



# IDA18 Results Measurement System

DECEMBER 2019





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# Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>ASA</b>	Advisory Services and Analytics	<b>MIGA</b>	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
<b>CAS</b>	Country Assistance Strategy	<b>OGP</b>	Open Government Partnership
<b>CLR</b>	Completion and Learning Review	<b>PAD</b>	Project Appraisal Document
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	Carbon Dioxide	<b>PEFA</b>	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
<b>COS</b>	Country Opinion Survey	<b>PER</b>	Public Expenditure Review
<b>CPF</b>	Country Partnership Framework	<b>PFM</b>	Public Financial Management
<b>CRI</b>	Corporate Results Indicator	<b>PPP</b>	Purchasing Power Parity
<b>CRVS</b>	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	<b>RETF</b>	Recipient-Executed Trust Fund
<b>DIME</b>	Development Impact Evaluation	<b>RMS</b>	Results Measurement System
<b>FCS</b>	Fragile and Conflict-Affected States	<b>SCD</b>	Systematic Country Diagnostic
<b>FCV</b>	Fragility, Conflict and Violence	<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year	<b>SME</b>	Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product	<b>WBG</b>	World Bank Group
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse Gas		
<b>IBRD</b>	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development		
<b>ICR</b>	Implementation Completion and Results Report		
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association		
<b>IEG</b>	Independent Evaluation Group		
<b>IFC</b>	International Finance Corporation		
<b>IFF</b>	Illicit Financial Flow		
<b>ISR</b>	Implementation Status and Results Report		
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring & Evaluation		



# Introduction

The International Development Association (IDA) is one of the largest sources of assistance for the world's 76 poorest countries, 39 of which are in Africa. Overseen by 173 shareholder nations, IDA aims to reduce poverty by providing credits and grants for programs that boost economic growth, reduce inequalities, and improve people's living conditions.

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 (SDGs); (ii) reflect the IDA18 Special Themes (Climate Change; Gender; Fragility, Conflict, and Violence; Jobs and Economic Transformation; and Governance and Institutions); and (iii) ensure data quality, efficiency, and selectivity and harmonization with the World Bank Group (WBG) Corporate Scorecard.

The IDA18 RMS uses a three-tiered development results framework with 84 indicators to track results of IDA countries at an aggregate level.



## **TIER 1: IDA Countries Progress**

Reports long-term development outcomes and the broader context of countries in which IDA operates



## **TIER 2: IDA-Supported Development Results**

Tracks development results in countries supported by IDA operations



## **TIER 3: IDA Organizational and Operational Effectiveness**

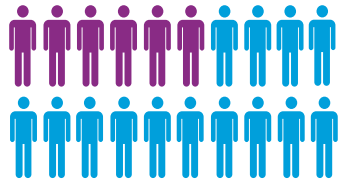
Includes measures of both the operational and organizational effectiveness of IDA



# TIER 1 IDA Countries Progress — Selected Highlights

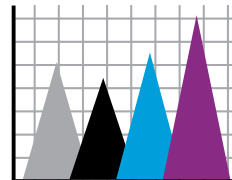
## WBG GOALS

### End Extreme Poverty



**30.8%**  
Population living on less than US\$1.90 a day  
(2015)

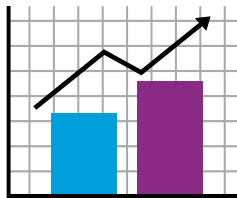
### Promote Shared Prosperity



**1.7%**  
Median growth rate of real per capita income of bottom 40% of population  
(2015)

## GROWTH

### Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP Per Capita



**2.0%**  
All IDA countries  
**0.6%**  
FCS  
(2018)

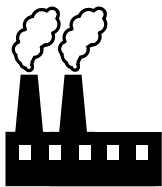
### GDP Per Person Employed



**\$9,180**  
All IDA countries  
**\$6,960**  
FCS  
(2018; in constant 2011 PPP)

## SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE

### Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) Emissions



**0.53 metric tons per capita**  
All IDA countries  
**0.40 metric tons per capita**  
FCS  
(2014)

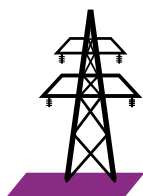
### Countries Without Wealth Depletion



**23.1%**  
All IDA countries  
**7.7%**  
FCS  
(2014)

## INCLUSIVENESS

### Population with Access to Electricity



**57.9%**  
All IDA countries  
**49.8%**  
FCS  
(2017)

### Under-5 Mortality Rate



**69.6**  
All IDA countries  
**77.7**  
FCS  
(2017)  
Number of under-5 deaths per 1,000 live births

### Lower Secondary Gross Completion Rate



**50.6%**  
All IDA countries  
**48.8%**  
Female  
**46.5%**  
FCS



# TIER 2 IDA-Supported Development Results – Selected Highlights

## GROWTH

### Farmers Adopting Improved Agricultural Technology



**4.4 million**  
All IDA countries  
(Cumulative FY18 and FY19)

### Generation Capacity of Renewable Energy



**6.9 gigawatts**  
Generation capacity of renewable energy enabled by IDA  
(Cumulative FY18 and FY19)

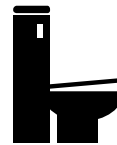
## INCLUSIVENESS

### Deliveries Attended by Skilled Health Personnel



**27.5 million deliveries**  
All IDA countries  
(Cumulative FY18 and FY19)

### People Provided with Access to Improved Sanitation Services



**19.2 million people**  
All IDA countries  
(Cumulative FY18 and FY19)

## SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE

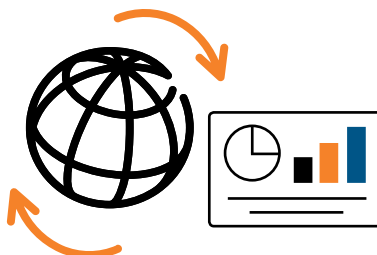
### Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions



**-14,146,428 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq/year**  
All IDA countries  
(Cumulative FY18 and FY19)

### Statistical Capacity Building Support

Number of IDA countries provided with statistical capacity building support by WBG for the implementation of household surveys

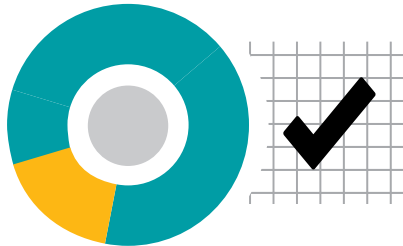


**65**  
All IDA countries  
**23**  
FCS  
(Cumulative FY18 and FY19)



# TIER 3 IDA Organizational and Operational Effectiveness – Selected Highlights

## DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME RATINGS



### Satisfactory Outcomes of IDA Operations

**81.1%** as a share of commitments

Rated by the Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) as “moderately satisfactory” or higher, on a 3-year rolling basis

(Operations exiting in FY16–18)

## CLIENT FEEDBACK

### WBG Effectiveness and Impact on Results

**7.09 rating**

On an average rating scale of 1–10, based on two questions in the WBG Country Opinion Survey on WBG effectiveness and impact on results

(At end of FY19)

## BENEFICIARY FEEDBACK

### Beneficiary Feedback Indicator at Design

**95%**

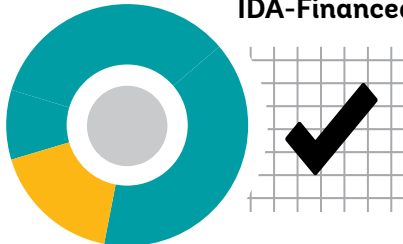
IDA investment project financing operations for which at least one citizen engagement indicator is included in the results framework of the project appraisal document

(Operations approved in FY19)



## PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE

### Satisfactory Bank Performance in IDA-Financed Operations



**80.8% overall**

Rated by the IEG as “moderately satisfactory” or higher, on a 3-year rolling basis

(Operations exiting in FY16–18)

### Proactivity Index



**82.3%**

All IDA countries

**87.9%**

FCS

(At end of FY19)

## IMPLEMENTATION OF SPECIAL THEMES

### Facetime Index in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States

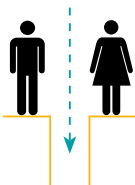


**109 (equivalent of 209,274 days per fiscal year)**

Professional World Bank staff presence on the ground in FCS

(At end of FY19)

### Gender Gaps Linked to Actions



**67%**

All IDA countries

**69%**

FCS

(Operations approved in FY19)

Percentage of IDA-supported projects demonstrating a results chain by linking gender gaps to actions in the results framework

### Climate Change Co-Benefits



**US\$6.9 billion**

All IDA countries

(Operations approved in FY19)

IDA-supported operations with climate change co-benefits





# IDA Results Stories



## IDA's Development Impact at the Country Level

IDA is country-based; it works closely with developing countries to identify their development problems and articulate tailored solutions. All IDA Country Partnership Frameworks (CPFs) are now underpinned by Systematic Country Diagnostics (SCDs) and WBG-wide cooperation is embedded.

In **Bangladesh**, the FY11–15 Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) was closely linked to country priorities and well-grounded in analytical work. The CAS took advantage of mid-course corrections to further streamline the program, and the country made remarkable progress in poverty reduction, GDP growth, exports, and human development, reaching lower middle-income status in 2015. Bangladesh achieved a substantial expansion of its safety net among the poorest. Notably, IDA provided support through the **Disability and Children at Risk Project (FY09–16)** and several related operations that helped to strengthen the social protection system. As of April 2016, more than 370,000 persons with disabilities (of which approximately 160,500 were female) were receiving services, and more than 6,000 children at risk were receiving child protection services. In July 2016, 93.5 percent of beneficiaries reported satisfaction with services received at disability service centers. Women's participation in employment generation programs also increased from 20 percent to 36 percent by the end of FY15, generating 195 million person-days of employment for more than three million individuals.

**370,000+**  
**persons with disabilities**  
of which about  
160,500 were female,  
were receiving social care  
services in **Bangladesh**  
as of April 2016

**US\$0.06**  
**per kWh**  
was the price of the  
lowered tariff in **Zambia**,  
when competition  
was brought in solar  
energy markets

**Ethiopia's** FY13–16 CAS effectively leveraged IDA financing, partnering with the European Union, Finland, Italy, Japan, United Nations Development Programme, United States Agency for International Development, and World Food Program, as well as the Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers. This partnership benefited implementation and development impact in several operations. As a result of the **Productive Safety Nets Program (FY15–21)**, food insecurity of project beneficiaries decreased from 3.2 months to 1.8 months by the end of FY16. Project results showed that social accountability tools could help to improve service delivery. The project also brought

some 1.2 million hectares of land under sustainable land and water management practices, increasing productive resources for communities across the country, including for crop production, apiculture, and animal husbandry. In addition, two **General Education Quality Improvement Projects, I (FY09–14) and II (FY14–20)**, contributed to student learning, with a National Learning Assessment showing significant gains in basic proficiency in all subjects between 2011 and 2015. For example, for grade 8, basic competence or above increased in English from 54 percent to 62 percent, and in mathematics from 68 percent to 74 percent.

In **Zambia**, the Bank and IFC collaborated through a joint initiative in the **Scaling Solar Program**, which aims to bring commercial financing and expertise to sub-Saharan Africa countries, to mobilize privately funded, grid-connected solar projects at competitive tariffs. The program brought competition to Zambia, helping to achieve a low tariff of US\$0.06 per kWh. In addition, MIGA provided a guarantee of up to US\$29.1 million to Tata Power Company to support the development, construction, and operation of a 120 MW hydro station in Itezhi Tezhi, furthering Zambia's use of clean energy.

