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IDA18

**The Way Forward for IDA18:
The IDA18 Results Measurement System**

**International Development Association
Operations Policy and Country Services
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Fiscal year (FY) = July 1 to June 30

CPF	Country Partnership Framework
CRI	Corporate Results Indicator
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
CSC	Corporate Scorecard
CSI	Core Sector Indicator
FCS	Fragile and Conflict-affected States
FCV	Fragility, Conflict and Violence
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HHS	Household Survey
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFC	International Finance Corporation
JIP	Joint Implementation Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
RMS	Results Measurement System
SCD	Systematic Country Diagnostic
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
WBG	World Bank Group

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

i. **The IDA Results Measurement System (RMS) is a framework with quantitative indicators to monitor and aggregate the results of development activities in countries supported by IDA funds.** Currently consisting of 85 indicators, the IDA RMS provides a snapshot of country-level development outcomes, development results directly supported by IDA, and the operational and organizational effectiveness of IDA. Recent developments point to a need to revise the content and structure of the IDA RMS. The IDA18 Replenishment provides an opportune moment to align the IDA RMS with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to streamline and clarify the RMS indicators, and to further harmonize the RMS with the World Bank's Corporate Scorecard (CSC).

ii. **In proposing changes to the IDA RMS, the following five principles have been followed:**

- To align the IDA RMS with the SDGs, the new IDA18 RMS will focus on a set of relevant SDG indicators and/or targets in line with IDA's key engagement areas and comparative advantages.
- While addressing key emerging issues including under the IDA18 Special Themes, the IDA18 RMS will strive to maintain continuity to monitor long-term progress in IDA countries and learn from lessons.
- Drawing on a recent assessment of indicators and data quality, the IDA18 RMS will reduce the number of indicators that are difficult to measure and use common definitions and methodologies for corporate reporting.
- To maintain the relevance and usefulness of the IDA18 RMS as a corporate reporting tool, the total number of indicators in it will be maintained at 85 or reduced.
- To the extent possible, the IDA18 RMS will be harmonized with the CSC.

iii. **The spectrum of data and statistical capacity required to monitor indicators puts enormous pressure on client countries, and it will be necessary for IDA18 to give special emphasis to strengthening the data collection and statistical capacity of IDA clients.** The Bank has already endorsed a Strategic Actions Program for Addressing Development Data Gaps (December 2015), with detailed action plans, financing needs, and implementation arrangements for the first three data priority areas: household surveys, price statistics, and civil registration and vital statistics. During IDA18, the Bank will make greater efforts to support data collection and statistical capacity in client countries.

iv. **The proposed set of indicators for IDA18 reflects the priorities in new and continuing Special Themes, taking into account the guiding principles described above.** Reporting against these indicators will be disaggregated by sex or for fragile and conflict-affected states (FCS), wherever applicable and feasible. Overall, the proposed changes will result in 84 indicators, without counting disaggregation by sex or for FCS.

v. **Tier I of the IDA RMS reports long-term development outcomes and the broader context of countries in which IDA operates.** Proposed changes in Tier I reflect the effort to maximize its alignment with the SDGs and with the CSC. Indicators have also been changed to further strengthen the integration of the IDA18 Special Themes. Consideration was given to IDA's key engagement areas and comparative advantage, as well as to the challenges in reporting due to varied client capacity and diverse methodologies, data quality, and reporting frequency. In line with the WBG Strategy and the CSC, Tier I will group indicators into three categories: growth, inclusiveness, and sustainability and resilience.

vi. **Tier II of the IDA18 RMS tracks development results in countries supported by IDA operations.** Like the indicators in Tier I, those in Tier II will be grouped into the categories of growth, inclusiveness, and sustainability/resilience to reflect the linkage to the WBG Strategy. In recognition of the importance that the WBG Strategy places on fragility and gender, it is proposed to disaggregate female beneficiaries and FCS for indicators in Tier II, when feasible and applicable. Furthermore, as part of the enhancements for the IDA18 RMS, it is proposed to adjust the period of reference in which Tier II indicators are reported, using cumulative totals of outputs achieved during a specific fixed period. Achieved results will be added up from period to period.

vii. **Tier III of the IDA18 RMS includes measures of both the operational and organizational effectiveness of IDA.** To further harmonize the CSC and IDA RMS and to simplify the format without undermining the efficiency and integrity of the RMS, it is proposed to consolidate Tier III and IV of the IDA17 RMS. Like Tiers I and II, Tier III will also disaggregate and report all indicators for FCS (when feasible and applicable). Tier III indicators will be grouped into the following six categories: development outcomes ratings, client feedback, beneficiary feedback, portfolio performance, financial sustainability, and implementation of IDA Special Themes.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. **IDA was the first international financial institution to develop and implement an aggregated Results Measurement System (RMS) with quantitative indicators to monitor its impact and strengthen its results focus, to increase its efficiency and accountability.** Since the RMS was introduced in IDA13, it has evolved into a robust accountability and management tool and has become an integral part of the Bank's effort to improve IDA's focus on results. The RMS has made an important contribution to promoting a results focus across the institution, strengthening the accountability of Regional, Global Practice (GP), and Cross-Cutting Solutions Area (CCSA) teams. Since it was launched, the RMS has been continually refined based on the experience gathered, to better monitor and measure results at the country, program, and project levels. It also inspired the development of the World Bank's Corporate Scorecard (CSC). The IDA RMS and the CSC have informed the Memoranda of Understanding with Senior Management and staff, to strengthen their incentives and accountability for results.

2. **Recent developments around the world and within the World Bank have implications for the IDA RMS, and the IDA18 Replenishment provides an opportune moment to revise the RMS.** First, the RMS needs to be aligned with the goals and targets set out in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Second, a review of the indicators in the IDA RMS and the CSC, and of the factors affecting the quality of the data underpinning them, indicates a need to adjust some of the indicators to improve their reliability and usefulness. Third, over the years, the IDA RMS and the CSC have evolved in different ways. With the current reporting period of the CSC coming to a close in mid-2018, there is a unique opportunity to further harmonize the Bank's two reporting systems to the extent possible. These considerations point to a need to revise and adjust the RMS in terms of both substance (specific indicators and how they are calculated) and structure (how indicators are organized and grouped).

3. **Furthermore, over the IDA17 period, the World Bank Group (WBG) has undertaken significant organizational and operational reforms aimed at improving its overall effectiveness and efficiency.** These efforts have benefited IDA, since IDA support is implemented alongside the rest of the Bank's operations. To enhance knowledge exchange and support to clients, the Bank has reorganized its teams according to GP and CCSA along priority themes such as climate change, gender, and fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV). It has introduced the new country engagement model with Country Partnership Frameworks (CPFs) that are underpinned by Systematic Country Diagnostics (SCDs). Strengthened linkages among the World Bank, IFC, and MIGA reinforce the concept of One WBG, with a unified vision and strategy and joint actions. The Bank has also undertaken a number of initiatives to strengthen knowledge management across the institution, and it has made progress on its simplification agenda to streamline operational efficiency. In this area, a number of actions are already completed: simplified portfolio monitoring and reporting through new Standard Reports and Dashboard; an improved operations portal, facilitating simpler and faster project preparation and reporting; procurement reforms to reduce processing times; simplified risk rating tools; and streamlined documentation of investment projects. Other actions that are under way include strengthening the management of Advisory Services and Analytics; Core Sector Indicator reform; improvements to implementation completion reporting; and integration of trust funds in the operations management portal. These reforms have been accompanied by an expenditure review that was designed to reduce budget expenditures by US\$400 million between FY15 and FY17.

4. **The Bank is now engaged with its shareholders on the “Forward Look,” an overarching framework to guide discussions around how the Bank will position itself to meet the global challenges over the next 15 years.** The Forward Look discussions are focused around the Bank’s future strategic directions to respond to global shifts (commodity prices and emerging issues such as migration) and shifts in its client base and demands (for example, greater demand for advisory services from middle-income clients); adjust its financial position vis-à-vis demand for its products and services; improve its internal efficiency; and provide new instruments and change the relative use of its knowledge, lending, and convening services. Key to these discussions will be the consolidation of current actions to improve development outcomes (results) and further efforts to strengthen the results culture across the institution.

5. **This document describes the proposed changes to the IDA RMS.** Part II outlines the key considerations and guiding principles for the IDA18 RMS that were shared with IDA Deputies during the first IDA18 Replenishment Meeting. Part III highlights support to data collection and statistical capacity building for IDA countries, particularly the effort to enhance data coordination across the WBG to support the IDA18 Special Themes. Part IV describes the specific changes proposed to the indicators in each of the tiers for the IDA18 RMS. Annex 1 summarizes the implementation status of the IDA17 policy commitments, and Annex 2 lists the indicators proposed for the IDA18 RMS.

II. GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR CHANGES TO THE IDA RESULTS MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

6. **The proposed changes to the IDA RMS are based on five guiding principles:** (a) aligning the RMS with the SDGs; (b) maintaining continuity while addressing key emerging issues, including those under the IDA18 Special Themes; (c) ensuring data quality; (d) balancing monitoring needs with efficiency and selectivity; and (e) harmonizing with the World Bank CSC. This section discusses these guiding principles.

A. Aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals

7. **The 17 SDGs adopted during the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015 contain 169 targets and some 230 global monitoring indicators,** demonstrating the scale and ambition of the global development agenda. The WBG’s overarching corporate goals of reducing extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity are fully aligned with the SDGs.

8. **Many of the IDA RMS indicators, particularly those in Tier I, already reflect the SDGs; the IDA RMS has at least one indicator for 14 of the 17 SDGs, and has many similar or common indicators.** The key issue in aligning the IDA RMS with the SDGs is to ensure that the RMS does not overlook critical areas of the SDGs in which IDA has substantial engagements or comparative advantage. This comparative advantage is rooted in a strong country-based and effective business model that leverages additional resources and benefits from the WBG global reach, multi-sectoral engagement and knowledge; and, strong client relationships based on its field presence. This enables IDA to provide customized support to the world’s poorest countries, targeting scarce concessional financing where it is most needed and effective. IDA’s pioneering work in results monitoring reflected in its robust framework for maximizing the development

impact of its support, helps client countries deliver stronger results. It also enhances its own operational effectiveness and organizational efficiency.

