

HEDAMAY

INTERTWINED INCENTIVES, POLICY COMMITMENTS, AND RESULTS INDICATORS

The International Development Association (IDA) aims to help client countries transform ideas and strategies into highlevel development outcomes, improving people's well-being. There is typically a long pathway to achieving these outcomes, taking years and sometimes decades to put in place the policies and systems that enable people to reach their full potential. Policy commitments, strategically embedded in IDA country programs, and the IDA Results Measurement System (RMS), are each tightly connected to these outcomes at the level of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

IDEA

Policy commitments in each IDA cycle...

Set a course towards high-level outcomes.

Combine global and local priorities.

Build incrementally over successive cycles.

IMPLEMENTATION

Customized IDA country programs...

Combine lending and non-lending services to accelerate progress along the pathway to outcomes.

Help countries focus their resources on what works through analytics.

Make pivotal investments with concessional finance.

Amplify impact by strengthening institutions.

OUTCOME

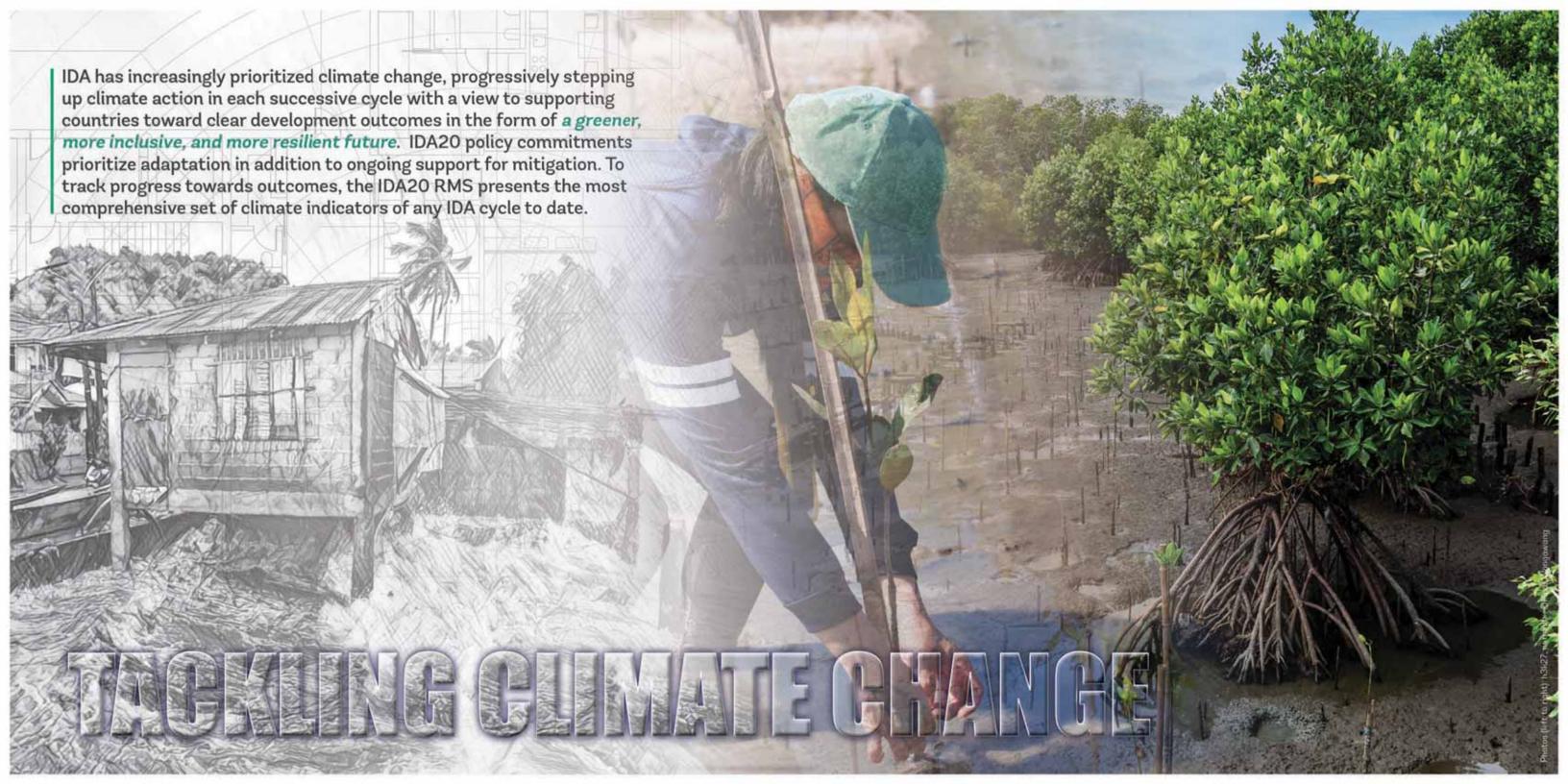
The IDA RMS...

