18 resources. The COVID-19 crisis towards the end of IDA18 is unparalleled in the history of IDA, and despite the practical challenges and constraints of working amidst a global pandemic, IDA acted swiftly and effectively to mobilize unprecedented support for its clients. While the scale of the crisis is beyond the response capacity of any single institution, IDA demonstrated clear value for money and its unique ability to support IDA countries in their COVID-19 response.

30. **The forthcoming IDA18 Retrospective will present a more comprehensive assessment of the implementation of the IDA18 program, highlight development results and discuss the evolving development context for IDA countries during the IDA18 period.** The Retrospective will present highlights of IDA operations and portfolio, including key result stories. Additionally, the Retrospective will present the lessons learned from implementation that served to inform the IDA19 replenishment and discuss how IDA18 adapted to address the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic. It will include sections reviewing financial commitments, special themes delivery and IDA results, as well as short stories to provide beneficiary perspectives to IDA's impact on people's lives. The IDA18 Retrospective will be accompanied by online resources offering an interactive source of information on the IDA18 policy package and implementation.

VI. Issues for Discussion

31. What are the key lessons from implementation of IDA18 that IDA Partners see to be particularly important in implementing IDA19?

Annex 1. IDA18 Policy Commitments

Jobs and Economic Transformation (JET)		
Objectives	Policy Commitment	Progress
<p>Supporting job creation through economic transformation</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>Delivered: Global value chain (GVC) analyses were completed in 13 IDA countries: Bangladesh, Benin, Chad, Ethiopia, Haiti, Lesotho, Mali, Mozambique, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Uganda.</p> <p>As part of the Country Private Sector Diagnostics (CPSDs), additional in-depth sectoral and GVC analyses were completed in Ghana, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Rwanda, Nepal, Uzbekistan, Cote d’Ivoire, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Nigeria, and Mozambique; and are ongoing in Madagascar, Congo Democratic Republic, and Myanmar.</p> <p>Other engagements included 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 resulted in the analysis of over 20 value chains.</p> <p>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>
	<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 development and will use this analysis to inform activities within the IDA portfolio.</p>	<p>Delivered: Global Infrastructure Connectivity Alliance (GICA) knowledge products were made available online and disseminated, enabling a leveraging of information to inform IDA operations.</p> <p>GICA launched a website containing more than 400 publications 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, identified key priorities for GICA members, and GICA online conversation through the GICA LinkedIn Group was concluded.</p> <p>The GICA knowledge base has increasingly informed innovative regional infrastructure investments in IDA countries. During FY18 and FY19, the GICA connectivity framework was shared with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries, and a prioritization approach was applied to a list of connectivity operations in Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar. Moving forward, the GICA knowledge base is being leveraged for the growing regional trade and transport integration engagement in South Asia (Bhutan, Bangladesh, Nepal, and India). A 2030 outlook analyzing megatrends and disruptive</p>

		<p>technology impacting Global Connectivity was developed in FY19 to provide a framework to understand such changes.</p> <p>During FY18 and FY19, GICA also contributed to the preparation of a RAS for the ASEAN Secretariat. The objective of the RAS "<i>Enhancing ASEAN Connectivity: Initial pipeline of ASEAN Infrastructure Project</i>" was to identify a priority pipeline of potential ASEAN connectivity infrastructure operations and sources of funds. The pipeline included infrastructure operations that have the potential to enhance the movement of people, services, goods, and innovations across ASEAN. The ASEAN Connectivity RAS led to the establishment of a rolling pipeline of 19 operations, which included 3 operations in IDA countries (Yangon–Mandalay Expressway, HCMC–Moc Bai Expressway, and Lao–Myanmar Interconnector). While these operations are not World Bank financed, the World Bank’s technical assistance supports ASEAN’s objectives of improving access and increasing connectivity in and among the ASEAN Member States. More specifically, the pipeline was designed to be a long-term dynamic tool to help the ASEAN Member States assess and prioritize infrastructure operations that will have a regional impact - including in IDA countries. The contribution of GICA to the rolling pipeline, which included IDA countries in EAP is noteworthy. With the pipeline endorsed, ASEAN (together with Infrastructure Asia and the World Bank) prioritized five of the operations for market sounding boards based on likely private sector interest. The first investor roundtable was held (virtually) in May 2020 on the Yangon – Mandalay Expressway.</p>
<p>Raising job quality and ensuring inclusion of youth and women</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>Delivered: WBG moved to conduct impact analysis as a standard part of undertaking SME and entrepreneurship programs and prepared a report, bringing together the learnings from these assessments across the portfolio.</p> <p>The report builds on the collaboration between the Finance, Competitiveness, and Innovation global practice and the IFC on SME programs, including through 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. The report includes guidelines to inform future operations drawing on the lessons of these evaluations.</p>
	<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>Delivered: WBG published <i>detailed guidelines</i> for task teams designing and implementing integrated supply-demand side youth employment programs. These guidelines are informing a new generation of integrated youth employment programs such as in Nepal and Ghana. The guidelines are complemented by <i>A Stock-take of Evidence on what works in Youth Employment programs</i>.</p>