The CPFs of IDA FCS were well aligned with government strategies, and all recent CPFs centrally addressed governance, gender, and jobs and economic transformation. While almost all FCS faced internal or external crisis, some, such as Liberia, the Solomon Islands, and Gambia, nonetheless had positive development outcomes.

In **Liberia**, there was progress in increasing access to electricity, all-season roads, and internet services. Under

**95% of teachers in Gambia maintained a 90% attendance rate by June 2016**



the **Electricity System Enhancement Project (FY11–17)**, the number of people provided with access to electricity more than quadrupled from 14,270 in 2012 to 67,000 by May 2017; the **West Africa Regional Communications Infrastructure Project (FY11–17)** helped raise access to the internet from 1.7 people in 100 in 2012 to 3 people in 100 in 2017; and the **Third Reengagement and Reform Support Program (FY11–13)** supported the consolidation and digitization of land records and improved land administration, enabling 99 percent of deeds to be consolidated in 2016 (of which 95 percent were digitized).

In **Solomon Islands**, there was improved resilience to climate change and natural hazards: as a result of multiple trust-funded operations, the **2017 National Disaster Risk Management Plan** was implemented in three provinces, enabling approximately 42,000 people to benefit from climate change adaptation and/or disaster risk management investments.

Finally, in **Gambia**, as a result of multiple education projects, the quality of learning outcomes for basic education improved, with 95 percent of teachers maintaining a 90 percent attendance rate by June 2016, and 43 percent of students reaching the minimum literacy standard on the grade 3 National Assessment Test in 2016.



## Climate Change

IDA countries experience high exposure and sensitivity to climate shocks, and low capacity to buffer their economies and communities from climate and disaster risks. For these reasons, climate change is an urgent IDA priority. IDA helps countries cope with climate change by building resilience and reducing vulnerability—through the introduction of early-warning systems, drought-resistant crops, and alternative sustainable livelihoods. IDA also supports climate-change mitigation by helping countries to transition to low-carbon fuels, including renewables, and to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions while nonetheless supporting their overall development efforts.

In **Mozambique**, a **Roads and Bridges Management and Maintenance Program (Phase II) (FY07–19)** has helped to rehabilitate and strengthen more than 300 km of flood-damaged roads and other vital infrastructure in Gaza province, where floods reached 70 percent of the transportation network. The program supported a systemic change in the design, construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance of roads to make them more climate-resilient, focusing, among other things, on reshaping, contouring, re-dimensioning, and gravelling drainage structures.

In **Lao PDR**, IDA is helping to build climate and disaster resilience by supporting improved disaster risk management, particularly along the Mekong River, which is both an increasing source of natural hazards and a key resource for economic growth and poverty reduction. The **Mekong Integrated Water Resources Management Project (FY12–21)** provided US\$51 million (including an Additional Financing from IDA18) to finance 25 new or upgraded hydromet stations as well as irrigation and drainage services to 7,550 hectares. It also helped to develop three joint action plans to address transboundary water resource management issues in the Mekong Basin.

In **Bangladesh**, the **Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development II Project (FY13–22)** provided US\$288.40 million (including an Additional Financing from IDA18) to construct 58 MW of renewable energy generation capacity and to provide access to almost 10 million direct beneficiaries in rural areas (6.9 million were reached to date). Direct project beneficiaries are expected to be 9.8 million in number (6.9 million to date, of which 60 percent are female). Among other things, some 1.4 million people will have access to more energy-efficient cooking and/or heating facilities.



**25 new or upgraded hydromet stations**

financed in **Lao PDR**, as well as irrigation and drainage services to 7,550 hectares

**6.9 million direct beneficiaries**

in rural areas of **Bangladesh** provided access to renewable energy to date

## Gender

For more than 30 years, IDA has worked to expand the access of girls and women to education, health care, and opportunities for economic empowerment. Over the past few cycles, IDA's approach to gender significantly evolved to focus on operations that more effectively achieve results in closing gaps between women and men, and boys and girls, by improving endowments, removing impediments to additional and better jobs, eliminating barriers to asset ownership and control, and enhancing voice and agency.

In **Honduras**, a **Conditional Cash Transfer Program (FY10–19)** helped build basic delivery systems to provide cash transfers to 234,000 households (as of June 2018), including up to 8,700 households from the indigenous and Afro-Honduran populations. More than 90 percent of the grantees were women, and project evaluations showed significantly positive results in improving the health and education outcomes of children in beneficiary households, as well as in poverty reduction more generally.

In **Nepal**, the **National Rural Transport Program (FY14–20)** empowered women while improving roads, by ensuring that 70 percent of the program's three million work days of paid employment went to rural women, who were also from Nepal's most marginalized and vulnerable groups (35 percent were Dalit). Organized into about 2,900 Road Maintenance Groups, monthly wages and savings enabled 13 percent of the groups to save more than US\$490, while 68 percent were linked with local cooperatives to generate alternative income with the involvement of their family members.

In **Ethiopia**, the **Women Entrepreneurship Development Project (FY12–20)** in 2013 created the country's first women entrepreneur-focused line of credit, leading to a surge in demand for business credit. By August 2019, more than 13,000 women entrepreneurs had taken loans (62 percent for the first time), and impact evaluation data shows that the average loan generated an increase of 41 percent in annual profits and 56 percent in net employment over the initial three-year period. In addition, the project has helped more than 19,000 women to complete business training, including social, technical, vocational, and entrepreneurship components, thereby raising their earnings by about 28 percent on average.



**234,000 households**

in Honduras provided cash transfers as of June 2018, including up to 8,700 households from indigenous and Afro-Honduran populations

**earnings raised by about 28%**

on average for more than 19,000 women entrepreneurs in Ethiopia

## Fragility, Conflict and Violence



IDA18 articulates a differentiated approach to Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV) to ensure that WBG responses are adapted to various situations of fragility before, during, and after conflict. IDA provides financing to countries aiming to prevent the onset, escalation, and recurrence of violent conflict. This includes addressing drivers of fragility and conflict; developing multi-sectoral approaches to resilience; and supporting forcibly displaced persons and host communities.

In **Yemen**, the **Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project (FY17–22)** provided US\$840 million (including two Additional Financings from IDA18) to help build resilience, protect vulnerable Yemenis, and preserve development gains. Supported activities included emergency vaccination and income support for 1.45 million households that faced famine.

In **Pakistan**, the **Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) Temporarily Displaced Persons Emergency Recovery Project (FY16–20)** provided US\$189 million (including an Additional Financing from IDA18) to catalyze early recovery of families affected by militancy, promote child health, and strengthen emergency response safety net delivery systems in affected areas. To deliver grant assistance, identification services, and child health services, 15 safe One-Stop-Shops were established and equipped with ATMs and a banking desk. The project enabled 80 percent of 360,000 displaced families to receive cash grants that supported resettlement and consumption while they re-established their livelihoods, with (on average) 63 percent of the grant monies used for basic needs, 14 percent used for health expenses, and 10 percent used for child education.

In **Bangladesh**, the **Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project (FY19–22)**, funded from the Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities, supports a medium-term government response to the Rohingya crisis. By the end of the project, it aims to provide 532,000 people with access to improved public infrastructure, 55,500 with access to climate-resilient multipurpose disaster shelters, and 100,000 with community workfare and services.

**1.45 million households**

facing famine in **Yemen** provided emergency vaccination and income support

**80% of 360,000 displaced families**

in **Pakistan** enabled to receive cash grants that supported resettlement and consumption

## Fragility, Conflict and Violence

(continued)

In the **Central African Republic**, labor-intensive road rehabilitation works delivered by the **LONDO Project (FY16–25)** provided US\$120 million (including an Additional Financing from IDA18) to provide 1.2 million work days of temporary employment to about 30,500 vulnerable persons to date, including unemployed youths and women (40 percent of the total).

The **North Core Regional Power Interconnector (FY19–25)** aims to build a high-voltage transmission line connecting **Nigeria, Niger, Bénin, and Burkina Faso** to help integrate these Sahelian countries into the West African Power Pool, so that they enjoy more affordable and reliable access to electricity as well as less dependency on imported fuels. The project—co-financed by the African Development Bank, Agence Française de Développement, European Union, and government of Nigeria—was designed to accommodate each country’s fragility dynamics. Key success factors included adopting a centralized professional implementing unit, which allows the project to be implemented simultaneously across countries while helping to build the capacity of national utilities; and adding a rural electrification component to reach underserved populations along the transmission line. A rural electrification component of the project is expected to electrify 252 localities in Niger, serving 243,000 people, and 150 localities in Burkina Faso, serving 189,000 people.

**1.2 million  
work days**

of temporary  
employment provided  
to about 30,500  
vulnerable persons in  
the **Central African  
Republic** to date

## Jobs and Economic Transformation

Delivering more and better jobs in IDA countries requires facilitating economic transformation and moving workers from lower- to higher-productivity activities. IDA-supported projects ensure that private sector-led economic transformation and job creation are underpinned by policy, regulatory, and institutional reform as well as investments in quality infrastructure and service delivery, which result in greater inclusion, connectivity, and productivity. WBG efforts to help create jobs are targeting connectivity to markets, enabling private investment and strengthening capabilities.

In **Papua New Guinea**, the **Urban Youth Employment Project (FY11–20)**, in partnership with the governments of Australia and Korea, provided more than 18,500 unemployed urban youth in Port Moseby with income, training, and temporary employment opportunities (41 percent of participants were young women). This created approximately 815,000 labor days, including many projects that helped to improve community infrastructure throughout the city.

In **Rwanda**, the **Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting, and Hillside Irrigation Project (FY10–18)** improved the productivity and commercialization of hillside agriculture, strengthened value chains for agricultural products, and expanded access to rural finance, while improving hillside land husbandry technologies, techniques, and infrastructure. Between 2009 and 2017, the productivity of hillside agriculture increased tenfold for target irrigated areas and fivefold for targeted non-irrigated areas, reaching more than 292,000 beneficiaries (including more than 142,000 women), and minimizing erosion and sediment load by 76 percent.

In **Uzbekistan**, a development policy operation supporting **Reforms for a Sustainable Transformation to a Market Economy (FY18–20)** helped the country to open its economy after 25 years as a closed economy. The project helped to liberalize the exchange rate and administered price controls, relaxed agricultural crop restrictions, and expanded safety nets to ensure support for people who were vulnerable during the market transition. A flagship action was the removal of foreign exchange controls, which small and medium businesses cited as the most binding constraint to their growth and profitability. The operation also supported reforms to promote financial recovery and transparency in energy utility companies, lower customs tariffs, and improve labor market conditions for part-time workers.



**18,500+**  
**unemployed**  
**urban youth**

in **Papua New Guinea** provided with income, training, and temporary employment opportunities

**productivity**  
**of hillside**  
**agriculture**

in **Rwanda** increased tenfold for target irrigated areas between 2009–2017



# Jobs and Economic Transformation

(continued)

In **Bangladesh**, the **Private Sector Development Support Project (FY11–21)** has helped transform the market for serviced land for greenfield investments. Between 2011 and 2018, the project helped attract nearly US\$3 billion of private investments and generated more than 23,000 jobs (of which 20 percent are held by female workers). By March 2019, 21 public and private economic zones had been licensed, and 11 were operational.