Incentivizes and tracks progress towards improved well-being.

Incentivizes country-level actions to accelerate progress.

Measures high level outcomes in IDA countries, intermediate outcomes from IDA support; and organizational effectiveness.

Indicates greater changes taking place in complex contexts.



MORERESHLIENT DEVELOPMENT

In 2012, renewable energy made up less than 1 percent of power generation in **Banglauesh** and the energy sector faced many challenges, including an acute shortage of electricity supply to meet demand; heavy reliance on natural gas for power generation, which itself is in short supply; and inadequate investments in power generation and tariffs to cover costs.

IDA has supported renewable energy options¹, including solar home systems, in remote rural areas where grid electricity is not yet economically viable. This included solar mini-grids, solar irrigation pumps, and improved cookstoves that use half the amount of firewood needed by traditional stoves and biogas digesters. Sixtyone non-governmental organizations helped install clean energy products in rural households through micro-credit schemes.

Bangladesh is also extremely vulnerable to climate-related hazards such as cyclones, storm surges, coastal erosion, and sea level rise. Since 2013, IDA has helped Bangladesh adapt to a changing climate² through a comprehensive approach to improve coastal resilience, mitigating impacts of cyclones and flooding, and improving preparedness and emergency response.

IDA support builds on the IDA16 policy commitments to discuss climate change vulnerabilities in all country strategies. It also ensures all projects in sectors sensitive to climate change are consistent with the country's mitigation and adaptation strategies.

Results (2013-2021)

An additional 7.3 million people in remote rural areas (12% increase in electricity access), 60% of them women, now accessing clean and renewable energy.

70 million people gained access to electricity in IDA countries since IDA17 as

reported in the RMS.

1.8 million rural households were provided energy-efficient improved cookstoves, and 1,130 solar irrigation pumps were built, benefitting 35,000 farmers.

Coastal infrastructure, including 220km of embankments and nearly 400 multi-purpose cyclone shelters, built and rehabilitated, providing increased protection from storm surges and flooding to 333,000+ people.

37,000 hectares of coastline were protected and an area of 340 hectares afforested using ecologically appropriate species to protect from tidal and storm surges.