9. **The IDA RMS will be consistent with and will fully reflect the spirit of the SDGs while continuing to fulfill its specific role of monitoring performance in IDA countries and IDA's own performance.** While some SDG indicators are well established, for others, the availability and quality of data will be challenging for many countries. For several SDG indicators there is no established methodology for data collection, and there are measurement issues that may not be resolved over the IDA18 period. Hence, to align the IDA RMS with the SDGs, the new IDA RMS will focus on a set of relevant SDG indicators and/or targets in line with IDA's key engagement areas and its comparative advantage. It should also be noted that each individual country will also prioritize SDG targets/indicators according to its own situation.

B. IDA18 Special Themes: Maintaining Continuity while Addressing Key Emerging Issues

10. **Continuity in the IDA RMS is critical for monitoring both aspects of IDA's performance and sustained long-term progress in IDA countries, and for learning from lessons and evidence.** Repeated adjustments to indicators in the IDA RMS make trend analysis difficult and increase the reporting load. At the same time, to maintain its relevance, the IDA RMS needs to be adjusted to keep up with evolving focus areas and important emerging issues.

11. **A second guiding principle, therefore, is to maintain continuity to enable longer-term monitoring while capturing new or emerging issues.** The IDA18 RMS will need enhanced indicators for the IDA17 Special Themes that will be retained for IDA18 – climate change, gender equality, and fragile and conflict-affected states (FCS), while also reflecting the new IDA18 Special Themes of jobs and economic transformation, and governance and institutions. Efforts will also be made to incorporate recent external and internal commitments through, for example, COP21, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and the new WBG Gender Strategy.

C. Ensuring Data Quality

12. **Data quality is a critical component of any meaningful effort at managing for results, and is essential for decision-making and accountability.** The usefulness and reliability of both the IDA RMS and the CSC depend on the quality of data on which they are based. Several years of experience with collecting and reporting on indicators for the IDA RMS and the CSC show that some indicators are easier to measure than others, and data are more reliable for some indicators than for others. In response to a request from the IDA Deputies during the IDA17 Mid-Term Review, the Bank reviewed the RMS indicators according to three criteria: quantifiability (the extent to which a concept for obtaining an indicator is quantitative or qualitative); measurability (the level of difficulty in measuring an indicator); and marginal effort to report (the additional time, skills, and resources needed to report on an indicator). For this assessment, more than 40 World Bank staff members directly engaged with the collection, aggregation, and reporting of these indicators were consulted for feedback.¹

¹ See "Briefing Note on Factors Affecting Data Quality for Collecting, Aggregating, and Reporting Tier I and II Indicators of the IDA Results Measurement System," presented at the first IDA18 Replenishment Meeting in March 2016.

13. **The analysis showed that for Tier I indicators, which reflect country-level outcomes, the process of collecting, aggregating, and reporting data is well established, systematized, and fully automated** (originating from large databases managed by the World Bank or by external partners or multilateral development agencies such as the World Health Organization, United Nations Children’s Fund, and the Food and Agriculture Organization). However, for Tier II, which reflects development results in countries supported by IDA, the quality of the data for many indicators is much more variable, for several reasons: subjectivity is involved in assessing changes; it can be difficult to aggregate indicators and verify data to obtain a final value; and, importantly, collecting, analyzing, and preparing data exclusively for inclusion in the IDA RMS is a labor-intensive process.

14. **This review was conducted in parallel with a Bankwide effort to reform the Core Sector Indicators (CSIs).** CSIs are a set of standardized indicators used at the individual project level (when applicable) to monitor the achievements across WBG activities and countries. They are updated by projects through the World Bank’s regular project monitoring system, and they are aggregated for corporate reporting, mainly for the CSC, but also for the IDA RMS (particularly for Tier II). The reform effort aims to streamline the CSIs and improve their number and definitions to (a) ensure greater uptake by projects (i.e., more projects using the standardized CSIs rather than developing customized indicators); (b) improve the quality and comparability of data; and (c) capture a larger number of Bank activities in results reporting (i.e., focus on sectors and activities in which the Bank is more engaged). The reform is expected to designate a limited number of indicators that will be important for aggregated reporting and renamed them as Corporate Results Indicators (CRIs). Based on the assessment and the CSI reform, therefore, under the IDA18 RMS guiding principle of ensuring data quality, the effort will be made to reduce the number of indicators that are difficult to measure and use common (improved and refined) definitions and methodologies.

D. Balancing Monitoring Needs with Efficiency and Selectivity

15. **With each IDA Replenishment since the IDA RMS was established, the number of indicators has increased significantly – from 31 in the IDA15 RMS to 55 in the IDA16 RMS, and to 85 in the current IDA RMS.** Continuously increasing the number of indicators dilutes the strategic focus of the IDA RMS, increases the reporting load on staff who are responsible for collecting, aggregating, and reporting on the indicators, and increases the time needed for updating the IDA RMS. Therefore, to maintain the relevance and usefulness of the IDA RMS as a corporate reporting tool, the effort will be to maintain or reduce the total number of indicators. Thus, for every new indicator proposed, one or more indicators will be identified as candidates for removal.

E. Harmonizing with the World Bank Group Corporate Scorecard

16. **Of the 85 indicators in the IDA RMS and 83 indicators in the WBG CSC, 32 (38 percent) are identical and 14 (16 percent) are similar.** The indicators in the two instruments may have slightly different formulations or use different definitions or units of measure. Indicators in the IDA RMS are also grouped differently from those in the CSC: the IDA RMS has four tiers (country-level development outcomes, development results in countries supported by IDA, operational effectiveness of IDA, and organizational effectiveness of IDA), and the CSC has three tiers (the first two tiers are the same as those of the RMS but are applied to both IDA and IBRD

countries, and a third tier combines operational and organizational effectiveness). In addition, within each tier, indicators in the CSC are grouped according to priorities set out in the WBG's twin goals (growth, inclusiveness, and sustainability), while the IDA RMS uses different groupings. These differences make reporting unnecessarily complicated and introduce undue burdens on task teams and focal points who are expected to collect and aggregate the data.

17. **Further harmonizing the CSC and the IDA RMS would enable coherent Management oversight across different institutions of the WBG.** It would also enhance accountability for achieving indicators; take advantage of the indicator fine-tuning that has taken place in the context of the CSI reform; achieve efficiency gains; and reduce the load on task teams in line with the Bank's simplification agenda. Therefore, the guiding principle for the IDA18 RMS is to harmonize the IDA RMS and the CSC to the extent possible. This harmonization will include having the same number of tiers (three tiers instead of four) and adjusting indicator details such as names, definitions, and units of measure. At the same time, those unique IDA RMS indicators that provide additional value for IDA countries will be maintained.

III. ENHANCING DATA COLLECTION AND CLIENT STATISTICAL CAPACITY

18. **The amount of data required and the support needed to strengthen client statistical capacity to monitor progress under IDA18 are challenging.** For example, effectively monitoring the IDA18 Special Theme on jobs and economic transformation will require a range of different types of data – from employment status, occupational category, and wages, to information on private sector firms, state-owned enterprises, road access, electrification, and Internet coverage. Given that it will not be possible to address all the data challenges over the next IDA cycle, it is important that efforts to strengthen client statistical capacity be strategic.

19. **In 2014, the WBG established the Data Council to (a) establish strategic priorities for the WBG's investments in data, and (b) align WBG data activities around the agreed priorities.**² In December 2015, the Data Council endorsed a Strategic Actions Program for Addressing Development Data Gaps that aims to improve social and economic data over the medium term and establishes a framework for deciding on priority data areas and corresponding actions. The program includes detailed action plans, financing needs, and implementation arrangements for the first three data priority areas: household surveys (HHS), price statistics, and civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS). Other action plans are being developed in such key areas as economic statistics, geospatial data, open data, firm-level data, and population censuses.

20. **Data from HHS, prices, and CRVS are critical for achieving several goals in IDA countries.** Multi-topic HHS are the main source of information on the functioning of labor markets, economic growth and its distribution across the population, and gender inequality. In countries affected by conflict, climate, and other shocks, these data provide the necessary evidence to inform policy responses to mitigate negative welfare impacts in the short term and build resilience in the long term. Price statistics are needed, among other uses, to calculate poverty and shared prosperity, and data on purchasing price parity are used to calculate globally comparable statistics on gross

² The Data Council's terms of reference can be found at <https://spark.worldbank.org/docs/DOC-137424>.

domestic product and poverty rates, and to assess the purchasing power impacts of wage policies. CRVS data, which include infant and maternal mortality data as well as data to calculate birth rates, are used, among other things, to estimate population between population censuses – information that is critical for many policy decisions. CRVS data are closely linked to the World Bank’s Identification for Development Initiative³ and contribute to addressing governance and gender challenges and providing more effective health and other social programs. In addition, the basic disaggregation of demographic data they allow is critical to address FCV in many IDA countries.

21. **The enhanced focus on data collection and statistical capacity in client countries will be reflected in the IDA18 RMS.** The current IDA17 RMS Tier I indicator (*Level of statistical capacity*) will be maintained in the IDA18 RMS. The current IDA17 RMS Tier 2 indicators will be replaced with two new indicators to reflect (a) the commitment under the Strategic Actions Program, and (b) what can be pragmatically achieved over the next IDA18 cycle.

IV. THE IDA18 RESULTS MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

22. **This section presents a proposed set of IDA18 RMS indicators to reflect the priorities in new and continuing Special Themes, taking into account the guiding principles described above.** Wherever applicable and feasible, reporting against these indicators will be disaggregated by sex or for FCS. Overall, the proposed changes will result in 84 indicators, without counting disaggregation by sex or for FCS.

A. Tier I – IDA Countries’ Progress

23. **Tier I of the IDA RMS reports long-term development outcomes and the broader context of IDA countries in which the WBG operates.** Progress in Tier I indicators is not attributed to IDA; it is the outcome of collective efforts by countries and their development partners. Tier I also includes measures considered by the international development community to be key drivers of poverty reduction and shared prosperity efforts.

24. **Proposed changes for Tier I indicators for the IDA18 RMS reflect the effort to maximize its alignment with the SDGs and with the WB CSC.** Indicators have also been changed to strengthen the integration of the IDA18 Special Themes and take into consideration IDA’s key engagement areas and comparative advantage, and the client countries’ varied capacity to collect, aggregate, and report data.