The **Pacific Regional ICT Program** helps the **Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu** to address critical infrastructure gaps and liberalize local telecommunications markets to enhance private competition. Overall, there has been remarkable service improvement in telecom services across the Pacific region: regionally, the cost of mobile calls declined by one third between 2005–2014; in Papua New Guinea mobile phone access increased from 4.7 percent in 2007 to 65 percent in 2019; across Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu mobile phone coverage jumped from less than half of the population in 2005 to more than 95 percent by 2018; and the price of bandwidth in Samoa fell from US\$1500/Mbps/month in 2015 to US\$50 in 2018 and in Tonga fell from more than US\$600/Mbps/month in 2010 to less than US\$75 in 2018.

The **Economic Opportunities for Jordanian and Syrian Refugees Project (FY17–21)** has helped the government of Jordan provide **Syrians** with flexible and free schemes to enter the labor market. Since 2016, about 70,000 Syrians have had access to a work permit. In addition, the operation helped Syrians in and out of camps to seek work and introduced protection measures, including them in the labor force survey to better monitor their participation in the labor market. The project also supports the development of a new legal framework, allowing home-based businesses for a large set of activities. Seventy percent of registered home-based businesses are run by women, showing that this type of business is a good way to overcome the social norms and constraints that traditionally hinder women's access to economic opportunities.

**95% of the population**

across **Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu** had mobile phone coverage by 2018, up from less than 50% of the population in 2005

**70,000**

**Syrians** since 2016 have had access to a work permit to enter the Jordanian labor market

## Governance and Institutions

IDA helps countries to build open, effective, and accountable institutions for inclusive development by strengthening government systems needed to provide services to the bottom 40 percent; promoting a social contract that builds trust between citizens and their government; and facilitating private-sector growth by raising confidence in the institutional environment to crowd-in capital.

In **Sierra Leone**, IDA supports government efforts to modernize revenue administration through automizing the Customs and Domestic Taxes Departments; as a result, revenue collections doubled in the first quarter of 2019 over the same quarter in 2018.

In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, through the **Strengthening Public Financial Management (PFM) and Accountability Project (FY14–22)**, the Bank provided support to the province of Nord-Kivu to establish a taxpayer register, undertake an awareness campaign, and improve the mobility of tax officers through motorbikes. These activities helped increase the province's revenues by more than 70 percent between 2014 and 2017, allowing it to fund from its own budget investments in basic physical and social infrastructure, such as roads, health, and education.

In FY19, the Bank supported several important debt transparency reforms through advisory services or operational engagements.

In **Ethiopia**, a development policy operation enhanced debt transparency through the publication of expanded annual debt reports and quarterly debt reports, from mid-2019 onwards. The expanded reports include: enhanced reporting on the external debt of state-owned enterprises, guarantees, and called guarantees; additional details on debt holders; and improved analytical components.

**Cameroon and Senegal** increased their debt coverage in a recent Debt Sustainability Analysis prepared under a joint Bank-Fund Debt Sustainability Framework.

In **Togo**, the Bank helped the Ministry of Finance of Togo design the country's first public debt portal, consolidating in one website all of Togo's debt-related information—including debt statistics, debt-related documents and legislation, and an issuance calendar. The portal resides on the website of the Ministry of Finance.

### revenue collections doubled

in **Sierra Leone** in the first quarter of 2019 over the same quarter in 2018, through automizing the Customs and Domestic Taxes Departments

### first public debt portal

designed for **Togo**, consolidating in one website all of the country's debt-related information





## 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: (1) WBG goals of poverty eradication and boosting shared prosperity, (2) growth, (3) sustainability and resilience, and (4) inclusiveness.

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 the previous fiscal year. This second update of Tier 1 indicators reports aggregated results from IDA's eligible borrowers as of June 30, 2019. Data from previous years, including baselines, may be retroactively adjusted due to improvements in data availability, coverage, and other changes.

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline (as of June 30, 2017)		Actual (as of June 30, 2019)		
			All IDA/ FCS	Data Coverage Year	All IDA/ FCS	Data Coverage Year	
<b>WBG Goals</b>							
1	Population living on less than US\$1.90 a day	% of population	31.9/38.2	2013	30.8/38.3	2015	
2	Growth rate of real per capita income of the bottom 40%	%	3.1/3.1	2013	1.7/2.4	2015	
<b>Growth</b>							
3	Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita	%	0.8/0.1	2016	2.0/0.6	2018	
4	GDP per person employed	Constant 2011 PPP \$	8,864/6,811	2016	9,180/6,960	2018	
5	Non-agriculture sectors, value added (as % of GDP)	%	78.1/77.3	2016	78.8/77.4	2018	
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	2.4/2.3	2016	2.4/2.3	2016	
8	Number of IDA countries that have raised taxes/GDP above 15%	Number of countries	0/0	2015	3/1	2017	
9	Number of IDA countries that have an improved composite PEFA score in dimensions across the pillars of budget reliability, transparency of public finances, and control in budget execution: (1.1) Aggregate expenditure outturn (9.1) Public access to fiscal information (24.2) Competitive procurement methods	Number of countries	10/1	2016	17/5	2019	

## TIER 1: IDA Countries Progress (continued)

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline (as of June 30, 2017)		Actual (as of June 30, 2019)	
			All IDA/ FCS	Data Coverage Year	All IDA/ FCS	Data Coverage Year
<b>Growth (continued)</b>						
10	Youth employment to population ratio (ages 15–24)	%	42.6/40.0	2016	42.6/39.4	2018
	• Youth employment to population ratio (ages 15–24), women	%	35.4/34.6	2016	35.5/34.1	2018
	• Youth employment to population ratio (ages 15–24), men	%	49.6/45.4	2016	49.4/44.7	2018
<b>Sustainability and Resilience</b>						
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	99.96/100	2015	99.95/100	2017
13	Average annual deforestation change	%	0.49/0.5	2015	0.49/0.5	2015
14	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	Metric tons per capita	0.54/0.39	2013	0.53/0.40	2014
15	Annual freshwater withdrawals, total	% of internal resources	7.1/3.1	2014	7.1/3.1	2014
<b>Inclusiveness</b>						
16	Countries with growth concentrated in the bottom 40%	% of countries	58.8/33.3	2013	50.0/66.7	2015
17	Proportion of population with access to electricity	% of population	49.9/42.0	2014	57.9/49.8	2017
18	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provider	%	29/18	2014	37/24 (30 female)	2017
19	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	%	70.5/72.4	2016	71.1/72.6	2018
20	Legal changes that support gender equality over the past two years	Number of legal gender changes	38/10	April 2013– April 2015	42/15	May 2015– June 2017
21	Lower secondary gross completion rate	%	48.5/43.5 (46.2 female)	2014	50.6/46.5 (48.8 female)	2017
	• Ratio of girls' to boys' completion rate	%	90.9/77.4	2014	93.2/79.7	2017
22	Lower secondary enrollment rate	%	56.9/53.1 (54.6 female)	2014	57.6/56.2 (55.8 female)	2017
	• Ratio of girls' to boys' enrollment rate	%	92.2/79.7	2014	94.3/82.5	2017
23	Under-five mortality rate	Number of under-five deaths per 1,000 live births	74.6/82.5	2015	69.6/77.7	2017

## TIER 1: IDA Countries Progress (continued)

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline (as of June 30, 2017)		Actual (as of June 30, 2019)	
			All IDA/ FCS	Data Coverage Year	All IDA/ FCS	Data Coverage Year
<b>Inclusiveness (continued)</b>						
24	Prevalence of stunting among children under five years of age	%	34.5/36.8	2015	33.7/36.4	2016
25	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	%	54.8/62.3	2013	59.2/63.1	2014
26	Incidence of HIV	Incidence per 1,000 uninfected population ages 15–49	0.97/1.32 (1.11 female)	2015	0.86/1.16 (0.98 female)	2018
27	Maternal mortality ratio	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	452/522	2015	452/522	2015
28	Adolescent fertility rate	Number of births per 1,000 women ages 15–19	87.1/93.5	2015	84.6/90.1	2017
29	Contraceptive prevalence by modern methods	% of married women ages 15–49	32.3/22.6	2012	32.0/24.1	2014
30	People using basic sanitation services	% of population	39.1/37.2	2015	40.5/38.0	2017
31	People using basic drinking water services	% of population	69.3/60.5	2015	70.7/62.1	2017
32	Number of refugees by country or territory of asylum	Number (millions)	7.3/2.7	2015	9.5/3.5	2018
33	Internally displaced persons, total displaced by conflict and violence	Number (millions—high estimate)	23.9/20.0	2016	28.6/22.5	2018





## 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 outcomes and outputs supported directly by IDA projects, which are collected and aggregated from data extracted from project documents, i.e., Implementation Status and Results Reports (ISRs), Implementation Completion and Results Reports (ICRs), and Project Appraisal Documents (PADs). The majority of these indicators are Corporate Results Indicators (CRIs), a set of standard indicators monitored at the corporate level and used to report aggregate project results to internal and external constituents. Tier 2 includes 21 indicators in the IDA18 RMS, tracking aggregate project outcome and output indicators in three categories—(1) growth, (2) inclusiveness, and (3) sustainability and resilience—to reflect the link to WBG strategy.

The methodology used for aggregating Tier 2 indicators (IDA-supported results) was adjusted<sup>1</sup> by calculating cumulative totals of outcomes and 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 are generated and reported during the IDA18 cycle (i.e., FY18 data during the first year, FY18 and FY19 data in the second year, and FY18 through FY20 data in the third and final year of the IDA18 cycle). Therefore, results currently reported on Tier 2 correspond to cumulative results achieved by IDA-supported projects during FY18 and FY19.

The FY17 harmonized list for FCS (released in June 2017) was used for aggregating and reporting results achieved in these countries. The same list will be used throughout the IDA18 cycle to ensure data comparability and consistency across the years.

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	IDA17 Results (FY15–17) <sup>2</sup> All IDA/ FCS	Actual All IDA (cumulative FY18 and FY19)	Actual FCS (cumulative FY18 and FY19)	Actual Female Beneficiaries (cumulative FY18 and FY19)	IDA18 Performance Standard <sup>3</sup> (by end of FY20)
<b>Growth</b>							
1	Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology	Number of people (millions)	4.44/0.05	4.41	0.054	0.97	4–5 million
2	Beneficiaries reached with financial services	Number of people (millions)	0.04/0.01	0.66	0.07	0.32	4–6 million
3	Roads constructed or rehabilitated	Kilometers (km)	61,054/ 17,503	12,356	3,301	-	80,000– 100,000 km
4	Area provided with new/improved irrigation or drainage services	Hectares (ha)	2,079,352/ 148,405	753,383	124,008	-	1.3–2.3 million ha

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

2. Reflects the cumulative IDA-supported results achieved during the IDA17 cycle (FY15 through FY17), unless noted otherwise. Most (new) indicators developed for IDA18 RMS have data available only for FY17.