¹ Source: Results Brief - Lighting Up Rural Communities in Bangladesh

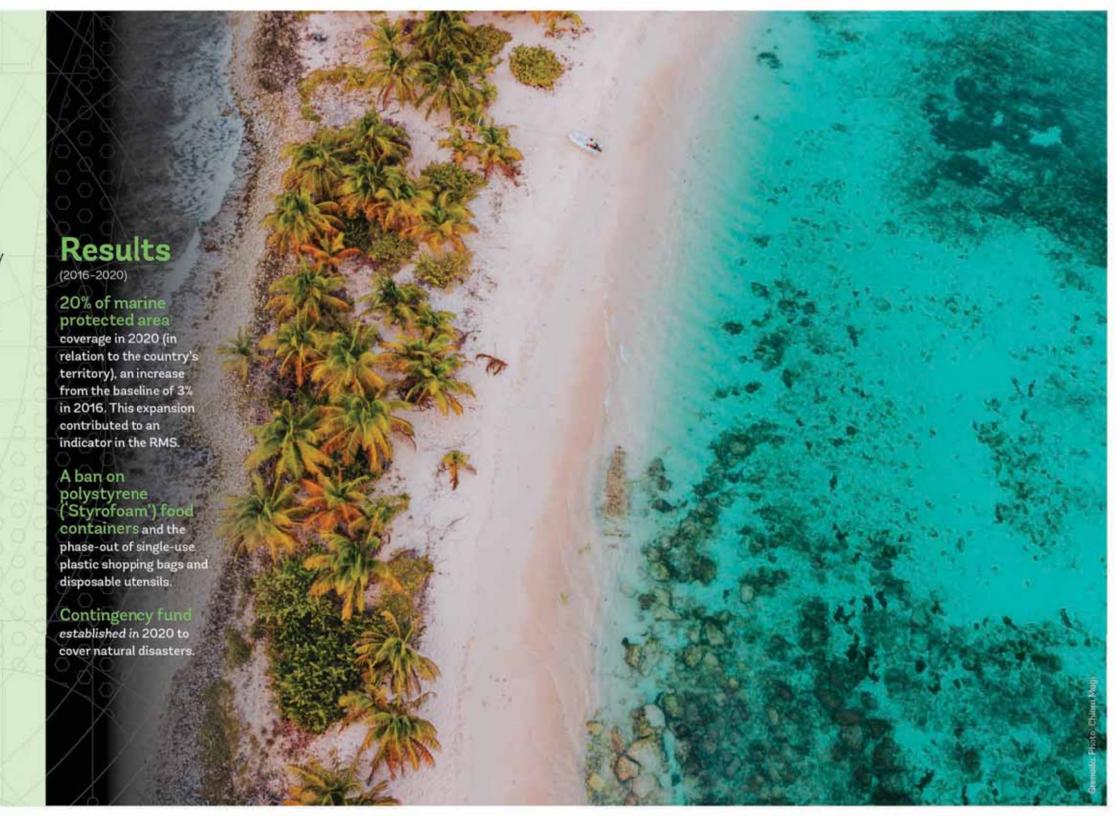
² Source: Results Brief – Building Coastal Resilience to Protect Lives and Livelihoods in Bangladesh

BLUEFFUNDMY

Grenada's³ marine and coastal ecosystems provide a wide array of goods and services that contribute to the country's economy, but the impacts of climate change—such as sea level rise, floods, erosion, and storms—have magnified existing natural and human pressures on the environment. Further, extensive plastic pollution is contributing to contaminated watersheds, coastal areas, and the ocean, posing a threat to ocean biodiversity and tourism development.

With IDA support, Grenada undertook policy and institutional measures to maintain fiscal discipline, underpinned by an IDA18 policy commitment on domestic resource mobilization, and to diversify the economy toward a blue growth model based on sustainable, well-governed use of ocean resources. IDA also supported the government's measures for better environment and natural resource management, including efforts to integrate coastal zone management and to include environmental sustainability requirements in public procurement.

³ Source: Results Brief - Transitioning to a Resilient Blue Economy in Grenada



The water supply in **Kosovo**⁴ is expected to experience increased stress over the next twenty years due to population growth, resource constraints, and increased demands to strengthen the irrigation, mining, and energy sectors. Furthermore, Kosovo's vulnerability to risks such as floods, droughts, and pollution is rising.

IDA support included multiple interventions to address water security, protect canals and agriculture, and improve rural development. IDA also partnered with Kosovo's Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning and the Inter-ministerial Water Council, to provide advisory services and analytical studies on agriculture, energy, environment, irrigation, land management, and water supply and disaster management, resulting in the publication of the Kosovo Water Security Outlook. The report outlined numerous recommendations for the country to strengthen its water security. It also contributed to the initiation of the World Bank's Fostering and Leveraging Opportunities for Water Security Program (FLOWS) which lays the basis for future strategic storage development and management, improved knowledge of water in the country to deal with droughts and floods, and enhanced dam safety for downstream communities. This support has been buttressed by an IDA19 policy commitment to address governance constraints in infrastructure investments.