25. **Tier I of the IDA18 RMS will include a total of 31 indicators.** Of these, 11 will have the same name as relevant SDG indicators; 9 have been changed or fully harmonized with the CSC, 6 will remain unchanged, and 5 new ones will be added. It is also proposed to drop six indicators from the previous IDA17 RMS. All Tier I indicators will be disaggregated for FCS when feasible and applicable.

26. **New categories of indicators.** In line with the WBG Strategy and the CSC, Tier I of the IDA18 RMS will group indicators into the categories of growth, inclusiveness, and sustainability

³ Launched in 2014, the initiative will support countries improve national identification systems important for inclusion and access to essential services such as health care and education, financial services, and safety net programs.

and resilience – all areas that are important for achieving the two corporate goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity.

- **Economic growth** that creates good jobs requires action to strengthen both the private and the public sectors.
- **Inclusion** entails empowering all citizens to participate in, and benefit from, the development process, and removing barriers against those who are often excluded.
- **Sustainability and resilience** ensures that today’s development progress is not reversed tomorrow; it implies securing the long-term future of the planet and its resources, ensuring social inclusion, and limiting the economic burdens on future generations.

Proposed changes for all Tier I indicators are detailed below, according to these categories.

27. **World Bank Group Corporate Goals.** Consistent with the CSC, indicators tracking the two corporate goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity will be the first two indicators reported on the IDA18 RMS. Both indicators will be identical to the related SDG indicators: SDG 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere) and SDG 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries).⁴

World Bank Group Goals			
IDA17 RMS	IDA18 RMS	Disaggregation	
		Sex	FCS
Population below US\$ 1.90 a day	<i>[Average of total] Population living on less than \$1.90 a day [SDG 1.1.1]</i>		✓
Median income growth rate of bottom 40% of population	<i>Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40% of the population and the total population [SDG 10.1.1]</i>		✓

Legend: **New**, *Changed*, Unchanged.

28. **Growth.** This category includes indicators tracking macroeconomic measures and the overall business environment in IDA countries. One indicator – *GDP per capita* – will be the same as the corresponding SDG 8.1.1. In consideration of the IDA18 Special Theme of governance and institutions, two indicators have been added to the IDA RMS: *Number of IDA countries that have raised Taxes/GDP above 15 percent*, a key measure of domestic resource mobilization in IDA countries; and *Number of IDA countries that have improved scores under PEFA Pillar V (Predictability and Control in Budget Execution)*.

⁴ In the discussion in this section, “SDG 1.1.1” refers to Sustainable Development Goal 1, Target 1, and Indicator 1.

Growth			
IDA17 RMS	IDA18 RMS	Disaggregation	
		Sex	FCS
GDP per capita (constant in 2005 US\$)	<i>Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita [SDG 8.1.1]</i>		✓
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	Gross capital formation (% of GDP)		✓
Level of statistical capacity (Scale from 0 to 100)	Level of statistical capacity (scale from 0 to 100)		✓
Quality of budgetary and financial management - in EITI-implementing IDA countries	DROPPED		
Extractive industries tax revenues in EITI-implementing IDA countries as a percentage of GDP (%)	DROPPED		
Trade Logistics Performance Index (Average rating 1=low to 5=high)	DROPPED		
	<u>Number of IDA countries that have raised taxes/GDP above 15%</u>		✓
	<u>Number of IDA countries that have improved scores under PEFA Pillar V (Predictability and Control in Budget Execution)</u>		✓

Legend: **New**, *Changed*, Unchanged.

29. **Sustainability and resilience.** This section includes five indicators; four will be the same as the equivalent indicators from the CSC, and one (*Carbon dioxide emissions*) – will remain unchanged (and the CSC will adopt the same indicator accordingly). One indicator (*Share of population living in areas under water stress*) will be dropped in both the RMS and the CSC.

Sustainability and Resilience			
IDA17 RMS	IDA18 RMS	Disaggregation	
		Sex	FCS
Change in wealth, including physical, human and natural capital (US\$ per capita)	<i>Countries without wealth depletion (%) [WBG CSC]</i>		✓
IDA countries that have reported progress towards mainstreaming disaster risk management in their development policies and programs (No.)	<i>Countries mainstreaming disaster risk management (%) [WBG CSC]</i>		✓

Sustainability and Resilience			
IDA17 RMS	IDA18 RMS	Disaggregation	
		Sex	FCS
Exposure to PM2.5 concentrations (population weighted average (micrograms per cubic meter))	<i>Population exposed to harmful air pollution (PM2.5) (%) [WBG CSC]</i>		✓
Deforestation rate (%)	<i>Average annual deforestation change (%) [WBG CSC]</i>		✓
CO ₂ emissions (metric tons per capita)	CO ₂ emissions (metric tons per capita)		✓
Share of population living in areas under water stress	DROPPED		

Legend: **New**, *Changed*, Unchanged.

30. **Inclusiveness.** This group of indicators includes measures on health, girls' education, and access to safe water and improved sanitation, among others. Eight indicators have been directly adopted from corresponding SDG indicators, five more have been changed or harmonized with the CSC, and three will remain unchanged. In addition, three new indicators have been added: First, *Number of refugees*, and *Number of internally displaced people (IDPs)* are being introduced to support the IDA18 Special Theme of FCV and reflect the pressing challenges affecting a growing number of refugees and IDPs around the world; and second, *Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate* reflects the emphasis on more and better jobs for women under the gender strategy and IDA18.

Inclusiveness			
IDA17 RMS	IDA18 RMS	Disaggregation	
		Sex	FCS
Percentage of IDA countries where growth in average income of the bottom 40% is positive and greater than growth in the average income of the population	<i>Countries with growth concentrated in the bottom 40% (%) [WBG CSC]</i>		✓
Electrification rate (% population)	<i>Proportion of population with access to electricity [SDG 7.1.1]</i>		✓
Employment to population ratio - Women - Men	DROPPED		
Youth employment to population ratio (age 15-24) - Women - Men	DROPPED		
	<u>Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate</u>		✓

Inclusiveness			
IDA17 RMS	IDA18 RMS	Disaggregation	
		Sex	FCS
Bank accounts (age 15+) (%) - Men - Women	<i>Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provided [SDG 8.10.2]</i>	✓	✓
IDA countries without any discriminatory laws against women (no.)	<i>Legal changes that increase gender parity over the past two years</i>		✓
Secondary gross completion rate (%) - Girls completion rate (%)	<i>Lower secondary gross completion rate (%) - Ratio of girls' to boys' completion rate (%)</i>	✓	✓
Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education (%)	<i>Lower secondary enrollment rate (%) -Ratio of girls' to boys' enrollment rate (%)</i>	✓	✓
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	<i>Under-5 mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) [SDG 3.2.1]</i>		✓
Malnutrition prevalence, height for age (% children under 5)	<i>Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age (%) [SDG 2.2.1]</i>	✓	✓
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total births)	<i>Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%) [SDG 3.1.2]</i>		✓
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS (% population ages 15-49)	<i>Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population [SDG 3.3.1]</i>	✓	✓
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	<i>Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births [SDG 3.1.1]</i>		✓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)		✓
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	<i>Contraceptive prevalence by modern methods (% of women ages 15-49)</i>		✓
Access to improved sanitation (% population)	Access to improved sanitation (% of population)		✓
Access to an improved water source (% population)	<i>Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services [SDG 6.1.1]</i>		✓

Inclusiveness			
IDA17 RMS	IDA18 RMS	Disaggregation	
		Sex	FCS
Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions (per 100 people)	Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions (per 100 people)		✓
	<u>Number of refugees (millions)</u>		✓
	<u>Number of internally displaced people (IDPs) (millions)</u>		✓

Legend: New, *Changed*, Unchanged.

B. Tier II – IDA-supported Results

31. **Tier II of the IDA18 RMS tracks development results in countries supported by IDA operations.** It reports on project output indicators under key development areas: health, vital infrastructure, education, agriculture, jobs and private sector development, social safety nets, governance, and institutional capacity development.

32. **Tier II of the IDA18 RMS will include a total of 22 indicators.** Of these, 15 indicators will be changed and harmonized with the WB CSC by adopting the new CRIs,⁵ one indicator will remain unchanged, and 6 new indicators will be incorporated. It is also proposed to drop three indicators from the IDA17 RMS.

33. **Disaggregation of indicators by female beneficiaries and FCS.** In recognition of the importance that the WBG Strategy places on fragility and gender and in line with the harmonization of the RMS with the CSC, it is proposed to disaggregate female beneficiaries and FCS for indicators in Tier II, when feasible and applicable. Tier II of the current IDA RMS reports female beneficiaries for only a few indicators and disaggregates IDA-supported results in FCS for two indicators.

34. **New categories of indicators.** As in Tier I, the indicators in Tier II will be grouped into the categories of growth, inclusiveness, and sustainability and resilience to reflect the linkage to the WBG Strategy. Proposed changes for all indicators are detailed below, according to these categories.

35. **Growth.** This category includes indicators tracking numbers of beneficiaries of agriculture and financial services and outputs in energy generation and transport. A new indicator – *Private investments catalyzed by WBG operations/transactions in IDA countries* – will be introduced to reflect the key role of the private sector as the driver of economic transformation and job creation. All other indicators, except one (*Roads constructed or rehabilitated*) will be changed to harmonize with the name, units of measure, and/or definitions of similar or comparable indicators in the CSC and according to the new CRIs.

⁵ The formulation of CRIs is in the final stage; they have not been formally adopted.

Growth			
IDA17 RMS	IDA18 RMS	Disaggregation	
		Sex	FCS
Beneficiaries of agriculture and rural development projects - Female beneficiaries of agricultural and rural project (m)	<i>[Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology (millions)]</i>	✓	✓
Active microfinance loan accounts (m) - Active microfinance loan accounts by women (m)	<i>[Beneficiaries reached by financial services (millions)]</i>	✓	✓
Roads constructed or rehabilitated (km)	Roads constructed or rehabilitated (km)		✓
Area provided with irrigation and drainage services (ha)	<i>[Area provided with new/improved irrigation or drainage services (ha)]</i>		✓
Generation capacity of renewable energy constructed and rehabilitated (MW)	<i>[Generation capacity of energy constructed or rehabilitated (MW)]</i>		✓
	<u>Private investments catalyzed by WBG operations/transactions in IDA countries (US\$ m)</u>		✓

Legend: **New**, *Changed*, Unchanged, *[Corporate Results Indicator]*.