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

## TIER 2: IDA-Supported Development Results (continued)

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	IDA17 Results (FY15–17) <sup>4</sup> All IDA/ FCS	Actual All IDA (cumulative FY18 and FY19)	Actual FCS (cumulative FY18 and FY19)	Actual Female Beneficiaries (cumulative FY18 and FY19)	IDA18 Performance Standard <sup>5</sup> (by end of FY20)
<b>Growth (continued)</b>							
5	Generation capacity of renewable energy	Gigawatts (GW)	n.a.	6.9 <sup>6</sup>	-	-	5 GW
6	Private investments catalyzed by Bank in IDA countries	US\$ billions	4.7/1.0 (FY17 only)	13.34	1.45	-	Monitored
<b>Inclusiveness</b>							
7	Teachers recruited or trained	Number of teachers (millions)	6.8/n.a.	5.84	0.86	3.05	9–10 million
8	People who have received essential health, nutrition, and population services	Number of people (millions)	240.2/n.a.	172.32	38.49	99.91	316–400 million
	• Children immunized	Number of people (millions)	69.2/n.a.	73.64	15.30	36.82	120–180 million
	• Women and children who have received basic nutrition services	Number of people (millions)	146.3/n.a.	71.17	18.04	35.58	180–200 million
	• Number of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel	Number of deliveries (millions)	24.6/n.a.	27.51	5.15	27.51	16–20 million
9	Beneficiaries of social safety net programs	Number of people (millions)	23.7/4.1	35.03	17.50	15.45	25–30 million
10	People provided with access to improved water sources	Number of people (millions)	34.16/9.23	24.13	1.85	n.a. <sup>7</sup>	35–45 million
11	People provided with access to improved sanitation services	Number of people (millions)	14.49/0.50	19.23	1.87	n.a. <sup>7</sup>	12–18 million
12	People provided with improved urban living conditions	Number of people (millions)	12.6/3.9	8.51	1.13	n.a. <sup>7</sup>	13–18 million
13	People provided with new or improved electricity service	Number of people (millions)	13.94/0.42 (FY17 only)	22.75	2.85	n.a. <sup>7</sup>	25–35 million
14	Beneficiaries in IDA countries of job-focused interventions	Number of people (millions)	0.972/0.129 (FY17 only)	15.53	2.15	4.47	Monitored

4. Reflects the cumulative IDA-supported results achieved during the IDA17 cycle (FY15 through FY17), unless noted otherwise. Most (new) indicators developed for the IDA18 RMS have data available only for FY17.

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

6. 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,” the value reported corresponds to operations or activities supporting the addition of 6.9 GW of renewable energy generation in IDA countries that were approved or initiated during FY18 and FY19. Of this, about 1.5 GW were provided through direct financing; the additional 5.4 GW were supported through indirect financing.

7. The 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.

n.a. = not available



## TIER 2: IDA-Supported Development Results (continued)

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	IDA17 Results (FY15–17) <sup>8</sup> All IDA/ FCS	Actual All IDA (cumulative FY18 and FY19)	Actual FCS (cumulative FY18 and FY19)	Actual Female Beneficiaries (cumulative FY18 and FY19)	IDA18 Performance Standard <sup>9</sup> (by end of FY20)
<b>Sustainability and Resilience</b>							
15	Projected energy or fuel savings	Megajoules (MJ)	1.525x10 <sup>9</sup> /0	3.05x10 <sup>9</sup>	0.93x10 <sup>9</sup>	-	5.43x10 <sup>9</sup> MJ
16	Countries supported toward institutionalizing disaster risk reduction as a national priority with IDA support	Number of countries	n.a.	41	9	-	25–30
17	Net GHG emissions	tCO <sub>2</sub> eq/year	-7,421,032/ -1,372,757 (FY17 only)	-14,146,428	-1,346,483	-	Monitored
18	Number of IDA countries that were provided statistical capacity building support by WBG for the implementation of household surveys	Number of countries	66/27 (FY17 only)	65	23	-	>60/>25 countries
19	Number of lending operations with civil registration and vital statistics	Number of operations	3/0 (FY17 only)	4	0	-	20
20	Number of countries with an increase in the number of registered taxpayers among IDA countries with substantial Bank tax engagement	Number of countries	0/0 (FY17 only)	12	2	-	8–12
21	Number of IDA countries that operationalize Open Government Partnership (OGP) agenda commitments	Number of countries	7/3 (FY17 only)	27	8	-	20–30

8. Reflects the cumulative IDA-supported results achieved during the IDA17 cycle (FY15 through FY17), unless noted otherwise. Most (new) indicators developed for IDA18 RMS have data available only for FY17.

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

n.a. = not available





## 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 projects delivered to clients, the results orientation of the operations, client and beneficiary feedback, financial sustainability, and the implementation of the five IDA Special Themes. Tier 3 of the IDA18

RMS includes 30 indicators organized under six categories: (1) development outcome ratings, (2) client feedback, (3) beneficiary feedback, (4) portfolio performance, (5) financial sustainability, and (6) implementation of special themes. Similar to Tier 2, data reported for FCS will be based on the FY17 harmonized list of FCS (released in June 2017), which will continue to be used throughout the IDA18 cycle.

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Benchmark value <sup>10</sup> (reported value as of end FY17) All IDA/FCS	Actual All IDA (at end of FY19)	Actual FCS (at end of FY19)	IDA18 Performance Standard
<b>Development Outcome Ratings</b>						
1	Satisfactory outcomes of IDA country strategies	%, IEG Rating (4-year rolling)	57 (FY14–17 exits)	48 (FY16–19 exits)	38 (FY16–19 exits)	70 (4-year rolling)
2	Satisfactory outcomes of IDA operations					
	• As a share of commitments	%, IEG ratings (3-year rolling)	83.2/77.7 (FY14–16 exits)	81.1 (FY16–18 exits)	68.5 (FY16–18 exits)	80 (3-year rolling)
	• As a share of operations	%, IEG ratings (3-year rolling)	74.2/67.5 (FY14–16 exits)	76.3 (FY16–18 exits)	71.9 (FY16–18 exits)	75 (3-year rolling)
<b>Client Feedback</b>						
3	Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG effectiveness and impact on results	Average rating scale: 1–10	7.3/7.1	7.09	6.29	7 (Annual)
4	Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG knowledge	Average rating scale: 1–10	7.6/7.4	7.29	6.40	7 (Annual)
5	Client feedback on WBG on responsiveness and staff accessibility	Average rating scale: 1–10	6.8/6.3	6.48	5.51	7 (Annual)
6	Client feedback on WBG on collaboration with other donors	Average rating scale: 1–10	7.4/7.4	6.96	6.27	8 (Annual)
<b>Beneficiary Feedback</b>						
7	Projects with beneficiary feedback indicator at design	%	92/92	95	93	100 (Annual)

10. The baseline value reflects annual performance standards as of the end of FY17, unless noted otherwise. Data was not available for some new indicators developed for IDA18 RMS.

# TIER 3: IDA Organizational and Operational Effectiveness

(continued)

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Benchmark value <sup>11</sup> (reported value as of end FY17) All IDA/FCS	Actual All IDA (at end of FY19)	Actual FCS (at end of FY19)	IDA18 Performance Standard
<b>Portfolio Performance</b>						
8	Satisfactory Bank performance in IDA-financed operations					
	• Overall	% IEG Rating (3-year rolling)	80.8/80.1 (FY14–16 exits)	80.8 (FY16–18 exits)	68.8 (FY16–18 exits)	80 (3-year rolling)
	• At entry	% IEG Rating (3-year rolling)	68.3/50.8 (FY14–16 exits)	64.6 (FY16–18 exits)	60.2 (FY16–18 exits)	Monitored
	• During supervision	% IEG Rating (3-year rolling)	80.9/79.3 (FY14–16 exits)	81.0 (FY16–18 exits)	76.2 (FY16–18 exits)	Monitored
9	Share of CPF in IDA countries that have at least one joint objective in the results matrix	%	100/100	100	100	100 (Annual)
10	Alignment with the strategy					
	• Stock of country strategies underpinned by SCD	%	91/100	100	100	100 (Annual)
	• Qualitative assessment of alignment of country engagement with corporate goals		n.a.	n.a.	n.a. <sup>12</sup>	Monitored
11	Disbursement ratio	%	20.6/23.9	19.3	28.6	20 (Annual)
12	Operations design drawing lessons from evaluative approaches	%	75/73	74	79	100 (Annual)
13	Quality of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in IDA-financed operations	% IDA commitment, IEG ratings (3-year rolling)	39.3/22.7 (FY14–16 exits)	45.8 (FY16–18 exits)	32.0 (FY16–18 exits)	80 (3-year rolling)
14	Time from project Concept Note to the first disbursement project financing	Number of months	23.4/22.4	21.8	20.3	Monitored <sup>13</sup>
	• Time from Concept Note approval to Board approval	Number of months	13.7/13.7	12.8	13.2	Monitored
	• Time from Board approval to project effectiveness	Number of months	6.4/6.7	5.9	4.4	Monitored
	• Time from project effectiveness to first disbursement	Number of months	3.3/2.0	3.0	2.6	Monitored
15	Average cost of IDA supervision projects (implementation support)	US\$ in thousands	176/164	190	169	Monitored
16	Number of impact evaluations supported by the Bank in IDA countries	Number	n.a.	41 (FY18 + FY19)	10 (FY18 + FY19)	Monitored
17	Proactivity Index	%	73.9	82.3	87.9	75 (Annual)

11. The baseline value reflects annual performance standards as of end of FY17, unless noted otherwise. Data was not available for some new indicators developed for IDA18 RMS.

12. No data is available for part two of this composite indicator since IEG does not provide ratings in the Completion and Learning Review (CLR), measuring "how well the program was aligned with the corporate strategy."

13. 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 a specific target or performance standard.

n.a. = not available

# TIER 3: IDA Organizational and Operational Effectiveness

(continued)

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Benchmark value <sup>14</sup> (reported value as of end FY17) All IDA/FCS	Actual All IDA (at end of FY19)	Actual FCS (at end of FY19)	IDA18 Performance Standard
<b>Financial Sustainability</b>						
18	IDA budget anchor	%	97	98	-	<=100 (Annual)
19	Bank budget to Portfolio Volume Ratio (per US\$ billion portfolio under supervision)	US\$ millions	12	12.0 (FY19)	-	Monitored
<b>Implementation of Special Themes</b>						
20	Percentage of IDA-supported projects that demonstrate a results chain by linking gender gaps identified in analysis to specific actions that are tracked in the results framework	%	55/53	67 (FY19)	69 (FY19)	55 (Annual)
21	Percentage of IDA-supported operations reporting gender results at completion	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. <sup>15</sup>	Monitored
22	Number of IDA-supported operations that address and respond to gender-based violence	Number	n.a.	32 (FY19)	19 (FY19)	Monitored
23	Facetime index in FCS	Number of days per FY (converted to index where FY17 baseline figure is 100)	Index: 100 (equals 184,407 days)	-	Index: 109 (equals 209,274 days)	Monitored
24	IDA-supported operations with climate change co-benefits					
	• Number of projects	Number	134/24	254	90	Monitored
	• In US\$ billions	US\$ billions	3.4/0.31	6.9	1.2	3–4 (Annual)
25	Completed Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) products that address climate change issues	Number of ASA products	101/n.a.	167 (FY18 + FY19)	54 (FY18 + FY19)	100–200
26	IDA \$ commitments with disaster risk management co-benefits	US\$ billions	2.9 (FY15–17 average)	2.5 (FY17–19 average)	0.6 (FY17–19 average)	3–5 (3-year rolling average)
27	Private direct mobilization by WBG operations/transactions in IDA countries	US\$ billions	2.8/1.6	5.76 (FY18 + FY19)	1.66 (FY18 + FY19)	Monitored
28	Total private mobilization of WBG-supported operations/transactions in IDA countries	US\$ billions	n.a.	13.53 (FY18 + FY19)	3.98 (FY18 + FY19)	Monitored
29	Number of Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) assessments performed in IDA countries	Number of IFFs assessments	9/2	15 (FY18 + FY19)	3 (FY18 + FY19)	10–15
30	Share of IDA18 CPFs that reflect at least one of four key principles underpinning economic transformation: • Sectoral productivity • Value chain expansion • Increased productive capital stock or investment in energy, transport, manufacturing, or services • Export sector output/value added and trade facilitation	%	n.a.	92 (FY19)	-	Monitored

14. The baseline value reflects annual performance standards as of the end of FY17, unless noted otherwise. Data was not available for some new indicators developed for IDA18 RMS.