<p>Targeting support for jobs and private sector development in high-risk contexts, including fragility and migration</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>Delivered: PSW was fully operationalized and supported by financial, administrative, and legal infrastructure; the first suite of programs was delivered and continued strong focus on accelerating project origination, pipeline, and delivery.</p> <p>A total of US\$1.37 billion in allocations from PSW were approved by the Board, of which US\$423 million were supporting operations in FCS countries. These operations are expected to enable up to US\$8.4 billion private sector investments, including US\$2 billion from IFC and US\$649 million from MIGA own account.</p> <p>IFC has introduced several mechanisms aimed at supporting FCS and investing in higher risk environments, such as Creating Markets (which offers sector reform, standardization, building capacity, and demonstration to expand investment opportunities in key sectors); de-risking (PSW, guarantees, blended resources); and the Creating Markets Advisory Window and other upstream support to project preparation. Commitments have strengthened incentives for teams across the IFC to expand engagements with FCS countries, as part of the 2018 Capital Increase Package to meet the goal of delivering 40 percent of its program in IDA countries and FCS and 15–20 percent of its program in low-income IDA and IDA FCS countries, by 2030.</p>
	<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>Delivered: WBG applied a ‘migration lens’ in the SCDs for Comoros and eSwatini using the migration diagnostics template included in the 2019 Board paper <i>“Leveraging Economic Migration for Development: A briefing for the World Bank Board.”</i> The number of SCDs mentioning migration and remittances increased, even in the absence of formal migration diagnostics. Under IDA18, 17 SCDs in IDA countries included an analysis of migration, remittances and diaspora. Selected examples include growth and poverty reduction effects of remittances in Comoros, The Gambia, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Pakistan, Somalia, and Timor Leste; the role of migration and the need for investing in education and skills to improve competitiveness in Honduras; and the significance of internal migration in the Nigerian economy. In addition, the Nigerian SCD states that drought and migration raise the pressure on natural resources, which exacerbates food insecurity and social tensions. The Gambia SCD reports that “a combination of few economic opportunities, widespread poverty, and food insecurity contributes to large-scale migration.”</p>
<p>Improving the knowledge base to inform operations supporting jobs and</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 impacts of large-scale public and PPP investments targeting infrastructure and economic transformation on jobs, including pilot assessments on gender outcomes.</p>	<p>Delivered: Five macro model pilots led by IFC in coordination with the WB Jobs Group were carried out. These pilots tested alternative tools (under the broad macro model approach) that can be used to assess ex ante the direct, indirect and induced jobs impacts of prospective large-scale infrastructure investments.</p> <p>The <i>Let’s Work</i> program also implemented value chain analysis to assess jobs impacts of investments ex ante. Pilots completed in Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Mozambique, and Tajikistan. Gender-disaggregated data was collected and specific gender outcomes reported.</p>

<i>economic transformation</i>	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>Delivered: The <i>'Pathways to Better Jobs in IDA Countries: Findings from Jobs Diagnostics'</i> was finalized and made publicly available.</p> <p>Jobs Diagnostics informed several IDA operations, 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; Social Protection Integration Project in Honduras; Developing Productive Inclusion Approaches for the Poorest Households in Zambia; as well as the Harnessing the Demographic Dividend project in Mozambique.</p> <p>Data, guidelines, tools and training on jobs diagnostics was made publicly available. Additional capacity building on jobs diagnostics and strategies will continue to be supported given their links to SCDs, CPFs, and 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>Delivered: WBG piloted several new approaches using spatial data to inform the JET agenda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The WBG piloted rapid machine learning approaches to extract network infrastructure and buildings from satellite imagery in five countries (Tanzania, Djibouti, Comoros, Ghana, and South Sudan) to help develop inventories of critical infrastructure mapped against the communities they serve. <input type="checkbox"/> Urban jobs accessibility assessments were carried out in ten cities. 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 were in Abidjan, Dhaka, Freetown, and Karachi. <input type="checkbox"/> Spatial tools were used to assess firm location and job creation patterns in Bangladesh, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
Gender and Development		
Objectives	Policy Commitment	Progress
<i>Sharpen focus on closing gaps between women, men, girls and boys in country strategies and operations,</i>	<p>Human endowments/ first generation gaps:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Delivered: All 32 applicable operations approved in IDA18 in primary or secondary education (totaling US\$2.9 billion) address gender-based disparities, by incentivizing enrollment, attendance, and retention of girls in Afghanistan, Bangladesh (three operations), Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, DRC, Djibouti, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Moldova, Myanmar, Niger, Pakistan (two operations), Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, Vietnam, and Zambia (two operations).</p>

