

NEW WORLD BANK GROUP SCORECARD FY24-FY30

Driving Action, Measuring Results

(Updated April 9th, 2024)

New WBG Scorecard - Driving Action, Measuring Results

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Our vision is a world free from poverty on a livable planet



Global population headcount living in poverty (at \$2.15/day and \$6.85/day)
 Global average income shortfall from a prosperity standard of \$25/day
 Number of countries with high inequality
 Global greenhouse gas emissions (gigatons of CO₂ equivalent)
 Millions of people highly vulnerable to climate risks globally*
 Millions of hectares of healthy terrestrial ecosystems globally*
 Millions of people facing food and nutrition insecurity globally
 Percentage of people with access to basic drinking water, sanitation services, and hygiene globally

CLIENT CONTEXT

WORLD BANK GROUP RESULTS

PEOPLE	
1	<p>Protection for the poorest</p> <p>Percentage of people covered by social protection and labor programs, of which (%) in the poorest quintile</p> <p>Millions of beneficiaries of social safety net programs^{^†}</p>
2	<p>No learning poverty</p> <p>Percentage of children who cannot read by end-of-primary-school age</p> <p>Millions of students supported with better education[^]</p>
3	<p>Healthier lives </p> <p>Percentage of children under five stunted</p> <p>Millions of people receiving quality health, nutrition, and population services[^]</p> <p>Percentage of people receiving essential health services</p> <p>Millions of people benefitting from strengthened capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to health emergencies[*]</p>
PROSPERITY	
4	<p>Effective macroeconomic and fiscal management</p> <p>Countries at high risk of or in debt distress</p> <p>Countries with tax revenue-to-GDP ratio above or equal to 15%</p> <p>Countries at high risk or in debt distress that implemented reforms toward debt sustainability^{*†}</p> <p>Countries with tax revenues-to-GDP ratio at or below 15% (including social security contributions) that have increased collections, considering equity^{*†}</p>
PLANET	
5	<p>Green and blue planet and resilient populations </p> <p>Number of people exposed to hazardous air quality[*]</p> <p>Number of countries without renewable natural capital wealth accumulation</p> <p>Terrestrial and aquatic areas covered by protected areas</p> <p>Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels</p> <p>Net GHG emissions per year[^]</p> <p>Millions of people with enhanced resilience to climate risks[*]</p> <p>Millions of hectares of terrestrial and aquatic areas under enhanced conservation and management[*]</p>
6	<p>Inclusive and equitable water and sanitation services </p> <p>Percentage of people with access to basic drinking water, sanitation services, and hygiene</p> <p>Millions of people provided with water, sanitation, and hygiene, of which (%) is safely managed[^]</p>
7	<p>Sustainable Food Systems </p> <p>Millions of people facing food and nutrition insecurity</p> <p>Millions of people with strengthened food and nutrition security[*]</p>
INFRASTRUCTURE	
8	<p>Connected communities</p> <p>Percentage of people with access to reliable transport solutions all year-round[*]</p> <p>Millions of people that benefit from improved access to sustainable transport infrastructure and services[^]</p>
9	<p>Affordable, reliable and sustainable energy for all </p> <p>Percentage of population with access to electricity</p> <p>Millions of people provided with access to electricity[^]</p> <p>GW of renewable energy capacity enabled[^]</p>
DIGITAL	
10	<p>Digital connectivity </p> <p>Percentage of population using the internet</p> <p>Millions of people using broadband internet[^]</p>
11	<p>Digital services</p> <p>State of online e-government service provision</p> <p>Millions of people using digitally enabled services[*]</p>
CROSS-CUTTING THEMES	
12	<p>Gender equality</p> <p>(measured through gender-disaggregated outcomes across themes)</p> <p>Number of women that use a financial account</p> <p>Millions of people benefitting from greater gender equality, of which (%) from actions that expand and enable economic opportunities[*]</p> <p>Millions of people and businesses using financial services, of which (%) are women[^]</p>
13	<p>More and better jobs</p> <p>Waged employment share of working age population, of which (%) are women</p> <p>Percentage of youth not in education, employment, or training, of which (%) are women</p> <p>Millions of new or better jobs[^]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - of which (%) for women - of which (%) for youth
14	<p>Better lives for people in fragility, conflict and violence </p> <p>(measured through FCV-disaggregated outcomes across themes)</p> <p>Number of extreme poor living in FCS</p> <p>Number of displaced people in need of protection</p> <p>Millions of displaced people and people in host communities provided with services and livelihoods[*]</p>
15	<p>More private investment</p> <p>Private investment as a percentage of GDP</p> <p>\$ billions in total private capital enabled[*]</p> <p>\$ billions in total private capital mobilized[^]</p>

Organizational effectiveness and efficiency indicators dashboard

Indicators are disaggregated by sex, youth, FCS, disability inclusive, country income groups, regions, Small States/SIDS/LDCs, IDA/IBRD/IFC/MIGA, and World Bank Group Joint Programming, where applicable. *New methodology. [^]Enhanced methodology. [†] IBRD and IDA only indicator. Icons in blue represent the relevant SDGs for each outcome area. Mapping to Global Challenge Programs (GCPs) is preliminary, subject to change based on the full Concept Notes for the GCPs. Some outcome areas may reflect more than one GCP. GCPs: Crisis preparedness is reflected in various dimensions, of which a few are highlighted for illustrative purposes:

Results narratives illustrate the contributions of World Bank Group support for institutional and policy reforms, which are not fully reflected in the data reported.

A. Introduction

1. **Through this paper Management seeks Board endorsement of the new World Bank Group Scorecard (WBG Scorecard) framework and a proposed new approach to use it as a strategic managerial and communication tool.** This paper describes the framework for the WBG Scorecard and the steps to ensure its effective implementation as a strategic management and communication tool. The WBG Scorecard is a living document that requires, among other things, the development and rollout of methodologies for new indicators. Upon endorsement, Management will provide quarterly updates to CODE on the WBG Scorecard implementation, and ED technical discussions on the indicators' methodologies.

2. **The WBG Scorecard incorporates feedback from engagements with Executive Directors, internal consultations across the WBG, with development partners, and with the Independent Evaluation Group (IEG).** A preliminary version of the WBG Scorecard approach was presented in a Concept Note delivered in technical briefings to the Board of Directors in July and September 2023 as part of the Evolution process. Feedback from these engagements, as well as input from IEG, was incorporated into a Provisional Scorecard included in the Development Committee paper endorsed by Governors during the Annual Meetings in October 2023. Subsequently, the World Bank, IFC, and MIGA teams established joint technical working groups to ensure that the contributions of all three institutions were represented in the WBG Scorecard. In addition, discussions with other Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) on the corporate results agenda, including as part of the MDB Working Group on Managing for Development Results, allowed to identify lessons and opportunities for MDB collaboration. A meeting of the Committee of Development Effectiveness (CODE), extended to members and non-members in equal standing, took place in November 2023, followed by bilateral meetings with Executive Directors. A Board Technical Seminar in December 2023 provided additional guidance. At the request of Executive Directors, this paper improves indicator definitions; adds, modifies, or replaces indicators; and clarifies the scope of outcome areas. In addition, Executive Directors requested more information on how the WBG Scorecard will be used for managerial purposes, how the WBG results incorporate outcome orientation, and a fuller set of definitions for all Scorecard indicators (vision, client context, and WBG results). To the extent possible, evidence from IEG evaluations and other products has been used to inform the approach to the WBG Scorecard.¹

B. Managing for Outcomes

3. **The new WBG Scorecard is designed as a strategic management tool to drive action for results.** At the 2023 Annual Meetings in Marrakesh, WBG President Ajay Banga noted that *“... this Scorecard will be our yardstick of accountability and a guidepost that our teams can rally around and work toward”*. The Scorecard is thus conceived as a strategic management tool that will help Management and the Board translate the new WBG vision into action, facilitate business planning and incentives towards the achievement of WBG results, communicate results at scale, and provide opportunities for feedback and learning, prompting course corrections as needed, as explained in detail in section F.

4. **To fulfill its strategic purpose, the new WBG Scorecard is a significant departure from the way in which the Board and Management have traditionally used the Scorecard.** Table 1 summarizes the contrasting approaches between the current and the new WBG Corporate Scorecards. The new WBG Scorecard will replace the current institution-specific Scorecards, serving as a single monitoring tool for the WBG and expanding its role from a reporting tool to a results-oriented management tool. It embraces a

¹ This version of the paper is slightly modified from the one endorsed by Executive Directors in December 2023. It incorporates additional guidance from the Board Seminar on April 8, 2024.

more selective and thematic structure, underpinned by robust methodologies and transparent underlying data. Also, it extends the cycle to 2030, incorporating a mid-term review. This transformation requires considerable effort to enhance the WBG’s results architecture as elaborated in Section H.

Table 1: Comparison of Current and New WBG Corporate Scorecards

Current Scorecards	WBG Scorecard
Multiple scorecards, one per institution	One single WBG scorecard
Reporting tool	Management and reporting tool
Expansive	Selective
Three tiers, including results and inputs	Thematic structure, results oriented
Uneven data quality, publish aggregate numbers	Robust methodologies, transparent underlying data
5 years cycles, no mid-term review	Until 2030, with mid-term review

5. The new WBG Scorecard will be developed on an online platform bringing together multiple datasets and allowing users to explore and analyze the data based on their own needs. It will feature a user-friendly interface that enables data visualizations of Scorecard indicators. This platform aims to serve as a one-stop shop for all stakeholders, offering access to the underlying datasets with the calculations of the indicators, as well as the methodologies used. Ultimately, the online platform will provide access to a reservoir of knowledge on WBG results to use the data for research as needed.¹

- *Disaggregation.* The platform will allow users to explore custom aggregation and disaggregation of the nine data layers included in Table 3. This will be presented through multiple graphic techniques allowing the user to combine across custom levels of disaggregation.
- *Geo-tagging.* The platform will be interconnected with the existing geo-tagging of IDA and IBRD projects to facilitate analysis of spatial trends on results data. This would allow to add data layers on development challenges from databases, where spatial disaggregation exists, for further analysis.²
- *Organizational effectiveness and efficiency indicators dashboard.* The Scorecard will be linked to a complementary dashboard with WBG, and institution-specific indicators related to organizational effectiveness and efficiency and relevant corporate commitments.

C. Structure of the new WBG Scorecard

6. The new WBG Scorecard places WBG results in the development context of client countries and global progress in addressing the world’s most critical challenges. It comprises four building blocks: Vision indicators, Client context indicators, WBG results indicators, and Results Narratives.

- *Vision indicators* reflect the new vision for the WBG, showing the WBG’s ambition and providing high-level measures to gauge the direction and pace of progress in tackling global challenges. The Scorecard reports the latest available global updates for each of these indicators.
- *Client context indicators* reflect the circumstances in client countries, including multidimensional aspects of poverty, and are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They serve to frame the challenges clients face, and the context in which the WBG operates. The Scorecard also reports the latest available update for each of these indicators.
- *WBG Results indicators* provide the Board, Management, and stakeholders with the aggregate results of WBG supported interventions, with a strong focus on the *wellbeing of people in client countries*. A people-centered approach is consistent with Management’s previous definition of outcome orientation

“...as a continuous focus, in all its public and private development activities, on helping poor and vulnerable people improve their well-being to realize their full potential”.³ Yet, WBG results indicators do not intend to tell the full story of WBG contributions to development, but rather serve as a weathervane pointing to the WBG’s direction of travel in prioritized Outcome Areas.⁴ The Scorecard follows a combination of methods to report these indicators, as explained in Section G.

- *Results Narratives* complement the Scorecard indicators by connecting results to broader WBG-supported outcomes at the country and sector levels. Results narratives describe the many impactful WBG interventions that support policy reforms, institution building, and market transformations over the medium term that may not be captured in the WBG results indicators.⁵ Results Narratives draw on methodologies, such as process tracing and contribution analysis, to narrate the long-term linkages between WBG support and countries’ development trajectories.⁶ They triangulate qualitative and quantitative evidence, such as impact evaluations, client survey results and IEG evaluations, to trace and analyze WBG contributions to high-level outcomes. This includes the outcomes of capacity building, knowledge products, Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) across WBG, and IFC Upstream and Advisory interventions. They provide visibility to impactful country and sector level reforms and serve as a repository of successful cases for external communications. Results Narratives also derive lessons across the portfolios in different Outcome Areas, including from the Global Challenge Programs (GCPs), strengthening the learning dimensions of the Scorecard.