36. **Inclusiveness.** This category includes indicators tracking IDA-supported results on health, access to key infrastructure services (electricity, water, sanitation, and urban services), education, and coverage of social safety nets. All indicators will be changed to reflect the new CRIs and will be fully harmonized with the CSC. In addition, to reflect the IDA18 theme of jobs and economic transformation, it is proposed to introduce the indicator *Beneficiaries in IDA countries of WBG job-focused interventions*. This new indicator captures the cross-cutting nature of the jobs agenda, as *beneficiaries* (disaggregated by gender) refers to individuals, workers, households, farmers, microenterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and other target groups expected to benefit from IDA-financed projects in different sectors and types of operations.

Inclusiveness			
IDA17 RMS	IDA18 RMS	Disaggregation	
		Sex	FCS
Teachers recruited and/or trained (m)	<i>[Teachers recruited or trained (millions)]</i>	✓	✓
Children immunized (m)	<i>[Number of children immunized (millions)]</i>	✓	✓
Pregnant women receiving antenatal care during a visit to a health provider (m)	<i>[Number of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel (millions)]</i>		✓

Inclusiveness				
IDA17 RMS	IDA18 RMS	Disaggregation		
		Sex	FCS	
People with access to a basic package of health, nutrition or population services	<i>[People who have received essential health, nutrition, and population (HNP) services (millions)]</i>	✓	✓	
Female beneficiaries covered by social safety net programs (m)	<i>[Beneficiaries of social safety net programs (millions)]</i>	✓	✓	
People with access to improved water sources (m)	<i>[People provided with access to improved water sources (millions)]</i>	✓	✓	
People with access to improved sanitation facilities (m)	<i>[People provided with access to improved sanitation services (millions)]</i>	✓	✓	
People in urban areas provided with access to improved urban services (millions)	<i>[People provided with improved urban living conditions (millions)]</i>	✓	✓	
People with access to electricity (m)	<i>[People provided with new or improved electricity service (millions)]</i>	✓	✓	
	<u>Beneficiaries in IDA countries of WBG job-focused interventions (m)</u>	✓	✓	

Legend: **New**, *Changed*, Unchanged, [\[Corporate Results Indicator\]](#).

37. **Sustainability and resilience.** This category includes indicators supporting statistical capacity building, governance, and energy efficiency. Four new indicators will be introduced. *Net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions* is a measure on climate change mitigation that would apply to IDA projects that are subject to GHG accounting under the corporate mandate. The indicator would use agreed methodologies to track GHG emissions under IDA investment lending operations in the energy, transport, forestry, urban, water, and agriculture sectors. The indicator is based on an ex-ante calculation during project preparation using GHG accounting methodologies approved by the Global Practices. The second indicator to be introduced – *Number of lending operations with civil registration and vital statistics* – will complement measures tracking statistical capacity building supported through IDA operations. And two former indicators on governance will be dropped and replaced by two new ones – *Number of IDA countries with substantial WB tax engagement where there was an increase in the number of registered taxpayers*, and *Number of IDA countries that adopt or introduce improved functionality of e-procurement* – as key measures of domestic resource mobilization and of procurement and financial management, respectively. The indicator tracking energy savings has been adjusted according to the new CRI and harmonized with the CSC.

Sustainability and resilience		
IDA17 RMS	IDA18 RMS	Disaggregation Sex FCS
Projected lifetime energy savings (MW/h)	<i>[Projected energy and fuel savings (MWh and MJ)]</i>	
Countries supported towards institutionalizing disaster risk reduction as a national priority with IDA support	DROPPED	
	<u>Net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions</u>	✓
Countries supported on strengthening national statistical systems (number)	<i>Number of IDA countries that were provided statistical capacity-building support by the WBG for the implementation of household surveys</i>	✓
	<u>Number of lending operations with civil registration and vital statistics</u>	✓
Countries that strengthened tax policy and administration with IDA support (number)	DROPPED	
Countries that strengthened public financial management with IDA support (number)	DROPPED	
	<u>Number of IDA countries with substantial WB tax engagement where there was an increase in the number of registered taxpayers</u>	✓
	<u>Number of IDA countries that adopt or introduce improved functionality of e-procurement</u>	✓

Legend: **New**, *Changed*, Unchanged, *[Corporate Results Indicator]*.

38. **Aggregation and reporting results for Tier II indicators.** As part of the enhancements for the IDA18 RMS, it is proposed to adjust the period of reference in which aggregated results achieved by IDA-financed operations are reported through Tier II indicators. The proposed adjustment will use the cumulative totals of outputs achieved during a specific fixed period, and achieved results will be added up from period to period⁶. The current method, adopted in 2013 to synchronize the data reporting of the IDA RMS and the CSC, is based on the incremental results achieved during the last three fiscal years, but is used on a rolling basis for every new reporting cycle (see Figures 1 and 2.). During the last two updates of the IDA RMS and CSC, some limitations were observed in reporting and interpreting data using the three-year rolling approach: results fluctuated significantly from year to year as projects entered and exited the portfolio, data reported were not intuitive or easily understood, and there was no clarity about achievements over time.

⁶ The proposed approach would also be applied and implemented for Tier II indicators of the World Bank Scorecard.

Figure 1. Incremental Three-year Rolling Approach
(approach for IDA17)

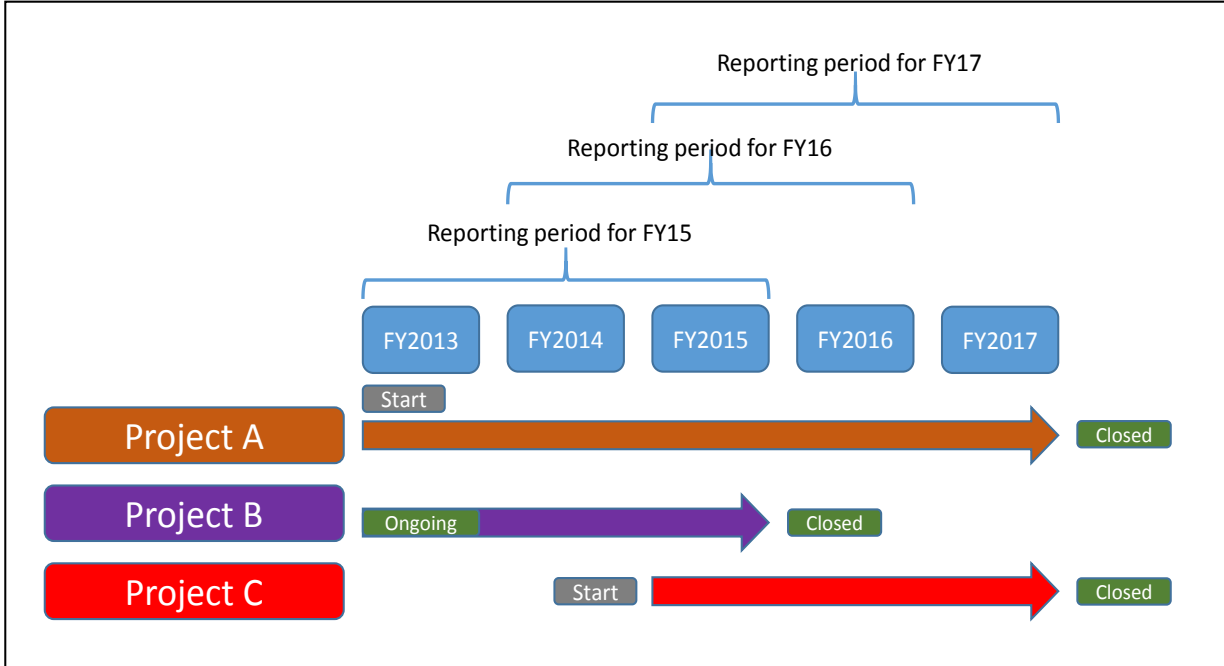
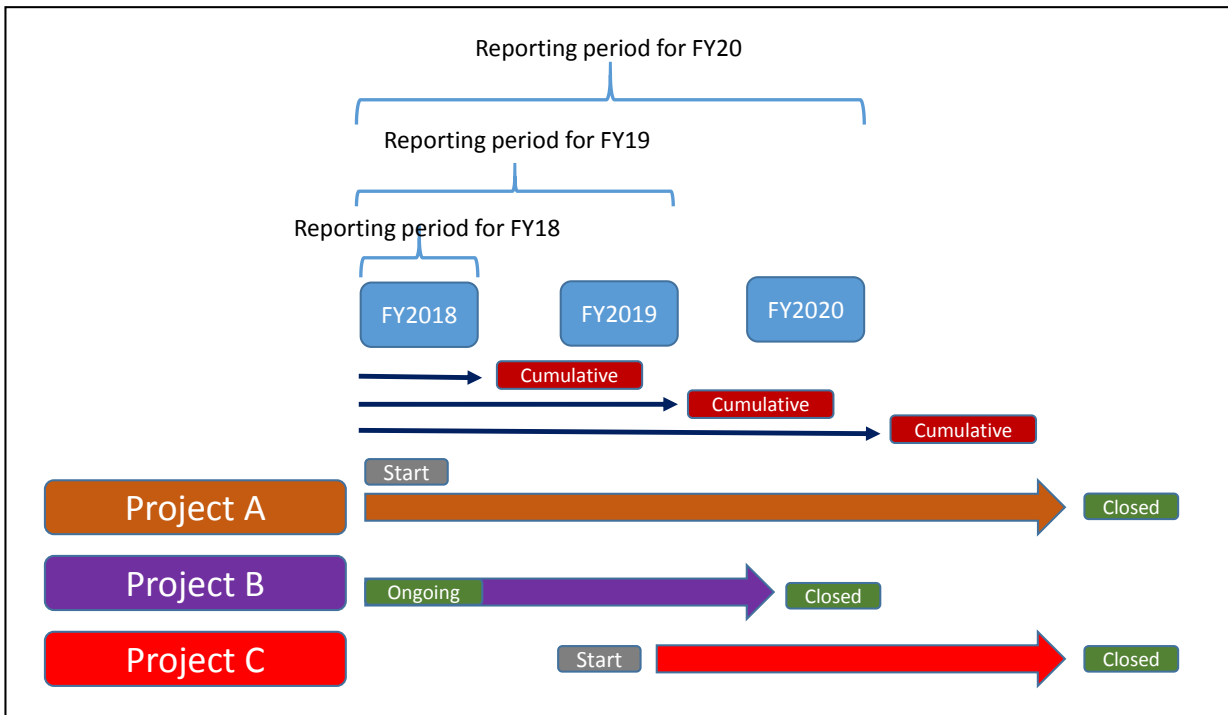


Figure 2. Cumulative Running Totals Approach
(new approach proposed for IDA18)



C. Tier III - IDA Organizational and Operational Effectiveness

39. **Tier III of the IDA18 RMS includes measures of IDA’s operational and organizational effectiveness** – notably measures on the performance of its portfolio, the quality and timeliness of projects delivered to clients, the results orientation of the operations, client and beneficiary feedback, financial sustainability, and the implementation of the IDA Special Themes.