<p><i>and strengthen the data and evidence base to enhance impact towards gender equality</i></p>	<p>Human endowments/ first generation gaps:</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>Delivered: All 39 operations approved in IDA18 for maternal and reproductive health provide one or more of the following: reproductive health consultations through mobile brigades, train midwives, 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, Chad, Cote d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, South Sudan, Western Africa, Republic of Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The 39 operations amounted to US\$3.74 billion in health spending, of which US\$976 million was directly dedicated to reproductive and maternal health.</p>
	<p>Removing constraints for more and better jobs:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Delivered: 32 of 33 (97 percent) skills development operations approved in IDA18 support women’s participation and improvement in the productivity of their economic activity, and/or consider how to reduce occupational segregation in Bangladesh (two operations), Burkina-Faso, Cabo Verde (two operations), Chad, Comoros, Congo, Republic of, Côte d’Ivoire, Ethiopia (two operations), Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Maldives, Nepal (two operations), Niger (two operations), Nigeria, Pakistan (two operations), Rwanda (two operations), Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uzbekistan, and two regional operations in Africa. These operations address gaps between men and women in productivity with a focus on improving life skills, providing entrepreneurship training, and supporting formal vocational training.</p>
	<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>Delivered: All 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, one in Sierra Leone, as well as one in Sri Lanka that received transitional IDA18 financing at the start of the cycle.</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>Delivered: Fourteen operations approved under IDA18 addresses 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 (two operations), Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Somalia.</p> <p>Ten Financial Inclusion Strategies were 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, Uzbekistan and Zambia.</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>Delivered: Nine out of eleven 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, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, the Federated States of Micronesia, Nigeria, Tonga, and Tuvalu.</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>Delivered: Six pilot data collections were launched, of which four data collections were completed (Cambodia, Ethiopia, Malawi, and Tanzania). Another two data collections were launched in Nepal and Sudan, but fieldwork was later suspended due to COVID-19-related mobility restrictions. All preparations are continuing so that field work can restart once restrictions are lifted.</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><i>[Cross-reference to FCV commitment #31:</i></p> <p>Delivered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 20 operations were approved, starting from a baseline of zero at the beginning of IDA18.
	<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>Delivered: Action plan reflecting task force recommendations adopted, and actions are being implemented, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Risk assessment tool developed to assess country and project-related-risks. <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEAH) now addressed as an integral part of ESF implementation. <input type="checkbox"/> Risk management measures now included in the design of all operations with major civil works, in line with the Good Practice Note on SEAH, and associated guidance. <input type="checkbox"/> New guidance and risk screening tool for Human Development being finalized. <input type="checkbox"/> A protocol in place to escalate SEAH incidents to Senior Management. <input type="checkbox"/> Roster of GBV specialists compiled to support teams; GBV specialists hired as Bank staff. <input type="checkbox"/> Extensive training and awareness raising throughout the Bank. <input type="checkbox"/> Extensive outreach to other IFIs on GBV/SEAH. <input type="checkbox"/> Standard procurement documents have been strengthened with specific qualifications, and contractual requirements.

Climate Change		
Objectives	Policy Commitment	Progress
<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.	<p>Delivered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> SCDs: All applicable IDA SCDs²⁰ completed between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2020 incorporated climate and disaster risk considerations and reflected NDCs. <input type="checkbox"/> CPF: All applicable IDA CPFs²¹ completed between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2020 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.	Delivered: All 751 IDA operations approved by the Board between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2020 were screened for climate and disaster risks. The emergency health response operations in FY20 did not require the usual climate and disaster risk screening. This applied to 52 projects, of which 37 still undertook voluntary screening (and therefore, are included in the total of 751 screened projects).
	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.	Delivered: Thirteen countries received support through the NDC Support Facility (Bangladesh, Cote d'Ivoire, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Mali, Mozambique, Pakistan, São Tomé and Príncipe, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda, Dominica, Kenya, Tanzania).

²⁰ Reflection of NDC considerations is applicable to 22 out of the 29 completed SCDs in IDA18. PCN review for the other 7 took place before IDA18 and, therefore, are excluded from the analysis (IDA17 did not require SCDs to reflect NDCs). Of the 22 SCDs, three SCDs (Cabo Verde, Ghana, Mongolia) did not directly reference NDCs but they do reflect NDC priorities.

²¹ Reflection of NDC considerations is applicable to 22 out of 24 completed CPFs in IDA18. Of the 22 CPFs, one (Somalia) did not directly reference NDCs but it does reflect NDC priorities. Nicaragua had 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).

	21. Develop at least 10 climate-smart agriculture investment plans (CSIPs) and 10 programmatic forest policy notes (FPNs).	Delivered: Ten Climate-Smart Agriculture Investment Plans (CSAIPs) were delivered (Bangladesh, Cote d'Ivoire, Lesotho, Mali, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Cameroon, Congo) and eleven programmatic Forest Policy Notes (FPNs) ²² were delivered (Bhutan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Liberia, Mozambique, Nepal, Zambia, Benin, Dominica, Lao PDR, Myanmar).
	22. Increase the use of DPOs that support climate co-benefits.	Delivered: The share of climate co-benefits over the total commitment for IDA DPOs increased to 21 percent in IDA18 (22 percent in FY18 and FY19, and 19 percent in FY20) as compared to 7 percent in IDA17. 78 percent of IDA DPOs had climate co-benefits in IDA18 (60 percent in FY18, 84 percent in FY19, and 82 percent FY20), 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.	Delivered: All applicable IDA operations approved between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2020 applied GHG accounting and Shadow Carbon Price. The revised <i>guidance note on discount rates</i> was published in November 2017.
Supporting efforts to achieve the Sustainable Energy for All objectives	24. Support the addition of five GW in renewable energy generation.	Delivered: Operations approved between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2020 supported the addition of 7.4 GW of renewable energy generation through direct and indirect financing (1.5 GW from direct financing ²³ and 5.9 GW from indirect financing ²⁴).
	25. Develop Investment Prospectuses in seven additional countries with low electricity access.	Delivered: Investment Prospectuses were completed and published in nine countries: Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Madagascar (high level analysis) Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Republic of Congo (high level analysis), Togo. Another nine are underway (Benin, Zambia, Liberia, Angola, Namibia, Somalia (client executed but WB providing TA), Chad, Mauritania, Zimbabwe).
Monitoring and reporting	26. Report annually ²⁵ on private finance mobilized for climate and continue to report	Delivered: The WBG continued reporting annually on private finance mobilized for climate and overall climate finance. The WBG has consistently contributed the most climate finance

²² Forest Policy Notes (FPNs) are also referred as Country Forest Notes in the WB Forest Action Plan and Climate Change Action Plan.

