



ADJUSTMENTS TO IDA19

Development Finance Corporate IDA and IBRD (DFCII)

June 08, 2021

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Fiscal Year (FY) = July 1 to June 30
Calendar Year (CY) = January 1 to December 31

CRW	Crisis Response Window	PRA	Prevention and Resilience Allocation
ERF	Early Response Financing	PSW	Private Sector Window
FCS	Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations	RECA	Remaining Engaged during Conflict Allocation
FCV	Fragility Conflict and Violence	RMS	Results Measurement System
HCI	Human Capital Index	SDFP	Sustainable Development Finance Policy
IDA	International Development Association	SUW	Scale-up Window
IFF	Illicit Financial Flows	TAA	Turn Around Allocation
PBA	Performance-Based Allocation	WBG	World Bank Group
PPA	Policy and Performance Action	WHR	Window for Host Communities and Refugees

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. **In a time of crisis, the International Development Association (IDA) is delivering the much-needed support to the world’s poorest countries efforts to respond to the crisis and rebuild greener, more inclusive and resilient economies.** Since the onset of the COVID-19 crisis, IDA has applied all tools in its toolkit to significantly scale up support, serving all clients and targeting resources to those most in need. IDA has delivered \$39 billion in the last 12 months (between April 2020 – March 2021), almost half of which was financing for COVID-19 crisis response. IDA resources have benefited in particular those countries that are hardest hit by the crisis.

2. **IDA Deputies and Borrower Representatives (Participants)¹ recognize the urgent need to increase financing to IDA clients as they respond to and recover from the crisis.** On February 8, 2021, Participants reached consensus on increasing financial support to IDA countries in FY22 and FY23 by frontloading of IDA19 resources from FY23 to FY22, and truncating the IDA19 implementation period from three to two years. This requires adjustments to IDA19 financing and policy framework.

3. **At the IDA19 Implementation Review meeting on April 14-15, 2021, Participants welcomed the strong progress on the majority of IDA19 Policy Commitments, appreciated IDA’s strong support for countries’ response to the COVID-19 crisis and noted the strong demand for IDA resources in FY22.** Participants discussed the implementation of the IDA19 Special Themes, assessed progress towards IDA19 policy commitments, and considered proposals for IDA19 course corrections.² They also considered adjustments to the IDA19 financing framework in light of the shortened IDA19 timeframe.

4. **This paper summarizes the discussions held by Participants in the April 14-15, 2021 meeting and requests the Executive Board of Directors approval of the following IDA19 adjustments:³** (i) the IDA19 implementation period from three to two years; (ii) the IDA19 financing envelope from \$82 billion to \$71 billion and carry-over \$11 billion to IDA20; (iii) the country and window allocations; (iv) the Sustainable Development Finance Policy (SDFP) set-aside mechanism; and (vi) the IDA Policy Commitments and Results Measurement System (RMS) indicators, following the shortening of IDA19 duration to two years.

¹ In the IDA context, Participants refer to those participating in IDA replenishment meetings, specifically IDA Deputies and Borrower Representatives.

² See the [Co-Chairs’ Summary of the Meetings](#).

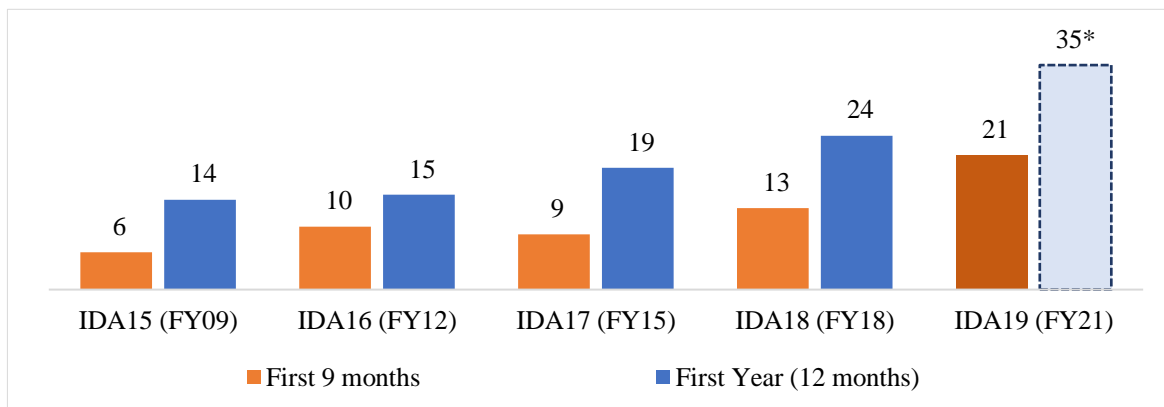
³ See World Bank, “*IDA19 Implementation and Adjustments*” (Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group, 2021), World Bank, “*IDA19: Implementation of Policy Commitments and Results Update*” (Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group, 2021), and World Bank, “*IDA19 Implementation and Adjustments*” (Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group, 2021), and World Bank, “*IDA’s SDFP: Proposed Adjustment of the Set-Aside Mechanism*” (Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group, 2021).

II. ADJUSTMENTS TO IDA19 FRAMEWORK

A. Utilization of IDA19 Resources in FY21 and Demand for FY22

5. **In the first three quarters of IDA19, commitments stand at \$21.1 billion, which is 66 percent higher than the same period in IDA18 (see Figure 2.1), driven by heightened demand for concessional resources by IDA countries affected by the crisis.**⁴ This is higher than any previous first full year of commitments and represents almost 90 percent of the first full year of IDA18 commitments. The increase was underpinned by strong demand from IDA countries for concessional resources in the face of crisis, as well as timely and scaled-up response to these needs enabled by the frontloading of IDA19 resources into FY21.⁵ IDA19 windows are seeing strong demand and delivering on key IDA19 priorities. Commitments through the IDA19 windows including the Private Sector Window (PSW) reached \$2.9 billion by end-Q3 FY21, representing 14 percent of the total envelope for windows over the 3-year period, which is 52 percent higher compared to the same period in IDA18.

Figure 2.1. Historical IDA Commitments in the First Year of each Cycle (\$ billion)



Source: World Bank staff estimates.

6. **Country demand for IDA financing in FY22 is strong, with Management expecting it to be well above the proposed financing envelope of \$35 billion.** IDA countries in all six IDA regions have expressed heightened demand for programmable resources through FY22 and full utilization of the frontloaded two-year IDA19 envelope of \$70 billion (excluding the PSW). Figure 2.2 summarizes these demands, which total around \$83 billion for active IDA countries in IDA19, consisting of actuals to date (end-Q3 FY21), existing pipeline operations that are in preparation, and additional demand for operations under discussion with client countries.⁶ Demand for core funding for country programs (i.e., Performance-Based Allocation [PBA]) represents more than

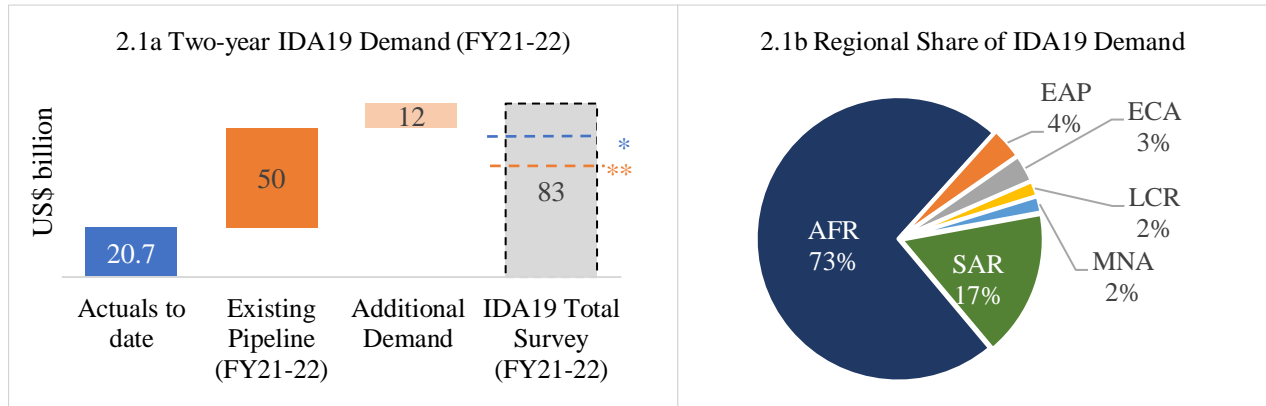
⁴ Overall IDA19 commitments here include operations approved under the PSW. However, IDA19 operational delivery reporting below excludes these allocations, as PSW operations are implemented by IFC and MIGA.