40. **Consolidation of Tier III and IV.** As part of the effort to further harmonize the World Bank CSC and the IDA RMS, it is proposed to consolidate Tiers III and IV of the IDA RMS for the IDA18 period. The proposed change is in line with the effort to harmonize the two reporting tools and is intended to simplify the format of the IDA RMS without undermining its efficiency and integrity. The consolidated Tier III will keep its focus on measuring and tracking IDA’s performance, the operational effectiveness of its products, and its effectiveness as an organization.

41. **Tier III of the IDA18 RMS will include a total of 31 indicators.** Of these, 15 have been changed or harmonized with the WBG CSC, 11 will remain unchanged, and 5 new ones will be incorporated. Five indicators from the former Tiers III and IV of the RMS will be dropped.

42. **Disaggregation of indicators for FCS.** Like Tiers I and II, Tier III will also disaggregate and report all indicators for FCS (when feasible and applicable).

43. **New categories for indicators.** It is proposed to group all Tier III indicators into six categories: development outcomes ratings, client feedback, beneficiary feedback, portfolio performance, financial sustainability, and implementation of IDA Special Themes. The changes proposed for all indicators are detailed below according to these categories.

44. **Development outcomes ratings.** The two IDA17 RMS indicators tracking achievement of development outcomes under Tier II – *Satisfactory achievement of outcomes in Country Assistance Strategy Completion Reports*, and *Satisfactory achievement of outcomes: IDA operations (as share of commitments)* – will be changed and moved to Tier III. These two measures are related to the quality of IDA’s portfolio and are better complemented by other indicators that also track IDA’s performance. In addition, the satisfactory outcomes of IDA-financed operations will be reported both as share of operations and share of commitments.

Development outcomes ratings		
IDA17 RMS	IDA18 RMS	Disaggregation Sex FCS
Satisfactory Achievement of Development Outcomes in Country Assistance Strategies Completion Reports (% , IEG ratings) (formerly in Tier II)	<i>Satisfactory outcomes of IDA country strategies (% , IEG ratings) [WB CSC]</i>	✓
Satisfactory Achievement of Development Outcomes in IDA operations (formerly in Tier II)	<i>Satisfactory outcomes of IDA-supported operations:</i>	✓

Development outcomes ratings		
IDA17 RMS	IDA18 RMS	Disaggregation Sex FCS
- as a share of commitments (% , IEG ratings)	<p>– <i>as share of commitments (% , IEG ratings) [WB CSC]</i></p> <p>– <u>as share of operations (% , IEG ratings)</u></p>	

Legend: **New**, *Changed*, Unchanged.

45. **Client feedback.** Client feedback indicators (derived from country opinion surveys) will also be moved from Tier II to Tier III and grouped with the client feedback indicators that were in Tier IV of the IDA17 RMS. The indicator *Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG effectiveness: financial instruments meet the needs of a client* will be dropped.

Client feedback		
IDA17 RMS	IDA18 RMS	Disaggregation Sex FCS
Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG effectiveness: - WBG effectiveness (overall) (formerly in Tier II)	<i>Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG effectiveness and impact on results (scale 1 – 10) [WB CSC]</i>	✓
Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG effectiveness: - Contribution of the WBG knowledge work and activities to development results (formerly in Tier II)	<i>Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG knowledge (scale 1 – 10) [WB CSC]</i>	✓
Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG effectiveness: - Financial instruments meet the needs of a client	DROPPED	
Client feedback on WBG on responsiveness and staff accessibility	Client feedback on WBG responsiveness and staff accessibility (scale 1 – 10)	✓
Client feedback on WBG on collaboration with other donors	Client feedback on WBG on collaboration with other donors (scale 1 – 10)	✓

Legend: **New**, *Changed*, Unchanged.

46. **Integration of beneficiary feedback in projects.** As was reported for the IDA17 Mid-term Review, Management has made two adjustments in how it measures beneficiary feedback in Bank projects. First, it has refined how it measures whether or not planned beneficiary feedback is used

during implementation (under the current indicator *Projects using beneficiary feedback*). This indicator does not reflect early progress on the agenda, given the three-year measurement lag needed before implementation can be tracked. Second, a new indicator was introduced – *Projects with beneficiary feedback indicator at design* – to track the share of new projects that include a beneficiary feedback indicator in their results framework, demonstrating an intent to engage with citizens and report on the feedback. The indicator will be a leading indicator of current institutional progress, tracking early progress in implementing the citizen engagement initiative, and giving task teams the incentive to integrate beneficiary feedback into the design of and monitoring plan for new projects.

Beneficiary feedback			
IDA17 RMS	IDA18 RMS	Disaggregation	
		Sex	FCS
Projects with beneficiary feedback (%)	<i>Projects with beneficiary feedback indicator at design (%)</i>		✓

Legend: **New**, *Changed*, Unchanged.

47. **IDA portfolio performance.** This group of indicators measures the quality of IDA’s portfolio, its effectiveness, and the value for money in achieving development results. Indicators in the RMS that are similar to those in Tier III (Performance) of the CSC have been changed to harmonize the two reporting tools. Unique IDA indicators reporting on *Quality of M&E in IDA-financed operations* and *Average project implementation support costs* have been retained for the IDA18 RMS, while it is proposed to drop the indicator *Use of country public financial management and procurement systems (%)*.

Portfolio performance			
IDA17 RMS	IDA18 RMS	Disaggregation	
		Sex	FCS
Satisfactory Bank performance in IDA-financed operations	Satisfactory Bank performance in IDA-financed operations		✓
- overall - at entry - during supervision	- overall - at entry - during supervision		
Satisfactory implementation of active operations	<i>Satisfactory implementation progress of active operations</i>		✓
Satisfactory performance of joint and complementary IDA/IFC projects in IDA countries	<i>Share of CPFs in IDA countries that have at least one joint objective in the results matrix (%) [WB CSC]</i>		✓
Alignment with the Strategy	Alignment with the Strategy		✓
- Stock of Country Strategies underpinned by a SCD (%)	- Stock of Country Strategies underpinned by a SCD (%)		

Portfolio performance			
IDA17 RMS	IDA18 RMS	Disaggregation	
		Sex	FCS
	<u>- Qualitative assessment of alignment of the country engagement with the corporate goals [IEG rating]</u>		✓
Disbursement ratio for project financing projects (%)	<i>Disbursement ratio (%) [WB CSC]</i>		✓
Operations that draw lessons for design from impact or other evaluations (%)	<i>Operations design drawing lessons from evaluative approaches (%) [WB CSC]</i>		✓
Quality of M&E in IDA-financed operations (% IDA commit, IEG ratings)	Quality of M&E in IDA-financed operations (% IDA commit, IEG ratings)		✓
Time from project concept note to the first disbursement project financing (months)	Time from Project Concept Note to the first disbursement of project financing (months)		✓
Average project implementation support costs (US\$)	Average project implementation support costs (US\$)		✓
Use of country public financial management and procurement systems (%)	DROPPED		
IDA \$ commitments dedicated to impact evaluation, other evidence-based approaches and statistical capacity (US\$)	<i>Number of impact evaluations supported by the World Bank in IDA countries</i>		✓

Legend: **New**, *Changed*, Unchanged.

48. **Indicators tracking financial sustainability.** Two indicators will be retained as key measures of IDA's financial sustainability: *IDA Budget Sustainability Anchor*, and *Support cost ratio*. Two indicators – *Gross expenditure reduction* and *Expense to business ratio* – will be dropped from the IDA18 RMS.

Financial sustainability			
IDA17 RMS	IDA18 RMS	Disaggregation	
		Sex	FCS
IDA Budget Sustainability Anchor (US\$ millions)	IDA Budget Sustainability Anchor (%)		
Gross expenditure reduction (US\$ millions)	DROPPED		
Expense to business revenue ratio (%)	DROPPED		
Support cost ratio (%)	Support cost ratio (%)		✓

Legend: **New**, *Changed*, Unchanged.

49. **Indicators tracking IDA Special Themes.** Indicators under climate change and gender have been changed to enhance the RMS monitoring of the IDA18 Special Themes. For gender, two indicators have been changed, one has been dropped, and two have been introduced – *Percentage of IDA-supported projects reporting gender results at completion*, and *Number of IDA-supported projects that address and respond to gender-based violence (GBV)*. Under climate change, three indicators have been changed and one will remain unchanged. Reflecting the Special Themes of FCV and jobs and economic transformation, the indicators *World Bank presence on the ground in FCS* and *Private cofinancing generated by WBG operations/transactions in IDA countries* are proposed to be added to the RMS. All RMS indicators that are linked to the implementation of the IDA18 Special Themes will complement the commitments outlined in the corresponding IDA18 policy measures.