15. This indicator is a vestige of the previous system that 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.

n.a. = not available



# Definitions of Indicators

## TIER 1: IDA Countries Progress

**1. Population living on less than US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) a day:** Percentage of the world population living on less than US\$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. Aggregation is average, weighted by the total population. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of measure:	Percentage
Disaggregation:	FCS
Reporting frequency:	Annual (available annual data varies by country)
Data source:	World Bank staff estimates calculated using data from PovcalNet

**2. Growth rate of real per capita income of the bottom 40%:** Median of the annualized growth rates of average real per capita income (or consumption) of the bottom 40% of client countries' population. This growth rate refers to the annualized growth rate of real per capita income (or consumption) of the poorest 40% of the population for each country, measured over an approximate reporting period (e.g., circa 2010–15). Selection of income or consumption follows the World Bank's Global Poverty Monitoring (PovcalNet). This median is calculated from annualized growth rates from IDA countries that have household survey data for the reporting period. Countries that lack survey data from this period are excluded from the index calculation.

Unit of measure:	Percentage
Disaggregation:	FCS
Reporting frequency:	Annual
Data source:	Global database of Shared Prosperity using the latest available PovcalNet data within various reporting windows (e.g., circa 2007–12)

**3. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita:** Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Aggregation is weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of measure:	Percentage
Disaggregation:	FCS
Reporting frequency:	Annual
Data source:	World Development Indicators

**4. GDP per person employed:** GDP per person employed is GDP divided by total employment in the economy. Purchasing power parity (PPP) GDP is GDP converted to 2011 constant international dollars using PPP rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP that a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Aggregation is weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of measure:	Constant 2011 PPP \$
Disaggregation:	FCS
Reporting frequency:	Annual
Data source:	World Development Indicators

**5. Non-agriculture sectors, value added:** Net output of non-agriculture sectors as percentage of GDP, calculated as subtracting agriculture value added (as percentage of GDP) from 100. The non-agriculture sectors refer to the industry and services sectors. Industry corresponds to the International Standard Industrial Classification divisions 10–45 and comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Services correspond to International Standard Industrial Classification divisions 50–99 and include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or

depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification, revision 3. Note: For countries that report value added in the national accounts at basic prices, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator. Aggregation is weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of measure:	Percentage
Disaggregation:	FCS
Reporting frequency:	Annual
Data source:	World Bank staff estimates using data from World Development Indicators

**6. Level of statistical capacity** Statistical capacity indicator provides an overview of the statistical capacity of developing countries. It is based on a diagnostic framework developed with a view to assessing the capacity of national statistical systems using metadata information generally available for most countries, and monitoring progress in statistical capacity building over time. The framework has three dimensions: statistical methodology; source data; and data periodicity and timeliness. For each dimension, a country is scored against specific criteria, using information available from the World Bank and other international agencies. A composite score for each dimension and an overall score combining all three dimensions are derived for each country on a scale of 0–100. A higher score indicates a higher level of capacity. Aggregation is un-weighted average. Data are from the Data on Statistical Capacity portal site. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of measure:	Scale from 0 to 100
Disaggregation:	FCS
Reporting frequency:	Annual
Data source:	Data on Statistical Capacity ( <a href="http://datatopics.worldbank.org/statisticalcapacity">http://datatopics.worldbank.org/statisticalcapacity</a> )

**7. Trade Logistics Performance Index** Logistics Performance Index overall score reflects perceptions of a country's logistics based on efficiency of customs clearance process, quality of trade- and transport-related infrastructure, ease of arranging competitively priced shipments, quality of logistics services, ability to track and trace consignments, and frequency with which shipments reach the consignee within the scheduled time. The index ranges from 1 to 5, with a higher score representing better performance. Data are from Logistics Performance Index surveys conducted by the World Bank in partnership with academic and international institutions and private companies and individuals engaged in international logistics. Respondents evaluate eight markets on six core dimensions on a scale from 1 (worst) to 5 (best). The markets are chosen based on the most important export and import markets of the respondent's country, random selection, and, for landlocked countries, neighboring countries that connect them with international markets. Scores for the six areas are averaged across all respondents and aggregated to a single score using principal components analysis. Aggregation is unweighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of measure:	Average rating (1=low to 5=high)
Disaggregation:	FCS
Reporting frequency:	Biennial
Data source:	World Development Indicators

**8. Number of IDA countries that have raised taxes/GDP above 15%** Tax revenue in local currency divided by GDP in local currency. The indicator is a key measure of domestic resource mobilization in IDA countries. The indicator (and threshold of 15%) was established by the IMF in consideration of: (i) close to half of LICs still have tax below 15% of GDP; (ii) empirical evidence shows that once the tax-to-GDP level reaches 12.75%, real GDP per capita increases sharply and in a sustained manner over several years; (iii) 15% is the threshold for resources needed for an effective state.

Unit of measure:	Number
Disaggregation:	FCS
Reporting frequency:	Annual
Data source:	IMF WEO database; OECD Tax Statistics; GFS

**9. Number 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) Procurement methods

The 3 dimensions selected represent 3 important elements of PFM performance from 3 different pillars of the PEFA methodology: budget reliability; transparency of public finances; and predictability and control in budget execution. The baseline score for each country would be the numerated value of the average scores of the three dimensions for the most recent PEFA assessment. For example, A=4, B=3, C=2, D=1 and NU/NR=0. Annual calculation of the progress would be calculated as follows:

**Significant improvement = 2 points**

- At least 2 of the 3 indicators show improvement in scores
- At least 2 of the 3 indicators keeps the same score "A" or "B"
- At least 1 of the indicators keeps the scores "A" or "B" plus at least 1 of the indicators improves

**Improvement = 1 point**

- At least one of the indicators improves or keeps the same score “A” or “B” and the others do not change.

**No improvement Negative movement, and no change in D or C scores = 0 points**

- Negative change
- All other options except the mentioned above under significant improvement and improvement

Unit of Measure	Number
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	PEFA Secretariat

**10. Youth employment to population ratio (ages 15–24):** The youth employment-to-population ratio is the proportion of a country’s population of ages 15–24 that is employed. Aggregation is weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	Sex; FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Development Indicators

**11. Countries without wealth depletion:** Percentage of IDA countries with positive or zero changes in wealth per capita, based on a country’s Adjusted Net Savings, which indicates a country’s ability to sustain income and welfare for its (growing) population in the future. Adjusted Net Savings is based on gross national savings adjusted for changes in all assets: physical (i.e. depreciation of fixed capital), human (e.g., education expenditure), and natural capital (i.e., mineral, energy, and forest depletion), and accounting for the wealth-diluting effects of population growth. Data reported for IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Bank staff estimates based on The Changing Wealth of Nations

**12. Population exposed to harmful air pollution (PM 2.5):** Percent of population exposed to ambient concentrations of PM2.5 that exceed the WHO guideline value is defined as the portion of a country’s population living in places where mean annual concentrations of PM2.5 are greater than 10 micrograms per cubic meter, the guideline value recommended by the WHO as the lower end of the range of concentrations over which adverse health effects due to PM2.5 exposure have been observed. Aggregation is weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Bank; World Development Indicators

**13. Average annual deforestation change:** Permanent conversion of natural forest area to other uses, including shifting cultivation, permanent agriculture, ranching, settlements, and infrastructure development. Deforested areas do not include areas logged but intended for regeneration or areas degraded by fuelwood gathering, acid precipitation, or forest fires. Aggregation is weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Irregular
Data source	World Bank; World Development Indicators

**14. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions:** CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include CO<sub>2</sub> produced during consumption of solid, liquid and gas fuels and gas flaring. Aggregation is weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Metric tons per capita
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Irregular
Data source	World Bank; World Development Indicators



**15. Annual freshwater withdrawals:** Annual freshwater withdrawals refer to total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source. Withdrawals can exceed 100% of total renewable resources where extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse. Withdrawals for agriculture and industry are total withdrawals for irrigation and livestock production and for direct industrial use (including withdrawals for cooling thermoelectric plants). Withdrawals for domestic uses include drinking water, municipal use or supply, and use for public services, commercial establishments, and homes. Data are for the most recent year available for 1962–2014. Aggregation is weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Irregular
Data source	World Development Indicators

**16. Countries with growth concentrated in the bottom 40%:** Percentage of countries (with available data) for which growth in average (mean) real per capita income of the bottom 40% is positive and greater than growth in average (mean) real per capita income of the total population. Growth rates are annualized (compound annual growth rate) over a time interval of roughly five years. The growth rate of the bottom 40% of the population of a country for year T is the average annual growth rate measured over a period of (roughly) five years leading up to (or close to) year T.

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual (available data varies by country)
Data source	Global database of shared prosperity using the latest available circa spells, calculated from PovcalNet within three reporting windows (i.e., 2007–12; 2006–11; 2005–10)

**17. Proportion of population with access to electricity:** The percentage of the population that has access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources. Aggregation is weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Irregular
Data source	World Development Indicators

**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** This indicator denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution; having a debit card in their own name; receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products into an account or through a mobile phone at a financial institution in the past 12 months; paying utility bills or school fees from an account at a financial institution in the past 12 months; receiving wages or government transfers into a card in the past 12 months; or personally using a mobile phone to pay bills or to send or receive money through a Groupe Spéciale Mobile Association Mobile Money for the Unbanked services in the past 12 months (% age 15+). Aggregation is weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	Sex; FCS
Reporting frequency	Triennial
Data source	Global Findex Database

**19. Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate:** The percentage of female to male labor participation rate. Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. Aggregation is weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Development Indicators

**20. Legal changes that support gender equality over the past two years:** This indicator measures the number of legal gender differences increasing gender parity over a two year period. The indicator covers legal changes taking place in the following seven indicators as measured by the Women, Business and the Law dataset: accessing institutions; using property; getting a job; providing incentives to work; going to court; building credit; and protecting women from violence. Aggregation is sum. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Number
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Biennial
Data source	Women, Business and the Law dataset

**21. Lower secondary gross completion rate:** The lower secondary gross completion rate is measured as the gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education. This is calculated as the number of new entrants in the last grade of lower secondary education, regardless of age, divided by the population at the entrance age for the last grade of lower secondary education. Data limitations preclude adjusting for students who drop out during the final year of lower secondary education. Aggregation is weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

**Ratio of girls' to boys' completion rate:** This indicator is defined as the ratio of the female gross completion ratio to the male gross completion ratio in lower secondary education.