⁵ See *IDA19 Windows in IDA19 Implementation and Adjustments*; IDA/SecM2021-0103, March 30, 2021.

⁶ The bottom-up assessments in this paper reflect pipeline projects planned by country teams in the remaining FY21 and FY22, and additional demand that is being developed into the pipeline (as of late-February 2021). Pipeline projects are tentative in nature and subject to change through formal reviews and client consultations. Ordinarily, the IDA pipeline is over-programmed to accommodate changing circumstances and potential slippages.

83 percent of this amount, which is higher than the original IDA19’s share of 75 percent, reflecting elevated demands for continued COVID-19 response and the non-crisis investments that have been postponed to accommodate crisis response.

Figure 2.2. Demand for IDA19 Resources (\$ billion)



Notes: * Proposed 2-year IDA19 envelope of \$70 billion, excluding the PSW. This reflects \$12.5 billion frontloading in FY22 from FY23 resources. ** \$57.5 billion referring to the original IDA19 plan for the first two year under the 3-year IDA19 envelope.

B. Adjustments to Financing and Allocation Framework⁷

7. **In recognition of the heightened financing needs of IDA countries because of the COVID-19 pandemic, IDA Participants agreed to shorten the IDA19 period.** This means that the IDA19 implementation period will be truncated from three to two years (FY21-22), and frontloading part of IDA19 FY23 resources into FY22.⁸ This necessitates adjustments to the IDA19 policy and financing framework to address client needs. The following sections detail these adjustments.

i. Frontloading of \$12.5 billion

8. **Frontloading resources into FY22 is vital for making additional resources available to IDA countries to respond to and recover from the crisis.** This includes supporting COVID-19 vaccination, protecting debt sustainability, and preventing further erosion of development gains. Management proposes to make available \$35 billion to IDA countries in FY22 (i.e., \$22.5 billion of FY22 resources originally projected, plus an additional \$12.5 billion of frontloaded resources from FY23). As endorsed by IDA Participants at the IDA19 meeting on April 14-15, 2021, these additional resources will be provided as two different PBA top-ups. First, 60 percent of frontloaded resources (\$7.5 billion) will be allocated to active countries and provided proportionally to their PBA envelope (including FCV top-up if approved). The remaining \$5 billion would be an enhanced PBA top-up that is also available to all IDA clients, but the amounts are differentiated to facilitate targeting for the hardest hit countries.⁹ The allocation framework for

⁷ See World Bank, “IDA19 Implementation and Adjustments” (Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group, 2021).

⁸ See earlier IDA Paper, “Financing Options for IDA Countries”, January 2021.

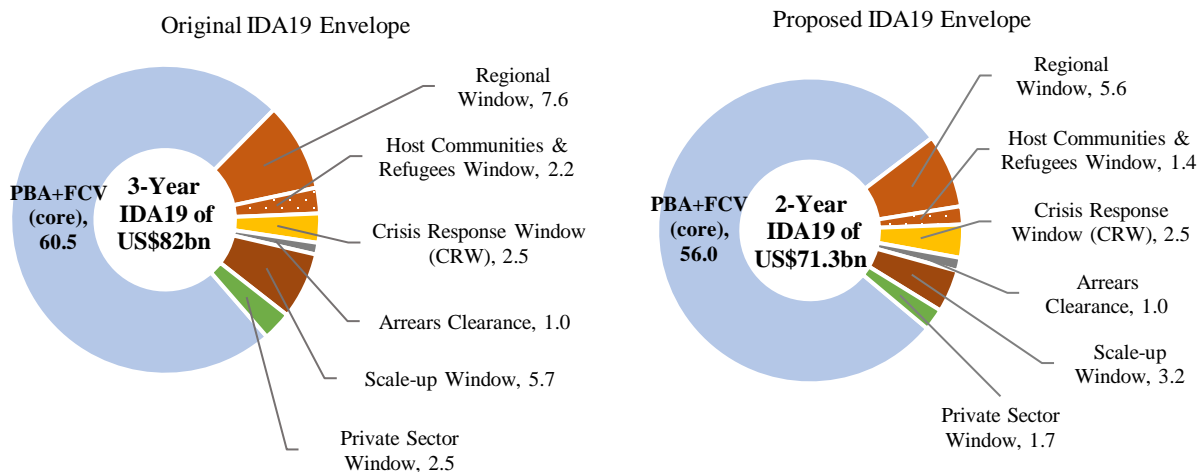
⁹ See Note on the Proposed “Enhanced PBA Top-Up” (Replacing COVID-19 CRW) For FY22, April 12, 2021.

the enhanced PBA top-up is described in Annex 1. For FY22, Management proposes that this additional \$12.5 billion be provided on standard IDA financing terms.

ii. Adjustments to IDA19 Windows

9. **The shortened IDA19 cycle necessitates adjustments to the sizing of IDA19 windows in FY22.** Demand for the regular Crisis Response Window (CRW) is strong, and Management proposes to maintain the CRW envelope at \$2.5 billion despite the shortened period, and within the CRW to increase the ceiling for Early Response Financing (ERF) from \$0.5 billion to \$1 billion, especially in light of rising food insecurity. Management further proposes to continue exceptional access to the CRW for *Mongolia* and *Moldova*¹⁰ in FY22, with amounts similar to those of FY21¹¹ (i.e., new CRW allocations of \$63.2 million and \$50.7 million for *Moldova* and *Mongolia* respectively). This exceptional CRW access will cease at the end of IDA19. Demand for the Regional Window is also strong in support of key elements of the IDA19 policy package. Demand for the PSW is on track and continues to seize opportunities for private investment in the toughest markets. Demand for the Window for Host Communities and Refugees (WHR) and Scale-up Window (SUW) is more modest but is expected to rebound in IDA20. Management proposes to continue to make available in FY22 the remaining balance of the COVID-19 grant sub-window within the WHR, including to enable eligible countries to finance the acquisition and delivery of vaccines for refugee communities, given that the COVID-19 crisis is still unfolding.¹² Management proposes to resize the IDA19 windows accordingly (see Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3. Adjustments in Volume to Reflect the Shortening of the IDA19 Cycle
(\$ billion)



¹⁰ Moldova and Mongolia graduated from IDA at the end of the IDA18 period. The October 2020 IMF WEO estimates show that Moldova and Mongolia's GDP growth in 2020 is projected to decline by 8.1 and 7.1 percentage-points respectively. Moldova is contending with the compounding impacts of COVID-19 and droughts. In Mongolia, elevated financing needs have led to public debt sustainability concerns.

¹¹ See *Update on IDA Contribution to COVID-19 Pandemic Response*, April 24, 2020, IDA/R2020-0141.

¹² This may include WHR co-financing to vaccine operations in WHR-eligible countries under the Global COVID-19 MPA to support the acquisition and delivery of vaccines to refugees, in circumstances where governments have adopted a policy of ensuring equal access to vaccines.

10. **Management will closely monitor window utilization and update IDA Participants in FY22.** The truncated IDA19 timeframe increases rigidity around window utilization, given that unutilized window balances at end-FY22 do not carry over to the respective windows in IDA20. At the same time though, heightened uncertainties surrounding COVID-19 will affect the FY22 window pipeline in ways that are difficult to fully foresee. Management will monitor window pipelines very closely through FY22. Typically, a final round of reallocations is made in the last year of an IDA cycle, and Management expects to propose this in Q2 FY22, if needed.

11. **The size of the Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV) Envelope will also be adjusted.** The FCV Envelope was originally estimated at around \$7.5 billion over three years. Management estimates the size of the FCV Envelope over the two-year IDA19 cycle at around \$6.3 billion, including the proportional top-ups through the PBA¹³.

12. **Together, these proposals will make \$71 billion available to IDA countries in IDA19, with a carry-over of around \$11 billion to IDA20.** Management proposes to make \$71 billion available to IDA countries in IDA19, of a total IDA19 commitment authority of \$82 billion, all on standard IDA terms. Therefore, Management expects that around \$11 billion, including from the PSW, will be available at the end of the IDA19 cycle to be carried over to IDA20, subject to the outcome of the IDA20 replenishment discussions.

C. **Proposed Amendment to the SDFP¹⁴**

13. **The SDFP was designed for a three-year IDA cycle agreement, and the consensus to shorten the IDA19 cycle therefore necessitates some adjustments** Management proposes to make the SDFP set-aside and discount mechanism replenishment neutral, running continuously across IDA cycles, while maintaining the incentive structure that underpin the implementation of the Policy and Performance Actions (PPAs). A replenishment cycle-neutral set-aside mechanism implies that under the proposed new framework, unsatisfactory implementation of PPAs in any particular FY would generate a set-aside, which can be recovered in the following FY if the PPA is satisfactorily implemented, regardless of when in the IDA cycle the set-aside happens.