Implementation of IDA Special Themes		
IDA17 RMS	IDA18 RMS	Disaggregation Sex FCS
IDA operations that integrate gender into analysis, design and monitoring	<i>Percentage of IDA-supported projects that undertake analysis to identify project-relevant gaps between males and females</i>	✓
For projects with gender monitoring in project design, the percentage of which report on such indicators during implementation	<i>Percentage of IDA-supported projects that demonstrate a results chain by linking gender gaps identified in analysis to specific actions that are tracked in the results framework</i>	✓
IDA operations with Core Sector Indicators that can be gender-disaggregated that report such data (% of IDA) (in FCS)	DROPPED	
	<u>Percentage of IDA-supported projects reporting gender results at completion</u>	✓
	<u>Number of IDA-supported projects that address and respond to gender-based violence (GBV)</u>	✓
	<u>World Bank presence on the ground in FCS</u>	✓
IDA operations with climate change co-benefits implementing agreed climate actions (US\$ billions)	<i>IDA-supported operations with climate change co-benefits (number of projects)</i>	✓
Completed ESW and non-lending TA that address climate change issues (number)	<i>Completed Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) products that address climate change issues (number)</i>	✓

IDA \$ commitments with climate change co-benefits (US\$ billion)	IDA \$ commitments with climate change co-benefits (US\$ billion)	✓
IDA \$ commitments with disaster risk management co-benefits (US\$ billions)	IDA \$ commitments with disaster risk management co-benefits (US\$ billions)	✓
Private Capital Mobilized by WBG in IDA countries (moved from Tier II)	<i>Private capital mobilized by WBG operations/transactions in IDA countries</i>	✓
	<u>Private cofinancing generated by WBG projects/transactions in IDA countries</u>	✓

Legend: **New**, *Changed*, Unchanged.

V. ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

50. Do Participants agree with the guiding principles that have been followed for defining indicators for IDA18 RMS?

51. Do Participants agree with the changes proposed for the IDA18 RMS indicators?

Annex 1: Progress in IDA17 Policy Commitments

1. **There has been good progress on all IDA17 overarching theme commitments: most are either completed or on track.** This work has contributed to enhancing IDA's effectiveness. New Country Partnership Framework (CPF) procedures were introduced and aligned to the WBG goals, IDA guarantees were expanded, and the WBG established new global practices to strengthen knowledge transfer. Progress was also made on expanding the use of information, including information about beneficiary feedback, impact evaluations, tools and approaches for monitoring and evaluation (M&E), financing partnerships, and IDA project costs. The new budget process adopted in FY15 aligns resources with WBG goals and its Strategy, with a focus on selectivity and cost-efficiency.

2. **Progress is highlighted for three challenging areas.** On leveraging private sector resources, the implementation of Joint Implementation Plans (JIPs) has proved to be more challenging than anticipated. While the number of JIPs (27 by March 2016) was higher than expected, only 6 are under implementation, and 10 others are at an advanced stage of preparation and design. Lessons from this experience will be useful for the future design of JIPs. For piloting unit costs, three sectors (water, energy, and health) were selected; significant preparation has been undertaken to unify the methodology across the three sectors and define calculation parameters and data sources. The next steps involve collecting data, carrying out the calculations, and refining the methodology. Capacity building on south-south learning is under way, development of a system for tracking such learning is ongoing. A pilot tracking system is planned to be developed by the end of FY16 with the participation of three Global Practices (Social Urban, Rural and Resilience; Finance and Markets; and Social Protection).

3. **Significant progress was made on the IDA17 Special Themes (Inclusive Growth, Gender Equality, Climate Change, and Fragile and Conflict-affected States).**

- **Inclusive Growth.** Starting in FY15, Systematic Country Diagnostics (SCDs) were used to identify priorities in CPFs. The job diagnostic tool and the BOOST public finance analysis tool were rolled out in a number of IDA countries. Progress was also achieved on establishing priorities for jobs. Lessons from the experience will inform these areas, which continue to be priorities in IDA18. Progress was also made in developing and using innovative tools and in building capacity for managing investment in extractive industries.
- **Gender Equality.** A renewed WBG strategy for gender equality was completed and is under implementation. Regional gender action plans are being implemented for all the Regions, and gender integration is being deepened in country strategies and operations. Commitments are on track to improve accountability, monitoring, learning, and innovation, including enhanced gender-disaggregation of data.
- **Climate Change.** Progress has been achieved in incorporating climate change considerations into CPF programs and results frameworks, as agreed with countries. Operations are also being screened for climate change and disaster risks, and appropriate resilience measures are being integrated in them. Commitments for scaling up support for the development and implementation of plans (climate, disaster risk management, and energy) and investments are all on track. The monitoring of climate investment and knowledge products has been enhanced.

- **Fragile and Conflict-affected States.** The Bank’s implementation of the IDA17 commitments is enhancing its support to fragile and conflict-affected states (FCSs). IDA allocations to FCSs increased by 50 percent with revisions in the resource allocation framework through the exceptional allocation regime for “turn-around situations,”⁷ a change in the country performance rating exponent in the performance-based allocation formula, and an increase in the minimum base allocation. Progress has been made in ensuring that CPFs are informed by analysis of the drivers of fragility and conflict. Commitments – including a focus on JIPs and gender-related commitments in CPFs – are on track. The revised procurement policy that incorporated special considerations for urgent situations including in FCSs was approved in July 2105, and OP/BP 10.00, which provides for a differentiated approach to investment lending in FCSs, is under implementation. Collaboration between the UN and the WBG and other multilateral banks has been enhanced through implementation of the new UN/WB partnership strategy and the New Deal. Progress is also on track on implementing the recommendations of the IEG evaluation of WBG support to FCSs and on strengthening knowledge of what works and does not work in IDA FCSs through monitoring and evaluation, impact evaluations, tracking results of operations, and use of beneficiary feedback.

⁷ Madagascar and Guinea-Bissau have benefitted from the “turn-around” regime.

Box 1. IDA17 Policy Commitments

Overarching Theme Policy Commitments	Status
1.1 – Align <i>all</i> IDA Country Partnership Frameworks (CPF) to the WBG goals by supporting countries to (i) collect key data (or help fill gaps through appropriate surveys); (ii) use the <i>Systematic Country Diagnostic</i> to identify constraints and priorities; and (iii) align strategies to identified priorities.	On track
1.2 – Introduce Bank procedure for the new CPF establishing requirements for the new approach for implementation starting in FY15.	Completed
1.3 – Carry out WBG joint implementation plans (JIPs) in at least 20 IDA countries (of which at least 10 are FCSs), including joint frameworks to measure results; and carry out a systematic assessment of implementation and results.	On track
1.4 – Expand scope of IDA guarantees beyond existing Partial Risk Guarantees (PRGs) and align guarantee policies with lending policies.	Completed
1.5 – Strengthen country Public Financial Management (PFM) and procurement capacity and systems, and expand their use by more effectively leveraging knowledge, capacity building and operational support for Bank financed operations through the pooling of PFM, procurement, governance, anti-corruption and social development expertise in the new Global Technical Practice on Governance.	On track
1.6 – Expand use of beneficiary feedback in IDA-supported projects and report at IDA17 Mid-Term Review on impact of these mechanisms.	On track
1.7 – Develop a system for tracking IDA project financing partnerships	On track
1.8 – Promote more effective response in FCSs by implementing the new strategic and results framework for the UN/WB partnership in FCSs to strengthen collaboration among the UN, WB, MDBs and other development partners, including through the New Deal.	On track
1.9 – Establish new global practices within the WBG to facilitate a more effective transfer of knowledge and expertise.	Completed
1.10 – Report on progress to strengthen country statistical capacity through lending and technical assistance.	On track
1.11 – Ensure more systematic use of impact evaluations; develop and mainstream a wider range of evidence-based tools and approaches to strengthen M&E; and provide real-time data to support project mid-course corrections.	On track
1.12 – Develop a system to report on South-South knowledge exchange activities embedded in operations; support capacity building for South-South sharing of development experiences.	Partly on track. The system for reporting on South-South knowledge exchange is being piloted first and has been delayed.
1.13 – Develop a methodology to assess how the science of delivery is incorporated and supported with appropriate budget resources in line with the introduction of a new budget framework.	On track

1.14 – Enhance the focus of the IDA17 RMS on quality and outcomes, measuring progress on IDA17 special themes, and in reaching the WBG’s strategic goals.	Completed
1.15 – Use a new budget process from FY15 to align resources with the WBG goals and strategy, including IDA17 implementation, and strengthen incentives for selectivity and cost efficiency.	Completed
1.16 – Implement investment project financing policies, with improved accountability frameworks to ensure quality and faster delivery	On track
1.17 – Propose revised procurement policy for Board approval which would incorporate special considerations for situations of urgent need of assistance or capacity constraints, including in FCSs.	Completed
1.18 – Publicly disclose IDA project preparation and implementation costs.	On track
1.19 – Pilot calculation of unit costs in three sectors.	On track
Special Theme #1: INCLUSIVE GROWTH	
2.1 - Align all IDA CPFs to the WBG twin goals by supporting countries to (i) collect key data (or help fill gaps through appropriate surveys); (ii) use the Systematic Country Diagnostic to identify constraints and priorities; and (iii) align strategies to identified priorities.	On track
2.2 - Introduce Bank procedure for the new CPFs establishing requirements for the new approach for implementation starting in FY15.	Completed
2.3 - Roll out a new “job diagnostic tool” in at least 15 IDA countries (of which at least 5 are FCSs), using multi-disciplinary micro- and macro-level data.	On track
2.4 - Establish key strategic priorities on jobs and report on the priorities and targets.	On track
2.5 - Expand coverage of the Global Financial Inclusion Database (Global FINDEX) and other WBG surveys, including to better measure innovative payments, mobile phone banking and financial literacy.	On track
2.6 - Support at least 10 IDA countries to meet their financial inclusion targets and priorities through financing and technical assistance, including through the new Financial Inclusion Support Framework (FISF).	On track
2.7 - Roll out the BOOST public finance analysis tool in at least 20 IDA countries (of which at least 5 are natural resource abundant economies).	On track
2.8 - Develop and use innovative tools and build capacity to support government efforts to: (i) improve the legal and regulatory frameworks for EIs; (ii) enhance revenue collection from extractive industries (EIs); (iii) increase the local content and positive impact of EI investments, including through building capacity in SMEs and labor training and through agreements with EI companies that benefit local communities; and (iv) support implementation of EITI and increase transparency.	On track
SPECIAL THEME #2: GENDER EQUALITY	
3.1 - All IDA CPFs incorporate gender considerations into the analysis, content of the program and the results framework.	On track