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	Sex; FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Development Indicators

**22. Lower secondary gross enrollment rate:** Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers. Aggregation is weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

**Ratio of girls' to boys' enrollment rate:** This indicator is defined as the ratio of the female gross enrollment ratio to the male gross enrollment ratio in secondary education.

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	Sex; FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Development Indicators

**23. Under-5 mortality rate:** The probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births. Aggregation is weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Number of deaths per 1,000 live births
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Development Indicators

**24. Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age:** Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months. For children up to two years old height is measured by recumbent length. For older children height is measured by stature while standing. The data are based on the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006. Aggregation is linear mix-effect model estimates. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Every five years
Data source	World Development Indicators

**25. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel:** Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns. Aggregation is weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Irregular
Data source	World Development Indicators

**26. Incidence of HIV:** Number of new HIV infections among uninfected populations ages 15–49 expressed per 1,000 uninfected population. Aggregation is weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population ages 15–49
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Development Indicators

**27. Maternal mortality ratio:** Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births. The data are estimated with a regression model using information on the proportion of maternal deaths among non-AIDS deaths in women ages 15–49, fertility, birth attendants, and GDP. Aggregation is weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Development Indicators

**28. Adolescent fertility rate:** Adolescent fertility rate is the number of births per 1,000 women ages 15–19. Aggregation is weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Number of births per 1,000 women ages 15–19
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Development Indicators

**29. Contraceptive prevalence by modern methods:** Contraceptive prevalence rate is the percentage of women who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, at least one modern method of contraception. It is usually measured for women ages 15–49 who are married or in union. Modern methods of contraception include female and male sterilization, oral hormonal pills, the intra-uterine device, the male condom, injectables, the implant (including Norplant), vaginal barrier methods, the female condom, and emergency contraception. Aggregation is weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Irregular
Data source	World Development Indicators

**30. People using basic sanitation services:** People using basic sanitation services refers to the percentage of people using at least basic sanitation services, that is, improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households. This indicator contains people using basic sanitation services as well as safely managed sanitation services. Improved sanitation facilities include flush/pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines; composting toilets; or pit latrines with slabs. Aggregation is weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Development Indicators

**31. People using basic drinking water services:** People using basic drinking water services refers to the percentage of people using at least basic water services. This indicator contains people using basic water services as well as safely managed water services. Basic drinking water services means drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip. Improved water sources include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, and packaged or delivered water. Aggregation is weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Development Indicators

**32. Number of refugees by country or territory of asylum:** Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers—people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers—are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of asylum is the country where an asylum claim was filed and granted. Aggregation is sum. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Number (in millions)
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Development Indicators

**33. Internally displaced persons, total displaced by conflict and violence:** Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (<http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement>) as people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an international border. “People displaced” refers to the number of people living in displacement as of the end of each year, and reflects the stock of people displaced at the end of the previous year, plus inflows of new cases arriving over the year as well as births over the year to those displaced, minus outflows which may include returnees, those who settled elsewhere, those who integrated locally, those who travelled over borders, and deaths.

Unit of Measure	Number (in millions)
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Development Indicators

## TIER 2: IDA-Supported Development Results

**1. Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology:** This indicator measures the number of farmers of the project who have adopted an improved agricultural technology promoted by operations funded by IDA.

- **Farmers** are people engaged in farming activities or members of a farming business (disaggregated by men and women) targeted by the project.
- **Adoption** refers to a change of practice or change in use of a technology that was introduced/promoted by the project.
- **Technology** includes a change in practices compared to currently used practices or technologies (seed preparation, planting time, feeding schedule, feeding ingredients, postharvest storage/processing, etc.). If the project introduces or promotes a technology package in which the benefit depends on the application of the entire package (e.g., a combination of inputs such as a new variety and advice on agronomic practices such as soil preparation, changes in seeding time, fertilizer schedule, plant protection, etc.), this counts as one technology.

CRI	Yes
Unit of Measure	Number (in millions <sup>16</sup> )
Disaggregation	Sex; FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISRs

16. FCS data is in thousands.

**2. Beneficiaries reached with financial services:** The indicator measures the number of beneficiaries reached with financial services in operations funded by IDA.

- **Beneficiaries** include people, micro-enterprises, and small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).
- **Financial services** include transaction accounts, deposit accounts, mobile money accounts, loans, lines of credit, housing finance, micro-insurance, agri-insurance, etc. Financial services vary widely and Task Team Leaders usually use the exact wording for the type of services offered by their projects, so there are many different customized indicators in the system; this means that manual aggregation is the only way to report results on this indicator.

CRI	Yes
Unit of Measure	Number (in millions)
Disaggregation	Sex; FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISRs; ICRs

**3. Roads constructed or rehabilitated** The indicator measures the number of kilometers of all roads constructed, reopened to motorized traffic, rehabilitated, or upgraded by operations supported by operations funded by IDA. This includes rural and non-rural roads.

- **Rural roads** are functionally classified in various countries below Trunk or Primary, Secondary or Link roads, or sometimes tertiary roads. Such roads are often described as rural access, feeder, market, agricultural, irrigation, forestry, or community roads. Typically, rural roads connect small urban centers/towns/settlements of less than 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants to each other or to higher classes of roads, market towns, and urban centers.
- **Non-rural roads** are roads functionally classified in various countries as Trunk or Primary, Secondary or Link roads, or sometimes Tertiary roads. Typically, non-rural roads connect urban centers/towns/settlements of more than 5,000 inhabitants to each other or higher classes of road, market towns, and urban centers. Urban roads are included in non-rural roads.

CRI	Yes
Unit of Measure	Kilometer
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISRs; ICRs

**4. Area provided with new/improved irrigation or drainage services:** The indicator measures in hectares the total area of land provided with new or improved irrigation or drainage services in operations funded by IDA. This includes (i) the area provided with new irrigation or drainage services (ha), and (ii) the area provided with improved irrigation or drainage services (ha).

- **Irrigation or drainage services** refers to the better delivery of water to, and drainage of water from, arable land, including better timing, quantity, quality, and cost-effectiveness for the water users.
- **New irrigation or drainage services** refers to the provision of irrigation and drainage services in an area that has not had these services before. The area is not necessarily newly cropped or newly productive land, but is newly provided with irrigation and drainage services, and may have been rain-fed land before.
- **Improved irrigation or drainage services** refers to the upgrading, rehabilitation, and/or modernization of irrigation or drainage services in an area with existing irrigation and drainage services.

CRI	Yes
Unit of Measure	Hectare
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISRs; ICRs

**5. Generation capacity of renewable energy:** The indicator measures in Gigawatts (GW), the generation capacity of renewable energy enabled through policy and investment lending operations, technical assistance, leveraged finance of partners, enabling infrastructure development (transmission and distribution, grid integration), and guarantees to scale-up private sector investment.

- **Renewable power generation** refers to the following: biomass co-generation; wind; geothermal; solar; wave and tidal; and hydro power generation of any capacity

Note: This indicator has been aligned—in terms of definition and target—with the IDA18 policy commitment to “support the addition of five GW in renewable energy generation,” and RMS value is therefore reported for operations delivery as of the end of September 2018. Of the 6.0 GW reported, 0.8 GW were provided through direct financing; the additional 5.2 GW were supported through indirect financing.

CRI	No
Unit of Measure	GW
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Staff reports

**6. Private investments catalyzed by the World Bank in IDA countries:** Private sector investment resulting from the World Bank's involvement in a transaction, operation or non-financing activity. Includes investments made as a result of an operation after it is completed. Includes Total Private Mobilization. Data of IDA-funded operations is reported.

CRI	No
Unit of Measure	US\$ billion
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Bank PAD Report reviews

**7. Teachers recruited or trained:** The indicator measures the total number of teachers recruited or trained for formal or non-formal education sectors in operations funded by IDA. The indicator covers pre-primary, primary, secondary, and tertiary education, as well as vocational training

CRI	Yes
Unit of Measure	Number (in millions)
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISRs

**8. People who have received essential health, nutrition, and population services:** The indicator measures the sum of the number of children immunized, the number of women and children who have received basic nutrition services, and the number of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel, through operations funded by IDA.

- **Number of children immunized** refers to the number of children 5 years of age and younger receiving vaccines purchased through an IDA-financed project, as well as the number of children immunized with vaccines purchased with other resources (i.e., GAVI or government funds) that are delivered through an IDA-supported program. It captures the number of children immunized and not the number of vaccination; that is, if the same child is immunized with multiple vaccines on the same day or has several immunization visits in a given year, the child will be counted only once. Thus, simply tallying the monthly totals of the number of children receiving vaccines, as recorded in immunization registers or health management information systems, will lead to double counting. Since contribution rather than attribution is to be measured, pro-rating based on proportion of IDA financing is not required.
- **Women and children who have received basic nutrition services** refers to the total beneficiaries reached by any of the following services: direct feeding programs (supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women and infants and young children under age 5); programs promoting appropriate infant and young child feeding (e.g., promotion/support for exclusive breastfeeding, adequate and timely introduction of complementary foods); nutrition programs for adolescent girls, including nutrition education, micronutrient supplements, etc., delivered through school health/nutrition programs or other programs reaching adolescent girls; provision of micronutrient supplements to pregnant/lactating women and children under 5 including vitamin A, iodine, iron/iron folic acid, supplemental zinc, and multiple micronutrient powders; food fortification (e.g., iodized salt); deworming; monitoring of nutritional status; nutrition and food hygiene education; nutrition components of early childhood development programs; home gardens and small livestock production for improved dietary diversity; targeted emergency food aid and treatment of severe acute and moderate acute malnutrition. Although the same individuals could receive more than one of the above services, they should be counted only once.
- **Number of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel** refers to the number of women who delivered with the assistance of a skilled health provider (specialist or non-specialist doctor, midwife, nurse, or other health personnel with midwifery skills), whether in health facilities or women's homes. If the World Bank-financed activities are mainly at health facilities, the data for this indicator can be obtained from delivery records or health management information systems. If IDA-financed activities include supporting skilled health providers to provide home deliveries, efforts should be made to accurately record such home deliveries in addition to the institutional deliveries.

CRI	Yes
Unit of Measure	Number (in millions)
Disaggregation	Sex; FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISRs; ICRs

**9. Beneficiaries of social safety net programs:** This indicator measures the number of individuals benefiting from safety nets programs supported by IDA. Safety nets programs are designed to provide social assistance to poor and vulnerable individuals or families by including them in cash transfers (conditional and unconditional), public works and workfare programs, fee waivers for services, and in-kind assistance to address critical needs (e.g., food, medicine, shelter, and social services).

CRI	Yes
Unit of Measure	Number (in millions)
Disaggregation	Sex; FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISRs; ICRs

**10. People provided with access to improved water sources:** This indicator measures the cumulative number of people who benefited from improved water supply services that have been constructed through operations supported by IDA. This includes people newly provided with access to improved water sources and does not include people benefiting from rehabilitation works.