D. **Graduation at the end of IDA19¹⁵**

14. **Participants endorsed Management's recommendation to not graduate any country at the end of IDA19.** Given the additional headwinds created by the ongoing COVID-19 crisis, the pandemic has resulted in significant output contractions and increased poverty levels across IDA's blend countries. Management analysis shows that the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has delayed countries' transition from IDA financing to IBRD-only financing and as a result,

¹³ The FCV Envelope has national top-up caps for each allocation for the IDA19 cycle, so for consistency purposes Management also adjusts these to reflect the shorter IDA cycle. National top-up caps will be \$600 million for the PRA, \$1.1 billion for the TAA and \$250 million for the RECA.

¹⁴ See *IDA's Sustainable Development Finance Policy Proposed Adjustment of the Set-Aside Mechanism*; IDA/SecM2021-0100, March 29, 2021.

¹⁵ See *"IDA19 Mid-Term Review: Graduation Prospects for IDA Countries"* (Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group, 2021).

Management recommends that no IDA-eligible country be considered for graduation at the end of IDA19.






E. Proposed Adjustments to IDA19 Policy Commitments and RMS

15. **Management assesses that all the IDA19 Policy Commitments would be on track to be achieved during the three-year timeframe, but considering the compressed IDA19 timeframe, some adjustments are proposed.** In some instances, Management’s efforts to accelerate progress on the policy commitments have been challenged by travel restrictions, shifts in client priorities, and redirection of resources to finance emergency responses to COVID-19. This is the case for certain Policy Commitments related to investments in infrastructure and agriculture, where there has been some reprioritization of countries’ IDA pipelines toward COVID-19 support and to address the economic and food crisis, which has resulted in the postponement of projects in other sectors.¹⁶ There are also some Policy Commitments where there has been good progress on developing project pipelines, but where the Board-approved investments may not materialize before FY22 and FY23. It may not be possible to reach the original three-year target within two years in such cases, especially for those measuring absolute progress on specific projects. There are also several policy commitments that have become even more pertinent in the current climate and have benefited from enhanced client demand and the repurposing of country portfolios as part of the COVID-19 emergency response. As a result, expected targets for policy commitments related to adaptive social protection and implementation of pandemic preparedness were adjusted upwards.

16. **Management remains ambitious and steadfastly committed to continue making progress on these critical priorities and, building on the work that has started in IDA19, to ensure that sustainable results are achieved beyond the current IDA cycle.** Management will continue to closely monitor progress made in the implementation of all Policy Commitments and will continue striving towards achieving the original three-year targets, including those on (i) women’s empowerment and access to health services, (ii) social sector service delivery in fragile and conflict affected states, (iii) illicit financial flows, and (iv) renewable energy, including battery storage. Meanwhile, in light of shifts in client demand, the shortened IDA19 period, and the need to soon consider IDA20 Policy Commitments based on the IDA19 targets, Management proposes some adjustments to the original three-year targets (see Table 2.1). Annex 3 includes a detailed overview of all IDA19 Policy Commitments and proposed adjustments.

¹⁶ See World Bank, “*The Financing Needs in IDA Countries*” (Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group, 2020).

Table 2. 1. Adjustment to IDA19 Policy Commitments

IDA19 Special Themes	Number of IDA19 Policy Commitments	Target adjusted due to COVID-19 related portfolio shifts and shorter IDA19 cycle ¹⁷
 Jobs and Economic Transformation	13	3
 Gender and Development	6	2
 Climate Change	7	3
 Fragility, Conflict and Violence	6	3
 Governance and Institutions	12	5

17. Management further proposes to adjust certain indicators in the RMS to account for the compressed IDA19 implementation cycle and COVID-related portfolio shifts.¹⁸ Six Tier 2 indicators in the IDA19 RMS that are tracking results in sectors hit hard by the COVID-19 crisis (infrastructure, agriculture) have made less progress than originally expected. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and the compressed IDA19 implementation cycle, Management proposes that targets for these indicators be adjusted while maintaining a high level of ambition. Other indicators (8 in Tier 2, and 1 in Tier 3) are on track but Management proposes that targets be adjusted proportionally to the shorter IDA19 cycle (see Table 2.2 and Annex 4).

Table 2. 2. Adjustments to IDA19 RMS Indicators

Tier / Indicator Category	Number of Indicators (with targets) ⁱ	No target adjustment	On track but target adjusted proportionally to shorter IDA19 cycle	Target adjusted due to COVID-related portfolio shifts and shorter IDA19 cycle
Tier 2: IDA-supported Development Results				
<i>Growth</i>	7	1	2	4
<i>Human Capital</i>	6	1	4	1
<i>Resilience and Sustainability</i>	2	1	-	1
<i>Institutional Capacity</i>	3	1	2	-
Tier 3: IDA Organizational & Operational Effectiveness				
<i>Development Outcome Ratings</i>	4	4	-	-
<i>Performance & Quality</i>	4	4	-	-
<i>Operational Eff. & Responsiveness</i>	4	4	-	-
<i>Financial & Budget Sustainability</i>	1	1	-	-
<i>IDA Special Themes & Cross-Cutting Issues</i>	7	6	1	-

ⁱ Two indicators in Tier 2 and six indicators in Tier 3 have no targets/performance standards established for IDA19.

¹⁷ This includes upwards adjustment of targets for two PCs, *Climate Change Commitment on programs that incorporate Adaptive Social Protection (ASP)*: adjust expected target upward from 25 to 35 countries; and *Governance and Institutions Commitment on pandemic preparedness plans*: adjust expected target upward from 25 to 35 countries, where demand increased as a result of countries' emergency response programs.

¹⁸ See *IDA19 Implementation of Policy Commitments and Results Update*; IDA/SecM2021-0098, March 29, 2021.

III. DECISIONS FOR APPROVAL BY EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

18. Following the endorsement of IDA Participants on April 14-15, 2021, Executive Directors are asked to approve the (i) adjustments to the IDA19 financing and allocation framework; (ii) reallocations and carry-over of resources to IDA20; (iii) adjustment to the SDFP set-aside mechanism; and (iv) adjustments to the IDA Policy Commitments and results indicators. These adjustments will support client countries in meeting the challenges to respond to and recover from the crisis. The specific adjustments for approval are set out in paragraphs 19-24 below.

19. Endorse and recommend the shortening of the IDA19 implementation period from three to two years and adjustment of the IDA19 financing envelope from \$82 billion to \$71 billion, with a potential carry-over of \$11 billion to IDA20, subject to the outcome of the IDA20 replenishment discussions.

20. Frontload \$12.5 billion from FY23 to FY22 on standard IDA terms, and implement the proposed allocation framework for FY22 with 60 percent (\$7.5 billion) to be allocated as a basic PBA top-up and 40 percent (\$5 billion) as an enhanced PBA top-up to channel more funds to the countries hit harder by the crisis with allocation framework as described in Annex 1.

21. Adjust the FCV top-up caps to \$600 million for the Prevention and Resilience Allocation (PRA), \$1.1 billion for the Turn Around Allocation (TAA) and \$250 million for the Remaining Engaged during Conflict Allocation (RECA).

22. Adjust the IDA19 windows as follows:

- a. **CRW:** Maintain the regular CRW size at \$2.5 billion, increase its ERF ceiling to \$1 billion, and provide IDA18 graduates *Mongolia* and *Moldova*¹⁹ with continued exceptional CRW access in FY22 similar to FY21 amounts.
- b. **Regional Window:** Resize the window at \$5.6 billion.
- c. **WHR:** Resize the window at \$1.4 billion and continue to make available in FY22 the remaining balance of the COVID-19 grant sub-window, including to enable eligible countries to finance the acquisition and delivery of vaccines for refugee communities.²⁰
- d. **SUW:** Resize the window at \$3.2 billion.
- e. **PSW** Reduce its original size to \$1.7 billion.

¹⁹ See footnote 11.

²⁰ This may include WHR co-financing to vaccine operations in WHR-eligible countries under the Global COVID-19 MPA to support the acquisition and delivery of vaccines to refugees, in circumstances where governments have adopted a policy of ensuring equal access to vaccines.

23. Revise the SDFP set-aside mechanism by making it replenishment cycle-neutral, running continuously across cycles rather than coming to a hard stop at the end of each cycle.