<p>3.2 - All regions implement and monitor the Regional Gender Action Plans, with plans and corresponding indicators tailored to regional and country gender context.</p>	<p>On track</p>
<p>3.3 - Develop a renewed strategy for gender equality – with more ambitious targets, a new methodology for measuring progress and an agenda for pushing ahead on new frontiers with transformational impacts.</p>	<p>Completed</p>
<p>3.4 - Introduce a mechanism to strengthen learning and results through an assessment and rating of gender performance at project exit, building on the systematic tracking of Implementation Status and Results Reports (ISRs), enhanced efforts on impact evaluations and emerging architecture associated with learning reviews.</p>	<p>On track</p>
<p>3.5 - Strengthen knowledge of what does and does not work to close gender gaps in IDA countries through monitoring and evaluation, including impact evaluations on gender related issues, more systematic tracking of gender results of IDA operations using sex-disaggregated core sector indicators and the expanded use of beneficiary feedback mechanisms.</p>	<p>Largely on track except for tracking of some core sector indicators –awaiting completion of core sector indicator review.</p>
<p>3.6 Roll out statistical activities to increase sex-disaggregated data and gender statistical capacity in at least 15 IDA countries.</p>	<p>On track</p>
<p>SPECIAL THEME #3: CLIMATE CHANGE</p>	
<p>4.1 - All IDA Country Partnership Frameworks incorporate climate and disaster risk considerations into the analysis of the country’s development challenges and priorities and, when agreed with the country, incorporate such considerations in the content of the programs and the results framework.</p>	<p>On track</p>
<p>4.2 - Screen all new IDA operations for short- and long-term climate change and disaster risks and, where risks exist, integrate appropriate resilience measures.</p>	<p>On track</p>
<p>4.3 - Scale up support to IDA countries to develop and implement country-led, multi-sectoral plans and investments for managing climate and disaster risk in development in at least 25 additional IDA countries.</p>	<p>On track</p>
<p>4.4 - Support IDA countries to develop national energy action plans and investment prospectuses to achieve the Sustainable Energy for All objective of universal access to energy by 2030.</p>	
<p>4.5 - Enhance monitoring by: (i) expanding climate finance coding system to cover tracking of ESW and non-lending TA that address climate change issues in IDA countries; and (ii) piloting a coding system to measure the share of IDA investments with disaster risk management co-benefits.</p>	<p>On track</p>
<p>SPECIAL THEME #4: FRAGILE AND CONFLICT-AFFECTED STATES</p>	
<p>5.1 - All CPFs in IDA FCSs informed by analysis of drivers of fragility and conflict.</p>	<p>On track</p>
<p>5.2 - Enhance synergies through IDA-IFC-MIGA joint implementation plans in at least 10 IDA FCSs, including joint frameworks to measure results.</p>	<p>Under implementation, with some delay - 27 JIPs identified, 6 are under implementation, and</p>

	10 under preparation or design.
5.3 - Undertake analytical work on job creation in FCSs, including by rolling out a “job diagnostic tool” in at least 5 FCSs (see details on the “job diagnostic tool” in the policy commitments for inclusive growth).	On track
5.4 - Propose revised procurement policy for Board approval that would incorporate special considerations for situations in urgent need of assistance, or capacity constraints, including in FCSs.	Completed
5.5 - Implement gender-related commitments on CPFs and operations (see gender section).	On track
5.6 - Support efforts for addressing gender-based violence issues, and report on progress at the IDA17 Mid-Term Review.	On track
5.7 - Implement Management’s response to the recommendations of the IEG evaluation of WBG support to FCSs.	On track
5.8 - Promote more effective response in FCSs by implementing the new strategic and results framework for UN/WB partnership in FCSs to strengthen collaboration among UN, WB, MDBs and other development partners, including through the New Deal.	On track
5.9 - Strengthen knowledge of what does and does not work in IDA FCSs through monitoring and evaluation, including impact evaluations, tracking of results of IDA operations and expanded use of beneficiary feedback mechanisms.	On track
5.10 - Implement OP/BP 10.00 which incorporates a differentiated approach to investment lending in FCSs.	On track
5.11 - Implement the revised IDA resource allocation framework for FCSs to enhance targeting of IDA’s exceptional support and financial engagement in these countries as follows: (i) implement exceptional allocation regime for countries facing “turn-around” situations; (ii) changing the Country Performance Rating exponent in the regular performance-based allocation formula from 5 to 4; and (iii) increase the minimum base allocation from SDR3 million to SDR4 million per year.	Completed

Annex 2: Proposed Results Measurement System for IDA18

TIER I - IDA Countries' Progress

IDA17 RMS		IDA18 RMS	Unchanged	Changed	New	Dropped	Comment
World Bank Group Goals							
1	Population below US\$ 1.90 a day	[Average of total] Population living on less than \$1.90 a day [SDG 1.1.1]		✓			Harmonized with WBG CSC and consistent with SDG 1.1.1
2	Median income growth rate of bottom 40% of population	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population [SDG 10.1.1]		✓			Adopted SDG 10.1.1
Growth							
3	GDP per capita (constant in 2005 US\$)	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita [SDG 8.1.1]		✓			Adopted SDG 8.1.1
4	Gross capital formation (% of GDP)		✓				
5	Level of statistical capacity (scale from 0 to 100)		✓				
6	Quality of budgetary and financial management - in EITI implementing IDA countries					✓	Propose to drop indicator. Indicator is not linked to any SDG and is not included in WBG CSC.
7	Extractive industries tax revenues in EITI implementing IDA countries as a percentage of GDP (%)					✓	Propose to drop indicator. Indicator is not linked to any SDG and is not included in WBG CSC.
8	Trade Logistics Performance Index (Average rating 1=low to 5=high)					✓	Propose to drop indicator. Indicator is not linked to any SDG and is not included in WBG CSC.
9		Number of IDA countries that have raised taxes/GDP above 15%			✓		New governance and institutions indicator

IDA17 RMS		IDA18 RMS	Unchanged	Changed	New	Dropped	Comment
10		Number of IDA countries that have improved scores under PEFA Pillar V (Predictability and Control in Budget Execution)			✓		New governance and institutions indicator
Sustainability and Resilience							
11	Change in wealth, including physical, human and natural capital (US\$ per capita)	Countries without wealth depletion [WBG CSC]		✓			Harmonized with WBG CSC.
12	IDA countries that have reported progress towards mainstreaming disaster risk management in their development policies and programs (No.)	Countries mainstreaming disaster risk management (%) [WBG CSC]		✓			Harmonized with WBG CSC
13	Exposure to PM2.5 concentrations (population weighted average (micrograms per cubic meter)	Population exposed to harmful air pollution (PM2.5) (%) [WBG CSC]		✓			Harmonized with WBG CSC
14	Deforestation rate (%)	Average annual deforestation change (%) [WBG CSC]		✓			Harmonized with WBG CSC
15	CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)		✓				
16	Share of population living in areas under water stress					✓	Propose to drop indicator. Indicator remains a placeholder due to substantial challenges in developing methodology and data availability. Indicator also a placeholder in WBG CSC and would be proposed to be dropped.
Inclusiveness							
17	Percentage of IDA countries where growth in average income of the bottom 40% is positive and greater than growth in average income of the population	Countries with growth concentrated in the bottom 40% (%) [WBG CSC]		✓			Harmonized with WBG CSC
18	Electrification rate (% population)	Proportion of population with access to electricity [SDG 7.1.1]		✓			Adopted SDG 7.1.1
19	Employment to population ratio - Women - Men					✓	Propose to drop indicator. The new indicator introduced “Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate” reflects the emphasis on more and better jobs for men and women under the gender strategy and for IDA18.

IDA17 RMS		IDA18 RMS	Unchanged	Changed	New	Dropped	Comment
20	Employment to population ratio in FCSs - Women - Men					✓	Same as above. New indicator will report data disaggregated by FCS.
21	Bank accounts (age 15+) (%) - Men - Women	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provided [SDG 8.10.2]		✓			Adopted SDG 8.10.2.
22		Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate			✓		New gender indicator
23	IDA countries without any discriminatory laws against women (No.)	Legal changes that increase gender parity over the past two years		✓			Harmonized with WBG CSC
24	Secondary gross completion rate - Girls completion rate (%)	Lower secondary gross completion rate (%) - Ratio of girls' to boys' completion rate (%)		✓			
25	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education (%)	Lower secondary enrollment rate (%) -Ratio of girls' to boys' enrollment rate (%)		✓			
26	Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Under-5 mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) [SDG 3.2.1]		✓			Adopted SDG 3.2.1
27	Malnutrition prevalence, height for age (% , children under 5)	Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age % [SDG 2.2.1]		✓			Adopted SDG 2.2.1
28	Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total births)	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel % [SDG 3.1.2]		✓			Adopted SDG 3.1.2
29	Prevalence of HIV/AIDS (% population ages 15-49)	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population (by age group, sex, and key populations) [SDG 3.3.1]		✓			Adopted SDG 3.3.1
30	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births [SDG 3.1.1]		✓			Adopted SDG 3.1.1
31	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)		✓				
32	Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	Contraceptive prevalence by modern methods (% of women ages 15-49)		✓			
33	Access to improved sanitation (% of population)		✓				
34	Access to an improved water source (% population)	Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services [SDG 6.1.1]		✓			Harmonized with WBG CSC
35	Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions (per 100 people)		✓				

IDA17 RMS		IDA18 RMS	Unchanged	Changed	New	Dropped	Comment
36		Number of refugees (millions)			✓		New FCV indicator
37		Number of internally displaced people (IDPs) (millions)			✓		New FCV indicator

Tier II – IDA-supported Results

IDA17 RMS	IDA18 RMS	Unchanged	Changed	New	Dropped	Comments
Growth						
1	Beneficiaries of agriculture and rural development projects (millions) - Female beneficiaries of rural and agricultural project (million)	Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology (millions)		✓		Indicator updated according to new CRI. Harmonized with WB CSC. Female beneficiaries will be reported under new indicator consistent with proposal to disaggregate all Tier II indicators by sex when possible and applicable.
2	Active microfinance loan accounts (millions) - Active microfinance loan accounts by women (millions)	Beneficiaries reached by financial services (millions)		✓		Indicator updated according to new CRI. Harmonized with WB CSC. Female beneficiaries will be reported under new indicator consistent with proposal to disaggregate all Tier II indicators by sex when possible and applicable.
3	Roads constructed or rehabilitated (km)		✓			CRI / WB CSC adopted RMS indicator
4	Area provided with irrigation and drainage services (ha)	Area provided with new/improved irrigation or drainage services (ha)		✓		Indicator updated according to new CRI. Harmonized with WB CSC.
5	Generation capacity of renewable energy constructed and rehabilitated (MW)	Generation capacity of energy constructed or rehabilitated (MW)		✓		Indicator updated according to new CRI. Harmonized with WB CSC.
6		Private investments catalyzed by WBG for IDA countries			✓	New indicator on jobs and economic transformation introduced. Harmonized with WB CSC.
Inclusiveness						
7	Teachers recruited and/or trained (millions)	Teachers recruited or trained (millions) [WB CSC]		✓		Indicator updated according to new CRI. Harmonized with WB CSC.
8	Children Immunized (millions)	Number of children immunized (millions)		✓		Indicator not in CSC
9	Pregnant women receiving antenatal care during a visit to a health provider (millions)	Number of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel (millions)		✓		Indicator not in CSC
10	People with access to a basic package of health, nutrition or population services	People who have received essential health, nutrition and population (HNP) services (millions) [WB CSC]		✓		Indicator updated according to new CRI. Harmonized with WB CSC.
11	Female beneficiaries covered by social safety net programs (millions)	Beneficiaries of social safety net programs (millions) [WB CSC]		✓		Indicator to be reported for female beneficiaries consistent with proposal to disaggregate all Tier II indicators by sex when possible and applicable. Harmonized with WB CSC.