²³ 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.

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ As agreed between MDBs, joint reports are issued based on end of calendar year data. Hence, the 2020 report will be available next year. WBG follows the MDB methodology and procedures agreed upon and reports as a WBG on numbers.

<p><i>of IDA resources used for climate change</i></p>	<p>on overall climate finance together with other MDBs.</p>	<p>to low- and middle-income economies among the MDBs, over the period of 2015-2019. The trend is expected to continue in CY2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The 2018 MDB’s Joint Report on Climate Finance was launched on June 13, 2019. In 2018, MDB’s total climate finance reached US\$43.1 billion (up from US\$12.8 billion in 2017 report). WBG remained the largest financier of climate-related operations with US\$20.6 billion in total finance and US\$14.5 billion in private mobilization (up from US\$8.7 billion in 2017). □ The 2019 MDB’s Joint Report on Climate Finance was launched in August 2020. In 2019, MDB’s total climate finance reached US\$61.6 billion (up from US\$43.1 billion in 2018 report). WBG remained the largest financier of climate-related operations to low- and middle-income economies with US\$18.8 billion in total finance and US\$7.5 billion in private mobilization.
<p>Fragility, Conflict and Violence</p>		
<p>Objectives</p>	<p>Policy Commitment</p>	<p>Progress</p>
<p><i>Deepening IDA’s knowledge on FCV and learning from operational experience</i></p>	<p>27. Adopt a risk-based approach for identifying fragility beyond those countries on the Harmonized List of Fragile Situations.</p> <p>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>	<p>Delivered: To support differentiation of approaches, policies, and instruments and enable tailored WBG engagement in difficult and complex situations, a new methodology to identify and classify FCS was developed as part of the WBG FCV Strategy. All data used for the classification is based on internationally recognized and publicly available indicators. The Bank recognizes that any typology has limitations but expects that the new list will prove to be an improvement on the previous version, as it will help tailor WBG engagement along the FCS continuum and distinguish between countries based on the nature and severity of the issues that they face. Under the new list, the overall number of IDA FCS remains at 32 (FY20), while the total number of countries on the list is 36 (as well as the West Bank & Gaza). The FCS list is updated on an annual basis: http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/888211594267968803/FCList-FY21.pdf</p> <p>Delivered: Flagship report was launched in March 2018. Dissemination events have been conducted. The WBG is prioritizing efforts to apply the report’s findings across sectors and country contexts (see IDA19 FCV Paper for more details).</p>
<p><i>Designing integrated WBG strategies addressing</i></p>	<p>29. RRAs inform all CPFs in FCS and countries with significant risks of FCV.</p>	<p>Delivered: During IDA18, 100 percent of CPF/CENs in IDA FCS and RMR countries were 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</p>

<p><i>FCV drivers and building institutional resilience</i></p>		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ FY18 (four CPFs/CENs delivered; four RRAs or equivalents completed): South Sudan (Q3): RRA alternative completed, Niger (Q4): RRA completed, The Gambia (Q4): RRA completed, Guinea (Q4): RRA completed. □ 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 (six CPFs/CENs delivered; six RRAs completed): Burundi (Q1): RRA completed, Republic of Congo (Q2): RRA completed, Timor-Leste (Q2): RRA completed, Comoros (Q3): RRA completed, Sierra Leone (Q4): RRA completed, Myanmar (Q4): RRA completed.
	<p>30. Increase the number of operations targeting refugees and their host communities (baseline: IDA17).</p>	<p>Delivered: 35 operations were approved in 14 countries under RSW in IDA18.</p>
	<p>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>	<p>Delivered: 20 operations were approved, starting from a baseline of zero at the beginning of IDA18. Operations were approved in the following countries: Democratic Republic of Congo (two operations), Tuvalu (three operations), Solomon Islands (two operations), Central African Republic (two operations), South Sudan, Mali, Afghanistan, Comoros, Liberia, Burundi, Chad, Federated States of Micronesia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea and Niger.</p>
<p><i>Improving staffing, operational effectiveness and flexibility</i></p>	<p>32. Increase the WB staffing footprint in IDA FCS countries by net 150 over the IDA18 period.</p>	<p>Delivered: 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 end-June 2020, there were 820 staff working in IDA FCS and RMR countries. <u>This is a net increase of 159 staff across all grades</u>, 141 of which were GE+ staff, during IDA18. The scale-up reflects an appropriate distribution of technical roles, locations, grade levels, and genders. 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, by 9 percent in FY19 compared to FY18 and a further two percent from FY19 to end FY20.</p>
<p><i>Promoting partnerships for a more effective response</i></p>	<p>33. Undertake joint RPBA as openings arise for engagement in the aftermath of conflict in IDA countries.</p>	<p>Delivered: Joint RPBA were completed in Cameroon and Zimbabwe.</p>
<p><i>Enhancing financing to</i></p>	<p>34. Implement the revised IDA resource allocation framework for FCS/FCV to</p>	<p>Delivered: RMR Implementation Notes were approved by the Board for the four eligible countries (Nepal, Niger, Guinea, Tajikistan). One RMR financed project is closed, and 21 are</p>