Table 2: Building Blocks of the New WBG Scorecard

Building blocks	Vision	Outcome Areas		
		Client context	WBG results	Results narratives
What are they?	Trace the <i>global goals</i> to which the WBG expects to contribute	Describe the <i>development context</i> in which the WBG operates	Track <i>outcomes</i> from WBG interventions	<i>Narrate</i> WBG efforts not captured by indicators
What for?	Set the North star for WBG’s <i>ambition</i>	<i>Reality check</i> for WBG progress towards results	Yardstick to assess WBG <i>development effectiveness</i>	Captures the effects of policy and institutional reforms, and other investments at <i>country level</i>
WBG Attribution?	Not attributable to WBG	<i>Line of sight</i> to WBG mission and vision	<i>Attributable</i> to WBG interventions	Plausible <i>contribution</i>

7. **As shown in Table 2, these building blocks combine measures of attribution and contribution.** Vision indicators are aspirational goals of a global nature that serve as a North star for the WBG *ambition* to development. Client context indicators track the development context in which the WBG operates, with a *line of sight* to the contribution of WBG results to development. Client context outcomes cannot be attributed to the WBG alone, but rather are the result of collective action. WBG results indicators measure results that can be *attributed* with certain degree of confidence to WBG engagements as per operational practices on project result frameworks. Eventual disconnects between WBG results indicators and Client context indicators may indicate the need for increased financing, different type of knowledge or ASA interventions, enhanced partnerships, or impact evaluations to fill knowledge gaps. Results Narratives use triangulation techniques to capture systemic contributions of the WBG that may be more difficult to quantify.⁷ Detailed methodological notes will be developed for WBG results indicators and Results Narratives

to establish methodologies that could be consistently applied to the wide array of WBG instruments.

D. Translating the Vision

8. The new WBG Scorecard tracks progress toward the WBG vision to create a world free of poverty on a livable planet. The vision is translated into global headline indicators clustered around three “P”s: Poverty, Prosperity, and Planet:

- **Poverty:** The WBG Scorecard tracks the global population headcount living in poverty, at \$2.15/per day and at \$6.85/per day. In the context of the upcoming publication of the PPP adjustment factors, based in 2021, these poverty thresholds will be revised. The inclusion of both these two indicators recognizes that even as extreme poverty declines, progress is needed in both LICs and MICs to achieve the goal of eradicating poverty. In addition, the Scorecard reflects that poverty goes beyond monetary deprivation and is multidimensional in nature⁸ as reflected across the Scorecard client context and WBG result indicators.⁹
- **Prosperity:** The WBG Scorecard includes two vision-level indicators to track shared prosperity through metrics that capture inequality within and across countries. The Prosperity Gap captures how prosperity is shared across people in the world in a distribution-sensitive way by measuring the global average income shortfall from a prosperity standard of \$25/day. A second indicator captures the number of countries with high inequality, defined as country level Gini index above 0.4. The WBG Scorecard also includes client context and WBG result indicators that capture non-monetary dimensions of inequality.
- **Livable Planet:** The WBG Scorecard comprises five indicators capturing several dimensions of a livable planet: climate mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity and nature, and life essentials (water and food). The WBG Scorecard also includes relevant client context and result indicators in these areas, along with other aspects of inclusiveness, resilience, and sustainability.

Outcome Areas

9. The WBG Scorecard is organized around 15 Outcome Areas. Focusing on a limited set of Outcome Areas that cover all dimensions of the WBG mission provides a systematic framework for the Board and Management to assess progress towards organizational goals, and to construct a more cohesive narrative of the WBG’s contribution to outcomes. As an organizational framework, outcome areas make reporting more intuitive. Reality is however more complex, and outcomes results from synergies across multiple themes. Results Narratives can help highlight these interconnections. Alignment with the five verticals of People, Prosperity, Planet, Infrastructure, and Digital, along with cross-cutting themes of women, youth, fragility, jobs, and private capital, helps ensure accountability for delivering results across the WBG.

People

- **Outcome area 1: Protection for the Poorest** encompasses World Bank programs aimed at shielding the most vulnerable populations from the impacts of economic shocks and other crises, by providing safety nets that enable them to access essential necessities such as food, medicine, shelter, and social services.
- **Outcome area 2: No Learning Poverty** covers the WBG commitment to investing in human capital with the goal of improving the quality of and access to education, thereby promoting greater equity and economic growth.

- Outcome area 3: Healthier Lives covers WBG engagements to improve the health and nourishment of people, through increased access to and quality of essential health, nutrition, and population services, and strengthened capacity to respond to health emergencies.

Prosperity

- Outcome area 4: Effective Macroeconomic and Fiscal Management encompasses the range of World Bank interventions aimed at helping client countries ensure macroeconomic stability, establish strong institutions, and enact sound fiscal and debt policies to navigate challenges and secure a sustainable recovery from crises.

Planet

- Outcome area 5: Green and Blue Planet and Resilient Populations covers WBG's interventions on improvements in adaptation such as work on enhancing resilience to climate risks, as well as contributions to client countries' pathways toward net zero GHG emissions. It also measures support for biodiversity and ecosystems services to deliver global impact on a sustainable planet.¹⁰
- Outcome area 6: Inclusive and Equitable Water and Sanitation Services tracks WBG's interventions that provide people with safely managed water, sanitation, and hygiene.
- Outcome area 7: Sustainable Food Systems reports on the WBG's efforts to deliver food security and nutrition for all in such a way that the economic, social, and environmental bases to generate food security and nutrition for future generation is not compromised.

Infrastructure

- Outcome area 8: Connected Communities covers WBG's work to help client countries build quality physical infrastructure and services that connect people and businesses to opportunities.
- Outcome area 9: Affordable, Reliable and Sustainable Energy for All tracks WBG's interventions that help client countries increase their renewable energy capacity and expand access to electricity in an affordable, reliable, modern, and sustainable way.

Digital

- Outcome area 10: Digital Connectivity covers WBG interventions that enable people and businesses in client countries to use internet services and connect to the global digital economy.
- Outcome area 11: Digital Services reports on the WBG's work to help client countries and service providers deliver digital solutions for people and businesses.

Crosscutting


- Outcome area 12: Gender Equality covers the WBG's efforts to accelerate gender equality, enhance human capital, eliminate gender-based violence, expand economic opportunities, and engage women as leaders. The disaggregation of results for women across relevant Scorecard indicators across all outcome areas will help to track progress on gender equality. This outcome area also includes WBG results indicators that track beneficiaries of interventions that enable access to financial services, with a focus on economic empowerment of women.









- **Outcome area 13: More and Better Jobs** covers WBG interventions to create new or better jobs¹¹ by moving workers from lower to higher productivity activities, with particular focus on women, and on youth. Ensuring more and better jobs for young people is a pathway out of poverty and an investment for future prosperity.
- **Outcome area 14: Better Lives for People in Fragility, Conflict, and Violence** is primarily measured through the disaggregation by FCS status across all relevant Scorecard indicators in all outcome areas, providing a fuller picture of the WBG results for people living in fragile and conflict settings¹² Ways in which the WBG addresses institutional aspects of fragility are reported in the Results Narratives, This is complemented by a FCV indicator focused on displaced people and people in host communities.
- **Outcome area 15: More Private Investment** focuses on WBG efforts to enable private sector solutions, build a dynamic private sector within countries, increase investment and trade, and attract private capital.

E. Key Features of the WBG Scorecard

10. **The new WBG Scorecard strives to measure outcomes, rather than outputs, with a focus on results that improve people’s wellbeing.** Outcome-orientation was a key selection criterion for all WBG results indicators included in the new Scorecard. To ensure a systematic focus on outcomes, potential indicators were assessed against the taxonomy of outcome types introduced by the IEG in the 2021 RAP report (see Annex I).¹³ Compared to the current Scorecards, many indicators have also been enhanced to capture results further down the results chain, at the early or intermediate outcome level. For example, as shown in Figure 1 rather than measuring whether individuals have been reached with financial services, the indicator now tracks people’s use of these services. Similarly, indicators have been modified to emphasize the quality of services provided, for example moving from a focus on improved water sources to safely managed water, sanitation, and hygiene services. The unit of analysis for many of the new or enhanced WBG Results Indicators is people or beneficiaries which enables aggregation of diverse sets of interventions at scale. This unit of analysis is aligned with outcome orientation as counted beneficiaries experience positive changes in their lives from increased access to or quality of services and assets or benefit from improved capacity and capability in the systems that serve them. These changes help ensure that results reported in the new Scorecard reflect tangible outcomes that make a difference in improving quality of life for people.

Figure 1: Comparison of select indicators in Current and New Scorecards



Current Scorecard Approach		New Scorecard Approach	
	Millions of people provided with access to improved water sources		Millions of people provided with water, sanitation, and hygiene, of which (%) is safely managed
	Millions of beneficiaries reached with financial services		Millions of people and businesses using financial services, of which (%) are women
	Number of gender-tagged projects		Millions of people benefitting from greater gender equality , of which (%) from actions that expand and enable economic opportunities
	Millions of students reached		Millions of students supported with better education

11. **The WBG Scorecard amplifies the tracking of institutional and policy reforms to trace the full extent of the WBG’s contributions to outcomes at country level.** The WBG helps countries achieve development outcomes through long-term support that combines financing, technical assistance, knowledge transfer, and capacity building. Institutional strengthening, market transformation, and policy reform are central to these efforts and cut across all sectors, from helping countries mobilize domestic resources through enhanced tax administration to strengthening municipal governance for better service delivery. Progress in these areas can support longer term outcomes that go beyond WBG financing by improving how governments function. Compared to direct support for service provision or infrastructure development, which often yield tangible benefits for citizens in the short-term, institutional and policy reform often require sustained WBG engagement across multiple interventions. The WBG Scorecard addresses this challenge by introducing Results Narratives as a core component for each Outcome area, broadening the content and time horizon of the Scorecard, as well as considering country-level dimensions, as shown in Figure 2. This adjustment responds to IEG’s note on Outcome Orientation and the Evolution Roadmap, which warned that quantitative indicators alone “leave the institution with major blind-spots, notably on its contributions with analytical work and advisory, convening, advocacy, and standard-setting.” To address this, Results Narratives apply a broader approach, mixing quantitative and qualitative assessments, to articulate WBG contributions to outcomes achieved.



















Figure 2: Results Narratives broaden the content and time horizon of the WBG Scorecard



12. **The WBG Scorecard provides a more detailed breakdown of data than in the past, disaggregating results by demographic groups and client segments, wherever feasible and relevant.** This approach offers a more granular picture of who benefits from the WBG’s results, where these benefits are realized, and how they are achieved, as summarized in Table 3. The Scorecard offers increased visibility on inclusion by expanding the use of sex-based data disaggregation and introducing a new practice of disaggregating data by youth. Also, it sheds light on outcomes delivered through interventions that applied the concept of universal access for disability inclusion. To gain deeper insight into the distribution of WBG results in complex environments, indicators are disaggregated by FCS status, for Small States, Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), by institutions (IDA, IBRD, IFC and MIGA), by country income groups, and by regions. Disaggregating by country groupings avoid unintended incentives to focus on larger countries. Finally, to shed light on how the WBG delivers results and to incentivize collaboration, all indicators will be disaggregated to identify results achieved through One World

Bank Group approaches. Seven levels of disaggregation proposed are included for the first time. This ambitious scope for disaggregation requires significant investments to improve the quality, consistency, monitoring and use of results data.