24. Adjust some targets for the IDA19 Policy Commitments and RMS indicators considering the shortened IDA19 implementation period and the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on IDA operations, noting that original targets for the majority of Policy Commitments are projected to be met or exceeded by the end of FY22:

a. On Jobs and Economic Transformation:

- i. Commitment on agribusiness: adjust expected target from 66 percent to 58 percent.
- ii. Commitment on broadband penetration: adjust expected target from 25 to 18 countries.
- iii. Commitment on skills and employability: adjust expected target from 15 to 10 countries, including eight of those among the 30 countries with lowest Human Capital Index (HCI) scores.

b. On Gender and Development:

- i. Commitment on women's empowerment through access to quality reproductive, adolescent, and primary health care: revise target from 15 to 10 low HCI countries.
- ii. Commitment on digital skills development in support of women's higher productivity jobs, including online work: revise target from 60 percent to 50 percent.

c. On Climate Change:

- i. Commitment on climate-related results indicator: adjust expected target from 100 percent to 90 percent.
- ii. Commitment on programs that incorporate Adaptive Social Protection (ASP): adjust expected target upward from 25 to 35 countries.
- iii. Commitment on renewable energy and battery storage: adjust expected target for renewable energy from 10GW to 5GW and the target for battery storage from 5GWh to 2GWh.

d. On Fragility, Conflict and Violence:

- i. Commitment on gender and disability in social sector service delivery: adjust expected target from 20 to 10 countries.

- ii. Commitment on field-appropriate digital tools: adjust expected target from 50 to 33 percent (i.e., 16 to 11 countries).
- iii. Commitment on deploying staff to IDA Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations (FCS) and nearby locations: adjust expected target from 150 to 100.

e. **On Governance and Institutions:**

- i. Commitment on GovTech solutions: adjust expected target from 12 to 8.
- ii. Commitment on pandemic preparedness plans: adjust expected target upward from 25 to 35 countries.
- iii. Commitment on illicit financial flows (IFF): adjust expected target of five IFF assessments to two and the target for policy support from 20 to 12.
- iv. Commitment on e-Procurement and procurement data analytics: adjust expected target from 50 percent to 40 percent.
- v. Commitment on multi-stakeholder platforms: adjust expected target from 50 percent to 40 percent.

f. **On RMS:**

(a) *Tier 2 indicator*

- i. Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology (No. of people in million): adjust expected value to 2.75 - 3.30 million.
- ii. Area provided with new/improved irrigation or drainage services (ha): adjust expected value to 0.825 - 1.045 million ha.
- iii. People provided with new or improved electricity service (No. people in million): adjust expected value to 15 - 25 million.
- iv. Generation capacity of renewable energy (GW): adjust expected value to 4-6 GW.
- v. Number of people with enhanced access to transportation services (No. people in million): adjust expected value to 45-50 million.
- vi. Beneficiaries of social safety net programs (No. of millions of people): adjust upward the expected value to 30-50 million
- vii. Number of people provided with enhanced access to broadband internet (No. of people in million): adjust expected value to 35-40 million.

- viii. People who have received essential health, nutrition, and population services (No. of people in million): adjust expected value to 113-220 million including the following sub-indicators: (a) children immunized: 30-75 m; (b) women and children who have received basic nutrition services: 75-125 m; (c) number of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel: 8-20 m).
 - ix. Number of large-scale assessments completed at primary or secondary level (Number of assessments): adjust expected value to 20-30 assessments.
 - x. People provided with access to improved water sources (No. of people in million): adjust expected value to 12-23 million.
 - xi. People provided with access to improved sanitation services (No. of people in million): adjust expected value to 7-13 million.
 - xii. People provided with improved urban living conditions (No. of people of million): adjust expected value to 10-12 million.
 - xiii. Projected energy or fuel savings (Megajoules): Adjust expected value to 2.0 - 2.5e9 MJ.
 - xiv. Countries supported towards institutionalizing disaster risk reduction as a national priority with IDA support (No. of countries): adjust upward the expected value to 30-45 countries.
 - xv. Number of IDA countries that were provided statistical capacity building support by the WBG for the implementation of household surveys (No. of countries): adjust expected value to 55 countries.
 - xvi. Number of IDA FCS supported in building capacity to use field-appropriate digital tools for collection and analysis of geo-tagged data, and apply this technology to enhance project implementation and coordination (No. of countries) (FCV PC#5): Adjust expected value to 11 countries.
- (b) *Tier 3 indicator*
- i. Number of countries supported by IDA to take IFF-related actions (as per G&I PC#8): Adjust expected value to 12 countries.

Annex 1. Allocation Framework for the FY22 “Enhanced PBA Top-Up”

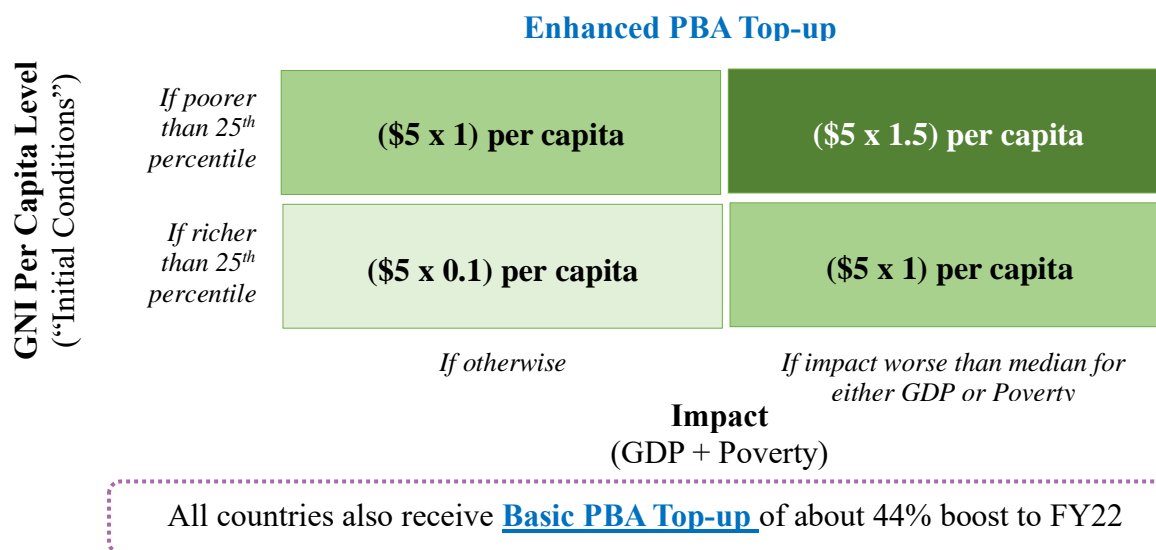
A. Objective

1. This Annex sets out the allocation framework for the **Enhanced PBA Top-up** described in the main text.

B. Allocation Framework for Enhanced PBA Top-Up

2. The framework allocates the \$5 billion for the Enhanced PBA Top-up among all active IDA-eligible countries according to (i) crisis impact (the delta) on two indicators—GDP and poverty; and (ii) initial conditions as proxied by 2020 GNI per capita (Figure 1). To facilitate targeting, the GNI per capita threshold on the y-axis is set at the 25th percentile (i.e., capturing the poorest quartile of IDA countries). The GDP and poverty impacts are combined under the x-axis. Countries in the bottom-left face the least impacts and have better initial conditions, so they are assigned the lowest coefficient (i.e., “\$5 per capita x 0.1”). The *coefficient* is progressively scaled up by quadrant, with countries in the top-right quadrant getting the most.

Figure A1. 1. Overview of Allocation Framework for Enhanced PBA Top-up



3. Further parameters in the allocation framework are as follows.

- a. *Per capita allocation*: This is set at \$5 per capita.
- b. *Cap*: A country cap of \$200 million applies, to keep the overall size at \$5 billion.
- c. *Floor*: The country floor is set at \$15 million, thus ensuring that small states are not penalized by low population levels.

- d. *Scale-up Coefficient*: For the bottom-left quadrant, a low coefficient of 0.1 is assigned to:
(i) reflect that these countries are least-hit and have better initial conditions; and (ii) maintain the overall size of the enhanced PBA top-up at \$5 billion. The coefficient increases by quadrant.


- e. *Targeting*: Figure 1 facilitates targeting by allocating a higher per capita amount to those in top-right quadrant, as these countries face worse impacts and have poorer initial conditions.