IDA17 RMS		IDA18 RMS	Unchanged	Changed	New	Dropped	Comments
12	People with access to improved water sources (millions)	People provided with access to improved water sources (millions)		✓			Indicator updated according to new CRI. Harmonized with WB CSC.
13	People with access to improved sanitation facilities (millions)	People provided with access to improved sanitation services (millions)		✓			Indicator updated according to new CRI. Harmonized with WB CSC.
14	People in urban areas provided with access to improved urban services (millions)	People provided with improved urban living conditions (millions)		✓			Indicator updated according to new CRI. Harmonized with WB CSC.
15	People with access to electricity (millions)	People provided with new or improved electricity service (millions)		✓			Indicator updated according to new CRI. Harmonized with WB CSC.
16		Beneficiaries in IDA countries of WBG job-focused interventions (m)			✓		New indicator on jobs and economic transformation introduced according to new CRI. Harmonized with WB CSC.
Sustainability and Resilience							
17	Projected lifetime energy savings (MW/h)	Projected energy and fuel savings (MWh and MJ)		✓			Indicator updated according to new CRI. Harmonized with WB CSC.
18	Countries supported towards institutionalizing disaster risk reduction as a national priority with IDA support					✓	Propose to drop indicator both from RMS and WB CSC. Indicator requires high level of subjectivity to assess and quantify.
19		Net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions			✓		New climate mitigation indicator introduced according to new CRI. Harmonized with WB CSC.
20	Countries supported on strengthening national statistical systems (number), in FCS	Number of IDA countries that were provided statistical capacity building support by the WBG for the implementation of household surveys		✓			Harmonized with WB CSC.
21		Number of lending operations with civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS)			✓		New indicator introduced
22	Countries that strengthened tax policy and administration with IDA support (number)					✓	Propose to drop indicators. High level of subjectivity needed to assess indicator. Governance measures are by its very nature is not directly quantifiable nor aggregable.
23	Countries that strengthened public financial management with IDA support (number)					✓	Measurability is often subjective. Require an extensive review by senior staff to validate the data.
24		Number of countries with an increase in the number of registered taxpayers among IDA countries with substantial WB tax engagement			✓		New governance and institutions indicator introduced
25		Number of IDA countries that adopt or introduce improved functionality of e-procurement.			✓		New governance and institutions indicator introduced

Tier III Indicators – IDA Operational and Organizational Effectiveness

IDA17 RMS		IDA18 RMS	Unchanged	Changed	New	Dropped	Comment
Development Outcome Ratings							
1	Satisfactory Achievement of Development Outcomes - in Country Assistance Strategies Completion Reports (% , IEG ratings)	Satisfactory outcomes of IDA country strategies (% , IEG rating)		✓			Indicator moved from Tier II to Tier III to complement the additional set of indicators tracking IDA's efficiency and effectiveness.
2	Satisfactory Achievement of Development Outcomes - in IDA operations (% , IEG ratings) (as a share of commitments)	Satisfactory outcomes of IDA operations: – as a share of commitments (% , IEG ratings) – as share of operations (% , IEG ratings)		✓			Indicator moved from Tier II to Tier III to complement the additional set of indicators tracking IDA's efficiency and effectiveness. Indicator will report values of both percentage as share of commitments AND percentage as share of operations. Harmonized with WB CSC.
Client Feedback							
3	Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG effectiveness - WBG effectiveness (overall)	Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG effectiveness and impact on results [WB CSC]		✓			Indicator moved from Tier II to Tier III Harmonized with WB CSC
4	Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG effectiveness - Contribution of the WBG knowledge work and activities to development results	Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG knowledge [WBG CSC]		✓			Indicator moved from Tier II to Tier III Harmonized with WBG CSC
5	Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG effectiveness - Financial instruments meet the needs of a client					✓	Propose to drop indicator. Limited value and objectivity of indicator due to insufficient and uneven understanding of Bank's financial instruments. Indicator not in WB CSC
6	Client feedback on WBG on responsiveness and staff accessibility		✓				
7	Client feedback on WBG on collaboration with other donors		✓				Indicator not in WB CSC
Beneficiary Feedback							
8	Projects using beneficiary feedback (%)	Projects with beneficiary feedback indicator at design (%)		✓			Harmonized with WB CSC
Portfolio Performance							
9	Satisfactory Bank performance in IDA-financed operations -overall -at entry -during supervision		✓				
10	Satisfactory implementation of active operations	Satisfactory implementation progress of active operations		✓			Harmonized with WB CSC.

IDA17 RMS		IDA18 RMS	Unchanged	Changed	New	Dropped	Comment
11	Satisfactory performance of joint and complementary IDA/IFC projects in IDA countries	Share of CPFs in IDA countries that have at least one joint objectives in the results matrix (%) [WB CSC]		✓			Harmonized with WB CSC
12	Alignment with the Strategy - Stock of CS underpinned by a SCD (%) - Qualitative assessment of alignment of the country engagement with the corporate goals		✓		✓		A placeholder on IDA17 RMS and the WBCSC Composed of two indicators The second component of this indicator will also be included and reported during IDA18 (i.e. qualitative assessment of alignment of the country engagement with the corporate goals)
13	Disbursement ratio for project financing projects (%)	Disbursement ratio (%) [WB CSC]		✓			Harmonized with WB CSC.
14	Operations that draw lessons for design from impact or other evaluations (%)	Operations design drawing lessons from evaluative approaches (%) [WB CSC]		✓			Harmonized with WB CSC.
15	Quality of M&E in IDA-financed operations (% IDA commit, IEG ratings)		✓				Not in WB CSC
16	Time from Project Concept Note to the first disbursement project financing (months)		✓				
17	Average project implementation support costs (US\$)		✓				
18	Use of country public financial management and procurement systems (%)					✓	Propose to drop indicator. The indicator measures all bank flows, not only IDA; Data is only available every second year. 1Availability of data / likelihood of indicator being measured after 2015/16 is uncertain.
19	IDA \$ commitments dedicated to impact evaluation, other evidence-based approaches and statistical capacity (US\$)	Number of impact evaluations supported by the World Bank in IDA countries		✓			Indicator not in WB CSC
Financial Sustainability							
20	IDA Budget Sustainability Anchor (%)		✓				Indicator was a placeholder for IDA17 RMS. It was introduced in October 2014.
21	Gross expenditure reduction (US\$ millions)					✓	Propose to drop indicator. Expenditure Review (also included in WBG CSC) will be finalized at end FY18, after which indicator would be redundant.
22	Expense to business revenue ratio (%)					✓	Propose to drop indicator. This indicator was introduced in the IDA17 RMS as a measure of cost efficiency for IDA. However, this indicator represents the World Bank (IBRD plus IDA) measure as is not feasible to disaggregate exclusively for IDA. It is therefore recommended to maintain the indicator "IDA Budget Sustainability

IDA17 RMS		IDA18 RMS	Unchanged	Changed	New	Dropped	Comment
							Anchor” (No. 21 in this table) as a key measure of organizational and operational efficiency and cost effectiveness of IDA.
23	Support cost ratio (%)		✓				
Implementation of Special Themes							
24	IDA operations that integrate gender into analysis, design and monitoring	Percentage of IDA-supported operations that undertake analysis to identify project-relevant gaps between males and females		✓			
25	For projects with gender monitoring in project design, the percentage of which report on such indicators during implementation	Percentage of IDA-supported projects that demonstrate a results chain by linking gender gaps identified in analysis to specific actions that are tracked in the results framework		✓			
26	IDA operations with Core Sector Indicators that can be gender-disaggregated that report such data (% of IDA)					✓	Propose to drop indicator. Indicator not relevant due to CSI reform / new CRIs to be adopted
27		Percentage of IDA-supported operations reporting gender results at completion (%)			✓		New gender indicator introduced
28		Number of IDA-supported operations that address and respond to gender-based violence (GBV)			✓		New gender indicator introduced
29		World Bank presence on the ground in FCS			✓		New indicator on FCV.
30	IDA operations with climate change co-benefits implementing agreed climate actions (US\$ billions)	IDA-supported operations with climate change co-benefits (number of projects)		✓			Harmonized with WB CSC.
31	Completed ESW and non-lending TA that address climate change issues (number)	Completed Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) products that address climate change issues (number)		✓			Not in WB CSC.
32	IDA \$ commitments with climate change co-benefits (US\$ billion)		✓				Harmonized with WB CSC
33	IDA \$ commitments with disaster risk management co-benefits (US\$ billions)		✓				

IDA17 RMS		IDA18 RMS	Unchanged	Changed	New	Dropped	Comment
34	Private Capital Mobilized by WBG in IDA countries (US\$ m)	Private capital mobilized by WBG operations/transactions in IDA countries (US\$ m)		✓			Indicator moved from Tier II to Tier III. Harmonized with WB CSC.
35		Private ca-financing generated by WBG-supported operations /transactions in IDA countries			✓		New indicator on jobs and economic transformation introduced. Harmonized with WB CSC.