Table 3: Disaggregation of WBG results indicators in the New Scorecard

	Disaggregated results data	Current Scorecard	New Scorecard
Results- for whom?	Sex. It measures the WBG results on the Gender cross-cutting theme.	 30% ¹⁴	 68% ¹³
	Youth. It illuminates the protracted challenges young people face.	 0% ¹³	 68% ¹³
	Disability-inclusive. It confirms the outcomes are aligned with the principle of universal access, ensuring select WBG results are disability-inclusive.	 0%	 23% ¹⁵
Results- where?	FCS. It measures the WBG results on the FCV cross-cutting theme.	 100%	 100%
	Small States, SIDS and LDCs. It helps avoid cognitive biases towards large countries.	 0%	 100%
	IDA, IBRD, IFC and MIGA. It provides insights on WBG results across institutions, showing whether WBG interventions serve all clients.	 0% ¹⁵	 100% ¹⁶
	Country income groups. It shows the distribution of WBG results across economies at different income levels.	 0%	 100% ¹⁷
	Regions. It allows to understand the regional distribution of WBG efforts.	 0%	 100% ¹⁸
Results- how?	WBG Joint Programming. Identifies results obtained via WBG joint interventions. It helps assess the effectiveness of the One WBG approach.	 0% ¹⁸	 86% ¹⁹

Note: for select WBG results indicators some disaggregation variables have been included in the name of the indicator to highlight it.

13. **The new WBG Scorecard uses definitions and methods that speak to the World Bank, IFC and MIGA approaches and incentivize joint WBG action.** Presently, the three institutions do not have harmonized results measurement systems, leading to discrepancies in indicator definitions and measurement protocols. As shown in Table 4, the Scorecard includes several design features to incentivize and record joint WBG action. Introducing harmonized definitions and consistent calculation methods for WBG results indicators enables to show results at scale and incentivize collaboration across most Outcome Areas. The Scorecard also disaggregates indicators to show results achieved through joint programming across institutions by introducing a flag in the systems based on a taxonomy of joint engagements. Finally, Results Narratives highlight outcomes achieved through WBG approaches and distill lessons and good practices that can be replicated. As the sole framework measuring joint results from implementing a One WBG approach, the Scorecard gives greater visibility to cross-institutional collaboration.

Table 4: Design Features to Incentivize One WBG Approach through the new Scorecard

How?	What for?
Harmonized definitions for all WBG results indicators	Advances a shared data agenda, aligning WBG measurement practices, enabling a closer examination of different aspects of the same results
Disaggregation by WBG Joint Programming	Provides a yardstick to assess whether One WBG approaches were used to deliver results in each thematic Outcome Area
Results Narratives that include WBG collaboration	Facilitates lesson learning on how One WBG approaches work on the ground and provides visibility to teams implementing joint initiatives

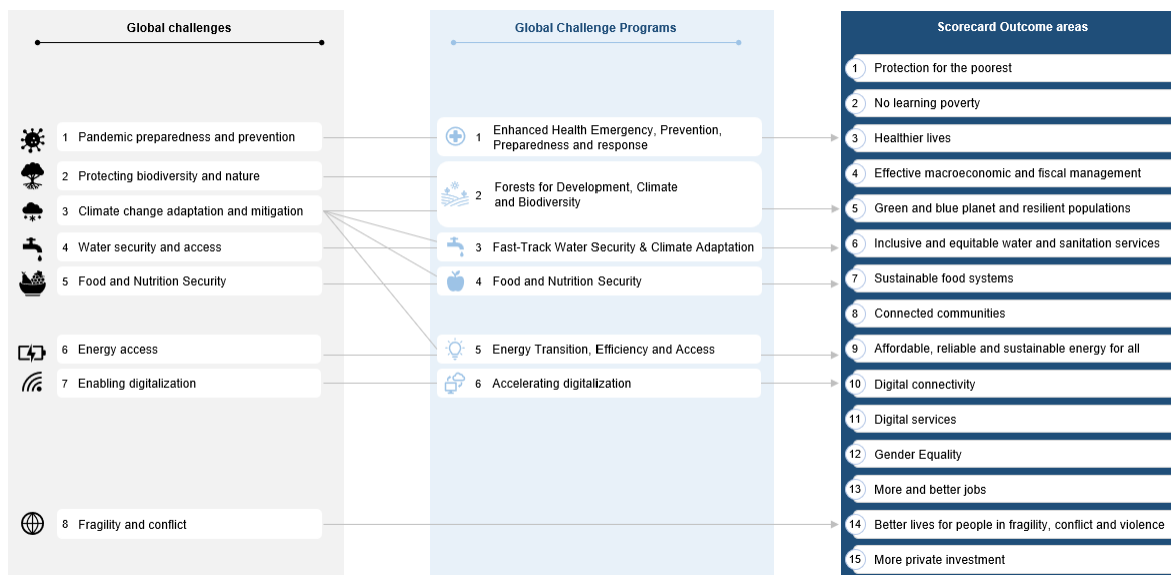
F. Using the WBG Scorecard as a Strategic Management Tool

14. **The WBG Scorecard will evolve from its current focus on annual reporting to driving action throughout the WBG, enhancing incentives for outcome orientation.** Given the WBG’s renewed commitment to a One WBG approach and outcome orientation, along with heightened external attention to data transparency, the new Scorecard approach improves the incentives embedded in the WBG’s corporate results reporting. This emphasis on incentives is consistent with IEG’s recommendation in its note on Outcome Orientation and the Evolution Roadmap that “*in adopting any new corporate indicators, care should be taken that these indicators are used to drive action within the WBG.*” As a strategic management tool, the Scorecard supports the Board and Management on:

15. **Business Planning:** maintaining a selective WBG Scorecard facilitates signaling of WBG thematic priorities across the system and underscores their significance in helping the institution deliver on its new vision and mission. In a variety of ways, the WBG Scorecard steers concerted efforts towards results, helping Management align strategy, resource allocation, and staff incentives:

- *Outcome-focused Country Engagement and Programming.* As the WBG introduces enhancements to the country engagement model to align with the WBG Evolution, Management is considering ways to cascade the WBG Scorecard into the Results Frameworks across CPFs, aligned with the client country priorities. This will support learning and innovation on select outcomes.
- *Outcome-focused Global Challenge Programs (GCPs).* A subset of relevant WBG Scorecard indicators will be employed by projects within GCPs to track progress and adopt course-corrections. Standard result measurement within GCP projects will also facilitate the development of theories of change across interventions and aggregation of results, as shown in Figure 3. Including relevant WBG Scorecard indicators will also serve as inputs into the impact evaluations of GCPs, which will shed light on how the intended results can be more effectively achieved.

Figure 3: Indicative links between the Global Challenges, GCPs, and new WBG Scorecard



Note: Mapping to GCPs is preliminary, subject to change based on the full Concept Notes for the GCPs. Some Outcome Areas may reflect more than one GCP. All GCPs will include a special focus on FCV contexts and disaggregated results for FCS.

16. **Communicating results at scale:** Management will communicate -internally and externally- and cascade the new WBG Scorecard through strategies and managerial plans. It will help drive prioritization of interventions across the WBG, while preserving the country-based model. Through the WBG deliverables' review and approval process, due consideration will be given to how deliverables contribute to different WBG Scorecard Outcome Areas, and that such contributions are appropriately reflected in the corresponding results frameworks and relevant documentation. Institutional rewards programs will be considered to further incentivize these actions. Furthermore, an interactive online WBG Results Reader will be instituted to meet the growing external demand for storytelling of WBG results. A reader is a tool to access the contents of multiple sources and pass them on to another device so that they can be easily accessed by the users. This interactive tool will communicate WBG results at scale following the new Scorecard Outcome Areas and Results Narratives. As illustrated in Figure 4, it will be a one-stop source of WBG results for clients, donors, investors, and other stakeholders to complement the Scorecard platform with interactive and immersive storytelling. Updates to the Reader will be unveiled periodically and presented through multi-channel-corporate outreach campaigns, particularly as part of the Annual Meetings.

Figure 4: A Results Reader communicates results at scale



17. **Feedback and Learning:** Using the WBG Scorecard in managerial discussions at corporate, thematic, regional, and country levels can offer a broad view of organizational performance and spotlight deviations in the implementation of the WBG mission and associated corporate commitments. The new WBG Scorecard can also be referenced in project mid-term reviews and country Performance and Learning Reviews (PLRs) to assess operational contributions to corporate goals. Management of the World Bank, IFC and MIGA will jointly review progress on results achieved and contrast performance, among others:

- *to the context*, to assess whether the WBG strategy is making a lasting difference for clients and people we serve;
- *to inputs* (tracked through complementary indicators), to determine whether the WBG is operating

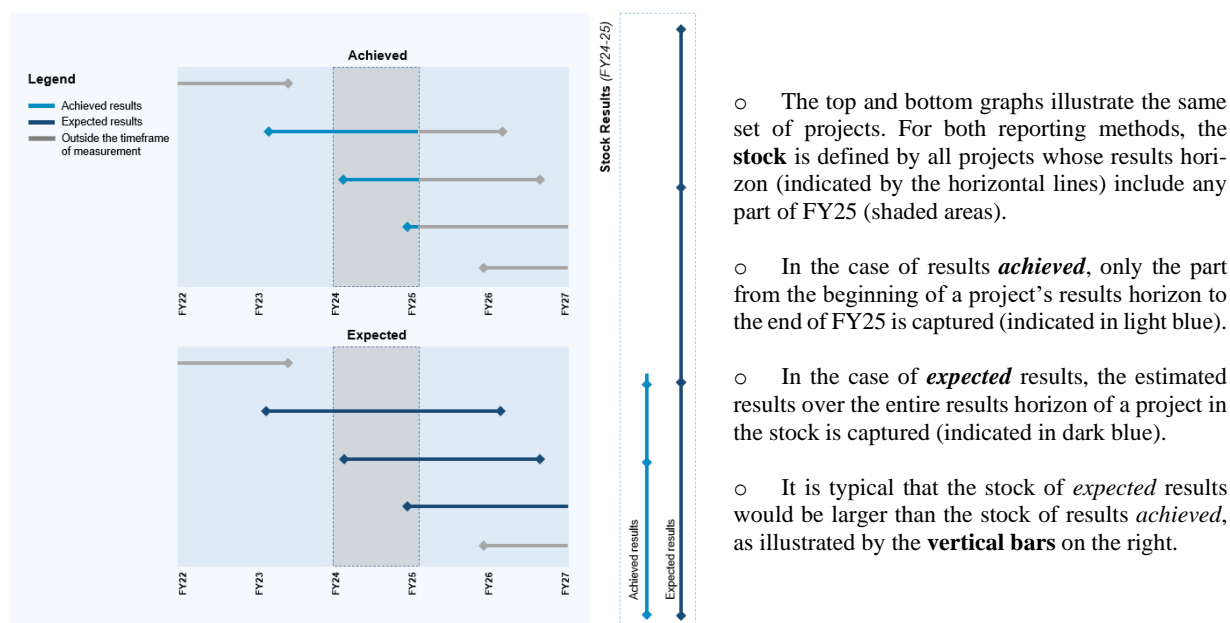
- efficiently, and whether resources are aligned with operational priorities; and
- *to existing knowledge*, including from IEG and impact evaluations, to determine whether adjustments are needed to the way the WBG operates, or knowledge gaps are evident.

Maintaining a line of sight to outcomes through strategic leadership conversations accompanied by mid-course corrections based on evidence is the essence of the Outcome Orientation approach discussed among the Board, IEG and Management over the past years.

G. Results Reporting Framework

18. **The WBG Scorecard’s reporting framework tracks the stock of results *expected* and results *achieved*.** A combination of methods for reporting WBG Results indicators provides data that capture results at scale, facilitating external communications, while giving Management evidence to inform decisions that can affect the trajectory of results in the portfolio. It also helps link financing and results trajectories. The WBG Scorecard presents:

Figure 5: Same stock but timeframe differences between results achieved and expected results



- **the stock²⁰ of results *achieved*.** It refers to measuring results that have *occurred*. This is based on data collected on actuals at the project level, or model-based estimations of the results.²¹ *Results achieved* reporting is aligned with the Outcome Orientation agenda as it *confirms the delivery* of outcomes.²²
- **the stock of *expected* results.** It refers to the *anticipated* results over the projects’ results horizon. It is based on the latest available estimation of expected results, including model-based or other informed estimations. Expected results represent the ambition of the WBG portfolio, given the information available and prevailing context at the time of reporting. These results help track how managerial action shapes the ambition of the institution.