Annex 2. Proposed Allocations for a 2-Year IDA19 Cycle

in \$ billions	Original IDA19 (3-Year)	Revised IDA19 (2-Year)			
		Adjustments	Frontloading	Final IDA19	% of Original
	A	B	C	D=A+B+C	E= D/A
1. Concessional	73.8	-19.9	12.5	66.4	90
I. IDA Country Allocations	60.5	-17.0	12.5	56.0	93
<i>of which FCV Envelope*</i>	7.5	-2.1	0.9	6.3	84
II. IDA Concessional Windows	13.3	-2.9	0.0	10.4	78
Regional & Public Goods Envelope					
<i>Regional Window</i>	7.6	-2.0	0.0	5.6	73
<i>Host Communities & Refugees Window</i>	2.2	-0.8	0.0	1.4	62
Crisis Response Window (CRW)	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	100
Arrears Clearance	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100
2. Scale-up Window	5.7	-2.5	0.0	3.2	56
3. Private Sector Window	2.5	-0.8	0.0	1.7	67
Total	82.0	-23.2	12.5	71.3	87

* Indicative amounts. Actual amounts are subject to change based on actual applications.

Annex 3. Update on IDA19 Policy Commitments and Proposed Adjustments

 JOBS AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION			
Policy commitment	Target	Status	Proposed adjustments
<p>1. The World Bank Group (WBG) will undertake interventions in 10-15 countries to help them address bottlenecks in sectors with high potential for private-sector led job creation and economic transformation, which will be country specific and could include sectors such as agribusiness, manufacturing, and others. Proposed WBG actions will be grounded in diagnostics, such as the Country Private Sector Diagnostics findings and jobs diagnostics and selected in agreement with country authorities.</p>	10-15	Possible to meet original three-year target by FY22. In light of the compressed timetable for IDA19, the number of interventions is likely to meet the lower end of the target range.	No proposed adjustments.
<p>2. At least 66 percent of agriculture and agribusiness projects in IDA countries include support for participation in value chains with high potential for growth and jobs creation, through connecting producers to markets, technical assistance for meeting international standards and regulations, adoption of modern technology, supporting logistics and reducing trade costs.</p>	66 percent	Delivery to date has been slightly more modest, as the COVID-19 related food security operations combined with the locust responses has shifted some of the portfolio to meet immediate food needs.	Adjust expected target from 66 percent to 58 percent.



JOBS AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

Policy commitment	Target	Status	Proposed adjustments
<p>3. IDA will support at least 15 IDA countries to develop their primary and secondary cities through an integrated package of support to deliver sustainable, inclusive and productive cities with a focus on JET, including through climate-smart development, strengthening urban land management, and development of enabling infrastructure for job creation.</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>On track, with five projects already approved and/or being implemented. Due to some shifts in client demand as a result of COVID-19, it may not be possible to fully meet the agreed three-year target by FY22. This notwithstanding, no adjustments are proposed.</p>	<p>No proposed adjustments</p>
<p>4. IDA will support 10 IDA countries in the development and modernization of regional infrastructure (e.g., power, transportation) and cross-border policy reforms with high potential for export promotion, increased productivity, and labor mobility.</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>Possible to meet original three-year target by FY22. Management has increased support to address remote preparation challenges, slowdown, or shortages of supply/consultant support during implementation, especially when it comes to delivering and/or constructing critical infrastructure.</p>	<p>No proposed adjustments.</p>
<p>5. To help close the digital infrastructure gap, IDA will support 25 IDA countries to double their broadband penetration (16 on the African continent), including eight in landlocked countries, by 2023.</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>On track to meet original target, with three projects delivered and a healthy pipeline. However, due to the shortened IDA19 timeframe, the expected target needs to be revised.</p>	<p>Adjust expected target proportionally from 25 to 18 countries, and proportional adjustment of projects in Africa and landlocked countries.</p>



JOBS AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

Policy commitment	Target	Status	Proposed adjustments
6. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) will aim to increase the share of its commitments in FCS-IDA17 & LIC-IDA17 countries, ²¹ reaching 10-15 percent of its own-account commitments on average during the IDA19 cycle. Such commitment is conditional on the approval of the IFC's resolutions for the capital increase and on having a significant portion of the new shares offered to shareholders being subscribed to.	10-15 percent	Possible to meet original three-year target by FY22. There have been some challenges to connect with private sector actors in IDA countries, and particularly in IDA FCS, due to travel restrictions and limited connectivity. The share of commitments in FCS-IDA17 & LIC-IDA17 countries during the IDA19 period is expected to be in the lower range of the target.	No proposed adjustments.
7. 50 percent of entrepreneurship and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) projects will incorporate digital financial services and/or digital entrepreneurship elements – and ensure they address particular constraints facing women and people with disabilities.	50 percent	Possible to meet original three-year target by FY22. Implementation remains on track despite the COVID-19 crisis and digital components are being included in more projects. This also offers additional opportunities to address some of the constraints facing persons with disabilities. The gender inclusion dimension remains strong.	No proposed adjustments.
8. IDA will support at least 15 IDA countries, including at least 12 of those among the 30 with the lowest	15	On track to meet original target, but adjustments to the original target are needed considering the shortened IDA19 timeframe. Implementation has	Adjust expected target proportionally to 10 countries, including 8 of

²¹ LIC-IDA17: Countries that are classified as low-income countries (LIC) as of July 1, 2016 (GNI per capita ≤ US\$1,025 in 2015). FCS-IDA17: The subset of IDA17-eligible countries that are also on the FY19 FCS list. See Annex 4 of IFC Strategy and Business Outlook Update (FY20-FY22) for more details.




JOBS AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION


Policy commitment	Target	Status	Proposed adjustments
Human Capital Index (HCI), with programs or policies to improve skills and employability toward more and higher-quality jobs, considering the differential constraints facing young women and men, and people with disabilities.		been affected by COVID-19, but demand for programs and policies to improve employability is expected to pick up as IDA countries enter the recovery phase.	those among the 30 with lowest HCI scores.
9. IDA will embed a JET focus in all IDA country programs and the design of operations as appropriate, informed by diagnostics such as Systematic Country Diagnostics (SCDs) and CPSDs, and reflected in all new IDA Country Partnership Frameworks (CPF) and Performance and Learning Reviews (PLRs), including enhanced use of JET results indicators. Where relevant, IDA country programs and design of operations will be informed by migration diagnostics.	100 percent	Possible to meet original three-year target by FY22. All CPFs in IDA19 include a JET focus.	No proposed adjustments.
10. Under country government leadership, IDA will actively participate in country platforms to collaborate and coordinate with partners and stakeholders (including Multilateral Development Banks,	10	Six IDA countries have reported that they are advancing on their country platforms. Management is exploring the interest of additional countries to consider implementing country platforms – or reporting on any emerging one. Given varied priorities and in light of the COVID-	No proposed adjustments.



JOBS AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

Policy commitment	Target	Status	Proposed adjustments
development finance institutions, bilaterals, and the private sector, etc.) in at least 10 IDA countries toward developing a coherent vision, and a set of actions for JET, and mobilization of private finance.		19 crisis, the country platforms may have areas of focus beyond JET, but all include elements relevant for JET and economic recovery from the crisis.	
11. All SCDs of IDA countries at moderate or high risk of debt distress will address the country's approach for sustainably financing its development.	100 percent	Possible to meet original three-year target by FY22.	No proposed adjustments.
12. IDA will conduct 20 pilots in 'economic transformation IDA projects' to estimate indirect and/or induced jobs. The IFC will track direct jobs and estimates of indirect jobs associated with all IFC Private Sector Window investments. Where feasible, jobs reporting will be disaggregated by the poorest quintile, gender, FCS, disability, and youth.	20	Possible to meet original three-year target by FY22. With a shortened IDA19 period, fewer projects will be operational for long enough to have measurable impact. The condensed timeline means more will be done as modeling exercises, and Management proposes to use a similar methodology in multiple countries, and possibly more than one methodology for the same project to allow for comparisons and document how well different modeling approaches work. This offers the opportunity to learn more about a narrower range of tools.	No proposed adjustments.
13. IDA will work with regional institutions on capacity building and skills in addition to establishing	3	Possible to meet original three-year target by FY22.	No proposed adjustments.

 JOBS AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION			
Policy commitment	Target	Status	Proposed adjustments
strategic partnerships with at least three Regional Economic Communities to promote regional markets and develop regional value chains.			

 GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT			
Policy commitment	Target	Status	Proposed adjustments
1. IDA19 financing operations will support women’s empowerment, including through increased access to quality reproductive, adolescent, and primary health care in at least 15 of the 30 countries with the lowest HCI.	15	Original target could have been met in three years, even if the diversion of resources for the emergency health response to COVID-19 makes it challenging to support women’s empowerment through health services. However, combined with the shortened IDA19 cycle, a proportional adjustment of the original target is proposed.	Adjust expected target from 15 to 10 countries.
2. At least 60 percent of IDA19 financing operations for digital skills development will support women’s access to higher productivity jobs, including online work.	60 percent	Management estimates that a realistic, and still ambitious, target is that half of IDA19 operations on digital skills development will contribute to this commitment, as some operations scheduled for delivery in FY23 will not be counted against IDA19.	Adjust expected target from 60 percent to 50 percent.



GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

Policy commitment	Target	Status	Proposed adjustments
3. At least 30 percent of IDA19 infrastructure operations (transport, energy, and water) will include actions to create employment opportunities for women in medium and high skilled jobs in these sectors.	30 percent	Possible to meet original three-year target by FY22. Fifty percent of qualifying operations comply.	No proposed adjustments.
4. All IDA19 financing operations for Digital Development will support women’s increased access to and usage of digital services.	100 percent	Possible to meet original three-year target by FY22. Three projects are currently under preparation.	No proposed adjustments.
5. At least 50 percent of IDA19 operations with land activities in (i) land administration, (ii) post-disaster reconstruction and resilient recovery, and (iii) urban development will include specific actions to strengthen women’s land rights.	50 percent	Possible to meet original three-year target by FY22. Fifty percent operations currently meet the criteria.	No proposed adjustments.
6. Support at least five IDA countries to invest in GBV prevention and response, delivering safe, quality, inclusive health care and other services through health systems, and five countries to implement GBV prevention and response protocols as part of safe and inclusive schools.	10	Possible to meet original three-year target by FY22. There are 9 approved operations.	No proposed adjustments.




CLIMATE CHANGE


Policy commitment	Target	Status	Proposed adjustments
1. IDA’s climate co-benefits share of total commitments will increase to at least 30 percent on average over FY21-23, and at least half of these co-benefits support adaptation actions.	30 percent	Possible to meet original three-year target by FY22. IDA FY21 climate co-benefits (year-to-date) are at 32 percent (with 69 percent of total climate finance for adaptation and 31 percent for climate mitigation). IDA FY21 climate co-benefits (projected year-end) are at 31 percent (54 percent dedicated to adaptation and 46 percent mitigation).	No proposed adjustments.
2. All IDA operations with more than 20 percent of climate co-benefits will incorporate at least one climate-related results indicator to increase the focus on climate outcomes.	100 percent	Twenty-five percent of 132 IDA operations approved by the Board in FY21 have more than 20 percent climate co-benefits. Of these, 91 percent include at least one climate-related results indicator. Data from FY21 compliance tracking, particularly for COVID-19 operations, demonstrates that it is not possible for all operations to measure climate results, even in the case of operations with more than 20 percent climate co-benefits.	Adjust expected target from 100 percent to 90 percent
3. Develop new resilience metrics designed to give increased incentives for more effective climate adaptation actions, including through enhanced disaster resilience of infrastructure developments, and pilot them in 20 IDA operations.	20	Possible to meet original three-year target by FY22.	No proposed adjustments.
4. Support at least 25 IDA countries to reduce the risks of climate shocks on poverty and human capital	25	Possible to meet original three-year target by FY22. Travel restrictions have a moderate impact on the FY21 lending, but implementation is	Increase expected target from 25 to 35 countries.



CLIMATE CHANGE

Policy commitment	Target	Status	Proposed adjustments
outcomes by supporting programs that incorporate Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) into national systems or reduce climate threats to health.		underway in 20 countries, and there is demand for additional operations.	
5. Support at least 15 IDA countries to systematically implement and update national climate-related action plans including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), in cooperation with the NDC Partnership; for all IDA countries where appropriate, set climate-related or NDC-based objectives and/or results indicators in the CPFs.	15/ 100 percent	Possible to meet original three-year target by FY22. Support to NDC implementation is underway in more than 20 IDA countries. All Board-presented CPFs in IDA19 have included a climate-related or NDC-based objective and/or results indicator	No proposed adjustments.
6. Support at least 15 IDA countries to implement and/or update their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) covering terrestrial and marine biodiversity or similar national action plans through new IDA-supported activities during IDA19.	15	A long list of countries has been identified whose NBSAPs update/implementation could be supported. However, given the COVID-19 related delays in convening for COP15, a country pipeline will be defined after the COP meeting now expected in late 2021. It is likely that delivery will be slightly below the agreed target.	No proposed adjustments.
7. Facilitate further penetration of renewable energy in IDA countries in the context of energy access, affordability and security, by	10GW/ 5GWh	Pipeline for FY21 remains unchanged, but there may be some adjustments in FY22 due to shifts in client priorities in light of COVID-19.	Adjust expected target for renewable energy from 10GW to 5GW and the target

 CLIMATE CHANGE			
Policy commitment	Target	Status	Proposed adjustments
<p>mobilizing concessional climate finance and public and private investments for five gigawatt hours (GWh) of battery storage, and providing direct, indirect, and enabling policy support for generation, integration, and for enabling infrastructure for at least ten gigawatts (GW) of renewable energy in IDA countries. This support would cover all kinds of on-grid, off-grid and distributed renewable energy.</p>			<p>for battery storage from 5GWh to 2GWh.</p>

 Fragility, Conflict and Violence			
Policy commitment	Target	Status	Proposed adjustments
<p>1. All CPFs, Country Engagement Notes (CENs) and PLRs in IDA FCS will outline how the WBG program, in collaboration with relevant partners, addresses FCV drivers and sources of resilience, based on diagnostics such as Risk and Resilience Assessments (RRAs) or other FCV assessments. Each RRA/fragility assessment will</p>	<p>100 percent</p>	<p>Possible to meet original three-year target by FY22. The new RRA methodology has been launched. The first qualitative review of the PC will take place in Q1 FY22 and will cover all CPFs/CENs/PLRs finalized during FY21.</p>	<p>No proposed adjustments.</p>



Fragility, Conflict and Violence

Policy commitment	Target	Status	Proposed adjustments
analyze FCV drivers and sources of resilience and contain operationally relevant recommendations.			
2. Develop and implement at least three regional programs (including in the Sahel, Lake Chad region, and the Horn of Africa), which are informed by regional RRAs and focus on mitigating key fragility and security risks to promote engagement at the security-development nexus.	3	Possible to meet original three-year target by FY22. The Sahel RRA is finalized and is informing preparation of operations in the region. RRAs for the Horn of Africa and Lake Chad are under preparation. The pipeline of regional programs in Africa for FY21-22 is prioritizing operations in the three sub-regions.	No proposed adjustments.
3. At least 20 IDA FCS country portfolios will support improvements in social sector service delivery (i.e., health, education and social protection), with a focus on addressing the differential constraints faced by men and women, boys and girls, and by people with disabilities.	20	One country portfolio has been confirmed as meeting the commitment and another five will potentially meet the commitment. Technical guidance on addressing differential constraints faced by people with disabilities is being developed. Meanwhile, building a pipeline of projects that address the differential constraints faced by people with disabilities takes time, especially in FCS. The target would have been achievable in three years, but not in two.	Adjust expected target from 20 to 10.
4. By the IDA19 Mid-Term Review, conduct a systematic review of refugee policy and institutional environments in countries eligible for the Window for Host Communities	14	Possible to be delivered for IDA19 MTR. A new Refugee Policy Review Framework has been developed and will be used for the systematic review. The review of policy changes will cover	No proposed adjustments.



Fragility, Conflict and Violence

Policy commitment	Target	Status	Proposed adjustments
and Refugees since their initial eligibility, to inform further support for the creation of socio-economic development opportunities for refugee and host communities in these countries.		IDA18 and also offer a baseline for later assessments of IDA19 progress.	
5. Support building client capacity in 50 percent of IDA FCS countries to use field-appropriate digital tools for collection and analysis of geo-tagged data; and apply this technology to enhance project implementation and coordination.	50 percent	Support to client capacity has been provided in seven IDA FCS countries. Meeting the target of 50 percent will mean supporting 16 IDA FCS countries with an active portfolio. To account for truncated IDA19 period and considering the time it takes to build a pipeline, it is proposed to reduce the target.	Adjust expected target from 50 percent to 33 percent.
6. Operationalize the FCV Envelope to provide enhanced and tailored support to IDA FCS. Also, IDA will deploy at least 150 more GE+ staff, including extended term consultants, to IDA FCS locations and nearby locations to serve IDA FCS.	150	As of end-December 2020, despite the challenges posed by COVID-19, there were 683 Bank GE+ Open/Term/ETC staff working in IDA FCS (as per the FY21 list) and nearby locations against a baseline of 650, i.e., a net footprint increase of 33 staff. Proposed adjustment equivalent to the one-year reduction to meet the target, i.e. a decrease from 150 to 100. As of March 2021, seven countries had established eligibility and been granted access to the FCV Envelope allocations.	Adjust expected target from 150 to 100.