<i>support FCS/FCV</i>	enhance targeting of IDA's exceptional support and financial engagement in these countries.	active. The TAR continues to provide significant financing support to Central African Republic, Madagascar, Somalia and The Gambia.
Governance and Institutions		
Objectives	Policy Commitments	Progress
<i>Strengthen Domestic Resource Mobilization</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.	Delivered: Activities were delivered in 57 countries (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, Fiji, Grenada, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Tajikistan, Tanzania, The Gambia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe).
<i>Improve public expenditure, financial management and procurement</i>	36. Support at least 10 IDA countries in performing 2nd or subsequent PEFA assessments to inform preparation of their SCDs.	Delivered: 27 countries were supported: <input type="checkbox"/> World Bank-led: Afghanistan (published), Ethiopia (published), Ghana (published), Lao PDR (published), Malawi (published), Myanmar (published), Tajikistan (published), Timor-Leste (published), Uzbekistan (published), Zambia (published), Zimbabwe (published), Liberia, Pakistan. <input type="checkbox"/> World Bank-supported: Chad (published), Guinea (published), Kenya (published), Mali (published), Sierra Leone (published), DR Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, St. Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Tonga.
	37. Deliver MAPS2 in five IDA countries to accelerate the development of modern, efficient, sustainable and more inclusive public procurement systems that take into account national development objectives.	Delivered: MAPS2 were delivered in six countries (Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, 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.	Delivered: Twelve countries were supported, and work is ongoing in another eight countries <i>Delivered</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Ghana, Liberia, Mauritania, Moldova, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Zimbabwe.

		<p><i>Ongoing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Afghanistan, The Gambia, Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar²⁶, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Republic of the Congo, Tanzania.
Support public administration performance for service delivery	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.	<p>Delivered: Sixteen countries were supported, and work is ongoing in another six</p> <p><i>Delivered</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Solomon Islands, Tanzania, Togo. <p><i>Ongoing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Central African Republic, Liberia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sudan, Uganda.
Support institutional capacity to respond to pandemics	40. Support at least 25 IDA countries in developing pandemic preparedness plans.	<p>Delivered: Pandemic preparedness plans were developed in 47 countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, 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, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe)</p>
	41. Support 25 countries in developing frameworks for governance and institutional arrangements for multi-sectoral health emergency preparedness, response and recovery.	<p>Delivered: Governance and institutional frameworks were developed in 47 countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, 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, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe)</p>
Integrate citizen engagement and beneficiary feedback into service delivery operations	42. Support projects in at least 10 IDA countries in the development and implementation of user feedback and/or enhanced GRMs ²⁷ for service delivery that ensure participation by women in these processes	<p>Delivered: Fifty-five countries were supported with enhanced GRM and/or multiple additional beneficiary feedback interventions (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, 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, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Micronesia FS, Moldova, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda,</p>

²⁶ Madagascar has prepared annual aggregate reports that serve as an internal reporting from the oversight entity to the Ministry of Finances, but these are not published.

²⁷ Enhanced GRMs include minimum standards on uptake, responsiveness, disclosure, and/or gender inclusion.

		Samoa, 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	<u>Delivered:</u> Twenty-six countries were supported (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).
<i>Mitigate IFFs</i>	44. Perform IFFs assessments in at least 10 IDA countries to support the identification and monitoring of IFFs;	<u>Delivered:</u> Twenty-six countries were supported (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)
<i>Enhance understanding of governance and institutions in FCV</i>	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	<u>Delivered:</u> Thirteen out of 16 RRAs (81 percent) included governance and institutions analysis (Burundi, Republic of Congo, Comoros, Djibouti, The Gambia, Kosovo, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste). All RPBAAs included governance and institutions analysis (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Mali, Nigeria).
<i>Operationalize 2017 WDR</i>	46. Plan for operationalization of 2017 WDR focused on reducing implementation gaps and enabling adaptive approaches.	<u>Delivered:</u> Operationalization plan delivered at IDA18 MTR (November 2018).

Annex 2. IDA18 Results Measurement System²⁸

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.
2. 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; Tier 2: IDA-Supported Development Results; and Tier 3: IDA Organizational and Operational Effectiveness.
3. ***Tier 1: IDA Countries Progress.*** Tier 1 of the IDA18 RMS reports long-term development outcomes and the broader context of countries in which IDA operates. Progress in Tier 1 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 1 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.
4. 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 final update of Tier 1 indicators reports aggregated results from IDA's eligible borrowers as of June 30, 2020. Data from previous years, including baselines, may be retroactively adjusted due to improvements in data availability, coverage, and other changes.
5. ***Tier 2: IDA-Supported Development Results.*** 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 operations which are collected and aggregated from data extracted directly from project documents (i.e. ISR, ICR, PAD) the majority of which are Corporate Results Indicators (CRIs), 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.

²⁸ Updated October 6, 2020. Progress on some RMS indicators are still to be confirmed.

6. Methodology used for aggregating Tier 2 indicators (IDA-supported results) was adjusted²⁹ 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 were 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 operations during FY18, FY19 and FY20.

7. 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 has been used throughout the IDA18 cycle to ensure data comparability and consistency across the years.