For both methods, the WBG uses harmonized definitions of stock, anchored in the respective results architectures of the World Bank, IFC, and MIGA. As shown in Figure 5, it is paramount to note that while both

methods measure the same stock of interventions, they consider *different time horizons* and therefore provide complementary information to assess the full scale of WBG results delivery.

19. **WBG Results Indicators capture outcomes that are attributable to WBG-financing based on the theory of change developed for that operation.** Attribution is defined as the extent to which intended outcomes can be credited to WBG-financed operations.²³ As a rule of thumb, only the WBG's share of the total results attained by a government or private entity-led project is counted²⁴ (e.g., during the expansion of a national safety net program where only the incremental expected beneficiaries would be attributed to the new financing provided by the WBG supporting that expansion). In other cases, it may not be possible to isolate the exact contribution of the WBG financing to the total outcomes as the WBG-financed intervention may include cross-cutting activities that are necessary for the completion of a government or private entity-led project (e.g., if WBG financed activities are needed to ensure full functionality of a service or infrastructure despite providing part of the total project cost). These cases vary across and within financing instruments and are in line with established practices across MDBs.

H. Strengthening the WBG Results Architecture

20. **Implementing the new Scorecard approach requires a multi-pronged plan to improve the WBG's underlying results architecture.** Currently, several challenges curtail the WBG's ability to report results at scale, including inconsistent use of Scorecard indicators in project and country level results frameworks, data quality issues, and a laborious process for manual aggregation. Ensuring accurate and robust results reporting requires intensified efforts to improve the quality and consistency of results *information*. It also involves strengthened *incentives* to ensure that measurement becomes an integral aspect of operational and strategic management. Sustaining improvements over time also requires strengthening the *institutional capabilities* to measure both internally and in country. Adequate resource allocation is required to avoid that these efforts become a pro-forma exercise but rather improve the foundations of the WBG results architecture. The WBG institutions will work together to:

Improve Results Information

- **Build new results data methods and infrastructure.** Rigorous *methodologies* and harmonized *guidance and procedures* will be developed for both new and existing indicators to enhance the consistency of measurement across WBG institutions. This will also include investments to incorporate robust disaggregation methodologies. Steps will be taken to better integrate *impact evaluations* as part of the WBG results architecture to improve their traceability and facilitate *learning* from evidence.
- **Retrofit indicators, where possible, to report results at scale.** Retrofitting indicators to the *ongoing portfolio* is required to report results of a substantial share of WBG financing, within a relative short period of time. Considering that outcomes take time to materialize, if WBG results indicators were to be included *only in new projects under design*, the Scorecard would only report a small portion of the total results achieved and only after several years when these projects start yielding results. Retrofitting requires discussions with clients to revise intervention-level results frameworks and put in place data collection plans. For the private sector operations of IFC and MIGA, this may be especially challenging given the existing legal agreements set in place with clients. Thus, the feasibility, scope of coverage, and approach to retrofitting will be specific to each institution. IFC and MIGA may include the application of estimation methods when feasible and/or clients do not agree to report using new indicators. The retrofitting exercise will attempt to balance scale with measurement feasibility, and efficiency considerations. Whenever IFC and MIGA report retrofitted results (results *achieved* or *expected* results) where clients have not accepted to report under the new WBG Scorecard, these results will be labelled as such to ensure transparency. The World Bank will report retrofitted results collected through project-

level measurement systems, i.e., reported by the clients.

- **Strengthen IT systems for results data management.** New *IT workflows*, using machine learning and artificial intelligence, will help input quality data and automate the aggregation of results. This would allow indicators to be continuously updated and visualized in a *dashboard*, facilitating the use of results data for management purposes, and providing visibility to teams. A state-of-the-art interactive platform will need to be built to house the new Scorecard, and the associated Results Reader.

Strengthen Incentives

- **Strengthen incentives for results management.** Management will leverage the existing institutional rewards programs, and consider new programs, to further incentivize the focus on outcomes, and associated behaviors. Adjustments will also be made to processes and systems that incentivize the focus on outcomes. Board and Senior Management signaling of the centrality of managing for and measuring outcomes is paramount for these efforts.
- **Improve results data quality assurance.** Management will revisit and strengthen existing quality assurance methods and processes underpinning the WBG results architecture to ensure that pertinent indicators are consistently used. This is particularly important as the WBG will publish detailed methodologies and -whenever possible, and subject to client confidentiality agreements- progressively release *backend data files* containing underlying indicator calculations for the public to replicate Scorecard calculations, in line with heightened international standards on data transparency for MDBs.

Enhance Institutional capabilities

- **Increase staffing and improve skills for results data management.** New skills and additional staff (e.g., data scientists) are needed to ensure that teams sustain data quality and foster data-driven decision-making. This will support institution-wide harmonization of concepts and complex change process. *Training* will be required to ensure that WBG institutions have a strengthened *professional cadre* of staff skilled in data science and impact evaluation techniques to support frontline staff on results measurement, and a blueprint is needed to ensure that they are *deployed* where most needed.
- **Build client capacity for results measurement.** Management will step up efforts to build client capacity, including skills and systems, to ensure that results data are robustly captured and utilized at project and country levels, as this data are the foundation of the WBG's results architecture. Whenever possible these efforts will be coordinated with the Global Evaluation Initiative (GEI) and other MDBs.

I. Phased Approach to the WBG Scorecard Implementation

Cycle Length and Revisions

21. **The new WBG Scorecard sets the reporting cycle for FY2024-FY2030, with a mid-term review planned in FY26, and concluding in the same year as the final reporting of the SDGs.** Setting 2030 as the endpoint of the new Scorecard allows the WBG to maintain a long-term perspective while communicating short- to medium-term contributions that are aligned with the global agenda. Management will present the WBG Scorecard results to the Board for discussion on an annual basis. Following the practice of several MDBs, this Scorecard cycle incorporates a mid-term review in FY26, affording an opportunity to make necessary adjustments to ensure the new Scorecard indicators remain relevant to evolving priorities. IEG will undertake a formative evaluation of the Scorecard to inform the WBG Scorecard mid-

term review.

Strengthened Results Architecture

22. **As discussed in Section H, implementing the new Scorecard effectively requires modernization of the WBG results architecture.** In the first year, Management will prioritize building robust methodologies (see below) and retrofitting indicators when appropriate to the relevant stock of projects. In parallel, Management will build the WBG Scorecard online platform and strengthen internal IT systems to improve the quality of data at origin and automatize aggregation. Internal quality assurance systems will also be revamped to ensure that WBG Scorecard indicators are adopted as relevant in country partnership frameworks and operations and regularly tracked following established methodologies. In parallel, Management will strengthen incentives to focus on results and outcomes by for example reviewing the reward programs and by holding regular management discussions on progress achieved towards the WBG Scorecard results. Senior Management routine stocktaking of progress will set the tone at the top and make strategic decisions based on progress towards the vision. Finally, hardwiring these changes requires enhancing the foundations of the WBG results architecture by strengthening WBG internal staffing on data science and results and improving client capacity on data collection and data management, which will be the focus of Management's efforts in years two to three. A tentative timeline is depicted in Figure 6.

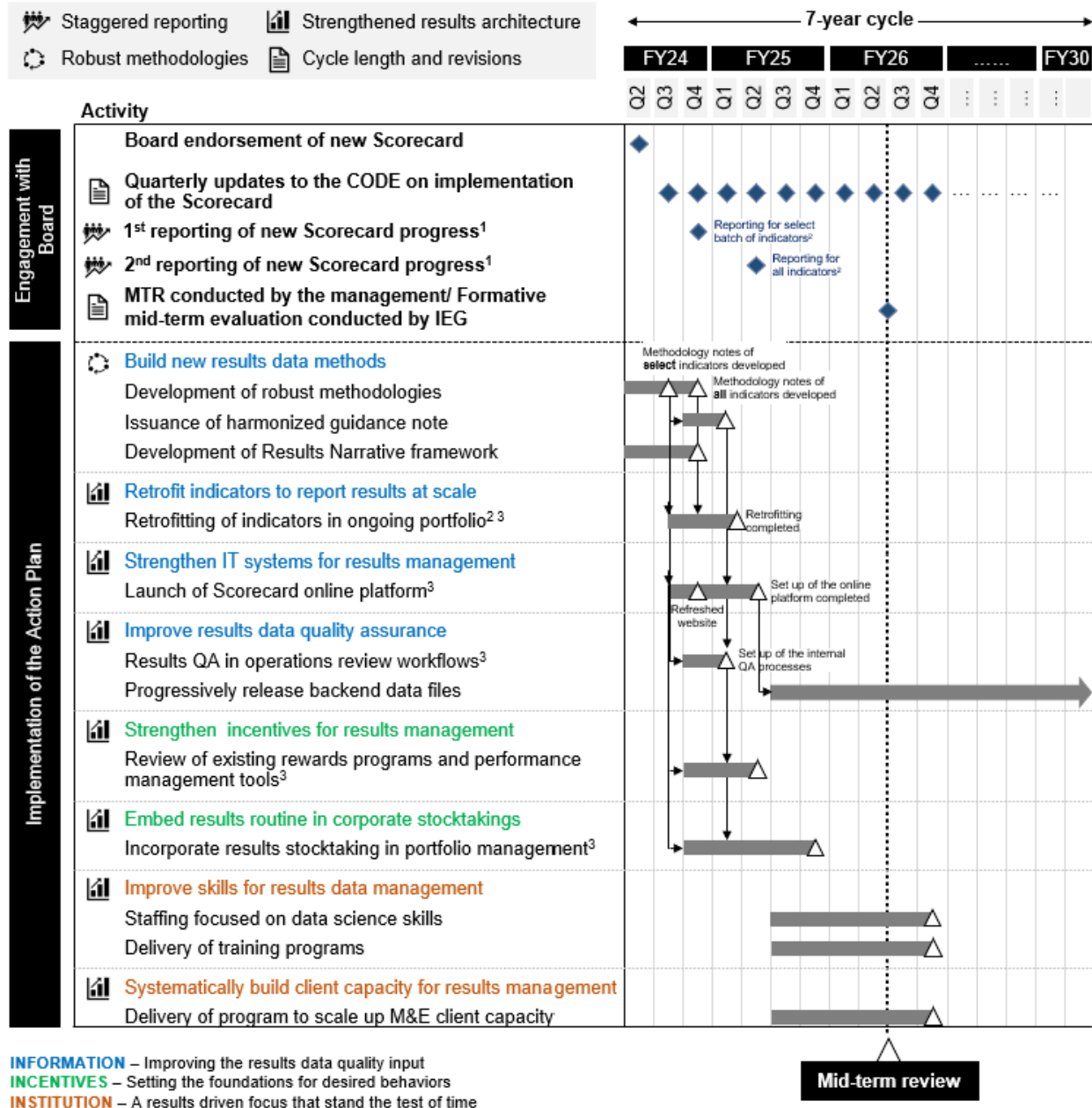
Robust Methodologies

23. **The new WBG Scorecard will be rolled out through a phased approach, as the WBG develops the methodologies for the new and enhanced indicators.** Over half of the WBG results indicators are entirely new. These indicators require consultations across the WBG, and some across MDBs, literature review, and identification of measurement methods. The other half of indicators builds on existing metrics but requires enhancements to increase outcome-orientation and harmonization across the WBG. Very few if any indicators may not require adjustments. Given the stringent disaggregation proposed in the Scorecard, all indicators need to establish disaggregation methods that are both robust and cost-effective. Results Narratives also require detailed methodologies. Methodologies will be replicable and available on the Scorecard platform for use by external audiences. Only when methodologies are established can Management pursue retrofitting. All methodologies will be ready by FY25. Management will consult with CODE and the Board as they are developed and commits to quarterly updates.

Staggered Reporting

24. **Reporting on the new Scorecard will initially be partial as the actions described above represent a substantial endeavor requiring time and resources.** For FY24 results, the first year of the new Scorecard, only some indicators will be reported by June 2024, with the full set of indicators to be reported at the 2024 Annual Meetings. In the first WBG Scorecard update to the Board, Management will strive to report on most vision and context indicators, and as many as possible of the WBG results indicators, covering all verticals, albeit partially. Efforts will be made to ensure that this first batch of indicators are appropriately disaggregated. Half of the verticals will be accompanied by results narratives in the first Scorecard update to the Board, to test the proposed approach and adapt it based on Executive Directors feedback. Starting in Q3 FY24, Management will inform CODE on progress in implementing the Scorecard through *quarterly discussions*. It will also hold Board technical discussions on indicators' methodologies as required.