Governance and Institutions


Policy commitment	Target	Status	Proposed adjustments
1. Support at least 25 IDA countries to implement an integrated and programmatic approach to enhance debt transparency through increased coverage of public debt in Debt Sustainability Analysis and/or supporting debt transparency reforms, including requirements for debt reporting to increase transparency. ²²	25	Possible to meet original three-year target by FY22. Activities are planned or ongoing in 15 countries and demand is strong also in relation to the DSSI. There are currently no significant obstacles for engagement or delivery.	No proposed adjustments.
2. Support at least 25 IDA countries to bolster fiscal risk assessments and debt management capacity through a scale-up of fiscal risks monitoring and/or implementation of debt management strategies. ²³	25	Possible to meet original three-year target by FY22. Technical assistance on fiscal risk assessment and debt management remains in high demand, and activities are currently ongoing or underway in 15 countries.	No proposed adjustments.
3. Support the implementation of country programs which support the efforts of those IDA countries with tax revenues persistently below 15 percent of GDP to achieve an unweighted average increase in tax-to-GDP ratios of one percentage	32	Thirty-three activities are ongoing or in the pipeline, but sustainably raising tax-to-GDP ratios is a slow process. An increase of one percentage point over a three-year IDA cycle was already ambitious before the pandemic. Due to the economic impacts of COVID-19, tax-to-GDP ratios have dropped in IDA countries, and	No proposed adjustments,

²² Support to this commitment will draw from a suite of instruments, including lending operations, diagnostics, and technical assistance.

²³ The actions under Policy Commitments 1 and 2 will focus mainly on moderate and high-risk countries, consistent with the focus of the SDFP. These actions could also help prevent deterioration in the risk of debt distress, including sharp (or rapid) deteriorations from low to high risk as observed in some cases.

 Governance and Institutions			
Policy commitment	Target	Status	Proposed adjustments
point over the three-year IDA cycle, as part of collective efforts with partners.		shortening the IDA19 timeframe puts this objective under further pressure. In light of this, it is highly likely that target as currently formulated will not be met.	
4. Support at least 20 countries to identify the governance constraints to the development, financing, and delivery of quality infrastructure investments, with particular attention to project preparation, procurement, environmental and social considerations, and integrity, to inform the adoption of policies and/or regulations for enhanced infrastructure governance in a majority of these. ²⁴	20	<p>Possible to meet three-year target on identifying governance constraints by FY22. There are currently 15 operations in various stages of development, and the pipeline is strong.</p> <p>Meanwhile, affecting regulatory changes will be challenging considering the natural lag from diagnostic to policy action, the impact of COVID-19 on governments' capacity, and the reduced implementation timeframe of IDA19. It is therefore likely that identification of governance constraints will not inform actual adoption of policies and/or regulations in <i>majority</i> of 20 IDA countries by FY22.</p>	No proposed adjustment.
5. Support at least 15 IDA countries with the lowest HCI to improve sustainability of human capital financing, including a focus on reaching universal health coverage and good learning outcomes for all, through: (i) improving the efficiency of public expenditures, and (ii) more	15	Five countries have met the criteria, and support is planned for another 10. Some COVID-19 operations have been accompanied by structural measures to improve the systems' efficiency and sustainability of human capital financing in the long run, but there have also been some delays on in-depth work on long-term human capital	No proposed adjustments.

²⁴ Focus to be on countries identified with CPIA rating at 3 or less for Indicator 16 on Transparency, Accountability and Corruption. There are currently 55 IDA countries in this pool. 39 IDA countries remained below the 15 percent Tax-to-GDP threshold as of 2018. The commitment will target 32 among these through a new country-specific approach.

 Governance and Institutions			
Policy commitment	Target	Status	Proposed adjustments
effectively aligning expenditures with domestic financing and external resources in a sustainable manner.		financing due to the focus on the pandemic response.	
6. Support at least 12 IDA countries to adopt universally accessible ²⁵ GovTech solutions. ²⁶	12	Twelve activities are ongoing or in the pipeline. Despite growing demand for GovTech, the shortened IDA19 implementation timeframe along with mission travel restrictions will reduce the number of countries that can be supported to meet the target.	Adjust expected target from 12 to eight.
7. Support at least 25 IDA countries to implement pandemic preparedness plans through interventions (including strengthening institutional capacity, technical assistance, lending, and investment).	25	The COVID-19 pandemic has increased demand, and the original target is likely to be exceeded even during the two-year implementation period. Eight countries have met the criteria and 20 are in the FY21-22 pipeline.	Increase expected target from 25 to 35 countries.
8. Support at least five countries to conduct comprehensive Illicit Financial Flows (IFF) assessments and prepare action plans. Also support at least 20 IDA countries to	5	Four IFF assessments are ongoing or planned, and 22 activities to support policy action are ongoing or planned. However, travel restrictions caused by COVID-19 combined with the shortened IDA19	Adjust expected target of five IFF assessments to two and adjust expected target for policy support from 20 to 12.


²⁵ ‘Universally accessible’ means that GovTech services are designed so that they can be accessed, understood, and used by all people, regardless of disability, age, use of assistive devices, location or means of Internet access. It applies to hardware and software.

²⁶ GovTech solutions include hardware, software, applications, and other technology to improve access and quality of public services; facilitate citizen engagement (CivicTech); and improve core government operations. These include enabling analog complements to strengthen institutions for GovTech implementation, including devising related strategies, building capacity, passing related laws on e-government, data access and use; and developing regulatory frameworks to facilitate interoperability.



Governance and Institutions

Policy commitment	Target	Status	Proposed adjustments
take IFF-related policy actions, such as increasing access to and awareness of beneficial ownership information and/or adopting automatic exchange of information to reduce tax evasion.		timeframe will necessitate adjusting the original targets.	
9. Support at least 50 percent of IDA countries to implement e-procurement systems and conduct detailed procurement data analytics, in order to increase efficiency of public spending and mitigate corruption risks.	50 percent	The COVID-19 crisis has made e-procurement even more important due to an increased reliance on digital technology to reinforce administrative services. Twenty-eight activities are ongoing or in the pipeline, but there has been a slowdown in rollout due to travel restrictions. Given the long-term nature of systemic eGP reforms, it is likely that IDA financial support will not manifest in fully concluded activities in 50 percent of IDA countries by FY22. The target would have been achievable in three years, but not in two. It may be considered to continue support for these activities in the next IDA cycle to ensure continuity.	Adjust expected target from 50 percent to 40 percent
10. Support at least 50 percent of IDA countries to establish and strengthen platforms for engaging with multiple stakeholders, including women as well as vulnerable groups, in policy making and implementation to enhance public participation, accountability and responsiveness.	50 percent	Two operations are currently in the pipeline. Multi-stakeholder engagement faces several practical implications, as in-person consultations have been constrained due to the pandemic. Reliance on online and other virtual engagements limit participation to those with internet access and digital literacy.	Adjust expected target from 50 percent to 40 percent.

 Governance and Institutions			
Policy commitment	Target	Status	Proposed adjustments
11. Support at least 95 percent of IDA FCSs (with active portfolios) to establish and/or strengthen core government functions to address FCV drivers. ²⁷	95 percent	Possible to meet original three-year target by FY22. Many activities are expected to be delivered toward the end of the two-year IDA19 timeframe.	No proposed adjustments.
12. Support 30 IDA countries, including those with ongoing statistical operations, ²⁸ to support institutions and build capacity to reduce gaps in the availability of core data for evidence-based policy making, including disaggregation by sex and disability. ²⁹	30	Possible to meet original three-year target by FY22. Target represents a net increase of 14. Ten operations have been approved and there is a healthy pipeline.	No proposed adjustments.

²⁷ Core government functions refers to: (i) public revenue and expenditure management; (ii) decentralization and service delivery; (iii) government employment and public administration; and (iv) the rule of law.

²⁸ This commitment would target 25 percent out of 51 IDA countries without ongoing statistical operations.

²⁹ Data disaggregation by sex and disability in the Data for Policy (D4P) package will be performed where it is appropriate, which corresponds to contexts where household survey data is amenable to disaggregation, specifically for data collected at the individual level. The D4P package will also continue promoting the production of sex and disability disaggregated statistics in countries where this is already available.