8. ***Tier 3: IDA Organizational and Operational Effectiveness.*** Tier 3 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 operations 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; (vi) implementation of special themes. Similar to Tier 2, data reported for FCS is based on the FY17 harmonized list of FCS (released in June 2017) and was used throughout the IDA18 cycle.

²⁹ In the IDA17 RMS, reported outputs in Tier 2 were based on a three-year rolling basis.

Tier 1: IDA Countries Progress

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline (as of June 30, 2017)		Actual (as of June 30, 2020)	
			All IDA/FCS	Data coverage Year	All IDA/FCS	Data coverage Year
WBG goals						
1	Population living on less than US\$1.90 a day	% of population	31.9/38.2	2013	26.6/42.5	2018
2	Growth rate of real per capita income of the bottom 40 %	%	3.1/3.1	2013	1.3/-0.5	2018
Growth						
3	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	%	1.0/-2.0	2016	1.39/-0.40	2019
4	GDP per person employed	constant 2011 PPP \$	10,008/11,730	2016	10,543/11,713	2019
5	Non-agriculture sectors, value added (as % of GDP)	%	78.5/78.8	2016	78.81/77.06	2019
6	Level of statistical capacity	scale from 0 to 100	62.18/52.69	2016	64.26/54.81	2018
7	Trade Logistics Performance Index	Average rating 1=low to 5=high	2.41/2.30	2016	2.43/2.32	2018
8	Number of IDA countries that have raised taxes/GDP above 15%	Number of countries	0/0	2015	23/3	2018
9	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	22/7	2020
10	Youth employment to population ratio (age 15-24)	%	43.24/35.77	2016	42.70/34.88	2019

Tier 1: IDA Countries Progress

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline (as of June 30, 2017)		Actual (as of June 30, 2020)	
			All IDA/FCS	Data coverage Year	All IDA/FCS	Data coverage Year
	- Youth employment to population ratio (age 15-24), women	%	35.77/30.06	2016	35.56/29.41	2019
	- Youth employment to population ratio (age 15-24), men	%	50.56/41.39	2016	49.67/40.24	2019
Sustainability and Resilience						
11	Countries without wealth depletion	% of countries	23.1/7.7	2014	23.1/7.7	2014
12	Population exposed to harmful air pollution (PM2.5)	% of population	99.95/100	2015	99.94/100	2017
13	Average annual deforestation change	%	0.49/0.5	2015	0.25/0.12	2016
14	CO ₂ emissions	Metric tons per capita	0.57/0.48	2013	0.57/0.44	2016
15	Annual freshwater withdrawals, total	% of internal resources	7.1/3.1	2014	7.1/3.1	2014
Inclusiveness						
16	Countries with growth concentrated in the bottom 40%	% of countries	58.8/33.3	2013	30/0	2018
17	Proportion of population with access to electricity	% of population	50.0/44.9	2014	59.5/50.14	2018
18	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
19	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	%	70.0/72.9	2016	70.66/73.10	2019
20	Legal changes that support gender equality over the past two years	Number of legal gender changes	38/10	April 2013- April 2015	25/11	June 2017- September 2019

Tier 1: IDA Countries Progress

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline (as of June 30, 2017)		Actual (as of June 30, 2020)	
			All IDA/FCS	Data coverage Year	All IDA/FCS	Data coverage Year
21	Lower secondary gross completion rate	%	48.2/43.9 (45.9 female)	2014	51.39/47.67 (49.58 female)	2018
	- Ratio of girls' to boys' completion rate		90.8/77.1	2014	93.28/79.80	2018
22	Lower secondary enrollment rate	%	56.6/53.5 (54.3 female)	2014	57.80/56.74 (56.25 female)	2018
	- Ratio of girls' to boys' enrollment rate		92.2/79.3	2014	94.86/82.85	2018
23	Under-5 mortality rate	Number of under-five deaths per 1,000 live births	76.6/96.2	2015	70.15/89.61	2018
24	Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	34.5/34.8	2015	31.61/34.08 (28.86 female)	2019
25	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	%	54.8/62.3	2013	60.3/57.3	2016
26	Incidence of HIV	Incidence per 1,000 uninfected population ages 15-49	0.98/0.80 (1.30 female)	2015	0.86/0.72 (1.02 female)	2018
27	Maternal mortality ratio	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	466/646	2015	444/627	2017
28	Adolescent fertility rate	Number of births per 1,000	87.0/99.4	2015	83.48/94.46	2018

Tier 1: IDA Countries Progress

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline (as of June 30, 2017)		Actual (as of June 30, 2020)	
			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	30.68/19.27	2017
30	People using basic sanitation services	% of population	39.1/37.0	2015	40.6/37.8	2017
31	People using basic drinking water services	% of population	69.3/62.1	2015	70.8/63.8	2017
32	Number of refugees by country or territory of asylum	Number (millions)	7.3/3.1	2015	9.5/4.1	2019
33	Internally displaced persons, total displaced by conflict and violence	Number (millions - high estimate)	23.9/21.9	2016	33.5/30.7	2019