^{*} Source: Results Brief - Developing a Long-Term Holistic Approach to Strengthen Water Security in Kosovo



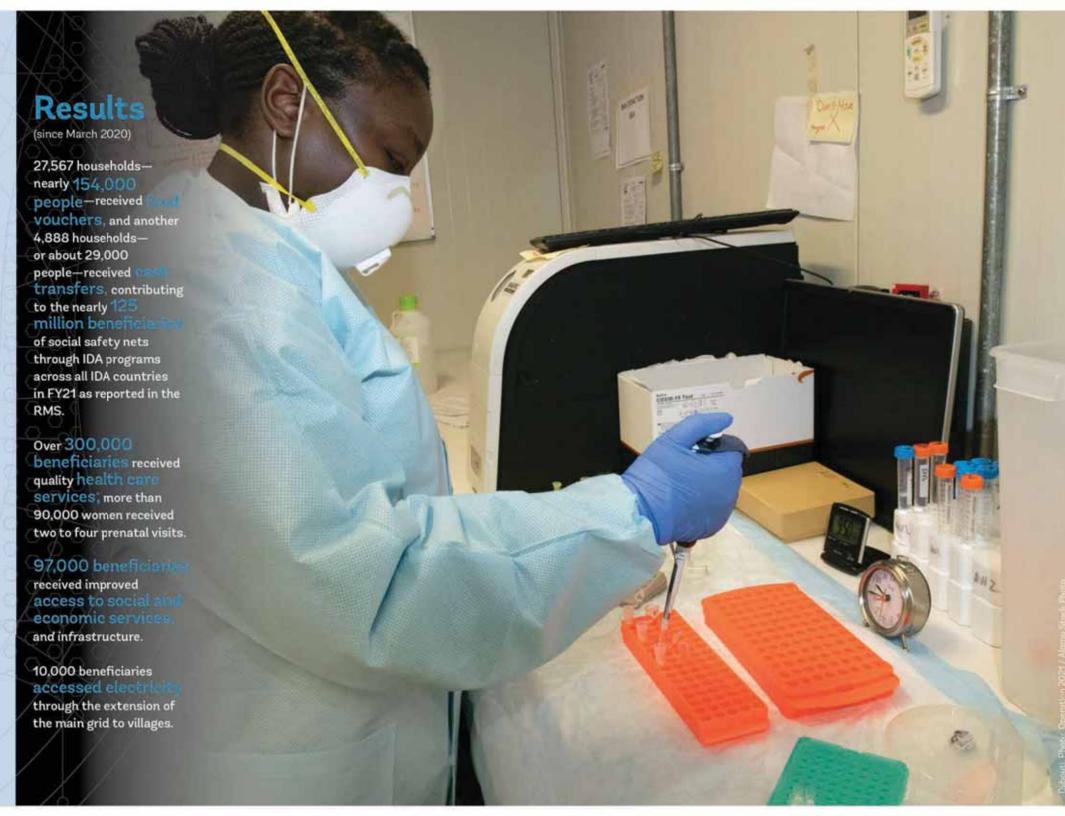


COMPREHENSIVE COVID-19 RESPONSE

Djibouti⁵ had its first confirmed case of COVID-19 in March 2020. The government mobilized into action suspending all inbound and outbound international passenger flights, closing schools and universities, and ordering a general lockdown. As elsewhere in the world, these measures resulted in adverse effects to the economy and people, including job losses, a decline in non-labor income, price shocks, the unavailability of basic items, and the disruption of services. Alleviating their impact is vital to preventing poverty from increasing; in 2017, about 2 in 10 Djiboutians lived below the extreme poverty line, and the COVID-19 pandemic is likely to make those classified as "vulnerable" even more susceptible to falling into—or back into—poverty.

The Djibouti COVID Response Project implemented by the Ministry of Health has supported detection, prevention, and control measures across the country. It also strengthened essential health care service delivery, establishing and equipping quarantine sites and treatment centers to effectively manage COVID-19 cases, building laboratory capacity, and training health personnel in infection prevention and control. The project is also supporting behavior change communication, including around social distancing and proper handwashing, and engaging with communities in the most vulnerable areas to raise awareness of barriers to actions against the spread of the coronavirus. Support following an IDA19 policy commitment on modernizing procurement systems helps prepare IDA countries to respond quickly in an emergency setting.