Annex 4. Update on IDA19 Results Measurement System and Proposed Adjustments

A. Tier 1: Long-Term Development Outcomes

1. Data for Tier 1 indicators, which report on the long-term development outcomes achieved by IDA countries and the broader context in which IDA operates, are not yet available. Progress against Tier 1 indicators is not attributed to IDA’s interventions but illustrate the larger development context of IDA countries. As such, results reported in Tier 1 rely on data from databases which are managed by the World Bank (e.g., World Development Indicators database, Global FINDEX, PovcalNet, and the Women, Development and the Law database), and from external development partners (e.g., World Health Organization, International Monetary Fund, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, and Food and Agriculture Organization).

B. Tier 2: Development Results in Countries Supported by IDA Operations

No.	Indicator	Results Achieved (July 2020- February 2021)	Original Expected Range/Value (FY21-FY23)	Adjusted Expected Range/Value (FY21-FY22)
	Growth			
1	Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology (No. of people in million)	1.02 million	5-6 million	2.75 - 3.30 million
2	Area provided with new/improved irrigation or drainage services (ha)	316,144 ha	1.0-2.0 million ha	0.825 - 1.045 million ha
3	People provided with new or improved electricity service (No. people in million)	4.3 million	35-50 million	15 - 25 million
4	Generation capacity of renewable energy (GW)	1 GW	10 GW	4-6 GW
5	Beneficiaries reached with financial services (No. people in million)	3.5 million	3-4 million (o/w 95% individuals, 5% businesses)	No Change
6	Beneficiaries in IDA countries of job-focused interventions (No. people in million)	8.5 million	Monitored	Monitored
7	Number of people with enhanced access to transportation services (No. people in million)	3 million	90-105 million	45-50 million
8	Number of people provided with enhanced access to broadband internet (No. of people in million)	20 million	50-60 million	35-40 million
	Human Capital			
9	Beneficiaries of social safety net programs (No. of people in million)	35 million	30-40 million	30-50 million
10	People who have received essential health, nutrition, and population services (No. of people in million)	53.2 million	220-370 million	113-220 million

No.	Indicator	Results Achieved (July 2020- February 2021)	Original Expected Range/Value (FY21-FY23)	Adjusted Expected Range/Value (FY21-FY22)
	(i) Children immunized (million)	8.7 million	(i) 85-140 million	30-75 million
	(ii) Women and children who have received basic nutrition services (million)	38.3 million	(ii) 100-150 million	75-125 million
	(iii) Number of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel (million)	6.2 million	(iii) 35-80 million	8-20 million
11	Number of large-scale assessments completed at primary or secondary level (Number of assessments)	9 assessments	30-40 assessments	20-30 assessments
12	People provided with access to improved water sources (No. of people in million)	2.9 million	25-35 million	12-23 million
13	People provided with access to improved sanitation services (No. of people in million)	1.4 million	15-20 million	7-13 million
14	People provided with improved urban living conditions (No. of people of million)	5.7 million	10-15 million	10-12 million
	Resilience and Sustainability			
15	Projected energy or fuel savings (Megajoules)	Not available	5.5e9 MJ – 6e9 MJ	2.0 - 2.5e9 MJ
16	Net GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq / year)	-295,326 tCO ₂ eq / year	Monitored	Monitored
17	Countries supported toward institutionalizing disaster risk reduction as a national priority with IDA support (No. of countries)	45 countries	30-40 countries	30-45 countries
	Institutional Capacity			
18	Number of IDA countries publishing annual and timely debt reports (No. of countries)	20 countries	30-35 countries	No Change
19	Number of IDA countries that were provided statistical capacity building support by the WBG for the implementation of household surveys (No. of countries)	50 countries	>60 countries	55 countries
20	Number of IDA FCS supported in building capacity to use field-appropriate digital tools for collection and analysis of geo-tagged data, and apply this technology to enhance project implementation and coordination (No. of countries) (FCV PC#5)	7 countries	16 countries	11 countries

C. Tier 3: Operational and organizational effectiveness of IDA

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Reported Results (July 2020-February 2021)	Original Expected Range/Value (FY21-FY23)	Adjusted Expected Range/Value (FY21-FY22)
Development Outcome Ratings					
1	Satisfactory outcomes of IDA Country Partnership Frameworks	%, IEG rating (4-year rolling)	54% ¹	70% (4-year rolling)	No Change
2	Satisfactory outcomes of IDA operations:				No Change
	i) as a share of commitments	%, IEG ratings (3-year rolling)	81% ²	80% (3-year rolling)	No Change
	ii) as share of operations	%, IEG ratings (3-year rolling)	77% ²	75% (3-year rolling)	No Change
3	Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG effectiveness and impact on results	Average rating scale: 1-10	No update available	7 (Annual)	No Change
4	Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG knowledge	Average rating scale: 1-10	No update available	7 (Annual)	No Change
Performance and Quality					
5	Satisfactory Bank performance in IDA-financed operations				
	i) overall	%, IEG Ratings	84.1%	80%	No Change
	ii) at entry		74.2%	Monitored	No Change
	iii) during supervision		85.4%	Monitored	No Change
6	Quality of M&E in IDA-financed operations	%, IEG ratings (3-year rolling)	49.6%	60%	No Change
7	Advisory Services and Analytics objectives accomplished	%, Client ratings	91%	80%	No Change
8	Projects with beneficiary feedback indicator at design	%	98% ³⁰	100 (Annual)	No Change
Operational Efficiency and Responsiveness					
9	Disbursement ratio	%	10.3%	20 (Annual)	No Change
10	Proactivity Index	%	83%	80%	No Change
11	Client feedback on WBG on responsiveness and staff accessibility	Average rating scale: 1-10	No update available	7	No Change
12	Client feedback on WBG on collaboration with other donors	Average rating scale: 1-10	No update available	8	No Change

³⁰ Data as of end of Q1 FY21.

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Reported Results (July 2020-February 2021)	Original Expected Range/Value (FY21-FY23)	Adjusted Expected Range/Value (FY21-FY22)
Financial Sustainability and Budget Sustainability					
13	IDA Budget Anchor	US\$ millions	No update available	<=100	No Change
14	Bank budget to Portfolio Volume Ratio (per US\$ billion under supervision)	US\$ millions	No update available	Monitored	No Change
15	Average cost of IDA supervision projects (implementation support)	US\$ thousand	No update available	Monitored	No Change
Implementation of IDA Special Themes and Cross-Cutting Issues					
Jobs and Economic Transformation					
16	Share of IDA19 CPFs which reflect at least one of the following four key principles underpinning economic transformation: - Sectoral productivity - Value chain expansion - Increased productive capital stock or investment in energy, transport, manufacturing or services - Export sector output/value added; trade facilitation	%	100%	100%	No Change
17	Total private mobilization of WBG-supported operations/transactions in IDA countries. - Direct mobilization (US\$ billion) - Indirect mobilization (US\$ billion)	US\$ billions	Direct: \$0.4 B Indirect: \$0.6 B	Monitored	No Change
Gender and Development					
18	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 (%)	%	79%	60%	No Change
19	Number of IDA-supported operations that address and respond to gender-based violence (GBV) (number)	Number	13	Monitored	No Change
Climate Change					
20	Share of climate co-benefits over total commitments in IDA-supported operations (%)	%	32%	30%	No Change
21	Share of adaptation co-benefits over total climate co-benefits in IDA-supported operations (%)	%	69%	50%	No Change
22	IDA financing commitments with disaster risk management co-benefits (US\$ billion)	(US\$ billion)	1.2 billion	3-5 billion	No Change

No.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Reported Results (July 2020-February 2021)	Original Expected Range/Value (FY21-FY23)	Adjusted Expected Range/Value (FY21-FY22)
Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV)					
23	Facetime Index in FCS	Index	No update available	Monitored	No Change
Governance and Institutions					
24	Number of IDA countries with the lowest Human Capital Index supported to improve the sustainability of human capital financing (as per G&I PC#5)	Number	5 countries	15 countries	No change
25	Number of countries supported by IDA to take IFF-related actions (as per G&I PC#8)	Number	0	20 countries	12 countries
Disability					
26	Share of IDA IPF operations that applied the concept of universal access at design (% of approved IDA IPF in FY).	%	9.3% ³	Monitored	No Change

¹ Analysis based on 4 CLRs available for FY21 up to February 23, 2021.

² Percentage of closed IDA projects reviewed by IEG (FY17-FY19 exits) rated Moderately Satisfactory, Satisfactory, or Highly Satisfactory.

³ Corresponds to 69 out of 742 IDA IPFs (of these 75 percent are active projects, and 25 percent currently in pipeline).