Figure 6: Tentative Timeline to Strengthen the WBG Results Architecture



Note: 1| The stock or *results achieved* and *expected results* figures reported in the 1st and 2nd reporting of the new Scorecard progress will be the baseline values for this reporting cycle. 2| For select result indicators where methodologies exist, building upon the previous scorecard cycle but incorporating enhancements that will be progressively integrated over time. For the remaining result indicators where methodologies do not exist, they will be integrated into the portfolios for the first time in FY25. 3| The completion and approval of the In-depth Methodology notes have a finish-to-start relationship with several activities included in the Action Plan.

Annex I. Selection Criteria for Indicators

A. Technical Criteria

Indicators have been chosen through selection criteria that ensure adequate quality standards and support increased transparency and a focus on outcomes. Methodologically, the collection of indicators draws on well-established principles for measuring and monitoring various dimensions of poverty, shared prosperity, sustainability, inclusiveness, and resilience.²⁵ The World Bank, IFC, and MIGA technical experts have worked together in joint technical working groups to ensure they meet robust quality standards. Also, WBG results indicators will track both direct and indirect²⁶ outcomes to varying extents, which can be captured through either explicit measurement or inference/modeling procedures. Direct outcomes are defined as those with sufficient causal proximity to WBG interventions to allow for attribution of results. Indirect outcomes allow for attribution further down the causal chain, relative to WBG interventions, and may be contingent on other exogenous factors outside of the scope of these interventions. With respect to operationalization, outcomes relying on explicit measurement will be able to directly count beneficiaries and progress. Where this is not possible, inference or modeling procedures relying always on available project-level data inputs will serve as a substitute. In-depth methodological notes will clearly delineate the scope of results achieved, their causal proximity to WBG interventions, as well as the method of calculation used to either enumerate or estimate outcomes.

1. **Coverage.** Indicators should provide sufficiently large country coverage across all income categories. In addition, they should ensure coverage of both fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCS), Small States, and Small Island Development States.
2. **Alignment.** Indicators should be consistent with the SDGs and with the broader strategic objectives of partner institutions, other MDBs, and above all, client country ambitions. Alignment with SDGs is signaled in the new Scorecard with corresponding SDG icons.
3. **Frequency.** Indicators should be amenable to regular and up-to-date reporting, being updated either annually or biannually, preferably with no more than a 2-year lag with respect to the present.
4. **(Dis-) Aggregability** Preferably measurable at the country, regional, and global levels to facilitate cross-country and cross-regional comparisons.
5. **Causal Coherence.** Indicators should be amenable to the formulation of a simple theory of change connecting the WBG mission with WBG interventions. They should also be amenable to use at the project and country levels.
6. **Technical Rigor.** Indicators should meet the highest standards of rigor and transparency, where applicable aligning with previous accepted metrics from other international organizations.
7. **People Orientation.** Given the WBG's focus on people, to the extent possible the proposed indicators will track people's wellbeing. These indicators, usually focused on number of beneficiaries, gauge how effectively the organization is supporting countries to deliver improved services, opportunities, and resources to individuals. Ultimately, these indicators serve as tangible measures of the WBG's commitment to empowering people and fostering socio-economic development in client countries.

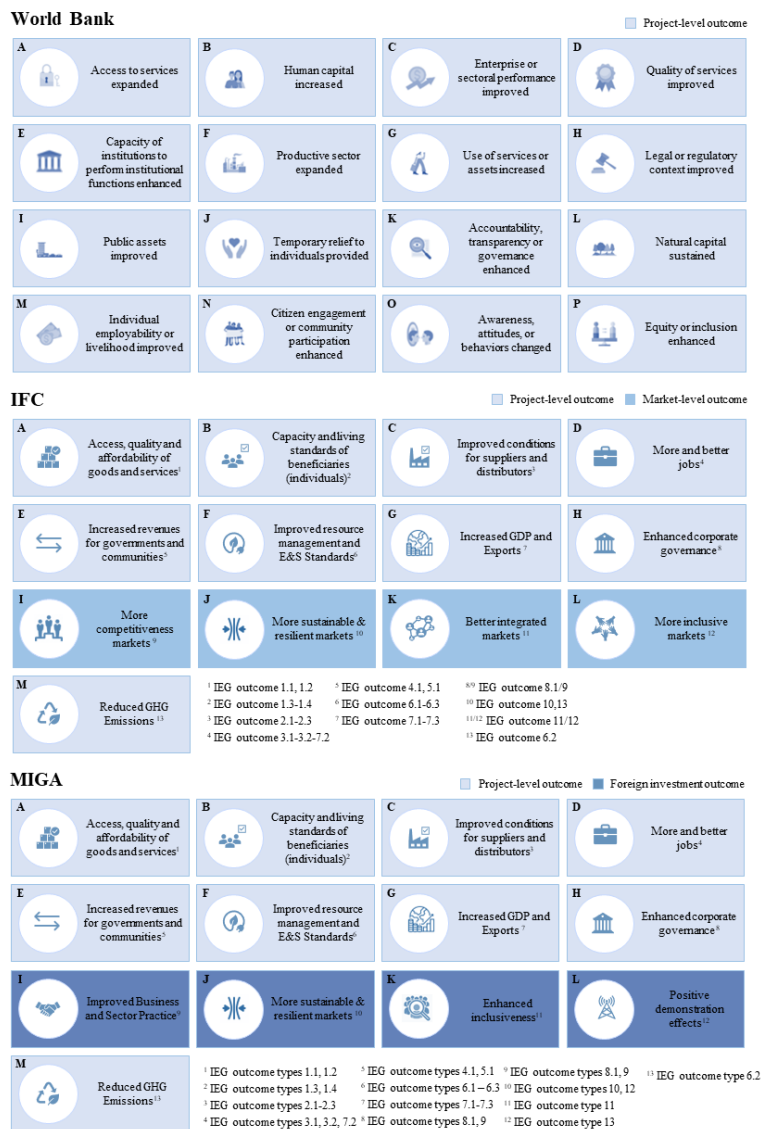
B. Outcome Orientation

In addition to the above criteria, an eighth criterion has been used to systematically choose metrics that measure outcomes in client countries. Outcomes are distinct from both outputs, which occur earlier in the theory of change, and impacts, which occur later.²⁷ Outcomes can be separated into early/immediate outcomes and intermediate outcomes which represent the short- and medium-term effects of the outputs of an operation.²⁸ As such, they are amenable to measurement and frequent updating within projects' results frameworks while also being linked to impacts through plausible causal mechanisms. The impacts

themselves, on the other hand, manifest over longer time horizons and are difficult to measure and attribute to WBG activities, and thus lie outside the scope of projects' results frameworks and the new Scorecard.^{27,28}

To ensure that the WBG Results Indicators are sufficiently outcome oriented, Management applied a taxonomies of outcome types developed by IEG in the report *Results and Performance of the World Bank Group 2021*²⁹ as a basis for selection. A given intervention might belong to several of the outcome type categories depending on the nature and scope of its activities. For illustrative purposes, Annex II identifies preliminary outcome types (interpreted as reflecting the outcome types of the interventions that they aggregate) for WB, to be confirmed once methodologies are finalized. In alignment with the people orientation criterion outlined above, the unit of analysis for many of the WBG Results Indicators is beneficiaries which enables aggregation of diverse sets of interventions at scale. This is aligned with outcome orientation provided that beneficiaries experience positive changes in their lives from increased access to or quality of services and assets or benefit from improved capacity and capability in the systems that serve them.

Figure 1: Classification schemes of outcome types from RAP 2021³⁰



Annex II. Definitions of the Vision and WBG Results Indicators³¹

VISION INDICATORS
<p>Global population headcount living in poverty: The number of people living on less than \$2.15 and \$6.85 a day in 2017 purchasing power adjusted prices. Measures based on international poverty lines hold the real value of the poverty line constant across countries when making national and temporal comparisons. The current extreme poverty line (\$2.15 a day, 2017 PPP) represents the median of the poverty lines found in 28 of the poorest countries ranked by per capita consumption. The threshold at \$6.85 corresponds to the median poverty line for upper-middle income countries. Statistics reported are based on consumption data or, when unavailable, on income surveys. <u>Source:</u> World Bank Poverty and Inequality Platform. <u>Unit of analysis:</u> people (millions)</p>
<p>Global average income shortfall from a prosperity standard of \$25/day: The average income shortfall from a prosperity standard of \$25 per day (adjusted for differences in purchasing power parity across countries).³² It is measured as the average factor by which incomes need to increase to reach the prosperity standard. As a distribution-sensitive measure, the gap narrows when incomes increase anywhere in the world and falls fastest when incomes of the very poorest increase: growth in income of a person earning \$2.50 per day gets ten times more weight than growth in income of a person earning \$25/day. Improvements (i.e., reductions) in the global Prosperity Gap reflect increases in average income as well as reductions in inequality between and within countries. <u>Source:</u> World Bank Poverty and Inequality Platform. <u>Unit of analysis:</u> income shortfall (2017 PPP)</p>
<p>Number of countries with high inequality: The number of countries with high inequality based on the most recently available household surveys, measured using the Gini index. A proposal under discussion for the high-inequality threshold is 0.4, which has been used by the UN in tracking SDG progress. The threshold is held constant over time. Using historic data from 2000 to 2019, this corresponds approximately to the 67th percentile of country Gini indices. <u>Source:</u> World Bank Poverty and Inequality Platform. <u>Unit of analysis:</u> number of countries</p>
<p>Global greenhouse gas emissions: A measure of emissions of the six gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol, including those attributed to land use, land use changes, and forestry.³³ It measures gigatons of CO₂ equivalent emissions of the following six gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆). <u>Source:</u> Climate Watch Historical GHG Emissions, World Development Indicators. <u>Unit of analysis:</u> tCO₂eq/year</p>
<p>Millions of people highly vulnerable to climate risks globally: The number of people who are exposed (i.e., possibly affected, with a certain likelihood) to a set of key risks caused by natural climate variability or climate change (such as water scarcity or floods) and have a low level of resilience (i.e., do not have sufficient access to systems and instruments to adapt to, cope with, and recover from these risks, such as financial instruments or access to health care). At rollout, the indicator will consider a subset of risks (focused on climate hazards), a subset of resilience factors, and a simple aggregation methodology (like multidimensional poverty) but will be improved over time as new data are collected and methodologies improve. The methodology for the indicator is currently under development. <u>Source:</u> Staff estimates. <u>Unit of analysis:</u> people (millions)</p>
<p>Millions of hectares of healthy terrestrial ecosystems globally: The area of natural forests, grasslands, and mangroves on the planet. This includes the subgroups of natural forests, grasslands, and mangrove coverage that provide an indication of healthy habitats and ecosystems. Terrestrial ecosystems are monitored using accessible earth observation data from satellites. An upward trend in these numbers should reflect a healthier planet. <u>Source:</u> Annual estimate analysis of data from European Space Agency (e.g., Sentinel 2), NASA (e.g., LandSat), and other sources (e.g., Planet and higher-resolution satellites). Measures of forest cover are becoming available at increasingly higher spatial and temporal resolutions (e.g., global forest watch, ESA WorldCover, Google Dynamic World). Measurement of grasslands (tropical, temperate, and montane) is based on a number of sources, including USGS Global Land Cover Characteristics Database, FAO, and other high-resolution land cover databases. Measurement of mangroves is improving with efforts such as global mangrove watch and should be stabilized by FY25. <u>Unit of analysis:</u> hectares (millions)</p>
<p>Millions of people facing food and nutrition insecurity globally: Number of people worldwide who live in moderately or severely food insecure households with at least one adult exposed to low-quality diets or forced to reduce the quantity of normal consumption during a year due to a lack of money or other resources. <u>Source:</u> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). <u>Unit of analysis:</u> people (millions)</p>
<p>Percentage of people with access to basic drinking water, sanitation services, and hygiene globally: Basic water refers to water from an improved source within collection time of 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Basic sanitation refers to the use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households. Basic hygiene refers to the availability of a handwashing facility with soap and water at home. <u>Source:</u> UNICEF-WHO Joint Monitoring Program (JMP). <u>Unit of analysis:</u> people (millions)</p>