Tier 2: IDA-Supported Development Results

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	IDA17 Results (FY15 to FY17) ³⁰ (All IDA/FCS)	All IDA Actual (FY18 through FY20)	FCS Actual (FY18 through FY20)	Actual Female Beneficiaries (FY18 through FY20)	IDA18 Performance Standard ³¹ (by end of FY20)
Growth							
1	Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology	No. of farmers (millions)	4.44/0.05	6.86	0.23	1.70	4-5 m
2	Beneficiaries reached with financial services	No. of people (millions)	0.04/0.01	4.11	0.19	1.92	4-6 m
3	Roads constructed or rehabilitated	Km	61,054/ 17,503	19,876	5,954	-	80,000 – 100,000
4	Area provided with new/improved irrigation or drainage services	Ha	2,079,352/148,405	1,594,122	183,669	-	1.3-2.3 m
5	Generation capacity of renewable energy	GW	n.a.	7.4³²	-	-	5 GW
6	Private investments catalyzed by WB in IDA countries	US\$ billions	4.7/1.0 (FY2017 only)	TBD	TBD	-	Monitored
Inclusiveness							
7	Teachers recruited or trained	No. of teachers (millions)	6.8/n.a.	6.25	0.91	3.21	9-10 m
8	People who have received essential health, nutrition and population services:	No. of people (millions)	240.2/n.a.	TBD	TBD	TBD	316-400 m

³⁰ 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.

³¹ 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 were established for FCS.

³² 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 7.4 GW of renewable energy generation in IDA countries that were approved by the Board of Executive Directors from FY2018 through FY2020. Of this, about 1.5 GW were provided through direct financing; the additional 5.9 GW were supported through indirect financing.

Tier 2: IDA-Supported Development Results

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	IDA17 Results (FY15 to FY17) ³⁰ (All IDA/FCS)	All IDA Actual (FY18 through FY20)	FCS Actual (FY18 through FY20)	Actual Female Beneficiaries (FY18 through FY20)	IDA18 Performance Standard ³¹ (by end of FY20)
	(i) Children immunized	No. of people (millions)	69.2/n.a.	TBD	TBD	TBD	120-180 m
	(ii) Women and children who have received basic nutrition services	No. of people (millions)	146.3/n.a.	TBD	TBD	TBD	180-200 m
	(iii) Number of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel	No. of deliveries (millions)	24.6/n.a.	TBD	TBD	TBD	16-20 m
9	Beneficiaries of social safety net programs	No. of people (millions)	23.7/4.1	TBD	TBD	TBD	25-30 m
10	People provided with access to improved water sources	No. of people (millions)	34.16/9.23	31.65	2.78	n.a.³³	35-45 m
11	People provided with access to improved sanitation services	No. of people (millions)	14.49/0.50	22.81	2.58	n.a.³³	12-18 m
12	People provided with improved urban living conditions	No. of people (millions)	12.6/3.9	15.64	2.78	n.a.³³	13-18 m
13	People provided with new or improved electricity service	No. of people (millions)	13.94/0.42 (FY2017 only)	26.17	3.42	n.a.³³	25-35 m
14	Beneficiaries in IDA countries of job-focused interventions	No. of people (millions)	0.972/0.129 (FY2017 only)	25.44	3.09	8.26	Monitored
Sustainability							
15	Projected energy or fuel savings	Megajoules	1.525E+10 / 0	5.79E+10	1.74E+09	-	5.43E+09 Mj
16	Countries supported towards institutionalizing disaster risk reduction as a national priority with IDA support	Number of countries	n.a.	87	29	-	25-30
17	Net GHG emissions	tCO2eq / year	-7,421,032/ -1,372,757 (FY2017 only)	-28,373,983	-6,908,828	-	Monitored

³³ 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.

Tier 2: IDA-Supported Development Results

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	IDA17 Results (FY15 to FY17) ³⁰ (All IDA/FCS)	All IDA Actual (FY18 through FY20)	FCS Actual (FY18 through FY20)	Actual Female Beneficiaries (FY18 through FY20)	IDA18 Performance Standard ³¹ (by end of FY20)
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)	95	49	-	>60 / > 25 countries
19	Number of lending operations with civil registration and vital statistics	Number of operations	3/0 (FY2017 only)	TBD	TBD	-	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)	12	2	-	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

Tier 3: IDA Organizational and Operational Effectiveness

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Benchmark value ³⁴ (Reported value as of end FY2017) All IDA/FCS	All IDA Actual (at end of FY20)	FCS Actual (at end of FY20)	IDA18 Performance Standard
Development Outcome Ratings						
1	Satisfactory outcomes of IDA country strategies	%, IEG Rating (4-year rolling)	57 (FY14-17 exits)	46 (FY17-20 exits)	43 (FY17-20 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)	81.6 (FY17-19 exits)	69.2 (FY17-19 exits)	80 (3-year rolling)
	ii) as share of operations		74.2/67.5 (FY14-16 exits)	77.3 (FY17-19 exits)	76.1 (FY16-19 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	7.40	7.68	7 (Annual)
4	Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG knowledge		7.6/7.4	7.32	7.62	7 (Annual)
5	Client feedback on WBG on responsiveness and staff accessibility		6.8/6.3	6.59	6.85	7 (Annual)
6	Client feedback on WBG on collaboration with other donors		7.4/7.4	6.98	7.60	8 (Annual)
Beneficiary Feedback						
7	Projects with beneficiary feedback indicator at design	%	92/92	99 ³⁵	98	100 (Annual)
Portfolio Performance						

³⁴ The baseline value reflects annual performance standards as of end of FY2017, unless noted otherwise. Baseline data was not available for some new indicators developed for IDA18 RMS.