Source: https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/djibouti/overview=3



CHOMISIVE

The COVID-19 shock has hit **Kenya's** economy hard through supply and demand shocks on both the external and domestic fronts and caused activity to slow sharply in 2020 (real gross domestic product is estimated to have contracted by 0.3% in 2020). Kenya's economy had been performing well, and the government had recognized that sustaining inclusive growth would depend on making additional critical reforms to open up more economic opportunities in key sectors and expand the role of the private sector to invest. This progress built on a jobs diagnostic supported under an IDA17 policy commitment.

The Kenya Inclusive Growth and Fiscal Management Development Policy Financing (DPF) supported critical reforms to advance the government's inclusive growth agenda. In addition to strengthening Kenya's overall economic policy framework, the measures benefited smallholder farmers directly and boosted economic opportunities in rural areas. It also stimulated investment to meet the rapidly growing need for affordable housing in urban areas. Smallholder farmers, who account for the majority of Kenya's workforce and over half of whom are women, have benefited directly from these measures.

Result since 2019) A better-targeted subsidy, higher yi reduced n distortions with modernized distribution of government input subsidies, contributing to 8 million farmers in IDA countries adopting improved agricultural technology since IDA18 as reported in the RMS. Improved commercia opportuni in agriculture with the establishment of a new Warehouse Receipt System and Commodities Exchange System. Increased investmen in affordable housing with new mortgage refinance regulations. Improved transparency in public procurement with a new information porta making procurement information publicly available.

^{*} Source: https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/kenya/overview#1



AND THE TIME

Liberia? is still recovering from more than a decade of civil war. The Ebola crisis, and now the global COVID-19 pandemic, have further impeded these efforts. Generating employment for the large population of young people in Liberia—over 70 percent of the population is below the age of 35—is critical to ensuring economic recovery and stability.

A collaboration between IDA and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency is empowering poor and vulnerable youth to improve their income-generating potential. The Youth Opportunities Project (YOP) provides life, agriculture, and business skills training. As many young people in Liberia lack basic numeracy, literacy, and life skills, this training is vital to the country's economic recovery.

To mitigate the impact of future shocks on the youth population, the project also supported the development of a **safety net system**. The creation of management information, electronic registration, and payment systems have allowed cash transfers to reach Ebola-affected households and the extreme poor throughout the country. IDA support was jump-started by an IDA17 policy commitment to inform all Country Partnership Frameworks in Fragile and Conflict-affected States with analysis on fragility and conflict.

⁷ Source: Results Brief—Helping Young People Increase their earning potential in Liberia

Results (2016-2021)

5.000+ hectares

15,000 beneficiaries, 50% of whom are women, received Skills Eraming

of land across all 15 counties in Liberia cultivated with various food crops as a result of the communal farming initiative, contributing to the tens of millions of beneficiaries of agricultural and rural development support across

all IDA countries since IDA17.

Nearly 3,000 young people in urban areas benefited from business skills training and startup grants; more than 600 youths completed apprenticeships in various trades with local businesses and master trainers, contributing to the RMS indicator on beneficiaries of job-focused interventions.

A youth farming group in rural Lofa County benefitted from the YOP enabled Solar electrification for their small village.