WBG RESULTS INDICATORS	DISAGGREGATION				
	Sex	Youth	Disability-inclusive	FCS/SS/SIDS/LDCS, IDA/IBRD/IFC/MIGA, Country income groups, Regions	WBG joint Programming
PEOPLE					
OUTCOME AREA 1 – PROTECTION FOR THE POOREST					
Millions of beneficiaries of social safety net programs: The number of individuals benefiting from safety nets programs supported by IBRD and IDA operations. Social safety nets are non-contributory programs that include cash-based interventions, public works and workfare programs, fee waivers for services, and in-kind assistance to address critical needs (such as food, medicine, shelter, and social services). The indicator builds on and enhances existing methodologies. <u>Source:</u> WB Operations Portal; ISR/ICR database. <u>Unit of analysis:</u> beneficiaries (millions). <u>Primary WB outcome type(s):</u> A, B, I, J	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	N/A
OUTCOME AREA 2 – NO LEARNING POVERTY					
Millions of students supported with better education: The number of beneficiaries of interventions supported by IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA that contribute to better access and quality of education, including improved learning outcomes. This includes beneficiaries in formal and/or non-formal education sectors and counts beneficiaries at the early childhood, primary, secondary, and higher levels of education. The indicator builds on and enhances existing methodologies. <u>Source:</u> WB Operations Portal; ISR/ICR database; IFC Results Measurement System; MIGA Results Measurement System. <u>Unit of analysis:</u> beneficiaries (millions). <u>Primary WB outcome type(s):</u> A, B, D, G	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
OUTCOME AREA 3 – HEALTHIER LIVES					
Millions of people receiving quality health, nutrition, and population services: The number of people benefitting directly and indirectly from the full continuum of health prevention, promotion, curative, rehabilitative and palliative care that is safe, effective, and patient-centered, due to IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA activities during the intervention period. It will consider the current corporate reporting indicators, which focus on maternal and child health, but will include a broader focus over time. The indicator builds on and enhances existing methodologies. <u>Source:</u> WB Operations Portal; ISR/ICR database; IFC Results Measurement System; MIGA Results Measurement System. <u>Unit of analysis:</u> beneficiaries (millions). <u>Primary WB outcome type(s):</u> A, B, D, G	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Millions of people benefitting from strengthened capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to health emergencies: The number of people benefitting directly and indirectly from improvements in countries' capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to health emergencies due to IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA activities during the intervention period. It will consider how interventions enhance the capacity of health systems to prevent, detect, and respond to outbreaks, and the projected individual benefit that is likely to come from investments in areas such as health facilities, laboratories, supply chain and other service/product delivery sites, investments to strengthen access to countermeasures, and improvements to the enabling environments and institutional frameworks for pandemic preparedness. The methodology for this indicator is currently under development. <u>Source:</u> WB Operations Portal; ISR/ICR database; IFC Results Measurement System; MIGA Results Measurement System. <u>Unit of analysis:</u> beneficiaries (millions). <u>Primary WB outcome type(s):</u> E, F, I, J	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
PROSPERITY					

OUTCOME AREA 4 – EFFECTIVE MACROECONOMIC AND FISCAL MANAGEMENT					
Countries at high risk or in debt distress that implemented reforms toward debt sustainability: The indicator will count (i) countries satisfactorily implementing PPAs (applicable to IDA vetted through a verification system); (ii) IBRD countries with debt management reforms captured in a DPO; and (iii) Global Macro and Debt Unit reporting on reforms in all other IBRD/IDA countries. It will count the share of countries in or at high risk of debt distress in the previous year that have implemented reforms toward debt sustainability in the current year. The methodology for the indicator is currently under development. <u>Source:</u> WB Operations Portal; ISR/ICR database. <u>Unit of analysis:</u> number of countries. <u>Primary WB outcome type(s):</u> E, K	N/A	N/A	No	Yes*	N/A
Countries with tax revenues-to-GDP ratio at or below 15% (including social security contributions) that have increased collections, considering equity: The indicator will assess the extent to which countries equal or below the 15 percent threshold are able to improve their revenue collection in real terms, considering equity. The methodology for the indicator is currently under development. <u>Source:</u> WB Operations Portal; ISR/ICR database, WEO, and MFMOD. <u>Unit of analysis:</u> number of countries. <u>Primary WB outcome type(s):</u> E, K, P	N/A	N/A	No	Yes*	N/A
PLANET					
OUTCOME AREA 5 – GREEN AND BLUE PLANET AND RESILIENT POPULATIONS					
Net GHG emissions per year: Annual average of the difference between absolute (project) Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG, and indirect GHG emissions from other sources (Scope 3) on a case-by-case basis, (aggregated over the economic lifetime of the project), and the emissions of a baseline scenario (aggregated over the same time horizon) for eligible IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA operations. Emissions values are estimated during operation preparation using approved greenhouse gas (GHG) accounting methodologies. The indicator value is negative if the operation is reducing emissions compared with the baseline scenario, and positive if the operation is increasing emissions compared with the baseline scenario. Net GHG emissions per year at the portfolio level are calculated as the sum of operation net emissions per year. The indicator builds on and enhances existing methodologies. <u>Source:</u> WB Operations Portal; Project Appraisal Documents; IFC Results Measurement System; MIGA Results Measurement System. <u>Unit of analysis:</u> tCO ₂ eq/year. <u>Primary WB outcome type(s):</u> L	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes
Millions of people with enhanced resilience to climate risks: The number of people benefitting directly and indirectly from improved climate risk management and increased climate resilience due to investments and activities by IDA, IBRD, IFC, and MIGA during the intervention period, where data and methodologies exist. It will consider how our interventions enhance resilience of their beneficiaries by including structural investments, non-structural or capacity development elements, and improvements to the enabling environments and institutional frameworks for climate resilience. These interventions could include, for example: access to climate-resilient infrastructure, food, and water, enhanced climate disaster response, and support to livelihoods, education, financial mechanisms, and safety nets. The methodology for this indicator is currently under development. <u>Source:</u> WB Operations Portal; ISR/ICR database; IFC Results Measurement System; MIGA Results Measurement System. <u>Unit of analysis:</u> beneficiaries (millions). <u>Primary WB outcome type(s):</u> A, E, H, I, J	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Millions of hectares of terrestrial and aquatic areas under enhanced conservation and management: The area that IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA support helped bring under enhanced conservation, sustainable use, and management. This will include work related to protected areas, OECMs, forests, grasslands, mangroves, wetlands, waterbodies, including private sector led restoration and conservation initiatives, which contribute to sustainable use, enhanced biodiversity and other healthy ecosystem services, or other natural	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes

resource protection. This indicator does not include terrestrial or aquatic areas managed as offsets for project-related biodiversity impacts (public or private sector). The methodology for the indicator is currently under development. <u>Source</u> : WB Operations Portal; ISR/ICR database; IFC Results Measurement System; MIGA Results Measurement System. <u>Unit of analysis</u> : hectares. <u>Primary WB outcome type(s)</u> : L					
OUTCOME AREA 6 – INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES					
Millions of people provided with water, sanitation, and hygiene, of which (%) is safely managed: The number of people who benefited from at least basic water, sanitation, and/or hygiene services enabled by IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA interventions, as well as people benefiting from improvements in their water sources, sanitation and/or hygiene facilities and services through rehabilitation works (people that already had access to WASH services but at lower levels of the drinking, sanitation, and handwashing ladders), with the corresponding breakdown for safely managed. Definitions of basic and safely managed water, sanitation and hygiene are those established by the UNICEF-WHO Joint Monitoring Program (JMP). The indicator builds on and enhances existing methodologies. <u>Source</u> : WB Operations Portal; ISR/ICR database; IFC Results Measurement System; MIGA Results Measurement System. <u>Unit of analysis</u> : beneficiaries (millions). <u>Primary WB outcome type(s)</u> : A, D, G, I, O	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
OUTCOME AREA 7 – SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS					
Millions of people with strengthened food and nutrition security: The number of people benefiting from interventions by IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA across multiple sectors that strengthen food and nutrition security. These interventions may span the universally accepted dimensions of food and nutrition security, including the availability of food, access to food, utilization of food and the stability of food systems. Examples of such interventions could include operations from a diverse set of thematic areas, such as climate resilient agriculture and food systems; social protection/social safety nets; nutrition services; supply chain, financial and trade finance operations that support food inputs, imports, and distribution of food, etc.; income generation and jobs; water for agriculture; agricultural services, improved practices and technologies; integration of (smallholder) farmers to markets, among others. The methodology for the indicator is currently under development. <u>Source</u> : WB Operations Portal; ISR/ICR database; IFC Results Measurement System; MIGA Results Measurement System. <u>Unit of analysis</u> : beneficiaries (millions). <u>Primary WB outcome type(s)</u> : C, F, G, L	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
INFRASTRUCTURE					
OUTCOME AREA 8 – CONNECTED COMMUNITIES					
Millions of people that benefit from improved access to sustainable transport infrastructure and services: Beneficiaries of improved transport conditions in urban and rural contexts enabled by IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA operations. It assesses the number of people that experience improved access to sustainable transport infrastructure or services that have been built or rehabilitated through financed or guaranteed interventions (e.g., climate-resilient highways, rural roads, urban and interurban roads, non-motorized transport facilities, public transport, railways, ports, and airports). It will build on SDG 11.2 to systematically measure improvements in sustainable transport in countries that are financed or guaranteed through IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA interventions. The indicator builds on and enhances existing methodologies. <u>Source</u> : WB Operations Portal; ISR/ICR database; IFC Results Measurement System; MIGA Results Measurement System. <u>Unit of analysis</u> : beneficiaries (millions). <u>Primary WB outcome type(s)</u> : A, D, G, I, L	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
OUTCOME AREA 9 – AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL					
Millions of people provided with access to electricity: The number of people that have received new or improved electricity service through operations supported by IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA. This includes estimates of direct access, inferred access, and improved service, covering the attributes of affordability, reliability, availability, and others as defined under the Multi-Tier Framework for Energy Access.	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Affordability is considered as the cost of a standard consumption package per year relative to household income and is aligned with SDG7. Data are reported based on results achieved in the reporting year, covering operations of IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA. The indicator builds on and enhances existing methodologies. <u>Source</u> : WB Operations Portal; ISR/ICR database; IFC Results Measurement System; MIGA Results Measurement System. <u>Unit of analysis</u> : beneficiaries (millions). <u>Primary WB outcome type(s)</u> : A, D, G, I					
GW of renewable energy capacity enabled: This indicator measures in gigawatts (GW) the generation capacity of renewable energy to be enabled with direct support, indirect support, and/or enabling policy support through operations supported by IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA. This includes direct investments in physical infrastructure (both greenfield and brownfield), enabling infrastructure and activities (transmission and distribution, grid integration, and energy storage), support to private sector investment in renewable energy markets (project and corporate financing, guarantees and transaction advisory), and the development of government policies or laws (including regulations) that are expected to accelerate the expansion of renewable energy generation capacity. Data is reported based on results achieved in the reporting year, covering operations of IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA. The indicator builds on and enhances existing methodologies. <u>Source</u> : WB Operations Portal; ISR/ICR database; IFC Results Measurement System; MIGA Results Measurement System. <u>Unit of analysis</u> : GW. <u>Primary WB outcome type(s)</u> : C, I, L	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes
DIGITAL					
OUTCOME AREA 10– DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY					
Millions of people using broadband internet: The number of people or businesses who subscribe to new or enhanced broadband (based on ITU standards) internet service through support by the IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA. It includes both people or businesses who have gained new access to internet service (new subscribers) and people who have benefitted from improved access to internet service (existing subscribers experiencing better services, including enhanced download and upload speeds, lower latency and jitter or lower prices for data services and internet-enabled devices, and enhanced resilience for internet services – such as lower frequency of internet disruption and downtime). Internet use can be through any technologies such as fixed or mobile broadband networks and can be at any location of Internet access (such as home, work, school, internet cafés, public places). The indicator is based on data collected at (i) project level from projects’ results indicators, and at (ii) firm level from IFC’s and MIGA’s client companies which include direct subscribers connected through retail operations and indirect subscribers connected through wholesale operations. The number of business beneficiaries will be converted into an estimated number of people for the purpose of aggregation. The indicator builds on and enhances existing methodologies. <u>Source</u> : WB Operations Portal; ISR/ICR database; IFC Results Measurement System; MIGA Results Measurement System. <u>Unit of analysis</u> : beneficiaries (millions). <u>Primary WB outcome type(s)</u> : A, D, F, G	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
OUTCOME AREA 11 – DIGITAL SERVICES					
Millions of people using digitally enabled services: The number of people or businesses who use new or enhanced digitally enabled services through support by IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA. This includes new digitally delivered services as well as enhancements to existing digitally delivered services (i.e., those delivered through digital technologies such as internet, cloud computing, AI, etc.), provided by the public or private sector. The number of business beneficiaries will be converted into an estimated number of people for the purpose of aggregation. The methodology for this indicator is currently under development. <u>Source</u> : WB Operations Portal; ISR/ICR database; IFC Results Measurement System; MIGA Results Measurement System. <u>Unit of analysis</u> : beneficiaries (millions). <u>Primary WB outcome type(s)</u> : E, F, I, K, N	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CROSS-CUTTING THEMES					
OUTCOME AREA 12 – GENDER EQUALITY					