- **Improved water sources** include piped household connections (house or yard connections) and community water points (public standpipes, boreholes, protected dug wells, and protected spring and rainwater collection). It does not include water provided through tanker trucks or vendors; unprotected wells or unprotected springs; surface waters (such as rivers, ponds, dams, lakes, streams, and irrigation channels); or bottled water. The definition of “improved water sources” follows the UNICEF-WHO Joint Monitoring Program definition.

CRI	Yes
Unit of Measure	Number (in millions)
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISRs

**11. People provided with access to improved sanitation services:** This indicator measures the cumulative number of people who benefited from improved sanitation facilities that have been constructed through operations funded by IDA. This includes people newly provided with access to improved sanitation facilities and does not include people benefiting from rehabilitation works.

- **Improved sanitation facilities** includes flush or pour-flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with slab; and composting toilet. It does not include flush or pour-flush to elsewhere (i.e., not to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine); pit latrine without slab/open pit; bucket; hanging toilet or hanging latrine; shared facilities of any type; or no facilities, bush, or field. The definition of “improved sanitation facilities” follows that of the UNICEF-WHO Joint Monitoring Program.

CRI	Yes
Unit of Measure	Number (in millions)
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISRs

**12. People provided with improved urban living conditions:** The indicator measures the cumulative number of people living in urban areas that have been provided with access to improved services, housing, tenure, neighborhoods, public spaces, parks, resilience and/or urban environmental conditions, through the direct interventions of operations financed by IDA.

CRI	Yes
Unit of Measure	Number (in millions)
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISRs

**13. People provided with new or improved electricity service:** The indicator measures the number of people that have received new or improved electricity service through operations funded by IDA. The indicator includes direct, inferred and improved access to electricity services supported by operations funded by IDA.

- **Direct access** is measured as the number of people that benefited from new grid or off-grid household or community electricity services.
- **Inferred access** is measured as the number of people that benefited from the increased generation capacity, a proportion of whose output is reasonably estimated to be powering new household connections.
- **Improved electricity** is the additional electricity available for households with an existing connection to the grid. Additional electricity allows households to go beyond their current level of electricity service.

CRI	Yes
Unit of Measure	Number (in millions)
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISRs

**14. Beneficiaries in IDA countries of job-focused interventions:** Number of beneficiaries reached by jobs-relevant interventions in operations supported by IDA. The indicator captures the cross-cutting nature of the jobs agenda, as beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) may be individuals, workers, households, farmers, micro-enterprises, SMEs, and other target groups that benefit from WBG-supported operations in different sectors and types of operations. The Jobs group encourages the use of the indicator directly in the results framework and supports operational teams by providing data collection templates, training manuals and other resources through the Jobs M&E Toolkit. The indicator is a composite indicator, and in addition to being used as a standalone indicator, it aggregates values from the following CRIs for corporate reporting: (1) farmers reached with agricultural assets and

services; (2) beneficiaries of labor market programs; (3) firms benefiting from private sector initiatives; (4) teachers recruited or trained; (5) students benefiting from direct interventions to enhance learning (TVET and tertiary learning only); and (6) beneficiaries reached with financial services.

CRI	Yes
Unit of Measure	Number (in millions)
Disaggregation	Sex; FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	WBG Systems, Applications, and Products

**15. Projected energy or fuel savings:** The indicator measures energy savings and lifetime fuel savings, both converted to megajoules (MJ), achieved through energy efficiency measures that are directly attributable to operations funded by IDA. This indicator aggregates the following data: project life time energy savings, projected lifetime fuel savings, and projected electricity generation savings.

- **Projected savings** are calculated against baseline or business-as-usual scenario in the absence of the project.
- **Savings** are defined as savings for the lifetime of the intervention projected in the year it is completed.

CRI	Yes
Unit of Measure	MJ
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ISR

**16. Countries supported toward institutionalizing disaster risk reduction as a national priority with IDA support:** Number of countries with IDA-supported programs that contribute to ensuring that disaster risk management is a national priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation in alignment with Sendai. This includes, among other things, support toward national policy and legal frameworks; dedicated and adequate resources; community participation; and national multi-sectoral platforms for disaster risk reduction.

CRI	No
Unit of Measure	Number
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Bank staff estimates based on active operations

**17. Net greenhouse gas emissions:** Project net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are calculated as an annual average of the difference between project gross (absolute) emissions aggregated over the economic lifetime of the project and the emissions of a baseline (counterfactual) scenario aggregated over the same time horizon. The indicator applies to operations that are subject to GHG accounting under the corporate mandate. This includes IBRD/IDA investment lending in Sustainable Development Global Practices (Energy & Extractives, Transport & ICT, Environment & Natural Resources, Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience, Water, and Agriculture) where agreed GHG accounting methodologies exist. The indicator is based on an ex-ante estimation performed during project preparation using World Bank-approved GHG accounting methodologies. The indicator value is negative if the project is reducing emissions, and positive if the project is increasing emissions. Net GHG emissions at the portfolio level are calculated as sum of project net emissions. GHG accounting is only done ex-ante. If the project undergoes major restructuring or is subject to additional financing relevant to GHG accounting, the ex-ante estimation of project net emissions needs to be recalculated at the time of restructuring or processing additional financing. Data of IDA-funded operations is reported. Net GHG emissions are reported for the entire projects regardless of the share of IBRD or IDA financing.

CRI	Yes
Unit of Measure	tCO <sub>2</sub> eq/year
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Operations Portal & GHG Accounting Focal Points data submission files

**18. Number of IDA countries that were provided statistical capacity building support by WBG for the implementation of household surveys:** Refers to technical assistance activity provided to national statistical agencies related to household surveys (e.g., sampling, survey logistics, estimation of poverty-lines). Data is reported for IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

CRI	No
Unit of Measure	Number
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Household Survey Working Group



**19. Number of lending operations with civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS):** Refers to any operation that helps to strengthen country registration/statistical systems to better document any of the following: births, deaths, marriages, and divorces. Data of IDA-funded operations is reported.

CRI	No
Unit of Measure	Number
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Bank Systems, Applications, and Products

**20. Number of countries with an increase in the number of registered taxpayers among IDA countries with substantial World Bank tax engagement:** Registered taxpayers are derived from country administrative data associated with Bank projects.

CRI	No
Unit of Measure	Number
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	IMF ISORA Survey Data

**21. Number of IDA countries that operationalize the OGP:** The OGP is a multilateral initiative that aims to secure concrete commitments from governments to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption, and harness new technologies to strengthen governance. In the spirit of multi-stakeholder collaboration, OGP is overseen by a Steering Committee including representatives of governments and civil society organizations. The Bank will support countries participating in OGP and those interested in taking actions to become eligible. The Bank will be notified for every instance an IDA country formally accepts entry into the OGP. The Bank tracks and documents the support provided by each of these countries and report on a yearly basis. When countries have projects with an OGP component, it means that they are performing actions required for Open Government membership. The countries must agree to these projects, so they are agreeing to Bank support and the reforms that go with it. Therefore, if they are implementing at least one component, then they are on a path to Open Government membership and are defined as operationalizing the agenda commitments.

CRI	No
Unit of Measure	Number
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Staff estimates (Open Government Team) based on data from OGP and Bank systems

## TIER 3: IDA Organizational and Development Effectiveness

**1. Satisfactory outcomes of IDA country strategies:** Percentage of CAS and/or CPF Completion Reports rated moderately satisfactory, satisfactory or highly satisfactory by IEG. Data is reported for CAS of IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, during the CAS period.

Unit of Measure	Percentage, IEG rating
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual (four-year rolling, based on projects exiting during the last four fiscal years)
Data source	IEG

**2. Satisfactory outcomes of IDA operations:** Share of IDA operations and IDA commitments rated by IEG as moderately satisfactory or higher on achievement of outcomes. Data are for projects exiting in the three previous fiscal years for which at least 60% of the projects for each fiscal year have been evaluated by IEG. The rating captures the extent to which a project's original or formally revised development objectives were achieved. The rating is based on three criteria: (i) relevance of the objectives and design (relevance); (ii) extent to which the objectives were achieved (efficacy); and (iii) extent to which the operation achieves a higher rate of return than the opportunity cost of capital, or is able to provide a similar economic justification (efficiency).

Unit of Measure	Percentage, IEG rating
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual (three-year rolling, based on projects exiting during the last three fiscal years)
Data source	IEG

**3. Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG effectiveness and impact on results:** Mean score for the answer provided by WBG clients in IDA countries to the following questions from the annual WBG Country Opinion Survey (COS) Program: (a) “Overall, please rate your impression of the WBG’s effectiveness in your country.” and (b) “To what extent does the WBG’s work help to achieve development results in your country?” (based on a 10-point scale with 1 being “not effective at all” or “to no degree at all”, and 10 being “very effective” or “to a very significant degree”). WBG clients in IDA countries are defined as respondents who report in the COS that they collaborate with the World Bank (IDA). The indicator reflects the reporting fiscal year ratings, i.e., for one-third of all WBG client countries surveyed during each three-year cycle. Data is reported for IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Average rating 1=low to 10=high
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	WBG COS Program

**4. Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG knowledge:** Mean score for the answer provided by WBG clients in IDA countries to the question from the annual WBG COS Program: “Overall, how significant a contribution do you believe the WBG’s knowledge work and activities make to development results in your country?” (based on a 10-point scale with 1 being “not significant at all”, and 10 being “very significant”). WBG clients in IDA countries are defined as respondents who report in the COS that they collaborate with the World Bank (IDA). The indicator reflects the reporting fiscal year ratings, i.e., for one-third of all WBG client countries surveyed during each three-year cycle. Data is reported for IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Average rating 1=low to 10=high
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	WBG COS Program

**5. Client feedback on WBG on responsiveness and staff accessibility:** Mean score for the answer provided by WBG clients in IDA countries to the following questions from the annual WBG COS Program: “To what extent is the WBG an effective development partner in your country, in terms of (a) responsiveness, and (b) staff accessibility?” (based on a 10-point scale with 1 being “to no degree at all”, and 10 being “to a very significant degree”). WBG clients in IDA countries are defined as respondents who report in the COS that they collaborate with the World Bank (IDA). The indicator reflects the reporting fiscal year ratings, i.e., for one-third of all WBG client countries surveyed during each three-year cycle. Data is reported for IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Average rating 1=low to 10=high
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	WBG COS Program

**6. Client feedback on WBG on collaboration with other donors:** Mean score for the answer provided by WBG clients in IDA countries to the question from the annual WBG COS Program: “To what extent is the WBG an effective development partner in your country, in terms of collaboration with other donors and development partners?” (based on a 10-point scale with 1 being “to no degree at all”, and 10 being “to a very significant degree”). WBG clients in IDA countries are defined as respondents who report in the COS that they collaborate with the World Bank (IDA). The indicator reflects the reporting fiscal year ratings, i.e. for one-third of all WBG client countries surveyed during each three-year cycle. Data is reported for IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Average rating 1=low to 10=high
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	WBG COS Program

**7. Projects with beneficiary feedback indicator at design:** Share of IDA investment project financing operations for which at least one citizen engagement indicator is included in the results framework of the PAD.

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Bank PAD reviews

**8. Satisfactory World Bank performance in IDA financed operations (i) overall; (ii) at entry; and (iii) during supervision:** This indicator measures percentage of the net-commitment amount of the closed IDA projects reviewed by IEG that are rated Moderately Satisfactory, Satisfactory, or Highly Satisfactory on overall Bank performance, performance at entry and performance during supervision, against the total net-commitment amount of the closed IDA projects reviewed by IEG in a three-year rolling basis.