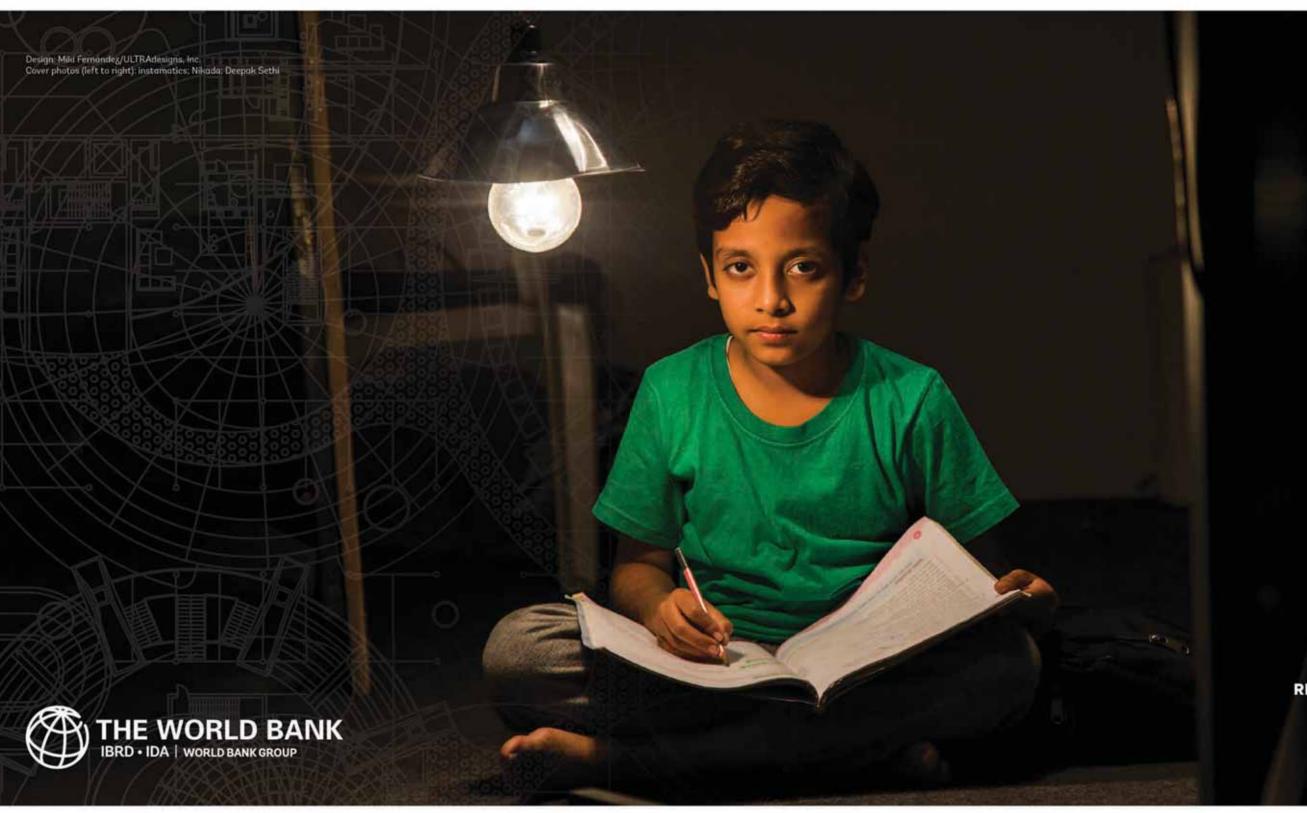
ENPAILED VIBINIFUTE

Just a fifth of the working population in the **Solomon**Islands⁸—an estimated 50,000 people—are employed in the formal economy. The rest are engaged in subsistence agriculture with periodic cash incomes. Approximately 7,500 young people leave school to enter the workforce each year, yet only one in every six find paid employment.

Each year many people make their way from rural communities to Solomons' capital, Honiara, and other urban areas, in search of a job. Women, in particular, are faced with significant obstacles in entering the formal workforce. In response, the IDA-supported Rapid Employment Project engaged young people and women in poor communities in and around Honiara in work and skills training. The project helped to mitigate the risks of renewed conflict, increasing the household incomes of many poor families and providing infrastructure for those living in vulnerable communities. An IDA18 policy commitment helped shape IDA's support to the Solomon Islands, addressing institutional bottlenecks at the sector level and strengthening community governance structures.



^{*} Source: https://ida.worldbank.org/en/topics/theme/jobs-and-economic-transformation





#IDAWORKS
IDA.WORLDBANK.ORG/RESULTS
@WBG_IDA