³⁵ Emergency health operations included in MPA response to the COVID-19 pandemic were prepared and approved in FY20 on a rapid response basis and were therefore exempted from the citizen engagement corporate requirements. If the corporate requirements for citizen engagement were applied to all FY20 IPFs, including the emergency health MPA projects, the percentage of IPFs in FY20 with a beneficiary feedback indicator would be 82% (IDA) and 79% (IDA-FCS). As the emergency health operations begin implementation, support is being provided to help them to align with the Bank's citizen engagement commitments.

Tier 3: IDA Organizational and Operational Effectiveness

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Benchmark value ³⁴ (Reported value as of end FY2017) All IDA/FCS	All IDA Actual (at end of FY20)	FCS Actual (at end of FY20)	IDA18 Performance Standard
8	Satisfactory Bank performance in IDA-financed operations					
	i) overall	%, IEG Rating (3-year rolling)	80.8 / 80.1 (FY14-16 exits)	84.0 (FY17-19 exits)	71.2 (FY17-19 exits)	80 (3-year rolling)
	ii) at entry		68.3 / 50.8 (FY14-16 exits)	73.7 (FY17-19 exits)	68.0 (FY17-19 exits)	Monitored
	iii) during supervision		80.9 / 79.3 (FY14-16 exits)	85.2 (FY17-19 exits)	75.2 (FY17-19 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. ³⁶	Monitored
11	Disbursement ratio	%	20.6 / 23.9	19.2	20.4	20 (Annual)
12	Operations design drawing lessons from evaluative approaches	%	75/73	67	64	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)	50.4 (FY17-19 exits)	32.3 (FY17-19 exits)	80 (3-year rolling)
14	Time from Project Concept Note to the first disbursement project financing	Number of months	23.4/ 22.4	20.0	17.5	Monitored ³⁷
	i) Time from Concept Note approval to Board Approval		13.7/13.7	12.2	11.3	Monitored

³⁶ 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.”

³⁷ 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.

Tier 3: IDA Organizational and Operational Effectiveness

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Benchmark value ³⁴ (Reported value as of end FY2017) All IDA/FCS	All IDA Actual (at end of FY20)	FCS Actual (at end of FY20)	IDA18 Performance Standard
	ii) Time from Board Approval to Project Effectiveness		6.4/6.7	4.9	3.9	Monitored
	iii) Time from Project Effectiveness to First Disbursement		3.3/2.0	2.9	2.4	Monitored
15	Average cost of IDA supervision projects (implementation support)	US\$ '000	176 / 164	203	195	Monitored
16	Number of impact evaluations supported by the World Bank in IDA countries	Number	n.a.	62 (FY18-FY20)	TBD	Monitored
17	Proactivity Index	%	73.9	79.7	75	75 (Annual)
Financial Sustainability						
18	IDA Budget Anchor	%	97	81 (FY20)	-	<=100 (Annual)
19	Bank Budget to Portfolio Volume Ratio (per US\$ billion portfolio under supervision)	US\$ Millions	12	11.0 (FY20)	-	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	62 (FY20)	63 (FY20)	55 (Annual)
21	Percentage of IDA-supported operations reporting gender results at completion	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.³⁸	Monitored
22	Number of IDA-supported operations that address and respond to Gender-based Violence (GBV)	Number	n.a.	38 (FY20)	15 (FY20)	Monitored
23	Facetime Index in FCS	Number of days per FY (converted to	100 (eq. 184,407 days)	-	116 (eq. 213,808 days)	Monitored

³⁸ 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 8 projects that closed in FY19 only 1 ICR was completed), creating challenges as this would only allow for a very small sample size.

Tier 3: IDA Organizational and Operational Effectiveness

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Benchmark value ³⁴ (Reported value as of end FY2017) All IDA/FCS	All IDA Actual (at end of FY20)	FCS Actual (at end of FY20)	IDA18 Performance Standard
		an index where the FY17 baseline figure is 100)				
24	IDA-supported operations with climate change co-benefits					
	(i) number of projects	Number	134/24	231 (FY20)	66 (FY20)	Monitored
	(ii) in US\$ billions	US\$ billions	3.4/0.31	9.3 (FY20)	2.1 (FY20)	3-4 (Annual)
25	Completed ASA products that address climate change issues	Number of ASA products	101/n.a.	262 (FY18 – FY20)	87 (FY18 – FY20)	100-200
26	IDA \$ commitments with disaster risk management co-benefits	US\$ billions	2.9 (FY15-FY17 average)	2.5 (FY18-FY20 average)	0.4 (FY18-FY20 average)	3-5 (3-year rolling average)
27	Private direct mobilization by WBG operations/transactions in IDA countries	US\$ billions	2.8/1.6	8.37	2.06	Monitored
28	Total private mobilization of WBG-supported operations/transactions in IDA countries	US\$ billions	n.a.	18.82	4.85	Monitored
29	Number of Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) Assessments performed in IDA countries	Number of IFFs Assessments	9/2	19 (FY18-FY20)	4 (FY18-FY20)	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: <input type="checkbox"/> Sectoral productivity <input type="checkbox"/> Value chain expansion <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productive capital stock or investment in energy, transport, manufacturing or services. <input type="checkbox"/> Export sector output/value added; Trade Facilitation	%	n.a.	100 (FY20)	-	Monitored