Unit of Measure	Percentage, IEG rating
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual (three-year rolling basis)
Data source	IEG

**9. Share of CPFs in IDA countries that have at least one joint objectives in the results matrix:** Share of CPFs of IDA countries that have at least one of their objectives joint between the World Bank and IFC/MIGA, out of all CPFs approved in a fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	IDA CPF reviews

#### 10. Alignment with the strategy:

**Stock of country strategies underpinned by a SCD:** Percentage of the stock of WBG country strategies underpinned by an SCD. Data aggregated for CPFs for IDA eligible countries during CPF period, including blend countries.

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual (three-year rolling basis)
Data source	WBG CPF reviews

#### Qualitative assessment of alignment of the country engagement with the corporate goals:

Unit of Measure	TBD
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	IEG

**11. Disbursement ratio:** Ratio of disbursements during the fiscal year to the undisbursed balance at the beginning of the fiscal year for IDA investment project financing projects. The disbursement ratio is not targeted at the corporate level. There is instead a corporate standard based on historical experience.

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Bank Systems, Applications, and Products

**12. Operations design drawing lessons from evaluative approaches:** Operations design drawing lessons from evaluative approaches (%): Share of operations approved in a reporting fiscal year that document lessons learned—from Impact Evaluations, IEG reviews of ICR Reports, or such other analytical and evaluative documents e.g., Public Expenditure Reviews (PER), Country Financial Accountability Assessments—and reflect them in the project design. Includes IDA, Global Environment Facility (GEF), large Recipient-executed Trust Fund (RETF), Special Financing and Montreal Protocol. Data of IDA-funded operations is reported.

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	PAD; project papers; program documents reviews

**13. Quality of M&E in IDA-financed operations:** This indicator measures percentage of the net-commitment amount of the closed IDA projects reviewed by IEG that are rated “Substantial” or “High” on quality of Monitoring and Evaluation, against the total net-commitment amount of the closed IDA projects reviewed by IEG in a three-year rolling basis.

Unit of Measure	Percentage IDA commit, IEG ratings
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual (three-year rolling basis)
Data source	World Bank Management Information System (Business Warehouse)

**14. Time from project Concept Note to the first disbursement of project financing:** Number of months from Concept Note approval to the First Disbursement for IDA projects that have either obtained Board approval, or become effective (defined as when a project has met pre-determined conditions), or had a first disbursement during the previous 12 months. The total time from concept note to first disbursement is calculated by summing the mean for all investment project financing in IDA projects that have reached the respective milestones during the previous 12 months: (i) Time from Concept Note approval to Board Approval; (ii) Time from Board Approval to Project Effectiveness; and (iii) Time from Project Effectiveness to First Disbursement. Data of IDA-funded operations is reported.

Unit of Measure	Months
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Bank Systems, Applications, and Products

**15. Average cost of IDA supervision projects (implementation support):** Average cost of supervision, based on costs posted directly to operational projects in the IDA portfolio, divided by the monthly average number of projects in the IDA portfolio, plus the weighted average share of Safeguards, Fiduciary and Procurement costs posted to internal orders for these projects over three fiscal years.

Unit of Measure	US\$ in thousands
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Bank Systems, Applications, and Products

**16. Number of impact evaluations supported by the World Bank in IDA countries:** This indicator reports the number of newly initiated impact evaluations of Bank operations in IDA countries in a reporting fiscal year. Data is calculated based on the report from the ASA dashboard as well as reports from Trust Funds including Development Impact Evaluation (DIME), Strategic Impact Evaluation Fund, Gender Innovation Lab, and Health Results Innovation Trust Fund. Data is reported for IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Number
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	Various World Bank Trust Fund units; ASA dashboard

**17. Proactivity index:** The ratio of projects in “actual” problem status 12 months ago that have had a proactivity action in the last 12 months divided by the total number of problem projects from 12 months ago. After being downgraded to MU or lower for DO and/or IP, a project needs to have one of the following actions taken within the next 12 months, otherwise it will be considered a proactivity problem. The actions are upgrade, close, cancel  $\geq 20\%$ , suspend, or restructuring (both level 1 and level 2) (note: restructurings for extensions of closing dates or reallocations are not counted as proactivity actions unless they are combined with other actions). Data of IDA-funded operations is reported.

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	None
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Bank Systems, Applications, and Products

**18. IDA budget anchor administrative expenses as a share of IDA revenue:**

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	None
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	IDA financial statements and Expenditure and Revenue Statements

**19. World Bank budget to portfolio volume ratio (IDA):** Total administrative budget per US\$ billion portfolio under supervision (US\$ millions)

Unit of Measure	US\$ millions
Disaggregation	None
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Bank financial statements and Expenditure and Revenue Statements

**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:** Percentage of IDA-supported operations that identify specific gaps between women and men, boys and girls and links them to specific actions supported by the project, with indicators in the results framework to track progress, based on projects approved in the current fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	PAD

**21. Percentage of IDA-supported operations reporting gender results at completion:** Percentage of IDA supported operations that report at completion the extent to which the operation had or is expected to have a positive/negative/neutral impact on gaps between males and females. Based on a review of IDA-supported operations that closed during the current fiscal year and that had been tagged for addressing gender aspects in analysis, design, and M&E. Data is aggregated for all IDA eligible countries (including “Inactive” and “Blend” countries) in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	ICR

**22. Number of IDA-supported operations that address and respond to gender-based violence:** Number of operations that have identified gender-based violence as an issue in the design phase and have responded with mitigating actions throughout the operation. Based on IDA-funded projects approved in current fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	Number
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	PAD

**23. Facetime index in FCS:** The Facetime index shows professional (GE+) staff presence on the ground in FCS per fiscal year, measured as a percent increase from the FY17 baseline. It is calculated in total number of days and then converted to an index where the baseline (FY17) is 100. Facetime is calculated once per FY, on a full-year basis, and captures the following components: (i) days of GE+ World Bank staff based in FCS at the end of the fiscal year (assumed number of days per year 220 x number of staff); (ii) days paid for GE+ Short-Term Consultants (local and international) based in FCS during the full fiscal year; and (iii) mission days, during full fiscal year, from non-FCS to FCS for GE+ Staff and Short-Term Consultants, who are not based in FCS.

The Facetime index is calculated and reported in two ways:

- Based on the respective FY FCS Harmonized List (all countries)
- Based on the frozen FY17 FCS Harmonized List<sup>17</sup> (IDA/Blend countries) + 4 RMR (Risk Mitigation Regime) countries: Nepal, Niger, Guinea, Tajikistan.

Unit of Measure	Number of days per FY (converted to an index where the baseline FY17 figure is 100)
Disaggregation	NA
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	BI HR reports and analysis for office travel data

**24. IDA-supported operations with climate change co-benefits:** The indicator measures the number of projects during the reporting FY and total dollar amount of IDA commitments from investment project financing identified as providing climate change co-benefits. Development activities are considered to provide climate change co-benefits when they contribute to climate change adaptation and/or mitigation, even when adaptation and/or mitigation is not their primary development objective. In other words, an activity can provide adaptation and/or mitigation co-benefits both when climate change is among its stated objectives or is integrated into the project’s components. The World Bank Systems, Applications, and Products tracks lending commitments with climate change co-benefits at the time of project approval in dollar terms, not the volume of emission reductions or increased climate resilience resulting from the operation.

- **Adaptation** co-benefits are defined as are the results of an activity that specifically intends to reduce risks from increasing climate variability or the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience.
- **Mitigation** is defined as an activity that provides mitigation co-benefits if it either reduces GHG emissions into the atmosphere or enhances their removal from the atmosphere. Reductions are measured against a “no-project” baseline, and, similar to adaptation, the assessment is based on information in the project’s appraisal and/or supporting documents.

Unit of Measure	Number
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Bank Systems, Applications, and Products, PADs and/or supporting documents

Unit of Measure	US\$ billion
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Bank Systems, Applications, and Products, PADs and/or supporting documents

17. Syria was added as an IDA eligible country in September 29, 2016 and will be included in the baseline and annual data calculation for the IDA18 cycle.

**25. Completed ASA products that address climate change issues:** This indicator reports the number of ASA completed in IDA countries during the reporting FY that promote adaptation, mitigation, or both through diagnostic and policy advice, new data and tools, and knowledge management. Data is reported for IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting FY.

Unit of Measure	Number
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Bank staff estimates based on Bank data system

**26. IDA \$ commitments with disaster risk management co-benefits:** This indicator measures the dollar value of the sum approved by the Board in a given FY, to be extended to the client in loan, credit, or grant terms from IDA sources identified as providing disaster risk management co-benefits, as a share of the total sum approved by the Board. Data reported for this indicator represents the annual average over FY18–20.

Unit of Measure	US\$ billion
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Bank staff estimate based on Bank data system

**27. Private direct mobilization by WBG operations/transactions in IDA countries:** Financing from private entities other than the WBG that becomes available to IDA clients at financial close where WBG is contractually engaged in raising resources. “Private entity” is defined as a legal entity that is: (i) carrying out or is established for business purposes and (ii) financially and managerially autonomous from national or local government. Examples include registered commercial banks, insurance companies, sovereign wealth funds, and other institutional investors investing primarily on a commercial basis. Data is reported for IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	US\$ billion
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Bank staff estimates based on Systems, Applications, and Products

**28. Total private mobilization of WBG-supported operations/transactions in IDA countries:** Investment made by a private entity, where “private entity” is defined as a legal entity that is: (i) carrying out or is established for a business purposes and (ii) financially and managerially autonomous from national or local government. Examples include registered commercial banks, insurance companies, sovereign wealth funds, and other institutional investors investing primarily on a commercial basis. Includes Private Direct Mobilization and Private Indirect Mobilization, which is defined as financing from private entities provided in connection with a specific activity for which WBG is providing financing, and is not playing an active or direct role that leads to the commitment of the private entity’s finance. Private Indirect Mobilization includes sponsor financing if the sponsor qualifies as a private entity. Data is reported for IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.

Unit of Measure	US\$ billion
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Bank Systems, Applications, and Products

**29. Number of Illicit Financial Flows Assessments performed in IDA countries:** Illicit Financial Flows (IFF) Assessments encompass the variety of tools the WBG will utilize to help IDA countries to monitor and measure IFFs. These include Rapid Assessment Tools, Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool, National Risk Assessments, and other approaches for assessing the different dimensions of IFFs. Assessments will be tracked and registered by the IFFs thematic lead and will report those performed on a yearly basis.

Unit of Measure	Number
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	World Bank Systems, Applications, and Products

**30. Share of IDA18 CPFs which reflect at least one of the following four key principles underpinning economic transformation:**

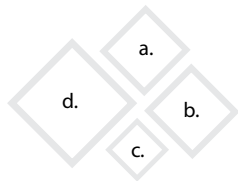
1. Sectoral productivity
2. Value chain expansion
3. Increased productive capital stock or investment in energy, transport, manufacturing or services
4. Export sector output/value added; trade facilitation

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Disaggregation	FCS
Reporting frequency	Annual
Data source	CPS

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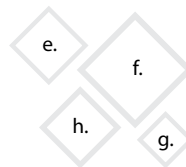
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