<p>Millions of people benefitting from greater gender equality, of which (%) from actions that expand and enable economic opportunities: The number of people directly benefitting from operations supported by the IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA that intentionally seek to advance gender equality. This indicator measures beneficiaries of <i>gender equality outcomes</i>, including: (i) ending gender-based violence, (ii) building and protecting human capital, (iii) accessing more and better jobs, (iv) expanding ownership and use of assets, (v) expanding access and use of services that enable economic participation and (vi) advancing women’s leadership. Gender analysis and strong theories of change will be produced at design stage to inform what are the actions associated with gender equality outcomes. These actions will be linked to specific indicators in the results frameworks, which will be the basis for aggregation on the Scorecard indicator. Not all WBG actions to advance gender equality include measurable beneficiaries—for example support to strengthen institutions, build capacity, or reform policies. These are not included in the count but may be analyzed in Results Narratives. The methodology for the indicator is currently under development. <u>Source:</u> WB Operations Portal; ISR/ICR database; IFC Results Measurement System; MIGA Results Measurement System. <u>Unit of analysis:</u> beneficiaries (millions). <u>Primary WB outcome type(s):</u> H, M, N, O, P</p>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
<p>Millions of people and businesses using financial services, of which (%) are women: The number of people, microenterprises, SMEs, and large businesses reached with and actively using financial services supported by IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA. Financial services include transaction accounts, deposit accounts, mobile money accounts, savings, loans, insurance (including disaster risk insurance), pensions, factoring, leasing, and investment products. The indicator intends to measure active use, in addition to access/ownership, with a view to capturing the longer-term adoption of financial services. The indicator builds on and enhances existing methodologies. <u>Source:</u> WB Operations Portal; ISR/ICR database; IFC Results Measurement System; MIGA Results Measurement System. <u>Unit of analysis:</u> beneficiaries (millions). <u>Primary WB outcome type(s):</u> C, E, F, G, H, M, P</p>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
OUTCOME AREA 13 – MORE AND BETTER JOBS					
<p>Millions of new or better jobs, of which (%) for women and youth: The aggregate number of new or better-paid jobs created directly or indirectly by IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA interventions. Better jobs are jobs that compensate workers more for their time. The indicator will capture the effects of interventions that enhance the potential for individuals to obtain jobs, whether through investments in human capital and skills (supply side), or by promoting growth of firms and employment opportunities in the private sector (demand side), or reforms that facilitate the reallocation to better jobs. Examples of policy interventions supported by World Bank operations that contribute to new or better jobs on the supply side include apprenticeship and skills development programs, and active labor market policies. Examples of policy interventions on the demand side include improvements in investment climate and business regulations, trade/investment policy, policies that improve access to markets, finance, and technology for firms; and integrated territorial development policies (growth poles, special economic zones, targeted investment in lagging regions). Example of IFC interventions to support new and better jobs include investments that support expansion of capacity of manufacturing and services clients, and through investments in financial intermediaries that support SME growth and job creation. The methodologies for the indicator are under development, and will require modeling, estimation, and approximation. <u>Source:</u> WB Operations Portal; ISR/ICR database; IFC Results Measurement System; MIGA Results Measurement System. <u>Unit of analysis:</u> beneficiaries (millions). <u>Primary WB outcome type(s):</u> C, E, F, H, M</p>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
OUTCOME AREA 14 – BETTER LIVES FOR PEOPLE IN FRAGILITY, CONFLICT, AND VIOLENCE					

<p>Millions of displaced people and people in host communities provided with services and livelihoods: The number of refugees, internally displaced persons, and people in host communities reached with services, jobs, or cash transfers. This may include asylum seekers or others in need of international protection. This indicator includes delivery of services such as improved access and quality of social services, financial services, infrastructure, agribusiness, health, education, trade, and entrepreneurship development. This indicator will measure support provided through IDA and IBRD operations, as well as results delivered through IFC investments and advisory services, and through projects supported by MIGA guarantees to clients, including the domestic private sector. This indicator is complemented with the client context indicator ‘Number of extreme poor living in FCS’ to capture the broad range of Bank interventions and subsequent outcomes that would contribute to FCV prevention, transition out of conflict, and resilience. In addition, FCS disaggregated indicators will ensure that FCV-affected clients are well served across all outcome areas. The methodology for the indicator is currently under development. <u>Source:</u> WB Operations Portal; ISR/ICR database; IFC Results Measurement System; MIGA Results Measurement System. <u>Unit of analysis:</u> beneficiaries (millions). <u>Primary WB outcome type(s):</u> J, M, P</p>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
OUTCOME AREA 15 – MORE PRIVATE INVESTMENT					
<p>\$ billions in total private capital enabled: The monetary value of all potential private investments resulting from IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA interventions, including financing, investment, guarantees and technical assistance, that are: (i) expected to materialize or be measured within three years of project closure; (ii) captured in the results framework or otherwise specified in the project approval documents (e.g., the results indicators or equivalent impact measurement system); and (iii) enabled by these interventions that address binding constraints to private investments whether physical, operational, policy, legal, regulatory, institutional, or related to other enabling environment factors that affect private investment and/or commercial financing. The indicator will aggregate PCE measured³⁴ for all interventions approved, delivered, or committed during the fiscal year. The methodology for the indicator is currently under development. <u>Source:</u> WB Operations Portal; Project Appraisal Documents; IFC Results Measurement System; MIGA Results Measurement System. <u>Unit of analysis:</u> USD billions. <u>Primary WB outcome type(s):</u> C, E, F, H</p>	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes
<p>\$ billions in total private capital mobilized: The amount of financial resources contributed by private entities alongside a commitment or technical assistance delivery made by IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA. A private entity is defined as a legal entity that is (i) carrying out or established for business purposes and (ii) financially and managerially autonomous from governments. Some public entities organized with financial and managerial autonomy are counted as private entities. It will be explored if the definition of private entity could move beyond a “legal” entity, so contributions from retail investors, smallholder farmers and informal sector can be included. The indicator builds on and enhances existing methodologies. <u>Source:</u> WB Operations Portal; ISR/ICR dataset; IFC Results Measurement System; MIGA Results Measurement System. <u>Unit of analysis:</u> USD billions. <u>Primary WB outcome type(s):</u> C, E, F, H</p>	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes

* As these are indicators are only reported by IBRD and IDA, disaggregation will only be applicable between these two institutions.

Annex III. Client Context Indicators

CLIENT CONTEXT INDICATORS	DEFINITION	SOURCE
PEOPLE		
OUTCOME AREA 1 – PROTECTION FOR THE POOREST		
Percentage of people covered by social protection and labor programs, of which (%) in the poorest quintile	The percentage of the population that is participating in social protection and labor programs, including Social Assistance, Social Insurance, and Labor Market policies, of which those in the bottom 20% of income/consumption (ASPIRE classification). This will be measured at the country level based on quintiles calculated country-by-country.	Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity (ASPIRE)
OUTCOME AREA 2 – NO LEARNING POVERTY		
Percentage of children who cannot read by end-of-primary-school age	The percentage of end-of-primary-school-age children who are not able to read and understand a short story of age-appropriate material.	Learning Poverty Report, joint publication of the World Bank, UNICEF, FCDO, USAID, The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and in partnership with UNESCO
OUTCOME AREA 3 – HEALTHIER LIVES		
Percentage of children under five stunted	The percentage of under 5 children with height-for-age z-score less than -2 Standard deviations compared with the WHO Child Growth standards median of same age and sex.	UNICEF-WHO-WB Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates
Percentage of people receiving essential health services	The percentage of people receiving essential services including reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health, infectious diseases, and non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access.	WB-WHO UHC service coverage index
PROSPERITY		
OUTCOME AREA 4 – EFFECTIVE MACROECONOMIC AND FISCAL MANAGEMENT		
Countries at high risk of or in debt distress	Number of countries that are either at high risk of or directly in debt distress using LIC DSA rating or the sovereign credit rating by a major credit rating agency (S&P, Moody's, or Fitch).	LIC DSA database and Bloomberg
Countries with tax revenue-to-GDP ratio above or equal to 15%	Number of countries with unweighted average change in tax revenue to GDP ratio above or equal to 15% for three consecutive years.	IMF WEO database, Government Finance Statistics, National Statistics Offices
PLANET		
OUTCOME AREA 5 – GREEN AND BLUE PLANET AND RESILIENT POPULATIONS		
Number of people exposed to hazardous air quality*	Number of people living in areas with hazardous air with high level of fine particulate matter, measuring less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter.	Global model estimates based on both in-situ air quality data and global datasets (related to satellite-based observations and meteorology)
Number of countries without renewable natural capital wealth accumulation	Number of countries that have not sustained increase or growth in the stock of renewable natural capital including forests, cropland, and ocean resources and renewable energy including water, wind, and solar energy per capita.	Changing Wealth of Nations Dataset

Terrestrial and aquatic areas covered by protected areas	Areas of geographical space, recognized, dedicated, and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.	UNEP-WCMC, IUCN, and Bird Life International (methodology to be finalized by the Convention for Biological Diversity)
Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Share of fish stocks that produce the maximum sustainable yield (MSY).	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
OUTCOME AREA 6 – INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES		
Percentage of people with access to basic drinking water, sanitation services, and hygiene	Percentage of people with access to basic drinking water, sanitation services, and hygiene (based on the definitions by UNICEF-WHO Joint Monitoring Program (JMP)).	World Development Indicators and WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
OUTCOME AREA 7 – SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS		
Millions of people facing food and nutrition insecurity	Number of people who live in moderately or severely food insecure households with at least one adult exposed to low-quality diets or are forced to reduce the quantity during a year.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
INFRASTRUCTURE		
OUTCOME AREA 8 – CONNECTED COMMUNITIES		
Percentage of population with access to reliable transport solutions all year-round*	The percentage of the population that has safe and dependable transportation options throughout the year.	World Development Indicators
OUTCOME AREA 9 – AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL		
Percentage of population with access to electricity	The percentage of population with access to electricity with electrification data collected from industry, national surveys, and international sources.	World Development Indicators
DIGITAL		
OUTCOME AREA 10 – DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY		
Percentage of population using the internet	Number of people who have used the Internet in the last 3 months.	International Telecommunications Union (ITU)
OUTCOME AREA 11 – DIGITAL SERVICES		
State of online e-government service provision	Weighted average of scope and quality of online services (Online Service Index, OSI), development status of telecommunication infrastructure (Telecommunication Infrastructure Index, TII), and inherent human capital (Human Capital Index, HCI).	Online Service Index, United Nations e-government development index (EGDI)
CROSS-CUTTING THEMES		
OUTCOME AREA 12 – GENDER EQUALITY		
Number of women that use a financial account	The number of women with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provided in the last 12 months.	World Bank Global Findex database, Gallup World Poll
OUTCOME AREA 13 – MORE AND BETTER JOBS		
Waged employment share of working age population, of which (%) are women	The percentage of women relative to the total population of workers aged 15 and older with a wage or a salaried job as a share of the working age population in an economy.	World Development Indicators, ILOSTAT

Percentage of youth not in education, employment, or training, of which (%) are women	The percentage of female youth who are not in education, employment, or training (NEET) relative to the population of the corresponding age group.	World Development Indicators, ILOSTAT
OUTCOME AREA 14 – BETTER LIVES FOR PEOPLE IN FRAGILITY, CONFLICT, AND VIOLENCE		
Number of extreme poor living in FCS	Number of people living under extreme poverty (\$2.15 per day based on 2017 PPPs) that live in fragile and conflict-affected situations.	World Bank Poverty and Inequality Platform
Number of displaced people in need of protection	Number of internally displaced population (IDPs), refugees, and asylum-seekers forced to flee their homes in a given year	The Global Trend Report, UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency
OUTCOME AREA 15 – MORE PRIVATE INVESTMENT		
Private investment as a percentage of GDP	The gross outlays by the private sector (including private nonprofit agencies in addition to its fixed domestic assets) as percentage of GDP.	World Bank national accounts data and OECD National Accounts data files

* *New indicator*

End Notes

¹ Anonymization techniques such as differential privacy, k-anonymity, data swapping, noise infusion, item suppression or any other appropriate statistical disclosure limitation methods would be applied to comply with client confidentiality considerations. In some cases, data disclosure could be limited even after applying data anonymization techniques, which will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

² All World Bank active portfolio since 2016 include geolocation of the interventions in the given country.

³ The World Bank Group. 2021. Strengthening World Bank Group Outcome Orientation: A Roadmap. Washington, DC: World Bank.

⁴ Given the magnitude and persistence of development challenges, progress on WBG results indicators may not shift Client context or Vision indicators over the short term. Nonetheless, investigating the relationships between WBG results indicators and Client context or Vision indicators can provide valuable insights and inform Management decisions, course corrections, and prioritization. For example, when these indicators are not moving in unison, Management could consider raising international awareness of significant setbacks in development, harnessing the WBG's convening power to reinforce partnerships, improving institutional learning from impact evaluations, and strengthening data collection and quality.

⁵ Whenever relevant, Results Narratives also cover results of other engagements that are not directly captured by the prioritized indicators under the different Outcome Areas, including, for example, innovative, smaller projects with potential for replicability at scale overtime.

⁶ This building block is aligned with IEG's suggestion on scaling up the use of narratives to assess the cumulative effect of multiple projects/interventions. IEG recommends the adoption of "mixed-method studies that focus on contributions rather than attribution could help provide a narrative that informs teams and the Board on how Bank Group engagements connect to country outcomes.". World Bank. 2020. The World Bank Group Outcome Orientation at the Country Level. Independent Evaluation Group. Washington, DC: World Bank

⁷ For example, take the outcome area "Sustainable Food Systems". The Client context indicator on *millions of people facing food and nutrition insecurity* measures the impact of the food crisis across WBG client countries. The corresponding WBG results indicator on *millions of people with strengthened food and nutrition security* tracks the aggregate number of beneficiaries impacted by WBG-financed interventions that aim to improve food security. It will aggregate results from multiple WBG operations, knowledge, and WBG engagements that support policy reforms, institution building, and market transformation. The Results Narrative will describe how the relevant WBG engagements affect over time the quality or magnitude of project outcomes related to food security.

⁸ The Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2022 report (World Bank, 2022) shows that almost 4 out of 10 multidimensionally poor individuals (39 percent) are not captured by monetary poverty, as they are deprived in nonmonetary dimensions.

⁹ The World Bank is the custodian of target 1.1 for SDG1 in Ending Poverty. The target is to "eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere," and is currently measured as people living on less than \$2.15 (2017 PPP) per person per day. Following the 2015 Atkinson Commission Report recommendations, the World Bank's global poverty monitoring is comprehensive and multidimensional. The Poverty and Inequality Platform (PIP) reports the evolution of poverty with three absolute poverty lines: \$2.15, \$3.65 and \$6.85 (2017 PPP) per person per day. Respectively, these lines reflect the median national poverty line for low-income, lower-middle income, and upper-middle income countries. Additionally, there is now a multidimensional poverty indicator, that includes non-monetary dimensions of poverty (access to services), and a societal (relative) poverty line for each middle-income country. All monetary indicators are adjusted for differential in cost of living through purchasing power parity (PPP) adjustment factors, based in 2017. In the context of the upcoming publication of the PPP adjustment factors, based in 2021, these poverty thresholds will be revised.

¹⁰ This indicator only reports on outcomes that can be measured in terms of spatial unit of improved terrestrial land/aquatic area and thereby, may underreport the broader impacts outside targeted land/aquatic areas. Other activities under blue projects could lead to outcomes which may be captured via Outcome Area 6 Inclusive and Equitable Water and Sanitation Services

¹¹ Better jobs are those whose quality or terms of employment improve within the entity(ies) or sector(s) being supported, directly or indirectly, including through policy, regulatory, market and/or institutional reform supported by WBG's operations.

¹² This approach is aligned with the findings of the Mid-Term Review of the World Bank Group Strategy for Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (2020-25), which emphasized the importance of remaining engaged, reinforcing core functions of the public sector, and providing support for job creation, delivering essential goods and services, supporting reconstruction efforts, and providing economic empowerment opportunities to mitigate fragility.

¹³ 2021 *Results and Performance of the World Bank Group 2021*. Independent Evaluation Group. Washington, DC: World Bank Group.

¹⁴ Sex and youth disaggregation only applies to beneficiary indicators. Indicators that track private investment enabled/mobilized, # of countries, CO² emissions, energy and hectares do not lend themselves to disaggregation by sex and youth. Disaggregation of data by gender and age will be subject to data availability, which will likely be especially constrained in private sector projects.

¹⁵ Following the '10 Commitments on Disability-Inclusive Development' made by the WBG in 2018, the disaggregation by disability-inclusive outcomes will apply initially to World Bank-financed social protection, education, urban mobility, rail, and digital development projects. Indicators that track private investment enabled/mobilized, # of countries, CO² emissions, energy and hectares do not lend themselves to disaggregation by disability inclusive.

¹⁶ IFC and MIGA breakdown will only apply to WBG results indicators jointly reported by the three institutions (86%).

¹⁷ This will follow the World Bank Income Classification, based on The World Bank Atlas method, which includes the following sub-levels: (i) LICs – low-income countries; (ii) LMICs – lower-middle-income countries; (iii) UMICs – upper-middle-income countries; and (iv) HICs – high-income countries. This classification is updated frequently and will be adjusted according to the latest available classification in the reporting year.

¹⁸ Initially the WBG results indicators will be disaggregated following the IDA and IBRD regions. Additional regional disaggregation will be possible by organizational country groupings or other common geographic groupings.

¹⁹ Only applies to WBG results indicators jointly reported by IDA, IBRD, IFC and MIGA. A joint approach to measure WBG co-financing or other joint interventions will be developed by IDA, IBRD, IFC and MIGA by introducing a flag in the system to allow for disaggregation by level of inter-institution engagement. This requires adjustments of the operations management systems in IDA, IBRD, IFC and MIGA.

²⁰ For the World Bank, the definition of stock includes the following types of projects: (i) Active: projects approved by the Board which have not yet reached their closing date at the reporting fiscal year – classified as "Active" in operations portal; and (ii) Closed: projects that have reached their closing date – classified as "Closed" in the Operations Portal. This includes projects that have not yet filed an ICR and those that have filed an ICR during the reporting fiscal year. For IFC, the stock of results expected will include all committed investments that have reported on the estimated future results ex-ante in the Board Paper. The stock of results achieved will be drawn from projects that have reached Early Operating

Maturity and started reporting on actual results and have yet to complete their AIMM target year as reported in the Board Paper, by which time all the results for the project are captured. For MIGA, the definition of stock includes the following approach to aggregating projects: (1) at entry, specifying the expected year the project is ready to be assessed for achievement of development results (“the MIGA project results horizon”), with the expected value of the indicators to be assessed from the expected guarantee effectiveness date to the MIGA project results horizon; (ii) collect indicator data from the year of guarantee effectiveness through to the date of the MIGA project results horizon.

²¹ E.g., a WBG operation that supports improvements in the capacity of a power generation company (20 GW of additional capacity). This company is located upstream of the electric supply chain and its role is to provide electricity generated into the system, not to provide electricity service directly to end users. Once the intervention is delivered, a model-based estimation could approximate the number of people in households with pre-existing grid service (downstream in the supply chain) likely to have benefited from a higher tier of electricity service made possible as an indirect result of investments that increased the power generation capacity supported by the WBG financing (upstream in the supply chain). The model could use several input data such as MW of generation capacity supported, annual energy usage per capita by residential and non-residential consumers, country factors, etc. As shown, the model-based calculation of estimated results is done *after* the WBG intervention was delivered. This example is drawn from the *Electricity service indicator for WB operations methodology note* (Energy Sector Management Assistance Program).

²² Initially, three indicators of the new Scorecard will only report *expected* results but only until the Scorecard mid-term review when the methodology and systems will be ready to also report on results *achieved*. These indicators are (i) \$ billions in total private capital mobilized; (ii) \$ billions in total private capital enabled; and (iii) Net GHG emissions per year. This is due to the cost in switching to ex-post reporting, including harmonization methodologies with other partners that will need to be adjusted.

²³ For IDA and IBRD: The closer the project development objective/s (PDO/s) is to an intermediate outcome, the easier is to *attribute* the outcome to the WBG financing. Bank Guidance - Theory of Change, Results Framework, and M&E for Investment Project Financing (IPF) and Program-for-Results Financing (PforR) Operations. World Bank Group (2021).

²⁴ For IDA and IBRD: Investment Project Financing Project Preparation Guidance Note. World Bank Group (2017); Bank Guidance - Implementation Completion and Results Report (ICR) for Investment Project Financing (IPF) Operations. World Bank Group (2021); Bank Guidance - Implementation Completion and Results Report (ICR) for Program for-Results (PforR) Operations. World Bank Group (2021).

²⁵ Due to the multidimensionality of interventions supported by World Bank, IFC and MIGA, a single individual might be counted by different indicators capturing different aspects on how they have benefited from WBG interventions (e.g., a person benefiting from a quality health, nutrition and population services supported by the World Bank, could at the same time be counted as a beneficiary of a new job created by an IFC investment). However, the new Scorecard indicators themselves will not be aggregated, thereby avoiding issues of double counting from such aggregation. As it operationalizes the Scorecard Management will be wary of potential double-counting across WBG institutions.

²⁶ For the purposes of this note, outcomes enabled or induced by WBG interventions are considered indirect outcomes.

²⁷ For details on the composition of a Theory of Change see: [Strengthening World Bank Group Outcome Orientation: A Roadmap](#) (2021)

²⁸ World Bank guidance document on Theory of Change, Results Framework and M&E for Investment Project Financing (IPF) and Program-for-Results Financing (PforR) Operations, issued July 14, 2021 (catalogue number OPS5.06-GUID.146).

²⁹ The IFC and MIGA taxonomies were adapted from the IEG taxonomies developed in RAP 2021 by consolidating certain groups of outcome subtypes. These groupings are preliminary and subject to change.

³⁰ The IFC and MIGA taxonomies were adapted from the IEG taxonomies developed in RAP 2021 by consolidating certain groups of outcome subtypes. These groupings are preliminary and subject to change.

³¹ Definitions received from cross-institutional working groups have been slightly adapted for consistency and stylistic purposes.

³² For more information on the prosperity gap, see Kraay, Lakner, Ozler, Decerf, Jolliffe, Sterck, Yonzan (2023). “A New Distribution Sensitive Index for Measuring Welfare, Poverty, and Inequality”. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 10470, as well as this [blog](#).

³³ According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate change, estimates of global total GHG emissions have an uncertainty of ~8 percent, with most of the uncertainty attributed to the land use component.

³⁴ Intervention or project approval documents will specify the point at which the measurements occur and be included in the indicator.